



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## Those Clean Hands

Senator Watson is back in Indiana, fighting to save his political machine, fighting, too, to serve the political interests with which he has been allied in the past in their effort to "stop Hoover."

He has some very interesting statements to make on his arrival. None is more interesting than his assertion that he comes with "clean hands."

Of course, his declaration that he has made no bargains with candidates for the Senate or the governorship will interest several gentlemen, who thought they have such understandings with him.

That will interest most of all Boss Coffin in this county and Dr. E. S. Shumaker, who are interested in Arthur Robinson to the exclusion of all else and support Watson only on the theory of a reciprocity of favors.

They will undoubtedly very accurately interpret the statement of Watson as indicating that Watson has found that Robinson is too heavy a handicap in this race and has tossed him overboard. Unless, of course, they believe that Watson was not speaking the exact truth when he says he has no alliances.

But the clean hands of Watson furnish the humor of the present campaign.

The people of this State know that at any time he desired or wished, Watson could have saved his party from Stephensonism, Klanism, Coffinism.

The people know that the Watson machine of two years ago which sent him back to the Senate with a most doubtful certificate of victory, was composed very largely of those who went into power with Stephenson, and that Watson at that time was working with these men.

There is ample evidence that Watson considered Stephenson a most valuable ally to his fortunes and that he held at least one long private conference with him in advance of the appointment of Federal judges for this State.

Two years ago when the State was demanding investigations, Senator Watson, then as now, declared that there had been no political crimes.

It will be recalled that when Jackson and Walb finally were forced by Col. Theodore Roosevelt to deny their guilt, Watson changed between six and nine o'clock in the evening his statement that there has been no sin to one of rampant demands for inquiry.

It will be recalled, too, that in his campaign of two years ago and in the present campaign, Watson depends upon George Coffin to deliver the votes in this county and that he is the political playmate of all the bad boys in the party.

Watson now says, very correctly, that the crimes which have been committed in his State cannot be charged to the Republican party.

That is true as applies to the men and women who vote that ticket from principle.

It is not true as it affects the party leadership, which is the same today as it was when the men who committed these crimes went into office.

And think of the crimes—political all of them.

There is Governor Jackson, escaping prison by the statute of limitations. His offer of a bribe was for political purposes which had as their design the building of the machine which conquered and which is now the bulwark of Watson's strength.

There is Coffin, still in charge of the election machinery, who escapes trial on the same statement of facts.

There was Duvall, under sentence for the corruption of elections and driven from office. There is Walb, his State chairman of two years, ago on trial in a Federal court.

What has Watson done to clean the party leadership which he asserts and maintains is his as the "favorite son?"

What has he done to insure the people of the State that there will be an honest election in Marion County?

What has he offered as a means of purging the party leadership of its corrupt influences and its criminal eggs?

Well, of course he has publicly unloaded Arthur Robinson by disavowing the alliance which has existed for the past two years. That is something to his credit.

## The Deaths of 164 Aviators

One hundred sixty-four aviators were killed in flights in the United States last year.

At first glance, that looks as if aviation is a pretty perilous business. Yet close examination of the figures, as tabulated by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, puts a different aspect on things.

Of the 164 deaths, 131 occurred in unlicensed airplanes. Only one air mail pilot lost his life—and the air mail flew a total of 1,413,381 miles. More than ninety-seven per cent of the licensed planes flew throughout the year without any fatal accidents.

If the plane is standard and the pilot capable, it would seem, flying is not so dangerous as it has been imagined.

## Ohio Says Hoover

All doubt of Herbert Hoover's strength among Republican voters was swept away by Ohio yesterday. The rank and file of the party registered a clear and unmistakable demand that the Kansas City convention nominate him. So definite was the demand that it is difficult to see how political leaders in other States, yet to be heard from, can fail to heed it.

Seldom has so significant a demonstration been offered for party guidance in advance of a national convention.

Ohio became the party's national proving ground through two circumstances. Frank B. Willis, senior Senator from the State, declared himself a candidate for the nomination and warned all other candidates off his reservation. Hoover challenged his right to do this, and filed his name with the Republicans of the State. Other candidates, by agreement, chose to make the fight in Willis' name, the sole object being to defeat Hoover.

In the midst of the campaign, death overtook the Ohio Senator. The other candidates then came out into the open. Lowden, Curtis, Watson—and Dawes. Dawes last, but most important, since it was tacitly agreed that Lowden, Curtis and Watson, if successful, would merely pave the way for the one real candidate, the present Vice President.

So positive was this understanding that, when it became apparent in the closing days of the contest that the other names held too little magic, the names of Dawes was brought out openly. He was given the character of a favorite son, Ohio being the State of his birth. Yesterday Ohio Republicans voted. Local leaders dropped their slander and vilification of the candidate who had dared assert the right of the plain, common Republicans to decide for themselves, and bent their efforts to the job of getting out the vote.

The day opened with rain pouring down and the little leaders were cheered. Plain, common Republicans, they opined, would not brave bad weather to register their desire. It was weather for machine members, not for volunteer citizens, they thought.

Today the country knows the result. Hoover has a decisive majority of the State's total delegation, including all of the State's delegates-at-large. These are actual votes in the Kansas City convention.

In addition he has an even more decisive majority of the State's preferential vote. The effect of this latter expression by the Republican voters should be felt in many States. It is undoubtedly the sign that politicians elsewhere have been waiting for.

In a year when the Republican nominee, to win, must be the best the party can present, hesitant political leaders have been given their cue by Ohio.

Who said the Irish and the Dutch don't amount to very much? Go ask the Atlantic Ocean!

Now we know what purpose King Victor Emmanuel serves—he's just the best kind of target practice.

David Dietz on Science

## Venus Holds the Stage

No. 33

THE planet Venus seems to occupy first place in the attention of those inventors who dream of visiting the planets by rocket or some other means. While astronomers do not now see how a rocket could be sent to any planet, they do think that centering attention on Venus shows good judgment.

For they feel that if any planet other than our earth is inhabited, the chances are that Venus is the one.

This does not mean that astronomers believe that Venus is inhabited. In fact, most astronomers believe that there are some good reasons for supposing that Venus is not inhabited. It merely means that conditions look a little more favorable in the case of Venus than they do in the case of any other planet.

Venus is the second planet in order from the sun. The first one is Mercury.

Astronomers are quite certain that Mercury is not inhabited. Mercury is small, its diameter being about 3,400 miles. Its atmosphere is very slight and, in addition, Mercury is so close to the sun that the rocks composing its surface are literally red-hot. The thermocouple measurements indicate a surface temperature of 300 degrees for Mercury.

Venus, as we shall see, presents a more favorable picture. Venus is the brightest-appearing object in the skies with the exception of the sun and moon. It glows with greater brightness than any of the other planets or any of the stars.

Sometimes Venus appears in the sky in the hours before sunrise. It is then known as the morning star. At other times it appears in the hours after sunset. It is then known as the evening star.

Whether Venus appears in the morning or evening depends of course upon its position in its orbit. The ancients were not aware of this fact. Consequently they thought the morning and evening stars were two different stars. They called the morning star Phosphorus and the evening star Hesperus.

It is thought that the Greek philosopher Pythagoras was the first to discover that the morning and evening stars were both the same object.

The planet was first called Venus by the Romans, who named it in honor of their goddess of love. Let us see next what modern astronomy has discovered about this planet.

## KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

HOOPER'S victories in the Ohio and Massachusetts presidential primaries drove his opponents today into closer alliance against the leading Republican candidate.

From now until the Kansas City convention it is Hoover against the field.

While Hoover managers celebrate the popular preference majorities rolled up in yesterday's primaries by their candidate, political factions emphasize that the nomination depends solely upon delegates votes of which Hoover still lacks a majority. If the Lowden-Dawes favorite son allies can keep Indiana out of the Hoover column, and the New York-Massachusetts-Pennsylvania uninstructed delegations stay on the fence, Hoover can be stopped at the convention, they claim.

The next primary fight is in Indiana. Senator Watson, running as a nominal favorite son, is part of the anti-Hoover combine. Though the commerce secretary is reported fairly strong in the northern industrial sections of the State, Watson's long control of the political machine and influence with country pastille appointments is expected by the allies to counteract popular revolt against alleged corruption under the State party organization.

In the larger national fight, political observers are watching three vital points upon which the convention victory is apt to turn.

1. In the uninstructed New York delegation, the Hoover faction force Hillis, State boss and national vice chairman, to drop his "draft Coolidge" tactics, as demanded by the President?

Regardless of what happens elsewhere, Hoover cannot be sure of the nomination if Hillis goes into the convention with the New York delegation in his hand for trading or dark horse purposes.

But if the Hoover delegates from New York are free to vote for their preference, the chances of Hillis trying to stampede a weary convention for Coolidge, Hughes or Dawes are minimized.

2. Will the present Lowden-Dawes alliance survive? The last minute swing to Dawes of the Ohio machine delegates—running under the name of the deceased Willis with Lowden as second choice—was resented by Lowden managers.

When Dawes failed to stop this Ohio swing it seemed that the agreement by which Willis was to stay out of the convention until Lowden was beaten definitely, was strained. Hoover's Ohio victory and collapse of the attempted Dawes rally there, for the moment has driven Lowden and Dawes closer together again. But more embarrassments may arise elsewhere.

3. Pennsylvania yesterday at the primary ratified Secretary Mellon's control of an uninstructed delegation. There is a saying in Washington, "as Mellon goes, so goes the nomination." Apparently, Mellon is inclined to favor Hoover, but has not yet made up his mind definitely.

The Ohio result may help him to decide. If and when Mellon goes over to Hoover, the Hillis "draft Coolidge" movement will tend to disappear. These three major factors in the pre-convention campaign indicate Hoover is not yet certain of the nomination, despite enthusiastic prophecies of his managers following the Ohio victory.

## Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but no request for return of manuscript. Text not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times: In Herbert Hoover's candidacy I believe we are going to find a parallel to that of Henry Clay. Horatio Greely and James G. Blaine—a man too great to become President.

Newspapers that heretofore have proclaimed themselves as independent in politics are warning the voters to beware of Hoover because his Republicanism is of doubtful genuineness. Can you beat this for consistency, or rather inconsistency? I find the grocers are upbraiding Hoover for rationing sugar during the war period. Farmers are doing likewise because wheat was fixed at an upshot price instead of being allowed to run wild.

News of opposing newspapers is mentioning Hoover's outstanding qualities that show him to be the best candidate in the race, but are digging up everything that will cause the Babbitts to throw their influence toward electing him for the nomination.

The need for little doubt that the primaries will show that these narrow-minded and scheming journalists are going to be successful in creating a mass hysteria that will forestall Hoover's nomination.

The next best man is Alfred E. Smith and if he is nominated I believe he will carry the country in November. For my part I prefer Smith to any other man who has been named as a contender.

He has held office in New York at least nineteen times and in not a single instance has he introduced legislation into his official duties and, singularly enough, his religion is the only thing that has been advanced against him.

E. P. MCASLIN, 5901 Dewey Ave.

Editor Times: I was very much surprised to read in The Indianapolis Times of April 23, a list of Legislative candidates, bearing the indorsement of the City Manager League. In my judgment, this is very unfair to the Indiana General Assembly, their support, when they voted against the Sims Amendment to the City Manager law.

The House Journal will show that the four negative votes cast on the Sims Amendment were Frank Burns, William Bosson Jr., Ella Van Sickle Gardner, and William H. Harrison.

Is this gratitude? FRANK HORN.

## The End of That



## THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

## Duke Crushes Peace With Iron Heel

Written for The Times by Will Durant

NOR can we tell when "modern" history began; life is too complex and manifold to lend itself readily to these dissections. We can only say that modernity dates variously in divers fields; in literature, from the invention of printing towards 1450; in economic life, from the discovery of America and the passage of civilization from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; in religion and politics, from Luther's rebellion of 1517, which broke up the unity of Christianity and established the nationalistic modern state; in science, from Copernicus' book on "The Revolutions of Celestial Orbs," 1543; and in philosophy from Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," 1609.

But in art, who shall say?—or shall we confess bitterly and sadly, that the renaissance belongs rather to the Catholic Middle Ages than to protestant and scientific "modern" times? Perhaps machinery destroyed art when it displaced the artisan, and quality went when quantity came?

For the present we must forget modernity and America, and put ourselves back into a time when Spain had not yet opened up the New World, and the cities of the Mediterranean controlled the trade and wealth of Europe. It is still a picture of cities and not of states; a picture of towns liberated from feudal dominance, and growing turbulently in freedom.

The liberation came first in Italy because, as we have seen, her cities were natural ports of exit and entry for European trade with the East, before the conquest of the Atlantic; and because she was most directly bound, by language and geography, with Roman civilization and culture, were not a thousand monuments of ancient architecture spread over her soil—and could not a hundred of her towns boast of a history that went back before Pompey and Caesar?

"The night which descended upon her was the night of an Arctic summer," the dawn began almost before the twilight ended.

AND so the first factor in the Renaissance is the rich merchant class of the Italian cities of Genoa and Venice, of Pisa and Florence, of Naples and Rome; it is Genoa that will train Columbus, Venice that will defend Europe against the Turks, Florence that will finance everything, Rome that will become the art center of the world.

We must not ask for much order in the midst of this new liberty; the two never did go well together. We shall find the Dukes or Doges of Venice ruling with poison and daggers, and the Sforza ruling Milan like glorified buccaners, and the Medici ruling Florence with hardly a "by your leave" to the people. Within a century (1282-1382) Florence has had three revolutions, displacing the nobility with the richer bourgeoisie, and then these with lesser merchants, and then these with organized labor; in this in the midst of life, with property, the streets have run riot and kept the streets wet with blood.

The proletariat ("Ciompi," as their party is called) held power over Florence for five years (1378-83); they fell because unable to reorganize and operate industries weakened by the flight of capital (we are writing of 1378, not of 1919). When the "despots" finally captured the reins they maintained themselves on top by waging war upon other cities; they do not wait for Machiavelli to teach them that internal unity requires an external foe. Most of these wars are fought by "condottieri" and mercenaries hired for a pittance to play the military game; usually they managed to have battles without more than half a dozen casualties on either side; but time and again people suffered from siege and flood and violence, until even the Italians began to pray for peace.

IN 1409 they paraded through Milan crying "Pace! Pace!" but the reigning duke, Giovanni Maria,

let loose his mercenaries upon them, and two hundred unarmed citizens were killed. The duke forbade the people to so much as utter the words "peace" or "guerra" (war and peace), and ordered the priests, in celebrating mass, to omit the pitifully ancient phrase, "Dona nobis pacem"—"Grant us peace." For how many centuries that prayer has gone up to the skies!

Machiavelli laments, Guicciardini welcomes, this individualism of groups within the cities and of cities within the state; it is true that this internal strife weakens Italy, and lays it open to invasion from the north—the French and the Germans will sack these cities before the Renaissance is over; but when governments are weak, individuals are strong, and powerful personalities flourish.

These cities are the first scene of the most individualistic epoch in the history of culture and morals; their

merchants have brought back a thousand new ideas from their travels; minds as well as bodies are freed; dogmas melt away; theology becomes a polite convention, not a hindrance, but a stimulus to imagination, painting and poetry. Once again civilization rises in the city, and an urban culture comes of a developed urban life.

Further south Rome recovers rapidly from the decay which settled down upon it during the long residence, or "Babylonian Captivity" of the popes at Avignon (1305-77); through religion or diplomacy, much of the gold of Italy, indeed, of all Europe, pours into the Vatican; new buildings begin to rise, and the simple old Church of St. Peter is torn down by the energetic Julius II in 1506 to make way for a gigantic edifice that shall exhaust the art of Angelo and the patience of Luther.

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(To Be Continued)

## With Other Editors

Kokomo Dispatch

The Indiana Farm Bureau Federation is sending out an appeal over the State asking every Indiana farmer and his wife to quit work long enough on May 8 to go to the polls and vote at the primary election.

Lewis Taylor, director of the tax and legislative department, addresses the farmers thus: "To not to vote means to leave our government in the hands of irresponsible crooks and politicians whose motive for voting and getting out the vote is to line their pockets at the expense of the man who stays at home and permits himself and like patriots to be robbed by expensive taxes, inefficiency, and graft in both high and low places."

"For one time in your life, it will be to your everlasting credit to devote and hour to this duty, which you owe to the nation, the State, to your family and to your own self-respect. If the Statehouse at Indianapolis stinks, it's because you will not help clean it. If the good name of Indiana has become a term of derision and reproach, it's because you have shirked a civic duty; if justice has become a mockery, it's because of your indifference."

"If you can any longer endure the jeers and jibes poked at our political shame and remain be-

tween the plow handles on primary election day, then cease to invoke the sacred name of liberty and equality for your business, yourself and your family, and sink once and for all to the level of the serf, peasant and cooly where you properly belong."

With due respect to the laudatory efforts of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation to get citizens to vote, it might be pointed out that Mr. Settle, leader of the Indiana Farm Bureau, is busily engaged in urging Indiana farmers to support Senator James E. Watson for president, the man whose political machine is responsible more than anything else or any one else for the "stink" at Indianapolis and the jeers and jibes thrust at Indiana.

## BRIDGE ME ANOTHER

(Copyright, 1928, by The Ready Reference Publishing Company)

BY W. W. WENTWORTH

(Abbreviations: A—ace; K—king; Q—queen; J—jack; 10—ten; 9—nine; 8—eight; 7—seven; 6—six; 5—five; 4—four; 3—three; 2—two; 1—one; 0—zero.)

1. Your dummy holds K X X. Your hand holds J X X. If small card is led through dummy, should you cover with K?

2. Dummy holds K X. Declarer's hands J X X. If Q is led through dummy, should declarer cover with K?

3. In bidding, what value should you place on a singleton in the dummy if dummy does not contain normal expectancy?

The Answers  
1. No.  
2. Yes.  
3. None.

## This Date in U. S. History

April 25

1682—William Penn proposed that his colonists make their own laws.

1851—President Fillmore issued a proclamation against filibusters.

1862—Confederate troops evacuated New Orleans.

1910—Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York, appointed to the Supreme Court.

How is papier mache made? Chiefly from old paper by boiling it to a pulp with water, pressing, mixing with glue or starch paste, and then forcing it into a mould previously oiled. After drying, the articles are soaked with linseed oil and then dried at a high temperature. Another variety is made of sheets of paper, sometimes from thirty to forty in number, pasted on metal cores to form blanks; afterwards planed, varnished and polished with pumice stone.

## TRACY

SAYS:

Dawes Likes to Stand in the Spotlight, While Other People Do the Work.

Some three months ago, Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, left the distinct impression that he did not share in the profits of the Continental Trading Company.

He now admits that he received one-fourth along with Sinclair, Blackmer and O'Neil.

He seeks to reconcile this admission with his former statement by declaring that he did not touch the "bonds" personally; that he converted them into a trust and that last Saturday, the day on which Harry F. Sinclair was acquitted, he turned them over to the Sinclair Crude Purchasing Company.

From a legal standpoint, these stories may interlock all right and form a good alibi for the witness who swears to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," but what is to be said about them when measured by the precepts and maxims we teach our children?

## The Right Thing?

The point is that Colonel Stewart knew that he received \$750,000 in bonds, knew where they were for and hid the transaction as best he could. Whether he intended to give them back to anyone, he held them for seven years and there is a reasonable question as to whether he converted them into a trust in order to do the right thing or evade the Federal income tax.

When first he appeared before the Senate committee, he knew all about the Continental Trading Company, why it was formed, who formed it and where the profits went.

He could have given the committee a full and detailed account of the transaction which would have saved a lot of time, whether it had any effect on the outcome of Sinclair's trial.

## White Lies

We have talked much about the danger of Red propaganda, pacifism and sex plays, but the outstanding threat to this Government's stability is the white lying and technical innocence by which our clumsy, complicated, inefficient law makes it possible for big boys to be tricky without losing cards.

The sordid corruption that has been exposed in high places during the last four years and the men who have escaped punishment, though distinctly identified with it, constitute the greatest menace to that faith in justice which is essential to patriotism.

## Coolidge Is Wrong

Congress is showing the proper spirit with regard to a compromise on the flood control bill.

The bill should be passed virtually as it stands, and the President should be over-ridden if he vetoes it.

Since though it may be, there is too much of a budget complex in the President's idea of what flood control implies.

He is perfectly right in assuming that experts can figure out exactly what it will take to make the Mississippi River safe for a Republican administration. He is not right in assuming that they can figure out much of anything else except where to start.

## Dawes and Flood Bill

As might be expected in a presidential year, the flood control bill has given birth to a flock of political rumors.

According to one, the Dawes crowd made smooth sailing for it in the Senate on the theory that it would be vetoed and Herbert Hoover would get the blame.

This rumor may be the worst kind of a libel, but it sounds too plausible for entire skepticism.

Vice President Dawes is suspected of playing the dark-horse role not only by Hoover supporters, but by those of former Governor Lowden.

## Prepare for the Worst

There is nothing like being prepared for the worst, which means that the American people can do themselves no harm by contemplating the possibility of an eleventh-hour switch to Dawes.

Such things have not only occurred before, but his nomination by the kind of trickery and trading that is known to be in progress behind the scenes would come as a logical climax to seven years of misapplied cleverness.

Whatever else may be said of him, Vice President Dawes is of the kind of man wanted by that faction of the Republican party which has found so much delight in fraudulent oil leases, debauched primaries and legal perjury.

Not that he is a particularly bad sort, but that he has the habit of falling asleep at some critical moment.

## Thanks to Owen Young

The reason for Vice President Dawes' popularity with the old guard is obvious.

He likes to stand in the spotlight, while other people do the work, and he is not overly concerned as to how they do it, so long as he gets the hand.

Owen D. Young gave him the bulk of his reputation by drawing up the famous plan which bears his name.

If we could be sure that an Owen D. Young would be constantly at his side, there would be little risk in nominating, or even electing Dawes, but the chances are it would be a Daugherty or a Fall.