



## The Indianapolis Times

(A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER)  
Owned and published daily (except Sunday) by The Indianapolis Times Publishing Co., 214-220 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Price in Marion County 2 cents; elsewhere, 3 cents; a week 15 cents; a month 45 cents; a year \$4.50 in advance.

BOYD GURLEY, Editor. ROY W. HOWARD, President. FRANK G. MORRISON, Business Manager.

PHONE-RILEY 5551.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1929.

Member of United Press, Scripps Howard Newspaper Alliance, Newspaper Enterprise Association, Newspaper Information Service and Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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

### "Forgive Them, They Do Not Know"

As an attitude toward the numerous members of the legislature who voted, as far as they could, to shackle this city with machine politics, the people might repeat the most famous of all texts.

It is undoubtedly true that large numbers of rural members of the legislature do not understand that the fight for the city manager plan in its best form is a fight for decency, for honesty, for law and order.

They do not understand that the fight to emasculate and weaken that law is a fight for a machine which has thrived in the past by naming some thieves to office, which has sold privileges to bootleggers and other criminals, which has collected tolls from gambling houses and has been under suspicion of splitting loot with thugs and highwaymen.

Surely they do not understand that the contest is simple in its terms. On the one side are those who would make public office serve the public. On the other are those who frankly state that they want to use these offices against the public welfare.

Just why any member from any agricultural county would desire to turn over the capital city to the hands of politicians is difficult to understand.

The city manager plan has been adopted by the people of this city by a vote of more than five to one.

The election was held under a law that has been on the statute books for a number of years.

The plan has been tried in other cities and found to work well. Cities which have adopted it are now growing and prosperous, where before they were sodden, corrupt and stagnant.

Every decent force in this city is back of the effort to protect the plan. Every crooked influence is against it.

Certainly these fine farmers do not understand. They should be taught.

### The Court Is Safe

Can you imagine Justice, lifting her hands to her bandaged eyes, sighing with safety as she watches Rev. E. S. Shumaker in his prison cell.

The supreme court is safe now. It has declared that those who lie about its decisions can be summarily sent to prison and that the judges shall determine when criticism becomes crime.

Undoubtedly there are many thousands in this state who rejoice in the plight of the dry leader who for a time becomes a number and is no longer able to dictate to legislators, to sheriffs, to prosecutors or to congressmen.

They do so unthinkingly. For a precedent has been created that may at any time arise to plague those who have any urge to exercise their rights of free speech and feel strongly about judicial decisions.

The sentencing of Shumaker completes a long list of precedents under which judges and courts now have complete power.

It has been determined that the truth of criticism is no defense. This had no relation to the Shumaker case, as his defenders did not urge that he had spoken the truth.

The comments of Shumaker concerned a case that had been closed. That enlarges the old theory that indirect contempt must concern some "pending case."

Those who use either the spoken or the written word will understand the significance of the sentence. No federal question is ever involved. No Governor may pardon.

Those who wish may draw their own conclusions from the facts that contempt proceedings are presumed to be summary and used for the purpose of immediate protection of the court and the supreme court weighed the matter many months before reaching a decision.

What is more significant is the fact that the supreme court refused to consider as important the admitted activities of Senators Watson and Robinson in behalf of Shumaker after his case had been presented to that court.

By admission and written evidence these two senators talked over what they could do—and did do.

Both were candidates for office. Shumaker was powerful. The record shows that Robinson went to Watson to discuss what could be done to "keep Shumaker out of jail."

For Shumaker's appeal to politicians to save him he merited all that he is getting.

Perhaps he can get some satisfaction, as the judges must, from the thought that the court is now safe.

### Peace—The Next Step

The most promising aspect of the Capper senate resolution to authorize munitions and economic boycott against any nation violating the Kellogg anti-war pact is the public attention it is receiving.

Last year a similar Burton resolution aimed at warring nations was ignored almost completely. Here is quick proof that the Kellogg treaty discussion and ratification have stimulated America's sense of responsibility for world peace.

We are in sympathy with the purpose of the Capper resolution.

We believe that the moral weight of the United States should be thrown against nations which break the peace. That is the intent of the Kellogg pact. But America's moral influence in such a crisis would be nullified if that outlawed foreign war were fought with American munitions and supplies. And this is the missing link in the American outlawry-of-war chain which the Capper resolution aims to supply.

Actual text of the Capper resolution seems to us unclear on some points and evasive on others. But that is not important at the moment, because Capper's idea now simply is to start a general discussion as a background for intelligent handling of the question by congress next winter.

Opposition of the Borah isolationist group on the one side and of the militarists on the other has been accorded similar proposals in the past, and doubtless will be concentrated against the new resolution.

There probably will be a hue and cry that the pro-

posed move would "take us into the League of Nations through the back door." That is nonsense.

Soon or later, the United States must face the facts of modern warfare—that there can be no war without affecting this country's world interests. That old concepts of neutrality are meaningless in an age which necessarily distinguishes between "private" and "public wars," and that traditional definitions of contraband can not apply to modern wars, which involve civilian populations and which are determined mainly by economic weapons.

The Capper resolution is evidence that America is beginning belatedly to face this problem, which other nations, through the League of Nations, have been facing for a decade. But the League of Nations is not the cause of that problem. Neither is the League of Nations the American solution proposed by Capper.

His resolution would empower the President, unless otherwise provided by congress, to determine the violator of the Kellogg pact and to apply an American boycott against the offender. Certainly that is quite different from allowing the league or the league council to determine American action.

A second important difference between this American proposal and the league and Locarno provisions for so-called sanctions against an offender is that the latter include use of military and naval force.

The present international situation is paradoxical and dangerous, because the United States, which on paper has outlawed aggressive war, is in a position to prevent league nations from suppressing an aggressive war. Indeed, we are in a position now to furnish the arms and supplies to a nation violating our Kellogg treaty, and then go to war ourselves against league nations whose blockade against the aggressor interferes with our "freedom" to aid the outlaw.

Here is one cause of the Anglo-American disagreement over sea law and the new cruiser rivalry.

This issue is fundamental. It will not be settled in a day. The solution probably will not be in the exact form of the Capper senate resolution, or of the similar Porter resolution introduced in the house yesterday. But that the solution will be along the general lines of these resolutions, we do not doubt.

Meanwhile, this issue deserves the best thought of the American people.

### Lincoln's Ideal

A good thing it is that we have reminders like the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. The Great Emancipator he was called. That was because he was President when slavery as an institution was overthrown.

But Lincoln was even more than that. He was the voice and the embodiment of that ideal toward which our country strives, the ideal of a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Those words are not a mere trick of rhetoric. They are the simplest statement of that principle of democracy which gave birth to our form of government, and which is the antithesis to the thing called dictatorship.

Lincoln and Mussolini are the opposite poles of political thought.

The hallowed dead of Gettysburg died, he said, that the ideal of democracy might not perish from the earth.

Our nation is not today altogether a government of the people, by the people, for the people. If he were alive, Lincoln would be the last to so describe it. But it is not a government of the people by a czar or a kaiser or a Mussolini.

It is a government in which the people have a considerable voice. It is a government in which the ultimate power rests still in the people's hands.

Before Einstein reached his theory that the earth and all are only an optical illusion, he must have spent considerable time studying the habits and manners of backseat drivers.

David Dietz on Science

### Sun Rotation Startling

No. 277

LET US now see what modern astronomical methods have revealed about the sun. But first, let us give a word of warning to the amateur astronomer.

Under no circumstances should one attempt to look directly at the sun.

A Belgian physicist by the name of Plateau forced himself to look at the sun for twenty seconds and as a result blinded himself for life.

Under no circumstances should opera glasses or field glasses be pointed at the sun as blindness might result. A telescope should be pointed at the sun when equipped with proper and adequate solar or dark eyepieces and even then it is not wise for the amateur to try solar observation except under the supervision of an experienced and trained astronomer.

The most noticeable features of the sun are the so-called sun-spots, irregularly shaped dark spots on the surface of the sun.

Both from visual observations of the sun-spots and from the evidence of the spectroscopic, it can be shown that the sun is rotating on its axis from west to east just as the earth is.

But these observations reveal a startling fact, namely that the equatorial regions of the sun are rotating faster than the remainder of the sun.

The equatorial region of the sun makes one complete rotation in 24.6 of our days.

However, at a north or south latitude of 60 degrees, it takes 30.9 days and at the north and south polar regions of the sun it takes 34 days.

No adequate explanation of this state of affairs has yet been formulated.

However, it clearly points to the fact that the entire sun must be in a gaseous condition and that the interior of the sun must be seething under the influence of terrific forces.

The surface of the sun is known technically as the photosphere. It is not a solid surface such as we have here on earth. It is a great white-hot boiled sea of clouds not clouds of water-vapor such as we have on earth, but clouds of iron and copper and magnesium and sodium and many other substances which exist as solids on this earth but as white-hot vapors or gases in the sun.

The sun-spots, as we shall see later, are great white-pools in this gaseous surface, caused, perhaps, by the same forces which account for the differential rotation of various parts of the sun.

## TRACY

SAYS:

"Lincoln Believed in Men; He Was Always Readier to Forgive Than Condemn. In That, More Than Anything Else, Lay His Greatness."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—Comes Feb. 12 once more, with the shadow of a tall, gaunt man looming out of the murk. America pauses to pay tribute, and the rest of the world is rapidly learning to follow suit.

It will be thus as long as human history survives. Even though this nation should perish, and the very civilization which gave it birth, the name of Lincoln will live on.

This barefoot boy, born to poverty and privation; this awkward country lawyer, studying as he tramped along the road; this politician, who made himself popular by telling funny stories; this rabid abolitionist whom the party bosses tried to shelve; this man of peace, who found himself forced to engage in a fratricidal war; this embodiment of spirituality, whose love of humanity never succumbed to the bitterness of conflict has gone to take his place among the great of the earth.

### Genius, and Human

WE have found no yardstick with which to measure Lincoln's stature. He was more than able, more than commanding, more than courageous, something grander than a statesman, something bigger than a president.

Possessing all the human qualities that go with a self-made man, he was blessed with a spark of genius which lifted him above the type. As a youth, he did things that challenge the admiration of the rough-and-ready of his time. In spite of his high, falsetto voice, he had few equals as an orator. As a leader of men, he stands without a peer.

Lincoln was a great wrestler, could lift a thousand pounds, would ax with the best of them, use a transit, or steer a flatboat down the Mississippi, yet he had the faith of a child and the heart of a philosopher.

### What Would Abe Do?

IF Lincoln were to come back, he would find a changed world, but he would find little difference in adjusting himself to it, for he was a type of soul not to be made or marred by machinery.

How long would it take him to learn to drive a car, figure an electric light bill, or talk over the radio? Not so long as it would take us to get the knack of splitting rails.

As for those bigger and older problems, with which he strove—the problems of justice and fair play—he would find himself quite at home.

Such cases as that of Asa Keyes, former district attorney of Los Angeles, who has just been convicted of conspiracy, and that of the invert, Northcott, who has just been sentenced to hang for the murder of three little boys, might shock Lincoln, but would hardly surprise him, while he would be on familiar ground in dealing with such questions as that of prohibition, Nicaragua, or even German reparations.

### Universal Truths

PRINCIPLES can expand but never change, the man who learns to think in principles is not only safe, but adaptable to any age. That is why some men live on as sources of wisdom and inspiration. Socrates was one; Shakespeare was one, Lincoln was one.

We can still learn something of value from Socrates, though he died more than 2,000 years ago, without even knowing that the earth was round, or that Lindbergh would fly the Atlantic.

Two thousand years hence, men will be learning something of value from Lincoln.

There are such things as universal truths and immutable laws. Lincoln was one of the few to sense them.

### Belief in Men

"WITH malice toward none," he said, "but charity for all," and "striving for the right, as God Gives us to see the right"—what a creed, what a philosophy, what a religion!

Where are the people who can not follow it to their own good? What are the problems it would not help to solve?

Everything goes back to human hope in human capacity to grow more decent all the while. Lincoln was a living, breathing embodiment of that hope.

Lincoln believed in men. Like Franklin, he held that it was natural for them to want to do right. He was always readier to forgive than condemn. In that, more than anything else, lay his greatness.

### Idol-Smashers

INTELLECTUAL sharps say that we have made a fictitious figure of Lincoln, that the man we venerate is not the man who lived, that no such god of Lincoln has clothed life, that we have draped a product of imagination with impossible virtues and called it real.

Where did we get the idea of doing such a thing, assuming it to be so? Who started the venture and why? What is the reason the idol-smashers have not made more headway? They have certainly done work enough.

No, no? This is hardly a case of superstitious idolatry. America has made no god of Lincoln, has clothed him with no supernatural powers.

What America has done is enshrine him as a man who exemplified the triumph of spirit over material difficulties, who rose by his own efforts, who resisted the temptations of hate, who remained true to his boyhood ideals, who faced the storm with the courage of a lion, who touched the wounds of his bleeding fellow-beings with the tenderness of mother love.

## The Rail-Splitter and the 'Hair-Splitters'!



THE HUMAN BODY AND ITS CARE—NO. 5

## Books Give Facts to Help Healthy Life

The fifth article of Dr. Fishbein's interesting series of seven articles on "The Human Body and Its Care" is presented here. The series, in pamphlet form, can be obtained from the American Library Association, 36 East Randolph street, Chicago.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN.  
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygeia, the Health Magazine.

THE consideration that has been given to the human body has taken but little account of some of the newer discoveries in the field of medicine.

The ultra-violet rays, sunlight, cod liver oil, the vitamins, the calories and similar words have become known to all of us because of the tremendous publicity given to them in recent discussions on health subjects.

One is tempted to insert at this point the ancient proverb, "Be not the first by whom the new is tried." The progress of science is rapid and it is almost impossible for any one to keep abreast of all its innovations. The safe path is to be assured that new methods are necessary.

New techniques for prolonging life should have been thoroughly tested in the laboratories and practices of the experienced before any attempt is made to utilize them in the routine of daily life.

The books to be mentioned in this reading course are merely the beginning of a new literature on health.

They have been selected to elaborate the points made in this preliminary discussion and to afford to any reader safe and stimulating guides to the care of the human body.

The progress of preventive medicine and of personal hygiene is so rapid, however, that the reader hardly can keep abreast by the reading of books alone.

For this reason the American Medical Association issues a monthly periodical called Hygeia, which includes not only original contributions by various authorities in the health field, but also editorial discussions of health problems, reviews of new books on health, and a department of "Questions and Answers" in which the problems of readers are given special consideration.

It has been argued that physicians and scientists are not capable of writing about health and hygiene in terms that people can understand, and that it is going to be necessary for fiction writers and essayists to learn enough about these scientific subjects to enable them to interpret satisfactorily for the public the common facts about health.

All the books to be recommended have been written by physicians or scientists who have developed a literary technique which makes it possible for them to write in language that any one can understand.

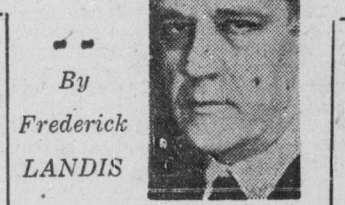
The dramatization of medicine and of science constitutes another field, including the great biographies and autobiographies of medical men, the picturesque works of De Kruif, the story of Panama and of the medical corps in great wars.

The individual man may, through a study of the care of his own body, learn much of the way in which science protects man in the mass against the deadly plagues that have devastated humanity in the past.

Next: New Books on Health.

## Reason

By Frederick LANDIS



subdues the outburst of an envious advisor or turns to levity to ease the crushing burden of a tragedy.

We like to see him turn to mercy and save the life of one condemned for violating the iron law of war.

One hundred twenty years ago our Lincoln was born.

Since then a hundred kings have lived and died and been forgotten, but this child of poverty reigns in the universal heart.

His rise from the cabin to immortality is the romance of the republic and the march of his fame around the world is the triumph of democracy.

We like to see him as he calmly

greatest duel of brains and eloquence this continent ever knew.

We like to see him in the White House, moving among the shadows of the mighty conflagration which seeks to devour the household built by Washington.

We like to see him as he calmly

subdues the outburst of an envious advisor or turns to levity to ease the crushing burden of a tragedy.

We like to see him turn to mercy and save the life of one condemned for violating the iron law of war.

One hundred twenty years ago our Lincoln was born.

Since then a hundred kings have lived and died and been forgotten, but this child of poverty reigns in the universal heart.

His rise from the cabin to immortality is the romance of the republic and the march of his fame around the world is the triumph of democracy.

We like to see him as he calmly

greatest duel of brains and eloquence this continent ever knew.

We like to see him in the White House, moving among the shadows of the mighty conflagration which seeks to devour the household built by Washington.

We like to see him as he calmly

subdues the outburst of an envious advisor or turns to levity to ease the crushing burden of a tragedy.

We like to see him turn to mercy and save the life of one condemned for violating the iron law of war.

One hundred twenty years ago our Lincoln was born.

Since then a hundred kings have lived and died and been forgotten, but this child of poverty reigns in the universal heart.

His rise from the cabin to immortality is the romance of the republic and the march of his fame around the world is the triumph of democracy.

We like to see him as he calmly

greatest duel of brains and eloquence this continent ever knew.

We like to see him in the White House, moving among the shadows of the mighty conflagration which seeks to devour the household built by Washington.

We like to see him as he calmly

subdues the outburst of an envious advisor or turns to levity to ease the crushing burden of a tragedy.

We like to see him turn to mercy and save the life of one condemned for violating the iron law of war.

One hundred twenty years ago our Lincoln was born.

Since then a hundred kings have lived and died and been forgotten, but this child of poverty reigns in the universal heart.

His rise from the cabin to immortality is the romance of the republic and the march of his fame around the world is the triumph of democracy.

We like to see him as he calmly

greatest duel of brains and eloquence this continent ever knew.

We like to see him in the White House, moving among the shadows of the mighty conflagration which seeks to devour the household built by Washington.

We like to see him as he calmly

subdues the outburst of an envious advisor or turns to levity to ease the crushing burden of a tragedy.

We like to see him turn to mercy and save the life of one condemned for violating the iron law of war.

One hundred twenty years ago our Lincoln was born.

Since then a hundred kings have lived and died and been forgotten, but this child of poverty reigns in the universal heart.

## IT SEEMS TO ME

By HEYWOOD BROWN

HARVEY FERGUSON, who used to do newspaper syndicate pieces down in Washington, is moving up. His last novel, "In Those Days," seems to me his best and one which entitles him to a place among the most interesting of our fictioneers.

The curse of the profession has not been abated. One might think that the reporter who turns literary would bring with him some touch of the consciousness, which is hammered home in city rooms. But he doesn't. And perhaps no one should expect it.

When a man has written words to be fitted into a definite measure getting off on his own is something of a spree. It is inevitable that a Theodore Dreiser should turn a one-column murder into a two-volume novel once he was out of journalism and safe from the tyranny of the copy desk.

Ferguson's revolt against his old trade takes a somewhat different form. "In Those Days" is as compact a story as any one would delight to read. It moves through decades at top speed leaving a great trail of southwest dust behind it.

### 'Don't Dare, Don't I'

IN his own book, he can spill words which would not be allowed in any paper devoted to a family circulation. There is a suggestion of swag in his saltiness.

He blurs out certain Anglo-Saxon epithets with the air of one who looks the reader in the eye and says, "Oh, you thought I wouldn't dare, did you?"

Still, I would have no writer muddle through a story which turns needs concern itself with the dance halls and brothels of a frontier town.

I would have more reticence in that section of his story, which deals with the Indians and their horrid customs in dealing with defenseless victims. Harvey Ferguson goes much too fully into things which were better left unsaid.

### Wagons to Gas

"WAGONS," Indiana, Railroads, "Gas" are the four sections in the Ferguson novel. He has undertaken to tell something of the story of the whole southwest, but he has been shrewd enough to relieve the eye of the reader by keeping one figure constantly in the foreground.

Always we walk along with Robert Jayson. He is a full and fascinating figure. His pangs and joys are mine as I read the book.

### Afraid of Women

AND of all the love affairs of a Robert Jayson I found my greatest interest in his romance with the Mexican girl, Maria, in the frontier post. That was in the days when Jayson worked