

BULLITT, NEW TYPE DIPLOMAT, WELL EQUIPPED

Ambassador to Russia Has Been Reporter, Economist and Publicist.

By United Press
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—William Christian Bullitt, United States ambassador to Soviet Russia, in the minds of his countrymen typifies the "new deal" in its diplomatic sphere.

Since wartime, American opinion has been groping for some exponent of a "new school" of diplomacy, who would break some of the fetters that bind diplomats to medievalism, and give a modern semblance to the business of international representation and negotiation.

Bullitt, 43, widely-traveled, a skilled reporter, an adventurous investigator, an economist familiar with graphs and indexes, a publicist acquainted with trans-oceanic telephones and cable systems, appears better equipped for the role of "new school" ambassador than any personality yet nominated by President Roosevelt to represent the country abroad.

Well Acquainted

Bullitt's appointment was attributed by his friends to his intimate and thorough acquaintance with all post-tsarist phases of relations between the United States and the Soviet, but the extraordinary popular interest in the appointment probably was due to a belief that he represented "something new" in diplomacy. Barely a year ago his unrevealed missions in Europe gave him the character of "mystery man" and senatorial criticism of his announced errands (then commonly presumed to relate to war debts) attracted national attention.

Looked Ahead

As a reporter of international events, Bullitt already has an extraordinary reputation, having been the first American student of the Soviet revolution to predict officially its permanence and its compatibility with the temperament and necessities of the Russian people. This occurred at the time of the peace conference when the plans of Woodrow Wilson and Lloyd George were largely predicated upon the expectation of the restoration of a non-Bolshevik regime.

Expert Reporter

Bullitt previously had been Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and later a state department attaché, where he had developed his extraordinary skill for reporting. He was an expert with the American delegation to the peace conference, Woodrow Wilson and Robert Lansing sent him to Russia for a first-hand report.

Bullitt's recommendations to Wilson and Lansing, based on his mission to Moscow, did not find acceptance. He broke relations with the peace delegation. Later, appearing before the senate foreign relations committee, his revelations of Wilson-Lansing differences and other "inside" events of the peace conference were a considerable factor in the rallying fight against the Versailles peace treaty.

During the next decade, Bullitt attracted little public attention, although his views on United-States-Soviet relations were familiar to all students of the recognition question. He was engaged in private life as managing editor for a large motion picture concern.

In Limelight

Temperamentally and politically attracted by Roosevelt's "new deal" presidential campaign, Bullitt soon swung into the public limelight after the national elections. His movements in European capitals, contemporaneously explained as due to his writing activities, were frequently reported in the newspapers.

On April 21, six weeks after President Roosevelt's inauguration, Bullitt was named as special assistant to the secretary of state, where he quietly proceeded to the study of Russian and western European questions. Rumors soon circulated among diplomats here that Bullitt was slated for the embassy at Moscow. But this speculation was sidetracked when John Van MacMurray was chosen minister to the Baltic republics.

When the Roosevelt-Litvinoff negotiations were at their height, Bullitt "sat in" at the White House parleys. Well-informed circles said that it was his extraordinary knowledge and accurate insight that inspired Roosevelt to his appointment.

President Roosevelt was so certain that Bullitt would be highly acceptable to Soviet Russia that he allowed journalists to know of the impending appointment without awaiting receipt of the customary reply regarding acceptability.

Bullitt was born at Philadelphia on Jan. 25, 1889. He graduated at Yale in 1912, and later attended Harvard law school one year. In addition to the study of law, he left school to take a \$15 a week job as a "cub reporter" on a Philadelphia newspaper.

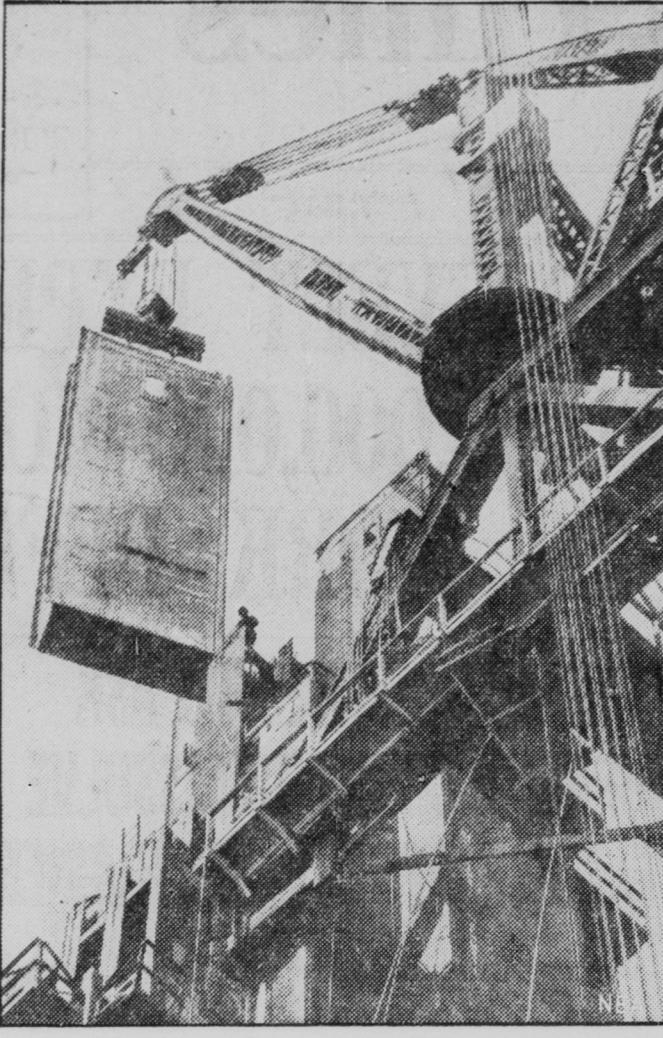
His journalistic career included an assignment to accompany Henry Ford's peace ship, which went to Sweden in 1915. Later he became associate foreign editor and then Washington correspondent of his paper. Gathering war clouds brought him into service of the state department, where his accurate and systematic reports on western European events impressed officials. They made him an attaché with the peace delegation to the Versailles conference.

The Strong Old Bank of Indiana
The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis

Fidelity Trust Co.
General Banking Licensed in Class A
Our 1934
CHRISTMAS SAVING CLUB
Now Open
148 East Market Street

Fletcher Ave. Savings & Loan Assn.
10 E. Market St.

HUGE SUSPENSION BRIDGE ERECTED



A forty-eight-ton steel element slowly swings toward its place and another link is added to the longest suspended over water bridge in the world, as graphically shown in this picture. The steel unit is part of the gigantic span across the Golden Gate at San Francisco, 6,400 feet in overall length and towering 220 feet above the bay at its center. The bridge will cost about \$35,000,000 and completion is set for 1937.

Indiana in Brief

Lively Spots in the State's Happenings Put Together 'Short and Sweet.'

New Job Opposed

By Times Special

BLOOMINGTON, Jan. 6.—Faced by angry protests of the Bloomington Taxpayers' League, Monroe county commissioners did not carry out plans to appoint Otto Stephens as road supervisor to perform duties which were transferred a year ago to the county surveyor, Fred Huntington.

The taxpayers declared appointment of Mr. Stephens would increase the county pay roll \$2,000 a year.

Commissioners, however, have not yet decided against employing Mr. Stephens and announced the matter would be considered at their meeting.

Suit Follows Tragedy

By Times Special

SHELBYVILLE, Jan. 6.—Refusing to pay a \$1,000 life insurance policy on which one premium had been collected at the time of the death of Carl McBride, the insured, by an accidental gunshot wound, the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company has filed a suit for cancellation of the policy in Shelbyville circuit court.

Defendant is the widow of Mr. McBride, Mrs. Eva McBride. According to the company's suit, she refused to accept a refund of the premium tendered shortly after her husband's death.

The company asserts false statements were made at the time the policy was written, and that Mr. McBride was a sufferer with tuberculosis and had undergone an appendectomy operation.

Corn Judges Chosen

By United Press

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 6.—Three former Indiana corn kings are among six judges appointed to select Indiana's 1933 corn king at the annual state corn and small grains show here next week. They are C. E. Troyer, Lafontaine; Marshall Vogler, Hope, and Arthur Stewart, Greensburg.

Mine Work Pact Signed

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 6.—Approximately 1,500 miners in Warrick and Vanderburgh county coal mines are at work on a contract basis for the first time in seven years.

The contract was signed by District 11, United Mine Workers of America, with the Southern Indiana Coal Producers' Association at the orders of Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator. The contract will expire March 1, 1935.

Mine operators in the two counties recently closed their shafts in protest against lower Kentucky wage scales. The Indiana code scale was reduced to make it more compatible with that of the neighboring state.

YOUNG STUDENTS GET BEST COLLEGE MARKS

Under-Age Group Interested in More Activities.

BERKELEY, Cal., Jan. 6.—Students who enter college at an age of under 16½ years are more likely to receive better grades than persons entering at an older age, a survey by Professor Noel Keys of the University of California, shows.

Professor Keys, of the School of Education, found that from 180 to 280 freshmen under 16½ years of age enter the university each year. Of these, from ten to twenty are 15 years old, or less.

The survey resulted in the conclusion that the under-age group is interested in more activities than the advanced group. "Those who entered at 14 or 15 made even a better record than those who entered at 16," Dr. Keys said. In the junior and senior classes, the average number of extra-curricular activities per student was one-third greater for the under-age group.

IN NEW LOCATION
Indiana Gold Ref. Co.
Formerly at 133 W. Market St.
Mail or Bring
All Your Old Gold, Discarded Jewelry, Old Silver, etc. to
140 N. Illinois St.
2 DOORS SOUTH OF THE HOOISER OPTICAL CO.

PLANETS AND MOON ABOUND IN MYSTERIES

Scientists at Mt. Wilson Explain Knowledge Gained Thus Far.

By Times Special

The attention of astronomers has been drawn increasingly during the last decade to the far corners of the universe. The theories of Einstein, Eddington, De Sitter and Lemaître have focused the spotlight of attention upon the cosmos as a whole.

Is the universe finite but unbounded? Is it expanding? Are the spiral nebulae "stagnant spots" in the expanding universe as Lemaître claims in his latest theory? These are some of the questions around which the battle rages.

As a result, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the astronomical problems closer at home. And there are plenty of them. Our nearest neighbor in space, the moon, still presents many mysteries. So do the planets.

Fortunately, the Mt. Wilson astronomers, whose discoveries of the red shift in the spectra of the distant spiral nebulae started the theory of an expanding universe, are not neglecting the earth's immediate neighborhood. They are turning their powerful telescopes and auxiliary observing apparatus upon the moon and planets as well as upon distant nebulae.

Mr. Wilson observatory is one of a number of research laboratories comprising the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the institution has appointed a "moon committee" of astronomers, geologists and geochemists to study the problems of the moon.

The moon, observations show, has no atmosphere and no water.

Consequently, it has no vegetation or life of any sort. Its temperature fluctuates widely, midday temperature upon its surface being above that of boiling water—212 degrees, Fahrenheit—while its night temperature is several hundred degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

"So far as our observation go," the moon committee says, "the moon is an inert mass, changing but slowly, a relic of the past with a long history difficult to decipher.

"To the geologist its surface features present a fascinating field for comparative physiographic studies, since these features have evolved under conditions very different from those that produced the features he finds on the earth."

Full View Difficult

The planets, likewise, present many problems which are difficult to solve.

"We may never know very much about the surface details of the planets," Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Observatory says. "This is not merely because our telescopes lack sufficient magnifying power, but chiefly because of the disturbing effects in the earth's atmosphere which would blur the details even if sufficiently powerful telescopes were available.

"The polar regions of Mars seem to be ice-capped just as ours are, and Venus appears always to be surrounded by dense clouds. Beyond this we can only speculate."

Every planet, except Mercury, has an atmosphere. Mercury, like the moon, is too small to exercise sufficiently great gravitational pull to hang on to atmosphere. Mars, with a mass only one-tenth that of the earth, has a shallow and rare atmosphere.

Venus, whose mass is about four-fifths that of the earth, has an atmosphere comparable to our own, while the giant planets like Jupiter and Saturn have atmospheres which probably are thousands of miles deep.

It is possible to study the chemical nature of these atmospheres by means of the spectroscope and these studies at Mt. Wilson have yielded some interesting results.

Clouds Surround Venus

"Venus, which seems to be covered almost entirely by a layer of clouds, gives no evidence of the presence of oxygen or water vapor above the cloud level from which the light is reflected," Dr. Adams says. "Below this level both gases may perhaps exist."

"On the other hand the presence of large quantities of carbon dioxide above the cloud level is shown definitely by recent observations."

"A careful study of Mars proves that less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the free oxygen present over a unit area of the earth's surface can be present over an equal area of the planet's surface, and that the quantity of water vapor must be small."

"The extensive atmosphere of the outer major planets contain several gases which have not yet been identified."

MATMAN IN BAD SHAPE

Eddie Belshaw, former Champ, Is Down With Blood Poisoning.

By Times Special

WINCHESTER, Ind., Jan. 6.—Eddie Belshaw, Gary, former national intercollegiate welterweight champion wrestler, is in a serious condition at the local hospital suffering from blood poisoning in the leg, resulting from an infected knee received in a mat bout. Coach W. H. Thom of Indiana University, his former coach, visited Belshaw yesterday.

Professor Keys, of the School of

Education, found that from 180 to

280 freshmen under 16½ years of

age enter the university each year.

Of these, from ten to twenty are

15 years old, or less.

The survey resulted in the conclusion that the under-age group is

interested in more activities than

the advanced group. "Those who

entered at 14 or 15 made even a

better record than those who entered at 16," Dr. Keys said.

In the junior and senior classes,

the average number of extra-curricular

activities per student was one-third

greater for the under-age group.

PART OF DAMAGE DONE BY WALL OF WATER SWEEPING LOS ANGELES



Struck by a wall of water, falling trees, and a huge mass of mud and boulders, this Glendale (Cal.) home was wrecked by the storm and flood in Los Angeles county that killed forty and caused \$5,000,000 damage. Narrow escape of the family from death is shown graphically in the ruin wrought by the uprooted tree in front of the doorway and the mass of debris behind it.

M. E. Tracy Says—

No one can review the last ten

months without realizing that

the American people have made real

progress toward recovery, but in my

judgment this is due to a psycho-

logical change rather than to any

specific innovation.

It probably is true that specific

innovations were necessary to rouse

the people from their lethargy, but

the real basis for optimism consists

in the fact that they have been

aroused.

Some day we will admit that the

false prosperity which we mistook

for genuine achievement, as well as

the depression growing out of it,

rested on little but fundamental dis-

honesty. We had made law a sub-

stance for justice and success a

matter of bribery and corruption had

degenerated into a scramble for

gain. Technical evasion not only

was tolerated but glorified. We sel-

dom bothered to ask whether a

thing was right in principle. What

we wanted was whether it would

work. *