



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, 3 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. MONDAY, APRIL 9, 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."

Cleaning House

Some months ago there was a very general demand that there be a "house cleaning" in Indiana politics.

There were protestations of repentance on the part of those who had confessed seduction by the forces of intolerance, bigotry and graft and a pledge that there would be an entirely "new deal."

The Republican party was put into a re-captivity for this purpose after its former chairman had been indicted in the Federal Court and the Governor was blythely on his way to a court to establish the principle that the statute of limitations is the final safeguard of human liberty.

Now the nominations are closed and once more the same old faces and the same old forces are plotting to divide the decent and to retain control of the government and operate it for the benefit of the same old crowd.

Boss Coffin, either in person or acting through a puppet, is fighting to control the city and county. Candidates are trading and trafficking for his favor. That should be a warning to voters.

In the State it is still worse. Once again Senator Watson, who has had friendly relations with every official who brought disgrace to this State, whose chief sponsor two years ago is now under indictment in the Federal Courts, is to be made the "issue."

There is no one who does not know that at any time he desired, Watson could have stopped the whole conspiracy that brought shame to Indiana.

There was never a time in the past few years that have humiliated Indiana that Watson could not have checked the raid upon the people and upon decency.

Two years ago he had his secret deal with Senator Arthur Robinson, who branded himself when he declared in the Senate that "birds of a feather flock together."

The birds in the Robinson flock are well known.

He flocked with Stephenson to the extent that Stephenson sent a pearl necklace as a token of gratitude and high esteem.

He flocked with Ora Davies, former State treasurer, who acted as his campaign manager two years ago. Davies is now awaiting trial for taking commissions on State funds from banks.

He flocked with Coffin and boasted that Coffin was his friend, even after Coffin was indicted on the charge of conspiring to offer a bribe to Governor McCray.

He now flocks with George Foland, collector of customs, who acts as his advisory chairman, of whom more later.

He flocked with Jackson, who appointed him, the same Jackson who made a record as Governor by pleading the statute of limitation as a bar to conviction for offering the bribe to McCray.

And the Indianapolis newspapers which joined The Times months back in the fight for decency, after The Times had exposed the graft and corruption are now finding the capture of the Republican delegates for Watson sufficient excuse for permitting Coffin and Robinson and others of like character to again retain office.

In the race for governorship there is even less evidence of a desire to clean house.

There are ten candidates. There is one who should receive the indorsement unanimously if there were sincerity in the demand for a new deal. That candidate is Tom Adams.

In the other nine, there are but two who would not be wholly acceptable to the old gangsters and the old conspirators.

That is the discouraging picture. It is a picture which is being painted by politicians.

The hope is that there will be enough men and women in the Republican party who are tired of bigotry, tired of shame and corruption, tired of the old gang tactics, tired of the misrule of the bosses, who will see to it that Arthur Robinson does not go back to the Senate and that the candidate for Governor is not an "underecover kid" for the same old gang.

The Threatened Heritage

The letter of Mrs. Helen Tufts Baile, bearing the title, "Our Threatened Heritage," and directed to the membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is intended obviously to save that organization from a misguided leadership.

That is something the members of the D. A. R. can and should fight out among themselves at their April 19 conference in Washington.

But the outcome of that dispute within the D. A. R. isn't so vitally important to the rest of us as it is that we should know those forces and those interests that are behind the D. A. R. controversy.

Mrs. Baile's letter reveals those interests, and by so doing serves a really great purpose.

Her document invites public attention to the insidious propaganda being spread throughout the country by interests much more sinister than the D. A. R. ever could become under any leadership.

The chief propagandist himself, Fred R. Marvin, is revealed as the chief agent influencing that faction of the D. A. R. which is attacked by Mrs. Baile. Marvin is shown to have been an ardent defender of Doheny and Fall, lauded by him as great patriots. There is further significance in the fact that the propagandists revealed by Mrs. Baile have been en-

gaged in denouncing members of both Houses of Congress who have favored Government action as to Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam, child labor legislation, and other liberal public policies.

"Using" the D. A. R., Fred R. Marvin and his crowd of professional patrioters have attempted to blacken the reputations of eminent public men, progressive clergymen, idealistic authors and publicists and humanitarians generally.

The D. A. R. has been duped and it is refreshing to see the uprising within the membership of that organization that is symbolized by the Helen Tufts Baile appeal.

If Mrs. Baile's effort to save the D. A. R. from the folly of its duped leaders only serves the purpose of bringing about an exposure of those back of this character blackening propaganda, it will be well worth while, no matter whether the D. A. R. opens its eyes or remains blind.

It is fitting that the protest within the D. A. R. should be led by a woman whose name so typifies the true spirit of the American Revolution.

Her ancestor, Anne Adams-Tufts, nursed the wounded during the battle of Bunker Hill. The husband of Anne Adams-Tufts was one of the early volunteers in the Revolutionary War, and his son helped to fortify Dorchester Heights, driving his oxen thither with muffled feet in the dead of night.

Where Fess Stands

Recent selection of Senator Fess of Ohio as key-note for the Republican national convention has thrown some of the political speculators and prognosticators off their balance.

It is being assumed that because Senator Fess was supporting the candidacy of his colleague from Ohio, the late Senator Willis, he was hostile to Secretary Hoover. The assumption is based on rather a flimsy foundation.

It is true, first of all, that Senator Fess is a thick-and-thin supporter of President Coolidge, and a pioneer in the "Draft Coolidge" movement in his party.

It is true also that he went along with the Ohio support of Senator Willis as Ohio's favorite son, and is one of the Willis candidates for delegate-at-large from Ohio.

But the inference that because of that he is hostile to Hoover won't hold water. While as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention he must be neutral and not use his position as temporary chairman to take sides, still there is no ground for lining him up with the favorite son coalition of political bosses against Hoover and for a midnight bedroom selection.

It probably will appear in due time that the real friends and supporters of Coolidge are not at all hostile to Hoover, once they are convinced that Coolidge won't be drafted. It probably will appear, also, that with Coolidge out of it, Senator Fess will be found with Hoover rather than with the combine that aims first to defeat Hoover and ultimately to pick a dark horse like Davies.

While honestly with Willis so long as he was in the race as Ohio's favorite son, Fess could be depended upon to go along with him, but there is nothing to indicate that he would line up with the Ohio bosses.

The Thrill of Baseball

Golf has been growing rapidly in popularity in America, and it is a great game. Yet the advent of the new baseball season convinces us once more nothing will ever take the place of baseball.

Probably it's better for a man to get out and play himself than to sit in a grandstand and watch someone else play. Yet, to our mind, there's nothing quite like settling back in a seat, as the sunlight slants over a neat green field, opening a bag of peanuts, listening to the long-drawn chant "batteries for today's game"—and waiting for the first ball to be thrown.

Golf is a lot of fun. But baseball—well, there's nothing quite like it.

David Dietz on Science

An Explosive Mixture

No. 19

DR. PAUL HEYL, famed scientist of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, has compared the origin of Schrödinger wave mechanics, the newest scientific theory about the nature of matter, to the sort of experiments which beginners in chemistry classes like to try.

Students like to see what will happen if they make a random mixture from the array of chemicals in the laboratory. This practice is one to be discouraged. Although usually nothing happens, it sometimes is dangerous.

But in the field of theory, it seems to have proved not only safe but productive as well. Dr. Heyl writes in the Scientific Monthly: "The first suggestion of it is due to Louis De Broglie. It appears as though De Broglie on looking over the array of new concepts produced by the twentieth century, had become curious to see what would happen if one mixed them, such as the beginner in chemistry ventures with more or less trepidation to mix the contents of several bottles.

"So De Broglie seems to have asked himself, 'What if we apply the theory of relativity to the quantum theory or the inertia of energy?'

"He tried the experiment. The smoke arising from the reaction obscured his vision for some time, but when it cleared away he saw that which he and Schrödinger after him have elaborated into the theory of wave mechanics."

Readers yesterday in this department made the acquaintance of the four chief theories which have been developed in science since 1900. We shall see that De Broglie made use of all four in his daring experimentation.

First, he mixed the quantum theory with the theory of the equivalence of mass energy, or as Heyl classes it, the inertia of energy.

He applied the result to the Bohr theory of the atom. In order to do that he had to call the Einstein theory to his aid.

It looked at first as though De Broglie was clearing up certain difficulties in the Bohr theory and strengthening that theory.

But after awhile the situation became worse than ever. Then Schrödinger entered the scene. He cleared the situation by heroic action.

He cured the headaches of the Bohr theory by cutting the theory's head off.

And so today many scientists think that Schrödinger wave mechanics has replaced the Bohr theory. Let us next see the meaning of wave mechanics.

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. On what three occasions should you count your losing and your winning tricks?
2. Holding K Q J X X, how many outside quick tricks do you need to bid the suit initially?
3. When holding A K blank, what do you lead first?

The Answers

1. When bidding; before doubling; when dummy is exposed.
2. One-half.
3. A.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or opinion by writing to The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 422 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. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

EDITOR.

Who issues national bank notes, the bank or the government?

Upon deposit of certain prescribed United States bonds bearing the circulation privilege, in trust with the treasurer of the United States, any national bank may issue national bank notes. The amount of notes issued may not exceed the par value of the bonds so deposited, or the amount of the capital stock of the issuing bank actually paid in. Each bank is required to maintain upon deposit with the treasurer of the United States lawful money equal to 5 per cent of its note circulation. This fund is held and used for redemption of the notes. National bank notes are not legal tender, but are receivable for all public dues, except duties on imports and may be paid out by the Governor for all purposes except interest on the public debt, and for redemption of the national currency. The notes are actually printed for the banks in the United States bureau of engraving and printing.

What is a hoop snake?

A small snake found in the South Atlantic States, much feared by the superstitious, who say that it puts its tail in its mouth, stiffens its body and rolls along like a hoop, striking to let go of its stick-tipped tail, and dart it into the first person it meets. There is also a superstition that if a tree is struck by one of these snakes it will die within twenty-four hours. Similar stories are told of a closely related species, the wampum snake, commonly found in swampy ground in the South. Both species are perfectly harmless, and spend most of their time beneath the ground, burrowing deeply into the soil. The former is blue-black above, marked with three red lines, and flesh-colored below, with black spots; while the latter is uniform black, black above and banded with red on the abdomen.

Can you give me a recipe for making apple butter in which plums are used?

Use one measure of plums to two measures of peeled and sliced apples. Wash and cook the plums and rub through a strainer or colander to get out the pits. Cook the apples until saucy, add the stewed plums and continue cooking an hour or two until of the right consistency. When two-thirds cooked add two pounds of sugar per gallon. When finished, add spices and vanilla, according to taste.

Is the bite of an ordinary spider ever fatal to human life?

The sting of some spiders are much more severe than those of wasps or bees, and may cause considerable general weakness, headache, sweating and vomiting, but they are practically never fatal. In most spiders the mandibles are so small and weak as to be incapable of piercing the human skin and if they did so, the small amount of poison injected could have no deleterious effect.

Who originated the idea of commemorating an "unknown soldier"?

The idea originated with Prof. Antonio Sciortino, a noted artist of Rome. The resting places of these unknown heroes and the dates of their ceremonial burials are as follows: France, Nov. 11, 1920, Arc de Triumphant, Paris; England, Nov. 11, 1920, Westminster Abbey, London, Italy, Nov. 5, 1921, Victor Emmanuel monument, Piazza Venezia, Rome; United States, Nov. 11, 1921, Arlington national cemetery, Washington, D. C.

What is the origin of the name Ohio? What is the motto, nickname and flower of the State?

Ohio is an Indian word meaning "fine or good." It is called the Buckeye State. Its flower is the scarlet carnation and its motto "A government within a government."

What canines are classed as "toy dogs"?

Pekinese, Japanese Spaniels, English Toy Spaniel, Pomeranian, Skippier, Terriers (Yorkshire, Maltese, Toy Black and Tan, Toy Bull) Toy poodle, Brussels griffon, Chihuahua, Mexican hairless, Pug. These dogs all weigh under twelve pounds.

Is "those" or "these" used with the word "kind"?

Since kind is singular it should not be preceded by the plural "these." "This kind" and "that kind" are correct. The same rule applies to "sort."

What is the origin of necktie?

The cravat or necktie is from the French word "cravate" a corruption of "croat." This came from the name given by the French in the time of Louis XIV to the scarfs worn by Croatian soldiers.

How many persons passed the civil service railway mail clerks' examination in April, 1927?

About 40,000 persons took the examination, but the rating of the papers has not yet been completed.

What is the greatest breadth of the State of Texas?

750 miles.

Speaking of Expensive Fairy Tales



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Leonardo da Vinci Born in Italy

Written for The Times by Will Durant

OF the misbegotten changelings who call themselves men and prate intolerably over dinner-tables, said Robert Louis Stevenson, "I never saw one who seemed worthy to inspire love—no, nor read of any, except Leonardo da Vinci, and perhaps Goethe in his youth."

"The World," said Taine, "perhaps offers no other example of a genius so universal, so creative, so incapable of self-contentment, so athirst for the infinite, so naturally refined, so far in advance of his and of subsequent ages."

Chamberlain, also with a "perhaps," calls Leonardo "the greatest creative genius that ever lived."

"I have no notion of a truly great man," wrote Carlyle, "that could not be all sorts of men." Well, Leonardo satisfied the definition. He was eminent and original as musician, painter, sculptor, etcher, architect,

anatomist, physiologist, physicist, inventor, engineer, chemist, astronomer, geologist, zoologist, botanist, geographer, mathematician, philosopher.

And no mere contributor of amateur or dilettante; in nearly all these fields he was practically supreme in his day; so that his age believed him to be in league with supernatural powers.

SAYS Clutton-Brock: "He is the nearest that any man has ever come to Aristotle's Supreme Being." What more could be said of a genius, than that he resembles a great philosopher's conception of the Deity? And now, having made a god of Leonardo, let us make a man of him, and try to see him against the vibrant background of his time.

He was born at Castello da Vinci near Florence, in 1452. He was the

natural Piero Antonio da Vinci, a notary to the Florentine Signory (or council), and a man whose optimism may be judged from the fact that in addition to marrying four times he had leisure for an affair with a peasant girl, Catalina, who became the mother of Leonardo.

When his first wife died, Ser Piero took Leonardo into his home, and brought him up with every educational opportunity.

The first picture we have of the boy shows him as an apprentice in the studio of the great painter and sculptor Verrocchio. Vasari tells how the old master permitted his pupil to paint one of the angels in a picture of the Baptism of Christ, and wishes, in despair, to abandon his own career as an artist when he saw the perfection of the young student's work.

(Copyright, 1928, by Will Durant)

(To Be Continued)

What Other Editors Think

(By Thomas H. Adams, in the Vincennes Commercial.)

The newspaper fraternity in Indiana has a duty before it this year to perform that is the rarest and most certain newspaper duty ever imposed on the profession.

That duty consists of a central attack on the bi-partisan "system" that this newspaper has been fighting for two or more years, so as to clarify Indiana's bad political system and get started anew on a new track for party responsibility, if there ever is to be responsibility.

Because the writer of this article is a candidate is not an argument for the press to follow, so much, as to notice the condition of the times.

As far as my race is concerned, there is a landslide in sight that will bump every thief and crook in the head so hard that there will be no recovery, and that don't mean maybe.

But the text of this article and the duty of newspapers of Indiana involved, and the problem forced on the profession at this hour is the most paramount issue ever before sensed by a great and powerful tribunal.

If journalism is anything—if it

means anything—if newspapers are responsible or good for any community protection at all, they are right now at bat waiting for a square snout.

Indiana is in awful position. In Chicago they have government by attempted assassinations. In Indiana we have government by statute of limitations. The one takes a life of some poor daring wretch—the other wrecks the whole fundamental base of the government—destroys law and order and confiscates the liberties of mankind. That's the difference.

We have the Pharisees standing about howling and criticizing, but they are losing something. No wonder they howl. Their playgrounds have been invaded. Their scheme to steal has been thwarted.

Newspapers everywhere are appealed to to pursue a higher and better standard of journalism. Newspaper character is at stake! Newspaper honor and initiative and influence is really on trial in Indiana.

If we cannot defend our newspaper character, community life crumbles and weakens and decays.

Richmond Palladium

With the abolition of the absent voters ballots, one form of irregularity in the elections in Indiana will come to an end. The use of absent voters' ballots had become one of the scandals of election time. Candidates vied with each other to see that the names of absent voters' ballots had become forms so that they could obtain their support in the election.

Designed to serve a good purpose, namely, to assist persons who were ill or out of the State on business, the law had been debased to the point where candidates made a wild scramble to get this form of ballots into the ballot box.

Wayne County was no exception to this practice. In fact, Wayne and Henry Counties had a notorious record in the State. The Legislature acted wisely in abolishing the law. Its good points had been overshadowed by practices that bordered on being downright corrupt.

ENDOW SCHOLARSHIPS FOR YANK INGENUITY

Offer Free Study At Tech School On Unique Basis.

(By Science Service)

WORCESTER, Mass., April 9.—Worcester Polytechnic Institute has received from Henry J. Fuller, '95, a liberally endowed scholarship for award to the boy who in grammar school and high school has exhibited the greatest amount of "Yankee ingenuity."

But the particular ability specified is not one of the qualities listed in the conventional examinations and school grades. So the college officers are now seeking a suitable definition of "Yankee ingenuity" and a standard by which this trait may be measured in selecting the most suitable candidate for the scholarship.

Uncle Sam's Adventures

The old gentleman in the striped trousers, star-spangled coat and stovepipe hat has had a long and interesting career. Our Washington Bureau has a packet of fourteen printed bulletins covering many phases of United States history that will prove of value not only to any school boy or girl, but to grown-ups, too. These are the bulletins included in the packet:

1. American Wars.
2. Congress—How It Operates.
3. History of the Constitution of the United States.
4. History of the United States Flag.
5. The Judicial System of the United States.
6. Outline of American History.
7. History of the United States Postal Service.
8. The President, His Office and Duties.
9. The President's Cabinet and What It Does.
10. Biographies of the President of the United States.
11. Presidential Elections since 1789.
12. Facts About the States of the Union.
13. The World War, Part I.
14. The World War, Part II.

CLIP COUPON HERE

Uncle Sam Editor, Washington Bureau, Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

I want the packet of fourteen bulletins of the United States and enclose herewith forty-five cents in loose, uncancelled United States postage stamps or coin to cover postage and handling costs.

Name

St. and No.

City

State

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times.

M. E.
TRACY
SAYS:
"Governments Are Assuming a part in the Sphere of Barter and Sale That Individuals Once Played."

Undismayed by England's failure to fix the price of rubber, Cuba will attempt to fix the price of sugar. The basic idea is to raise the price by curtailing production.

Cuban sugar growers, assisted by the government, have obtained an agreement of co-operation which involves half the world's crop. As in the case of rubber, Dutch interests refused to have anything to do with the sugar pool.

Business-World Politics

What England tried to do with rubber and what Cuba is trying to do with sugar furnishes a vivid illustration of how big business is weaving itself into international politics.

Rubber and sugar are comparatively new commodities. Their consumption is a matter of discovery, education and inventiveness.

If the world could be taught to consume such vast quantities of rubber in seventy-five years, and such vast quantities of sugar in 500, why couldn't it be taught to adjust the supply to the demand?

That is what economists and statesmen are asking themselves, and what promises to become an outstanding international problem.

Regulated Production

Having schooled us to trade on an international scale, and to the effects of advertising on consumption, business will now attempt to train us in the development of instrumentalities for the regulation of production.

Profit calls for curtailment in a glutted market with the same insistent voice that it calls for expansion in the face of an unsatisfied demand.

Supply and Demand

Mass production, organized commerce and areas of exchange which go far beyond national boundaries bring us face to face with a new order of things.

Time was when no one conceived it possible to touch the law of supply and demand beyond the family table and the neighborhood store. It was taken for granted that nature would adjust the relationship between production and consumption, and that arbitrary interference, even though it might be possible, was bound to result in more harm than good.

Nothing Balks Ambition

Nothing balks the ambition of this age. Inspired by the success we have enjoyed in discovering and introducing new commodities, we embark on the idea of regulating their production in such a way as will enable them to virtually take over the world.

Governments are contemplating the possibility of levying tribute on each other by manipulating markets over which natural advantage appears to give them control.

In this respect, governments are assuming a part in the sphere of barter and sale that individuals once played.

England trying to fix the price of rubber, Cuba trying to fix the price of sugar play the same role that the baker, butcher and candlestick maker did 200 years ago.

The question thus raised is profoundly significant because it shows that nations are taking the place once occupied by small private interests. The nations may be subordinated to some higher authority in the same way.

Maritime Trade

One cannot think of foreign trade without recalling the merchant marine.

Development of a first-class merchant marine ranks with flood control and farm relief as among the most important problems confronting this country.

For the sake of prosperity, we must send goods abroad, and for the sake of safety, we ought to send most of them in our own ships.

The merchant marine is intimately more connected with national defense than any other peaceful activity.

Without it, we hardly could hope to create an adequate navy or free our foreign trade from unjust discrimination.

Our Rotting Ships

Quarrelling as to whether the Government or private interests should control the merchant marine has served no purpose so distinctly during the past few years to retard progress.

While politicians and theorists have argued, our ships have rotted, our yards have been shut down, and our rightful share of ocean commerce has gone to other people.

With both the Government and private interests doing all they could to develop a merchant marine there would still be room for improvement.

That, at any rate, seems to be the way the House Committee feels about it.

Using American Vessels

In drafting a substitute for the Jones bill, which leans heavily toward Government operation, the House Committee has endeavored to reach a compromise that would enable both public and private interests to co-operate.

Leaving the United States Shipping Board free to go on with its task, this bill increases the loan fund which private ship builders can borrow by \$100,000,000 and the amount they can borrow from two-thirds to three-fourths the value of ships. It provides for long-time mail contracts, though not to exceed ten years, with a sliding scale of rates that rises in response to the speed and size of ships.