



The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

Unearth the Frauds

Repeated charges in the Indianapolis News and the Indianapolis Star that the Hoover forces and managers in this State used money corruptly to purchase votes in what they term the "Negro sections of the city" should be investigated to the limit.

The people have the right to have their ballots counted and to be protected from competition at the polls with a purchased vote.

That the Hoover following was very largely on the side of the forces opposed to a continuation of corruption makes it even more necessary that these charges be investigated.

At the same time there should be an inquiry into all the election precincts in Indianapolis and the methods used by the political machine to obtain what votes were cast for Watson and those in his combination.

The changing of voting places on the eve of election may not have been criminal, but that act of the machine was a deliberate attempt to keep voters away from the polls and permit the machine to win.

By no stretch of the imagination could these changes have been made to aid those who were opposed to the Watson-Coffin organization.

The totals returned in many precincts are suspicious upon their face. The returns were made by election officials named by Coffin and in all cases sympathetic with the Watson candidacy.

If the Hoover forces used money to buy votes, they should be sent to the penitentiary.

If the newspapers making the charge have evidence, they should present it at once to the grand jury.

It should also be remembered that very often a corrupt machine raises such a cry to drown an accusation against itself.

What the people want and should have, is the truth and not unsupported accusation.

The question that naturally arises is whether the Watson politicians would really like an efficient and thorough inquiry into the conduct of the campaign.

Put Them In Uniform

Seymour L. Lowman, assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of prohibition, following the shooting of J. D. Hanson of Ft. Niagara, N. Y., by two coast guardsmen, agrees prohibition officers should wear distinctive uniforms. Hanson was commanded to halt his automobile at night. Fearing a hold-up, he sped on. He was wounded probably fatally.

Lowman believes officers at work in cities collecting evidence might not be effective in uniforms. This seems reasonable. It also seems reasonable that there is no need for these men to go armed. There job is merely to locate violations.

It is when attempts are made to halt motorists on the highways in the dead of night, or when raids are made, that the uniforms are necessary so that citizens may know they are facing officers of the law, and not footpads.

If a man knowingly resists lawful arrest and is injured, he has not one to blame, but when he flees from what he considers a hold-up man and is killed, that is murder.

Two instances similar to that in New York have occurred within the last few days.

Two peace officers, hiding in the dark by a highway near Fresno, Cal., Saturday night, turned their flashlights on the face of Frank Aiello as he sped by. Aiello did what any other person would have done under similar circumstances; he refused to halt. The officers opened fire and killed him.

It makes little difference that contraband liquor was found in Aiello's home, or even that he was reputed to be a bootlegger.

Bootlegging is not yet a capital crime in this country, nor are peace officers empowered to inflict the death penalty without judge or jury. No liquor was found in Aiello's car.

The other instance was in Yazoo County, Mississippi, Sunday night. A car occupied by a man, two women and two children was fired upon by two county and two Federal officers when it failed to stop. The car shows bullet marks and two bullets pierced the metal and entered the cushion of the rear seat in which one of the women and her two children were riding.

The officers are said to have had a tip that a booze car was to travel that way, and the car on which they fired fit the description.

These instances are among scores of similar ones in which officers have used firearms without warrant, in their attempt to enforce the prohibition law. They are important as illustrating a condition which has become general, and which must be corrected.

Peace officers with hair trigger minds and cocked guns are as much a menace to peace as thugs plotting murder and loot. They must be made to understand that the job of enforcing prohibition does not confer on them a license for lawlessness, and the privilege to disregard the common rights of citizens.

Fortunately, prohibition authorities have had their attention directed sharply to the situation, and Congress is aroused. Action is due, and it must be decisive action, not mere expressions of regret.

Bring Blackmer Back

Chairman Nye of the Senate Public Lands Committee has announced that he will ask Governor Al Smith of New York to investigate the possibility of having Henry M. Blackmer indicted under the criminal laws of New York for engineering the Continental Trading Company deal.

Governor Smith, regardless of his recent tilt with Senator Nye, no doubt will comply with the request.

Blackmer, according to testimony before the Senate committee, was the guiding genius, behind the Continental Trading Company, which the United States Supreme Court held to have been created "for

KEEPING UP WITH THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

THE coybook boast that every American boy has a chance to be President must be revised to read, only rich boys or those with wealthy friends need apply.

Senators in Washington are moved to this observation on learning from the campaign contribution investigation that the nomination race of Al Smith is costing \$103,310, and of Herbert Hoover almost \$250,000. And these expenses are less than leading candidates usually have spent in other years.

It costs money to conduct an honest publicity campaign to get the facts about a candidate to millions of voters spread over an area as large as the United States.

Such being the case, a poor man has no chance as a candidate, says Senator Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat.

What is the answer?

The Government should pay all campaign expenses, giving every aspirant for public office an equal chance, according to Walsh.

This proposal is not new; similar ideas have been advanced in the past by President Roosevelt and others.

Limitation Proposed

SENATOR CUTTING, New Mexico Republican, has a different solution. As a result of the campaign investigations he introduced five bills to restrict presidential and vice presidential nomination expenses to \$10,000 in each State and \$400,000 in all. For the election campaign proper he would triple that limitation.

At the same time there is a growing movement in the Senate to tighten the laws regarding the nature and source of campaign contributions, as a result of the Teapot Dome committee revelations and that Harry F. Sinclair made a net secret donation of \$160,000 through Will Hays, former postmaster general and chairman of the Republican national committee, to apply on the Harding campaign defeat.

Senator Borah, after failing to induce the Republican national committee, under Butler of Massachusetts, to return this money to Sinclair, says he will force this issue before the Republican convention at Kansas City. He will ask the convention to dispose of the voluntary contributions received by him to wipe out this "debt of shame."

No Strings

"Most public officials in Washington admit that, while it will be relatively easy to control corruption in campaign contributions, the problem of mountain campaign costs for legitimate candidate activities is much more difficult to solve."

They cite the cases of Hoover and Smith, both of whom are running as so-called reform candidates, but who are obliged to spend large sums in "legitimate publicity" and to receive donations from wealthy men for this purpose.

"No one will be allowed to contribute who is taking any profits out of the public treasury," James W. Good, Hoover's Washington manager, testified to the Senate committee. "There will be no contributors who have contractual relations with the Government."

Nevertheless, enemies of Hoover are trying to make a point of the fact that he permitted Edsel Ford to contribute \$5,000. And the enemies of Smith profess to be shocked that he accepted a donation of \$20,000 and a loan of \$50,000 from one of his oldest friends, who happens to be a New York City contractor.

Smith and Hoover advocates reply that the test is whether strings are attached to a campaign contribution by which the donor expects to profit if the candidate is elected, and state that such emphatically is not the case with the Governor of New York and the commerce secretary.

More Spent Before

AS for the size of contributions, they point to the Republican contest of 1920, when General Wood spent \$1,773,000 in an unsuccessful attempt to get the nomination and when Lowden spent \$415,000 with similar result.

Most plans for Government payment of campaign expenses provide for apportionment by party on the basis of past votes received, and do not cover the nomination problem. These plans are criticised as favoring the two existing parties as against a new party, and as giving the administration an advantage over the minority party.

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. At no-trump play, first opponent holds: Hearts—K X X X X and one other re-entry. Dummy holds hearts—Q K X. Second opponent holds hearts—A X X. Closed hand holds hearts—X X X. First opponent leads small heart. Second opponent takes with A and leads back small heart. Should first opponent take trick with K or duck?

2. At suit play, dummy holds X X X in trump and in diamonds. Declarer holds A K X X X of diamonds. How should declarer play to make our tricks in diamonds?

3. Dummy holds Q J X. Hand holds X X X X. If small card is led through dummy by first opponent, should declarer cover with J?

The Answers

1. Duck.

2. Play (1) Ace of diamonds; (2) Small diamond and trump; (3) Small trump and overtake in hand with trump; (4) Small diamond and trump.

3. Yes; especially if second opponent has the suit initially.

Is This His Majesty—The Law?



TRACY

SAYS:

"Lindbergh Has Forged His Career Single-Handed, and by Such an Exhibition of the Pioneering Spirit as Has Few Parallels in Human History."

THE learned boys are at it again, arguing over immortality, just as though they knew more about the subject than Adam did.

Sir Arthur Keith, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science says, "The mind of spirit dies with the body."

Sir Oliver Lodge is equally sure that the mind or spirit does not.

Professor C. J. Warden of Columbia University thinks most American psychologists would agree with Sir Arthur.

A recent newspaper poll indicates that most ordinary Americans would agree with Sir Oliver.

And there you are. Scientists can debate the question, but not on a scientific basis.

What we do not know is still the best argument against belief in immortality, but what we do not know never was and never will be a sound argument against anything.

Freedom and Risk

The will to believe is a part of human nature.

As William James said, one is at liberty to believe anything, provided he is willing to take the risk.

That Chicago jurymen, Lawrence O'Toole, who is charged with believing that "this is a free country," and that "a free American could stage a holdup if he could get away with it," is up against the risk.

The chances are that his belief would not have gotten him into trouble had he kept quiet about it, but he made it the text for preaching indulgence in a jury that was trying five Chicago youths for murder and did so well that he held the verdict down to twenty-five years.

When examined, he said he had no objection to capital punishment and would be guided by the evidence. He also took an oath to uphold the law as it is, with no murder and did so well that he held the verdict down to twenty-five years.

His belief, as it is reported to have been expressed in the jury room fails to square with his declarations and the oath to such an extent that the court may hold him in contempt.

Believing Publicly

It is a good idea not to be too bumptious in expressing a belief unless it is with regard to some issue that no human agency can settle.

It is perfectly safe to believe the moon is made of green cheese, that Julius Caesar was an epileptic or that prohibition will prove effective in 1928, but it is not safe to believe something that can be disproved by a record, unless one keeps very quiet about it.

Lauds Ford, Lindy

Some people believe that Prince Carol is feigning a fever so that he can stay in England a little longer, and some believe that Sandino is a real soldier, in spite of the fact that no less an authority than General McCoy describes him as "a little fellow prowling among the caverns in the mountains."

Emil Ludwig, the German biographer, believes that Ford and Lindbergh are the two greatest heroes of modern America.

"Congrators of time and space," he calls them, "pioneers of a generation which has determined to shape human happiness from machines."

Machine Pioneers

There is room for debate with regard to Emil Ludwig's conception, just as there is room for debate with regard to most everything.

It is true, however, that Ford and Lindbergh are probably the best known rubricians today.

The former is showing what this machine age means by way of organization, the latter what it means by way of adventure and achievement.

Lindbergh has forged his career single-handed, and by such an exhibition of the pioneering spirit as has few parallels in human history.

Ford has achieved his success by marshaling such an army of men and such masses of material as few individuals have ever commanded.

King of the Amazon

King of the Amazon

The immensity of the economic structure which Henry Ford controls is almost beyond comprehension.

The rubber industry, which he has just established in Brazil, and which is just an incident of the larger enterprise, reveals how extensive his interests have become.

Here is an area as large as the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined, given over to an American citizen by the state of Para, to be developed and exploited as he sees fit.

By the concession he has been granted, Henry Ford becomes a virtual monarch of 6,000 square miles in the heart of the Amazon jungle.

He has been granted the privilege of engaging in commerce, banking and navigation; of forming tax-free subsidiary companies; and of building railroads, highways and towns where he pleases, with the right of eminent domain.

If he devotes only one-half of his concession to rubber, and obtains a yield of only 500 pounds to the acre each year, he will produce enough to meet the present needs of all American manufacturers.

Daily Thought

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin.—Matt. 6:28.

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it: toil is the law.—Ruskin.

THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Beauty of City Is Mirrored in Art

Written for The Times by Will Durant

BY the side of these men Paul of Verona, called therefore Paolo Veronese, seems but a youth. Tintoretto saw the light before and after him; and Titian, who was fifty-one when Veronese came, lived till the younger man was forty-six; one day, meeting him in the Piazza San Marco, Titian embraced him as a parting expression of his sense that a new generation had come, and that this man would replace him in the affection of his countrymen.

Paola had grown up in Verona. In the house of his father Gabriele Callari, a sculpture; but when he came of age he migrated to Venice as a field more hospitable to art. There he entered into a competition for painting the ceiling of the Library of St. Mark; and his work was so excellent that his own competitors unanimously voted him victor.

For a time he went back to Verona and painted there the "Banquet in the House of Levi," and thence to Rome, to take lessons from the Florentine masters there. When he returned to Venice he at once produced a masterpiece, "Venice Enthroned." Still more renowned is "The Marriage of Cana," 120 figures, each studied and painted as if it were an individual portrait; in depicting many of them were representations of actual personages—Titian, Queen Mary of England, Vittoria Colonna, the Sultan of Turkey, Tintoretto and Veronese himself.

SEE now, how the technique of painting has progressed since Giotto; how the replacement of frescoes with oil has produced greater softness of surface, greater depth of perspective, greater richness and fullness of color; everything now is finer, except that something of the nobility and virility of the early age is lost in the luxury and splendor of the new.

Art begins with masculine and ends with the feminine, like the gamut of a civilization; life becomes gentler and more refined as it progresses and nears its end. Venice is a sunset glory in the history of the Renaissance; no great name will appear in Italian art for many decades after Veronese, unless it is Cellini's. The Queen of the Adriatic might have produced more in literature and even in art, had she not been herself so surpassing fair; it is a fit city for an artist to work in, except that it lures one out of art into life; one feels there, more than anywhere, the old motto: "First let us live." For life is better than art; fairer than Correggio is the sunshine and more beautiful than Giorgione is the sea.

Yet when her earthly beauty has gone and time has taken her even the glory of her cathedrals and palaces mirrored in her streams, history will remember her fondly, not for her wealth and power, her wars and victories, not for the Doges that for a thousand years made her mistress of the Mediterranean, but for the painters who caught her passing greatness and gave it to all nations and all time, in these pictures of which we have spoken so hurriedly, in these marvels of life and color of which we have at least learned the names, and which some day, perhaps, we shall be blessed enough to see.

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(To Be Continued)

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any unsolvable question of fact or information by writing to FRANK M. KERRY, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1327 N. Taylor Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing two cents in stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be made. All other questions are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

EDITOR.

What first called the American flag "Old Glory?"

Capt. William Driver, a retired ship master of Tennessee is supposed to have first used this phrase in connection with the flag in 1862.

Is it harmful to drink quantities of water in warm weather?

Drinking large quantities of water is the best thing one can do to relieve the body of the effects of heat. It causes perspiration which when evaporating from the skin cools the body. Care must be exercised not to drink too much at one time.

What player in the two major baseball leagues had the highest batting average for the 1926 world series?

Tommy Thevenow, shortstop, St. Louis Cardinals.

How old is the decimal system?

Traces of this system are found in the early inscriptions of Babylon and Egypt.

What is the meaning of the name Vincent?

It is from the Latin and means "conquering."

What countries produce the largest amount of corn?

The United States, Argentina, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Brazil.

What does the term "diva" signify?

It is an Italian word for a female operatic singer of celebrity; a prima donna.

How old is Mary Pickford?

Thirty-four years.

Who was the first governor of California?

Peter H. Burnett, 1849-1851.

What was the maiden name of Holly HUNT?

Dorothy Payne, daughter of John Coles Payne.

When did the Cable act giving women citizenship independent of their husbands become effective?

Sept. 22, 1922.

What President of the United States was minister to Holland in 1794?

John Quincy Adams.

This Date in U. S. History

May 12

1621—The first marriage in the Plymouth colony was celebrated between Governor Winslow and Widow White.

1780—British captured Charleston, S. C.

1786—Society of Tammany founded in New York.

1846—Congress voted \$10,000,000 for Mexican War and authorized a call for 50,000 volunteers.

LOVE SICK

L	O	V	E
S	I	C	K

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.

S	A	I	L
B	A	I	L
B	O	I	L
B	O	L	T
B	O	A	T

Life and Speculation

No. 48

THE planets Uranus and Neptune are so far from the sun that only a telescope will reveal their existence. It is impossible to see them with the unaided eye.

Astronomers are certain that both these planets are icy cold. Uranus is 1,782,000,000 miles from the sun, while Neptune is 2,700,000,000 miles. At such tremendous distance the sun would lose the majesty which it possesses for us. From Neptune the sun would perhaps appear only as a very large star.

Let us summarize now the chances of finding life in any future exploration of our solar system:

Mercury: No life. So near the sun that the rocks composing its surface are red-hot.

Venus: Perhaps some form of life. But astronomers are doubtful. The planet is surrounded by such heavy clouds that it may be that sunlight cannot penetrate them.

Mars: Perhaps some form of life. Recent measurements with the thermocouple indicate higher temperatures than previously supposed, but the matter is by no means settled.

Jupiter: No life. The planet probably has a hot molten surface surrounded by many layers of dense clouds, the outer layers of which are icy cold.

Saturn: No life. Conditions like those on Jupiter.

Uranus: No life.

Neptune: No life.

Are we to assume then that the earth is the only inhabited planet in the universe. Well, it is the only planet we know definitely to be inhabited. But we can speculate if we care to.

There are 40,000,000,000 stars in our universe. It may be that some of these are also surrounded with planets like our own sun. There is no way of telling but from various considerations a good guess is that one out of every 1,000,000 stars has a planetary system.

That would mean 40,000 systems of planets scattered throughout the universe.

It would seem reasonable to suppose that among those 40,000 there are some planets where conditions duplicate those of the earth. The universe is so large that it does not seem reasonable that this earth is the only inhabited planet.

But it is the only planet we know to be inhabited. The rest in speculation.

COMPARATIVE SIZES SUN AND PLANETS

