

The Indianapolis Times

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

They Should Answer

Undoubtedly there will be a grand rush of candidates and political managers to answer the questions which Tom Adams asked over the radio last night.

This fellow Adams is inquisitive. He has been for some time. He is the one candidate for Governor who was inquisitive two years ago when Stephenson blurted out his declaration that he had documentary evidence that proved State-wide corruption. The people finally got the answer.

Adams asks Senator Watson whether he is ready to start on the road to the White House with Boss Coffin as his political escort. The Senator ought to answer that quickly.

Adams asks Arthur Robinson whether he is still the friend of Coffin, who, declares Adams, is free only because of the statute of limitations.

He wants to know from Schortemeyer whether he has any deals with the Marion County boss and is relying on votes of that master manipulator to piece out those he gets on his frequent forays into the pulpits.

He wants to know whether Charles Jewett is depending on an understanding with Watson whereby the Senator will get him some of the delegates that are controlled by Boss Coffin.

These are all simple questions and the candidates ought to be eager to answer.

They ought to be ready to tell the people of the State whether they are for or against Coffin.

They should, if they have any sincerity, be willing to either stand with him or against him.

The people of Illinois indicated that they are tired of the rule of the corrupt.

That may be an indication of what will happen in Indiana this year.

The answers of the candidates to the questions of Tom Adams will furnish a rather good measuring rod on their sincerity and their fitness.

Stand back, gentlemen. Please don't crowd.

Inherited Patriotism

No one will question the right of the Daughters of the American Revolution to invite or to refuse to invite such speakers to address them as may suit their fancy. It is a strictly private organization and has no public significance beyond its own professions of inherited patriotism.

The fact that its members may have had ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War doesn't mean anything when you analyze it. The fact that a citizen of Revolutionary days was a patriot, or even a hero, is not guaranty at all that his great-granddaughter is any different from any other respectable neighbor whose parents or grandparents were born in some other country.

Undoubtedly many of the women of the D. A. R. are excellent women in every way, as are many of the women of America who are not eligible to membership in the D. A. R., but there is no reason to believe that because of their Revolutionary ancestors they average higher in patriotism and other fine qualities than other women. As women they must stand for what they are themselves.

Nor are their rights to censorship of the patriotism of others any better because their forbears were in the Revolutionary Army either as officers or soldiers. It is when some of them set themselves up as hereditary custodians of American patriotism that they step outside their province.

And when they have the nerve to brand as unpatriotic other citizens who do not agree with them in their theories of war, peace, child-labor legislation and other matters they verge on silliness.

But when they circulate literature branding as kindred souls with Bolsheviks and Communists such eminent citizens as Jane Addams, Florence Kelley, Newton D. Baker, William Allen White, David Starr Jordan, Rabbi Wise and others, then they become a menace to peace and genuine patriotism, and it is time to sit down on them.

New Ways to Govern

Will this country, sooner or later, have to put its best minds to work devising entirely new methods of government?

Prof. Charles E. Merriam, chairman of the Department of Political Science of the University of Chicago, seems to think so. He predicts that ultimately we will have to form "city states" to solve our urban problems.

"Regions of the type of New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia are unities in the economic sense and they also represent types of social and cultural unities," he says. "But from the governmental point of view each of these regions is highly decentralized. In Greater Chicago, for instance, there are no less than 1,500 independent governing agencies. It is obvious that some more compact form of organization is necessary to enable such groups to carry on their governmental functions effectively."

Speeding Up Justice

The final steps of Harry F. Sinclair's three-year progress through the District Supreme Court are, it appears, to be taken without any undue loitering by the wayside.

Justice Jennings Bailey, who presides over the present trial, made this evident in the first day's proceedings.

After selecting a jury himself, in record time, he has taken steps to make this jury's ordeal as short and painless as possible, and for this he deserves commendation.

Neither will he permit the jury to be beguiled and bewildered when it is possible to prevent his admonitions to counsel have shown.

The trial promises to be a fast, fair contest, so far as rules and practice of jurisprudence permit.

Trail Blazing for U. S. Trade

Ever hear of Broken Hill?

Broken Hill is in Australia. For thirty years silver and lead had been mined there, but the dirt had become poorer as the shafts went deeper and the 20,000 or 30,000 workers of the community clustered about the pits faced ruin unless a new way was discovered to make the diggings pay.

By no process known to the Australians could this be done, but some one suggested that the Americans were pretty good at mining and perhaps an American engineer might show them how. And it so happened that Herbert Hoover, then just starting out for himself in California, was sent for to do the job.

"Today, more than twenty years later," says Robert R. Updegraff, writing on "Hoover's Seven American Business Pilgrimages" in the current Magazine of Business, Broken Hill "a thriving mining district with high wages and excellent living standards, a monument to American and Australian engineering genius, and operated with large amounts of American machinery, American supplies and American methods."

As a man works, so is he, the Good Book says, and to know Hoover it is necessary to know what he was doing in those busy years following his engineering apprenticeship.

"Seven times has Hoover journeyed around the world on mining missions that were in effect American business pilgrimages," writes Updegraff. "For each time as he traveled, from wherever he went—Australia, India, China, Russia, South Africa—there came back a stream of orders for American mining machinery and equipment. A constant call for American mining engineers to come out and take important posts and install American methods and set up American standards."

Leaving his brother in charge of their main office in San Francisco, the young pioneer acted as a sort of trouble-shooter for new and ailing mines with the whole world for his field. Broken Hill was only one of many.

Willingly he left the easy chairs of a comfortable office for the hardships of the earth's frontiers, opening vast new wealth and planting new ideas of considerable consequence to American commerce.

Wherever he went he created a demand for American goods, made jobs for American experts, and added to American prestige.

The name plates of American manufacturers from Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, New York and elsewhere, Updegraff reminds us, are peppered over great equipments planted in the various corners of the world where Hoover has been.

American business today is geared high. And the machine is built to go forward, not backward. More than 40,000,000 citizens are producing something to sell here in the United States and abroad.

Our markets must keep on expanding, overseas as well as at home. If they don't, there'll be unemployment. The importance of our Hoovers, therefore, is plain, for they blaze a trail for our increasing commerce literally around the world.

And that sort of thing is necessary to stabilize our prosperity.

Why Depew Was Liked

The late Chuncey Depew had the good will of a great many Americans. And among the hundreds of thousands who liked to read about him there doubtless were many who had not the faintest idea what his life work had been or how he had secured his fame.

All they knew was that he was a genial, likable old man; and that was enough.

That's the way it usually goes. To be buoyant, kindly and likable—that is needed to win you many friends. Which is only another way of saying that you can have all the friends you want if you'll only take the trouble to make them.

David Dietz on Science

It Was Disconcerting

No. 21

SCHROEDINGER has done a most disconcerting thing. Just when everyone had gotten familiar with the Bohr theory of the atom, so familiar, in fact, that they regarded the theory as an actual statement of fact, this German physicist comes along and insists upon throwing the theory out the window.

Schroedinger built upon the work of De Broglie. De Broglie was trying to explain certain features of the Bohr theory which did not match up with other scientific theories.

He suggested that every electron was continuously giving off waves of energy, so that when the electron moved it was surrounded by these waves.

This was a helpful theory. For example, it had always been difficult to explain why electrons could only revolve in orbits of certain size.

There seemed no good reason why electrons should not revolve in orbits of any size.

De Broglie's theory explained the situation. When the electron revolved in an orbit, the waves it gave off trailed behind it until they finally formed a complete ring.

It was only possible for the electron to revolve in an orbit of such size as permitted the waves to join together in a perfect ring. If the waves did not match up perfectly, interference would result which would force the electron into a new orbit, either a little larger or smaller.

De Broglie's contribution was considered a great step forward. But soon other difficulties began to beset the theory.

And finally Schroedinger came forward with his revolutionary theory, now known as wave mechanics.

What he said, in effect, was something like this:

Why talk about electrons? No one has actually ever pinned down an electron. The only things ever mentioned are certain electromagnetic effects and waves which we say are caused by the electron.

De Broglie says that the electron is surrounded by waves, but all he actually knows anything about are the waves. So let's just quit talking about the electron.

The only things we know to be present are waves, so let's develop a theory for the structure of matter in terms of waves.

Having reasoned in some such fashion, Schroedinger then proceeded to develop the theory. It is now known as Schroedinger wave mechanics. We shall see next what it is.

The trial promises to be a fast, fair contest, so far as rules and practice of jurisprudence permit.

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

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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. May you count on a sure trick in a forced hand bid?

2. When a partner refuses to bid after informative double, what does he exhibit?

3. When should two of a minor suit be bid initially?

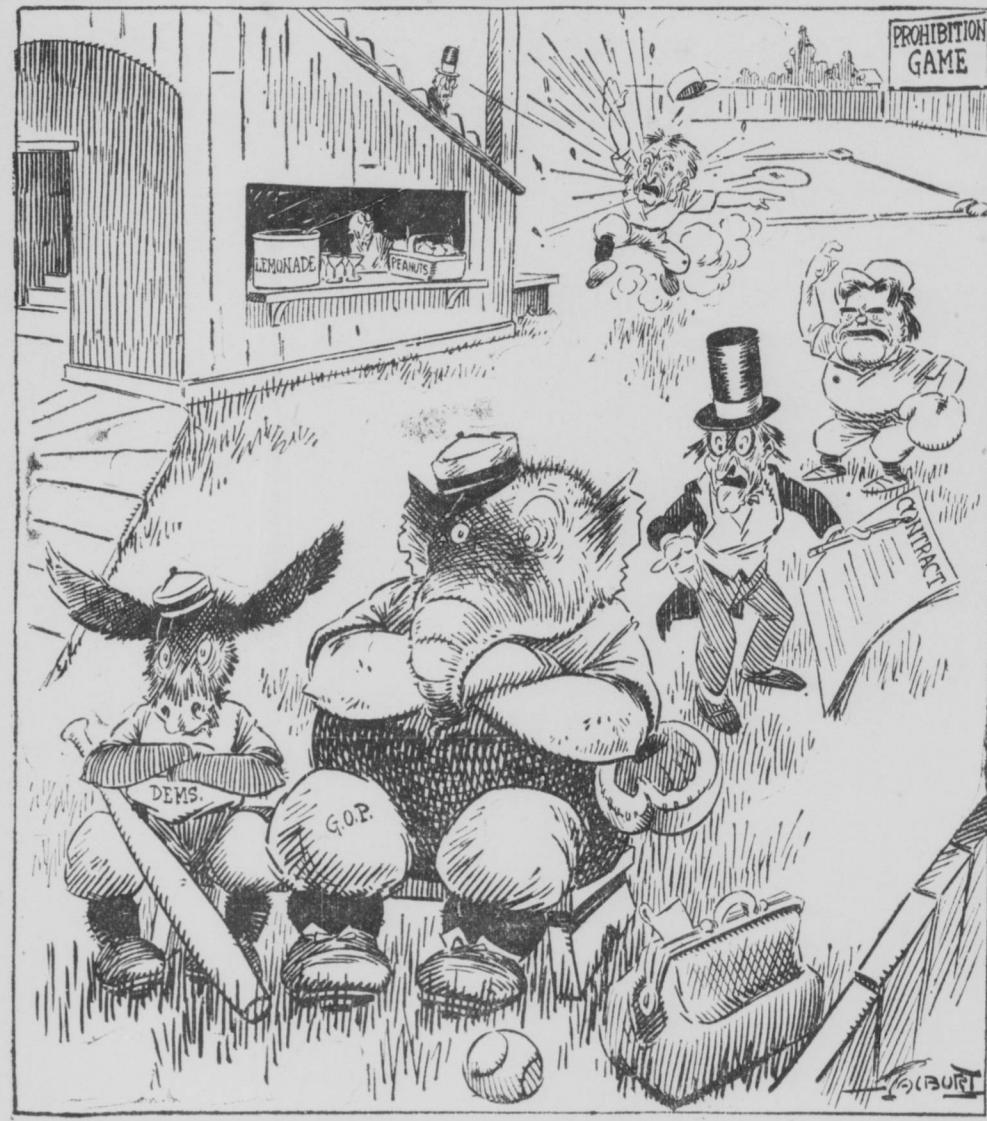
The Answers

1. No.

2. More will power than judgment.

3. Holding A K Q X X X.

A Couple of Spring Holdouts



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Leonardo Uncovers New Sciences

Written for The Times by Will Durant

BUT when Leonardo da Vinci was sorbed in the thousand marvels of his complex, where novel machines and strange animals were mingled with pictures and marbles. He loved to dissect, despite the opposition by the church and the common people to this new practice, and soon equalled the Della Torre in anatomy.

He composed a book of anatomical plates in colors, describing every part of the body; he wrote extensively on the anatomy of the horse, whose proud splendor attracted him always; and his engravings surpass most modern works in these fields.

The farmer pays twice as much for fertilizer as it is worth to him, so, after buying his farm and paying for it, he has to pay cash rent. The products of the farm will not pay the tax and fertilizer bills and leave a balance to live on, so there is no possible way to do anything for the farmer by making laws.

Moses was given ten laws for the people, therefore laws that are made this day and age of the world are instruments of the Devil. What is the Devil? The Devil is the Devil. The only feasible thing to do is to give the farmer an even break.

Give both the farmers and labor an even break. Cut out county and township assessors and equalizing boards and the biggest part of our judges and State attorneys and centralize them at the State capital. Then let what officers we may have bid the office for just the same as we do other public enterprises.

Have the work done just as cheaply as we consistently can and then give us a straight tax of 1 per cent on real estate and personal property based on cash value.

In chemistry he experimented endlessly with new color combinations, making darker blacks than ever before; he spoiled many of his canvases by using them as trials for his new colors and his new oils.

In physics he discovered the law of acoustics; we are told that he was always listening, always ab-

(To Be Continued)

What are the meanings of the terms "displacement," "gross tonnage" and "net tonnage" as applied to ships?

Displacement is the volume of water a vessel displaces, measured by weight in tons. Gross tonnage is the tonnage of a ship plus the area of any enclosed space for machinery, crews, quarters, etc. Net or registered tonnage is the gross tonnage less space for machinery, crews, quarters, etc.

Where is the helium plant owned by the United States Government located? How much helium is produced?

The United States helium production plant is located near Ft. Worth, Tex. It is under the jurisdiction of the United States Bureau of Mines and has been producing helium gas for Government use for several years. The production has been as high as approximately 1,200,000 cubic feet of helium per month.

Was the office of President of the United States vacant during the hours between the death of President Harding and the swearing in of Vice President Coolidge?

There was no de jure President of the United States. Coolidge was the de facto President during that short period.

How long do flies and honey bees live?

The common house fly lives about eight or ten days and at the most not over twenty days. The worker bees live from one to nine months, the queen bees rarely more than three years.

How many combinations can be made of the numbers from one to twenty-four taking three numbers at a time?

Two thousand and twenty-four combinations.

Can you give me some good names for girl triplets?

Margaret, Mildred and Miriam; Faith, Hope and Charity; Constance, Carolyn and Catherine; Edith, Ethel and Eleanor; Ida, Ada and Eva.

Are volcanic eruptions always preceded by an earthquake?

An earthquake does not always precede a volcanic eruption. There may be small tremors of the earth near the volcano, but the eruption is not caused by an earthquake.

Is there a magazine called "Adventure"? By whom is it published?

It is published semi-monthly by the Ridgway Company, 223 Spring St., New York.