

The Indianapolis Times

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

Turn Steve Loose

If the final count is in accord with the partial results of the primary, there should be a united effort to release D. C. Stephenson from the penitentiary.

The voters, apparently, have indorsed his methods and his murders.

There is something pitiable about Steve in his cell and Walb in his stripes, with a Watson, a Robinson, an Updike and a Coffin remaining in power.

There is, of course, the alibi that the primaries were crooked and dishonest.

There can be only the explanation that the vote is the work of all the best cheaters in the State, massed for final action in defense of dishonesty, bigotry, intolerance.

If those who won in the Republican primary have any sense of common decency, any remnant of fellow feeling, they will journey to Michigan City and at the cell of Steve bend their knees in adoration to the great master mind that pointed the way to their political success.

Wait a moment—there is the vote for Frank Dailey. It gives to the honest voter and the independent citizen who asks only to be let alone, a faint glimmer of hope. Not all the money of Newberry, not all the massed hate, not all the venal votes could vanquish him.

But on the Republican side of the fence there is only the feeling that Indiana is corrupt and contented.

A majority for Robinson and the pearl necklace from the grand dragon?

If he has any sense of gratitude he will appeal to Jackson, safe by the statute of limitations, to let his benefactor loose today and not tomorrow.

A lead for Updike, who signed on the dotted line? How can he feel any gratification while his master sits in a cell?

A victory for Watson? Why not make him President so that he can make good on all the pledges that his serf, Jack Maroney, made to Steve two years ago?

Turn Steve loose. That is the message of Indiana.

It is inconceivable that a State which will vote for all his henchmen will be unkind enough to keep him in a cell.

Other Americans

A Canadian paper repeats the old protest against applying the word "American" exclusively to citizens of the United States. It points out, with justice, that citizens of Canada, Brazil or Chile can just as logically apply the word to themselves.

Many attempts have been made to find a word for the United States, and all have fizzled. During the war the British solved the difficulty by calling all United States troops "Yanks"—although they probably didn't imagine how that would sound to soldiers from Alabama or Texas. Someone once suggested "Usans," but that is hybrid that doubtless will never gain favor.

We'll probably go on saying "Americans," but we might remember that our neighbors to the north and south can use the name as well as we can. Why can't some of the bright young men who coin advertising names and slogans do something about it? Surely, it ought to be possible to find a word that would strike public fancy and avoid wounding the pride of other American nations.

Juries In Contempt Cases

In Wisconsin is to be furnished the first spectacle ever witnessed of its kind in the trial of nineteen contempt cases before a jury. Federal Judge Geiger on March 7 issued an injunction against striking hosiery workers picketing a mill in Kenosha, Wis. At a hearing March 28 he upheld the right to trials by jury of persons cited for contempt of the injunction.

In Ohio, during the same two weeks' period, Anthony P. Minerich, chairman of the Pennsylvania and Ohio miners' relief committee, and seven other miners, were tried (without the intervention of a jury) and convicted of violating the anti-picketing injunction issued by Judge Benson W. Hough, and were sentenced to terms in jail varying from forty-five to thirty days. Minerich was making a speech when arrested.

Stuffing our Brains

A Pennsylvania psychologist announces that if a man acquired 30,000 bits of information a day, his brain would be stuffed to capacity by the time he was 50 years old. After that he could learn nothing more.

Knowing nothing of psychology, we nevertheless feel there must be something wrong with the professor's figures. We know any number of men whose brains are hermetically sealed to any and all new ideas. Most of them are not yet fifty, but they have learned nothing new in a dozen years. And we're positive they never took in 30,000 bits of information in one day—or in 1,000.

Some of our leading politicians seem to be pretty hard-boiled in oil.

A man fell dead while helping his wife to wash dishes. But then that's not news.

An Iowa carpenter has four sets of twins. Just trying to build a little family.

A headline says "Al Smith Sets Dizzy Pace." We thought the wet Democrats were saving that for Houston in June.

You don't suppose, by any chance, do you, that those three fliers who crossed the Atlantic were what you might call intrepid, do you?

U. S. Should Mediate in China

A state of war exists between Japan and Nationalist China.

There have been many killed and wounded in the fighting at Tsinan.

It is estimated that 15,000 Japanese troops already are in the province of Shantung, front of the Nationalist drive on Peking, and another crack division, numbering between 15,000 and 18,000, is on the way.

Japanese warships and aircraft carriers are hurrying to the scene and airplanes are assembling, while in China feeling against Japan is at fever pitch. The die may be cast by a major battle between Chinese and Japanese any day.

Alone, or in conjunction with other great powers friendly to both sides, the United States should take energetic action to safeguard the peace of the Far East, now beyond all question, in peril.

Whether it be the Chinese or the Japanese who began the trouble at Tsinan, should make little difference at this time. The thing is to prevent a war between China and Japan. Should such a war get under way, other nations easily might become involved before it is finished.

In Washington, on Feb. 6, 1922, eight powers, among them the United States and Japan, signed a treaty solemnly pledging themselves not to take advantage of China's admittedly abnormal condition, but, to the contrary, "to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government."

Today China is fighting toward that goal. While she is doing so, it would seem that the powers signatories to the treaty should at least not hinder her by getting in the way of her armies, then threatening war because somebody gets hurt.

It is the duty of the United States and the rest of the treaty powers to use their good offices to stop further bloodshed between China and Japan.

Operation by Uncle Sam

A public utility organization sends out a clip sheet containing an article opposing the proposed Government of Muscle Shoals.

It is, of course, perfectly proper for anyone to oppose this project. But there are valid grounds for opposing it; there is no need for confusing the issue. This article asserts that "there is something uncanny in the way in which projects which are handled at a financial profit by private concerns get into red ink as soon as the Government assumes management."

That statement is open to serious question. The Government made the air mail lines pay, and only relinquished them when its own operation had proved they could make money. It has made the Mississippi barge lines pay handsomely. One fears that public utility opposition to the Muscle Shoals proposition is based on anything but a fear that the Government "couldn't make it pay."

Marrying the Baron

A German newspaper the other day printed a questionnaire for its feminine readers, asking them if they would (provided they had the chance) marry the trans-Atlantic aviator, Baron van Housenfeld.

And two-thirds of them replied that they would! Not. This is interesting, for two reasons. First of all, it is rather surprising to know that the baron, with his engaging smile and his monocle, should not be considered a matrimonial bargain.

And, second, it is surprising to learn that the newspapers in Berlin are so like the newspapers in the United States. We had supposed that this questionnaire idea was a home-grown product. Apparently it isn't. A newspaper is a newspaper, wherever you find it.

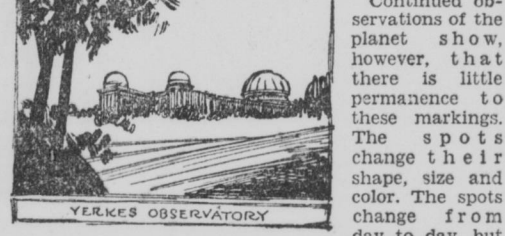
—David Dietz on Science

Shifting Clouds

THE telescope reveals the planet Jupiter as a disk very much flattened at the poles. The surface of the planet is marked by a series of streaks or belts all running parallel to the planet's equator. These belts are brownish red in color. The rest of the planet is a grayish white.

If the planet is observed through a very large telescope, other features are also to be noted. There are spots upon the planet, small in size and varying in brightness and shade.

Continued observations of the planet show, however, that there is little permanence to these markings. The spots change their shape, size and color. The spots change from day to day, but



it will take a year, sometimes, to effect a change in one of the belts.

Only one marking upon the surface of the planet has exhibited any degree of permanence. In 1878 a bright red spot appeared upon one of the belts. It was christened by astronomers, the "Great Red Spot."

Astronomers estimated the spot to be 30,000 miles long and 8,000 miles wide. It will be remembered that Jupiter is very large, having a diameter of about 88,000 miles, eleven times the diameter of the earth.

The "Great Red Spot" is still visible but it has faded to such an extent that it is no longer a prominent marking. A casual observer, unaware of its existence, would never notice it.

A careful study of the markings of the planet Jupiter reveals another interesting fact. They are not only changing, but they are rotating around the planet with different speeds.

If the rotation time of the planet is measured by means of the markings on the equator, it comes out nine hours and fifty minutes. If it is measured by the markings in the high latitudes of either the northern or southern hemisphere, it comes out five minutes longer.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from all those facts. It is that we do not see the surface of the planet at all in the telescope but only the atmosphere of the planet.

The shifting, changing markings must be due to some sort of cloud formations. At one time, astronomers thought that the brownish red streaks were actually the planet's surface, as if showed through between the grayish white clouds. But most authorities today doubt if any of the surface of the planet is visible.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

By LUDWELL DENNY

THE United States government decided today not to intervene at this time in the Japanese-Chinese war unless asked by both sides to mediate.

Washington officials are alert, watching Japan pour more than 30,000 troops into Shantung. But there is not immediate indication that this government will refuse to accept at its face value Japan's promise to withdraw her army when her nationals are safe.

Officially, American diplomats are understood to be using their influence with both sides to prevent a formal declaration of war. Though the present clash of Chinese and Japanese armies in Shantung is actual war, a formal declaration might lead to a serious international situation from which the United States could not remain aloof.

This government is a party, with Japan and the other powers, to the 1922 treaty guaranteeing China's freedom. Under that treaty, Japan is pledged to cooperate in providing "the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government."

There is no effort in diplomatic circles to minimize the gravity of the present situation. Japan has 15,000 troops now in Shantung to "protect" 16,000 Japanese civilians, and 18,000 more soldiers are en route.

Anti-Japanese feeling is reported sweeping China as a result of Japanese filching of mines, and is spreading northward in the territory of the ex-Japanese ally, Chang Iso-in, as well as among the southern Nationalists.

Unless the Tokio government changes its military policy, further costly conflict is considered inevitable.

WHATEVER the immediate outcome of the military situation, neutral observers believe Japan in the last six days has lost more in China than she had gained in six years of "friendly" diplomacy.

Following settlement of the previous Shantung dispute and the 1922 Washington conference, Japan renounced her so-called "militarist" policy in favor of the Shidehara "big brother" attitude toward China. "Though some Chinese were beginning to lose their suspicion of their neighbor, events of the last week are said to have made Japan more hated than ever before."

The delicacy of the Japanese-Chinese war from an international standpoint is indicated by failure of the League of Nations to intervene, as required by the league covenant, when two league members are threatened with war.

Chinese Nationalists are understood to favor mediation by Washington rather than by Geneva. Because of the United States' extensive territorial interests and treaty commitments in China, it is not believed that Great Britain and the other league powers would permit Geneva action without approval of Washington.

ADJOURNMENT of Congress May 29, to permit a vacation for the politicians before their National convention rights in mid-June is planned by leaders in both houses, night sessions having begun.

The farm relief bill is about out of the way, today is expected to see the final agreement on the flood control bill, and the Senate is making headway on the tax reduction measure, already initially disposed of by the House.

The Boulder Dam bill, now before the Senate, and the Muscle Shoals measure coming up to the House, probably will fall by the way-side in the scramble for adjournment, repeating the history of former sessions.

Unemployment resulting from increased industrial efficiency rather than overproduction is a sign of business health, Donaldson Brown, vice president of the General Motors Corporation told the United States Chamber of Commerce convention in Washington today.

"While Giorgione was laboring to prove that his new hybrid tree was superior to the poplar, he was also much in society, and delighted his many friends with his admirable performance in music. At this time he fell in love with a lady, who returned his affection with equal warmth, and they were immeasurably devoted to each other. But in the year 1511 it happened that the lady was attacked by the plague; when Giorgione also, not aware of this circumstance, and continuing his accustomed visits, was infected by the disease, and that with so much violence that in a very short time he passed into another life."

Men die, but man lives on; and Venetian painting continued ruthlessly though Giorgione lay in his grave. Seventeen years before Giorgione's "Liebestod" Correggio had been born, at the little town from which he received his name, Antonio Allegri da Correggio; nature took away with one hand and gave generously with the other.

We hear of Allegri first as a penniless lad, and then as the strange passion for art by a rich woman of the town. He was so grateful that he studied and worked himself into exhaustion. At Parma he painted frescoes on the walls and ceilings of the great cathedral; here at the outset appeared the softness of contour and the glow of bounding color, which were characteristic of Correggio's style; here, too, was the first attempt of an artist to pierce a ceiling by painting clouds and a sky upon it so veraciously that as one looked upon it one saw no ceiling there at all.

Titian said of the frescoes in the cupola that the vast dome might be inverted and filled with gold, and yet not be worth as much as when adorned with Correggio's hand. Does it seem excessive praise? And yet today men offer millions for the works of these Venetian masters, and find themselves re-

luctant to part with them. The word "populus" is derived by some from "pallio," to vibrate or shake; others suppose that the tree obtained its name from being used in ancient times to decorate the public places in Rome, where it was called "arbor populi," or tree of the people.

On what day did Ash Wednesday fall in 1884? Feb. 27.

For Your Own Good



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION Men Die, but Art Lives on in Venice

Written for The Times by Will Durant

HE was called Giorgione—"Big George"—because there was as much of him; but his life, which began in 1478, was all too short, ending when he was only 33; one wonders what he would have done with Michelangelo's four-score years and nine.

It belongs to the subtler artists of the Renaissance, beloved by Pater and all connoisseurs of nuances; he had studied Leonardo's style as well as the Bellini technique; and now he played with backgrounds falling away into undistinguishable distances, and eyes looking beyond life.

For a while he painted holy pictures, like the others of his time, and drew the attention of all Venice with his meditative "St. Sebastian"; then, as soon as he might, he secularized his brush, and made such masterpieces as "The Knight of Malta" and the "Portrait of a Man."

Finally, his art maturing into perfection, he produced "The Concert" and "Sleeping Venus"; in one he painted inspiration and profound rapture, turned the very soul of music into light and shade, and filled the picture with the sweetness of unheard melodies; in the other he studied with patient love every curve of beauty's body, the soft texture of the flesh, and the repose of sleeping limbs, the departed glory of woman's hair, the delicate sculptury of nose and ears and lips, and the quiet modesty of natural nudity.

The impartiality manifested by the Times relative to a celebrated Federal prosecution (or rather an attempted prosecution) which has just passed into history—"Ye Gods and Little Fishes"

Now that Harry Sinclair has been whitewashed by a jury in the District of Columbia, why not Mr. Sinclair receive the nomination for the vice presidency of the United States at the coming Republican National convention?

An old adage states "Steal a chicken (feathered) and they send you to the penitentiary, but you steal a railroad and they send you to the United States Senate."

The Democratic party as a whole is not without official sin nor is it free from corruptive odor; but the Republican party as a whole (since March 4, 1921) seems to have been the worst ever. So in view of the circumstances which prompt the penning of these lines, I deem it highly opportune either to send this fellow Sinclair to the United States Senate, or nominate him for the vice presidency of the United States.

Whenever the voters of our na-

tion will start voting principle instead of party, then and there they will start a "real political housecleaning."

If all the daily papers of our nation were as sincere, acquainting the public with all great issues and analyzing them as splendidly as your paper, it would not take long to arouse public sentiment and crystallize it, which would inspire the citizenship to work hand in hand for the enforcement of all laws upon rich and poor alike.

The impartiality manifested by the Times in disseminating all news of importance to the readers of Indianapolis should justify warrant a circulation the greatest of any daily newspaper in the city.

There is just one suggestion I wish to offer, if Harry Sinclair is nominated for the vice presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket—and elected—that he appoint Albert B. Fall his private secretary.

JOHN HART, International Representative of the Journeymen Barbers.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times: After reading your very able and impartial editorial in the Times relative to a celebrated Federal prosecution (or rather an attempted prosecution) which has just passed into history—"Ye Gods and Little Fishes"

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Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any unanswered question by writing to the Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington, D. C., enclosing two cents for postage. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unanswered requests cannot be answered. All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor.

Is it possible for a woman who speaks only English to travel alone in Europe without any danger?

A woman can travel alone in Europe as well as she can in the United States. If she is dignified and quiet there is little likelihood that she will be in any danger whatsoever. There are always numbers of people who speak and understand English, and she will find little trouble in making herself understood in any large city of Europe.

Why are pearls considered bad luck? Is there some significance attached to all gems?

There is a legend that pearls will bring tears to anyone wearing them. It is pure superstition. There are similar superstitions connected with many other gems. A bulletin "Gems and Precious Stones" issued by the Times Washington Bureau contains much interesting information concerning gems and precious stones, and can be obtained for 5 cents in stamps or coins.

What was the "Dead Rabbit Riot"?

A riot continuing through the night of July 3 until the night of July 4, 1887, in New York. It took its name from the roughs and rowdies of Five Points who were known as "dead rabbits."

Who was Don Juan?

He is the principal character in a novel written by Lord Byron, based upon an old Spanish legend about a libertine who was described as, "Gods gift to women—a virtuoso in the affairs of love."

Do rats eat mice?

They sometimes eat the carcasses of dead mice and an occasional live one, but they do not do it habitually.

What is the Italian and Jewish population of New York City?

There are 803,948 Italians and 1,643,000 Jews.

What is James Oliver Curwood's latest book?

"The Black Hunter," a story of Quebec in 1750.

What nationality are Nietzsche and Freud?

Nietzsche was a German and Freud is an Austrian.

Daily Thought

We all do fade as a leaf.—Isaiah 41:6.

BRIDGE ME ANOTHER

(Copyright, 1928, by The Ready Reference Co.)

BY W. W. WENTWORTH

1. Your partner bids one spade. Second hand bids three hearts. You hold: spades—A K 10 X X; hearts—X X X; diamonds—K Q; clubs—A X X. Mirror your partner's probable hand.

2. Your partner bids two spades. Second hand bids four diamonds. You hold: spades—X X X; hearts—A K Q; diamonds—X X X; clubs—A K Q X. Mirror your partner's probable hand.

3. Your partner bids one spade. Second hand bids four clubs. You hold: spades—A K Q X; hearts—Q X X X; diamonds—K Q; clubs—X X X. Mirror your partner's probable hand.

The Answers

1. Spades—Q J X X X; hearts—X; diamonds—A X X X; clubs—K Q X.

2. Spades—A K Q X X X; hearts—X X X X; diamonds—none; clubs—X X X.

3. Spades—J 10 X X X; hearts—A K X; diamonds—A X X X X; clubs—none.

MUSE

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

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 at each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4. The order of letters can not be changed.

L A K E

B A K E

B A R E

P A R E

P A R T

P O R T

This Date in U. S. History

May 9

1502—Columbus sailed from Spain on his fourth voyage.

1781—Spaniards captured Pensacola, Florida.

1861—Confederate Congress recognized the existence of a state of war.

1901—Financial panic in New York began.