



The Indianapolis Times

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

A False Leader

If the campaign has done nothing more, it has very conclusively shown the real dry forces of the State that Rev. E. S. Shumaker is much more of a politician than reformer.

It is inconceivable that the good people of the State, who really desire prohibition, will longer be led into the morass of corrupt politics through the Shumaker leadership.

He has been deserted by his closest friends and denounced by them as unfair. One of the members of the committee named by Shumaker as responsible for recommendations has declared that Shumaker personally set aside one decision of the committee and printed an indorsement which he had promised not to make.

The personal attorney of Shumaker, talking over the radio, declared that Shumaker used weasel words and intimated that Shumaker had tried to deceive the voters and followers of his cause by tricky statements.

The vicious influence of Shumaker in politics is that he has tied the good people of the State to the underworld and the bootlegger and has been the greatest aid to the forces which have corrupted the State.

His attitude is shown in the case of Uptake for Congress and Robinson for the Senate.

That Uptake had signed a corrupt contract with Stephenson, had escaped prison only by the statute of limitations, and had been denounced by the grand jury as a criminal who could not be reached, meant nothing to Shumaker. He and the remnants of the Klan, are still for Uptake.

The same is true of Robinson. The Shumaker report in his case was forgetful of the pearl necklace letter to Stephenson. He did not care that the Robinson law firm is known as the great defender of the bootleggers.

The men and women who believe in prohibition know that there can be no real enforcement of law as long as a corrupt machine controls officials.

They know that there will be protection of bootleggers, thefts of Squibb's whisky from Federal buildings, the use of confiscated whisky by corrupt officials on election days, as long as the bosses rule.

They know that to make any advance in enforcement, there must be a complete divorce from the underworld crooks who are controlled by the bosses and used by them.

In this campaign the indorsement of the dry leader was so palpably a trade with the leaders of the corrupt machine that no one will be longer fooled.

The indorsement of Uptake and Robinson by Shumaker carries its own warning to those who want decency in government.

Come On, Indiana

What the Nation thinks of Indiana may be estimated from an appeal to the voters of this State by the Chicago Tribune, noted for its independence.

It was the Tribune which led in the clean-up of Illinois and which saved that State from its corrupt bosses.

Under the caption, "Come On, Indiana," the Tribune today prints this editorial appeal to a sister State:

Thomas H. Adams, the fighting editor of the Vincennes Commercial, is the outstanding contender for the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana. There are eight other candidates and we imply no criticism of them, but for the great congregation of good citizenship outside of Indiana which is watching the splendid campaign for the restoration of clean politics and real Americanism in that State, the victory of Adams in the primary and at the polls would mean more than the success of any other man. Adams has been in the forefront of the battle. He has put up a fight for honesty and decency against corruption, hypocrisy and fanaticism which has not only won him respect and applause throughout the Nation but which assures him a place in our political history. More than any one else, probably, he represents to the Nation the spirit of militant reform in Indiana.

And we believe the country is watching the course of events in Indiana with more seriousness than is given to any State campaign. The clean-up in Illinois encouraged every good political influence in the Nation and, we hope, prepared the way for a restoration of decency, official integrity and genuine American character in our neighbor State.

What dare we hope for the future of America if the people of such a State as Indiana, long the just pride not only of its own citizens but of all America, fail in the test now before them?

Congress and Flood Control

Flood control legislation has been approved by both Houses of Congress. The emergency created by the great flood of last year justifies the action. Whether the work to be done will cost more than the estimated \$400,000,000 is less important than the fact that the work now can be done.

The President's fight on this legislation hardly has served a useful purpose. It is only to be hoped that it has not impaired public confidence in the proposed Government undertaking. If so, he can help restore this confidence by signing the bill when it comes to him.

Congress and the Mississippi Valley States appear to have emerged from the flood control fight with clean hands. They apparently sought sincerely to comply with every suggestion that would tend to safeguard the bill against graft and pork.

If they have not been completely successful, it is because in so large a project not all waste can be avoided.

The important thing now is to get the work under way at the earliest possible moment.

Vote—and Vote Right

Nothing can be more important than a vote in the primaries tomorrow.

This State has been afflicted with corruption. That has been proved by the two years of exposure through The Times.

It now knows the source of the government which has disgraced it. There can no longer be any doubt.

The vicious combination has been thoroughly revealed. The forces of bigotry and intolerance and corruption combined to give Indiana its Jacksons, its Walbs, its Duvalls, its petty thieves of councilmen, its rats who infested its minor offices.

Tomorrow the primaries, and especially the Republican primaries, will tell the world whether Indiana is content in its corruption or has enough vitality and honesty to stand with Illinois and Ohio in overthrowing the forces of evil.

If you want crookedness in public office, you should vote tomorrow.

Your problem will be very easy. You have only to vote the ticket of George V. Coffin in this county and of the machine in the State.

You will know an easy way to continue the tradition of Stephensonism and of Coffinism. You have only to vote for the same old gang and the same old forces.

If you want honesty in office, if you want to advertise Indiana to the Nation as decent and honest and American, the path is also easy. You have only to vote against the candidates who are bargaining with the bosses, who are proteges of the old machine.

You may be very sure that every crook, every criminal, every bootlegger, every thug, every bigot, will be on the job. They will vote. This appeal is not necessary to them. They understand the value of a vote.

It goes to the man and woman who have been indifferent, who have thought perhaps that all politics are rotten, who have not taken the trouble to vote at all.

Indiana is honest. Indiana is decent. Indiana is not corrupt.

Is the State that is honest and decent worth saving from its past infamies?

The answer is whether the men and women who want nothing from government but a square deal go to the polls tomorrow and give a half hour to the salvation of the State.

The bosses are trying in every way to keep down the vote. They know that a small vote means disaster. They depend on the lethargy of citizens.

Vote tomorrow. Vote for your own interests. Vote for what you want in politics and in government.

March tomorrow with the American Legion. The boys who fought for you are asking you to enlist in the big battle of citizenship.

Paper underwear is going to be the thing during the hot weather, according to a fashion writer. Chicago people, however, will stick to the same old cast-iron vogue.

A physical examination showed Lindbergh had flat feet. Well, they're something he doesn't use much, anyway.

David Dietz on Science

Surveying the Planets

No. 43

FOUR planets remain to be studied in our survey of the solar system, the four which are sometimes called the major planets by astronomers because of their size.

So far we have looked at the smaller planets or the minor ones.

First of all there was Mercury, closest of all to the sun. The planet is the smallest of all as well, having a diameter of only 3,400 miles.

The planet is believed to lack both air and water. Thermocouple measurements indicate that the rocks composing its surface are red-hot. They show a surface temperature of 300 degrees.

Next in order came Venus, only slightly smaller than our earth, with a diameter of about 7,900 miles. Thermocouple measurements indicate a high temperature for Venus. But the planet is completely hidden from our view by heavy, dense clouds.

It may be that sunlight never penetrates these clouds. If that is the case, then the planet is lifeless, since life is impossible without sunlight.

Our earth is the third planet in order from the sun.

Just beyond our earth is Mars, about half the size of the earth, with a diameter of about 4,200 miles.

Recent thermocouple measurements on Mars seem to indicate a varying temperature, ranging from about 40 degrees below zero at the frigid zone, which is then having winter, to about 85 degrees at the tropical zone.

These temperatures are at noon on the planet. Temperature falls off during the night so that at sunrise even the tropics show a temperature of zero. Astronomers are convinced that the so-called canals on Mars are only surface markings and not artificial canals.

There is a possibility that Mars is inhabited but no direct evidence of it, and astronomers are very skeptical.

Four planets remain to be surveyed.

First, Jupiter, the largest of all, the big brother of the solar system. Next, Saturn, the ringed planet. Third, Uranus, the planet which Sir William Herschel discovered. And finally Neptune, the outermost planet. Next: The facts about Jupiter.

Mr. Fixit

Aid Asked in Abating Auto Horn Nuisance; Assistance Promised.

Let Mr. Fixit, The Times' representative at city hall, present your troubles to city officials. Write Mr. Fixit at The Times. Names and addresses which make no reference to the publication will be given to the proper authorities.

The grief that comes with living near a drug store which provides curb service was told today in a letter to Mr. Fixit.

Dear Mr. Fixit: I have a tenant who is moving out of my house because she can't stand the noise made around the drug store next door. A dozen other families living on Thirty-Fourth St. are dreading the coming season of warm weather. It means nerve-racking noise every night until after midnight.

This man owns a forty-foot lot, but carries on business all over the block. Can he do this?

Our lawns, sidewalks and streets are covered with soda straws and paper cups, etc.

There is one young man who blows his horn every time he drives away. He also starts away with his muffler open, making a terrible noise. Can't something be done with him?

Police Chief Claude M. Worley promised Mr. Fixit to have the district patrolman watch for the youth violating the muffler and horn ordinances. Worley will instruct an officer to keep close watch on the neighborhood and seek to prevent a nuisance.

Sufficient number of property owners could file suit in abatement declaring the business a public nuisance. There is no particular city ordinance being violated, attorneys say.

EDITOR: You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Send two cents in stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Letters are confidential. You are invited to write to make this free service as often as you please.

EDITOR: Are stars pointed as they appear to be? Why do they twinkle?

The apparent points on the stars are due to the phenomena of interference with the light rays which come to us from them and are part of the phenomena of twinkling. The colors of the stars are due to differences of their physical conditions, such as differences in temperature and in the amount of light absorbed by the atmosphere surrounding the stars. Irregularities of refraction in the air traversed by the light on its way to the eye (due to winds and differences of temperature), and also to the fact that a star is optically a luminous point under the circumstances give rise to the optical phenomenon of interference. Planets which have sensible disks do not twinkle to any marked degree.

Do "Guaranty" and "Warranty" have the same meaning in law?

They are derived from the same root, and are in fact basically the same word, the "g" of the Norman French being interchangeable with the English "w". Colloquially in commercial transactions they often have the same significance, as where a piece of machinery or the produce of an estate is "guaranteed" for a term of years, "warranted" being the more appropriate term in such a case. But in strict legal usage the two terms are widely distinguished in this, that a warranty is an absolute undertaking or liability on the part of the guarantor, and the contract is void unless it is strictly and literally performed, while a guaranty is a promise, entirely collateral to the original contract, and not imposing any primary liability on the guarantor, but binding him to be answerable for the failure or default of another.

If a veteran fails to pay off a loan on the adjusted service certificate does the government pay the bank from which the loan was secured the full amount of the certificate or just the amount which was borrowed on it?

If the loan is not paid by the veteran at maturity, the bank presents the veteran's note, secured by the Adjusted Service Certificate (or policy), to the government, which pays the bank the amount of the loan and accumulates interest, allows the veteran to redeem the certificate, or if he does not redeem, deducts the amount paid the bank and interest, and pays the remainder to the veteran or his heirs exactly as if the policy had never had a loan upon it.

What are "Burnsides"? Side whiskers and a mustache worn with closely shaven chin called "Burnsides" after General A. E. Burnsides, who first wore them.

On what day of the week did Nov. 28, 1919, fall?

Monday.

What is the meaning of the name Eva?

"Life-giving" from the Hebrew.

This Date in U. S. History

May 7

1794—Congress provided for the establishment of a military school.

1861—Tennessee formed a military league with the Confederacy.

1861—Virginia representatives admitted to the Confederate Congress.

1863—General Lee congratulated his soldiers upon the victory at Chancellorsville, Va.

Boast not thyself of tomorrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.—Prov. 27:1.

IT HAS been well observed that we should treat futurity as an aged friend from whom we expect a rich legacy.—Colton.

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Neglected



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Death and Art Mingle in Venice

Written for The Times by Will Durant

LET us take this gondoller; he is a ferocious-looking fellow, but so are they all. A coin will make him human.

We wish to glide slowly down the Grand Canal from the Piazzetta di San Marco, and feel, as we sit at peace under the canopy that shields us from the sun, the history and beauty of Venice. Think of it; a city built out in the sea, over two miles from the mainland; fifteen thousand homes and palaces, often of massive stone, rising bravely from islands based on piles and filled at last with earth.

A "Champs Elysees" of water, and as side-streets, of canals that wind their way haphazard by dingy factories, quiet residences, and noble churches adorned with pictures beyond price. Nowhere in the world is there anything more picturesque among the works of men.

Across the broadest part of the Grand Canal is Santa Maria della Salute, covered with domes in the Byzantine style; within are several paintings by Titian, and one of Tintoretto's chefs-d'oeuvre, the "Marriage at Cana."

On your right is a succession of great pictures; in one of them the rulers of Venice lived; in another, says the gondoller (who knows more than the truth), Othello loved and murdered Desdemona. Farther down on the left is the Accademia di Belle Arti, rich with the works of Bellini, and a thousand other treasures (the drawings of Leonardo, Michelangelo, Durer, etc.); we cannot stop there now, but we shall return.

STILL on the left is the Palazzo Rezzonico, where Robert Browning died; farther down, the Palazzo Guistiniani, where Richard Wagner wrote the second act of "Tristan and Isolde"; then the Palazzo Foscari, home of the famous Doge whose story is told in one of Byron's dramas. On the right is the Palazzo Mocenigo, where Byron lived with his Giuiccioli in 1818; a little way back is the colorful home which D'Annunzio and Duse once dwelt in—almost the only spot after the Royal Gardens that has a bit of lawn about it, and a tree or two.

To the left again is the house of Goldoni, the Italian Moliere, to the right the Palazzo Grimani, a masterpiece in the style of the Renaissance, by Sansovino; and then the Palazzo Dandolo, built over the place where one of the greatest Doges lived. A unique bridge looms up, one of the few that span the Grand Canal—the famous Ponte di Rialto; it is full of Italian color, and the shops that flank its sides make it doubly picturesque. In the street nearby Antonio spot upon Shylock's haberdine; it is strange how one thinks of these scenes from Shakespeare as reader than history.

On the right is the Ca d'Oro, or house of gold, the pride of the Venetian Gothic, almost meretricious in its bright colors and ornamental balconies; and then, a little farther down, is the Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi, in which Richard Wagner died; let d'Annunzio paint the scene for us in the "Flame of Life."

Surely this is the most historic highway in the whole world; little wonder that a hundred geniuses chose to do their work here, where sun and art throw their rival brilliance upon the waters, and thought can tune itself to the gentle splash of prow and oar, and even the disturbing vigor of the Italian speech stirs poetry to passion.

But that is only a part. We are back at the Piazzetta; as we alight we find ourselves before the two granite columns on one of which perches saint of the Bloody Council of Ten. At our left is the Libreria Vecchia, or Old Library, designed by Sansovino, the greatest Venetian architect.

Farther on from the Canal is the graceful Campanile, and the Piazza San Marco, where the pigeons eat twenty-four hours a day; then suddenly, like a sunset unheralded,

the thousand colors and forms of St. Mark's swim into our ken, and the glory of medieval Venice shines again.

WE have worshipped there in pages gone by. Let us look to the right; here is the Palazzo Ducale, or Palace of the Doges, comparable to nothing else on earth, and standing like a worthy younger brother to the immense cathedral at our left. This is Gothic without height, and yet with all its delicate beauty; strong columns and great arches upholding an arcade or loggia of slender columns and slighter arches.

Arthur Robinson is listed as a dry. This also makes Mr. Robinson's intimate friends laugh. They know what kind of business the Robinson law firm does.

They know that a great percentage of the bootleggers who have money enough to retain Mr. Robinson's firm do so. It is a competent firm—especially in Federal Court practice.

Solon Carter says that a great deal of the business done by Senator Robinson's firm consists of defending violators of the Volstead law, which is so holy to Mr. Robinson.

So we have Senator Robinson making speeches (for an honorarium) in behalf of the Volstead act. And we have Senator Robinson's firm making money out of offenders against this same statute. That is playing both ends against the middle.

Those who criticize these actions automatically fall into the wet ranks, whether they are personally as dry as the Sahara desert.

There is a decided unfairness about the whole procedure, but no man should expect fairness on this issue. The political power of the league has not been built up that way.

Richmond Palladium: If we had the power to change bodies, minds and souls, would we rather swap with Senator Watson or with Herbert Hoover?

Would we rather be Senator Watson today and head the political organization of which he is the leader in Indiana, or would we rather be Secretary Hoover and enjoy the feelings of ability and accomplishment that are his and the nation-wide confidence and gratitude so many men and women feel for him?

Which one would we advise our children to adopt principles of public service from? Which one would we rather our children resembled in leadership qualities and ideals? Which one by his acts as President would be most likely to lead our nation into constructive ways that will be for the good of our children in after years? Which one would we rather our children knew we had supported this year?

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.

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 10.)

1. Holding: spades—none; hearts—X; clubs—A Q X X X X X; diamonds—K X X X, what should you bid?

2. Holding: spades—X; hearts—X X; diamonds—Q 10 X X X X; clubs—A X X, what should you bid initially?

3. Holding: spades—J X X X X X X X; hearts—X; diamonds—K; clubs—X X X, what should you bid initially?

The Answers

1. Four clubs.

2. Pass.

3. Pass.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:
"It Is About Time We Gave Serious Consideration to the Question of Whether We Want a Statesman in the White House or a Ballyhoo Artist."

IT IS a curious fact that though we are constantly congratulating ourselves on the way human life has been prolonged, we appear to want younger men for the presidency.

Four of the first seven Presidents were 57 when they took office, one was 53, two were 61 and the average age was 59.

Of the last seven Presidents, the oldest was 56 when he took office, the youngest 42 and the average age 52.

One Served Month

Charles Evans Hughes says he is too old to run for the presidency at 66, while Frank O. Lowden feels otherwise at 63. One man, William Henry Harrison, ever became President at such an advanced age, and he lived but one month.

Andrew Jackson, on the other hand, entered the White House at 61, served two terms, survived eight years after coming out and died at 78, notwithstanding the fact that he had been shot through the lungs.