



The Indianapolis Times

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

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But neither class is able to do anything about it, except to pay the steadily increasing taxes for the legal machinery, the reformatories, the prisons and the several judicial and semi-judicial bodies created to control the "crime wave," while judges permit the law to be flouted by indeterminate sentences, professional alienists, pettifoggers and crooked lawyers, whose only and honest intent is to administer justice, but to defeat it.

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Mr. Robinson Heads for the Exit

Indiana again is in the glare of the National spotlight. From the shame of Ed Jackson the Nation is turning to the buffoonery of Arthur Robinson, which has been equalled in recent months only by the clownishness of Tom Heflin, that other bedsheet warrior.

The Ringling and Barnum and Bailey circus just has imported a sea elephant with spiral whiskers to feature its menagerie. The elephant also bellows. That qualifies him. Try and tie that triad.

There is nothing in common law or statute that prevents a man from making a consummate boob of himself, if he so wills and harms no one else. And so the junior senator from Indiana does it.

By his senseless attacks on Governor Al Smith, Senator Walsh and others, Robinson laid himself wide open to broadsides that apparently have jarred him loose from everything but his acoustics.

His futile tirades, apropos of nothing, simply have estranged members of his own party in Congress, have provided the Democrats with some very effective ammunition, and have given his deluded supporters in Indiana the collywobles and the gum-willies.

For the first time in his career—made possible by D. C. Stephenson, Ed Jackson and others of similar standard—Senator Robinson appears in the role of public benefactor. He has eliminated himself as a candidate with any hope for the Senatorial nomination in Indiana at the May 8 primary, and if he could confer any greater benefaction upon a long-suffering public we confess that we do not know what that boundless boon could be.

Sending Money to Sinclair

Colonel T. Roosevelt, Jr., charges to the front with a contribution of \$100 to the Borah G. O. P. cleansing fund. That's the fund for which Senator Borah is passing the hat, and which, when it amounts to \$160,000, will be handed with a kick to Harry Sinclair.

When Sinclair receives the money it is to be assumed that the honest and oily soul of the party organization has been sandpapered, cleansed and purified.

Colonel Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy when the naval oil reserves were handed over by Secretary Denby to Secretary of the Interior Fall—whom whose greasy hands they passed into the possession of Sinclair and Doheny.

The part that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt played in the game was that of a messenger boy.

Why not make use of his experience as a messenger boy when Senator Borah is ready to hand back the money to Sinclair?

Certainly Borah won't want to touch hands with Sinclair and risk catching any of the oily germs, microbes or bacilli. He won't want to send the money through the mails. So why not send a boy? And an experienced messenger boy?

Let Teddy do it. He knows Sinclair—he knew him so well that he got Sinclair to give Brother Archie an oil job. So put the \$160,000 clean money in a clean black satchel and send T. R. to Sinclair with it.

David Dietz on Science

Simplicity Was Sought

No. 8

THE establishment of the atomic theory greatly simplified the science of chemistry, but it still left most scientists dissatisfied. It was, indeed, a great step forward to have the knowledge that all the thousands of substances which existed in the universe were compounded out of the atoms of ninety-two chemical elements. But scientists felt the need of a still greater simplification.

The number ninety-two seemed a strange one. Why should there be just ninety-two chemical elements, that is, ninety-two different kinds of atoms, in existence? The scientists felt that there ought to be some fundamental unity to all matter.

But while chemists could not find any chemical compound and break it up into the various chemical elements which formed it, they were powerless to do anything with the chemical elements themselves. They resisted every effort to break them up. It really did seem as though their atoms were indivisible.

But many scientists expressed the belief that eventually some fundamental constituent would be found common to all atoms.

The first step in this direction was taken shortly after 1880 by the great British scientists, Sir William Crookes.

Crookes, who had been born in London on June 17, 1832, had by then won himself a reputation as a brilliant chemical investigator. About 1880 he developed what became known as the Crookes tube.

This was a glass tube from which most of the air had been extracted so that there remained within the tube only a slight residual of gases, about one twenty-millionth of the original air.

Two metal plugs or rods were sealed in the ends of the tube. When these were connected to a source of electricity, the rod connected to the negative side of the current gave off rays which caused the molecules of gas remaining in the tube to light up. When these rays struck the glass of the tube, they made in phosphorescent.

Scientists were already familiar with matter in the gaseous, liquid and solid state. Crookes made the suggestion that perhaps this was a fourth state of matter which might be termed the radiant state of matter.

That suggestion was not sustained. But the Crookes tube led to the discovery of X-rays, X-rays led to the discovery of radium and that in turn led to the discovery of the electron, the fundamental constituent of atoms.

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Indelibly



"The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,
Moves on; nor all your piety nor wit

Shall lure it back to cancel half a line
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Gothic Cathedrals Rise With Trade

Written for The Times by Will Durant

FOR a long time the emperors and patriarchs ruled the Bosporus, sending out missionaries of their art and their religion into the Balkans and Russia. A delusory Roman error with error. In 677, and for six successive years, the Moslems besieged Constantinople with their characteristic patience and tenacity; but its straits protected the capitol, and "Greek fire," invented by a Byzantine chemist, played havoc with the Moors.

But some 800 years after these warriors had gone, daughter ones came, more ruthless and barbarous still; the Turks advanced upon the city without fear and without calculation; and because they valued booty more than life, and the Byzantines valued life a little more than booty, the Turks had their way, and made themselves masters of Constantinople. That was in the year 1453, it was, as we shall see, one of the turning points of European history.

THE CATHEDRALS
IN the west, during all this time, the one strong government was that of the church; therefore medieval art was ecclesiastical, and architecture was its natural glory. For in any civilization architecture tends to be the first of the arts, and the others rise around it as means of decoration; all the more so in a religious age, whose elemental emotion was the hope of heaven; inevitably, as a Christianity based on immortality replaced a paganism based on the transience of life, the architecture abandoned the flat entablature and the dome, and lifted thousands of steeples to the sky as tentacles of human hope. The "sentiment of the infinite" (as Renan expressed it), became the dominant mood of medieval life and medieval art.

The earliest Catholic churches, however, partook rather of Roman strength than of Christian aspiration; they were built on the style of the great basilicas—or royal houses—of imperial Rome; they made pretense to external beauty, but their colonnaded interiors gave them an air of power and grandeur that accorded better with earthly majesty than celestial hope.

Modern Rome is still rich in great basilicas well preserved: San Paolo fuori la Mura (St. Paul's outside the wall), Santa in Trastevere, and Santa Maria Maggiore; no traveler should miss them, for they are an illuminating link between antiquity and Christianity, between religion and glorified power, and a religion that defied love.

A further step in the transition was taken by the invading Germans, who brought first to Italy and then to France, Germany and England, a style of architecture which came to be called Romanesque, to indicate (as in the case of romance languages) its mixture of Roman and native elements.

The essence of the new style lay in the round arch and the ribbed vault; the timber roof of the basilicas, which had not dared, or could not afford, to crown themselves with stone, was replaced with a superstructure of round arches, made by pouring small stones into a mould of cement, and the barrel-vault of the Romans was varied by crossing one with another to make, at the center, a "groined" diagonal arch.

ROMANESQUE architecture achieved its greatest triumphs in the north. In Italy it produced the Cathedral of San Giorgio at Ferrara (a compromise between Roman simplicity and Gothic ornamentation), and the Baptistery and Leaning Tower of Pisa; finer than these were the cloisters of St. Trophime at Arles; but finer still were the cathedrals at Mainz, Speyer and Worms.

Then, as we pass to Normandy and England, we reach the loveliest form of Romanesque, called "Norman" architecture from the reckless warriors who in the eleventh century established themselves in Sicily, in northern France, and in England. All the educated world loves Henry Adams' rhapsody on Mont-Saint-Michel in Normandy,

the inauguration of an epoch of energy and creation.

Doubtless it was a matter of economic accumulation rather than a process of the spirit; the plain fact is that the Gothic cathedrals rose out of the revival of European trade, and rested more on the power of the church. Every one of these cathedrals represented the pride of a town and the prosperity of its artisans; it was the rivalry of town with town and of guild with guild that glorified the soil of Europe with the most superb creations in human history.

It was a remarkable synthesis (as the Crusades had been) of the secular and religious elements of medieval life; the church provided the end, and the merchants and workers provided the means. The new architecture was the expression of a new sense of power, a buoyant happiness as of completed adolescence.

Never before had art been so thoroughly the voice and labor of a people, and never had it been so again; only medieval art is worthy of Tolstoy's conception of art as the emotional expression of an entire community.

What was it that so altered the mood of Europe that in the twelfth century it began to produce the fairest architecture that the world has ever known? We must not overlook the notion that the passing of the fearful year 1,000 marked the revival of the European soul, and

of Indianapolis, as the embodiment of the European soul.

Many will not be doubtful nor yet tardy to point to United States Senator Arthur R. Robinson as that shining figure, while Congressman Ralph Updike of fragrant repute, will have his advocates and followers.

But as for us—and we believe for the majority—we will vote to clothe with the almost holy distinction Ed Jackson, Governor of Indiana and a civic Messiah if there ever was or there was to be one of that sanctity and achievement.

You just can't get away from his excellency in that character. He came as and was one. He still insists upon it.

His little homily to the State-house office grew, when he escaped prison by the statute of limitations and an instructed verdict, disclosed that his excellency was not, even in his own excess of modesty, unconscious of his merits and the virtues of his public career.

There can be no doubt about it. O! Doc Simmons, the boss wad of the order, had something to say about the coming of the Perfect One upon the occasion of his visit to the great klunklave in this city in November, 1923.

That may have been but repetition of the Elrod prophecy, but it was main good stuff and it was verified. Ed Jackson is the party meant and predicted. Doc said so at that time.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1222 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. enclosing two cents in stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. Address all correspondence to the editor, cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

On what day of the week did July 10, 1909, fall Saturday.

What is the value of a United States large copper cent dated 1849? One to 15 cents.

Who wrote the "Age of Innocence"? Edith Wharton.

Which is correct "remodelling" or "remodeling"? Either is correct but the latter is preferred.

1. The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in part, or a given number of strokes. Thus, to change COW to HEN in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.

2. You can change only one letter at a time.

3. You must have a complete word of common usage for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4. The order of letters can not be changed.

P A S S
P A I S
P A I L
F A I L

TRACY

SAYS:

"The Idea of Outlawing War by a Barrage of Ink, Paper and Fine-Sounding Phrases Is Just Another Pipe Dream."

Two men will be hanged in Colorado this week by an automatic gallows, the one advantage of which is that no human hand actually sees the death device in motion. When the victim steps on the trap he starts the water draining from a tank, and when the tank is drained, it releases a 350 pound weight which jerks him into the air.

If he is heavy enough, this jerk breaks his neck, but if he is light, as are the two scheduled for execution, he is more likely to die by strangulation. All this may be a great consolation to those in charge, but it does not make the State, the judge or the jury less responsible.

Spouting in Congress

In a very pertinent article, C. J. Lilley of the Scripps-Howard Washington Bureau points out how politics has gripped Congress to such an extent that some badly needed legislation is likely to get lost in the shuffle.

Senators and Representatives appear vastly more interested in airing their views on the coming campaign than in doing work they were chosen and are being paid to perform. Farm relief, flood control and the power bills may fall, for no better reason than that some of our lawmakers consume the people's time and money spilling their eloquence in slander or eulogy of the various candidates.

It may be fun for them, but it is tough on taxpayers.

Briand's Fine Scheme

Last April, M. Briand, foreign minister of France, suggested a treaty outlawing war between his country and the United States.

Such a suggestion was too distinctly in accord with American idealism to be disregarded. Besides that, it offered Secretary Kellogg a chance to prove the peace-loving qualities of an administration that had turned its back on the League of Nations and the World Court. He not only accepted it but elaborated it.

The United States was both interested and enthused, said Secretary Kellogg in so many words, but if war could be outlawed between two governments, why not between six? Why not include Italy, Germany, Japan and England? What M. Briand wanted, as became perfectly clear at the end, was an alliance between the United States and France. What Secretary Kellogg had in mind was a new scheme of world peace.

The former merely sought to prevent this country from taking sides against France in any future wars.

Piercing Snake Screen

It was one thing for M. Briand to play for an agreement which would prevent the United States from ever fighting France in a European war, but it was quite another for him to be placed in the position of fathering a new peace movement.

He wiggled out of the dilemma by calling attention to the fact that France was a member of the League of Nations and a signatory of the Locarno pact, both of which rest on the theory not of renouncing war, but of waging it against any nation that breaks faith.

He pointed out that if his original proposal were to include other nations it would be necessary to limit the renunciation of war in accordance with this provision.

To superficial thinkers such an argument might appear unanswerable, but it was just another sophistry.

Secretary Kellogg breaks through the smoke screen with one pointed question.

If the proposal to outlaw war contradicts the league covenant and the Locarno pact when adopted by six powers, he asks, why is it less contradictory when adopted by only two?

In other words, how can France consistently agree to outlaw war with the United States, or any other nation, if Italy, Germany, Japan and England cannot?

Can't Be Done

Secretary Kellogg obviously has put M. Briand in a hole.