



# The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)

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

## The Pulitzer Prize

Formal announcement last night that The Times had been awarded the Pulitzer prize in journalism for the year brings, quite naturally, a sense of satisfaction and pride to this newspaper.

The prize is awarded by a jury of distinguished journalists to the newspaper which performs the most meritorious and disinterested public service during the year.

It is to a newspaper what the Nobel peace prize is to statesmen, election to the Academy of Science is to scientists, a championship to a Tunney or a Bobby Jones.

The jury in its citation said that The Times had created a better public sentiment in this State because of its exposure of the wicked and the prosecution of the guilty.

There can be no denial that The Times has exposed the vicious and helped to prosecute the guilty.

The test on a better public sentiment will come in November when the people of this State will decide whether they will continue in public office those who have their political origin in the same influences which furnished the black boxes of Stephenson and the sinister evils which followed.

Unfortunately the protest within the Republican ranks was ineffective, largely due, of course, to fraud and the fact that the primary is without any protection from repeaters and miscount.

The disclosures in the grand jury and before the recount in the congressional contest indicate that public sentiment is against the evils, but that it has been thwarted by the frauds and crookedness which has been the basis of the political control of this State.

On the surface the renomination of Ralph Updike for Congress and Arthur Robinson for the Senate gives no indication of a better public sentiment.

Nor is there any hope in the nomination of a Leslie obtained by a coalition of all the forces which once wore nightgowns to hide their hideous hate.

But there is great satisfaction in the fact that the votes in the Republican primary showed that more members of that party voted against the Klan candidates than voted for its protégés.

There is even greater satisfaction in the very substantial endorsement given to Frank Dailey, known as the Nemesis of corruption, the prosecutor of crooks, the pursuer of the malefactor in office.

The Times, in possession of its medal of honor, values much more the verdict of outstanding men which placed the stamp of disinterest upon its efforts.

This newspaper, it may be repeated, has no political friends nor political foes.

It has a deep and abiding and continuing faith in the ability of the people of this nation to rule themselves.

It cares nothing for political parties, but cares much for Indiana and the Nation.

It has no political ambitions to gain, but has a patriotic desire to serve.

It cares nothing about the labels of parties, but it cares everything about liberty and justice and decency and honesty.

It is not misled by any claim of any political party to a monopoly of virtue nor does it believe that any political party, in its membership, has any monopoly of sin.

There is a better state of public mind than existed when the goblins were making Governors of the Jacksons and Senators of the Robins.

There is a better public state of mind than in the days when Stephenson put over his great jest of making a Congressman of an Updike.

There is a better state of public mind than existed when officials went openly and proudly to the offices of a Stephenson to get orders on legislation and when the mayor of this city went to Washington to get his orders on appointments from a Hiram Evans.

The Times, of course, is proud of its contribution to this change. But it looks forward to November for a final vindication of liberty and honesty and decency and a restoration of the government of the State of Indiana to the people of Indiana.

## Another Rubber Discovery

Discoveries useful to industry often are made in strange ways.

The process of vulcanizing rubber came because an experimenter happened to drop a bit of rubber on a hot stove.

Now the War Department announces it has found a way to extend the normal life of rubber to approximately thirty-five years. At present rubber deteriorates badly after a few years use. The discovery will be of great importance to industry.

But here's how it happened to be made. The chemical warfare service was trying to find some way of preventing rapid deterioration of the rubber parts of Army gas masks. In its experiments it not only solved its own problem; it gave makers and users of rubber everywhere a great discovery.

## Two More Days

A complicated legal snarl now seems certain to result in case the President fails either to sign or veto the Muscle Shoals bill passed by Congress. Precedents are being brought forward to prove that a so-called pocket veto is no veto when it occurs between two sessions of the same Congress. On the contrary, so it is argued, failure to sign would make the bill a law.

Whether this theory is correct or otherwise, confusion and trouble would result from the President merely withholding his signature. A situation would be created that he surely would not like.

We believe that Congress, by its great majority in favor of the bill, expressed the will of the American people. And we believe the President by signing the bill will do the same.

## The "Gee!" In Fiji

The trail-blazing hop of the Southern Cross from Hawaii to Fiji is, in many ways, one of the most remarkable flights ever accomplished.

By great odds it was the longest transoceanic jump yet made by plane. From Newfoundland to Ireland—Lindbergh's course from land to land—is approximately 2,000 miles. From Hawaii to Fiji is 3,200 miles.

Over dangerous waters never before traversed by aircraft, the journey also was probably the most difficult yet done, from the point of view of navigation. Starting from one pin point in the middle of the North Pacific to land on another more than 3,000 miles away, in the middle of the South Pacific, meant death almost surely if the plane failed to hit.

It likewise was the first transoceanic flight whose entire progress was broadcast to a watching world through bulletins regularly wireless from the plane itself and relayed from ship to shore.

Even if the Southern Cross never left the ground again, its exploit deserves, and will have, a place of its own in aviation history.

It has proved the value of the multi-motored plane and of radio guidance of ocean-hopping aircraft.

Even the most skeptical now must be convinced that mail and express soon will be winging not only across continents, but over the seven seas as well. And after that, passengers.

The Fiji islands have been brought within a little more than four days of our Pacific coast. Australia is reachable in less than a week.

And yet some people still think in terms of isolation—as if the Atlantic and the Pacific were not shrinking every day. No longer do these mighty oceans constitute for us barriers of safety, securing us against attack.

Already that statesman is an old fogey whose outlook is so fixed that he can not see that the whole basis of world diplomacy has been revolutionized by dwindling distances.

What is going on in the air simply is breathtaking.

"Gee!" the United Press says Capt. Kingsford-Smith exclaimed as he climbed out of his plane after the flight from Hawaii. He must have been a little dazed by the magnitude of his own and his companions' exploit, yet conscious of some of its significance at the same time.

And "Gee!" a whole lot of people are now echoing, at least mentally, clear around the world. So statesmen, diplomats, admirals, generals and others whose business it is to look ahead, what is happening in the air today spells much.

Make no mistake. After crawling and swimming for millennia, mortals really are beginning to fly at last. Which can not fail to turn life in this old world of ours upside down.

## They Search Universe

No. 69

THE cause of the earth's magnetic field may lie 93,000,000 miles away. It may be in the sun. This hypothesis is being investigated by scientists in many parts of the world today.

So far, all attempts to explain the origin of the earth's magnetism have been unsatisfactory. No earthly phenomena seem sufficient to explain the situation.

Consequently, students of the subject have turned their attention to the study of the atmospheric electricity, the electric currents in the earth, the aurora borealis or northern lights, the sun spots and the fluctuations in solar radiation.

These things are studied in the hope that some correspondence can be found between them and the changes which occur in the earth's magnetism. These islands should be long to us. The first thorough survey of them was by Americans in 1840, and it was not until thirty-five years afterward that the English accepted control of them at the request of a Government which had virtually forced into bankruptcy by pressing claims for injuries to our nationals.

As a matter of fact, our windjamming skippers of the "roaring forties" did more to chart the Pacific than those of any other land, but we got nothing out of it, except to show other people where the prizes were.

Now that we not only want our place in the sun, but need it, now that we feel the need of naval bases, aviation fields and cable stations, we find them all garbled up, though our grandfathers discovered them and we might have had them for the mere asking.

It is not the question of imperialism, of exploiting the weak and helpless, but of that practical forehandness which goes with the growth of nations, and in which our grandfathers were not supposed to be lacking.

Some day we shall be buying a lot of islands, which other people had sense enough to take after we had found them.

It is thought that any light shed on one problem may help to explain the other mystery.

Einstein, it is true, has given us one way of looking at gravitation. To Einstein, gravitation is a warping of the four-dimensional space-time. It seems to many students, however, that a warping of four-dimensional space would have to be a warping into a fifth dimension and no one has yet told us what that fifth dimension is.

This statement might be made, though some ardent

disciples of relativity might regard it as unfair, that relatively, so far, has given us a mathematical way of dealing with the universe rather than a picture of how things really are in the universe.

But our knowledge grows greater each day and that is one of the pleasures of living in the twentieth century.



GEODETIC AND COAST SURVEY OFFICE WASHDC

## M. E. TRACY SAYS:

"Merchants and Missionaries Rob the Savage of His Right to Remain Savage, While Radio and Deep-Sea Cable Rob Us of the Fancy That He Has Not Changed."

BECAUSE President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill, we are told that Mr. Hoover's hash is settled. The President can easily be renominated observers say, though he spoiled the farmer's hope of relief, while Mr. Hoover inherits the farmer's resentment, though he had nothing to do with it.

It is hard to make sense out of such a situation, yet, as the New York World points out, it is easily explained. President Coolidge has been heralded as a superman to such an extent, especially in the Mid-West, that it would be inconsistent, if not hopeless to accuse him of making a blunder at this late day.

If a blunder has been made, it follows that those Republican leaders who have preached the gospel of his perfection must find someone else to hold responsible.

Mr. Hoover's selection as the victim was tragically natural. In the first place he was handy. In the second, he is not wanted by some Republican leaders and the opportunity of turning farm resentment against him was too good to be overlooked.

Place Blame on Hoover

Mr. Hoover made it easy for politicians opposing him to capitalize on the farmer's discontent when he claimed heirship to the Coolidge policies. He not only gave ordinary folks ground for suspecting that he had helped shape what he was so willing to inherit, but gave his opponents a chance to convert that suspicion into belief.

Hundreds of thousands of perfectly sane voters are convinced that Mr. Hoover was responsible for the veto of the McNary-Haugen bill, in spite of President Coolidge's signature, and they find a ready excuse for being convinced in his unqualified approval of the Coolidge Administration.

What more could opposing political leaders ask? Who else was so available as a lamb to be led to the slaughter? Who else would they rather destroy? Who else would certain big bankers rather see out of the picture?

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