



# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

## A Responsibility and a Duty

With citizens of all shades of political belief and opinion declaring that there must be a "clean-up" in Indiana, interest in the Republican nomination for Governor should not overshadow the fact that the Democratic party has its responsibility.

It is not at all improbable that many bewildered Republicans, eager to do the right thing and afraid to trust to fervid protests of reform, will go to the polls in November and decide to administer a spanking to the party which has failed so signally in the past few years to represent them.

This year there should be not one but two candidates for Governor in whom the people can have confidence.

There could be no better advertisement of the new day in Indiana than a nomination in the primaries of Frank Dailey, whose public career has been notable for its service to good government and against corruption.

As a Federal prosecutor in this State he sent crooked officials to the penitentiary—and they went to the penitentiary when he prosecuted.

It was Dailey who was chosen by Woodrow Wilson to go into the State of Michigan and prosecute the election crimes and corruption of Newberry, who was later driven from the United States Senate for his lavish use of money.

The hatred of Dailey for official crookedness has been demonstrated and the State would be very certain that were he in office it would not have to apologize for its officials or cloak their crimes with the statute of limitations.

His high standing in his profession, added to his most enviable record as a public servant, should so recommend him to the men and women of his own party that his nomination should approach the unanimous.

The defeat of Dailey in the primaries would be a rather severe blow to those politicians of the Democratic party who are hoping that the present disrepute of the Republican organization will permit them to win easily.

The defeat of Dailey would be welcome only in two quarters. It would be very happy information to Newberry, who is accredited with taking a financial interest in his defeat, and pleasing to the Republican machine candidates, who know that something of the punch would be taken from the plea that the way to get rid of corruptionists is through a change of political parties.

The nomination of Dailey is much more than a responsibility for the Democratic party. It is a plain duty.

## All Aboard for the North Pole!

The famed and fabled "frozen north" is losing some of its terrors. Soon the North Pole is likely to become one of the busiest cross-roads of a time-saving world.

This, more than anything else, is the lesson of the 2,100-mile airplane hop of Captain Wilkins and Lieutenant Eielson from Alaska to Spitzbergen, over the top of the world.

Their was the first plane to make the journey across that frosty region. And it was a magnificent adventure, worthy of the best and boldest traditions of the race. But it added little, either to the science of aviation or to the world's knowledge of geography, for three times before the pole itself has been reached, twice by aircraft, in the last two years.

Nevertheless the exploit was well worth while. It added to the evidence that all we now need to make the north polar spaces useful as a short cut between points in the eastern and western hemispheres is a dependable vehicle to carry us across.

It took Captain Wilkins and Lieutenant Eielson only twenty hours to travel from Alaska to Spitzbergen via the polar route. It would have taken them a month by ship and train.

It is something like 10,000 miles from New York to Peking, the way people normally travel. And three weeks is about the minimum time required by the fastest trains and ocean lines to go from the one place to the other.

By way of the north pole the distance is only 5,600 miles, or just a fraction more than two days by air. Get out your Atlas and figure how much time you could save by traveling in a straight line across the top of the world, instead of following the circles around, as we do now.

Nor is there anything to hinder us crossing the pole. Already they are building great air liners capable of accommodating 100 passengers in well-heated, comfortable cabins, with dining salons, dance halls, music, radio and everything else required for tourist trade. So it's a short step from the present day to a tomorrow of trans-Arctic travel.

## Not Even a Toe-Hold Now

Charles D. Hilles, Republican national committeeman of New York, is left clinging to a ledge, while the draft-Coolidge ladder is yanked from under him by none other than Calvin Coolidge—himself, personally.

With the ladder gone, the ladder by which Hilles had hoped to scale the political heights, Hilles' performance ceases to be politically significant and becomes merely an interesting spectacle in political acrobatics.

It turns into a sporting proposition now—of how long Hilles can hang on.

As we go to press, he is still dangling in mid-air. And so are all his associates in the cause.

This is the time of year when men go back to knee pants.

## A Square Deal

There is but one course open to those Republicans, either citizens or candidates, who want a square deal in their primaries in this county.

That is to induce State Chairman Fay Kitzelman to remove George V. Coffin as party chairman and take over the election machinery.

The history of Republican primaries under Coffin is not at all reassuring to those who do not wish their ballots nullified by stub pencils in the early dawn.

The peculiar results in six of the wards are only explainable on one basis, and that basis should be sufficient ground for demanding a new man at the helm.

Of course there are powerful influences which seek to retain Coffin.

Without him, Senator Arthur Robinson would be a half orphan in politics and forced to rely only upon the indorsement of Dr. Shumaker, for whom he acts as telephone girl on occasions when the doctor wishes to sneak into the back door of the Supreme Court.

Without Coffin in charge of those six wards, some of the county candidates would have hard sledding.

Without Coffin this year, under the deal to deliver the State to Robinson, it would be rather difficult for Senator Watson to obtain very many votes in Marion County.

If there is to be a "clean-up and a clean-out" this year in Republican politics, it should begin at once and with Coffin.

Coffin now has plenty of time to give to politics. He is out of the shadow of the indictment which charged that he conspired with Ed Jackson to bribe Warren T. McCray. The reason for dismissal is that it was impossible to prove that Coffin "concealed" his crime for the two years under which the statute of limitations ran. Perhaps some one else concealed it until The Times exposed the facts and proved them.

Will any candidate for office who depends solely upon the confidence of the voters and who has no secret deals feel safe to go into the primaries trusting to Coffin for a fair count?

A concerted demand for a change might get results. Chairman Kitzelman, properly impressed with the necessities of the hour, might wish to take his brief administration memorable.

## Military Display

Washington is seeing a good many more military maneuvers than it used to. Throughout the warm months, soldiers from nearby army posts hold exhibition drills on grounds near the White House.

This, it is said, is partly because some Government officials visited England and were impressed by the way British troops went through their paces around the royal palace. Feeling that military spectacles always delight the onlookers, these officials, it is said, decided to institute something of the kind in the United States.

It's perfectly all right with us; only we do hope that Washington's bigwigs won't decide to emulate the British still further and have a detail of cavalry accompany the President wherever he goes. Our traditions are all the other way. A democratic country isn't supposed to lean quite so heavily on military displays as a monarchy.

David Dietz on Science

## Lunar Life Impossible

No. 32

NO one has yet suggested attempting a visit to the planet Mercury in a rocket. Perhaps this is just as well, for modern astronomers do not believe that Mercury would prove much of a vacation spot.

However, if modern "flying youth" is as flaming as some critics and novelists would have us believe, perhaps it would enjoy this planet. Astronomers believe that Mercury is so close to the sun and as a result receives so much heat from the sun that the rocks composing the surface of the planet are literally red hot.

It will be seen, therefore, that stepping out of a rocket on to the surface of Mercury would be precisely like stepping out of a frying pan on to the surface of a red-hot stove.

The fact that the surface of Mercury is red hot is established by the measurements of the planet's temperature made at the Mt. Wilson Observatory by Doctors Nicholson and Pettit with the aid of the thermocouple, a very delicate electrical thermometer.

Mercury is only a little larger than our moon. Our moon has a diameter of 2,163 miles. Mercury has a diameter of approximately 3,400 miles.

Mercury is the closest to the sun of the eight planets. Its orbit is an ellipse with very marked flattening. As a result its distance from the sun varies greatly at different times.

When closest to the sun, it is 28,500,000 miles from the sun. When farthest from the sun, it is 43,500,000 miles from the sun. Its average distance from the sun is 36,000,000 miles.

The distance of the earth from the sun, it will be recalled, is 93,000,000 miles.

Mercury is believed to have a slight atmosphere, but it is believed that the atmosphere is too rare for life as we know it. The atmosphere at the surface of the planet is probably thinner than that upon the highest mountain peak here on earth.

Mercury revolves around the sun once in 88 days. Most astronomers think it also turns upon its axis once in the same time.

This would mean that one-half of the planet enjoyed perpetual day while the other half was in perpetual darkness.

## KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

By LUDWELL DENNY

UNITED STATE Marines will stay in Nicaragua. The fury of Senate opposition, rising and beating against the Administration's policy for a week, is without effect. Today the Senate is expected to pass an opposition measure which appears to end the American occupation of Nicaragua by Feb. 1, 1929. But actually it only reaffirms the President's right, without consulting Congress, to keep the Marines in that country as long as he thinks they are required to protect American lives and property.

Senator Blaine, Wisconsin Progressive-Republican, has agreed to modify his get-the-Marines-out-of-Nicaragua amendment, so that it now is acceptable to the administration.

Unable to get a direct Senate debate on the half-completed resolutions for withdrawal of Marines, Blaine last week tacked an amendment on the naval appropriation bill. That amendment provided that none of the naval appropriation could be used for foreign occupation after Christmas without consent of Congress.

SENATOR BORAH, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Senator Swanson, ranking Democrat of the committee, have opposed the occupation from the beginning, but now take the position that the United States is pledged to Marine supervision of the Nicaraguan elections in October and cannot honorably break that pledge.

Though Borah has said, and it generally has been assumed, that Coolidge would withdraw the Marines after the elections, the administration has not committed itself definitely. Sandino, leader of the present armed rebellion in that country, charges American occupation is to be permanent.

The date of withdrawal in the Blaine amendment first was extended from Dec. 25 to Feb. 1, to cover the period between the native election and inauguration. Then the progressive accepted an amendment by Senator Pittman. This permits use of funds and Marines in foreign countries by the President, without consent of Congress, whenever American property or lives are under physical attack or such danger is imminent.

DESPITE Administration shouts of "veto," "graft" and "extortion" the House voted 142 to 73 to retain the flood control bill provision exempting valley States from sharing costs, as demanded by the President. Every one believes the bill will pass. But the President doubts whether the President will veto it, as he threatens.

The address by Sir Esme Howard, British ambassador, to the English Speaking Union, disclaiming possibility of Anglo-American war over trade rivalry and deploring criticism of each other's defense programs, is interpreted in Washington as an attack on the American Navy group represented by Rear Admiral Plunkett's recent war warning.

## Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times: I know a number of teachers personally and have been doing some thinking during the last week about the article you published saying the teachers were to be retired at 60 years of age.

Are lawyers, doctors, bankers and other workers retired at 60 years? The railroaders is 70 years when they are retired and in New York City the limit for teachers is 70 years.

Doesn't it sound unfair and unjust to retire a teacher who is well and strong, efficient in her work, rich in experience and understanding of children?

What would she do? She has ten or more years ahead of her work or ability. She is supporting her mother and father and making payments on a home.

Will \$700 pension a year help her very much? She will be compelled to learn some other kind of work—and where?

It must be remembered that these older teachers began teaching for \$300 a year. It was not until wartime that salaries were raised very much.

Is the ability of a teacher to be put purely upon a physical basis? I thought it was more mental and moral.

Do the readers not remember Mr. Hutton and Fidelia Anderson of Shortridge High School? Both used to teach at the time they were my teachers, yet they were helpful and inspirational in making good citizens for the city of Indianapolis.

A READER.

## Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any unanswerable question of fact or information by writing to Freely, Editor, 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 editorial requests be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. Correspondents are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

What city in the United States leads in milling flour? Minneapolis, Minn.

What is "Green Sunday"? The term is used to designate the second Sunday after Easter. It is observed in the Armenian Church.

When was the name of St. Petersburg changed to its present name? The name St. Petersburg was changed to Petrograd, which is the Russian equivalent during the World War and later, in March, 1924, was changed to Leningrad in honor of Nikolai Lenin.

## Remember—It Has to Carry Us Four Long Years



## THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

## People Happy Under Lorenzo's Rule

Written for The Times by Will Durant

LORENZO is young; he will rule Florence for twenty-one years, and yet he will be but forty-four when, in the year of the discovery of America, he will yield up prematurely a life lived not wisely but too well. He is a good administrator, and rules the city capably, to the contentment of the people; "If Florence was to have a tyrant," Guicciardini says, "he could never have found a better one."

He is handsome and strong, and apparently knows everything from poetry to murder. Like his grandfather, and like most great men, he can be whatever kind of a man he likes; he turns with ease from finance to philosophy, from diplomacy to literature, from Greek grammar to Italian vernacular, from pagan songs of love to religious poems written to appease his mother.

The people like him, for he indulges them with pagantry and games, and joins them in their wildest frolics; he does not disdain to lead their festivals, to sing in the streets his own European song.

How beautiful is youth which flies from us always! Who would be joyful, let him be! For who can know of other days? Savonarola, who is peculiarly fitted to serve the people in a public way in certain offices, hesitates to list themselves against the powers that be. The indifference of citizens toward the selection of proper candidates at the primary is too often a deterrent to good men and women to enter politics in a personal way.

It is a hopeful sign that at Elwood a group of young business men, all first voters and all under 24 years of age, have filed their names to be voted on as delegates to the State Republican convention. They know nothing of politics and they consider it their duty to inform themselves, and to assume some personal responsibility, so they are offering themselves to serve as delegates. They may not win, but they have at least taken a citizen's rightful place in the life of the republic.

When the primary is over, whether they have won or lost, they will be broader men, launched upon the career of young manhood as vigorous working members of their community circle.

Their information will be profound, for it will be first hand. They will have been initiated into

Velasquez, with Rabelais and Montaigne, with Durer and Holbein, with Rembrandt and Rubens, with Shakespeare and Bacon, civilization will reach its second summit, the highest in our history. Let us stay as long as we can with these men; we shall not see their like again.

Everybody knows now that the word Renaissance is a misnomer, that this efflorescence of every art and every science was not a rebirth of ancient culture so much as the natural flowering of the seed which the later Middle Ages had sown. There is no sudden change Gothic sculpture to Giotto, Dona-

tello and Angelo; no break from Hroswitha to the mystery plays to Calderon and Shakespeare; no break between Petrarch and Ariosto, Chaucer and Spencer, Dante and Milton.

"Periods" in history are like "states of consciousness" in psychology; they are moments which we arbitrarily and conveniently isolate in the flow; in nature all is continuity, everything is prepared; even "mutation" is unconscious of its means. It was not a rebirth, but an adolescence and a ripening. (Copyright, 1928, by Will Durant)

(To Be Continued)

## With Other Editors

It is a favorite habit of many persons to rail against the "rottenness in politics," all the while doing nothing themselves to make politics cleaner.

If every one could become imbued with a sense of his own political responsibility toward the community, his State and his Nation, then a finer group of men and women would find encouragement in offering themselves as candidates for office.

Now, too many times men and women who are peculiarly fitted to serve the people in a public way in certain offices, hesitate to list themselves against the powers that be. The indifference of citizens toward the selection of proper candidates at the primary is too often a deterrent to good men and women to enter politics in a personal way.

It is a hopeful sign that at Elwood a group of young business men, all first voters and all under 24 years of age, have filed their names to be voted on as delegates to the State Republican convention. They know nothing of politics and they consider it their duty to inform themselves, and to assume some personal responsibility, so they are offering themselves to serve as delegates. They may not win, but they have at least taken a citizen's rightful place in the life of the republic.

When the primary is over, whether they have won or lost, they will be broader men, launched upon the career of young manhood as vigorous working members of their community circle.

Their information will be profound, for it will be first hand. They will have been initiated into

the business of being interested and working members of their community.

Those who do not wish to stand as candidates for office can inform themselves as to the merits of candidates and they can vote. It is indifference that is the dry rot of a republic.

F. Wayne Journal-Gazette  
Either in the primaries or in a State convention the Democratic party of Indiana will nominate a candidate for Governor.

There are eight candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Two or three of them are well known. The others are little known outside their own neighborhoods.

Some of these candidates came into the primary contest to be greeted with immediate recognition as offering fitness and strength.

Others have been regarded with inquiry, because in general little or nothing was known concerning them.

Among these candidates there is, as always in a group of men aspiring to the same office, one man who is commended by his own person, character, achievements and abilities as the one who better than another will answer the need upon which any candidacy should rest.

The Democratic party in Indiana wants for its gubernatorial candidate the man who in all things seems best calculated to serve the party in its contest and above all, seems best calculated to serve the people in their need.

The man whose abilities, character and courage promise most is the man the Democratic party should nominate this year for Governor.

Many Republicans no less than all Democrats are this year greatly interested in the Democratic nominee for Governor.

## 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. What should you bid initially when you hold: spades—X X; hearts—J 10 X X; diamonds—A K K; clubs—X X X X?
2. When you miss the A or K Q of a suit, what is the minimum number of outside quick tricks you should hold to bid the suit initially?
3. When you lead up to weakness, should you lead to a solid suit or to a strong broken suit?

## THE ANSWERS

1. Pass.
2. Two to three, depending upon strength.
3. Solid suit.

## This Date in U. S. History

April 24  
1494—Columbus left Haiti to continue his voyage.  
1865—Sherman and Grant met at Raleigh, N. C.  
1898—Spain declared war on the United States.

## M. E. TRACY SAYS:

"If the American People Are to Show the Proper Interest in the Coming Campaign, Something Ought to Be Done to Postpone Polar and Trans-Oceanic Flights Until After the November Election."

THIS is an important week in the pre-convention campaign. Nine States and two territories will select delegates to one or both of the conventions.

By next Saturday night 202 Democratic and 216 Republican delegates will have been added to the number already chosen.

Outside of California and Ohio, there seems to be little interest, except among the professional politicians.

Even in Massachusetts, where Governor Fuller has taken up advertising to help Hoover, a light vote is expected.

## Elections Crowded Out

If the American people are to show proper interest in the coming campaign, something ought to be done to postpone Polar and trans-oceanic flights until after the November election.

It is very difficult to get interested in what the politicians are saying because of what the aviators are doing.

Important as it may be, a presidential election seems awfully tame compared to these excursions into the unknown.

After reading Captain Wilkins' account of his trip over regions that have been a mystery since the dawn of time, it is quite impossible to get excited over even such preposterous assertions as those of "Tom-Tom" Hefflin, not to mention the more sedate remarks of gentlemen who refuse to let their gift for gab run away with their regard for common sense.

## Study Geography Again

Whatever else he may have accomplished, Captain Wilkins has sent millions of people to the geography. This, more than anything else, shows the meaning of his flight.

The world is just as round from north to south as it is from east to west, but most of us fail to realize it.

Flat maps and beaten paths of trade have caused us to think of the world as a sort of pancake. With the Americas on one side and Europe, Asia and Africa on the other.

If you had asked the average man how far it was from Alaska to Norway two weeks ago, He would either have thrown up his hands in despair, or guessed 7,000 or 8,000 miles.

## Go Around, Not Over

Even in these days of high-powered astronomy and atom hunting, the human mind cannot free itself from traditions, analogies and land marks.

As a theoretical proposition, most of us are ready to admit that the earth is a sphere. As a practical, every day, working proposition, we think of it as such only in a limited way.

Going around the world means a journey parallel to the equator. We have not arrived at a point yet where we can think of it as going over the top, or under the bottom.

## All Directions One

We were taught as children that if we stood with our arms extended and our left hand pointed toward the rising sun we would face south. That would not be true at the North Pole, because at the North Pole all earthly directions are south, while at the South Pole all earthly directions are north.

The Meridians of longitude meet at the pole. While a degree of longitude is approximately sixty-nine miles at the equator, it is only about three miles and a half at the pole, where the pole over which Captain Wilkins flew.

## Polar Air for Flying

Such things are worth considering only because they show the possibilities this flight has opened up. We can save time by going over the top, and because this is a time-saving age the chances are that we will.

No matter what difficulties the polar regions present for land or sea transportation, the air over it appears about as good for flying as anywhere else.

Captain Wilkins appears to have experienced no greater hardship in traveling from Point Barrow to Dead Man's Island than Lindbergh did in going from New York to Paris, and it did not take him as long by fifteen hours.

What is more important, we could have landed at many points, had it been necessary, while with Lindbergh it was a case of fly or drown. While the thermometer hovered close to zero inside the cabin, and went as low as forty-eight below on the outside, Captain Wilkins says he experienced very little discomfort, and the way his plane braved the temperature and little effect on its mechanical operation.

We are evidently on the verge of discovering that "shorter passage" between the east and the west, of which the old navigators dreamed. Aviation promises to cut distance not only by speed, but by blazing new trails.

Young men of the next generation will find plenty of adventure in making the frozen north safe for travel.

## Daily Thought

Resist the devil and he will flee from you.—James 4:7.

KEEP away from the fire!—K. Sterne.