



The Indianapolis Times

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

A Great Chance

Unquestionably the State Democratic convention which meets here next week has the choice between two great chances.

One is the opportunity to win in November by offering to the independent voter something tangible in the way of a cleanup of evil conditions.

The other is the same old chance, too often taken, to make the usual blunders and mistakes which have kept the Democratic party out of office more often than have the pledges and promises of its opponents.

There can be no question of the general disgust at the outcome of the Republican State convention.

There can be no question that this disgust on the part of the voter who wants Indiana put back on the map of the United States is merited and justified.

The nomination of Leslie gives no confidence of any sincerity on the part of the party as a whole to make even a gesture of throwing off the influences and forces which have so generally discredited the State in the past few years.

The least of the criticisms of Leslie's nomination was that it was forced by a desire of a majority of delegates to beat Landis, because Landis had been outspoken in his denunciation of corruption and had been picturesque in his promises to clean up.

There are other explanations of the Leslie victory that are more shameful but more believable.

Were not that enough, the convention sat silent and permitted George V. Coffin to send Governor Ed Jackson as the delegate from the capital district to the national convention. That incident happens to be so outrageously shocking to the public sense of decency that the friends of Senator Watson are explaining that this move was engineered by former Governor Goodrich as a means of bringing shame and humiliation upon the Watson candidacy and forever ending any possibility of a miracle making Watson the presidential nominee.

The people know and understand these things and the very large majority of the men and women who usually vote the Republican ticket are incensed. The primary vote shows deep resentment. It indicated that the Republican party in this State has within it such forces for honesty that the control by the goblins and the bosses will soon be ended. But the great majority of the voters know that this control still exists and dictated the present head of the ticket.

These voters are looking to the Democratic convention for some show of courage and some signs of honesty of purpose. They are waiting, hopefully, for a ticket and a platform that is built for Indiana.

Usually the same forces which have corrupted the Republican party have been easily able to so disrupt the Democratic conventions. There are indications that these same forces are working now to prevent a clear and decisive action in the Democratic convention which will satisfy the voters who were disappointed in the Republican gathering.

There are indications that these forces, using the same corrupt methods by which the Republican party has been controlled, are seeking to override the wishes and will of the voters of the Democratic party.

The goblins want two horses in the race. The dragons are trying to get two whippers for platforms where the people want one strong voice which shall denounce corruption.

That is the reason that some very queer politics is being played to get a soft spoken platform and to defeat Frank Dailey for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

With Dailey, the courageous and efficient foe of corruption, as a candidate, the Democratic ticket would command respect and admiration. His defeat would be a signal to the independent citizens of both parties that there is little to choose between a Leslie, with his background of a Bossert and imported dragons as press agents and some other who banquets with the nightgowned lads from Evansville.

That State Democratic convention next week has in it more significance and more importance than either of the national conventions, as far as this State is concerned.

Upon its actions will depend whether this State has even a chance to emerge from its shadow of shame.

Will the Democratic convention dare to even suggest that its party has within its ranks any considerable group which objects to prosecutions of grafters, to exposure of crooks?

The easiest way to advertise any such influence in its party would be to pile up a delegate vote against the nomination of Frank Dailey. His nomination by acclamation would mean victory and votes in November.

Governor Paulen of Kansas, says that if a woman can not hold her husband she is entitled to no aid from the sheriff's office to bring him back. Someone always stepping up to do the ladies a good turn that.

By Air to Australia

The Southern Cross, Australia-bound from San Francisco with a crew of four, has completed the first leg of its hazardous hop.

From California to Honolulu, where the plane landed yesterday, is 2,400 miles. It has 5,000 more to go, and the most dangerous ones at that.

Haul out your Atlas and look at the Pacific Ocean. It is the earth's biggest and wettest expanse, dotted here and there with pinpoint islands—Christmas islands of South Sea fame; Pago Pago of the Samoas; the Fijis, where the cannibals live; and so on—some waterless and uninhabited and all frightfully far seaward.

But the Southern Cross expedition is no haphazard affair. It was planned painstakingly and its personnel is of the best. It deserves to succeed.

Being the first flight ever attempted from the United States to Australia, it should add considerable to the new science of transoceanic aviation—to use our language's latest word.

So, good luck and bon voyage.

Six Days More

This Nation never will be satisfied with private control of its power industry until a public ownership project, operated on a scale large enough to provide a real test, has been given a thorough trial. On such a trial, the final conclusion in a long-continued controversy will may rest.

A measure that fills the requirements has been passed by Congress and is in the hands of the President.

Under the law, six days remain for consideration and action.

June 7 is the last day for action.

That the truth may be learned in an issue that is vital to every citizen of the United States, we urge the President to approve the Muscle Shoals measure.

To Help Forests

Approval by President Coolidge of the recently passed McNary-Woodruff bill, which appropriates \$8,000,000 for the purchase of national forest lands, is excellent news.

The money will be spent in the next three years to buy forest lands in the east, south and lake region. The American Forestry Association and other conservation organizations supported the bill, and the extension of our forest domain is now assured.

The Federal Government's forest acquisition policy of late has been hampered by meager appropriations. Now that abundant funds are available, it is obvious that the work can go forward much better. Money spent on forest lands is money very well invested. Congress did well in passing this bill.

Seven More Days On Shoals

Under the law, the President has until June 7 for consideration of the Muscle Shoals bill, passed by Congress shortly before adjournment.

Should he not sign it by that time, the measure dies by what is known as the pocket veto.

Operation of Muscle Shoals under the terms of the bill will insure the first adequate test in the long controversy of public versus private ownership of greater power sites.

This newspaper believes that the Nation wants such a test—that it will not be content until it has one.

It believes further that advocates of both public and private ownership, who possess the courage of their convictions, should welcome it, that a conclusion may be reached by a process of practical demonstration on an issue that affects every citizen, not only of this generation, but of future generations.

In the interest of arriving at the truth in this debatable and tremendously important public question, we urge the President to sign the bill.

David Dietz on Science

Even Compass Changes

No. 66

THE Carnegie, non-magnetic ship of the Carnegie Institution, is now upon the ocean, beginning its three-year study of the behavior of the compass at sea.

It was a discovery made in 1634 that makes such trips as that of the Carnegie necessary and important to navigation and science.

Columbus by his trip across the ocean in 1492 made the discovery that the compass varied from the true north by different amounts in different localities.

This variation is known technically as the magnetic declination. The next discovery was that this variation does not remain constant at any place but changes slowly with the passage of time.

This variation of the variation, as one might call it, has been named technically the secular change of the magnetic declination.

Considerable confusion exists because the term variation has been used so loosely. It is sometimes used to mean the magnetic declination and at other times to mean the secular change in the declination. Consequently, most authorities today prefer not to use the word variation but the longer and more exact terms.

Henry Gellibrand, a professor of mathematics at Gresham College, England, was the discoverer of the secular change.

He made a very careful determination of the magnetic declination at Diepford, about three miles from London Bridge, on June 12, 1634.

The declination of this same location had been determined in 1622 and in 1580.

Gellibrand found it to be four degrees and six minutes to the east of north. In 1622 it had been a little less than six degrees and the 1580 measurements exceeded eleven degrees.

Gellibrand announced his discovery in a book titled "A Discourse Mathematical on the Variation of the Magnetic Needle, Together With Its Admirable Diminution Lately Discovered."

It is also known that in addition to this slow change from year to year, the compass needle goes through a very slight fluctuation in the course of every day. Delicate instruments will show this.

There is also another cycle through which the needle goes in the course of a year.

These changes are still largely a mystery although they are being studied intensely by the scientists of the world.

TRACY

M. E.

SAYS:

"If Hoover Fails to Win the Republican Nomination, the American People Will Be Warranted in Assuming It Is Because Professional Politicians Are in Control of the Party for What They Can Get Out of It."

"TOM TOM" HEFLIN is an apostle of truth. He says so himself, and that under oath. His only purpose in attacking Governor Smith and the Catholic Church, he tells a Senate committee, is to "speak the truth to the American people and defend American institutions."

"The people find they can not get the truth from the newspapers," he explains, "so they want to hear me in person."

"Tom Tom" has charged that Governor Smith is the beneficiary of an enormous campaign fund, but thus far has offered nothing but the products of his own diseased imagination to prove it.

He is opposed not only to enormous campaign funds, but to the use of money in politics; yet he seldom delivers his gospel without pay.

Though truth is the most deserving and previous of virtues in his mind, he holds it at from \$150 to \$250 a shot, with expenses included.

According to his own admissions, he makes about as much bringing "truth" to the public as he receives for playing at being a Senator of the United States.

In order to meet the demand for his services as the vehicle of "truth" he supplements his voice with the franking privilege.

Up to date he has sent out more than half a million copies of his various speeches at public expense. Such a worker in the interest of "truth."

What would poor "truth" do without this noble Senator?

Character Assassination

While "Tom Tom" Hefflin tries to besmirch Governor Smith for the sake of "truth," other people, through less noisy about it, are doing the same to Secretary Hoover. Utterly opposed to Mr. Hoover because they know he could not be handled, several distinguished Republican leaders, who do not and cannot agree on anything else, have set aside their differences for the moment and joined in such a campaign of character assassination as this country has seldom seen.

They are whispering scandals they say about themselves and lying about conditions with a complacency which is startling.

Mr. Hoover is a foreigner in spirit, they insinuate, and there might be some question as to the constitutionality of his serving as President if elected.

A pretty good routine man, they admit, but utterly lacking in the knowledge of practical politics. His record as food administrator and as head of post war relief work they dismiss with the observation that most any one could make a showing with so much money.

But their prize argument is Governor Smith. Governor Smith, they declare, is sure to be elected if Hoover gets the nomination; has the East all sewed up with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey ready and raring to jump the fence.

Just why Hoover should be so weak in this section of the country, while every other Republican possibility is so strong, they fail to explain, preferring, like "Tom Tom" Hefflin, to let the "truth" rest on mere assertion.

Politics for Profit

If Hoover fails to win the Republican nomination at Kansas City, the American people will be warranted in assuming that it is because professional politicians are in control of the party—professional politicians who play the game for no other reason than for what they can get out of it, and are ready to adopt any policy, nominate any candidate and promise any favor that seems likely to help them.

What they want, above all else, is an administration that can be duped or delivered, which is the real reason why they are ready to adopt any policy, nominate any candidate and promise any favor that seems likely to help them.

Those Republican leaders who follow politics as a profession have not combined against Hoover for nothing. They are fully aware of what they want, and of what an obstacle he would be in their path. What they want most is another trustful Harding to deceive and crush.

In the West they talk of sympathy for the farmers, and blame Hoover for the failure of the McNary-Haugen bill. In the East they refer to the farmers as a bunch of boobies, and point out what Hoover might do to the power companies. In liberal sections they picture Hoover as opposed to public regulation, but in reactionary sections they describe him as a near-Socialist.

The anti-Hoover campaign is not against ideas, but against a man. By the same token it is not for a constructive policy but for plunder—the kind of plunder that was revealed by the oil scandal.

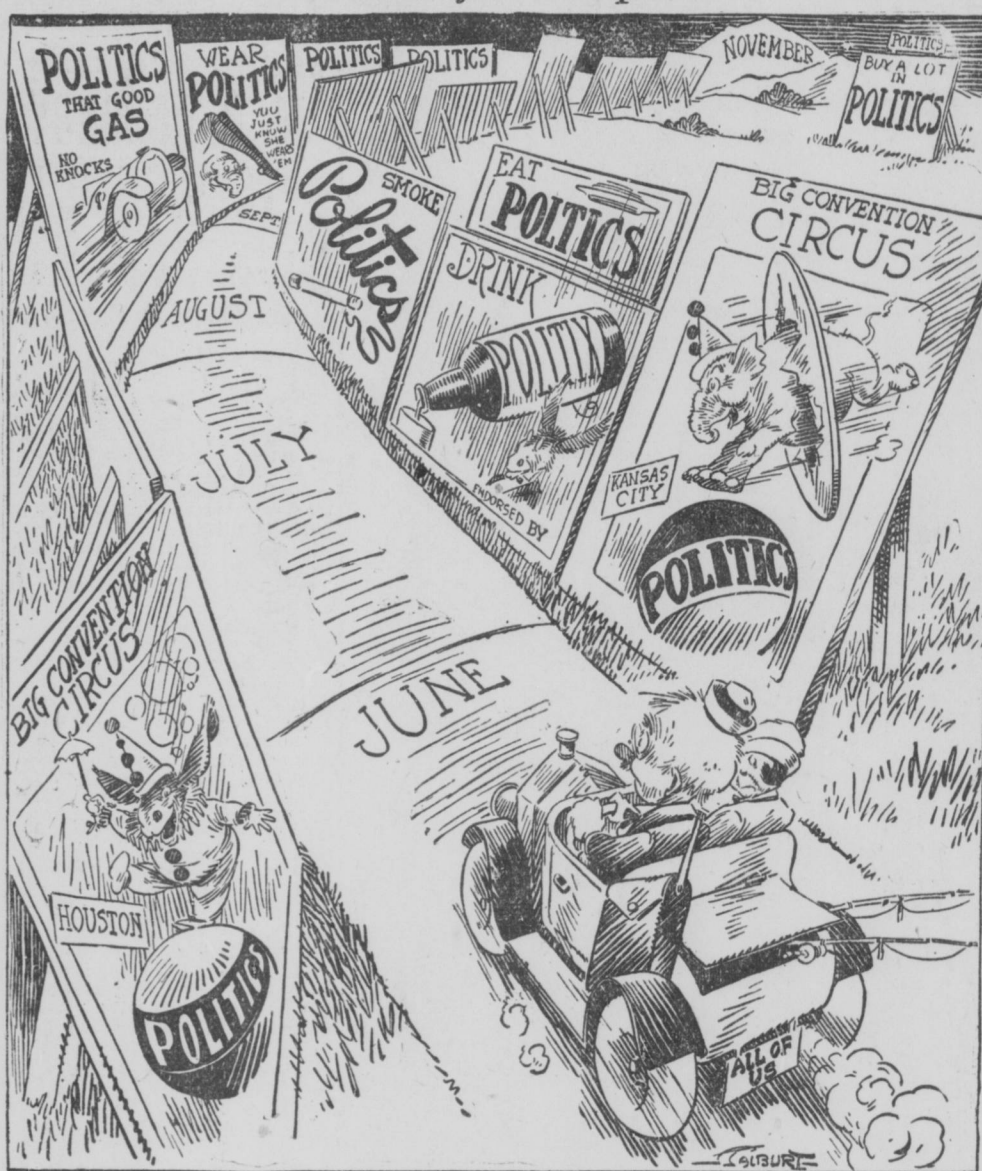
It is a campaign compounded of cliques and groups who want something out of the Government, and who can be influenced by the prospect of special favor.

Victims of Prejudice

The most curious phase of the present political situation consists in the fact that the two leaders—Hoover and Smith—have so many things in common.

First, neither has sought the presidential nomination. Second, both have made enviable records as public servants. Third, each is the victim of the narrowest kind of prejudices and the dirtiest kind of slander.

A Beautiful Prospect



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Church and State Crush Anabaptists

Written for The Times by Will Durant

LUTHER saw that political and economic chaos would endanger his religious revolution, and perhaps he felt a boundless debt to the Princes who had preserved his life against Emperor and Pope. He flew to the rescue of his lords, bearded the "prophets" in Wittenberg itself, called upon them then, if they were real disciples of Christ, to put aside all use of force, and assured them, as St. Paul had assured another generation, that the inequalities of this world were inevitable and natural, and were of no consequence in the light of eternity.

When the rebels turned against him as a traitor he lost his temper; wrote savagely that the Common Herd (Herr Omnes) must be constrained by law and the sword as beasts are held in chains and cages, that "one cannot argue reasonably with a rebel, but one must answer him with the fist, so that blood flows from his nose"; and he advised any men who came upon a rebel to kill him without trial or scruple. The great Reformer had the defects of his qualities, a ruthlessness that seemed inextricable from the courage which carried him to victory over the Church.

Nevertheless the revolt spread; by 1525 it had shown itself in every section of Germany; castles were burned, nobles were pulled down from their horses and made to walk; Heilbronn, Rothenberg and Wurzburg fell into the hands of the Communists, and at Frankfurt there was a full-fledged council of workers and peasants in control.

The princes, unable to rely upon their own troops for defense, engaged mercenaries, whose cold superior skill soon mastered the disorderly rebels. When Munzer was captured and executed the movement fell to pieces; 100,000 peasants were slain, and some of the leaders were slowly roasted to death. Apparently the peasants' revolt was over.

BUT in 1529 another wave of rebellion came. The Swiss reformer, Zwingli, had meantime been leading the religious revolution in Zurich, and had repeated Luther's mistake of contrasting the life of the early Christians with that of the later Church.

Some of the simpler people took him at his word and began the Anabaptist movement for a complete return to primitive communism; they held all their goods (such as they had) in common, condemned war and the taking of oaths, washed one another's feet, called one another brother and sister, and greeted one another with a kiss.

They accepted the Reformers' principle that a man's highest allegiance was to his conscience, and derived from it a philosophy akin to anarchism; they denounced the State as an instrument designed by the devil for the punishment of man's sins, and believed that both State and Church would disappear with the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven.

They were at first non-resistants; but persecution made them violent. From 1529 on, hundreds of them were burned alive; some had their tongues torn out first, and were flayed with hot pinners.

They were hounded out, black-listed, forbidden to parade, and generally abhorred as "a menace to civilization."

Suddenly, in 1534, a group of them rose to arms and captured Munster, the capital of Westphalia. A "committee of public safety" was formed, which took over all the food resources of the city, and fed the people through community kitchens.

Several small towns followed the example of Munster, and large cities like Brunswick and Hanover seemed on the verge of going over to the rebels.

Church and State, attacked together, joined their hostile forces, and it was a bishop who led an army of mercenaries to the siege of Munster. The little city held out for a year and a half, reducing the food allowance to the citizens month by month, and at last accepting starvation without surrender.

The communists used ultra-modern methods of defense, sending out propagandists to stir up revolution among and behind the besiegers; the forces of order retaliated by establishing committees for the ferreting out of all communists, made belief in communist a capital crime, executed many young men and women, and spread stories of communist atrocities and the nationalization of women.

THERE was some truth to the last report. Many of the male citizens of Munster having been killed in battle, a large excess of women remained, without support; to meet the problem John of Leyden, the leader of the city's forces, suggested polygamy, and gave a good example by himself taking four wives. Much profligacy ensued, if we are to believe the orthodox historians, who are not usually to be believed.

In June, 1535, the besiegers bribed some Munster officials to open the gates of the city. The good bishop's army entered like a flood, and enjoyed several days of unhindered murder.

"To indiscriminate massacre wholesale executions succeeded. Every street and every public building was filled with the bodies of the slain."

The Anabaptists fought till only four men survived in their little army. The leaders were captured; one of them was carried about Germany in a cage as a public exhibition, "pour encourager les autres"; all of them were tortured, had their tongues pulled out, and were finally put to death. The man who had opened the gates came for his money, but was refused.

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(To Be Continued)

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but no request will be made for return of letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Editor Times:

Your issue of May 26, showed how fifteen people used their hour of daylight saving, and of the entire number, not more than one started work at 7 o'clock. The rest started from 8 to 9 o'clock. I don't think that these people, as a whole, are a fair example.

It would only have been fair to ask the opinion of some who get up in the dark and have to retire before dark. None of these people is mentioned but who could have started work an hour earlier and yet would not have to arise before 6 o'clock and have kept the Standard time that has held for centuries.

It surely is working hardships on

labor, that is, manual labor. If this question of daylight saving would have been put to a vote, there would not have been more than 10 per cent in favor of it. If this is doubted, question the people working in shops or factories and for all big corporations. Question the working people, not the office force.

FRANK F. CREMEENS,
1256 Madison Ave., City.

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any unanswered question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Please send your questions 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 if the writer's name and address are given. All letters are confidential. You are asked to send no more than 100 words of this free service as often as you please.

EDITOR.

Who is president of Chile and where does he live?
Emiliano Figueroa is president and his home is at Santiago, Chile.

Do people ever turn to stone?
No.

Is there a woman in the moon, as well as a man in the moon?

If one has sufficient imagination he can doubtless distinguish a woman's head in the moon as well as the man's head. These are merely, however, shadows cast on the moon's surface.

When was the Indianapolis Water Company canal completed? For what reason was it built?

In 1837. Was originally built for navigation and was to connect canal system from Great Lakes through to Ohio River.

This Date in U. S. History

June 2
1665—Legislatures first met in New York and North Carolina.
1851—Maine Governor signed prohibition law—the first in America.
1886—President Cleveland married Frances Folsom in the White House.
1893—Peary sailed from New York for the North Pole.

Daily Thought

Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.—Matt. 6:21.

IF we are rich with the riches of the apolis Times, we will never give nor enjoy, we are rich with the riches that are buried in the caverns of the earth. Veeslmo Sarna.

Amateur Photography

Spring is here; summer is coming; and the amateur photographers are getting their kits ready for the pictures ahead. The Times Washington Bureau has just put into print one of its interesting bulletins covering elementary instructions in photography for beginners.

It tells about types of cameras for various purposes, lenses, proper exposures, developing, printing, enlarging and mounting.

If you have never done anything but take snapshots and carry the film to a photographer to be developed, this bulletin will tell you interesting things about how you may carry on all the processes of photography yourself. Fill out the coupon below and send for it.

CLIP COUPON HERE

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR, Washington Bureau, Indianapolis Times,
1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the bulletin AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY and inclose herewith five cents in loose, uncanceled, United States postage stamps, or coin to cover postage and handling costs.

NAME

STREET AND NUMBER

CITY STATE

I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

FARM relief, prohibition and religion are the issues on the eve of the Republican and Democratic conventions, but the "power trust" may become a bigger issue before the voters go to the polls in November.

State by State, the Federal Trade Commission investigation of public utilities is uncovering a spider web of power propaganda blanketing the country.

These wires of control reach into schools, colleges, clubs, the press, Legislatures, primaries, Congress—apparently everywhere.

"We use everything but sky-writing," one of the utility writers confessed under cross-examination. "Politicians are shaking their heads and saying that Teapot Dome and the oil scandals were only 'a pickers' side show' compared with this. These same politicians who have grown so accustomed to public indifference to Washington investigations, see signs that at last public indignation and resentment is rising.

Issues raised by the power investigation are considered significant from the political point of view because they touch directly practically every family in the country.

EVERYONE uses gas and electricity, the high price of which is fixed by companies openly and secretly trying to manipulate public opinion and laws in such way as to escape public regulation or Government manufacture of cheaper power, it is pointed out.

There has been so much said in recent sessions of Congress about the power lobby against Government power projects such as Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam, and about activities of the Insull and other utility interests in State primaries, that such revelations by the Federal Trade Commission were taken for granted.

But Washington is startled, as it rarely has been in the past, over the fact that such a complete propaganda net could have been drawn around practically the entire educational system of the country—touching hundreds of school boards, thousands of teachers and millions of students—without anyone apparently being aware of what was happening.

If advocates of one economic theory can perfect such an invisible mechanism, controlling the mind of the Nation "from the cradle to the grave," what is to prevent any other organization with money and cunning from perverting free education in the interests of a particular social, political or religious creed, it is asked.

POLITICAL implications of this are obvious.

Some of Al Smith's advisers want him to make this one of his major campaign issues and hit hard from a dozen angles—polluted education, political corruption, economic exploitation, capture and private monopoly control of the natural resources of the states and nation, and so on.

Because the Federal Trade Commission revelations re-emphasize that one of the most crucial sectors of this long battle line has been in New York, with Governor Smith fighting the power interests of that state for control of hydro-electric resources, some of his friends think this presents a rare combination of "the man" and "the issue," which can be capitalized in the national campaign.

They want something to make voters think of Smith not as a Tammany chief, a Catholic, or a Jew, but foremost as a leader and crusader for the rights and welfare of the common people of all parts of the country.

For this reason Democrats are watching with unusual alertness the increased interest of the press and public in the Federal Trade Commission investigation.

That investigation, starting in a small way and competing for public attention with an exceptionally exciting window of Congress, with the more spectacular coal strike and oil probes, and with