

The Indianapolis Times

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

A Daniel to Judgment

When Attorney Paul Davis, acting as special judge, sentenced former Councilman Boynton Moore to the penitentiary, his comments were quite as much a public service as was the sentence itself.

"The people lost faith in the executive and legislative departments of government. They must not lose faith in the judiciary," was his fine challenge.

Unless there is continued and absolute confidence in not only the integrity of courts but in their ability to enforce laws without discrimination, the whole government is a failure.

The case of Moore was plain and in point. He had been convicted of the crime of bribery. The law says that the penalty is from two to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

Nothing was shown in court that indicated that Moore had performed any public service which entitled him to consideration.

It is true that other councilmen resigned their offices, pleaded guilty to misdemeanors and escaped with payments of fines.

There was no showing before the courts that they did so on behalf of Moore or that they had bargained for his liberty with their own consciences.

From the public point of view it is a fine thing to be rid of these men, humiliating as it may be to consider that they were in position to make their own liberty the price of their resignations.

But Moore was different. He had had his day in court. He had been convicted. The law fixes the punishment.

Judge Davis deserves thanks for forcibly calling to public attention the necessity for defending confidence in courts.

It is unfortunate that political gossipers make confidence in courts rather difficult.

Even now they whisper that decisions of courts are made for political rather than legal reasons and even lawyers prophesy decisions of the highest courts on that basis.

It is not good for the State when men bet that the highest court will throw out one mayor and put in another because of political pressure.

It is not good for confidence in courts when delays in decisions of cases of prominent politicians are ascribed to the desires of political parties.

Swift justice, speedy decisions, clear announcements such as that made by Judge Davis are the props to justice. It is unfortunate that they come so seldom.

Bombs for King and Duce

For a second time King Humbert of Italy had escaped a would-be assassin's bullet by a hair's breadth.

"It is merely one of the incidents of the profession," he remarked with a nonchalant shrug of the shoulders. Being shot at was just one of those things in the business of being king.

Today King Victor Emmanuel III, his son and successor, can say the same thing, for at Milan, where he went to open a fair, he narrowly escaped being blown up by a bomb which exploded in the street, along which he was to pass, killing nearly a score and injuring forty.

King Victor ascended the throne twenty-eight years ago in July upon the assassination of his father, shot to death while on a similar voyage to Monza, near Turin, by Bresci, an anarchist.

Along with the news of the outrage against King Victor came word of a powerful bomb being found on the railway line over which Dictator Mussolini passed on his way from Milan to Rome. But the murderous engine had been discovered and removed in time.

Thus desperate and determined conspirators are again at work in Italy, scene of so many bloody tragedies of this kind. Useless and dastardly though attempts against the lives of rulers are, such crimes are at least explicable in the cases of autocrats whose rule is iron.

But King Victor is known for his quiet reserve, his friendly, democratic manners, and his modest willingness to remain in the background while others take the spotlight. His father was known as "King Humbert the Good," because of his many benefactions, and the son has followed in his steps. If the bomb at Milan really was aimed at him the deed was doubly base.

The reported attempt against the Duce makes the fifth or sixth since he assumed the power. He himself believes a special destiny is watching over him and such certainly would seem to be the case, various instruments of death have been tried on him, point blank, time and again, and miraculously he has come out of each experience almost without a scratch.

This double attempt at assassination is likely to have further repercussions, surely in Italy and perhaps abroad. Mussolini is of the opinion that certain countries of Europe are giving asylum to the enemies of Fascism and that plots constantly are being hatched abroad, against him and against the Fascist state, without interference.

IN 1926, at the time of the last attempt against his life, relations between Italy and France became very strained over Mussolini's open charge that anti-Fascist factions were finding things suspiciously easy across the frontier.

At present there is friction between Italy and Germany and Austria over the Italian Tyrol, where German minorities are claiming they are oppressed and feeling is none too good between Italy and Yugoslavia and so on.

Mussolini has a way of striking quick and hard whenever he sees the head of an enemy and wherever he see it.

Watson At Home

More significant than his speeches is the strategy of Senator Watson in endeavoring to secure a blank check from the Republicans of Indiana on the presidential nomination.

That is all that the Watson candidacy amounts to. Those who support him do so, not on the theory that he will be nominated, but that he will keep Hoover from being named.

And in that purpose Watson comes back to Indiana, to plead with paths that he was once a barefooted boy in Winchester and to attempt to drown the very widespread criticism of his political methods by praises of Lincoln.

His "keynote" said nothing more than the Republican party has said for forty years. It gave no reason why Watson should be considered as a presidential candidate.

But the people of the State who know the Senator will probably smile at the caution which Watson uses in coming back to Indiana.

He does not come to Indianapolis, the capital and largest city. If he were a real candidate, this is the logical basis for spreading his appeal.

But to come to Indianapolis this year would be embarrassing. He would have to meet with Boss Coffin openly, not secretly.

He might, in all good reason, be expected to call upon the Governor of this State, who campaigned with him two years ago. Calling on Governor Ed Jackson and endorsing the statute of limitations would not gain votes.

So the Senator does not come back. Too many of the faces which were omnipresent in his campaign of two years ago are bowed with shame this year.

Also Indianapolis is the headquarters of the different candidates for Governor. Coming here, the Senator might be expected by some of these candidates to make at least a friendly gesture. He might be asked to make good some of the promises of support made by himself or his managers.

A gathering of all the candidates to whom such promises have been given would form quite a sizable reception committee.

Platitudes and secret promises seldom take a man to the White House. Senator Watson knows this. Perhaps that is why he uses them.

For no one knows better than Watson just how shallow is his own pretense that he is running for the presidency.

What he is really trying to do is to retain that grip on the party machine which he has held for years, the same years which produced a Stephenson and a Jackson, and a Robinson and a Duvall.

The people also understand.

An official edict bans the red suspenders the firemen wore at Tulsa, Okla. Fires out in Tulsa won't be nearly as good entertainment as they used to be.

One of the new spring fads is the ankle corsage. We almost had forgotten where the ankle was.

David Dietz on Science

All Aboard for the Moon

No. 25

ONE inventor plans to shoot a rocket to the moon. Another individual, considerably more ambitious, not only would shoot a rocket still further, but would travel inside of it. He plans to visit the planet Venus.

He is temporarily delayed because funds are lacking and "conditions are not right."

One is tempted to hazard the guess that if funds ever do become available, conditions will continue to be "not right."

An Englishman of wealth is reported to have offered a prize for plans for vehicles which can be used in navigating the open spaces between the earth and the moon and various planets.

He suggests the term "astro-nauts" for the pioneering individuals who try this navigation of the inter-planetary spaces. The name is even more ambitious than the project, for after all "astro" refers

to stars, and so far no one has dared suggest an attempted visit to the neighborhood of a star. Only the moon and the planets are under consideration at present.

If one were unkind, he might suggest "astro-nut" as a better title for the new profession.

But perhaps one ought not laugh too heartily at these visionaries. The airplane seemed just as visionary at one time.

A famous American astronomer and mathematician once wrote a paper in which he proved conclusively with the aid of mathematics that the heavier-than-air machine could never fly.

He proved how the weight of the wings would always increase faster than their lifting power.

But he did not foresee the marvelous development of powerful lightweight gas engines which would make the high speed of the airplane a possibility.

And so the day may come when a great "space flyer," as one writer has proposed to christen the machine, will take off from New York bound for Mars or Venus.

But let us not be in a hurry about making plans to book passage on the space flyer. It may be some years—or, more likely, centuries—before sailing schedules are announced.

Let us survey the field. There are several things to be considered. First of all, the chances of getting a rocket which would leave the earth and make the journey. Second, the chance of landing safely on the moon or one of the planets. And, third, what we would find when we got there.

Next we will see what the difficulties of "taking off" would be.

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. Partner bids major. When should you make jump bid?
2. In what two ways do your opponents ascertain your holdings?
3. With love score should you double in preference to trying for game if you can set by three tricks?

The Answers

1. When holding fair strength in partner's suit, weakness in other major and substantial strength in side cards.
2. By your bidding and your discards.
3. Try for game if you cannot set 400 points.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Korte, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1225 New York Building, Washington, D. C., enclosing two cents in stamp 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 questions should be clearly stated and cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you wish.

EDITOR.

What are the common surnames in America?

A study of city and telephone directories made recently disclosed that there are at least 1,300,000 Smiths in America, 1,000,000 Johnsons and 750,000 Browns. Next in order came the Williamses and the Joneses with 685,000 and 658,000 respectively; the Millers numbered 626,000 and the Davises 538,000. These figures are for the country as a whole, but in New York the Smiths have nearly crowded the Johnsons from first place, while in Boston the Sullivans are in second place and the Murphys fifth. In Cincinnati, the Meyers rank first.

In the downtown drug stores there is a stamp box, where you receive two two cent stamps for one nickel. To whom does the other cent go? If it goes to pay for the machine, where and to whom does it go, after the machine is paid for?

Stamp machines generally are owned by the druggists. They receive the extra penny as profit to pay them for the trouble of handling stamps.

How many long distance calls are made by telephones of the United States per day? How many telephone employees are there?

More than 73,500,000 completed calls are made every day. Of these, 71,000,000 are local and 2,500,000 are toll and long distance calls. Approximately 370,000 persons are employed to operate the telephone plants and handle the business.

Where was gold first discovered in California?

James W. Marshall was at the head of a gang of Mormons digging a mill race at Sutter's Fort, near Sacramento, in 1848, when he discovered gold dust in the sand. The news spread rapidly as far as the Atlantic seaboard and in 1849 the rush to the new gold fields began.

What company is the S. S. Leviathan listed with and who has charge of the employing of PBX operators in that company?

The S. S. Leviathan is listed with the United States Line, 61 W. Jackson St., Chicago. You should write to the above address for information about employment.

What States provide the death penalty for kidnapping?

According to the latest issue of Hubbell's Legal Directory there is no State that provides such a penalty for kidnapping.

Who are the mythological god and goddess of love?
In Roman mythology Venus is the goddess of love and Cupid the god of love, and in Greek mythology they were Aphrodite and Eros.

How many public high schools are there in the United States?

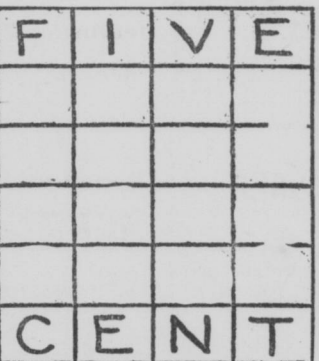
According to statistics for 1926 there are 21,700.

What kind of a car was sunk in the mud hole by Richard Dix in "Sporting Goods"?

A Ford coupe.

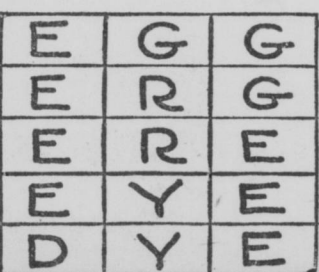
What direction does the Circle Theater stage face?

Both the stage and theater face northwest.



The Rules

1. The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, 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.



A Game That Never Seems to Grow Old



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Michelangelo Starts Career of Art

Written for The Times by Will Durant

NATURE seldom makes great men singly, but rather in groups of two or three. The gradual accumulation of traditions in the methods and technique, through a "school" of art or literature or science, culminates in a shower of genius and achievement.

So it was in Greek drama. In Florentine art, in Elizabethan literature, and in German music; and in some measure the figures in each group are parallel. Aeschylus, Michelangelo, Shakespeare and Bach; Sophocles, Raphael, Edmund Spenser and Mozart; Euripides, Leonardo, Bacon and Beethoven, through the comparison limps at the close.

The last four are marvelous and profound, the second four are lovable and perfect; but the first four are the supreme artists in the history of our race.

Michelangelo Buonarroti was born at Caprese in 1475. His father was a politician who wanted his son to be a villain, too, and ragged when he heard that Michael's desires was to be a painter.

The usual stories come to us of his precocity and skill, and even of a certain cleverness in worldly ways, that left him along with his youth; he copied ancient designs with well that by selling the paper with his fingers he was able to pass off his copies as originals. Like Leonardo he was left-handed, but did his work with the right hand, unless unusual strength was demanded.

NOW Lorenzo de' Medici had gathered a great collection of ancient statuary in his rooms and gardens, and conceived the hope of training some of the younger artists of Florence by tutelage to these old masterpieces, so that in their maturity they might make Florence rival the glory of Athens.

He asked Ghirlandajo to send him the best two of his pupils; the two who were chosen were Gracchi (of whom history says nothing more), and Michelangelo, aged fourteen. In the gardens of Lorenzo the boy browsed among the statues like an epicure in a confectioner's paradise.

Soon he began carving things out for himself. Lorenzo was attracted by a bizarre head which the lad made, to represent the old age of a faun; he suggested, however, that so old and scraggy a creature would not have such perfect teeth; whereupon Angelo knocked out the teeth, and so completed the work.

A certain bitter quality appeared at this early stage in the artist's development; the pagan influence of the Medicean circle struggled against the Puritan influence of Savonarola, whose eloquence irrevocably affected the stern spirit of an artist who looked upon his chisel and his brush as instruments of God.

These were the happiest years of Angelo's life. They did not last long enough to pamper him; for in 1492 Lorenzo died, and his successor, Piero, was a spendthrift who preferred dancing girls to artists and he could think of no better use for Michelangelo than to have him make a snow man. Michael, pride as an archangel, left the palace, and worked his way to Rome.

But Rome was littered with artists; Bramante, Raphael, Perugino, Pinturicchio, Boticelli, Signorelli, and a thousand more; the church was at the height of its curve, and was spreading itself out lavishly in the glorification of its ancient home.

For a time Buonarroti had to work for rich individuals like Gallo; for him he made a "Drunken Bacchus" with eyes realistically wandering in a jolly, aimless way, as is the custom with alcoholic eyes; in the right hand is a cup of forbidden wine ready to quench the memory of love's despair. Gallo was pleased, secured for Michael a commission from the French abbot of St. Denis to carve a "Pieta," a group showing the dead Christ in his mother's arms.

It is probably the greatest work of sculpture ever done by a lad of twenty-three. The figure of the fallen rebel is an immense achievement.

and carving would have been superfluous. Here, at all events, are great figures, intensely conceived and magnificently executed, worthy to be a part of the frieze of a Christian Parthenon.

The piety which would characterize Angelo till his death finds some expression here, as the pagan element, which he takes rather from his time than from his own soul, finds voice in the "Bacchus" and the "Faun." The two strains never found unity in his as they did in Raphael; and to the end he was torn between diverse gods.

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(To Be Continued)

With Other Editors

South Bend Tribune

It is just as well for the dignity of the courts that the Indianapolis judge who unburdened himself of a scathing denunciation of a man who didn't provide an automobile for his youthful son is a judge pro tem.

The man had appeared in city court to ask clemency for a son who had been arraigned on an automobile theft charge. The son pleaded that "all the other fellows at high school have cars."

"Fathers like you," was the amazing pronouncement from the bench, "too stingy to let their children have the family car cause boys to go astray."

The proper procedure presumably is to let the little ones cut their eye teeth on the steering wheel and see to it that the supply of rolling stock in the garage is ample at all times.

If you want the car today and your son of high school age also wants it, it is up to you to yield gracefully or you might wake up tomorrow morning with a jailbird in the family.

"I have three sons and three cars," the Indianapolis Solomon declared after the "stingy" father had been thoroughly castigated. The only sensible reply to that is "What of it?"

If each of the three sons has a car because his father is afraid he might go out and steal one that, boast is a boomerang.

Furthermore the people whose taxes support that court could probably struggle along without declarations of that nature.

PL. Wayne Journal-Gazette

One of the finer attributes of Senator Tom Walsh's nature is its severe propensity for thoroughness. That has been demonstrated time and again during the five years that he has been chief in the Senate's public lands committee in its pursuit of the oil criminals.

There are few other men in the Senate who would not soon have become discouraged by the difficulty and fruitlessness of the quest during its earlier months and have cast away the job and reported no progress and no prospect of any.

Senator Walsh is not that description of man. He is thorough and he is persevering. He has

uncovered the oil jobberies, to gether with a strange and revolting mass of evidence that big politics was playing a big game with big business in the matter of oil.

So it was that when Indiana's assinine Senator—the despicable Stephenson creature named Robinson—began his ranting in the Senate the day he ran afoul of Tom Walsh.

Robinson sought to smear Democrats, living and dead, with the corruption of oil. In his foolhardiness this ill ad of the Ku-Klux Klan even went so far as to bring Senator Walsh under false accusations. Well, you just can't throw mud on Tom Walsh. He doesn't throw back mud for an answer.

He simply proves that mud is mud. That he did in his answer to Robinson. What Senator Tom Walsh did was to show that the things the ignorant and silly Robinson had assumed as the basis for his charges that the Wilson administration had set the evil pattern of the oil jobberies were quite something else.

With maps and plats and the infinite details of knowledge, Senator Walsh demonstrated that Arthur R. Robinson was either a slanderer or an ignoramus whose ignorance is itself almost a crime. And that, as may be pertinently remarked, is that.

This Date in U. S. History

April 16

1681—Province of New Jersey offered for sale in England for \$25,000.

1786—"Contrast," first play written and performed in America, produced at John Street Theater, New York.

1885—Niagara Falls park established.

Where can I get the pictures of Fred Thompson, Tom Mix and Jack Mulhull?

Write to publicity offices as follows: For Fred Thompson, the Film Booking Office, 428 N. Illinois St.; for Tom Mix, Fox Film Corp., 326 N. Illinois St.; and for Jack Mulhull, First National Pictures, Inc., 120 W. Michigan St.

Amateur Photography

Spring is here; summer is coming; and the amateur photographers are getting their kits ready for the event ahead. The Washington Bureau has just put into print one of its interesting bulletins covering elementary instructions in photography for beginners.

It tells about types of cameras for various purposes, lenses, proper exposures, developing, printing, enlarging and mounting. If you have never done anything but take snapshots and carry the film to a photographer to be developed, this bulletin will tell you interesting things about how you may carry on all the processes of photography yourself. Fill out the coupon below and send for it.

CLIP COUPON HERE

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR, Washington Bureau, Indianapolis Times.
1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY and inclose herewith five cents in loose, uncanceled, United States postage stamps, or coin to cover postage and handling costs.

NAME.....
STREET AND NUMBER.....
CITY..... STATE.....

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times.

TRACY

SAYS:

"At Least \$10,000,000 More Is Needed to Bring the Mississippi Barge Lines Up to Such a State of Efficiency as Traffic Demands."

Whether the Mississippi boiled over last year to remind us that it was still on the map and resented the way it was being ignored, that was certainly one effect of its tragic performance.

The Nation is more keenly aware of the river's presence and power than it has been at any time since the Civil War; is willing to spend dollars where it formerly begrudged cents, and admits the existence of a problem which it has tried to solve by shutting its eyes.

But though aroused to the Mississippi as a menace, millions of Americans still lack appreciation of it as an asset.

How many realize that the United States has a longer shore line on this river and its navigable tributaries than on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf of Mexico combined?

Mississippi an Asset

How the Mississippi could be made to serve the needs of commerce and industry is revealed not only by what the Government barge lines are doing, but by their inadequacy to handle existing traffic.

A recent survey by the Department of Commerce shows that they carried about one-fifth the freight that was available last year. The only reason they hauled 1,250,000 tons instead of 7,000,000 was lack of bottoms.

Shippers from St. Louis to New Orleans will tell you that what the river needs to make it hum with traffic is more boats and tugs.

Because of the freight rate question, which involves the railroads and necessitates Government regulation, unified control is desirable, and that means a monopoly of some kind.

Barge Lines Private

Men with whom I have talked disagree as to whether the Government should own and operate the barge lines, whether it should own them and permit private operation under lease, or whether it should sell them outright to some concern of recognized responsibility.

The opinion seems to prevail, however, that Government regulation is necessary, no matter what happens.

As the situation now stands, the barge lines are owned and operated by a corporation which represents a cash investment of \$5,000,000 and in which your Uncle Samuel is the one and only stockholder.

At least \$10,000,000 more is needed to bring the barge lines up to such a state of efficiency as the traffic demands, and that makes the question of whether the good, kind Uncle shall go on with the job or turn it over to some one else, of primary and immediate importance.

Terminal Question Unsolved

Providing barges and tugs only solves part of the problem of converting the Mississippi into a great common carrier, for they are useless without adequate terminal facilities.

By common consent, the question of terminal facilities has been left for each local community to meet as best it can. Nor is this question so simple or inexpensive as land-lubbers might think.

The Mississippi is a moody brook, with a range of fifty feet in its rise and fall. To build a wharf at the low river level is to find it submerged when the river is high, while to build it at high river level is to find it on a mountain when the river is low.

But the cities and towns are not dismayed. All they ask is an adequate supply of barges and they will do the rest.

Memphis Depends on River

Memphis is, perhaps, the most important Mississippi port. Her destiny is intimately linked with the river. What she has done by way of providing terminal facilities and what she would like to do may be taken as reflecting the general attitude.

Memphis has already spent \$2,000,000 on her river terminal, and is ready to spend more just as soon as adequate barge service is assured.

What the business men and city officials of Memphis want particularly is a grain elevator. There is plenty of grain to be handled and they know how to get the money. All they are waiting for is to see what action the Government will take with reference to the barge lines.

Use Floating Docks

The most interesting feature of the Memphis terminal is the floating dock, which is the largest of its kind on the Mississippi.

It consists of four barges, two of steel and two of concrete. The steel barges are sixty feet wide and 300 feet long and are placed end to end. The concrete barges are somewhat narrower and a little shorter. They are also placed end to end and lie on the off-shore side of the steel barges. The whole forms a platform about 100 feet wide and 600 feet long, which is approximately the size of an ordinary pier, and the usual portion of which is covered by a warehouse.

This floating dock lies parallel to the bank and is moved by an inclined railroad trestle, which also lies parallel to the bank. Cars run down the trestle and onto the dock. As the river rises, the track on the trestle is shortened and the dock towed upstream until it is at the right level for reconnecting the track.