



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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BOYD GURLEY, Editor.

ROY W. HOWARD, President.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 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.

The People Want Hoover

Where the matter of choice is left to the rank and file Republicans, it looks as if Hoover is overwhelmingly their choice for the presidential nomination; and where the politicians follow the people or lead them where they want to go, the opposition doesn't amount to anything.

The vote in Michigan is an illustration. There the sentiment for Hoover was so strong that the favorite son group couldn't drum up a respectable opposition. Such opposition as there was had to express itself by voters writing on the ballot the names of their candidates.

Anyhow, Hoover led Lowden by about 100 to 1, and Dawes by 50 to 1.

Plain as Hoover's popularity with the rank and file appears to be, that doesn't mean that he won't have a fight on his hands at Kansas City. The professionals who want a different kind of candidate for President are skilled in all the tricks of politics, including the manipulation of delegates and deadlocks.

So those who believe that Hoover is the best candidate available should not be lulled into a false sense of security, but should keep on fighting for a faithful representation of their will at the national convention.

While Democrats in Michigan are not so numerous as Republicans, the vote for Smith indicates that he is about as popular with Democrats as Hoover is with Republicans, and confirms his position as the leading Democratic candidate.

Cables May Block Tokio Arms Parley

The naval arms conference of 1931, the United Press informs us, likely will be held at Tokio.

This is an excellent idea and one which Scripps-Howard newspapers took the lead in urging several years ago.

The time is fixed by the first arms conference of Washington, but the place is largely for the United States to decide. Thus as the first parley was held at Washington and the second at Geneva, it would be a graceful compliment to Japan if the third were held there, a compliment she has coming to her. She has yet to play host to an international gathering of this kind.

But there is a more practical reason still for choosing Tokio. While Japanese statesmen are familiar with Europe and America, not many Americans or Europeans know Japan.

This would afford them an excellent opportunity to remedy a glaring fault in their education. And a serious fault it is, too, for the center of the world's activities rapidly is shifting in the direction of the Far East.

In fact, there is but one flaw in Tokio's case, but unhappily that is a rather bad one. Tokio's cable facilities are not of the best. Rates are exorbitant, mitigating against the world being given that full and complete report of the conference which the world desires and should have in the affairs of this kind.

It long has been a matter of some wonder that Japan, in sheer justice to herself, has not seen fit to remedy this situation. We recall the story of an American woman whose husband had been ordered to Tokio:

"Isn't it great!" exclaimed the delighted man. "Let's go!"

The wife burst into tears.

"What on earth's the matter?" asked the astonished husband. "I thought you'd be crazy about it."

"I am!" wailed the wife. "Only I'm afraid. It seems to me nearly every time I see anything in the papers from Japan it's about an earthquake, a flood, a fire, an assassination, or something."

And so it must seem to many Americans and Europeans. Of course Japan is delightful. The people are charming. Serious earthquakes are few and so are fires, floods and things of that sort. And there is less crime there than we have right here in the United States.

But correspondents have to pay 20 cents a word for their cables, \$200 a column and they can cable only the "big news." Much that they would like to send, details that would help the world to a better understanding of Japan and the Japanese, must be left out. Even our richest newspapers can't afford many columns at that rate.

The reverse of the picture, of course, is just as true, the Japanese get an equally distorted view of American and European life and for the same reason.

Between London and New York press rates are as low as 5 cents a word. Between Tokio and San Francisco 10 cents a word would be ample, with corresponding rates between Tokio and other points.

Japan would be the big winner, but the whole world would profit, for cheaper and better communication facilities make for world understanding. Lack of such means long has been a barrier between the East and the West.

The arms conference is three years off. Between now and 1931 Tokio will have time to study the whole thing out and do something about it. And every true friend of Japan hopes she will.

Crime in Chicago

Defending Chicago as a law-abiding community, State's Attorney Crowe makes the proud boast that of every hundred criminal cases tried in Cook County there is an average of sixty-five convictions.

The figures look fair enough, if you don't put on your specs and look a bit further. An old recipe for cooking a rabbit said, "First catch your rabbit." And before you can try a criminal Cook County or anywhere else, you have to catch him. So the number of criminals caught and tried doesn't give the real picture of crime and punishment in Chicago.

One trouble there is that so few criminals are indicted, caught and tried. State's Attorney Crowe hasn't even caught the murderer of his assistant, McSwigan, who was machine-gunned into the hereafter by one set of gunmen while riding with another.

Nor has the paralyzed hand of the law reached out and caught the principals in many murders and

bombings during the reign of the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson gang.

The connection between politics and crime is so close in Chicago that hundreds of clergymen and thousands of laymen lost faith in an earthly cure for crime in that city and prayed fervently to the Almighty for superhuman relief.

During the early stages of the war between rival gunmen and gangsters competing for the beer and booze business, a common comment of the citizenry was that there was no reason to worry, so long as the criminals killed one another and rid Chicago of their presence.

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It may be that Chicago won't get all "het up" with indignation so long as the bombs are hurled at nobody but politicians; but the time may come when innocent bystanders will become the victims and then something may be done about it.

In the meantime, however, the country will not take much stock in the boasts of Crowe and Thompson about the supremacy of law and order in Chicago, where the gangsters say it with machine guns and pineapple bombs.

Citizenship Classes

The Constitution Education Association is doing a good work by fostering citizenship classes throughout the country. The aims of the move, as set forth in an association bulletin, are:

"To develop a more enlightened public opinion; carry education beyond the school house door; diffuse education; perpetuate our institutions; preserve the Constitution and keep the ideas of the founders known."

Political parties appeared in the United States first in 1792 when the followers of Thomas Jefferson assumed the name of Republicans in opposition to the Federalists led by Alexander Hamilton. Machine politics made its first appearance in Albany, New York, in 1820 when a number of politicians in the Democratic party formed an organization known as the Albany Regency. In it were Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, John A. Dix, Silas Wright and others. They controlled the Democratic party in New York State until 1855.

Did President Van Buren retire from politics after his term as President?

He was in politics from his earliest years and he remained in the public eye long after his retirement from the White House in 1841. Defeated by Harrison in 1840, in 1844 he again sought the Democratic nomination. He had a majority of the vote on eight ballots, but seeing the impossibility of marshalling the necessary two-thirds, he withdrew from the contest. In 1848 he was the presidential nominee of the Free Soilers, but he failed to get a single electoral vote. He died in 1862 at 80.

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What is the difference between a carbon lamp and a tungsten lamp?

Gifts for the tin wedding anniversary are more and more being limited by the fact that the modern housewife uses cooking utensils made of a more durable metal. Utensils that are still suitable are measuring cups, cake tins, dishpans, flour sifter, kettle lids, funnels and spoons. Refreshments may be served on the plates and dishes. The flowers should harmonize with the color scheme. The place cards may be tied to small tin souvenirs with bows of narrow white satin ribbon.

What is the difference between a carbon lamp and a tungsten lamp?

The filament of carbon lamps is manufactured by dissolving absorbent cotton in a zinc chloride solution and after it forms a thick viscous liquid it is forced through a die, forming a threadlike filament that is carbonated after it is dried. These lamps give a yellowish light. In a tungsten lamp the filament consists of pure metallic tungsten found in the United States and Australia. The metal is drawn through a die to a threadlike filament. Tungsten lamps give a light more nearly approaching sun light than any other artificial illuminant.

What is the best place to keep canned goods?

They should be kept in a dry, cool closet or store room, preferably on narrow shelves so that the supply can be looked over easily and spoilage quickly detected. If canned goods must be stored in the kitchen cupboard, they should be placed on the lower shelves, where they will be least exposed to heat and steam. Heat and excessive moisture tend to injure the texture and to favor the growth of molds and jellies and preserves that are not sealed in air tight containers.

What is the etiquette for using a napkin?

The napkin should be spread across the lap folded in half. When the meal is finished, at a hotel or dinner party, the napkin is laid on the table as it was used, and never folded as if for future use. If a person is a guest in a home, a clean napkin should not be expected at every meal, and the napkin should be folded neatly and put beside the plate. A napkin should never be used conspicuously.

What makes the sky blue?

The air which surrounds the earth is filled with countless millions of tiny specks or dust. Sunlight is pure white light made up of rays of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. The specks of solid matter floating in the air catch and absorb some of the rays which make up white light and throw off others. The rays which have been absorbed from the combination of color which makes the sky seem blue.

How many public elementary and secondary schools and universities are there in the United States?

There are 232,024 public elementary and secondary schools and 913 universities and colleges in the United States.

When is it correct to wear aaway coat with striped trousers?

At a noon or afternoon wedding, on Sunday for Church (in the city), and at any formal daytime function.

What does "Ontario" mean?

It is an Indian name of meaning. One is "beautiful lake" and another "village of the mountain."

This theory worked very nicely as a means of explaining the reactions which go on in chemistry. For that reason, the Langmuir-Lewis theory of the atom came to be known as the "chemist's atom."

But physicists found it deficient. It did not explain satisfactorily the emission of light from heated bodies, the origin of X-rays and many other phenomena with which the physicist must deal.

A theory which physicists found more satisfactory was worked out by Dr. Neils Bohr of Copenhagen. In this theory, as we shall see, the electrons are believed to be revolving in orbits around the central nucleus of

the atom.

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