



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, 2 cents—10 cents a week; elsewhere, 3 cents—12 cents a week.

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MONDAY, APRIL 16, 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."

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 confessions.

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," 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 Germanic minorities are claiming they are oppressed and feeling is none to good between Italy and Jugoslavia and so on.

Mussolini has a way of striking quick and hard whenever he sees the head of an enemy and wherever he sees 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 pathos that he was once a barefoot 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 indorsing 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 were 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 "astronauts" for the pioneering individuals who try this navigation of the interplanetary 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 boot 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.

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

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 your 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 cards.

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. Kirby, Question Editor, Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46201, enclosing two cents postage for reply. All other questions cannot be given, nor can extended research be made. All other questions received will be answered. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All correspondence is confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

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 730,000 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 Cohens have nearly crowded the Smiths 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 or 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 over 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 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 kidnaping?

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

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.



F	I	V
E	R	G
E	R	E
E	Y	E
D	Y	E

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 COW 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 is 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,