



The Indianapolis Times

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BOYD GURLEY,
Editor.

ROY W. HOWARD,
President.

FRANK G. MORRISON,
Business Manager.

PHONE—MAIN 3500.

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

Ask Senator Watson

Every citizen who expects to vote in the Republican primary should go tonight and listen to Senator Watson. They should listen to what he says, even if what he will not say is infinitely more important.

An interested, informed and intelligent citizenship is the only safeguard of government and the voter who takes the trouble to inform himself and to form his own opinions is a much better citizen than one who takes his politics by labels, too often counterfeit.

True, the Senator will probably feel a trifle strange when he walks upon the platform at the Armory tonight. So many of the faces that were present two years ago will be missing.

He will undoubtedly miss and mourn for Clyde Walb, his chairman of two years ago, who was compelled to take a sudden trip to Leavenworth, Kan., at the expense of the Government after his effort to get the aged president of the La Grange bank to accept full responsibility for forging notes under a promise to use Federal judges to get a light sentence and escape entirely himself.

It will be remembered that two years ago Walb was very busy saving Watson from the "international bankers."

It is not likely that Governor Jackson, who has in the past always appeared on the platform of the Watson meetings, will be present.

The Senator this year is not putting forward the chief executive of the State in that same position of prominence that he held two years ago.

There is a reason, of course. The Governor may be devoting his time to a deep study of the statute of limitations in order that his final messages may be one of wisdom for the next Legislature and that great bulwark of liberty so carefully safeguarded that no one who offers to bribe a Governor will in the future be put to any expense in defending that act.

Two years ago the Senator received the official welcome of the mayor of the city and had the coereed support of the city administration.

There is a different mayor now. The one that helped Watson two years ago is waiting word from the Supreme Court as to whether he shall go to a prison cell for a brief period of punishment. The henchmen he once bossed and forced to go the route for the Senator have confessed their sins and are out of jail only by virtue of a bargain to give up their jobs for their liberty.

So, undoubtedly, the meeting and the reception committee will suggest to the Senator that he is not in Indiana at all.

Although his political playmates seem to have had a run of bad luck during the past two years, Watson is still on the job, holding in his hands the endorsement of Dr. Shumaker, who in December, was vociferous in his declaration that Watson simply did not tell the truth if he denied that he had told the dry leader that he had whispered into the ears of three members of the Supreme Court and that the doctor would not go to jail.

There may be some who will think that it is stretching the imagination to explain on the ground of mere coincidence the fact that so many of the official supporters of Watson in the recent past are either in jail or under a cloud.

But when the Senator speaks tonight, he will have a chance to explain.

Perhaps some voter might inquire of Watson just what his contact with Stephenson was. They might ask him specifically, whether he did not have a secret conference with Stephenson in 1924, in advance of some very important Federal appointments. If the Senator is forgetful, he might be reminded that the conference took place in South Bend and that Ora Davies, now under indictment for grafting, acted as the escort for Stephenson at that memorable and history-making trip.

If that be too specific, the voters should ask Senator Watson just what he is doing to help clear up Indiana and whether he is willing that the influence of the Klan shall be perpetuated in the State.

He might be asked whether he is willing to go to the Kansas City convention with his colleague, Senator Arthur Robinson, as his spokesman.

He might be asked whether he depends upon George Coffin in this county.

He should, in all candor, be asked to tell the people just how and what to do to clean house in Indiana and get rid of the influences which have proved to be objectionable.

A few months ago, under the very insistent urging of the Indianapolis Star, now his supporter, Watson was announced as the Moses to lead the children out of the wilderness.

He was hailed as the man who would clean up the whole nasty situation.

Tonight would be a fine time for a report.

The Senator will endeavor himself greatly to those who hope against hope if he will tell in detail just what must be done, what candidates should be supported for Senator and Governor, what men are worthy and what candi-

dates he believes to have been so mixed with corruption and infamy that they should be defeated.

If the Senator is silent, some courageous voter ought to ask him to answer.

Martin B. Madden

Martin B. Madden had attained such eminence in the House of Representatives that not until his sudden death yesterday did many of his colleagues know of his stern struggle to gain wealth and power.

Certainly they could not learn of it from him, for his biography, characteristically, is one of the shortest in the congressional directory.

His career reflected the man, however. Though the white-haired chairman of appropriations, moving through their midst for twenty-four years, had been picturesque figure, his colleagues found it difficult to think of him in casual terms.

His life was intertwined with the transaction of public business so closely that he seemed a force rather than a personality.

In the introductory years of the budget system it had been Madden's task to prevent Congress from overstepping the financial bounds set by the Government's income. No man could have been more considerate of others' opinions or more open to conviction, but he could say "no" and with a vigor which belied his seventy-three years. To him, more than to any other man, perhaps, is due the restraint shown by the legislative body in keeping within budgetary recommendations.

No tribute, in life or death, would please him more. He gloried in his title of "treasury watchdog."

Few realize that this sixth most powerful figure in the House was foreign born—an Englishman of Irish parents. Coming to this country as a boy, he went to work in a stone quarry. He had the advantage of only what education he could gain at public and night schools. Yet in fifteen years after he had laid his first stone he was the owner of his own company and a leading contractor in Chicago.

He entered the House in 1905, and had returned every two years. His district included "The Loop," and of late years often had threatened to unseat him. The white population had given way to Negroes, and it often was predicted that if the latter could unite on a single candidate, Madden would go down.

In the election three weeks ago his foes did combine, but admiration for Madden's rugged honesty and ability won him a victory by 14,000 votes.

No Longer a Question

This paper has charged many times that the power industry, working in hidden places, is financing opposition to Boulder Dam, and within the last few days disclosures before the Federal Trade Commission leave little doubt about the matter.

It is being made clear to Congress and the country that some objections made to passage of the bill are paid for in power trust coin.

The dam is necessary to control floods and protect lives and property. It is necessary to provide several million people with drinking water. The project has been studied for years and declared feasible. It will not cost the Federal Government a cent. It has been recommended by all departments of the Government.

With the merits of the proposition thus squarely set forth and the nature of the opposition thus clearly revealed, the Swing-Johnson bill constitutes a real challenge to Congress.

It is, as Senator Hiram W. Johnson has declared, a test of whether our legislative body has power to act for the relief of its people in the face of determined opposition from strong private interests and enormous wealth.

A special branch of municipal court has been set to work airing election fraud cases in Chicago. Do the courts hold nothing sacred any more?

David Dietz on Science

Fifteen Below Zero

No. 36

FIFTEEN degrees below zero. That was the temperature registered when Doctors Nicholson and Pettit of the Mt. Wilson Observatory turned the thermocouple on the planet Venus. The thermocouple is a delicate electrical thermometer.

At once you would be inclined to say that any possibility of life on the planet Venus was ruled out at that moment.

But let us consider the situation a bit more carefully.

It will be remembered that the planet Venus is covered with such heavy clouds that we never see the surface of the planet. Therefore, the thermocouple did not measure the surface temperature of the outer side of this heavy blanket of clouds.

Now meteorologists have explored the upper reaches of the earth's atmosphere by sending up small balloons which carry recording thermometers. They find that at a height of about seven miles, there is a layer of air which has practically the same temperature above any portion of the earth's surface.

Consequently, this layer has been called the isothermal layer. Its temperature is approximately 60 degrees below zero.

The thermocouple measurement on Venus may be taken to correspond, roughly, to the temperature measurements obtained on earth with the recording thermometers in the balloons.

It will be seen, therefore, that the isothermal layer on Venus is four times as warm as the same layer on the earth, 15 below zero on Venus as against 60 below zero on the earth.

This is not surprising, for Venus is closer to the sun than the earth. Venus is approximately 67,000,000 miles from the sun, while the earth is 93,000,000 miles from the sun.

It begins to look, therefore, as though Venus might be inhabited. The planet is about the same size as the earth. It has an atmosphere which contains water vapor and oxygen. The temperature measurement looks good.

But let us not be too optimistic. Let us see next what there is to balance the other side of the ledger.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

ONE-TENTH of the population of the United States may get direct racial representation in Congress for the first time in more than thirty years, as a result of the death of Martin B. Madden, Republican representative of a Chicago Negro district.

W. J. Dawson, Negro, recently defeated by Madden in the primary, or another man of that race, is expected to get the post. While there is some initial disagreement between Washington and Chicago as to whether the choice will be made at a special nominating convention in June or by district party leaders, the result probably will be the same.

Negro politicians believe election of a man of their race from Chicago will be followed by other predominantly Negro districts, in such cities as New York, sending representatives of their own color to Congress.

Negro resentment against the alleged political color line has been growing rapidly within the Republican party for the last ten years.

Especially in such States as Indiana, where the Ku-Klux Klan in influenced party policy and appointments, Negro groups have threatened to bolt the party of Lincoln.

As part of this same influence, the so-called lily white southern delegates, whose votes count so effectively in Republican national conventions, are reported restive and dissatisfied.

Many white southern Democratic leaders are watching this development within the Republican party, ready to raise the race issue. Senator Blease (Dem.), South Carolina, and others are attacking Secretary of Commerce Hoover for an order

permitting about fifty Negro census employees to work in the same rooms with white employees, charging this is a bid for Negro votes in the Indiana presidential primary.

The reply that Hoover's order follows a Federal Government policy laid down before the campaign has not silenced these attacks.

NEGRO leaders, watching their race increase in numbers and economic power, blame white politicians for blocking a commensurate increase in their political power.

The point out that two other groups within the population, the woman suffragists and the prohibitionists, in the same period have achieved political aims by organization and pressure.

Another younger and so-called radical Negro group believed its race can expect little recognition from any existing political party. They are attempting to unionize Negro workers, to cross the racial barriers which has kept them out of many American Federation of Labor unions and made them strike breakers, as in the present soft coal strike.

They argue it is better to achieve industrial organization now, later, for the formation of some later progressive or farmer-labor party to make the political strength felt.

If Madden is succeeded by a Negro, he will be the first to sit in the House of Representatives since George W. Murray of South Carolina, who served from 1893 to 1896.

The last Negro Senator was Alonzo K. Bruce of Mississippi, from 1875 to 1881. Including the "carpet bag days" following the Civil War, there have been twenty Negro Representatives and two Senators.

UNMOVED by the rapid gains of Al Smith's presidential candidacy, the fighting Jim Reed of Missouri, has left his Senate seat temporarily for another stomping tour. This time he picks West Virginia. His theme is the same, "Down With Republican Corruption."

He predicts a "great political upheaval" at the polls next November, and believes he who led the Pennsylvania and Illinois slush fund investigations is the logical Democratic candidate.

Editor Times:

Ask Senator Watson to answer the following questions when he speaks here:

Are you in favor of retaining George V. Coffin as Republican county chairman?

Do you want the support of that organization, with him at the head of it?

What have you done as the Republican leader in the way of a clean-up or new deal in the party?

Some one should ask him these questions from the floor of the Armory Saturday night. The people of the State want to know.

JAMES JOHNSON.

(For Hoover.)

April 28
1861—Governor of Tennessee seized Federal money and bonds.

1861—Confederate Provisional Congress met in special session at Montgomery, Ala.

1865—Southern ports opened to trade.

1894—Cooley's Army reached Wash-

ington.

Do the elements of which the moon is composed make it shine?

The moon is composed of exactly the same elements as the earth. The most generally accepted theory about the moon is that it was once part of the earth, and as the gaseous mass that was once the earth was spinning, a portion, now the moon, broke away from the main mass.

He and the Brothers who had re-

mained faithful to him to the end

were hanged the very next day (May 22, 1498), lest the temper of the crowd should change.

The people made a feast of the execution and the state served food and drink. The mob stoned them

hanging men and then burned them

That Ought to Discourage 'Em!



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Mobs Turn Against Former Rulers

Written for The Times by Will Durant

THE mob turned upon Lorenzo's degenerate sons, drove them from Florence, sacked their palace, destroying great works of art and set up a republic in which Savonarola was the unchallenged head. Charles VIII, not liking the vigor of the Florentines, marched on to Rome, mastered it, and then conquered the little kingdom of Naples. But meanwhile his soldiers had taken to the wines and belles of Italy, and the health and discipline of his army were gone. After a fierce battle, Charles took to his heels and led his troops back to France, bringing with him scholars and artists who introduced the Renaissance to the north.

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