



The Indianapolis Times

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FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1928.
"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

Jim On Job

Losing a few colonels and captains and privates from his political army evidently means little to Senator James E. Watson, now the active head of the conspiracy at Kansas City to prevent the nomination of Herbert Hoover.

Having secured a count of votes in this State by means and methods which are at least open to protest, Watson now thrusts himself into the leadership of the sinister group which believes that the way to nominate a President is to get a few fellows with very definite purposes of pillage together in some back room and tell the delegates where to go.

The job in which the Senator is engaged is to prevent the voters of his own party from having the man they want. That has always been Watson's job in politics.

This year he is slightly handicapped. Some of the men who were his most valiant aids two and four years ago are now sojourning in secluded places where keen-eyed guards and wardens are protecting them from further temptations. He must miss the services of Clyde Walb. The Stephenson who dreamed four years ago of making Watson Vice President is no longer at his side. For very good reasons Watson is not thrusting to the forefront the Governor of this State. The statute of limitations does not always run against memory and conscience.

Perhaps the Senator is performing a real public service. For he probably has his uses. The people of the Nation, who are learning about Watson and will learn more in the next few months, will understand if the movement he leads is successful in stopping the nomination of the commerce secretary. They will know that the forces and influences which Watson represents had their own reasons to dislike Hoover.

That is about as high a compliment as could be paid to any candidate or any citizen.

A presidential candidate nominated through the strategy, methods and personal activity of Senator Watson would be plainly marked and price-tagged in November.

Coolidge Takes to the Woods

There is something rather significant in President Coolidge's choice of vacation spots.

Two years ago he went to an out-of-the-way spot in the Adirondacks, close to the big population centers in an air line, but effectively isolated from them in reality.

Last year he went to a mountain lodge in the Black Hills of South Dakota, to bask in the utter quiet and solitude of the distant West.

This year he will spend his summer on a wilderness estate in northern Wisconsin not far from Lake Superior. For all its nearness to the bustling cities of Superior and Duluth, this spot is as isolated and remote as his previous summer homes.

Throughout most of the year the President is subjected to an everlasting crush of people. There is never any relief. Not for a moment can he relax and forget that he is chief executive of a great nation. People—people—people; they surround him every minute of the day.

In such circumstances a change becomes imperative. When it comes time for a vacation the only spot that offers any inducement to the President is some place in the wilderness; some place far from city or town, where a man can be alone with himself. So President Coolidge selects, first the Adirondacks, then the Black Hills, then the Wisconsin forests.

No one is under such pressure as the President. Yet his problem is, to a certain extent, the problem of nearly all of us. The tremendous popularity of automobile touring in the summer is evidence of it. So is the great growth of the "summer resort"—the frame hotel by lake or river, the cabin in the mountains, the cottage in the small town.

Modern America is getting very populous and busy; even the least important of citizens finds his life more and more trespassed on by strangers.

There is no time for introspection or self-communion. Although modern life has trebled man's need of detachment in which he can orient his inner self to the outer tumult, it makes it continually harder for him to get it.

So vacations are vital to us. And to most of us, like President Coolidge, the vacation means a chance to withdraw for a moment from the press and rush of the daily job—a chance to get by ourselves, taste the elemental joys of sunshine, clean winds, lonely countryside and solitude and thereby draw new strength for another year of work.

What Is a Playground?

What is a city playground, anyway? Is it just "a place for the children to play," serving no other purpose? Or is it a vital part of the city, exercising a far-reaching influence on apparently unrelated matters?

The Regional Plan Committee of New York, studying the problem, has concluded that the function of providing for public recreation is one of the city's most important tasks.

If park and playground facilities are not made handy to the congested centers of population, crime increases, property values go down and, in the end, there may even come an exodus of residents from the city. A city's growth, prosperity and well-being are closely bound up with the matter of recreation facilities.

It's a more important matter than we often realize. No city can devote too much attention to it.

Millions of eligibles will not go to the polls and express their choice for President, according to an editorial in a New York newspaper. Who said we have nothing to be thankful for?

A Nevada jury freed a man who used a gun to chase away an automobile salesman. Thus justice, slowly, but surely, doth advance.

The President Does Not Choose

Some hundred fifty millions of the people's money has been invested in a great power project at Muscle Shoals.

For seven years one effort after another has been made to turn this great property over to the private power interests. These efforts have failed thus far because of the nature of the various proposals.

Each, in itself, has been so utterly unfair to the public that no Congress has had the hardihood to ratify the grab.

Finally Congress voted, in the session just ended, to keep Muscle Shoals and operate it for the benefit of the country at large. This action was the result in part of the knowledge gained during the seven years and in part of disgust toward the greed of private exploiters. The vote in both House and Senate was decisive.

The bill then went to the President for his signature. The President yesterday revealed that he did not choose to sign. There is disagreement as to whether this kills the bill, but the President unquestionably believed that it did.

His attorney general had expressed the opinion that a pocket veto in this case would be an effective veto.

The President has not heard the last of Muscle Shoals, of course. At the December session, it is certain to be voted on again by Congress, and in time, if necessary, to pass the bill over his veto.

Meantime, it will have become an issue in the presidential and congressional campaign, an issue surely not to the liking of the Kansas City nominee.

Mexico's Good Will Envoy

The Mexican eagle is hovering for a flight to the United States to repay the American Eagle's recent visit of good will.

Capt. Emilio Carranza, Mexican ace, is expected to take off any day on a nonstop hop from Mexico to Washington to return the call of our Col. Charles Lindbergh in Mexico City.

Every citizen of the United States will watch the flight with sincere appreciation. They know it is something more than a graceful gesture, recognizing it, as they do, as a spontaneous offer of friendship from the people of our sister republic to the south.

In common with the rest of the country, this newspaper wishes Captain Carranza the best of luck every inch of the way. We have but one regret, namely, that he will find our national capital unavailably like an empty house.

President Coolidge even now is packing his things to leave for the summer. Congress has adjourned and our public men are mostly absent up to their eyebrows in preparations for the presidential campaign.

The Republican convention is in its opening throes at Kansas City and the Democratic show at Houston is rearing to go.

However, Mexico's bearer of messages of reciprocal good-will will find his welcome no less warm even if the gods of chance do conspire to lessen somewhat its mimp.

So, bravo, captain! May good fortune ride upon your wings.

David Dietz on Science

Sun Spots Magnetic

No. 71

ONE of the most important scientific discoveries of recent years was that of the magnetic nature of sun-spots. The discovery was made by Dr. George E. Hale, now the director of the Mt. Wilson Observatory. The discovery was of particular importance not only to astronomers, but to those scientists who were studying the earth's magnetism and seeking a possible connection between sun-spots and terrestrial magnetic storms.

Hale showed that the sun has a magnetic field somewhat similar to that of the earth, with north and south magnetic poles.

Dr. Hale showed further that the sun-spots were actually great whirlpools in the gaseous surface of the sun, very much like the whirlpools which occur in rivers.

These great solar whirlpools, however, are frequently larger than the entire earth, some of them having a diameter of 20,000 miles or more.

Dr. Hale established the magnetic nature of the sun-spots by brilliant observational work.

It had been known for many years that the light from any source can be spread out into a rainbow, or spectrum by passing it through a prism and that the resulting spectrum would be marked with a series of lines, depending upon the nature of the source of light.

It had been shown further that when a strong magnet is brought near the source of light, the resulting spectrum lines are all split into double lines. This effect was called the Zeeman effect, for the scientists who first observed it.

Hale showed that when a spectroscopic was so arranged as to analyze the light coming from a sun-spot that the lines were split into double ones. In other words, sun-spots gave the Zeeman effect. This could only be interpreted as proving that the sun-spots were magnetic in nature.

It is known that much of the material in the outer layers of the sun is in an electrified or ionized state. The motion of such electrified material in the whirlpools of the sun-spots would generate a magnetic field in the same way that a magnetic field is generated when an electric current flows through a coil of wire.

Hale also showed that the sun-spots varied in polarity, some of them showing a north polarity and others a south polarity.

Intense study of the polarity of sun-spots is now carried on at the Mt. Wilson Observatory and at other observatories. It is expected that this eventually will throw light on the origin of sun-spots and in turn upon magnetic phenomena on earth.

M. E.

TRACY

SAYS:

"The Fact That Women Obtain Five Out of Seven Divorces Leaves Room for Argument. Have They Grown More Aggressive and Independent, or Have Men Grown Worse."

PRINCE CAROL of Rumania should make a good subject for the psychologists. He is the best living example of the perversity complex. It is not on record that he ever did anything which other people wanted or expected.

First he showed his contempt for the royal prerogative by marrying a morganatic wife. It was described at the time as a war romance, and as proving Prince Carol's democratic leanings.

Two years later, he decided that a morganatic wife was not what he wanted after all, and, having put her aside, married Princess Helene of Greece. This was accepted as good evidence that he had sown his wild oats and returned to normalcy.

About the time people were learning to forget Prince Carol as just an ordinary specimen of the royal breed, he upset their calculations by renouncing his rights to the throne as well as his wife, and running away with Mme. Lupescu.

When his father, King Ferdinand of Rumania died, he concluded that occupying a throne, with all expenses paid, might not be so bad after all, and let it be known that he would consider the idea of a reconciliation with Princess Helene. He even went so far as to temporarily separate himself from Mme. Lupescu.

Encouraged by this show of good faith, certain Rumanian politicians started a movement in his behalf, but only so it blew up by reports that Prince Carol and the madame were together again. Then came the peasant uprising of a few weeks ago, and once more Prince Carol began to flirt with the idea of taking the Rumanian throne away from his own little son. His efforts might have proved serious had the British not asked him to get out of the country.

Fights Royal Divorce

Having put up with more than any wife ought to, and more than most wives would, Princess Helene decided that it was time to get a divorce, and instituted proceedings. In other countries, except Rumania, she would have no trouble. According to the law of most countries, Prince Carol has furnished her with every conceivable ground for divorce, but it is not so easy in Rumania, especially when a royal husband objects, and that is Prince Carol's latest idea. He is prepared to fight legal separation, dispatches say, to the limit, though for what reason, except to show his meanness, it is hard to say.

Women Take Lead

If Princess Helene lived in the United States, instead of Rumania, she would have no difficulty in breaking the legal ties that bind her to such a skunk.

Whoever she may be said of this country, it has made divorce easy, and quite a few people are taking advantage of it. This is especially true of women.

The proportion of divorces to marriages has not only increased by 200 per cent during the last forty years, but the percentage of women compared to men who seek divorces has grown.

Our courts are now granting divorces at the rate of more than 180,000 a year, or about one to every seven marriages. Forty years ago, the ratio was about one to every twenty marriages.

The fact that women obtain five out of seven divorces leaves room for another argument. Have they grown more aggressive and independent, or have the men grown worse?

Race to Span Ocean

The way women are taking the lead, especially in activities which call for courage and ability is not the least remarkable phase of this generation.

In spite of the fact that three have gone down in the Atlantic, women aviators are undismayed. Two are dancing around on the coast right now, waiting for the weather to clear and give them a chance to gamble with death for the honor of being first of their sex to cross the ocean.

Is it a case of nerves, or of honest-to-goodness heroism which makes these women deliberately bold, or have they come to a point where they cannot think of anything else to do.

The history of the Friendship and its indirect ramifications leave one in doubt.

Rivalry Lends Color

The Friendship was bought by the daughter of a former British air minister who thought she would like to fly the ocean with Wilmer Stultz as pilot, but gave up the venture, as it is said, because of the importunities of her friends, leaving the way open for Amelia Earhart.

Meanwhile, Miss Mabel Boll had negotiated with Charles A. Levine for the Columbia, with the idea of getting Wilmer Stultz as pilot, and seemed to be much surprised and shocked when she learned that he would ride with Miss Earhart.

She found another pilot as well as a navigator, and now waits anxiously for a chance to hop off from Curtiss Field, while Miss Earhart endures the same strain at Trepassey.

The rivalry between these two women adds spice to a venture which contains thrills enough and risks enough, without the element of personal competition.

What Is T. N. T.?

An abbreviation for "Trinitrochloro" is a high explosive produced by the nitration of hydrocarbon by indirect reactions.

The Strange Flirtation



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

"Dogs of The Lord" Spread Death

Written for The Times by Will Durant

IN 1628 the great Rubens came down from the north as ambassador extraordinary (extraordinary enough); Velasquez bowed to him gracefully as the greatest painter of the age, and learned from him modestly what Ruens could teach him.

"Go to Italy," said Rubens, and Velasquez went, while Philip displayed his poses to the Flemish master. When Diego returned, Philip, with characteristic stupidity, rewarded him for his genius as a painter by appointing him marshal of the palace, director and designer of court ceremonies and feasts. The king's second marriage presently increased the frequency of these orgies of silk and lingerie.

Eventually he had to paint the children of the court; and now these empty and tasteless faces, too readily purchased by docile millionaires, litter the galleries of the world.

Wearing of such painting, Velasquez took refuge in such subjects as "The Water Carrier of Seville," here was a fine, honest face, and a head that functioned usefully; no lace and ruffles, but innate character, the natural nobility and beauty of a man at work.

Again, Velasquez painted peasant life in "Les Hilanderas—the Highlanders, Scotch weavers; and better yet in "Los Borrachos," or the Toppers, where gay villagers crown a half-naked youth with the vine leaves of Bacchus, and abandon themselves to play.

Akin to these are the artist's splendid conceptions of "Aesop" and "Menippus"—figures, one would say, taken out of the pages of Dickens. Add a portrait of "Innocent X."

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In June, 1690, Philip's daughter, Maria Theresa, married Louis XIV of France. The burden of arranging the endless ceremonies fell upon Velasquez, the last man in the world who should have borne it; when it was over he broke down completely and in a few weeks he was dead.

His wife, who had been his devoted aid and lover throughout his life, was so broken hearted at his comparatively early death that she died within eight days of his death, to the grave. His name and fame were lost in the disappearance of Spain from the pages of history; only when Goya, Manet and Whistler rediscovered him did Europe class him again with the masters.

"Velasquez," said Whistler, "was the painter's painter; the rest of us are only painters."

He should have lived longer like Titian; and with genius, not kings; perhaps then he would have been a little happier, and given us more of his perfect art.

AFTER him Murillo is a descent. It is significant that this last ray of the Spanish Renaissance was a religious soul, and yet came after the worldly and secular Velasquez; it is an inversion of the wonted sequence, and reveals the reconquest of the monarchy waned.

Bartolome Esteban Murillo was born at Seville in 1618, of the lowest rank; if we wonder at his rise consider that the Negro slaves of both Murillo and Velasquez were among the honored painters of the age.

Art has no class prejudice, and may be born in any rank, though it starves most rapidly in the lowest.

Murillo matured so quickly that legend told how his teacher, Juan de Castillo, committed suicide on being so easily surpassed. The young artist earned bread and butter by painting pictures of fruit and selling them in the street on market days.

Having saved a little money, he walked from Seville to Madrid and presented himself to Velasquez. The older artist received him kindly, and found him many commissions.

Velasquez counseled him, as Rubens had Velasquez, to go to Rome; instead Murillo returned to his native city, preferring to be first in Seville rather than second at Madrid. There was in him a

simplicity of soul, and a sincere piety, which naturally inclined him to religious subjects; time and again he made Madonnas, Adorations, Holy Families, Immaculate Conceptions and pictures of the saints; and he portrayed the infancy of Christ with a tenderness that makes him ungenial to an unsentimental age.

Doubtless there is something naive in Murillo; his early return to ecclesiastical Seville shut him out from the varied influences that would have strengthened and deepened him. It is the fashion to scorn him now, because his work is too even and finished for the modern taste, which loves brusque bizzarries; but his is the style to which we revert when the eccentric attitudes of our day and art have lost for us that novelty which we mistake for beauty.

Few scenes are so old as moonlight on the snow, or sunshine dancing on a field, or women carding for their children; and yet what is there to compare in beauty with these ancient things? How many cubistic, pointillistic, futuristic and even impressionistic monstrosities would we not give for the "Holy Family" of the National Gallery, or the "Infant Christ" of the Prado, or the Vienna "St. John as a Child," or these happy boys whom Titian so pleasantly portrays in the joyful indignity of eating pastry and fruit and counting their little coins?

Like a soldier stricken in battle, Murillo died at his work. Painting a picture on a scaffold, he fell, and after many days of pain, during which he spent every waking hour in religious contemplation, he died in April, 1682. He had long outlived his country.

TOQUEMADA

WHAT was it that destroyed Spain so utterly? Was it the inquisition? Yet the inquisition had existed 400 years. In a sense it was as old as Theodosius I

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(d. 395 A. O.), who made Christianity compulsory by imperial decree. It was inevitable that when religion and the state became not merely allies, but the spiritual and temporal aspects of one power, heresy should be made a crime, as threatening the psychological basis of social unity and order. Even in the code of Deuteronomy (xiii, 6-9, 1-6) heresy had been made punishable by death.

The first inquisitor was the mob, which may always be relied upon to deal with the past. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries mobs killed heretics in the street, despite the efforts of the clergy to save the victims.

As the natural process of growth and change brought an accumulation of new and unheretodox ideas that menaced an unchanged and dogmatic theology, the church felt it essential to its safety to insist that the secular princes whom it supported should regard heresy as treason; and most of the princes accepted this demand as reasonable, on the ground that unity of faith and worship was indispensable to political stability.

The first legal executions for heresy took place in 1022. As heresies nevertheless increased, the church appointed a special commission to deal with them (called the Holy Office), conferred a plenary indulgence on its personnel and a partial indulgence on all informers who should aid in the work of detecting heresy, and issued a general edict of excommunication against all who should obstruct the work in any way.

In 1233, Pope Gregory IX gave the Dominican monks power to go from place to place and stamp out heresy by whatever means they chose. The Dominicans did their work with such skill of scent and hunt that they were nicknamed "Dogs of the Lord."

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(To Be Continued)

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kirby, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington, D. C. 200, enclosing two 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.

What is the record of Pete Latzo, the welterweight boxer, and how did he get his start?

He was born 24 years ago and of Slav descent. He has been boxing for about eight years, and comes of a family of ring fighters, his brothers Mike, Joe and Steve having been prize fighters before him, although neither of them has been a champion. Latzo lives in Scranton, Pa., where he formerly worked in the coal mines. He was married six months before winning the championship from Mickey Walker, May 20, 1926. He got his start in the ring by accident. He substituted in a local bout for a fighter who failed to show up and adopted the name of Young Clancy for a time. During the last four years he has fought about 100 bouts, and has been knocked out only once.

What is the distinction between "gondola cars," "hopper" cars and "flat" cars?

A "gondola" car is one with low sides, secured by slanting sides to a platform body. Sometimes the sides are hinged to the body. They are usually employed to transport lumber, etc. A "hopper" car is especially designed to carry coal, gravel, sand, etc. It resembles the hopper of a mill and is built so that the contents will slide down the sloping sides when the trap at the bottom is released. A "flat" car has merely a platform without sides or top.

By what physically characteristics can the age of a horse be told? It is difficult to estimate correctly the age of horses. Expert horsemen judge somewhat by the lightness and elasticity of step but better results can be obtained from the

contour of the lower jaw which grows more and more angular with increasing age. The usual way is to judge by the teeth which show a certain amount of wear every year.

When was the French Foreign Legion organized? Is it composed entirely of persons other than Frenchmen?

It was organized at Toulon, France, in 1831, and assisted in the conquest of Algeria. It is composed of foreigners who dedicate their lives and service to France, but it is officered mostly by French.

Were there total eclipses of the sun in the years 1869-1870?

There was an eclipse of the sun Aug. 7, 1869, visible throughout North America as total or partial; and another on Dec. 22, 1870, visible in portions of Europe, Asia and Africa; not visible in the United States.

What is the origin and meaning of the name "Callender"?

It is an English family name, based on an occupation, that of the calendarer or one who pressed cloth. It is similar in origin and meaning to the commoner name, Taylor.

How long is "eternity"?

Strictly speaking "eternity" has neither beginning nor end. It is sometimes used in a theological sense to mean life after death.

Who was William M. Tweed?

A former boss of Tammany Hall, who with his friends, known as Tweed's Ring, dominated the politics of New York from 1865 to 1871 and enriched himself from the public treasury.

Daily Thought

Unto the pure all things are pure.—Titus 1:15.

HERE dwelleth in the sinlessness of youth a sweet rebuke that vice may not endure.—Mrs. Embury.

KEEPING UP With THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

A COLORLESS compromise Republican platform is in prospect as a result of the gring split in the party gathering at Kansas City.

Not that it matters much. For better or for worse, the minority of American people who split tickets and control elections have come to vote for persons rather than platforms, and the candidate and party elected usually ignore most of their pre-convention platform plans.

Of all the arguments heard for and against measures in Congress during the four-year interims between national elections, appeals to the forgotten platforms rarely are made and almost never acted upon.

Only two kinds of parties can afford the luxury of a frank platform—a party that is so weak it has no chance of winning a majority vote in a party so strong and

United that its victory is assured. An example of the former is the La Follette third party of four years ago. An example of the latter is the Republican party four and eight years ago.

Not that the Harding and Coolidge platforms were models of frankness—except compared with what the Republican plank of this year will be. This year there has to be more Republican straddling than usual on prohibition, farm relief and industrial unemployment.

Prohibition Big Issue

PROHIBITION is perhaps the only national issue of the moment in the sense that most citizens in all parts of the country feel strongly about the subject on one side or the other. It is much more a national issue now than four years ago, or even one year ago, because alleged failure of enforcement, despite excesses of prohibition officers in wire-tapping and shooting suspects has increased wet sentiment. This in turn has rallied the dries in defense.

But the party organization which will write the Republican platform cannot declare itself on this issue, because the party itself is divided.

Of more importance, the independent or floating voters who are going to determine the fairly close election next November are both wets and dries.

The Republican compromise is symbolized by Andrew Mellon, an ex-distiller, who, as Secretary of the Treasury for seven years, has been directly in charge of prohibition enforcement.

Mellon and the other party managers, whether wet or dry, are in the business of getting votes, and therefore are trying