



The Indianapolis Times

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.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor ROY W. HOWARD, President FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager

PHONE—MAIN 3500. TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 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."

When Arthur Comes Home

Announcement that Senator Arthur Robinson will come back to Indiana for a few days before the primary should be more than welcome to those citizens of the State who believe that "cleaning house" should include his retirement to private life.

It is inconceivable that the very earnest and sincere men and women who have long been fooled by Robinson's dry speeches can be further misled if he appears to defend his record.

Many things have happened since Robinson ran two years ago and the men and women who have accepted the label for the truth will undoubtedly demand some explanation.

The black boxes of Stephenson have been opened. His friend and backer George Coffin has been indicted. The man who named him to the Senate has escaped the penitentiary by pleading the statute of limitations.

Two years ago Robinson boldly declared that all his relationships with Stephenson had been those of lawyer and client in a civil case. He denied that he was ever on any close terms of intimate friendship.

It now appears that this statement was quite as reckless and unfounded as some of the statements he has made on the Senate floor which he has been compelled to retract.

The voters surely will wish to know all about the pearl necklace and its value. The voters have a right to know this, in view of Robinson's repeated declarations of his denials of any friendship for Stephenson.

For in the black boxes was a letter of thanks for the necklace, sent as a Christmas present at a time when Stephenson was rolling in money and was not known as a patron of the ten-cent stores when he purchased jewelry.

The records of the Supreme Court now have the evidence that Robinson was acting as a telephone operator for Dr. Shumaker, head of the Anti-Saloon League, and that may indicate that the dry leader's judgment on Robinson is to some extent prejudiced by these personal services.

Of more significance than his dry speeches are the records of the Supreme Court and certainly the sincere prohibitionists will want to know why the law firm of which Robinson is a member has more bootleg clients in the highest court than any other firm in Indiana.

Perhaps voters who believe in prohibition will see nothing incongruous in a dry leader playing the dual role of defender of the bootlegger when he happens to be caught. And again, they may.

If Robinson is silent on these things when he returns, discriminating voters can readily draw their own conclusions.

They will have an opportunity of seeing his companions and judging him by the "birds" with whom he flocks. They will have a chance to see whether he still stands with Boss Coffin, whose trial for conspiracy to bribe former Governor McCray is now on the court calendar for early in May.

They will have a chance to judge him by the standard he set up for himself when he declared on the Senate floor that "Birds of a feather flock together."

They will remember Coffin and Stephenson and Coffin and Ora Davies, his campaign manager of two years ago, who is now under indictment and who in 1924 acted as escort for Stephenson.

Only those who fail to discriminate between brazenness and courage will admire the temerity of Robinson in daring to return to the State as a candidate.

And the Nation will, to a large degree, judge the sincerity of Indiana Republicans in their protests of virtue and desire to clean house by their vote on Robinson.

Too Old, Said Mr. Hughes

Age, like youth, is no crime, but in some circumstances either may be a misfortune.

Extreme age in the White House is apt to be a misfortune. It is one, however, that the people of the United States have visited on themselves—and the occupant of the White House—only a few times.

Examination of the record reveals this in striking fashion, but it appears that some present candidates for the presidency have not made such an examination. One apparently has. This is Charles Evans Hughes.

"I am too old," said Mr. Hughes.

If Mr. Hughes were elected President, he would be 66 years old when inaugurated and, if he served the eight years that most Presidents anticipate, he would be 75 years old when he retired.

Of the other candidates prominent in the race, Mr. Lowden would be 68 when inaugurated and 76 when retired; Senator Curtis 68 and 76; Vice President Dawes, 63 and 72; Senator Watson, 64 and 72. Herbert Hoover would be 54 when inaugurated and 62 when retired.

Now what does the record reveal? It shows that in all our history only three Presidents have been inaugurated at an age exceeding 61 years. Of these, Zachary Taylor, 64, died within a year, and William Henry Harrison, 68, died within a month. James Buchanan 65, failed of renomination.

The instinct of the American people in this matter seems to be sound.

Regardless of the native ability of the present candidates and regardless of their present vigor and

strength, it would hardly seem the part of wisdom to fly in the face of so clear a precedent this year of 1928. Eight years in the White House is a cruelly long time for the youngest and most robust of presidents. The strain of responsibility is too great for any except the strongest of men.

"I am too old," said Mr. Hughes. He said it with a smile, but he hasn't retracted the statement and he is not likely to do so. For it is one of the wisest statements ever made by the former Secretary of State and Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The Bedazzled Sucker

(From the New York Worker)

It has been proved rather convincingly recently that the two organizations which have made the loudest claims to patriotism are rotten to the core. We refer to the Thompson gangs, with their cry of America First, and the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, with their insistence that they are the guardians of 100 per cent Americanism.

Is it a mere coincidence that these two conspiracies against law and order and human decency should have made the most brazen use of the American flag?

It is no coincidence. When a set of scoundrels get together to arrange an elaborate swindle, their success depends upon how completely they can dupe their victims. They have to find some way of administering an anesthetic which will deprive their victims of all ordinary common sense and of all power to discriminate critically.

This can be done with drugs. It can be done with liquor. But for organizations dealing with as many people as the Thompson gang or the K. K. K. operated upon it is not practicable to use drugs or drink. So they use a much cheaper and equally effective narcotic. They use words.

There are words which arouse tremendous emotion whenever they are uttered. These words have a terrible power, and there are few people in any community who have the courage to resist the words which belong to the vocabulary of patriotism and religion.

These words have acquired their power because they are associated with the most sacred loyalties of men. They were spoken originally by patriots and prophets, and they evoke almost automatically a feeling of awe and of reverence.

Because of this the swindler who wraps himself in the flag or puts on the mantle of the prophet often is very able to hypnotize his victims with sacred words while he picks their pockets.

This game has been worked again and again in human history, but unfortunately there are always plenty of people who know no history and have learned nothing from it. They provide the innocent following out of which the Thompsons and the Imperial Wizards get their votes and their dues-paying members.

They are the bedazzled suckers who throughout human history have supported every swindle. Somebody waves a flag at them and they go into a coma.

Somebody makes passes at them with a sacred formula and they are overcome with such palpitation that they can't think. They become so bewitched with words that they will endure almost anything.

People who know something about human nature know quite well how the game is worked, and are on their guard. They know that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a man who advertises his patriotism or his religion loudly is a suspicious character.

Really patriotic men and really religious men let their actions speak for them. Those who have to make a show of their loyalty, their idealism and their virtue almost invariably have something else to hide.

We offer these considerations to the good ladies of the D. A. R. and to the other excellent people in this land who in all good faith, but with utter inexperience of human affairs, are helping to create that gullibility out of which the Thompsons and the Klansmen and the like make their living.

—David Dietz on Science—

Room for Three Stars

No. 26

BEFORE we book passage to go sailing around the universe on rockets, let us understand something about the scale of the universe. Perhaps it will make us less ambitious in our plans.

We can most easily understand the size of the universe by pretending to build a model of it.

Suppose we obtain an orange and decide to let that represent the sun in our model.

The earth will then be represented by a little seed the size of a grain of mustard. If we place this mustard grain 40 feet from the orange, we will have a model to scale of the sun, the earth and the distance between the two.

Actually, this distance is 93,000,000 miles, so that we have a model in which forty feet represents 93,000,000 miles. The moon, in this model, would be represented by a seed one-fourth the diameter of the grain of mustard and placed one inch from it. The actual distance from earth to moon is 240,000 miles.

Our earth is but one of the eight planets revolving around the sun. So let us obtain seven other little seeds.

We will place the first one ten feet from the orange. This represents the planet Mercury. The other seeds will be at various distances, the outermost one representing the planet Neptune, being a quarter of a mile from the orange.

The actual distance to Neptune is 2,700,000,000 miles.

We can now complete our model of the solar system by obtaining smaller seeds to represent the satellites or moons of such of the planets as have them and by putting these in their proper places.

Now suppose we expand our model sufficiently to contain a few stars.

If we let another orange represent the nearest star and place the model we have built so far somewhere in the central part of the United States, that orange representing the nearest star will have to go somewhere in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

The nearest star is 25,000,000,000 miles away.

And finally, if we use the whole surface of the earth for our model, we will only have room for three stars, one out in the Atlantic, one somewhere in the mountains of Asia and one at the southern tip of Africa.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 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 be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

What is the origin and purpose of the American Red Cross, and how is it managed?

It operates under a charter granted by an act of Congress, effective Jan. 5, 1905, authorizing the American Red Cross "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war in accordance with the convention of Geneva; to act in matters of voluntary relief, and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the American people and their army and navy; to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace; and to apply the same in mitigating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same." Calvin Coolidge is president of the organization and John Barton Payne is chairman of the central committee, which is the governing body, and is composed of eighteen persons, six of whom represent the Federal Government and are appointed by the President. National headquarters are located at Washington, D. C., and from it the activities of 3,531 chapters are directed through three divisional headquarters.

When was the conference at Washington on limitation of naval armament and what countries were represented?

President Harding issued the formal invitations Aug. 11, 1921, and the conference opened Nov. 11, 1921. The countries represented were the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal. The plenipotentiaries of the United States were the President and the Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Oscar W. Underwood and Elihu Root.

Was Chief Justice Marshall correct in calling the United States "The American Empire?"

Not in the political sense in which the word empire generally is used. In an empire, the sovereign or head of the State bears the title of emperor or empress—a title which has come to imply the possession of monarchical power in its highest form. The United States is a republic and therefore has not the monarchical form of government.

What is the complete verse that begins: "What mighty ills have not been done by women?"

You probably refer to a verse in "The Orphan," by Thomas Otway, that reads: "What mighty ills have not been done by women? Who's that betrays the Capitol—A woman? What's that makes Antony the world—A woman? What's the cause of the long ten years' war, And in the last old Troy, in ashes—A woman? Destructive, damnable, deceitful woman."

What is the Achilles puzzle? An argument that Achilles could never catch the tortoise, because while the man was running the intervening distance, the tortoise would still get some distance and so on to infinity. It was invented by Zeno of Elea in 455 B. C.

Which is correct, "I feel bad," or "I feel badly"? "I feel bad" is correct. After "look," "sound," "taste," "smell," "feel," a predicate adjective is used to describe the subject. Thus—"I feel bad" not "badly."

Is "zero" a numeral or a cipher? It is both. It is defined, however, as the Arabic numeral representing nothing.

To whom does the port of Smyrna in Asia Minor belong? To Turkey.

What is the highest and largest plateau in the world? The country of Tibet.

FIVE LINE LENT CENT

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 do not count.
4. The order of letters can not be changed.

FOOD DIET

This person walked heavily, shambling like a bear; he was bent and bony, with a large head, black hair, and ill-shaped beard; his clothes were poor and careless thrown on. He had a broad nose. His small eyes dilated and glowed strangely under excitement, and much night work had reddened his eyelids. Indeed, he was attached to his forehead, like a new Cyclops. His bent head and bowed shoulders, upon

The Same Old Story



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Michael Tops His Age in Sculpture

Written for The Times by Will Durant

IN 1501 Michael returned to Florence; his father had begged him to come back. The city greeted him as already the greatest of living sculptors. The Church of Saint Maria del Fiore had a piece of marble fifteen feet high, but very narrow; no artist had dared make anything of it; Angelo looked at it, studied it carefully, took it to his studio, worked on it for two years, and created one of the most famous statues in modern art, the "David."

The Signory called a council of the greatest artists in Florence to decide where to place the statue; Botticelli, Ghirlandajo, Leonardo, and the father of Benvenuto Cellini took part; in the end they voted to leave the matter to Michelangelo himself. He chose the steps of the Palazzo Vecchio; and there the little figure stood till 1873, when it was removed, for protection against the elements, to the Accademia delle Belle Arti, where it is today, while a brilliant replica of it adorns that Piazza Michelangelo, at whose feet all Florence lies.

Some of us do not like it overmuch; the face is too regular, and the right hand seems absurdly long. But there is a always a slight possibility that we are wrong, at least when he differs from Michelangelo on a matter of statuary. Contemporaries criticized it, too, mostly as too large; Soderini, a member of the Signory, especially objected to the size of the nose. Angelo appeased him by agreeing to reduce it; he mounted a scaffold with hammer and chisel, and a hand secretly full of marble chips and powder; and after much pretended chiseling came down and showed the powdered fragments to Soderini. "I am far more pleased with it now," said the learned Councilor; "you have given life to the statue."

The Signory were fond of the "David," because it stood in their minds as a republican symbol, a warning to would-be despots that Florence would fight bitterly for its independence.

AND now, having topped his age in sculpture, Michael turned to the brush, and produced a "Holy Family" for his friend Angelo Doni. Queer faces, hardly as attractive as the splendid drapery; Buonarroti did not succeed well with women, either as an artist or as man. And where Leonardo, experimenting with new ideas, would have painted a background of landscape, Michelangelo has filled his spaces with naked youths.

A similar predilection for the nude marked the great picture which he made for one wall of the Sistine Chapel in 1511, while Leonardo was painting a like battle scene on another wall of the same palace. Both paintings were destroyed in the civil strife that came soon after their completion; but Cellini, who saw them "in situ," said that they surpassed the Sistine Chapel ceiling, and that Michael's picture of the "Pisan Soldiers" was superior to Leonardo's painting of "The Battle of Anghiari."

Geniuses accord like gunpowder and matches, or like Angelo and da Vinci. Michael regarded when he heard that Leonardo raised painting above sculpture; and though the gentle portrait of Mona Lisa tried hard to avoid a quarrel, the intenser man would not step an inch out of his way to keep the peace. Mereckowski describes the fiery archangel of the Renaissance coming down upon Leonardo as the latter talked with Raphael in the streets.

This person walked heavily, shambling like a bear; he was bent and bony, with a large head, black hair, and ill-shaped beard; his clothes were poor and careless thrown on. He had a broad nose. His small eyes dilated and glowed strangely under excitement, and much night work had reddened his eyelids. Indeed, he was attached to his forehead, like a new Cyclops. His bent head and bowed shoulders, upon

which seemed to rest some super-human burden. . . . It was Michelangelo.

ON THE SUMMITS

IN the year 1503 one of the most powerful of the many powerful personalities that have filled the papal chair ascended the throne of the Fisherman. Julius II was not content to be the ablest statesman of his time, he was resolved to mark his era as the peak of Renaissance art in Rome.

He gathered about him now the finest group of artists that had ever come together on Italian soil; Botticelli, Perugino, Raphael and Titian were to decorate the Vatican and the Sistine Chapel; Bramante and Raphael were to rebuild the old church of St. Peter's into an edifice worthy of the capital of Christendom.

These were great painters and architects; but where could he get a sculptor capable of carving out the massive tomb, with thirty-eight figures, which Julius wished to prepare for himself as one of the art glories of his age, and a promise that he would long be held in the memory of mankind.

He heard of Michelangelo's fame in Florence, and sent for him at once. Angelo was delighted with the scale of the work proposed and the generosity of his new patron. When he estimated that the tomb would cost 100,000 crowns Julius said, "Let us say 200,000."

(Copyright, 1928, by Will Durant)

With Other Editors

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph
Puer floating on the part of friends of Herbert Hoover in charge of his candidacy in 1920 did more to ditch his presidential chances than any other one thing.

Evidently this year the secretary is charting his own course. He never has been personally a pussy-footer and his determined policy in the Ohio and Indiana presidential primaries shows that he is more intent upon an indorsement by the voters than he is in getting the nomination by playing for delegates behind the screen.

He has taken a courageous course and must realize that much of his strength in the Kansas City convention may hang on his showing in these two States.

New York Evening Post
Hoover supporters are entitled to a feeling of satisfaction over the manifestation of sentiment for their candidate in the House. Only one-third of the Senators came up for renomination and reelection at any one time.

Most of them, therefore, need

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 J.)

1. When do you rebid a suit if partner has not assisted?

2. First hand bids. Second hand overbids. Third hand passes. Fourth hand passes. First hand raises. Second overraises. When should third assist?

3. When should fourth hand open the bidding?

The Answers

1. When you hold six probable tricks.
2. One trick for each probable trick over two.
3. When he is reasonably satisfied that he can prevent game if opponents overbid.

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.

not be greatly affected by the presidential predilections of their constituents. But members of the House can not afford this indifference.

With them, renomination in a presidential year may be closely connected with their attitude toward the candidate who is popular in their respective districts.

Hence the significance of the Hoover strength in the House of Representatives. Reflecting what the members believe to be the feeling at home, it indicates a parallel to the famous horse race in which, as the newspaper account had it, Eclipse was first and there was no second.

(To Be Continued)

Not much to be said about the stability of the government.

Repeal of laws by nullification should have no place among a people that enjoys the ballot.

It is entirely proper to denounce a law and to work for its repeal or modification in legitimate ways, but it is not in keeping with good citizenship to declare a law so long as it remains on the book.

Reluctant to Change

The reapportionment bill which should have been passed six or seven years ago is again before Congress.

Such a bill is supposed to follow each decennial census in order to readjust the number of Congressmen to the population of the various States.

The reason no bill has been passed since the 1920 census is the reluctance to increase the size of Congress, or to reduce the number of representatives from any State.

If Congress continues to include no more members than it does now—435—States like Maine would lose a representative. If, on the other hand, it is postponed to a point where such States would be insured against loss it would become too clumsy for efficient work, according to most of the leaders.

Last Change in 1910

The Constitution of the United States provided that one congressman should be elected for each 30,000 people and that the ratio should be adjusted after each census. After the 1790 census it was raised to one congressman for each 33,000 people which led to an increase of the total number from sixty-five to 103.

In the 1800 census this ratio was allowed to remain, while the number of congressmen was increased from 103 to 121.

By 1850 the number of congressmen had been increased to 237, and the number of people each congressman represented to 92,422.

In 1910 the number of congressmen had been increased to 435 and the number of people each congressman represented to 211,877.

No change has been made since 1910, but the population has steadily increased until now there is one congressman to each 72,000 people, or would be if an apportionment had been made.

As a matter of fact some congressmen represent more than 300,000 while some others represent less than 200,000, which means that rapidly growing sections are not getting the representation to which they are entitled, while slow growing sections are getting more.

Foreign Bodies Larger

Regarding the question as to whether the number of Congressmen should be increased, it is interesting to note the size of similar legislative bodies in some other countries.

The House of Commons in England has a membership of 615, the Chamber of Deputies in France a membership of 565, the Reichstag in Germany a membership of 493 and the Lower Chamber of the Italian Parliament a membership of 396.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"It Is Entirely Proper to Seek the Repeal of a Law, but It Is Not in Keeping With Good Citizenship to Disobey a Law So Long as It Remains on the Book."

THOSE who suffered from loss of property or life by the collapse of the St. Francis dam are glad that it is a municipality with which they have to deal, and not a private corporation.

The city of Los Angeles not only assumes full responsibility for the disaster, but undertakes the task of restitution and relief without waiting on legal procedure.

She has already appropriated \$1,000,000 and put 1,500 men at work.

Such prompt and generous action reveals a phase of municipal ownership with which no one can quarrel.

Bartender for Tutor

If a college education is worth \$15,000 or \$20,000 as some experts declare, what is it worth to meet a bartender who can teach an ignorant, gawky bellboy how to use good English and conduct himself correctly?

But for such an instructor, E. M. Statler, who passed away Monday morning, might never have become one of the leading hotel keepers in America.

It was Tom Duffy who stood behind the bar in the McClure House at Wheeling, W. Va., that taught him to say "I saw," instead of "I seen," and other things which gave him the right kind of a start.

The sources of culture and inspiration are wonderful, indeed!

Smith's Campaign Boosted

It is quite in keeping with Senator Hefflin's character that he should hit on the idea of coming to North Carolina and insulting the Governor of New York, who is spending a vacation in that State with his odious clog-trap.

He is also in keeping with the Southern sense of propriety that he should be denied the use of the Court House at Winston-Salem for such a purpose.

The episode furnishes a graphic illustration of the ultimate affect of Ku-Kluxism.

Intolerance seldom fails to