



# The Indianapolis Times

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

## At Clark's Shrine

Today the members of the legislature journey to Vincennes to join in a national tribute to one of the heroes of history—a man of courage, imagination, daring and honesty.

When George Rogers Clark obtained his commission to invade a vast wilderness and drive out tyranny as then represented by the British flag and to install in its stead the banner of freedom and self-government, he wrote his name among the national eternals.

Probably many men of his day called him a fool for undertaking so adventurous a project. Their names have been forgotten. His liners in memory, made immortal in stone.

What the members of the legislature think of Clark is not very important, either to Clark or to the state. More interesting would be a message of Clark giving his estimate of the present legislature—and perhaps of the worthwhileness of his own venture in the light of history.

What would Clark think of a legislature which ignores a plea from the Governor of the state to increase the statute of limitations on crimes of peace time treason, for crooked officials?

What would Clark think of a legislature whose whole thought seems to be on making fraud in elections easy and honest count of votes more difficult?

What would Clark think of a legislature which dares not confront the facts of administration, which dares not probe into the whole story of the building of armories, of the construction of roads, of the conduct of state institutions?

What would Clark think of the empire he rescued from a monarch permitting itself to be ruled by a boss whose only title to power is his ability to control crooked elections and serve the powers of privileged interests and protected crime?

What answer would Clark make to the men who died in his battles, who starved in his forced marches, who followed with zeal his leadership, were his army today encamped again in old Vincennes and able to estimate the happenings that have led to such a condition?

Would he not plead with these legislators to hasten back to the capitol and make the self-government which he established a reality and not a phrase?

Would he not adjure them to remember that this nation and every state in this nation is dedicated to liberty and against tyranny of every sort?

Would he not remind them that kings and bosses are but different words and that both are detestable.

The people revere the history of Clark as great and glorious. Could he say the same about history as it is being made today?

## Government by Gossip

The greatest weapon of the political machine which has ruled this state is gossip.

In the days when it began to get power, squads of "whispering women" spread their poison among the voters, gassed the people with fairy tales, divided the decent and permitted the venal to rise to power.

Whenever the machine gets into trouble, it naturally turns to the same old tactics of spreading wild and weird stories among those they wish to divide.

Perhaps it was because of this fact that it was necessary last week for the Governor of this state to go to the lobby of the hotel where politicians and lawmakers gather, and sit for an hour with his arm around the shoulders of Bert Fuller, widely advertised as his political manager and confidant.

The reason of course is found in the fact that the Coffin machine is desperate and that the plans of the boss depend somewhat on discrediting the political manager of Leslie with members of the legislature who, these days, vote with the Governor.

That the story was loudly bruited that the Governor had quarreled with his manager was to be expected. Fuller made a bold and open fight against the rule of Coffinism and there were those in the legislature who began to doubt whether following the Coffin leaders would improve their standing with the man who will be chief in the state for the next four years.

Of course, the story was something of an indictment of the Governor, who has been given a reputation for "standing by his friends." He must have discovered that loyalty is rather rare, perhaps too rare to be easily tossed away.

Whether the advice of Fuller is good or bad, every one is entitled to his opinion. That it could be worse than the advice which Coffin for four years poured into the ears of his Governor, only to have him retire under a cloud, none so poor as to do him honor, is not only incredible but impossible.

The people learned by sad experience what happened to them when they permitted themselves to be ruled by the gossip of the whispering women.

The "band wagon boys" in the legislature, it might seem, would exercise great caution and care, being very sure that before they let loose of one strap hanger they know exactly that the other they grab for has terminal facilities that will support them.

## Coolidge Slips

Try as hard as we will, we cannot share President Coolidge's complacent satisfaction with the state of American foreign relations.

"It is possible to say of our foreign relations at the present time that they rarely have been in more happy condition," according to the President's Washington address. "The uncertainties which existed south of the Rio Grande have been very much relieved. . . . on the far side of the Pacific, our situation is equally satisfactory."

"We have no important unadjusted problem with

the government of any European nation with the exception of Russia. Outside of that country, all the issues that arose, even out of the World war, have been adjusted."

Such statement, in our judgment, carries optimism beyond the point of safety. Perhaps it is natural that any President in his farewell address should exaggerate the achievements of his administration. Anyway, that is precisely what Coolidge has done.

There are achievements, but most of them pertain to partial solutions of foreign problems created by the Coolidge administration. That is particularly true of Mexico, where Ambassador Morrow has wiped out much of the danger to peace created by the discredited Coolidge-Sheffield-Kellogg policy. Credit is due Coolidge for what has been on the whole a friendly and effective Chinese policy.

But he has left a legacy of trouble elsewhere for his successor. Whether the Coolidge administration is to blame for these hangovers, or whether they are inherent in the international situation, is not so important as that the public realize that these serious foreign problems exist. It is no service to the country for Coolidge, in going out of office, to deny their existence.

Coolidge has taken us into Nicaragua. His stated purpose of conducting a fair election and establishing peace has been achieved there, but still the marines are not withdrawn. There is no sign of us getting out. Why?

Does not Coolidge know that the Latin-American friendship of which he boasts cannot be ours in fact until we have liquidated our Nicaraguan adventure in particular and changed our imperialistic Caribbean policy in general?

Nor are our relations with Europe so favorable as he seems to think. For two years and a half he has done nothing to break the deadlock over world court membership, until the very eve of the Hoover administration.

He has left our relations to the league of nations in as chaotic condition as he found them. The war debts have been "settled"—except with France—but on such terms that they will have to be settled all over again within a few years. But that is not all. American relations with Great Britain are in a very bad way. And that is the most serious foreign problem this nation ever can have. Anglo-American friendship is of supreme importance in terms of world peace.

Anyone doubting that there is growing economic, naval, and political conflict between these two countries has but to read the statements of Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald, or the Coolidge Armistice day address, or to contemplate the new naval armament race begun by Britain and joined by us in the fifteen-cruiser program.

In view of these disquieting facts, how can Coolidge tell the people that our foreign relations "rarely have been in more happy condition"? Rather, in peace time rarely have they been in a more unhappy condition.

Accept the inevitable. Dentists are supposed to conduct their operations with great pains.

The shoe men have been asking for a 20 per cent tariff, and here we had been thinking all the time they were pretty well heeled.

A report of a revolt in Mexico was denied the other day. Are they getting modest down there?

A man named Ditto won an election contest for the state legislature in Iowa. Too many Dittos in the count, it seems.

## Origin of Universe

No. 288

SCIENTISTS today believe that our own sun came into existence at the same time that the other stars of our galaxy came into existence.

It is thought highly probable that our entire galaxy evolved at one time from a great parent nebula.

The work which Dr. Edwin P. Hubble of the Mt. Wilson observatory has done on the spiral nebulae added to the fact that the work of Dr. Harlow Shapley, Dr. W. W. Campbell and others seems to indicate that our own galaxy has the general characteristics of a spiral nebula. Leads to this conclusion.

The spiral nebulae are objects at vast distances from our own galaxy of stars. The nearest is a quarter of a million light years away. That is, its light, traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, takes a quarter of a million years to reach us. The light-year, the distance which light travels in a year, is about 6,000,000,000,000 miles.

Dr. Hubble's observations have substantiated the theories previously evolved that these spirals were great collections of stars, galaxies like our own, in various stages of evolution.

Dr. Hubble's work has shown that the spirals can be ranged in a series starting with great globular masses which show no spiral form at all through flattened forms to the true spirals. The spirals, moreover, range from those with large centers and small arms to those with very small centers and large and well-differentiated arms.

This latter type of spiral, the work of Hubble shows, consists of individual stars.

It is believed, therefore, that a galaxy or universe of stars starts as a great globular mass of gaseous material. Rotation causes this to assume a flattened or pancake form. Finally, material begins to stream out into spiral arms.

The spiral form becomes more and more pronounced until the center of the nebulous mass is very small and most of the material is in the arms.

Then the arms begin to break up into knots of condensation. These in time become stars.

Astronomers think today that our own galaxy of stars probably evolved in this way. Our sun, therefore, came into existence in this way many billions of years ago, perhaps trillions of years ago.

At that time, the sun had no planets. Then a catastrophe overtook the sun. As a result of it, the solar system came into existence.

M. E.

## TRACY

SAYS:

"You Could Put a Dozen Great Pyramids in Boulder Dam Lake After It Has Been Filled and Sail an Ocean Liner Over Them Without Knowing They Are There."

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Feb. 25.—On board the good ship Patience, Muri Emery, master, and making his 124th trip in the black canyon of the Colorado at the base of the dam to be.

The brown soupy river looks tame enough as it winds through the tortuous gulch. The twisted, undulating walls loom stark on either hand, a thousand feet and more. You get the impression that some giant finger traced a ditch through heaps of volcanic mud while they were still hot and pliable and that you are gazing on the frozen result. The black faces of the cliffs are streaked and splashed with red, as though rocks of different colors had been melted and concealed into a solid mass.

Proportion shrivels the perspective. There is a water mark along the base of the cliffs. It looks two or three feet above the river's surface. Actually it is thirty-two.

You passed a ledge on the left coming down it seems about big enough for two men to use as a shelter. You can't believe it would accommodate a six-story hotel quite comfortably, yet this is a fact.

## Beyond Imagination

YOU look at the brow of a cliff when a stake has been set. There you are told is where the top of the dam will be. You try to imagine how that dam will look, a veritable mountain of concrete thrown across the gorge and rising 550 feet above where your boat is riding.

You try to imagine how the lake will look when it has been filled, backing up the river for eighty miles, making islands of mountain tops, extending its arms into a countless multitude of lateral canyons, valleys and gulches.

You try to imagine the gargantuan flumes and turbines, designed to produce 1,000,000-horse power of electricity, the 300-mile aqueduct that will carry drinking water to Los Angeles and San Diego, the high transmission lines across the desert and how the Imperial valley will be made to bloom with double vigor twenty-five miles down stream impossible.

Engineering skill has outstripped the untrained imagination.

## Big Job to Begin

BUT if so hard to conceive the dream, how about the task of making it come true?

The task of diverting a treacherous river at the bottom of a thousand foot gorge.

Of holding it back with coffer dams, both above and below, of carrying it around through tunnels while the work proceeds, of digging down to bed rock and otherwise getting ready, not to mention construction of the dam itself, or the power plant or any of a dozen other jobs, each of which would be considered huge, if not hazardous in ordinary life.

To hit only a few of the high spots, here is how those in charge plan to proceed.

First, they bore four fifty-foot tunnels a mile or so long through the cliffs, two on either side of the river and at about its mean level. Next, they will build two coffer dams, one up stream and one down, just inside the opening of the tunnels.

Next, they will pump out the water between these dams, while the river flows around, even in its highest flood stage through the tunnels. Next, they will uncover a strip of bedrock 600 feet wide clear across the river.

After this has been done, they will start to pour the dam.

## Lake in the Desert

THE dam will be about 400 feet long at its base, measuring crosswise of the river and about 800 feet long at the top. It will be about 600 feet wide at its base, measuring lengthwise of the river, and eighteen at the top. Measuring from bedrock to top, it will be nearly 700 feet high and will rise the water 550 feet, flowing a lake that will contain at least 26,000,000-acre feet or enough water to cover the state of Rhode Island forty feet deep.

This dam and lake will be located in the middle of the desert. The sections is designed to help most are all more than 200 miles away.

This aspect of the situation, more than any other, suggests the bigness of vision out of which the project was born.

It is enough to prove that men still believe in dreams, even though they write their messages with "steam shovel and concrete mixer."

You could put a dozen "Great Pyramids" in Boulder Dam lake after it has been filled, and sail an ocean liner over them without knowing they were there.

## Las Vegas Booms

THE best way to reach Black Canyon, where Boulder dam is to be built, is through Las Vegas, Nev. In fact it is about the only way.

Even when you have arrived at Las Vegas, you still have a thirty-one-mile ride through the desert and a two-mile boat trip, but let that pass.

The town is on a veritable boom, with subdivisions springing up in every direction.

There is poker for those who prefer a quicker gamble and corn liquor for those who would drown an excess of optimism. The town is neat, orderly and polite, but still wide open.

Games of chance are permitted in Nevada, while some other things are tolerated.

The license to run a poker table is \$150 per table a month.

There is one establishment in Las Vegas which must be paying the state a handsome amount.

## "I'm an Internationalist," Says Ford



## Reason

By  
Frederick  
LANDIS

BECAUSE Washington's birthday was celebrated all over the land, we are disposed to think this national love always was so, which is not true.

His life was far from being a bed of roses and his career was crowded with bitterness, intrigue and turmoil.

In peace and in war his service was priceless and unselfish, yet when he finally put down the cares of state to retire to his beloved Mt. Vernon, he was pursued by the malice of his enemies.

More than any other American, Washington was indispensable and there were dark hours during the ragged, hungry struggle of his Continental army when the flag would have been furler and the dream of independence abandoned, but for the unyielding heart of the great Virginian.

When others despaired, he drew his firm resolve tighter still and England would have triumphed only over his body.

It was easy and painless for the masses of the colonies to rebel against English authority, for they had the small affection common people have for royal rulers; they had no intimate relations with the king's government or his officers.

With Washington, it was different; he had close contact with aristocrats and royal governors; his estate was a social mecca; his friends were rich and powerful.

Ordinarily, we would expect with his interests and associations to favor royalty and have small patience with the demands of farmers, mechanics and small business men.

Yet when Boston broke England, Washington did not hesitate; he could not electricity the land with burning words as Patrick Henry did, but he sent a short message to New England: "I will raise a regiment of a thousand men. I will equip them, and I will lead them to your defense!"

With one stroke of the pen he severed every tie with England!

He was honestly skeptical of his own ability to command the American army and would have hesitated, had his selection not been unanimous and had not John Adams and Thomas Jefferson added the weight of their insistence.

Such was his commanding personality, it conquered instantly the prejudice which had separated New England and Virginia, and when he took off his hat under the Cambridge elm and assured command, the soldiers of New England saw victorious purpose in his face and they gave him their unyielding loyalty.

Washington fought the Revolutionary war the only way it could

GEORGE WASHINGTON  
WAS GOD'S GIFT TO  
WESTERN LIBERTY

have been fought triumphantly; he had but a small force, poorly equipped and scarcely drilled and his strategy was to enlist time as an ally, to prolong the agony until the far away English government grew tired, until the people of England demanded peace.

And so he wore them out, fighting when he could with hopes of results equal to the effort, fighting when he had to fight to keep alive the spirit of the colonies.

And while he was bearing a burden and a responsibility which none could share, he was maliciously lied about, he was plotted against cruelly by those who wore the uniform of the revolution, but through it all he was patient and untiring, he was too loyal to the grand objective—Independence—to permit anything on earth to divert his purpose or blot out his vision of an independent nation.

And when all others had given up hope, he saved the revolution by crossing the Delaware and rescuing Liberty when the British thought the struggle was over.

Through it all he served, not only without compensation, but in the most hopeless hour he advanced \$540,000 from his own private funds to carry on the fight.

Then in the presidency he continued to fight for independence against those who would have had us align ourselves with France and those who would have had us align ourselves with England.

He was the gift of God to western liberty.

Washington fought the Revolutionary war the only way it could

## DAILY HEALTH SERVICE

## X-Ray Is Aid in Treatment of Sprain

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

THE term sprain has been constantly used by the public for many years to describe any sudden turning or twisting of the joint with pain and swelling.

The trouble is due in most instances to the fact that the sudden

Q.—Which is the most effective method for reducing?  
A.—Exercise and diet, especially diet; other methods are doubtful and some of them dangerous.

movement has stretched or overstretched a ligament and the surrounding tissues so that tearing has occurred and fluid of blood gets into the joint.

In some instances the movement is so severe that it will fracture a bone to which the ligament is attached.

For this reason whenever there is the slightest doubt as to the severity of the sprain, the modern physician asks for an X-ray picture, since the presence of fracture makes necessary much more rigorous treatment than is given to the mere stretching and tearing of the ligament.

The process of treatment of a sprain includes in the majority of

cases, fixation by the use of proper splints so that the tissue will not move during the process of healing.

The second important step is to encourage a good supply of blood which aids the removal of the excess material from inflammation and lessens the swelling.

After a joint has been fixed in one position for a considerable amount of time, and particularly if there has been much inflammation, and swelling, it is difficult to move the joint.

In such cases movement should not be attempted rapidly, but should be undertaken slowly and should be

accompanied by massage to aid softening of the tissues and relaxation of the stiffness.

In older persons the effects of sprains are more serious than in the young, since there is a tendency to greater inflammation, more rigidity and fixation, and less ease of movement after the disappearance of the active swelling.

Thus older people must be much more careful than are the young about the amount of time taken for recovery and the care given to secure good movement of the joint after the acute symptoms have disappeared.

of others and so guide their lives that they bring no sorrow nor dishonor to their parents. So direct them that they may add to their parents' comfort, not to their cares. And may they bring peace to their parents' hearts, not anxiety nor fears. Amen.

When Christmas and New Year fall on Sunday when is the holiday celebrated? On the following Monday.

Has Armistice day, Nov. 11, been declared a national holiday? No.

Where is the American Mercury published? 730 Fifth avenue, New York.

Who was the actor who played the part of Major Anthony Kinsella in the motion picture, "The Claw"? Arthur Edmund Carewe.

Who wrote the novel called "Tried for Her Life"? Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth.

BE merry if you are wise.—Martial.

And also that every man should eat and drink, and enjoy the good of all his labor. It is the gift of God.—Ecc. 3:13.

PRAYER: Our Father in heaven, we pray for all children. Give them we pray dutiful and willing spirits. Make them ever thoughtful

and loving arrangement that the inexperience of childhood and youth should be governed and guided by the wisdom and the unselfish affection of parents. If it be true that children are losing respect for their parents and that parents are today relaxing authority over their children, it is ominous.

To abandon parental discipline is not kind, but cruel. It does not even make for the present happiness of the children. And for the future it consigns to mistakes and miseries incalculable. A spoiled child is a spoiled life.

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ideas an opinions expressed in this column are those of one of America's most interesting writers, and are presented without regard to their agreement with the editorial attitude of this paper. The Editor.

By HEYWOOD BROWN

AMERICA is afflicted today by a too great a respect for law. At least, we have turned practically all our attention to three kinds of law and neglected a fourth form which should always remain important in any democratic country.

Much has been heard of constitution, statutory and judge-made law and very little of the rights and privileges of the jury.

Indeed, certain federal judges in this community have tried to browbeat juries entirely out of their ancient rights and functions. Again and again some judge boldly has told the twelve good men and true that it was none of their business to decide whether or not the law was just or unjust.

It was not theirs to reason why, but simply to find a verdict in accordance with the facts and leave the quality of the law itself to judges and to legislators.

But if there were no more than this to jury duty, the institution would not be one of the great safeguards of human liberty. The jury system was intended originally, and should continue, as a check against the stupid harshness of judge-made statutes.

It is the business of the twelve to decide whether the statute is reasonable and fair in the manner in which it works out in some specific cases.

Tempering the Wind

AND history has sanctioned an even wider and more sweeping power for the jury. Lawmakers generally are tardy in catching up with and reflecting community opinion.

Many measures in the code of any country are antiquated and out of step with the will and interest of the community.

In England, for instance, it was not the parliament, but the juries which did away with the widespread use of the death penalty. In not such very ancient days numberless crimes were punishable by death.

The revolt came in the jury room. Rather than send a petty thief to the gallows, juries would boldly bring in verdicts of not guilty if they felt that the penalty prescribed for the crime was harshly prescribed.

In New York state within the last few weeks we have seen an example of the same process. Mrs. Wilbrandt undertook to try speakas men upon the charge of conspiracy to violate the Volstead act. This carried a much longer jail term than the mere charge of maintaining a nuisance.

The government lost its strongest conspiracy cases and has now announced that it will not at the present time press conspiracy charges in this district, since it is impossible to get juries to convict.

Conflicts Coming

WITH the passage of the Jones bill we are likely to see this battle waged on an even more extensive scale. This is the measure which provides a maximum penalty of five years in jail or a \$10,000 fine, or both, for prohibition violations.

There are many parts of the United States where such provisions will seem to the community grossly excessive, and I hope that juries will manfully exercise their prerogative by refusing to convict.