



# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co. 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County, 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week.

BOYD GURLEY,  
Editor.ROY W. HOWARD,  
President.FRANK G. MORRISON,  
Business Manager.

PHONE—MAIN 3500.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1928.

Member of United Press, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."—Dante.

## What's Going On In G. O. P.?

There is going on this year an interesting contest in the Republican party which may make party history. It is a struggle between professional politicians and the rank and file; and on its outcome will depend whether the party will become a democracy or remain an autocracy.

Hoover is evidently the choice of the rank and file Republicans, but he is not satisfactory to the professionals; and back of the professionals are the financial backers who put up big campaign funds for the party organization and expect their reward in special governmental privilege.

These special privileges may take various forms, from the granting of oil leases to the selection of Federal judges and appointments to important diplomatic positions—to say nothing of special favors in writing tariff legislation.

How the game is played never was illustrated better than when the bosses and representatives of financial interests got together after the convention in 1920 had been tied up, and came to an agreement with Harry Daugherty on the nominee. Those who were able to sit in on the deal were the bosses who controlled voters and could deliver them.

The bosses are trying to play the same game this year. They set out to get control of State delegations by putting up candidates certain so-called favorite sons. For a time it looked as if Ohio's fifty-one votes would be gained by putting up Senator Willis as a favorite son, although his candidacy was not taken seriously outside of his own State, and nobody in Ohio, unless it was Willis himself, sized him up as potential timber.

Had Hoover kept out of Ohio, Willis would have walked off with a hand-picked bunch of fifty-one delegates, and Carmi Thompson would have been in position to go into the midnight conference with that many votes in his vest pocket, fully equipped to dicker and deal with other bosses in the selection of a candidate.

Hoover's entry into the Ohio primary campaign means that the Willis-Thompson scheme won't work. For now the rank and file voters will have an opportunity, on April 21, to express their will. If Willis captures half of the delegates he will do remarkably well. Anyhow, the delegation will not be made up entirely of deliverable dummies.

While Lowden is considered in some States a real candidate, nobody who knows anything about politics thinks he has any chance at all of being nominated. It is expected, however, that the Lowden delegates will go to the bedroom choice after Lowden has had a run for his money and the bosses are ready to put on the work.

Dawes is not openly a candidate. On the surface, he is supposed to be a loyal supporter of Lowden, but the general belief is that Dawes will emerge from the smoke of the midnight conference as the man on whom the bosses and their backers will unite and to whom they will swing the votes of the favorite sons—provided they can get enough votes to beat Hoover.

The "draft-Coolidge" play is part of the game to beat Hoover. It is the game Hales is playing in New York, Big Bill Thompson in Illinois, and other party bosses in other States who want to sit in.

All of them know Coolidge means what he says and that he isn't even a receptive candidate. His closest friends, like Gillett of Massachusetts, are not in with this game. But until he is forced to speak out a third time, the cunning bosses may fool some of the rank and file and grab off delegates hostile to Hoover.

Anyhow, that's the game—to beat Hoover, to prevent a choice of a rank and file candidate and then hand-pick a candidate in a conference of party bosses and financial backers.

If Hoover wins, he will have to win in the selection of delegates. There are seventeen States where they hold primary elections. In those States the rank and file will have to go to the primary and vote for delegates they know are sincerely for Hoover.

## Mayor Walker's Wise Remark

We outside of New York sometimes find it rather hard to understand and appreciate that city's dapper young man, Jimmy Walker.

But now and then this well-dressed executive gets rid of a remark that we can all subscribe to, nevertheless.

The other Sunday he spoke in a New York Methodist church. He emphasized the need for tolerance and neighborliness, saying that "as soon as we have enough brotherly love we can throw away our penal code."

That little remark may be platitudinous; it may be trite and threadbare. But, after all, it is something on which we can all unite. It is profoundly true. It presents a goal toward which, sooner or later, we will all have to work in unison.

## Cuba Will Want Autos

Cuba is hard at work building roads, and in two years will have completed an extensive central highway system, according to a report from the United States Department of Commerce.

This will make Cuba a much better market for American automobiles and will help stimulate production in American factories.

Our prosperity has a very complicated base. It seems odd, to think that such things as roads in Cuba could affect workers in Detroit and Flint. But that is the way it is. Truly, modern business is a mosaic, and many strange pieces are fitted into the pattern.

## Did Diaz Die Poor?

Armando Diaz, commander of Italy's armies in the World War, died poor, according to United Press dispatches. His only property consisted of a collection of swords, given him by admirers, and a house given him by the city of Naples.

But it is a mistake to assume that he left no estate. He left a mighty name—a name that for generations will mean much to every Italian. And that can be a far greater heritage than any collection of stocks and bonds.

Women voters are to meet in Chicago in April to study city rule. It's usually pretty hard to get interviews with gang leaders, they say, but an easy matter in Chicago.

Ford airplanes for the same price as flivvers are forecast. Is that a threat or a promise?

Paris designers declare dresses must cover the knees now. The truth sometimes hurts.

## BRIDGE ME ANOTHER

(Copyright, 1928, by The Ready Reference Publishing Company)

BY W. W. WENTWORTH

(Abbreviations: A—ace; K—king; Q—queen; J—jack; X—any card lower than 10.)

1. You hold A K Q J in four-card suit. How many outside quick tricks are needed to bid it?
2. You hold A K J. What do you lead after K?
3. When you hold K Q J X in four-card suit, what outside quick tricks are required to bid it?

The Answers

1. None.
2. As a rule, another suit.
3. One.

## Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times: The acquittal of Governor Jackson on the bribery charge does not mean that Jackson was not guilty. The evidences of ex-Governor McCray and his son-in-law, William P. Evans, James Noel, D. C. Stephenson all show that Jackson is guilty of bribery. The jury no doubt would have found him guilty. The court, not wanting the jury to make a mistake, took the case away from them.

This condition leaves Jackson, we think, guilty of bribery. The evidence stands undisputed, except by his attorneys, who claim that Jackson will prove himself clear of this crime as soon as he finds what the State is going to do with the men who were indicted at the same time. If he was guilty as charged, that was the case when he took the office as Governor of Indiana.

Under such conditions, no man should be allowed to act longer as overseer of our good State. The people of Indiana for the past years have been in bad company, and if allowed to remain in such company as Jackson, the bottom will fall clear out of our Constitution.

If the Governor would desire to redeem himself and his State from a panic caused by the acts of himself and the Republican party, let him resign at once, and let us elect Tom Adams, who has been a great factor in showing up the recent scandalous conditions of our State under Republican rule.

The Indianapolis Times also has been provided much evidence which has caused the conviction of a number of officials who got their positions through the Ku Klux Klan.

Our higher courts should pass at once on who is mayor of Indianapolis. Mayor Slack seems to have done nothing wrong except incurring the ill will of the indicted councilmen by giving a few Democrats jobs.

C. W. CONAWAY,  
Friendship, Ind.

Editor Times: Indiana Republicans are figuring on cleaning their house, but it is such a stupendous undertaking that they are puzzled as to the best way to go about it. It has been suggested that Senator Watson should superintend the job.

I imagine that if "Jim" Watson superintends the work, he will not enter the old rotten, tottery Republican shack with a scrub-bucket, mop and soap. It would be much more like "Jim" to give the exterior a heavy coat of whitewash, pull down the blinds, and lock the doors, so that the interior would be hidden.

There is no use trying to clean the old shack, for it is full of filth and corruption from one end to the other. They would better raze the old barack, or else rent it for a fertilizer plant. Inasmuch as there will be an election in November, the Republicans will not have sufficient time to renovate their house; consequently I would suggest that they have the board of health place a large sign over the front door, with skull and crossbones on it, warning persons to keep out.

With this element in the selection of the pope, democracy ceased and aristocracy began, making itself as usual with a monarchical face: the pope chose the cardinals, the cardinals chose the archbishops, the archbishops chose the bishops, and the bishops chose the priests. There at the bottom democracy had another chance, any man might aspire to rise from the lowest to the highest office in the church; and though aristocratic birth might help him, a lower birth was small impediment.

Under this mode of election the popes were for the most part men of great ability, far surpassing the average of any kingly dynasty known to history. Popes like Gregory I, Gregory VII and Innocent III were not unusual; time and again the genius of the papacy proved too much for the genius of kings; we have seen how Henry IV knelt in

penance at Canossa, and how King John yielded all England in fee to Innocent III.

As it grew in organization and power, the church became the dominating state over all the governments of Europe. It had its own law called Canon Law, through which it controlled not only priests and monks and nuns, but marriage, interest, contracts, and wills.

It collected its own tithes and revenues from the people, it had its own penal code and jails. By the power of interdict, it reduced every European king to fear and obedience; and in some measure, by the "Truce of God," it forced a periodical interruption in the wars with which the barons amused themselves, robbed their neighbors, and killed their people.

The pope was elected by the cardinals, who resembled the senate of the old Roman republic; in truth, except when the pope was an unusually dominant personality, it was these cardinals who ruled the church; and the continuity of their group, bridging every chasm of death and change, is the secret of the power and permanence of the church.

With this element in the selection of the pope, democracy ceased and aristocracy began, making itself as usual with a monarchical face: the pope chose the cardinals, the cardinals chose the archbishops, the archbishops chose the bishops, and the bishops chose the priests. There at the bottom democracy had another chance, any man might aspire to rise from the lowest to the highest office in the church; and though aristocratic birth might help him, a lower birth was small impediment.

Under this mode of election the popes were for the most part men of great ability, far surpassing the average of any kingly dynasty known to history. Popes like Gregory I, Gregory VII and Innocent III were not unusual; time and again the genius of the papacy proved too much for the genius of kings; we have seen how Henry IV knelt in

penance at Canossa, and how King John yielded all England in fee to Innocent III.

It was the theory of the church that since eternal life was more important than earthly life, the church was more important than the State; and it taught very clearly that the first duty of a man was to his church, and only then to his country.

The papacy offered to Europe the Teutonic inheritance, centralized order, and the history of the Middle Ages is the story of the strife between this Catholic unity of the church, and the Teutonic pluralism and individualism of free cities, competing companies and rival kings.

After a time the strife was con-

sealed and the unity of Europe shone forth in one faith, one language for all scholars, and one

supreme power. Though the saints were worshipped variously in various places, practically replacing the local deities of pagan peoples, one God, one Christ and one Virgin held the worship of all hearts from the Ural Mountains to the western sea.

Plato's dream of an ordered society ruled by philosopher guardians was almost realized: it was only that the philosophers were theologians. Never had Europe known such unity before; and never would it know it again, at least for many centuries after the rise of nationalism in the days of the Reformation.

But the church had forgotten Plato's proviso that in his aristocratic republic there should be no fixed laws, and that life should be left free to grow as it had to, under the flexible intelligence of wise men.

Christianity had congealed into dogma, into a faith which its formulators thought would remain unchanged forever; the ideal of power was more important than the State; and it taught very clearly that the first duty of a man was to his church, and only then to his country.

The papacy offered to Europe the Teutonic inheritance, centralized order, and the history of the Middle Ages is the story of the strife between this Catholic unity of the church, and the Teutonic pluralism and individualism of free cities, competing companies and rival kings.

It was the theory of the church that since eternal life was more important than earthly life, the church was more important than the State; and it taught very clearly that the first duty of a man was to his church, and only then to his country.

The net result will be, of course, that the nomination will be thrown into the State convention since, in order to be nominated under the Indiana State law, it is necessary for a candidate to have a majority.

Some day or other this column may sum up the qualifications of the various candidates, but to do so now would be unfair since within the next week there may be a half dozen more. But here we have seen how Henry IV knelt in

penance at Canossa, and how King John yielded all England in fee to Innocent III.

It is the temporary resting place of some scores of aloof human beings, each of whom has his own victories, his own defeats, his own aspirations and his own little heart aches.

Nothing is commonplace. You are mistaken if you think that wonder and romance are to be found only beyond distant seas. They lie at your very doorstep, unseen. In your own block are a hundred Odysseys.

The man next door may wrestle with the Prince of Powers of Darkness, and repel him; but since no trumpets sound, and since he gives you a casual, "Morning, neighbor," next day, his victory goes unnoticed and you think him a plodding, ordinary fellow.

Because our modern world has so many diversions, because its wilderness is removed beyond our daily paths, because it insulates us so well from the dangers and shocks our fathers knew, we are prone to think that it has lost its glamor.

The editorial written by Bruce Barton for the January Red Book seems to me to express the idea of marriage and the proper time for it in the best possible way.

I think everyone will agree with me when I say you would have to respect Linda. Starting with respect and ending with love certainly would seem to me a good foundation for any marriage.

A TIMES SUBSCRIBER.

Greencastle, Ind.

What is the value of a Confederate \$50 bill, issue of 1861, portraying a plantation scene, and also one issued in 1861 portraying a train of cars.

The first is valued at \$1.50 to \$2; the last from 15 to 75 cents.

Greencastle, Ind.

The Indianapolis Times

## The Place for Him!



## THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

### Catholic Church Grows in Power

Written for The Times by Will Durant

OVER the people and their priests, over the monks, and nuns, arose the pyramidical hierarchy of the church. First the bishops—i.e., the overseers—with their great cathedrals—i.e., churches containing the bishop's church; then the archbishops, and the cardinals; and at last the pope.

The pope was elected by the cardinals, who resembled the senate of the old Roman republic; in truth, except when the pope was an unusually dominant personality, it was these cardinals who ruled the church; and the continuity of their group, bridging every chasm of death and change, is the secret of the power and permanence of the church.

With this element in the selection of the pope, democracy ceased and aristocracy began, making itself as usual with a monarchical face: the pope chose the cardinals, the cardinals chose the archbishops, the archbishops chose the bishops, and the bishops chose the priests. There at the bottom democracy had another chance, any man might aspire to rise from the lowest to the highest office in the church; and though aristocratic birth might help him, a lower birth was small impediment.

Under this mode of election the popes were for the most part men of great ability, far surpassing the average of any kingly dynasty known to history. Popes like Gregory I, Gregory VII and Innocent III were not unusual; time and again the genius of the papacy proved too much for the genius of kings; we have seen how Henry IV knelt in

penance at Canossa, and how King John yielded all England in fee to Innocent III.

It was the theory of the church that since eternal life was more important than earthly life, the church was more important than the State; and it taught very clearly that the first duty of a man was to his church, and only then to his country.

The papacy offered to Europe the Teutonic inheritance, centralized order, and the history of the Middle Ages is the story of the strife between this Catholic unity of the church, and the Teutonic pluralism and individualism of free cities, competing companies and rival kings.

Always the dilemma seems to face mankind: that it shall have order without liberty, or liberty without order and peace. Perhaps some day we shall be intelligent enough to deserve, and build, a unity that can be friends with freedom.

(Copyright, 1928, by Will Durant)  
(To Be Continued)

## What Other Editors Think

Muncie Press