

## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

### One Issue Above All

One outstanding issue is before the Republican voters of Indiana as they ponder over how they will express their presidential preference at the State primary May 8. It is: Shall Indiana's thirty-three delegates to the Kansas City convention support Herbert Hoover, a candidate with a record of years of achievement for his country, or shall they be delivered to James E. Watson, to be used as swapping material at a midnight bedroom conference of machine politicians?

Strive as they may, Indianapolis and up-state and downstate newspapers have failed signally to find flaws in Hoover's record. Their attempts to establish entangling alliances have fallen miserably flat. Their efforts to raise oil, religious and foreign issues have proved a boomerang.

It is significant that they have sought to tear down Hoover, rather than to sing the praises and shout the virtues of James E. Watson. For even the most rabid supporter of Watson would find it difficult to declare that the senior senator from Indiana ever made a decision or took a definite stand or answer to the Senate roll call without first basing it all on "What political effect will this have?"

If James E. Watson ever has rendered unselfish service to the people of Indiana, uninfluenced by political considerations, history is amazingly quiet on the subject. Watson is in power not because of the service that he has given, but solely because he has built up a machine of Juggernaut proportions which has rolled over all opposition, a machine which gets its motive power from certain selfish business interests, the Ku-Klux Klan, and other forces of intolerance and greed.

The greatest appeal which Herbert Hoover has to the voters of Indiana is that he is not a politician. He has placed public service first, with no thought of political reward.

There will be no surer indication that Indiana means to clean house politically than a sweeping victory for Herbert Hoover on May 8.

There will be no surer sign that all this talk of a new deal is empty prattle than a majority for James E. Watson in the primary.

Indiana voters must lie on their beds as they make it. But it would be more appropriate to call that bed a sty or a kennel if they vote to continue the present Republican leaders in power.

### Railroads Helping Agriculture

The president of the Santa Fe railroad recently announced that the railroad would pay all the expenses of stock judging teams from each of the twelve States to the Agricultural Congress in Kansas City next fall.

That sounds very fine and public spirited, and it is; but, at the same time, it is a good investment for the railroad, too. If the railroad can promote better stock raising in the Southwest, there will be more prosperity and the railroad will make more money.

More and more our big business concerns are discovering that they can best help themselves by helping the communities of which they are a part. It is a mighty encouraging sign; a million times better than the old, discarded "public be damned" attitude.

### Our Fruit Exports

When we speak of American exports to other nations we are accustomed to think of automobiles, machinery, grain and such products. It never occurs to us that fruit is an item of any great importance.

But Department of Commerce figures for 1927 reveal that the country's fruit exports in that year were worth \$60,000,000. Furthermore, they are rising rapidly; the 1927 figure is nearly double the figure for 1923.

Apples led the list, with a value of \$30,000,000. Oranges came next, followed in order by pears, grapefruit, grapes and lemons. England is the interesting to note, the leading market for the first three items on the list.

### America Sprouts Wings

How long will it be before flying an airplane is an every-day experience to the average man—before you and I buy airplanes as casually as we now buy automobiles?

Probably it will be quite a long time; but, after all, you can't be sure.

A recent issue of a Chicago newspaper contained no less than eight advertisements of schools offering to teach flying. Grouped with them were two advertisements of planes for sale. A news story alongside told of the coming airplane show at Detroit, where more planes will be gathered under one roof than ever before.

Signs of the times, these. It looks as if the average American is going to sprout wings rather fast, after all.

### Oil Men and the Public

Doubtless it was unfair that people should assume some additional corruption was about to be disclosed just because the Senate committee learned that Mr. Oster had engineered some kind of a \$4,000,000 deal in Liberty bonds aside from the Continental contract.

But, after all, it was the fault of the oil men themselves. They have given the public grounds for being suspicious of their every action.

Senators Nye and Walsh believe this latest deal of Oster's was purely a private affair, in no way connected with the Teapot Dome affair. Doubtless they are right. But, we repeat, the oil men have only themselves to blame if some people insist on suspecting otherwise.

## 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. What is the penalty for making an initial bid with less than two quick tricks?
2. Should you take out your partner's no-trump with major suit weakness?
3. Holding J X X in dummy and A Q X X X in his own hand how should declarer finesse?

The Answers

1. Six months confinement in the Sahara.
2. No, only with strength.
3. Fineness small from dummy to Q in hand.

## Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author of an article or even a comment letter on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times:

What is to become of our primary law? From present indications, the attitude of much of the press and many of the candidates, it appears, to be seriously threatened. It has bitter enemies in both parties. These enemies confidently are hoping to destroy it in Indiana, as they already have succeeded in doing in several other States.

In other States where it has been abandoned, the people evidently have been persuaded into believing that they were too indifferent to the importance of the high privilege of determining who should be their candidates, therefore did not use it. Also, that they were lacking in intelligence to enable them to choose candidates best fitted for office. Hence without much if any protest, they have lost the primary and returned to the "boss-ridden" convention.

These are the alleged causes for forfeiting the primary: Indifference and ignorance. The first cause, indifference, is shamefully and sadly too true. The second cause, ignorance, is absolutely groundless and infamously insulting. The cause for the spirit of indifference is the fact that the administration of the law has been such that it has failed to inspire confidence and respect for the law.

Had the convention system possessed any virtue, it would not have been abandoned. To return to it is to return to what universally is conceded to be extremely bad and defective. Only after years of experience with this rotten convention system, with its vices and consequent woes, which made it unendurable, did a sense of common decency (always possessed by the majority of men), cause them to turn to the primary as a remedy.

Now to return to that unbearable political filth and shame is the height of folly and a stigma upon the intelligence of our citizenship. But the "bosses" and the "would-be-bosses" propose that very thing. The friends of the primary never claimed it to be a perfect and faultless law. But none dare to challenge the fact that the principle of it is right. The primary recognizes the voter as both sovereign and subject. This is the basic principle in our American democracy.

The convention system primarily is assuming an illiterate electorate that easily could become venal voters and that our government is a medium and guise of republican forms, an oligarchy of profligate and flagitious men.

During April and May, 30,000,000 out of a total of \$40,000,000 will have the right (and it is their duty, too) to indicate at primaries their choice of presidential candidates or convention delegates. There are twenty States that have primaries. This is the greatest weapon that the people have against a "boss-ridden" convention. God forbid that they should lose it.

But unless the people awaken to their opportunity to use this important instrument of our Democracy, the primary surely will be eliminated. There has been no lack of warnings. It does not require a prophet nor a son of a prophet to see that the abrogation of this law is freighted with portentous consequences for evil.

GEORGE H. REIBOLD.

Danville, Ind.

Editor Times:

The 8-A CLASS of Whittier School No. 33 wishes to thank you for your kindness in sending us copies of The Times.

We found them very interesting and useful. Through them we learn many new things about our hero, Colonel Lindbergh. We enjoyed very much Lindbergh's successful story "We."

Thanking you again for your courtesy, we remain,

THE 8-A CLASS OF SCHOOL 33, Mildred Langdon, Secretary.

## Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kirby, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington D. C., enclosing two cents.

It is derived from the Latin Leo, which means a lion or lion-like.

What is the weight of a yard of stone?

It depends upon the kind of stone. Limestone weighs ninety-five pounds per cubic foot; sandstone weighs eighty-two pounds per cubic foot.

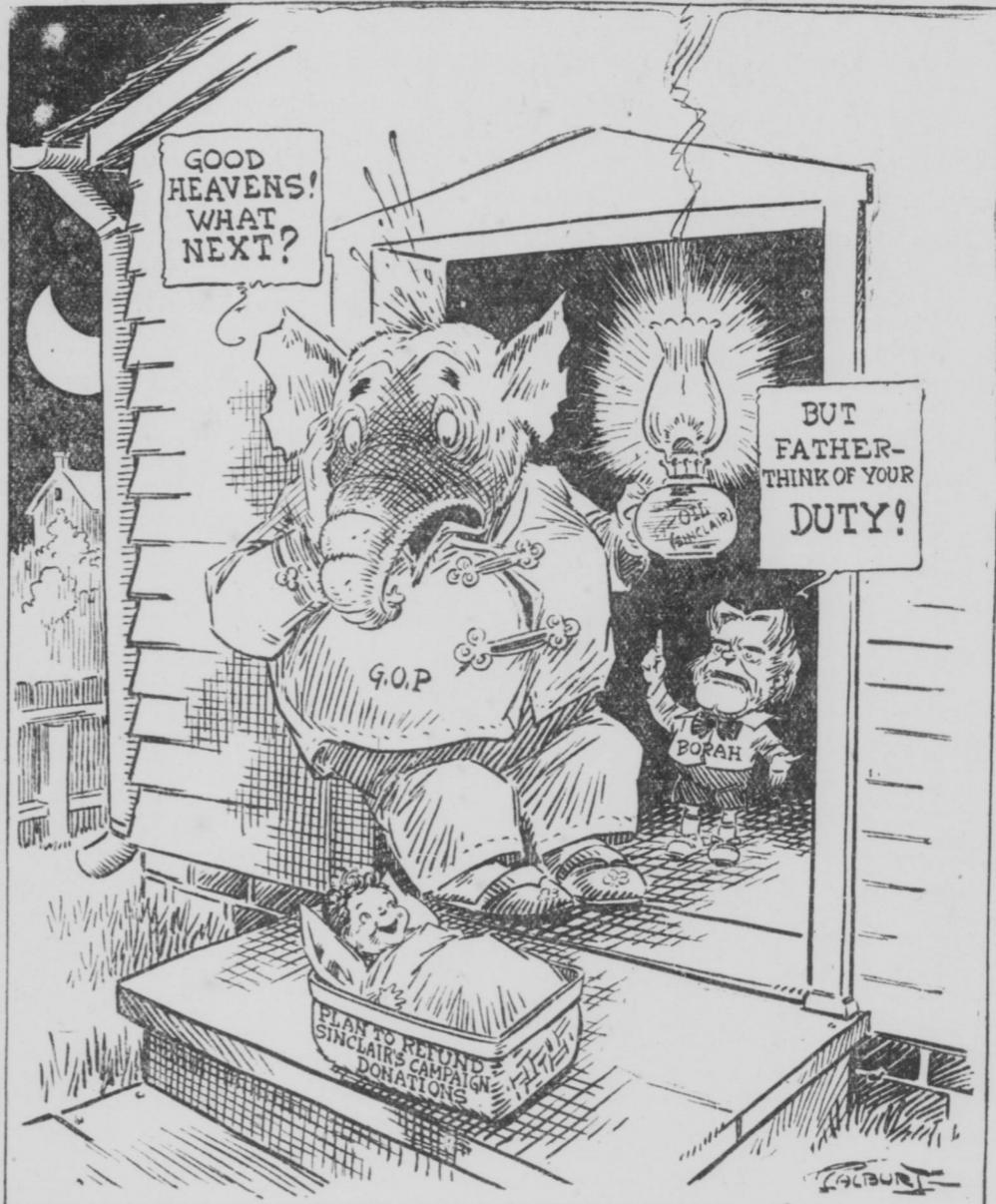
How do the Seminole Indians in the Florida everglades support themselves?

For hundreds of years they have made their living by hunting, trapping and fishing.

What is "legal tender?"

Coin or other money that may be legally offered as payment of a debt.

## There's Not So Much Love for It!



## THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

### Saints Put Reason in Christianity

Written for The Times by Will Durant

IT was Albertus Magnus who first

undertook the task of coordinating the varied works of Aristotle into an encyclopedia of Catholic learning. Albert was a scholar and a saint, a man whose greatness became almost part of his name, one of those geniuses whose scope is equalled only by their modesty.

Born in 1193 of a noble (i. e. congenitally wealthy) Swabian family, he abandoned his inheritance at Count of Bollstadt, joined the Dominican order, came to Paris in 1218, taught there in that Rue Maitre Albert (near Notre Dame), which still bears his name, and then passed on to lecture at Cologne where his fame spread to all the Christian world.

Through his long life of honor and achievement, as philosopher, Provincial, and Bishop of Regensburg, he persisted in the poverty and simplicity of the early monks: he held nothing as his own, not even his manuscripts, and walked barefoot on his journeys through the vast bishopric he ruled.

For fifty years he held to his purpose, to reduce all Christian knowledge to orderly and consistent form, with Aristotle as his guide; it is a sign of the hold which the Stagirite yet had upon the philosophic mind that Santayana, in our own time, has modestly limited his own majestic-phrase philosophy to the application of Aristotle to the problems of our day.

Here, in Albertus: Opera, or Works, we find everything: in the first volume, logic; in the second, physics, astronomy, meteorology and mineralogy; in the third, metaphysics; in the fourth, ethics and politics; in the fifth, psychology and vegetables (De vegetabilibus—let us say, with more dignity, a treatise on botany); then several volumes of commentaries on the Bible; then two volumes on theology, one on "The Creation," and one on the Virgin Mary.

No man has read them all, except perhaps in Dominican loyalty; and the reader does not have to be need not read them now. They belong to another world—as great as ours, but unintelligibly different; and in all those patiently accumulated tomes only three words concern us: "Experimentum solum certificat!"—(Only experiment give certainty.)

Fair off in England, in a Franciscan monastery, another monk, called Roger, would soon say the same thing; not in a sentence lost in twenty volumes, but with a passionate iteration that would shake the world.

II. ST. THOMAS AQUINAS

THOUGH Albert did not himself follow the clear principles which he laid down, it was good to have it uttered; and though his philosophy followed Aristotle's slavishly, it was invaluable that once again a man should reason, and raise in the minds of Christians the hope that their faith might bear the sharpest scrutiny of knowledge.

Bonaventure might carry on Selm's hope that men would believe even where they could not understand; but Thomas of Aquin would come forth boldly and undertake, with reason alone, to prove every Christian doctrine to the heathen world.

He was the historic role of scholasticism: that it would try by reason to demonstrate the Faith, and so, by failing, liberate reason to try in its turn to build a civilization. Abelard was to win after all.

The greatest of the scholastics was born near Monte Cassino, in southern Italy, in the year 1225. His father was the Count of Aquinum, and his mother too was of aristocratic lineage, having in her blood the Norman princes of Sicily.

His family raged when he became a Dominican; they had hoped that he would be another count, and not disgrace the family by becoming a philosopher. A monk at 18, at 20 he was assistant to Albert at Cologne; and Albert's nobility never shone so brightly as in the love which he bore to his pupil even

when Thomas had surpassed him. After four years with Albert, Aquinas went to Paris, and was made full professor there, at the unprecedented age of 25.

From that time to the end of his brief life he toiled with a diligence that endeared him to his fellows, in that task of making reason Christian, which was to be the first step in the far greater task of making Christianity reasonable.

He lived but twenty-four years, dying at the age of 49, but in those fleeting years of what today would be philosophic immaturity, he encompassed all the knowledge of his time, and produced, as Henry Adams puts it, "a mass of manuscripts, the mother of his life."

He began with commentaries on the various works of Aristotle, and then passed on to his two masterpieces—the "Summa contra Gentiles," and the "Summa Theologica."

In the first of these he puts aside all authority of revelation and tradition, and though he does not fail to point out the scriptural and ecclesiastical support of his doctrine, he proposes to rely on reason and evidence alone in his attempt to demonstrate to the "Gentiles" those who had not yet accepted Catholic Christianity—the reasonableness of the orthodox faith.

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