



The Indianapolis Times

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

Chicago's Lawlessness

Who buys the diamonds for "Diamond Joe"? Who pays for the bombs that blow up Senator Deneen's residence? Why has machine gun assassination become a regular order of the day in Chicago? Why have the police abdicated in the matter of "these feuds between clans?"

Bootleg and underworld profits. That is the answer. The gang which is in power handles the bootleg trade. That pays for the diamonds, and takes the kiddies on the well-known pienes in the summer.

The coming of prohibition was a shower of gold to gangland. A new source of revenue which made previous graft seem like small change was opened by the Volstead law.

Millions of dollars which previously had gone in taxes to the Government were diverted to the handlers of the illicit liquor trade. And plus the taxes there were the profits of the increased price of potable alcohol, due to the risk of handling.

So there came into being the outlaw like "Diamond Joe" Espito, Dion O'Banion, and the rest, with their gunmen followers. And there came a league between these bootleg outlaws and the political bosses, and with the police.

The loot travels in half a dozen ways. It corrupts executives, judges, and public officials. The law breaks down in its presence. Truth-telling editors are assassinated for telling about it. Politicians make use of gangs and gunmen and bombers to carry their primaries and get into office.

The Dominion of Canada saw the beginnings of just such happenings as are seen in Chicago, and decided that there was a better way to handle the liquor traffic.

The Canadian plan has diverted the corrupting stream from criminal channels into the public treasury. Canada is not ruled by its criminal gunmen.

The "Prosperity Balance"

Products made by American workers are being sold to foreigners in ever-increasing quantities.

Last year, says Dr. Julius Klein, head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of finished goods, "made in the U. S. A." were sold to customers in foreign lands. This figure, he says, is two and a half times as large as that of 1914 and fully six times our exports in 1900.

That's important, but here is something equally so. Whereas twenty-five years ago the bulk of our exports was composed of raw materials, today manufactured goods make up nearly half the total, with every indication of passing that figure in the near future.

In 1927 manufactured goods accounted for 42 per cent of all our exports, as compared with 38 per cent in 1925; 34 per cent in 1922, 29 per cent in 1910, and 24 per cent in 1900.

This means that more and more workers are dependent upon what they make being sold abroad. Millions of Americans own their homes, automobiles, good clothes, excellent food, furniture, radio sets and the other things they need and enjoy, largely to their concerns' hook-up with foreign markets.

"It is true," says Dr. Klein, "that our foreign sales constitute but a small fraction of our total output, but this fraction may constitute the difference between profit and loss in many of our industries. . . . these foreign sales, therefore, very fittingly may be termed the 'prosperity balance' of our commercial structure."

From this you rightly may conclude that the doctor uses his head for something besides a hat-rack. Wherein he is different from certain politicians who, knowing absolutely nothing about economics, sneer at those who do.

In this age prosperity has come to be pretty much of a fifty-fifty proposition, dependent partly upon conditions at home and partly upon conditions abroad. This tendency increases as the world gets smaller, the people's needs multiply and communication and transportation speed up.

Nevertheless, we read every day of candidates for high office—even for the presidency of the United States—who show by their utterances that they haven't the faintest conception of what it is all about. Unable to understand that the world today already has become a comparatively small community, in which we must do all the business we can if we are to have good times, these fellows seek to cover their ignorance by scoffing in an extra loud manner at those with a broader view.

But the people are not likely to be fooled. They do not need to be told that at the head of a colossal business, such as our country is, it is imperative that we have some one with a thorough understanding of the whole problem, both domestic and foreign.

Edison's Advice to Boys

In an interview in McClure's Magazine, Thomas A. Edison asserts that a boy of twenty who doesn't know what he wants to be or do has been wasting his time.

"There is no excuse whatever for the failure of any young man of twenty to discover something he would like to do," says Mr. Edison. "The world is so filled with interesting things to do that the longest human life could not exhaust more than a small fraction of them."

Perhaps some of our young people have too many distractions. If a young man's time has been filled with dancing, auto rides and sports, it is only natural that he can't decide what job he wants. If he has had the right sort of training, however, he should have no trouble.

Six machine guns were reported missing in Chicago. Evidently some gangster forgot to stick to his guns.

Civil Liberty

"At the beginning of this new year, we can't offer you a very cheerful picture of civil liberty throughout the country," says the American Civil Liberties Union in its March report to its membership. "While new cases involving freedom of speech, press and assembly are few, except in the coal mining districts, the general condition of intolerance and indifference remains."

"The machinery of repression is complete, but it is used only in times and places of acute conflict. Wherever strikes occur, injunctions and State police are the usual weapons of repression. Pennsylvania alone resorts to the sedition act."

"The reason for this quieter condition is that there is nothing for those in control to fear. The labor movement no longer is militant; radical and progressive movements either have become very weak or barely hold their own. There is slight resistance to the powers-that-be."

"In the face of this situation, we conceive our task to be not only to continue to fight wherever an issue arises, but to expand our work this year into a wider field by arousing public opinion on the whole civil liberty situation."

We consider it fortunate for the Republic that there is a Civil Liberties Union. In its effort to arouse public opinion, we wish it success.

What About Flood Relief?

Almost a year has elapsed since the Mississippi flood wrought havoc in half a dozen States, and Congress has as yet done nothing to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

The problem universally was conceded to be a national emergency a year ago. Many thought Congress should be summoned into special session to consider it. The President thought otherwise. But it seemed certain that the first and most important work of the regular session would be in behalf of the stricken and endangered section.

However, the record has been one of bickering and dallying, through more than three months.

A compromise flood control bill has been reported to the Senate, and consideration of it will begin within a few days. The measure does not meet the demands of members from the affected territory and of others along tributary streams.

It does, however, provide for an immediate beginning under a Federal appropriation, and does not require direct participation at this time of the desolated communities. It is perhaps as satisfactory as any bill that would have a chance of passage.

Extensive hearings have been held by the House committee, but the Reid bill has not been granted a place on the calendar, nor has the committee made its report.

Meantime, the date for adjournment of Congress approaches, and important legislation is piling up. It will take weeks at best for an agreement to be reached, because of the wide divergence of opinions.

The repeated warnings against further delay are well grounded. The Senate should devote its attention to flood control and whip a bill into shape in the shortest possible time, not a makeshift measure which fails adequately to meet the flood menace, but one which recognizes it as a gigantic national problem, to be met for all time.

Leaders in the House should expedite the legislation there.

It will be a calamity if flood control legislation fails—a calamity for which Congress will not care to stand accountable. There is real danger that this will happen unless Congress functions more effectively than it has on the subject thus far.

David Dietz on Science

A Fortunate Accident

No. 9

AN accident led to one of the monumental discoveries in the field of science, a discovery which changed the whole course of physics, chemistry and even astronomy and led to more knowledge of the universe than had been possessed in all the preceding centuries.

The accident led to the discovery of X-rays. It happened in 1895, Prof. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen was experimenting in his laboratory in Germany with a Crookes tube. The Crookes tube was named after Sir William Crookes of Great Britain, its inventor.

Crookes had found that when an electric current was passed through a tube from which most of the air had been extracted the current made the residual gases in the tube and the sides of the tube as well become luminous or phosphorescent.

Roentgen in the course of an experiment had covered a Crookes tube with some black material. He noticed to his great surprise that a screen covered with a chemical preparation, which was standing nearby, became phosphorescent when the current was turned on.

In other words, something from the Crookes tube had passed out through the black material and caused the screen to glow.

By further experiment Roentgen learned that the rays from the tube would pass through wood or stone or almost any object which was opaque to ordinary light.

More experiments showed that photographs taken by these mysterious rays, which came to be called X-rays or Roentgen rays, would show the bones in a person's hand, the coins inside a pocketbook and so on.

Roentgen found that the X-rays originated when the electric discharge in the tube struck the walls of the tube. He made an improved tube in which the electric discharge struck a target of platinum.

Many improvements have since been made in X-ray tubes, those in use today being known as Coolidge tubes, after their inventor, Dr. W. D. Coolidge of the General Electric laboratories at Schenectady, Y. Y.

While the X-ray has been an immense boon to mankind, serving many important functions in medical practice and other fields, perhaps its greatest good was a guide post.

For the X-ray pointed the way to radium and modern theories of the structure of matter.



Dr. W. D. COOLIDGE

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 J.)

1. When do you take out partner's no-trump with minor suit strength?

2. Should you be discouraged if you make a error?

3. When you hold A X X X X, how many outside quick tricks are necessary to bid it initially?

THE ANSWERS

1. When holding sufficient strength to bid three in minor suit and other cards worthless.
2. Not if you profit by them.
3. One.

Mr. Fixit

Arranges Investigation of Stray Dog Nuisance.

Let Mr. Fixit, The Times' representative at city hall, present your troubles and request for action. Fixit at The Times. Names and addresses which must be given will not be published.

Menace of stray dogs was pointed out in a letter today to Mr. Fixit. Dear Mr. Fixit: Since moving to this address we have been troubled with many stray dogs. There are two or three in our neighborhood day and night. I have called the dog pound twice with no avail. Will appreciate it if you can get something done about it.

2900 LEXINGTON AVE. The city dog pound will send a representative to see you.

Early action on these requests for street repairs was promised by Street Commissioner Charles Grossart.

Sixty-fourth St. and Park Ave.; alley 625 N. Tacoma Ave.; alley 336 S. Emerson Ave.; Crittenden, between Fifty-Fifth St. and Sixty-Second; alley east of LaSalle St., between Robinson and E. Michigan Sts.; alley between S. Emerson and Spencer Aves., from Julian to the railroad; S. Pennsylvania St. from LaGrande to Raymond.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any question by sending it to the Editor, Indianapolis Times, 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Questions should be sent in stamped and addressed envelopes. Answers will be given in the next issue of the paper. Questions will be answered in the order in which they are received. All letters are confidential. You are invited to send questions to this free service as often as you please.

EDITOR.

What is meant by the expression, "sounding the depth of the ocean?"

The latest method of measuring the depth of the sea is by echo. An electric oscillator at the surface of the water transmits sound to the bottom of the ocean. An apparatus on board ship picks up the sound of the echo as it returns from the bottom of the sea and a third instrument records the time interval required for the sound to go to the bottom and the echo to return. Half of the interval multiplied by the velocity of sound per second gives the depth of the ocean at that point. "Sounding" lines are also used in measuring ocean depths.

What pension is paid to persons who retire on account of disability from the classified civil service after fifteen years of service?

The act provides that the annuity of an employee retired for disability shall be computed by multiplying the average annual basic salary, pay or compensation, not to exceed \$1,500 per annum, received by such employee during the ten years of allowable service next preceding the date of retirement, by the number of years of service, not to exceed thirty years and dividing the product by forty-five. In no case, however, shall the annuity exceed \$1,000 per year.

How can leather be prevented from becoming mildewed?

Leather is certain to mildew if kept in a warm damp or dark place. Mildew does not seriously reduce serviceability of the article, unless allowed to remain too long, but may change the color thus injuring the appearance. The easiest way to prevent mildew is to keep the leather in a well ventilated, dry, light place, preferably exposed to sunlight. When mildew develops, it may be washed off with soap and warm water, or can be wiped off with a moist cloth, drying the leather thoroughly afterwards.

Does an ocean cable rest on the bottom entirely or is it suspended across chasms?

When laying ocean cables, sufficient slack is paid out to be sure that the cable will follow the contour of the bottom so that it will lie upon the bed of the ocean at all points. A careful survey of the route is made to avoid suspension across chasms on an uneven bottom as the weight of the cable would sooner or later cause it to rupture.

What profession is represented in Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity?

The chemical profession. It was founded at the University of Wisconsin in 1902 and now has chapters in thirty-nine American colleges. The total membership is 537. The symbol is a hexagon with a border of pearls and the three Greek letters in the center.

What countries are included in the term "Latin America?"

Latin America is the name given to that portion of the American continent inhabited chiefly by races of Latin stock, including Mexico, Central America, South America and parts of the West Indies.

Who wrote the song "Annie Laurie?"

It was set to music by Lady Jane Scott. The poem was written by William Douglas of Scotland to Annie, daughter of Sir Robert Laurie of the Maxwellton family.

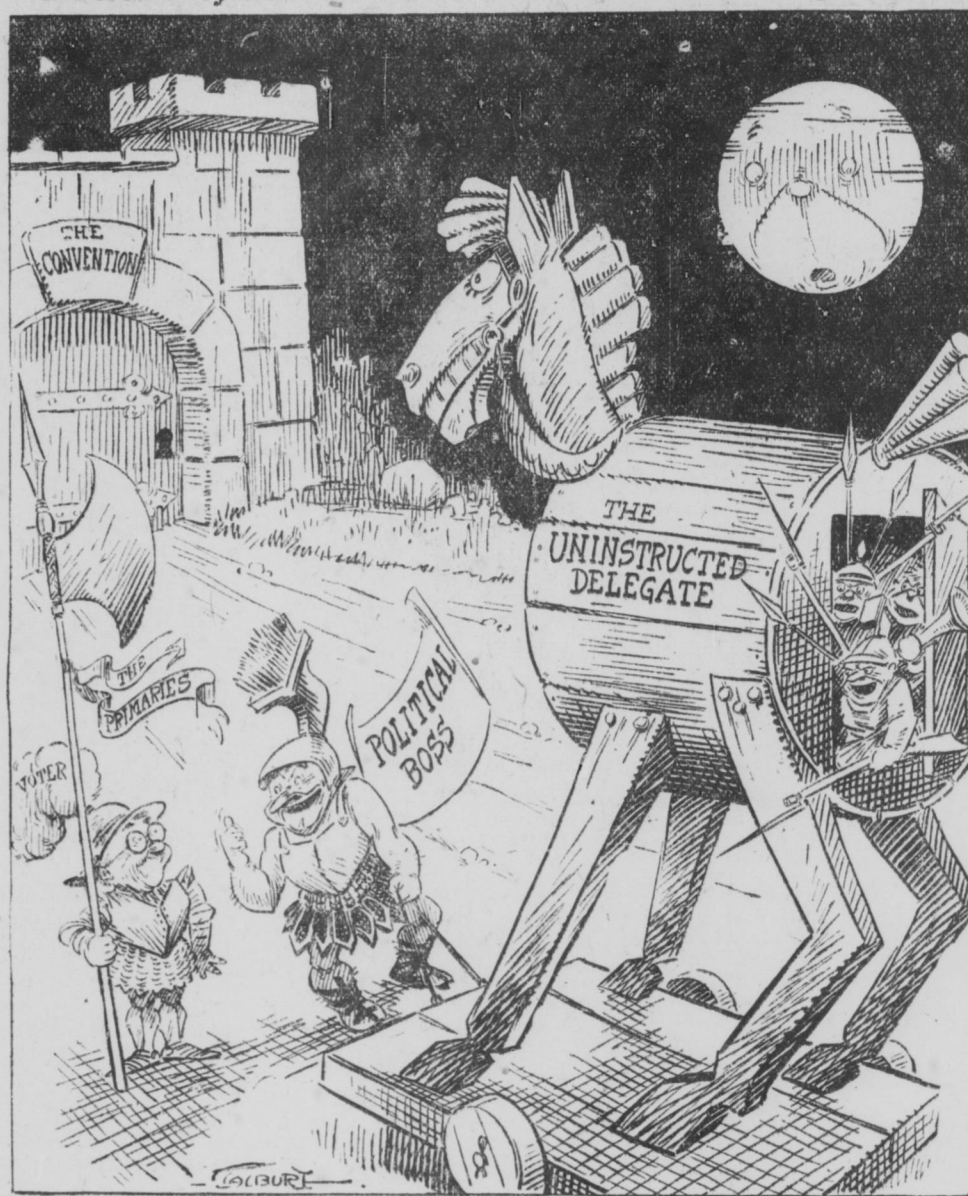
How many bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants are there in the United States?

According to the last census (1920) there were 734,688.

What does "R. S. V. P." mean?

They are the initials of the French phrase "repondez s'il vous plait," meaning "answer if you please."

'Beware of the Greek Who Comes Bearing Gifts!'



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Church Built by Baron and Beggar

Written for The Times by Will Durant

GOTHIC architecture has nothing to do with Goths. It was

Raphael who invented the term, intending to denounce the new style as barbarous; "gothic" then implied that "Hun" means transiently in our time; when we are in the mood to fling adjectives at our enemies let us remember that such words were once flung by men far wiser than ourselves at the finest work ever done by the human hand.

Perhaps, of course, Raphael was correct; we shall see Goethe echoing his judgment four hundred years later; but meantime we shall have the courage of our convictions, and trust our own eyes and hearts. For in art, as in some other things, it is better to follow one's own amateur preference, developing and ennobling as far as we can, than to follow, against the dictates of our souls, the profound and sectarian judgments of professionals.

The new style came out of Romanesque through Oriental suggestions brought in by the Crusaders, and through the changed necessities that faced the architects. The development of great cities whose population was almost without exception Catholic, brought the problem of housing a large proportion of the people at one time.

But the round arch, the barrel-vault and the unbattered walls of the Romanesque style seemed incapable of supporting a stone roof that should overarch so great a space. So the architect adopted the pointed arch (this very name implies an arched tectum or roof), and ribbed his pointed roof with diagonal supports, and strengthened his walls (that must hold an immense weight) with "flying buttresses" of stone arches that flung slanting to the surrounding earth.

These elements—ribbed vault and pointed arch and flying buttress—when with an Oriental profusion of statuary, floral ornament and complexity of lines, became the distinguishing marks of the completed Gothic style.

It was in northern France that it first arose and reached its noblest heights. In the thirteenth century (1180-1270) the French covered their soil with Gothic monuments. At first the round arch struggled to maintain itself against the pointed arch, and the Romanesque style persisted in the midst of its triumphant rival. Noyon cathedral has both forms of arch, and has no flying buttresses at all; the Abbey Church of Saint-Denis has a Gothic choir over a Romanesque crypt (any vault-covered section of a church).

But in the cathedral of Notre Dame, which after 800 years of wealth and progress still remains the finest thing in Paris, the style finds itself and matures into perfection; the grace of Gothic is added to the solid strength of Romanesque; these walls, that have withstood everything from Voltaire to German cannon, have in them a calm superiority to time, and seem built, in Spinoza's phrase, sub specie eternitatis. Words fail in trying to describe the blue and red of these windows, that have in them all the softness and tenderness of the virgin mother herself; the amplitude of the rose window reveals the open hearts and purses of the builders; and even the flying buttresses—the worst weakness of the Gothic style—seem here to be a natural part of this total beauty. Alas, that we can not worship here with these others, that this beauty might once more be the embodiment of truth!

And now let us take the stage to Chartres; we can go there from Paris in a day, if we shall care to return so soon. We are surprised as we near the town to find it so small; it was smaller yet in 1150, and had hardly any industry or trade; but the village had grown as a shrine of the Virgin, and pilgrims came to it from many places, and deposited their little coins; and at last great merchants and rich guilds and sundry lords and ladies united to raise here the Parthenon of the Gothic style. Let

us watch it in the making, as Archbishop Hugo describes it:

"The inhabitants of Chartres have combined to aid in the construction of their church by transporting the materials; our Lord has rewarded their humble zeal by miracles. . . . The faithful of our diocese and of other neighboring regions have formed associations for the same object; they admit no one into their company unless he has been to confession, has renounced enmities and revenges, and has reconciled himself with his enemies. . . . That done, they elect a chief, under whose direction they conduct their wagons in silence and with humility."

Who has ever seen—who has ever heard tell, in times past, that powerful princes of the world, that men brought up in honor and wealth, that nobles, men and women, have bent their proud and haughty necks to the harness of cars, and that, like beasts of burden, they have dragged to the abode of Christ these wagons, loaded with wines, grains, oil, stone, wood and all that is necessary for the wants of life, or for the construction of the church?

But while they draw these burdens, there is one thing admirable to observe; it is that often when a thousand persons and more are attached to the chariots so great is the difficulty—yet they march in such silence that not a

murmur is heard, and truly if one did not see the thing with one's eyes, one might believe that among such a multitude there was hardly a person present.

When they halt on the road, nothing is heard but confession of sins. At the voice of the priests, who exhort their hearts to peace, they forget all hatred, discord is thrown far aside, debts are remitted, the unity of hearts established.

But if any one is so far advanced in evil as to be unwilling to pardon an offender, or if he rejects the counsel of the priest who has piously advised him, his offering is instantly thrown from the wagon as impure, and he himself ignominiously excluded from the society of the holy.

When they have reached the church they arrange the wagons about it like a spiritual camp, and during the whole night the celebration of the watch by hymns and canticles. On each wagon they light tapers and lamps; they place there the infirm and sick, and bring them the precious relics of the Saints for relief.

Afterward the priests and clerics close the ceremony by processions which the people follow with devout hearts, imploring the clemency of the Lord and of his Blessed Mother for the recovery of the sick.

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(To Be Continued)

With Other Editors

FL. Wayne News-Sentinel
The motive back of the candidacy of Senator James E. Watson is not difficult to explain. He is playing what might be termed "slick" politics and we have had too much of that sort of thing under his leadership.

Developments are being shaped for the evident purpose of blocking the nomination on the floor made in the private suite of some hotel at 2 o'clock in the morning—as it was made in 1920.

Many of Watson's supporters have admitted as much. Indeed, there can be no other explanation of the efforts to capture large del-

egations for favorite sons—for Willis in Ohio and Watson in Indiana—who have no chance for nomination.

The plan is to use these "favorite son" delegations as pawns. The political bosses these "slick" politicians are not going to let the voters make the selection of the next Republican presidential nominee if they can prevent it.

Fortunately, however, the rank and file are next to their game and they are not going to permit them to get away with it.

Shelbyville Republican

Frank C. Dailey, democratic candidate for Governor, made a speech in his home town of Bluffton, S. C., last night, in which 600 persons participated in a dinner that was spread in his honor.

It is worth while to be received in this way by the citizens of the town where you are best known. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dailey said that "changing parties is a patriotic duty."

Following the advice the Democrats of Shelby County are invited to change their party in this campaign, thus simply following the advice of Mr. Dailey.

Of course, Mr. Dailey only meant that it is a patriotic duty for Republicans to change their party allegiance, into Democrats.

Richmond Palladium
After Governor Jackson's trial came to its untimely end, on account of a technicality, he announced publicly that he would present evidence to the people of the State that would prove his innocence. The only evidence presented at the trial showed he was guilty of offering a bribe of \$10,000 to Governor McCray.

It has been a month or more since the trial ended so abruptly. Where is the evidence, Governor? Why is not the generally assembled in session trying the Governor on charges of attempted bribery? Why has it not met and impeached him?

What do you think of the present organization that controls the Republican party in this State? Isn't it time there was a change for the better?

What play won the Pulitzer prize for 1926?
"In Abraham's Bosom" by Paul Green, assistant professor of philosophy, University of North Carolina.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:
"Justice Will Not Be Served by Making a Political Football Out of the Oil Scandal."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 28.—The House sub-committee has written a better Muscle Shoals measure than that recently passed by the Senate and known as the Norris bill.

The Norris bill contains some obvious weaknesses.

In the first place, it provides that the Secretary of War shall run the power plants and that the Secretary of Agriculture shall run the fertilizer plants, which not only puts the projects under bureaucratic control, but creates an unnecessary and injurious division of authority.

In the second place, it ignores Cove Creek, which Senator Norris himself has described as the most important dam site in the Tennessee basin. In the third place, it gives municipalities, farm organizations and other public, or semi-public bodies preference in the purchase of power, which easily might lead to all kinds of political trading and trickery.

The manifest faults the House sub-committee has either removed or corrected and its recommendations should be heeded.

Nye Deserves Rebuke

Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the oil investigation committee, not only went out of his way to attack Governor Smith, of New York, but made some very nasty insinuations regarding the latter after he virtually had admitted that his original charge was groundless.

Under such circumstances, Governor Smith's sharp letter is no more than he deserves, or should have expected. Commendable as it may be for the oil investigation committee, or its chairman, to examine every angle of the Teapot Dome case, this does not exempt them from the duty of refraining to make reckless and irresponsible charges.

Justice will not be served by making a political football out of the oil scandal.

'Wide Open' Chicago

Chicago seems to be getting the "wide open town" for which it voted and then some. Given an inch, hoodlumism has taken its ell.

The gangsters merely have enlarged their sphere of operations, moving out of the slums into respectable neighborhoods, and why shouldn't they?

One cannot tolerate thuggery in low places, without inviting it in high places.

It is but a logical step from the assassination of gang leaders to open assault of public officials.

Bombing the houses of Senator Deneen and Judge Swanson comes as the logical result of unpunished murder.

"Big 1" Thompson's code only is revealing itself in a practical way. The roughnecks to whom he has been so kind and considerate are paying him back by the one method they know.

Attack on Hoover

Senator Neely, of West Virginia, attacks Herbert Hoover; one who has dodged the liquor issue.

Passing over the fact that Herbert Hoover has not dodged the liquor issue, why should a Democratic senator be so concerned?

What has Senator Neely at stake that he should interest himself in the alleged shortcomings of a Republican candidate for the presidency?

He is running for re-election, it is true, but he is not running in the pre-convention politics of the opposition party help him?

Some infer that he is trying to please the non-union coal operators of West Virginia, but if an attack on Herbert Hoover enables him to do that, the latter certainly is compromised.

Politics in South