



The Indianapolis Times

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

Voting and Counting

Perhaps the finest factor in the present campaign is the effort of the American Legion to induce every citizen to vote.

When the men who put on the uniform and risked their lives to defend this country take a deep interest in the preservation of its ideals in times of peace, there is a real hope.

The whole trouble in Indiana can be traced to two sources—indifference on the part of the well intentioned and crookedness on the part of the political gentlemen who are making a last desperate effort to control the State.

The legion has part of the answer. If it succeeds in arousing a public interest in the primary, the machine will go down to defeat. It is unbelievable that a majority of the voters in either party will be bigoted, misled or venal. The rest of the answer must come from an effort to drive out of the political literature of Indiana that sinister phrase, "If they count the vote."

That phrase means that we have anarchy, not government, especially in this country. Yet in every campaign headquarters of the State, except in those who have profited in the past from the machine, the managers link their predictions with this qualification.

The man on the street accepts it as a vital fact that there is a doubt as to whether his ballot will be counted honestly.

There is one way to end it. If practices reported to in the past are prevalent this year, there is more than a probability that the stub pencil boys will regret their activities. The Times proposes to see that the guilty are punished and these ballot crooks can get some good information in high places as to the success The Times has had in exposing crimes in the past.

But this very phrase may serve the decent voter who wants honesty in government and the name of Indiana redeemed. It will furnish a guide as to what candidates should not be chosen.

If this universal threat and fear of fraud is justified, who will profit by the crookedness? Does any one suppose, for example, that crooks on the election boards will risk their liberty to send delegates to the Kansas City convention for Herbert Hoover?

Does any one suppose that the election officials selected by George Coffin would steal any votes for Arthur Gilliom or Solon Carter?

Does any one suppose that they could be induced, even by Coffin, to steal for Tom Adams, whose nomination means the death-knell to crookedness and fraud?

There is no question as to sentiment in this State. It is decent. It is honest.

Neither is there any question of the widespread belief that many elections and primaries have been controlled by stub pencils instead of ballots.

It is up to the voters in precincts and wards where the machine can find no pliable tools, to roll up such overwhelming votes for the candidates who would suffer by illegal practices that it will be impossible to steal enough in the other places to overcome the popular will.

Sinclair's Creed

"I rather admired him if he could put it over." From a great mass of testimony—testimony calculated to cover up rather than disclose—those few words stand out as a revelation.

Spoken by Harry Sinclair, they give an insight into the philosophy of the man.

He was answering a question about the Continental Trading Company transaction, referring to H. M. Blackmer's part in it.

He admires Blackmer, he said, if Blackmer could "put it over."

That which you can get by with—without consideration of the morals of a matter; just that which you can get by with, and admiration to you if you succeed. Such is the creed of Harry Sinclair.

And such, in an earlier day, was the creed of Captain Kidd.

Waiting for China

Once more confused reports are coming from China of troop movements, battles, retreats, victories and skirmishes. The average newspaper reader no doubt wonders what it is all about; and in that respect he is in the same boat with most of the Chinese themselves.

The pot is boiling and many strange and unpleasant things are happening. China's troubles will not end in a year, or in five; when chaos undertakes to evolve order it usually has to work in a slow and painful manner. Sooner or later China will emerge from her present trials in better shape than ever before; until then we can only wait, keep our hands off and lend such help as we can in the way of relief work.

Freedom in America

Let Freedom Ring is the name of a new book by Arthur Garfield Hays, prominent New York attorney and a member of the executive committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, which publishes the book.

Mr. Hays knows all about freedom in America. He was in the Scopes (evolution) case, the prosecution in Boston of H. L. Mencken for the sale of the American Mercury, the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the Pennsylvania coal strike case and a score of others.

Photographs and cartoons helps to lighten up this rather depressive theme.

Ludlow for Congress

Those who vote in the Democratic primaries Tuesday have a privilege as well as an opportunity to vote for a candidate for Congress whose qualifications and character are in striking contrast to those of men who have recently been sent by Indianapolis to the House of Representatives.

Louis Ludlow knows the machinery of law-making through his experience as a trained observer of Washington affairs for a long list of newspapers.

He is the author of one of the keenest novels of recent years, dealing with the insincerity and the hypocrisy of the usual back-slapping style of statesman.

The Democratic party should respond to the chance to present such a candidate with a vote that will indicate that its own protests of virtue are well founded.

Indianapolis really deserves a Congressman. It deserves one to whom it can point with pride. Ludlow would satisfy these requirements.

Misusing the Schools

Probably the most reprehensible activity of the propagandists of the power industry yet discovered is their invasion of the schools.

The Federal trade commission, in the investigation now going on, has shown that this invasion is well under way. The utilities' propaganda organization in Connecticut has planted more than 10,000 "catechisms" as textbooks in seventy-six high schools. The Pennsylvania utilities have distributed more than 30,000 sets of pamphlets, four to a set, among county superintendents for use in schools. There has been similar activity in Illinois and other States.

These utility textbooks teach that a utility is a "natural monopoly," that public ownership is always unwise and more expensive than private; that rates are regulated properly; that the utilities must not be criticized, because it will hurt the community, and will disturb the value of investments.

Propaganda organizations in many States have surveyed textbooks used in civics and similar classes, and have brought pressure to eliminate sections with which they did not agree, or, as one propagandist expressed it, were "contrary to the so-called capitalistic system," as they viewed it.

Strangely enough, unthinking teachers seem to have approved and applauded this betrayal of their classrooms. They accept the utility propaganda without question, and pass it along to their pupils as truth.

Using the schools in this way violates every precept of sound education. The schools have a sacred duty to give honest instruction, to supply facts and facts only to the receptive minds of children. They betray that trust when they permit the power propagandists to use them as a medium for circulating their tainted information. Public ownership and rate regulation are moot questions. Let the children hear both sides of the argument, rather than have the specious claims of power people handed to them as axioms.

This is a high pressure sales country, perhaps, but we're saving our applause for the man who sells Harry Sinclair a clipping service.

Interest in baseball is growing among the women, according to attendance figures. It's nice a housewife has something to turn to besides bridge.

The London Daily Mail says the Prince of Wales is going to use an airplane in his travels about the country. Oh my!

David Dietz on Science

Martian Weather Varies

No. 41

HIGH temperatures are believed to exist, at times, on the planet Mars by many astronomers today as the result of the studies made by Dr. W. W. Coblentz and Dr. C. O. Lampland with the thermocouple, the delicate electrical thermometer used in taking the temperature of the planets.

In using the thermocouple, the instrument is placed at the end of a telescope in place of the usual eyepiece.

Within the glass tube of the thermocouple is a tiny junction of two different metals. This little junction is the heat absorbing element. By adjusting the thermocouple so that this junction covers various points on the image of the planet in the telescope, the temperature of just that point can be taken.

The accompanying illustration shows this. At the top, the junction is set on one of the prominent features of Mars, which astronomers have named Syrtis Major. Below, the thermocouple is shown adjusted to another region of the planet, the part known as Mare Sirenum.

From his study, Dr. Coblentz arrives at the following conclusions for his 1924 observations:

At the south pole of the planet, the temperature ranges from 15 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit. It was summer at the Martian south pole at the time Coblentz and Lampland made the observations.

The south temperate zone which was then enjoying summer has a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees.

The tropics reach as high a temperature at 85 degrees.

The north temperate zone was then having winter. They placed its temperature at 30 to 60 degree.

At the north pole, it was also winter. Here the temperature was from 10 below zero to 40 below zero. All these temperatures given above are for noon on Mars. The temperature is believed to fluctuate violently between night and day, perhaps because of the thin atmosphere.

At sunrise the temperature even at the tropical zone is believed to be zero. This would mean an even colder night temperature.

Next: What a famous American astronomer thinks about the so-called canals of Mars.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

CAMPAIGN contributions are becoming an issue in the pre-convention contests in both parties. The Senate investigating committee, after asking all avowed presidential candidates to testify before it regarding expenditures, announced today hearings probably would begin early next week.

Other developments include:

1. Senator Borah, who is not an avowed candidate, but who has the pledge of his home State (Idaho) delegation, has decided to make past campaign contributions an issue at the Republican convention.

2. Senator Reed of Missouri, inquisitor in the Illinois and Pennsylvania Republican slush fund probes, said today he would confine his campaign for the Democratic nomination on a platform of anti-Republican "corruption," despite his loss to Al Smith in the California primary, Tuesday.

3. Senator Heflin (Dem.) Alabama and self-constituted leader of anti-Catholic groups, repeated his charges yesterday, the Smith's friends are spending large sums to get the nomination and that Tammany is more corrupt than other similar organizations. Heflin gave no documentary facts or figures.

4. Senator Robinson of Indiana and Senator Nye of North Dakota, Republicans, charge that Sinclair, in addition to his large secret donation to the Harding Republican fund, gave \$1,000 to a New York Democratic county committee which helped elect Smith Governor.

This alleged transaction, said to have occurred, if at all, before the Teapot Dome revelations, is denied by both Smith and Sinclair. Robinson, when making this charge, was chided by both Democrats and Republicans for his alleged association with the long list of Indiana Republican Governors and Ky-Klux Klan officials, indicted and imprisoned.

5. Friends of former Governor Lowden of Illinois, chief opponent of Hoover in the Republican race, are trying to prevent reference in this campaign to the 1920 incident when Lowden managers were charged with buying two Missouri delegates.

Lowden was completely ignorant of that deal, which probably prevented him from getting the nomination, according to Clarence Darrow and other supporters. Senate revelations of large Leonard Wood expenditures also kept the general from getting the 1920 nomination.

6. Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in announcing his candidacy before the Ohio primary, publicly warned his backers against questionable or large use of money.

Observers think the Senate investigation will reveal no improper use of funds by recent presidential candidates, though special attention is apt to be given to the publicity methods of various campaign headquarters.

THE HOUSE, as predicted, restored the disputed equalization fee in the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill and passed that measure 294 to 121. After going to conference for reconciliation with the Senate bill, the measure will be sent to the President, who threatens to repeat his veto of last year.

Unless there is a shift in ranks, apparently the bill can't muster the necessary two-thirds vote for passage over the anticipated veto.

The administration charges that the bill is a political measure for which many voted only because they knew the President would not let such "an unsound, uneconomic and unscientific cure-all" become law.

Lowden-Dawes forces report a veto to rally the Middle Western farmers behind their candidates and against Hoover.

Ex-Premier Clemenceau's latest statement that France will not, because she cannot, pay her \$4,000,000,000 funded war debt to the United States, is expressed to help the campaign of Hoover.

Under attack by New York international bankers because of his opposition to immediate cancellation of Government debts, which would enhance the value of foreign debts to those bankers.

Here are Pythagoras and Heraclitus, Plato and Aristotle, Archimedes and his pupils, and many more, individualized with the skill and patience of genius; not portraying, as Symonds thought, the diverse systems of these men, but giving them personality, power and intelligence. And standing over them all, in a separate panel, is Philosophy herself, benign and calm in a wisdom that has learned to love.

THE pope, having the good taste to like these pictures, begged the young artist to decorate with frescoes the ceiling of certain rooms in the Vatican—the "Loggia." Raphael designed for these spaces great pictures of scenes from the Old and New Testaments; but the painting was done by his aides.

He now had a plethora of commissions, mostly from such dignitaries as could not be refused; every king in Europe sent him work. So he gathered assistants and about him, young as he was, "fresco painters, masters of the easel, workmen in mosaic and marquetry, sculptors, builders, arras-weavers, engravers, decorators," all labored under his eye, receiving designs from his hand, and executing what was called thereafter by his name; only so could he do so much labor in so short a life.

It was typical of his nature that whereas artists are of all men the least inclined to cooperation and harmony, those who worked with Raphael fell in with the placid geniality of the master. Even Michelangelo could not ruffle this level temper. Bramante brought Raphael secretly one day to see the ceiling of the Vatican, and the great artist, who was to be the master of the ceiling, was brought to Albany a prisoner.

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We've Always Wondered if Daniel Was Married



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Fame of Raphael Mounts Higher

Written for The Times by Will Durant

"THENCEFORTH," says Vasari,

"Raphael devoted himself to the anatomical study of the nude figure and to the investigation of muscles in dead and exorcized bodies, as well as in those of the living; for in the latter they are not so readily distinguished, because of the impediment presented by the covering of the skin, as in those from which outer integuments have been removed. . . . The same researches also made him acquainted with the articulation of the bones, with the distribution of the nerves, the course of the veins, etc., by the study of all which he rendered himself excellent in every point. . . . knowing, nevertheless, that in this respect he could never attain the excellence of Michelangelo."

The most famous of the pictures in the "Stanza" are the "Disputa" and the "School of Athens." "Disputa" means discussion rather than dispute, but there is considerable as to what the discussion is about. Popes, bishops, philosophers and poets all seem absorbed in the topic; while above them Raphael has painted the serenity of heaven. Here, gloomy and intense and proud, is the famous figure of Dante.

"Such," says Muntz, "is the celebrated composition which passes by right for the highest expression of Christian painting—for the most perfect resume of fifteen centuries of faith. . . . The 'Disputa' is more than a masterpiece; it marks a decisive date in the development of the human mind; with Michelangelo's 'The Creation of Adam' it competes for the honor of being the greatest painting in Rome."

And then, as if to emphasize the point that the rediscovery of Greece had helped to put an end to the middle ages, Raphael painted the "School of Athens." Here philosophy is pictured, as before, theology; and one who is prejudiced in favor of philosophy cannot help liking the second picture better. Taine, that ecumenic mind, could not leave it, and wished to say to it, in Faust's phrase, "Stay yet a while, thou art so fair."

Here are Pythagoras and Heraclitus, Plato and Aristotle, Archimedes and his pupils, and many more, individualized with the skill and patience of genius; not portraying, as Symonds thought, the diverse systems of these men, but giving them personality, power and intelligence. And standing over them all, in a separate panel, is Philosophy herself, benign and calm in a wisdom that has learned to love.

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injured the unity and character of certain later works.

Meanwhile he was producing one masterpiece after another. For the Black Friars of San Sisto in Piacenza he painted the "Sistine Madonna," now the treasured prize of Dresden's magnificent gallery. Never had a painting been gentler in topic, texture and tone; woman lifted up, out of her pain and grief, into the quiet pride of maternal love; and all the development of the pictorial art, in material and technique, raised into calm perfection.

Almost its equal in calm beauty is the "St. Cecilia," patroness of musicians, surrounded by musical instruments, is listening to some choir invisible, and all the rapture of music and devotion is in her face. Cardinal Fucci, it appears, had an unfortunate voice, which provoked humor even when he sang high mass in the Sistine chapel. He prayed to St. Cecilia to cure him; the saint inspired a member of the Sistine choir to rid him of his defects through a six months' course of instruction; whereupon the cardinal ordered the picture in gratitude to the saint.

And then, to cap this group of celestial portraits, Raphael painted the "Transfiguration." No one could have conceived it better than he; how could the skeptical Perugino, or the distracted Leonardo, or the furious Buonarroti have encompassed the passionate belief required for such a representation? This is the swan song of the Christian renaissance.

AND yet even in his unquestioning spirit paganism had found a home. His omniscient fingers itched to reveal beauty as well as goodness; and in the midst of his holy pictures he turned to subjects that would let him portray the flesh. So he painted now "The Fire in the Borgo"; story told how the flames had been consuming the ancient quarter (Borgo Vecchio) of Rome, when Leo IV had come and extinguished them with a papal interdict; Raphael accepts the legend gladly, for it permits him to portray

tray magnificent frames; a youth dropping down from a well; another youth, with every muscle taut, carrying an old man to safety; and about them splendid pillars which give the artist a chance to steal the glories of architecture to aid his painting.

Here the body is worshiped, but almost with Eden's innocence; loved as a thing of beauty and wonder rather than as the goal and medium of desire. Once again the conflicting pagan and Christian elements of the Renaissance are brought together in a serene conciliation.

But the women in that picture were clothed, and their draperies were as amazing in execution as the limbs and muscles of the men. Perhaps it is harder to make the dead garment live than to portray the living flesh; nothing in Leonardo, for example, surpasses his drawing and painting of drapery.

In "The Four Sybils" Raphael resolved to show his mastery in this further realm. The rich merchant Chigi had ordered frescoes for his chapel, and had paid five hundred ducats on account. When the work was finished Chigi, being only a merchant, refused to pay further ducats until an expert should pass on the total value of the work. Michelangelo, though notoriously hostile to Raphael, was chosen to decide; and the dour giant, who was nothing if not honest, announced that each head in the picture was worth a hundred ducats.

Today, when Raphael can no longer reap the harvest, each head is worth ten thousand ducats. Thereupon Chigi bade his agents pay four hundred ducats more, and cautioned them to be courteous to Raphael; "for if he makes us pay for the draperies too we shall be ruined."

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