



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## The Pulitzer Award

BY GEORGE B. PARKER  
Editor-in-Chief Scripps-Howard Newspapers

Four years ago the Ku-Klux Klan was "the State" in Indiana. Riding on a wave of religious and racial bigotry, a super-government had come to hold dominion over a commonwealth. Before it, politicians cowered and many private citizens, fearing the strange force, did obeisance.

The word of the dragon was the word of law, and the mask and the robe and the threat of punishment were the tolls of its enforcement. Against all who opposed, war was declared—bitter, ruthless, costly war.

In October, 1924, The Indianapolis Times met the issue as follows:

"A government for the people, by the people and for the people—

"Or—

"A government of the people, by the Klan, and for the Klan.

"That's the issue.

"It overshadows all other issues.

"Party lines are fading.

"No longer is it, Are you a Democrat, or Republican or an independent? But, instead, are you Klan or anti-Klan?

"The Times wants no misunderstanding as to its attitude.

"Accordingly it is herewith printing in type that you can read while you run—

"The Times is anti-Klan.

"Our Nation was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the principle that all men are created equal.

"The Klan was conceived in secrecy and bigotry and dedicated to the principle that all men are not created equal.

"Thereby the Klan strikes at the very vitals of our national life.

"And The Times is not willing to see government by class substituted for government by the people."

The Klan counter-attacked instantly. Within a week, a boycott had cost 17,000 circulation, more than one-fourth of The Times total, and the long, long battle had begun.

The story of that struggle is told elsewhere in today's issue in connection with the award to The Indianapolis Times of the most coveted honor in journalism—the Pulitzer award "for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year—for its work in exposing political corruption in Indiana, prosecuting the guilty, and bringing about a more wholesome state of affairs in civil government."

The year of 1927 brought the victory—and the reward. The fruits of accomplishment are sweet, naturally. And the entire Scripps-Howard organization is happy in the recognition that has come to one of its members.

But, after all, such recognition, deeply appreciated though it be, should be regarded as a by-product rather than the main objective.

The spirit of true journalism is a spirit of courage and of service. Without it, there is the shell, but not the substance.

With it journalism succeeds, and the honors follow in one form or another as a matter of course.

Lacking it, failure is inevitable. Trite though the saying may sound, courage and public service in journalism are their own reward.

## The Law's Delays

When Harry F. Sinclair went scot-free the other day, after standing trial on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government in the lease of Teapot Dome, judicial procedure came in for much adverse criticism. The Supreme Court of the United States, and minor courts, had held the transaction fraudulent and corrupt, yet a jury could not be convinced.

The difficulty, it seemed, was not so much with the jury as with the fact that pertinent and damning facts could not be offered under the rules of evidence. The prosecution made the best of what it had, but the most convincing testimony was excluded.

"Why in the hell didn't they tell us?" one juror is reported to have asked after the trial, when his attention was called to evidence that had been barred.

A somewhat similar criticism of court procedure will apply in the case against Sinclair for contempt of the Senate. It was on March 22, 1924, that Sinclair refused to answer questions about the Continental Trading Company, put to him by the Senate Public Lands Committee.

More than four years later, so slowly has the judicial machinery moved, Sinclair's appeal from a sentence of three months in a common jail for contempt is just about to be argued in appeals court.

And after arguments are heard, and a decision given, the oil man still has recourse to the United States Supreme Court. During the time since 1924 Sinclair has been indicted and has tested the validity of the indictment clear through to the United States Supreme Court. The indictment has been sustained and he has been brought to trial and, more than a year ago, convicted.

Now the appeal is about to be heard, and heaven only knows how much more time must elapse before the United States Supreme Court finally will say whether Sinclair will be put in jail.

Legal gentlemen no doubt can offer plausible and convincing arguments to justify these delays.

They will have a hard time convincing the man in the street, however. He can not understand why, if Sinclair was accused more than four years ago, he long since has not served his time or been cleared.

## Not a Battle—But a War

Today's primaries, however they may result, must not be considered as a mere battle.

The issues in the primaries were fairly well defined. They are the same issues which come into every campaign, in elections as well as primaries.

The struggle was for the preservation of self government. The issue was whether the people shall rule themselves or permit their government to fall into the hands of the venal, the unscrupulous, the bigoted and the intolerant.

Corruption dies hard. Intolerance is even more obstinate. Bigotry is seemingly almost incurable.

And yet the great mass of people are honest, tolerant and fair-minded.

Fortunately for the people of Indiana, the issues of today were clear. It was easy to make the choice. The exposures of the past year had placed the candidates. In this campaign men could be easily counted. They were either for or against the forces which have discredited and disgraced Indiana.

The only safeguard of liberty is an informed, alert and determined citizenship.

There is every evidence that the people of Indiana are alert. They have been informed, largely through the efforts of The Times. They are determined.

Each battle won makes the victory easier. But this a war, in which the enlistment is for the life of the republic and the continued honor of the State.

Whatever errors of judgment may occur today can be corrected in November.

## The March of Armies—and Time

The Department of the Interior has just revealed that there remain fewer than 80,000 Civil War soldier pensioners. The veterans of Lincoln's armies are dying at the rate of 1,200 a month; within twenty-five years the last centenarian among them will be gone.

The men who still survive have seen great changes. They have seen their sons and grandsons march away to new wars, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the sons and grandsons of the Confederate veterans. They have seen the wounds of the Civil War healed. The Union more firmly cemented than ever before. They have seen their country reach new power and new prosperity.

What will the country be like when the veterans of the World War have reached the stage the Civil War veterans now hold? Will they, too, have seen new wars? Will they, too, have witnessed a great growth in internal harmony and well-being? It is a fascinating speculation.

## Coxey's Victory

Jacob S. Coxey, 34 years ago, led his "army" of down-and-outers to Washington to demand work and landed in the lockup.

Now he has won a victory—by more peaceable means. The house banking and currency sub-committee has approved his proposal for permitting States and cities to issue twenty-five-year bonds to provide funds for public projects to relieve unemployment. What Coxey was unable to get by force, thirty-four years ago, he now wins by persuasion.

It is a sign of the times. The day when you could get something by demanding it, with a show of angry force, has passed. Conciliation and logic are the weapons that must be used nowadays. Coxey has learned a great lesson.

David Dietz on Science

## The Earth's Big Brother

No. 44

JUPITER is the big brother of the solar system. It is the largest of the eight planets which revolve around the sun. Its diameter is about eleven times that of the earth. But it is still dwarfed by the sun, for the diameter of the sun is 110 times that of the earth, or ten times that of Jupiter.

Jupiter was well known to the ancients. The Romans gave the planet its present name after the chief of their gods. The brightest of the planets in the heavens is Venus. Jupiter, as a rule, is the second brightest, although in some years, when Mars is in an unusually favorable position, it yields second place to that planet. The ancients studied the motions of the planets. It became the center of scientific interest in 1610 when Galileo, a few weeks after he had built his first telescope, turned the little instrument upon Jupiter and discovered four moons circling the planet.

As larger and larger telescopes were built in the centuries that followed, Jupiter became of greater and greater interest. Much of the important work upon the planet in the last half century was done at the famous Lick Observatory in California by the late Dr. E. E. Barnard, one of the most famous students of the planet. The planet had also been studied at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., at the Mt. Wilson Observatory and at other famous observatories.

Jupiter is very far from the sun compared to the earth. The earth is 93,000,000 miles from the sun. Jupiter is 483,000,000 miles from it. As a result, the sun's gravitational pull is much less upon Jupiter and the planet moves more slowly in its orbit. The earth speeds around the sun at a velocity of eighteen and one-half miles per second. Jupiter moves at the rate of eight miles per second. It takes Jupiter twelve of our years to make one revolution around the sun.

But Jupiter turns much faster upon its axis than does the earth. It makes a rotation in ten of our hours. Accordingly, a day on Jupiter would be five hours long and a night only five hours long. One would have to live a fast life on Jupiter. Next: What the telescope tells up about the appearance of Jupiter.



## KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

WIN or lose in the voting, Herbert Hoover's friends expect the Indiana primary today to put him nearer the Republican presidential nomination. They want the votes and the thirty-three Hoosier delegates to the Kansas City convention, and believe they will get them; but it is the issue that counts, they say.

By going into the Indiana contest against heavy odds, Hoover has become the candidate of Republicans revolting from State political corruption and machine rule, it is said. In the minds of the rank and file of Republicans throughout the country Hoover is thus identified with the "clean-up politics" sentiment, which may be an important factor in determining the next President, they add.

Senator Jim Watson, favorite son opponent of Hoover, controls the State machine. He has told the voters he has clean hands. He claims to be untouched by the corruption which caused the imprisonment or indictment of two Republican Governors and other State officials, and the life sentence of Dragon Stephenson which broke the Ku-Klux Klan political domination.

By the power of political appointment and long personal acquaintance with township party leaders, Watson has almost a strangle hold, especially in the rural districts. He is expected to get the Klan vote.

Hoover's strength is in the industrial centers, particularly in Indianapolis and in the northern cities such as Ft. Wayne.

So far as Watson is concerned the fight is not over the presidential nomination, but over retention of his own power in the State and, through that, his voice in national party affairs. He does not expect by any chance to be the choice of the Kansas City convention, even though there is a deadlock permitting unlikely nomination of a favorite son or dark horse candidate.

Watson is so closely connected with the Lowden-Dawes twin candidacy, that Lowden stayed out of the Indiana primary. Though Watson is expected after the beginning to throw his votes, if he has any, to Lowden, his real choice is believed to be Vice President Dawes.

Despite organizational and farm issue handicaps, Hoover's candidacy has made rapid gains in the State in the last fortnight. His victory in the neighboring Ohio primary and leadership in the national race, joined with the local anti-corruption crusade, has piled up a heavy popular Hoover sentiment in many communities.

THE SENATE committee investigating campaign expenditures made a new kind of record—that of uncovering no scandals. In sharp contrast with former campaign years, when the use of large funds has been disclosed, this year all of the candidates appear to be competing for a chance to show how little they are spending.

Senator Curtis of Kansas, led by \$11,458. Senator Goff of West Virginia, \$10,000. The committee understands that although he had spent only \$60, he was a real candidate and not a stalking horse for any one else as charged.

Among the Democrats, Senator Walsh of Montana, reported \$1,190; Senator George of Georgia, had \$150; former Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, \$1,744, and Representative Hull of Tennessee, approximately \$1,000.

Today the committee goes to Maryland to take Governor Ritchie's testimony, returning to Washington later in the day to hear Senator Reed of Missouri. The leading candidates will have their turn, Hoover on Wednesday, and Smith in New York Thursday.

BRIDGE ME ANOTHER (Copyright, 1928, by The Ready Reference Publishing Company) BY W. W. WENTWORTH

(Abbreviations: A—ace; K—king; Q—queen; J—jack; X—any card lower than 10.)

1. What three things does an informative double of a no-trump promise? 2. Is a double of two no-trump business or informative? 3. In supporting partner, should you count 8 7 6 5 4 in trumps of greater value than 8 7 6 5?

The answers: 1. At least two and one-half quick tricks; protection in both major suits guarded. 2. Business. 3. No.

This Date in U.S. History May 8 1846—Battle of Palo Alto, Tex. 1854—Atlantic Cable Company organized. 1863—President Lincoln ordered a military draft for July.

1866—Jefferson Davis, Confederate president, accused of participation in Lincoln assassination plot.

Daily Thought The hoary head is a crown of glory.—Prov. 16:31. THERE cannot live a more unhappy creature than an ill-natured old man, who is neither sensible of receiving pleasures nor sensible of doing them to others.—Sir W. Temple.

## Plain as Day



## THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

### Art and Letters Follow Wealth

Written for The Times by Will Durant

IF we enter the palace we are amazed at the grandeur of the scale on which the rooms are built, and the luxury of ornament which even now remains from the glory that has gone. Great staircases, massive furniture, and every wall and ceiling covered with paintings by Venetian masters; one picture, the "Paradise" of Titorello, is the largest oil painting in the world, though as provincial visitors should not not quite the best.

On the third floor, accessible in olden days to those "Nobili" whose names were in the "Golden Book," are in the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the Council of Ten. In the year 1311, after a violent revolution, a committee of public safety was formed to restore and maintain order; it restored it without mercy, and the grateful merchants of Venice, who had made themselves and the city rich by carrying goods everywhere between Europe and the East, placed the entire government permanently in the hands of the Council of Ten, elected yearly by the Great Council composed of the nobility.

The executive officer was called the Doge or Duke; a long line of powerful leaders held this place from the days of Enrico Dandolo, at the end of the twelfth century, to the bitter days of Ludovico Manin, at the end of the eighteenth, when Napoleon destroyed the independence of the decaying republic, and bargained it off to Austria.

WE shall not speak of the many wars that Venice fought to extend her commercial sway. By 1500 she was one of the three leading cities of Europe, and her ships sailed every coast and inland sea. Two hundred thousand inhabitants made her streets and waters as busy as today. She vied with Genoa for the reputation of being the greatest slave-market in Italy; but she opened her markets to the Moors, and welcomed the Jews, finding in their alert enterprise one source of her long prosperity.

A hundred types of merchants and adventurers walked the Rialto, bringing goods, ideas and varied customs from every quarter of East and West; and in the friction of these differences thought emerged and grew. Wealth mounted, leisure increased, education brought ancient heritages to form new minds; and the same objects to retire some night and in the morning wake to find the clock one hour faster, it would be some time before they would realize it.

I always have been a supporter of daylight saving and always shall be. Most of the cities of any importance adopt it, so why should Indianapolis be a back number? Just because the city is overrun with jay-walkers and far behind in traffic regulation is no reason why the city should be a holdout on the daylight saving plan.

It has been claimed it should and would be unhealthy for school children. Really this is an idiotic assertion. The school children would figure in this for only a few weeks at most.

It looks like the objectors are afraid of daylight. Well, the shop in which I work is for it and in the evening I save my eyesight by light saving. We shall, and as a result, shall have our gardens in ship-shape.

Here's hoping Earl Buchanan gets this over. We know he is progressive, but, gee whiz, how many back numbers there are. It is hard to believe. It takes a thing like this to learn about the less progressive.

G. FREDERICK. Times Editor: Dr. Morgan and our board of health have asked the police department to issue orders that all stray dogs found wandering the streets not properly tagged be shot down, to curb the so-called epidemic of rabies. Does Dr. Morgan think that the dogs wearing tags are toothless. Some of them will bite you quicker than the old dog that wanders the streets. He makes friends with all.

Dr. Morgan wants to hire more people to do this work. It would be more to Dr. Morgan's credit if he wanted to spend the money to hire more men on our street cleaning.

LAKE PORT

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.

SHIP SHOP CHOP CHOW CHEW CREW

## TRACY

M. E. SAYS: "The Greatest Need of America, as Illustrated by the Graft, Scandal and Crime Reported Every Day on Every Hand, Is a Return to Common Honesty."

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, our ambassador at Berlin, compliments Germany on its prompt acceptance of Secretary Kellogg's plan to outlaw war by treaty and the French press becomes bitter in its criticism.

The Temps is kind enough to assume that Mr. Schurman is guilty of "exaggerated politeness." The Gauls think Mr. Schurman chose a good opportunity to say that the Kellogg plan was designed to prevent another World War, but cannot agree with the rest of his speech.

The Echo De Paris thinks that Mr. Schurman has proved the necessity of French reservations; recalling the violation of Belgium and the sinking of the Lusitania; the Figaro declares it never expected to proclaim the same ideals as Germany, and the Ceuve wants Ambassador Herrick to explain whether we hold the same ideals and since when.

## Purging Business

Speaking as the chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Judge Edwin B. Parker calls on organized business to cast from its ranks those men who by their ruthless acts bring discredit upon business as a whole.

Unless business purges itself of those who flaunt the law and abuse their power, he says, the public will turn loose the thunderbolts of wrath which inevitably will bring legislative and governmental regulation of business to a degree that will seriously hamper a legitimate freedom of business initiative.

"Will not this chamber, on this, its sixteenth annual meeting," he asks, "repudiate those who ruthless methods tend to discredit all business, and reaffirm this allegiance to those sound principles of conduct upon which to endure all business must rest."

## Common Honesty

Such advice is good not only for organized business, but for organized society. The greatest need of America, as illustrated by the graft, scandal and crime reported every day on every hand, is a return to common honesty.

Lying, deceit and fraud have come to play too conspicuous a part in our life. To live "within the law," regardless of what such an attitude may permit, has become too prevalent a conception of uprightness.

Technical honesty never was and never will be a genuine article. Where conscience ceases to be the guide, justice is helpless.

A low conception of honor can spoil the best code that was ever written. There is no such thing as a statute-made morality.

If the morality is there to begin with, statutes which express it can be made effective. If not, they are worse than useless.

## Veterans' Parade

New York police banned a parade of veterans on Sunday. Captain Kelleher, who actually did the banning, says he acted by order of Inspector Day.

Inspector Day says that he issued the order because parades with hands are not allowed on Sunday, except for religious or memorial exercises, and that this particular parade did not come under either head, as "they only wanted to lay a wreath" on General Grant's tomb, and that the exercises were not "memorial in nature."

"Considering some other things that the New York police wink at for the sake of 'broadmindedness and liberality,' as it is commonly expressed, this looks like straining at a gnat, but it is just one more illustration of the difference between technical justice and that which finds a basis in common sense."

## Police Menace Gone

The New York police department participated in another episode on Sunday, this time a difference between technical and common sense justice, when Patrolman Cohen terminated the career of "Irish Joe" Rilly by being a split-second faster on the trigger.

"Irish Joe" has been a thorn in the side of the police department as well as of suburban by-standers for more than a decade, not because the former failed to do their work effectively, but because technical justice found a way to let him out on short or suspended sentences or no sentences at all in spite of the fact that he was arrested a dozen times.

## Law-Eluding Process

"Irish Joe's" criminal record commenced when he was taken into custody on April 7, 1916, for assault. The judge gave him a suspended sentence and two days after this he was arrested for grand larceny, on which count he was discharged.

Within two weeks, he was arrested for violation of parole and sent to Elmira. In April, 1919, he was arrested for grand larceny and given a suspended sentence.

A year later he got two and one-half years in Sing Sing on the same charge, but apparently did not serve that term since he was credited with another suspended sentence only a few months afterwards.

Between 1921 and 1926 he was arrested no less than five times for various offenses—grand larceny, violation of the Sullivan law, assault and robbery, and succeeded in eluding the law each time.

You cannot hold the police responsible for failure to stop crime in the face of such records.

## Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any unanswered question of fact or information by writing to the Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington, D. C., enclosing two cents in stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, nor can requests for information be answered. Questions are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please. EDITOR.

By whom and in what year were the Lusitania and the Mauretania built? The Mauretania was built at Newcastle, by Swan & Hunter; the Lusitania at Glasgow by J. Brown & Co. Both were built in 1907.

What is the National flower of the United States? The United States has not chosen a national flower. The golden rod, however, is commonly called the national flower. It grows in wild profusion in many parts of the country.

What is the meaning of the name Otto? It is Teutonic and means "mountain."