



# 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 primaries 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?

## 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 firing on natives, and is spreading northward in the territory of the ex-Japanese ally, Chang Iso-lin, as well as among the southern Nationalists.

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

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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.

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The delicacy of the Japanese-Chinese war from an international standpoint is indicated by failure of the League of Nations to intervene.

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."

## 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."

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## 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 Hoenfeld. 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

No. 45

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 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 many small planet, varying in size and 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.

One has marked upon the surface of the planet one 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.

One only 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 it showed through the grayish white clouds. But most authorities today doubt if any of the surface of the planet is visible.

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.

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## POPLARS AND RAIN

WHEN the poplars turn "silver side up" it means rain, we've often heard our grandfathers say.

Poplars, rapid growers, are closely related to the willows. Of the twenty-five species known, nine are native to America. Five species grow in eastern United States, the others being Rocky Mountain or western trees.

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## For Your Own Good



## THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

### Men Die, but Art Lives on in Venice

Written for The Times by Will Durant

**H**E 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.

He 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 sculpture of nose and ears and lips, and the quiet modesty of natural nudes.

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 (feathers) and they send you to the penitentiary, but 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 prompts 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.