

The Indianapolis Times

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THE PRESIDENT TAKES THE RESPONSIBILITY

THE Senate vote advising the President to dismiss Secretary Denby has no more legal force and effect than a similar resolution passed by a chamber of commerce or a labor union or any other group of citizens.

The Senate does not claim anything more for its action.

It is unfair to say the President defies the Senate by his refusal to ask for Denby's resignation.

The Senate resolution is, however, an important addition to the body of public opinion as to Denby's fitness. That there is a great body of such opinion there can be no doubt.

The Senate's opinion has a peculiar element of strength and a peculiar element of weakness.

Its strength lies in the fact it is the action of a body of men fully informed of the facts, men who have watched, studied and debated the Denby case. Also they are public men and have the same class instincts for the population of public men that members of any other class or caste have.

The element of weakness is the measure of partisanship that controlled in the Senate vote. Party lines, however, were broken and one out of every four of the Republican Senators voting, voted Denby is not a useful public officer.

President Coolidge has a perfect right to disregard this expression of opinion—or any other expression of public opinion. He says he will do so. He says he will await the advice of two attorneys who are to be named by him and confirmed by the Senate. In doing this he says he takes full responsibility for Denby's continuance as Secretary of the Navy, and that, clearly, is his affair. The country is asked to hold him responsible and it will do so.

There should be no misunderstanding about the failure to impeach. It seems to be the well grounded judgment of lawyers in Congress that Denby's proceeding in signing the Teapot lease was not treason, neither a high crime nor a misdemeanor (in the legal sense).

It would seem the signing of contracts for the expenditure of millions of dollars for construction work without bids and without congressional authority comes close to furnishing a ground for impeachment charges. But that is another matter.

President Coolidge has clearly set out his proposed line of conduct and says he will not fire Denby. He will be held in the responsibility which he invites.

SCHOOL FOR BLIND

WHILE a new location for the Indiana School for the Blind is being discussed, it would be well to heed the recommendations of George S. Wilson, superintendent, made in his annual report, just published. It will be necessary to move the school to make room for the World War Memorial.

Wilson suggests that the new location—

"Should have a moral environment. All ethical influences should be provided as far as possible. It should be located in or near a good residence district of Indianapolis and should have available education, social and religious opportunities.

"Every advantage of health-giving and health-restoring conditions be sought.

"The location and arrangement of buildings should facilitate quiet and thoughtful study.

"The plant should be so constructed that the initial cost and upkeep would not be excessive."

Wilson is well qualified to discuss this subject because it is one with which he deals every day.

The new location of the school for the blind should not be considered lightly. Many blind children, as Wilson points out, are frail and should have the best of surroundings.

State officials discussed for months the location of the new reformatory to house criminals. Let's give a little studied attention to the proper location of a school for our blind children.

Nothing could be too good for them.

SUSPENDED SENTENCES

MORE than 1,750 inmates are in State prison at Michigan City—a record number. This is in spite of the fact that many judges, like James A. Collins of the Marion County court, are firm believers in the suspended sentence for the first offender.

Reading an address by Judge Collins on "Social Service in the Administration of Justice," we find this: "The power to suspend sentence where the circumstances seemed to justify it has saved many novices in crime from undergoing the harsh punishment that would otherwise have been meted out to them."

There is this to be said for Judge Collins' preaching, even if it does not find general favor—a convicted man is given a chance to make himself over outside of prison.

We have received from Moundsville (W. Va.) prison a copy of "Work and Hope," a magazine written, illustrated and printed by prisoners. In it are two pictures of a former prisoner. One shows him at the time he left prison, after five terms, a fugitive man with a hunted look. It is labeled "The Old." The other presents him as he is today, a number of years after his departure from prison, a man of open countenance, even handsome. It is labeled "The New."

He was given a chance, reclaimed himself and now occupies a position of trust. Prison terms failed to make him over; but a bit of kindness did.

Twenty years he had spent in various prisons at a great cost to the State, doubtless. A fair chance that cost nothing has converted him into a productive citizen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY has begun defending the public before the Senate got around to accusing him of anything. Can Harry be suspecting himself?

REFERENDUM on the Bok prize peace plan continues to show a vote at the ratio of 88 to 12 for the plan. America's isolationists are rapidly being isolated.

FORD-FOR-PRESIDENT movement shows new life, as the result of the naval oil scandal. Now if Henry hadn't said that Coolidge was the one and only man for President!

ANYONE who ever has bought a theater ticket in New York gets a wry smile out of the assurance given the Democratic national committee that box office prices will be maintained during the coming convention.

ANOTHER ICE AGE MAY VISIT EARTH

Many Scientists Think Glaciers May Again Cover Globe—
Abundant Snow and Cold Is Necessary.



THE ARTIST'S SKETCH SHOWS THE GORNER GLACIER IN THE ALPS. THIS IS THE SECOND LARGEST GLACIER EXISTING IN THE ALPS.

By DAVID DIETZ
Science Editor of The Times
Copyright by David Dietz

ICE is another one of the agencies which plays an important part in the wearing away and changing of the earth's surface.

Ice forming in the crevices of rocks helps crack and crumble the rocks. The ice which forms upon

streams or lakes has a destructive effect upon the banks or shores when it begins to break up.

But it is in the form of glaciers that ice does its greatest damage to the rocks.

A glacier is a great mass of ice which is slowly moving down a valley or overspreading a tract of land.

Glaciers range in thickness from several hundred feet to several thousand feet.

They are found today in Switzerland, the Eastern Alps, the Pyrenees, the Caucasus, the mountain valleys of Norway and the Himalayas.

Some in United States

In the United States, small glaciers are found in the high mountains of California, Oregon and Washington. Larger glaciers are found in Canada and Alaska.

The whole interior of Greenland, a territory several hundred thousand square miles in extent is covered with a glacial formation known as an ice field.

A similar ice field covers the arctic region.

Geologists believe that at four points in the earth's history was ice fields extended far down into what is now the temperate zone.

Many geologists think that another such period may be in store for the earth.

Two factors are needed for the formation of a glacier. First an abundant snow fall. Second, sufficient cold to preserve part of one winter's snowfall over the next.

In this way, layer after layer of snow accumulates. As the weight increases the undermost layers are compressed into a coarse-grained ice to which geologists have given the name "neve."

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