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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 immortals.

Probably many men of his day called him a fool for undertaking so adventurous a project. Their names have been forgotten. His lingers 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 bruted 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-day 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?

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.

A funeral in Chicago costs less than half as much as it would in New York, say the Chicago undertakers. We can't understand why Woolworth hasn't opened a five-and-dime coffin store there.

David Dietz on Science

Origin of Universe

No. 238

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 are 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 in every direction.

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 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.

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.

"We have no important unadjusted problem with

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 it 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 this project.

It is enough to prove that men still write poems, 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-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.

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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 12th 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 writhes through the tortuous gulch. The twisted, undulating walls loom stark on either hand, thousand feet and more. You get the impression that some giant finger traced a ditch through the 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 splotched 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 cave 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.

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