

LARGE TROLLEY PROFITS SEEN

Accountant Says Rates Netted Big Increase.

(Continued From Page One) emergency issue early today, indicated no ruling would be made until all parties had had opportunity to present evidence.

Temper flared in yesterday's public hearing on the question as Public Commissioner Glenn Sienkner charged the transit company's current rates, in effect since Sept. 15, were bringing in "gigantic profits" and that the public was being "taken for a ride."

Tactics Lashed

Attorneys for the OPA, siding with the public counselor in seeking a lower rate schedule, and attorneys for the company repeatedly took time out from the argument of the emergency question to lash one another's legal tactics.

At one point members of the commission halted the cross-table exchanges when company attorney Arthur Gilliom charged the OPA with implying that the railway company had pulled off some sort of shenanigan in getting the allegedly increased rates last September.

Damnable Lie'

Declaring the implication was a "damnable lie," Mr. Gilliom pointed an accusing finger at OPA utility counsel, Harry R. Booth, and said: "There is the man who is responsible for that lie."

Mr. Sienkner, in his closing argument of the day-long hearing, told the commission there had been too much talk about "confiscatory action" in connection with the possible reduction of rates.

The only party entitled to use the term is John Q. Public," he said, "and he is really being confiscated. The trial period on these rates showed a gigantic profit all out of proportion to the value of the company's property."

Token Rate Lower'

Mr. Gilliom argued that if the public chooses to use the token rate the present scale is lower than the old one and that the PSC has "no duty to protect the rider who voluntarily pays the cash rate of 10 cents a ride."

The company was supported in its fight against lowering of fares by employees' unions which contend workers would suffer an automatic reduction in earnings under a lower rate schedule.

Union attorneys pointed out at the hearings that employees now receive incentive pay based on the company's gross revenues and that any rate cut, by lowering those revenues, also would cut that incentive.

The OPA also indicated at yesterday's sessions that it would continue the federal court fight to press fares in Indianapolis back to pre-September levels.

Mr. Booth indicated an appeal would be taken soon from a recent decision of Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell denying a temporary restraining order sought by OPA.

BIG 3 REQUIREMENTS MET BY ROMANIA

(Continued From Page One)

A prerequisite for Anglo-American recognition was being encountered greater than that of the parallel move in Romania.

Premier Klimon Georgiev of Bulgaria arrived in Moscow last night, the Moscow radio announced, a few hours after his government announced that it refused to accept demands made by the two opposition parties, the Agrarians and Socialists.

Georgiev was met at the airport by Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov. In a short speech Georgiev praised Russia as the source of hope and strength for all democratic peoples. He apparently sought Russian advice and support in dealing with the opposition groups.

A Big Three commission was sent to Romania to supervise the broadening of the government, but no parallel mission was sent to Bulgaria. The Bulgarian government was instructed to seek advice from Russia.

Vice Foreign Commissar Andrei Vishinski, Russian member of the Big Three Romanian commission to fly to London immediately for the United Nations assembly meeting. U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr also had finished their task in Bucharest.

REBEKAH LODGE TO INSTALL OFFICERS

The Progress Rebekah Lodge 398 will install Mrs. Frances Swizer as noble grand at a meeting at 8 o'clock, tonight.

Other officers to be installed are: Mrs. Alberta Williams, vice grand; Mrs. Elsie Crouch and Mrs. Mary Logan, reporters to the vice grand; Mrs. Mabel Hart, reporter to the noble grand; Mrs. Mary Watson, recording secretary; Mrs. Alma Hall, treasurer; Mrs. Anna M. B. Bates, inside guardian; Mrs. Betty Williams, past noble grand; Mrs. Fred A. Anderson, past reporter; Mrs. Anna M. B. Bates, past reporter; and Mrs. Elsie Crouch, publicity chairman.

NAVY SAVED SYDNEY

SYDNEY, Jan. 8 (U. P.)—A high Japanese naval officer has revealed that the American navy's victory in the battle of Midway in June, 1942, saved Sydney from a combined air and sea attack, the Daily Telegraph reported.

FINNS TO CHANGE LEADERS
HELSINKI, Jan. 8 (U. P.)—Political quarters predicted today that the ailing and aged Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim will be replaced as president of Finland soon, possibly within two weeks.

SUES FOR DIVORCE

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 8 (U. P.)—Actress Kim Hunter, 23, said today she had filed suit for divorce from Marine Capt. William A. Baldwin.

Seek Fiend as Murderer of Child in Chicago Kidnapping



DR. H. G. MORGAN IS DEAD AT 60

Headed Health Department Here 33 Years.

(Continued From Page One) pleted all his own funeral arrangements excepting the date.

Also on Sunday, the "doc" called in his son, Herman Jr. and asked him to extend personal thanks to Indianapolis newspapermen for their "splendid co-operation" during his term of office.

Dr. Morgan had undergone an operation at St. Vincent's hospital

His last public appearance came at ceremonies last month at Flanner House in which a new health center was dedicated in his name. The dedication honored him for his long, continuous public service to the community.

Feud for Ideas

During the war he threw his own, and his department's resources fully behind the Isolation hospital, established for venereal control purposes. Frequently, he labored far into the night experimenting with new preventative methods that finally curbed the venereal rate here despite wartime turmoil.

"Doc" Morgan never became too old to learn.

"Doc" was a city hall individualist. Holding the health department reins under varying administrations, he didn't hesitate to introduce new ideas and fight for them in the face of political opposition. Nobody ever knew for certain whether he was a Republican or Democrat.

This city health secretary usually won his jousts with politicians, amateur public health advisers, purse-pinchers, city councilmen.

In his long tenure at City hall, Dr. Morgan picked up a few political pointers himself. But when it came to a show-down, he subordinated politics to community interests. His stubborn refusal to compromise when the city's welfare was at stake won him the deep respect of politicians and lay citizens alike.

Droll and shrewd, he argued his beliefs in city council and before social gatherings with twinkling eyes and a stiletto-sharp humor. He was much in demand at informal get-togethers, as well as starched-collared banquets.

A convincing conversationalist, the "Doc" was a favorite of City hall newspapermen of two generations. On dull days, Dr. Morgan could always come up with a story. He was a walking encyclopedia of Indianapolis history.

After graduating from Indiana university medical school, Dr. Morgan, specializing in surgery, agreed in 1912 to accept the city health post on the recommendation of Indianapolis' famed surgeon, Dr. John Holliday Oliver. The job was assigned on a "temporary" basis. Dr. Morgan remained for 33 years.

Didn't Ask for Job

"I never asked for this job, and I never asked to stay on under succeeding administrations," he once said.

The city health chief was a pioneer in practically every modern health and sanitation program the city now takes for granted. Among these are such progressive measures as the pasteurization law, typhoid and smallpox immunization in public schools, the raw milk ban, sanitary district surveys, the establishment of tuberculosis clinics, school nursery and medical inspection, infant feeding clinics, improved restaurant inspection processes, venereal disease control.

His toughest crusade was waged in behalf of milk pasteurization from 1912 to 1916. The legislation was adopted after an intense four-year struggle.

He likewise was active in obtaining the extension of Indianapolis' sewer system as the metropolitan area grew.

Urged Merit System

The city experienced epidemics under his health leadership, but in all cases the scourges were "nation-wide" and not attributable to local sanitary factors.

Politicos consistently opposed his attempts to place the health department on something resembling a merit system. But the "doc" achieved his goal by diplomatically hammering in one progressive wedge after another. The city, clinical and school inspection staffs are all on a strictly merit basis.

Dr. Morgan first became interested in public health work during his student days at I. U., when he administered smallpox vaccinations to school children, a daring innovation at that time. From 1906 to 1908, he served in the city health laboratory, testing contagious disease control measures.

At the beginning of his colorful career, the "doc" practiced medicine in various untamed mining settlements along the Colorado-New Mexico border. With him went his young bride, the former Marie Louise Lechner of Indianapolis, whom he married following his graduation in 1909.

Survivors besides his wife, are a daughter, Marie Louise, and three sons, Jackson C. Morgan and Herman G. Morgan Jr., and five grandchildren.

Local Man Finds Treatment For Syphilitic Blindness

(Continued From Page One)

most persons whose eyes were infected were doomed to total blindness within a few years.

The penicillin-malaria cure requires about two weeks, the psychiatrist discloses. The inflammation should be halted in its initial stage to assure success, he adds.

At present, syphilitic blindness costs various state and national agencies \$10,000,000 a year in care and assistance allotments.

Blindness, induced by syphilis, was formerly a "hopeless" condition. Dr. Brutsch reports. Complex brain operations were resorted to. These were futile, however, because inflammation causing syphilitic blindness is located within the optic nerves and cannot be removed by the scalpel.

As a result, Dr. Brutsch declares,

Demobilization Cannot Be Speeded, Truman Says

(Continued From Page One)

field, just outside Washington, protested to their officers of "inequalities" in the discharge system.

Many congressmen considered the demonstrations so serious that they withheld immediate comment.

Others, including members of both

parties, charged bluntly that the army had broken faith with its men

and demanded an investigation.

men could be returned from overseas.

They pointed out that army demobilization plans, presented to the house military affairs committee last August, called for an army of 2,500,000 on July 1, including 900,000 men in the Pacific and 400,000 in Europe.

Mansfield Joins In

Rep. Mike Mansfield (D. Mont.) joined the demand for an investigation. He said he "had no need" to protest against the army's demobilization slowdown.

Mr. Mansfield sent a letter to Chairman Andrew May (D. Ky.) of the house military affairs committee to see to it that the army's demobilization program can be continued at the present rate and whenever possible accelerated.

Similar demands were made in the senate.

Democratic Senators Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.) and John L. McClellan (Ark.) agreed an investigation was in order. Senator McClellan charged the demobilization slowdown was "a breach of faith with the veterans."

No Comment by Thomas

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D. Utah) of the senate military affairs committee, had no comment.

White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said President Truman had no plans to intervene in the picture and that "none is under consideration."

Senator James E. Murray (D. Mont.) cautioned the G. I.'s to be careful "and not do anything that would jeopardize this country's position."

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R. O.) demanded to know what the changed "world conditions" were.

Mr. Brown, a member of the G. I. P. policy committee, said it was time for congress to look into the entire picture.

"If world conditions haven't changed and there is no emergency," he said, "can it be that the war department is simply pressuring

the veterans because it didn't want to be held responsible?"

The war department reiterated that the demobilization slowdown was not unexpected.

Officials recalled that army planners never since V-J day have pre-empted a point would be reached early this year where occupation requirements rather than available shipping would determine how fast

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