

2 Drivers Die In Accidents; 6 Injured Here

Farmer, 90, Killed By Train, Ft. Wayne Man Hits Tree

Two Hoosiers are dead today and six others were suffering from injuries received yesterday and last night in a series of traffic accidents.

William H. Cheek, 90-year-old farmer of RFD 1, Morristown, died instantly yesterday afternoon when the automobile he was driving was struck by a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad locomotive, state police reported.

Police said there were no witnesses other than the train crew. The enginemen said the driver apparently had tried to beat the train across the crossing on a county road a mile west of Morristown.

Maurice L. Sharp, 53, of Ft. Wayne, was killed when his car struck a tree on U. S. 35, four miles north of Winamac, late yesterday. State police said he apparently had lost control of his car on a curve.

Man, Wife Injured

A man and wife were critically injured late last night when their automobile struck a tree in front of 2331 Hillside Ave.

Robert Varnell, 35, and his wife, Laura, 30, of 4345 Crittenton Ave., both were reported in critical condition in General Hospital. Both suffered severe facial injuries and both of Mrs. Varnell's jaw bones were broken.

Police said Mr. Varnell apparently lost control of his car. There were no witnesses.

Elmer Nay, 57, of Rushville was in fair condition in Billings Hospital as the result of injuries suffered when he was struck by an automobile in the 8000 block of U. S. 67.

Police said Robert J. Robinson, of 314 Kenyon St., struck a pole and did everything possible in an effort to avoid the accident.

Car Hits Boy, 7

A 7-year-old boy, Russell Sterritt, of 726 N. East St., was treated and released at General Hospital after being struck by a car operated by Donald G. Hiatt, of 2030 N. New Jersey St. Police said he ran in front of the automobile.

Mrs. Mary Collier, of 117 Barry Ave., sustained a fractured leg yesterday when struck by a car at E. Washington St. and Irvington Ave.

Police said Walter W. Jackson, 21, of 255 S. Fenton Ave., was backing around the corner when the woman was struck. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Pays U. S. \$2 Million In Income Tax Dispute

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (UPI)—A little old lady came to federal court today and handed over a \$2 million certified check to settle her income tax dispute with Uncle Sam.

She was Eleanor Louise Patenotre, 80, widow of a former French ambassador to the United States. Mrs. Patenotre and her son, Raymond, 48, had been indicted on charges of evading \$2,183,347 in U. S. income taxes.

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They'll Go Separate Ways



This photo of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson and his wife, Ellen, was taken at the inaugural ball last January.

Illinois Governor and Wife Agree to 'Friendly' Divorce

She Will Seek Reno Decree on Charges Of Incompatibility; Dislikes Publicity

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30 (UPI)—Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson and his wife, Ellen, have agreed to a "friendly" divorce and both have retained lawyers for that purpose, unimpeachable sources said today.

Mrs. Stevenson reportedly will seek the divorce in Nevada on grounds of incompatibility.

Her dislike for "the publicity that follows her as the wife of the state's chief executive was the reason for the divorce," the sources said.

Gov. Stevenson, member of a family politically prominent for three generations, was one of the United States delegates to the San Francisco conference where the United Nations was formed. He has been mentioned frequently as presidential timber.

Neither Governor nor Mrs. Stevenson could be reached for comment on the matter but sides in the stalemate said that a formal statement would probably be issued today.

Tokyo Rose Guilty, Plans Quick Appeal

'Can't Understand It,' She Declares

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30 (UPI)—Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino today planned a fight to overturn her conviction for treason as the Tokyo Rose who broadcast to American troops during the war.

Her attorney, Wayne M. Collins, said he would file a motion in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for an arrest of judgment and a new trial. He said he also would try to get her released on bail.

If those motions failed, Mr. Collins planned a direct appeal on grounds that Federal Judge Michael J. Roche instructed the jury improperly and on other technicalities involving admission of evidence.

"I can't understand it. I can't understand it," the 33-year-old Los Angeles-born defendant intoned in a shocked voice last night as the jury of six men and six women brought back their verdict after deliberating four days to close the nation's longest treason trial in history.

The jury found her guilty of one of eight counts of treason.

Judge Roche told the weeping defendant to return to court Oct. 6 for sentencing.

The minimum sentence is five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine or a maximum of death. However, the government did not demand the death penalty and it was believed unlikely the court would impose it.

Of the eight overt acts of treason she was accused of committing, the jury found her innocent on the first five. But on the sixth, broadcasting about the loss of allied shipping on Leyte Gulf, it found her guilty.

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'Scientist X' Identified in Atom Spy Case

House Group Urges Professor Face Perjury Charges

By TONY SMITH

Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30

Joseph W. Weinberg, 32-year-old physics professor, today was formally identified as Scientist X of the American atom spy case.

House spy hunters named the University of Minnesota professor in a report which recommended Prof. Weinberg's prosecution on three charges of perjury:

It was issued just one year and two days after the Un-American Activities Committee accused Scientist X of giving an atom bomb formula to Communist Steve Nelson for transmission to Russian officials.

The spy hunters cited details of the wartime cloak-and-dagger joust between Manhattan Project security agents and Soviet spies on the West Coast. The action centered about the radiation laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal., in 1943. Research on atomic energy was going on there.

At that time, Mr. Nelson directed spy operations for the Russians, according to intelligence reports quoted by the House committee. He had gone to Berkeley from the national committee of the Communist Party, the spy hunters said. His instructions were to contact Weinberg, then a research physicist employed by the Manhattan project on atomic bomb work.

Prof. Weinberg was to supply Mr. Nelson with information on U. S. experiments in the radiation lab which he might obtain from others working there, the report said.

Drama Switched

The perjury charges again Prof. Weinberg switch the drama from Mr. Nelson's home to the professor's apartment, where Manhattan Project officers perched on a roof to observe a meeting they said was attended by Mr. Nelson, Prof. Weinberg, Bernadette Doyle, then Mr. Nelson's secretary, and several of Prof. Weinberg's associates in the Berkeley laboratory.

On the basis of their testimony, the committee concluded that Prof. Weinberg lied under oath from others working there.

One—that he did not know Mrs. Stevenson was the former Bernadette Doyle.

Two—that he did not know

she is active in Chicago society.

Doctors admit they can sometimes do make mistakes. The na-

tion's health record, however, is

sufficient proof that the best policy when consulting a physician is to follow his orders. If a patient doesn't trust his doctor, he should see another, not alter the orders himself. Doctors, themselves, cite instances where they prefer prescription medication dispensed by themselves simply because a patient won't take pills he gets "free." If he has to pay \$2 for them, then he'll take his medicine.

Medical authorities believe there

are enough doctors today to take care of the sick. There are not enough to take care of those who just think they are sick, too, they agree. These experts feel the public's growing awareness of medical services will result in more and more demands upon doctors to prevent illness as well as to

treat it.

IN SHORT, a few rules for

"doctor relations" might be:

ONE: Know your doctor and let him know you. Arrange for medical care in a new location when you arrange to have the gas, electricity and water turned on.

TWO: If possible, go to your doctor's office to see him rather than demand that he come to see you. Even though waiting is an inconvenience, he can treat more patients more efficiently that way.

THREE: On the other hand, if you are really ill, don't delay seeing or calling your doctor. A good doctor doesn't expect you to do that, would prefer that you wouldn't.

FOUR: Co-operate with the doctor. He can't possibly help you if you decide arbitrarily that you don't like the treatment and won't take it.

FIVE: Pay the doctor. If you are unable to pay, immediately explain the reasons. Most doctors will try to be reasonable. If no payment is possible or likely, be as reasonable about using normal distress channels as you would in the case of a grocer, a druggist or a coal merchant. The doctor has to make a living, too.

SIX: Think before you blame all doctors for some shortcoming you've heard in the case of one. If you are given unethical or unfair treatment, if you are grossly neglected, take up your problem with the nearest local medical society.

DOCTORS interviewed for this series offer assurance that they do not expect the patient to be a diagnostican. They realize that when he is in pain, obviously seriously ill, he cannot be expected to pay attention to his own condition.

If there is any doubt, the doctors agree, the doctor should be called. If pain, even though obviously not likely to be fatal, is great, the doctor should be called. And he should come. Where discomfort is minor, or where it obviously can wait, the doctor should be permitted to sleep at night at least until someone who needs him worse calls.

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