



The Indianapolis Times

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

Unloading the Jonahs

The crew in charge of the Watson ship, foundering in heavy seas in these days and about to sink before it reaches port on Tuesday, is tossing Jonahs overboard.

The first to go was Schortemeier, one of the original slate of the Watson machine which started out to put over the heirs of Stephensonism, in a quadruple combination of Watson-Robinson-Schortemeier-Updike.

Shortly, as he is affectionately termed, was picked by the Indianapolis News as the Jonah of the ship and rather rudely tossed into the angry waves. Under the policy that anything possible must be done to nominate Dawes by getting votes for Watson in Indiana, the News found Shorty rather too much of a load.

The next to go is Updike. The Indianapolis Star, clinging with childish faith to the thought that Watson will "clean up" the Republican party affairs, tosses him as a sacrifice to public opinion.

Printing what The Times has so often suggested to the voters, the Star has this to say of Mr. Updike:

Mr. Updike, it will be recalled, first went to Congress four years ago when the Klan was in the saddle. The grand jury report filed at the end of last year cited that the jury had in its possession an agreement made by Updike and given to D. C. Stephenson, whereby the Klan boss was to be permitted to dispose of political patronage in this district.

The making of such an agreement was a crime in violation of the corrupt practices act and, according to the grand jurors, would have meant indictment had not the statute of limitations run. He went to Washington as the bounden agent of D. C. Stephenson and has only escaped prosecution because that fact was not disclosed sooner. It is inconceivable that Marion County will deliberately retain him in view of what it knows.

Were The Times a friend of Watson, it would suggest that the worst Jonah has not yet been dropped overboard.

There were other documents in the black boxes, still carefully kept from the public, which are quite as illuminating as the contract which Updike signed.

One was the letter of thanks for a pearl necklace at Christmas time. That went from the household of Senator Robinson, now seeking renomination as United States Senator.

If there is to be a real effort to get rid of all those who came into power with the ascendancy of Stephenson, certainly the voters have as much reason to discard Robinson as they have to defeat Updike, of whose fidelity Stephenson seemed less sure and of whom he demanded a written contract.

This is a good time to follow the example of Watson's friends and drop all the Jonahs. They have pointed the way.

France Turning to Gold

A return to the gold standard likely will be among France's first internationally important moves as a result of the Sunday elections which gave Premier Raymond Poincare a popular mandate to carry on with his program of national rehabilitation.

Next Monday a huge new loan will be offered the French people to enable the premier to maneuver the nation's finances back to a strategically better position. This, done, he is expected drastically to reduce the amount of paper in circulation—now around 60,000,000,000 francs—and fix a much lower legal limit to the figure.

Then, after careful preparation, the French government is expected to stabilize the franc at approximately its present value of twenty-five to the dollar, or five francs paper to one franc gold.

Incidentally, it is reported that France intends to pay both the United States and Great Britain this year's installments on her war debts, or \$11,500,000 to America and \$20,000,000 to Britain.

But it would be a mistake to infer from this that Premier Poincare intends to ask Parliament to ratify the Mellon-Berenger finding agreement, for he hardly will do any such thing, at least not unless the United States permits the reservation that France needs pay only if Germany pays.

France, of course, lacks the gold to warrant a full and free exchange of gold for paper. But so did Great Britain when, in 1925, she returned to the gold standard.

Britain at that time was in possession of a gold reserve amounting to \$750,000,000 and had to borrow \$300,000,000 in New York to bring it above a billion.

France is in better shape than that. She now has in the bank of France an amount about equal to what Britain had and, in addition, approximately a billion and a quarter dollars gold to her credit abroad.

Economically, France's return to the gold standard is not likely to have much, if any, appreciable effect. The franc today stands at approximately twenty-five to the dollar and there it has been for considerable more than a year.

Wages and cost of living, foreign trade, taxes and the budget already have adjusted themselves to the situation and, barring surprises, the act will amount to little more than official recognition of an existing fact.

To France as a leading member of the small community of first-class powers, however, her return to gold can not fail to mean much.

Fatal Carelessness

An Ohio woman went to her medicine chest the other day to get a bottle of medicine. By mistake she picked up a bottle of chloroform. She drank it and died a short time afterward.

Carelessness around the family medicine chest is dangerous. If you are wise you'll always observe these two rules:

Never keep any kind of medicine or drug in a bottle that isn't labeled.

Never use any kind of medicine or drug from your chest without first making sure that you have the right bottle.

Who Are They?

Ha! At last the public has a chance to find out just who is responsible for the Republican party in this State. All that they have to do is to ask the Indianapolis Star.

For when they are found, then will be discovered the men who, so it is declared, decided that Watson was to be a goat in the name of harmony, become a fake candidate for the presidency and put Indiana in the attitude of trading her thirty votes in the Kansas City convention to the fellow who will promise the most jobs.

The final confession has been made in a most ardent plea, by the Star, alleged friend of Watson, to the voters to defeat Herbert Hoover.

It says that, if you would like to vote for Dawes, you must vote for Watson.

It says that if you want to vote for Curtis, you must vote for Watson.

It says that if you like Lowden, vote for Watson.

"The responsible heads of the party," so says the Star, decided that Watson should become a favorite son in order to have harmony.

The "responsible heads" decided that it would never do for Dawes and Lowden and any other real candidate to come into Indiana frankly and submit their names to the voters. That might prove too much of a shock when compared to the Hoover vote.

"The responsible heads," therefore, deliberately plotted to take away from the Republican voters a chance of taking part in the nomination of a President, to rob them of their choice, by putting forward Watson as a bluff to frighten away the real candidates.

There is one more fact which the people should have as an addition to this confession of a fake Watson candidacy in an hour when the tide against Watson for his past sins of omission and commission is running so high that sure defeat for him can be seen.

Who are the responsible heads of the party? Governor Jackson, the chief executive and free from prison under an appeal to the statute of limitations?

Clyde Walb, late chairman, now sojourning at Leavenworth as a guest of the Government? D. C. Stephenson, who dominated four years ago?

George V. Coffin, indicted jointly with Jackson on the outlawed bribe charge?

Step forward, gentlemen, and be identified. That will make the selection of Hoover almost unanimous.

Golf and fishing are great helps to the health, says a doctor. Judging from the fish and golf stories we've heard, all fishermen and golfers believed they were healthy, anyway.

A Pittsburgh couple gave a \$100,000 dinner to their friends in Paris. That ought to speed along payment of those war debts.

Harry Lauder says he's going to shorten his skirts. If the style ever changes to veils for men, you wouldn't be able to tell Harry from an opera prima donna.

David Dietz on Science

Warmer on Mars

No. 40

CALCULATIONS necessary to interpret the observations of the planet Mars, made in 1924, have only recently been complete. As a result we have better information today about the conditions on Mars than ever before. But alas, for those who desire final judgment, the question about the habitability of Mars is not yet settled.

On Aug. 22, 1924, Mars was 35,000,000 miles from the earth. This is the closest the planet ever approaches.

During the weeks preceding and following that date, astronomers concentrated their efforts upon the study of the planet.

Studies of the temperatures on Mars were carried on in particular by Dr. W. W. Coblentz of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, who perfected the thermocouple, a delicate electrical thermometer, for astronomical use. Dr. Coblentz worked at the famous Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Ariz., in cooperation with Dr. C. O. Lampland of that observatory.

A similar study with the thermocouple was carried on at the Mt. Wilson Observatory in California by Dr. Seth B. Nicholson and Dr. Edison Pettit, members of the observatory staff.

The results of their studies are now interpreted to mean that the planet Mars is much warmer than it was formerly thought to be.

This view is taken, for example, by Dr. Henry Norris Russell of Princeton, one of the world's greatest astronomers.

Russell says that he believes that the habitability of Mars is made much more probable by these observations of 1924.

The reader may wonder why it took so long to interpret the results of the 1924 observations.

There are two reasons. First of all, the observations themselves are not easily made. The radiation which we receive from a planet is a mixture. It is chiefly reflected sunlight associated with heat waves which arise on the surface of the planet itself.

Proper observations mean arriving at the exact amount of visible light, of ultra-violet and of infrared or heat rays received from the planet.

Then the calculations must be made. The radiation from a planet must pass through the earth's atmosphere before it strikes the thermocouple. At once we are faced with the question of making the proper allowance for the absorption of these various kinds of rays by the atmosphere. But the calculations have been completed and we will next examine the figures.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

Can Hoover beat Smith? From now until the Kansas City convention, Republicans opposing Hoover's nomination will raise this question in a dozen different forms, and answer them all with a lusty "no."

Such is the result of the Smith victory in the California Democratic primary, apparently assuring his nomination on an early ballot.

The anti-Hoover forces, composed of the Lowden-Dawes-Watson-Curtis-Goff-Hilles factions, are faced with the problem of convincing their party within six weeks that Hoover's nomination would result in a Democratic victory in November.

The argument against Hoover from now on will be put something like this:

1. Smith is certain of carrying the South; the expected Democratic split against him has not developed; Many southern Democrats will stay away from the polls rather than vote for the wet Catholic, but they will not vote Republican.

2. Given the normal Democratic States, Smith's election will depend upon capturing Republican strongholds in the East and in farm States of the Middle West, and in holding border States such as Tennessee.

3. Smith probably can carry New York State against any Republican, except Coolidge or Hughes, and certainly can carry it against Hoover. (This phase of the argument will be pressed particularly by Hilles, New York boss and leader of the so-called "draft Coolidge" and "dark horse" movements.) Smith may get not only the popular support in his home State, but also the financial and "moral" backing of Wall Street, which is behind the Hilles anti-Hoover drive.

4. The biggest issue in the Middle West is farm relief, inspiring increasing anger against Coolidge-Hoover opposition to the McNary-Haugen bill. Tammany Senators and Representatives in Washington are supporting this bill. Such tactics, added to the unexpected Smith primary and convention victories in Oklahoma and Iowa, indicate that only an advocate of the McNary-Haugen bill can keep some at least of the Middle-West States from a leap into the Democratic column. (This will be the argument of the Lowden-Dawes-Curtis-Watson group.)

5. Smith might get either the New York pivot of eastern States, or the border and some of the Middle-West States, and still be defeated; but if he gets both groups, his election would be better than Hoover, who stands to lose both of these groups to Smith.

HOOPER managers are confident they can answer these arguments as effectively as they disposed of the earlier charges—that Hoover is not a good Republican and not a good American—which collapsed in the bitter Ohio primary fight.

Here will be the Hoover answer:

1. If Hoover cannot beat Smith, then no Republican can.

2. Smith's power is as a candidate of the people, therefore he can be beaten only by a man of wider appeal, which is precisely Hoover's strength. For years Hoover has been the ideal of millions of people, who finally are forcing his nomination against the will of the politicians. What other Republican candidate, avowed or dark, has the popular following and polling power of Hoover? None. Dawes, as demonstrated in the Ohio primary, is weak even in his native State.

3. By common Republican consent, the party must fight the next campaign on the basis of the accomplishment and perpetration of the Coolidge administration. Hoover represents more than any other, the Coolidge administration, of which he has been a creative part. Most of the other candidates, such as Lowden and Dawes, would present the paradox of candidates who had disavowed Coolidge policies running on a Coolidge platform.

4. Hoover can win the support of the farmers, and Wall Street's support of Smith would help Hoover as the candidate of the people more than it would hurt him.

BRIDGE ME ANOTHER

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BY W. W. WENTWORTH

(Abbreviations: A—ace; K—king; Q—queen; J—jack; X—any card lower than J.)

1. What is the quick trick value of K Q 10?

2. What is the quick trick value of A J 10?

3. What is the quick trick value of K Q J?

THE ANSWERS

1. One and one-quarter to one.

2. One and one-half.

3. One and one-half.

How can blue-black writing ink be thinned?

With distilled or rain water. Usually when it gets thick and does not flow easily it has begun to dry. Blue-black writing ink is a colloidal solution which is more or less easily disturbed. If it is not kept tightly covered or if insufficient acid is present the organic acids soon settle out of solution and the ink is unfit for use.

How much did the Persian government pay to the United States on account of the death of Vice Consul Imbrie, who was murdered in that country?

On Oct. 1, 1924, the Persian government turned over to the American Charge d'Affaires in Teheran, Persia, a check for \$90,000 for payment to Mrs. Imbrie. In the same year the Persian government agreed to pay \$110,000 to reimburse the United States for sending the cruiser Trenton to bring the body of Imbrie to Washington.

There's Nothing Like a Demonstration



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Artists Buy Bodies of Criminals

Written for The Times by Will Durant

PERUGINO went to Rome and became the greatest religious before the age of giants. His "Crucifixion" makes that abused topic new, and his "pieta" is as noble as any ever made; every head in it is a masterpiece and a classic in the history of art. The tragedy of the scene, there are no tears here, and no violent sorrows; it is as if the mother understood hoped consolingly that behind the chaos stood some loving order.

"It is related," says Vasari again, "that Francesco del Pugliese offered to give the nuns three times as much as they paid Pietro for the picture, and to cause another exactly like it to be executed for them by the same hand; but they would not consent, because Pietro had told them that he did not think he could equal the one they possessed."

Nevertheless, the heart behind the hand that made these icons was utterly without belief. "Pietro had but very little religion, and could never be made to believe in the immortality of the soul; nay, most obstinately did he reject good counsel, with words suited to the stubbornness of his marble-hard brain. He placed all hopes in the goods of fortune."

Having acquired wealth through great efforts and hardships, he sought to spend it in the pursuit of pleasure; but he had made himself too stoic to be sensitive to pleasure now, and try as he would, he could not be a happy libertine. Happiness is the greatest of all the arts, and comes rarest of all; and he was not a man of it. At the end Perugino refused the last sacraments, unfrightened by the threat that he could not then be buried in holy ground.

"I want to see," he said, "what happens to a soul that has not confessed."

Far later on we shall see how Ruskin and Rossetti, Burne-Jones and Holman Hunt and William Morris—that picturesque group of romantic souls who called themselves "Pre-Raphaelites"—contended passionately, by preaching and example, that it was in these men who came before Raphael—in Giotto and Fra Angelico, in Andrea del Sarto, Fra Filippo Lippi and Botticelli—that Italian painting reached its greatest age.

Perhaps they were wrong in their judgment, as will happen to those who love much; but this must be granted to them, that in Signorelli and Perugino religion loses its hold upon art, and a subtle seed of decadence enters into the Renaissance. When the great triumvirates—Leonardo and Raphael and Michelangelo, Correggio, Tintoretto and Veronese—have passed away, that seed will sprout into baroque extravagance; depth of feeling will pass with sincerity of belief; and there will be no more great painters in Italy, as there will be no more cathedrals in Europe.

RAPHAEL

RAFFAELLO SANTI (or Sanzio) was well named after an angel; for no character was ever more angelic, nor any life more fortunate or serene. He came into a world where his uncle Bramante was in power, as an architect, with the richest patrons of art; he was spared the struggles that deform as well as form the spirit; and the gentleness of a mind at peace stamped itself upon all his work.

He was born at Urbino "on Good Friday of the year 1483, at 3 o'clock of the night," says Vasari, carelessly neglecting to tell us at what minute of the hour. His father was a painter, who saw at once the talent of his son, and sent him, after a short stay with Timoteo Viti, to the bottega of Perugino.

He spent many years at Perugia in happy apprenticeship, learning with what seemed a miraculous facility, and producing, before his twenties, pictures indistinguishable in style and power from the masterpieces of Perugino himself. The next step was to outplay the master at his own game.

Perugino had painted a "Marriage of the Virgin"; Raphael put his hand to a similar "Sposalizio," and everyone hailed it as superior to

the teacher's canvas. Already Raphael had developed the power to portray grace of figure and tenderness of countenance; and though the intrusion of architectural masses seems out of place, and the composition is too geometrically bilateral, the proud beauty and perfect form of the figure at the left marks the first triumph of Raphael's even art.

So the lad outgrew Perugino and Perugia, and fretted a little when he heard tell of the greater men in Florence, and how Leonardo and Michelangelo were at that moment painting in silent competition in the Great Hall of the Palace.

So off he went, in 1504, and his gentle and sunny manner soon won him friends in the art capital of the Renaissance world: Botticelli, Andrea del Sarto, Fra Bartolommeo, Andrea della Robbia, and Leonardo himself; all loved him but Michelangelo, who loved only his art.

He studied for a time with Bartolommeo; but a beautiful ink-sketch of the "Mona Lisa" shows how the modest youth strove to learn the secrets of Leonardo's enigmatic smile. Under this double tutelage he grew apace, and formed out of their example and his own nature that delicate stillness—or "sweet new style"—which was to mark him out among the Titans of his time.

FOR a while his work retained the stamp of Perugino; his early Madonna as in the "Madonna and Child" (St. John) are innocent young women of the countryside, who cherish the belief that the greatest happiness of a woman lies not in the hide-and-seek of the sexual hunt but in the love and nurture of the child.

But then the "Madonna della Sedia" ("The Madonna of the Chair")

TURN

SKID

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 don't count.

4. The order of letters can not be changed.

(To Be Continued)

begins to show both the pagan influence of Florence and the delicacy of Leonardo's touch; the richness of raiment reflects the luxury of the city, and Raphael's growing disposition to sumptuous garments for his own princely form. A delightful happiness steps now into his work; everything is suffused with faith, hope and charity; here the joy in beauty and the love of goodness are made one, and paganism and Christianity find their harmonious synthesis.

The fame of the young artist had now reached Rome; and Julius II, the greatest of the Renaissance popes, called upon him to come and decorate the Stanze or rooms which he had selected for the transaction of papal affairs. Raphael liked the stern old pontiff, and Julius liked the quiet, yielding boy, wishing that the irritable genius of Michelangelo would take lessons from this youth.

So he sat for Raphael, and thereupon the artist made one of the supreme portraits of the world. Merekowksi thinks Raphael flattered His Holiness to the point of sycophancy; but no one will say that who turns to Raphael's portrait of Leo X. This picture made a noise in the world precisely for its realism—for the uncompromising representation of the almost brutal sensuality of Leo's face, and the tour de force which made the gold ball on the Pope's seat so brilliant that the divisions of the opposite window, and the walls of the room were shown reflected in it.

On seeing the first fresco that Raphael painted in the "Stanza," Julius commanded that all the other pictures which had been made there should be effaced in order that Raphael might do the entire decoration anew. The artist received a free hand, and used it; pagan and Christian subjects rose on the walls side by side, and nude bodies appeared in the same pictures with God and the saints.

He liked to draw nudes, because long study had given him perfect skill in the human body. Winckelmann speaks of "the skillful hand of the great Raphael, which, like a steady tool, obeyed his will—would, with a single stroke, of the pen, design most beautiful head, and, without making any improvements, go on correctly and confidently with the execution of it."

The same zeal for the physical appears in another picture of the "Stanza"—the "Victory of Apollo Over Marsyas." Behind this accumulated and transmitted in the studios of Verrocchio, Signorelli, and others; supreme geniuses must have the way made straight for them by a long line of lesser men. Verrocchio had skinned a corpse to study the bones, better and bolder, and Leonardo had courted public hostility and horror by buying the bodies of executed criminals, to study them as an artist and to dissect them as a scientist.

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This Date in U. S. History

May 3

1765—First American medical school founded.

1842—Two State governments set up in Rhode Island.

1861—President Lincoln called for 42,024 volunteers for three years.

1890—Merchants' bridge over Mississippi River at St. Louis completed.

The Interborough went into court, pleading that it had been denied relief, that the State had power to intervene and should intervene, even though the State denied it, and asking that the court come to its rescue.

In coming to its rescue, the court appears to have made a decision, which, if sustained, would not only set aside a contract made by a municipality with a public service corporation in good faith, but would force the State to exercise regulatory power against the State's own judgment.

Such conditions appear to make this case of far-reaching significance.

How ever sound such a doctrine as the court advances may be from a financial or legal standpoint, it can have but one political effect, and that is to drive the cities of America to municipal ownership.

EVERY human being has a work to carry on within, duties to perform abroad, influences to exert, which are peculiarly his, and which no conscience but his own can teach.—Channing.

Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?—Matt. 20:15.

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