

The Indianapolis Times

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THE HOME SURVEY

INDIANAPOLIS has long had a reputation as a city of homes. The Federal post office has just completed a survey to determine the number of these homes. It finds there are a total of 127,928.

This number comes as something of a surprise. In 1921, when a similar survey was made, there were only 85,447 homes. Some of the increase is due to annexation of new territory, but by far the most of it is the result of the building boom.

Indianapolis is growing rapidly. Such an increase in homes could mean nothing else. Besides there are only about 2,500 apartments and houses vacant. This is not a large number as compared with the number occupied.

This survey raises an interesting question. The number of homes has increased approximately 42,000 in three years, if these figures are correct. The population of the city is estimated at 350,000, as compared with 314,000 in 1920, an increase of 36,000.

In other words, if all these figures are accurate, the number of homes is growing faster than the actual population. This hardly seems likely.

Can it be that the population of Indianapolis has increased much more rapidly than the estimators think and that we really are living in a considerably bigger city than we supposed?

BRITAIN'S SILLY PROTEST

BRITAIN has protested against the elevation of guns on American ships to increase their radius of effective fire. She says such alterations would be a breach of the treaty made at the Washington arms limitation conference in 1921.

Piffle! Fixing it so the muzzle of guns on capital ships might be lifted a bit higher and fire farther would violate neither the letter nor the spirit of the Washington conference.

In 1920 the great powers of the world were all set for a naval armament race which the United States, by admission now, could and would have won in a walk.

Thus the said powers very willingly agreed to call the race off for a period of years and keep the capital ship tonnage ratio, as between America, Britain and Japan, down to 5-5-3 with gun calibres not to exceed 406 mm., or sixteen inches.

It was even specifically provided that certain countries might install guns of greater caliber and longer range where the guns then carried calibers less than the sixteen inches allowed.

In short, the whole intent of the pact was obviously to forestall an armament race, limit the size of navies, fix the maximum tonnage of capital ships and the caliber of the guns they carried. How these guns were to be set, upside down or hind part before, was patently for each nation to decide for itself.

Both British and Japanese guns lift higher than our American guns, and therefore shoot farther, other things being equal.

To claim our guns cannot be placed on an equality with the others is, of course, to deny the very principle of a just equation upon which the Washington conference was based.

NOW LET GEORGE DO IT

EDITOR GEORGE HARVEY of Ned McLean's Washington Post, sagely remarks that: "Every reasonable man will admit that the country is either Democratic or Republican, and that one of these parties should administer the Government."

All right, George, suppose we do admit it—being reasonable folks; now will you tell us just what you mean by Republican and by Democratic.

What is a Republican? What is a Democrat?

A lot of us plain folks who never wore knee breeches at the court of St. James, and hence are not so smart as we might be on definitions, would like to know.

One reason we would like to have Harvey answer this important question is that we think George, having been more or less both a Democrat and a Republican, ought to know.

Undoubtedly a whole lot of us are Republicans and a whole lot of us are Democrats. Maybe it's because we were born that way, and having been born into one party or the other have just stayed put, without knowing how to break out and be free. But this year we would like to have a better reason than that to spring on our friends if we get into a political argument.

If the country is either Democratic or Republican it must be because most of us belong either to the one party or the other; and if we can once find out just why we belong and what it is we belong to, then we will be well on the way to an understanding what we are politically and why.

Maybe George can tell us why we belong to a party instead of belonging to ourselves. We can't find anything in either the Constitution or the Declaration of Independence about either the Republican or the Democratic party; so it is barely possible that both of them are unconstitutional. And we certainly don't want to be unconstitutional; that would be bad form.

Now have we been able to find anything in Federal or State statutes that requires any citizen to belong to any party. Even a careful reading of both the Democratic and Republican party platforms fails to make it very clear just why we should belong to one or the other party; or that it makes any real difference which one we pick if we find we can't get along without belonging.

As near as we can make it out, Tweedledee is a Democrat and Tweedledum is a Republican. We're clear enough on the Tweedle, but we do get all mixed up between Dee and Dum. Maybe George can tell us the difference.

ANY OTHER gentleman present who wishes to whip Mr. Carpenter!

SOME ONE said, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," and thus picnics were invented.

THE CAMPAIGN will open in early September and then truth will begin its laborious and repeated efforts to rise again.

IF THE SCIENTISTS do succeed in making gold of mercury, it is safe to assume that it will have wings on its heels, as usual.

MINNESOTA Supreme Court, after some mental effort, has decided there is a distinction between a barber and a boomer. And, it might have added, it is all in favor of the

POLE STAR ONCE SHOWN IN PYRAMID

Priest-Astronomers Viewed Skies Through Great Stone Pile.

By DAVID DIETZ,
Science Editor of The Times.

THE star Thuban is the most interesting star in the constellation Draco. This star, it will be remembered, was the third star in order from the tip of the tail. Gliansar is at the tip of the tail. Then comes a fourth magnitude star known to astronomers by the Greek letter Kappa. Thuban is next.

Thuban is Arabic for "the dragon." The whole constellation was known to the Arabians as Thuban. This particular star was given the same name because it was once the brightest and most important star in the constellation.

Today Thuban is only a fourth



THE GREAT PYRAMID OF CHEOPS AT GIZEH. WHEN THUBAN WAS THE POLE STAR, ITS LIGHT SHONE DOWN THE CENTRAL PASSAGE OF THIS PYRAMID.

magnitude star, while Eltanin, one of the eyes of the dragon, is a second magnitude star. Astronomers therefore feel sure that the brightness of Thuban has declined with the passage of centuries.

It will be remembered that due to the slow shifting of the axis of the earth, Polaris will not always be the pole star. Three stars in Cepheus will in time gain that honor—Er Rai in 4500 A. D., Alfric, in 6000 A. D., and Alderamin, in 7500 A. D.

Similarly, Polaris was not always the pole star in the past. In about 2700 B. C. Thuban was the pole star. That is why it was so important to the ancients.

Dragon in North

Just as the whole sky now seems to revolve about Polaris, in those days it seemed to revolve about Thuban. The constellation of the dragon was then the polar constellation and it turned about its center as though pivoted at Thuban while all the other constellations seemed to revolve about it.

For this reason the ancient Chinese called Thuban "Yu Choo," meaning the "Right Hand Pivot."

The ancient Chinese called this star "The Life of Heaven," "The Judge of Heaven," and "The favorable Judge."

The Great Pyramid of Cheops at Gizeh was so built that from a small chamber cut in the solid rock below the pyramid, Thuban could be viewed night and day through the central passage of the pyramid in the days when Thuban was the pole star.

This passage is 4 feet wide, 3½ feet high and 380 feet long.

It is not improbable that 1,000 years before Moses led the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt, the light of Thuban shone into the eyes of the priest-astronomers of Egypt as they gathered in this mysterious chamber below the base of the Great Pyramid and gazed up through the long central passage.

The star Eltanin was also regarded with religious veneration by the ancient Egyptians. They called this star Isis after the chief Egyptian goddess.

The ancient temple of Denderah was built so that the light of this star shone through the temple to the altar. At the temple of Karnak, the light of this star passed a row of columns 1,500 feet in length before reaching the altar.

Many other temples were also situated in the same way with regard to this star.

Next article: The legends associated with Draco.

Tongue Tips

Arthur W. Cutten, speculator and new "corn king": "Yes, I have taken my bit out of the market—quite a bit—but I would advise other men to stay away from it. If I had a son I would keep him afar away—I wouldn't let him touch it with a ten-foot pole."

Judge J. F. Rutherford, president International Bible Students' Association: "I am not in favor of the use of liquor, but I believe man should have the liberties with which Jehovah endowed him."

Bishop Gross, Methodist Church: "Criticism of the church is not of its value and popularity, and not of its uselessness."

Mary Lee Davis, Alaska: "Estimates show that Alaska is quite capable of supporting from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 people by farming alone, and yet our present white population is little more than 30,000 all told."

Campin' Out

By HAL COCHRAN

Dad buys a tent that's as small as can be. It's two feet and six inches tall. A "pup" tent they call it and take it from me, there's room for a pup—and that's all.

He promised the kids that he'd buy it that day, so they pick out a camp spot that's right. At supper time Dad gets a husky hurray, and the "pup" tent is hoisted that night.

Mom stands, and she smiles, at the old kitchen door. Her youngsters are out in the yard. There's fussin' and funnin', excitement galore, as the kids make an easy job hard.

A little old knapsack is packed full of things. There's blankets and something to eat. How little it takes, yet what pleasure it brings. The kids see it all as a treat.

A block from the house there's a small vacant lot and that's where the tent's been put up. The tiny affair is just right, like as not for the two little kids and their pup.

How small! Yet, how big! It's a knockout affair. It's made so it keeps out the damp. The moon finds the trio a snoozin' in there, and the innocent kids call it camp!

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TWO CLAIM PARENTAGE OF SCHEME

Argument Rages Over Question of Who Is 'Father of Broadcasting'

By ISRAEL KLEIN,
NEA Service Radio Editor

WO men claim the distinction of being "the father of broadcasting."

They are Harold J. Power, head of the American Radio and Research Corporation, of Medford Hillside, Mass., and H. P. Davis, vice president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. of East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thus far this conflict over the origin of broadcasting has remained practically unnoticed. Yet it is one of the important questions in the history of radio which will be left for the future to decide.

Despite the wrangle over the parental rights to this radio child, facts produced by the claimants point to a difference of nearly three years between their dates of broadcasting's birth.

What Was Start?

According to Power, broadcasting started in December, 1916, under his direction, at Medford Hillside.

According to Davis, broadcasting began on Oct. 17, 1919, at the home of Frank Conrad in Wilkinsburg, Pa.

That this three-year disparity does not settle the question is due to the fact that details connected with each of these events seem to clash.

According to Power, actual broadcasting started in December, 1916, from station IXE, call letters for his station before the government issued the broadcasting license now in vogue. Concerts were sent out two and three times a week, and during some weeks the station was on the air every night.

But it was not until May 20, 1921, that Power began a regular daily broadcast program under the call letters WGI.

Station KDKA, at East Pittsburgh, however, began official broadcasting with election night of Nov. 2, 1920, nearly six months earlier.

Years Testing

More than a year previous to this date, Frank Conrad, Westinghouse engineer, had begun experimenting with radio transmission from the garage of his home at Wilkinsburg, Pa. He broadcast concerts every Saturday night.

But it was not until October of 1920 that H. P. Davis, vice president of the Westinghouse company, conceived the idea of broadcasting from his plant for the benefit of all those who owned radio receiving sets. He moved Conradi's idea to East Pittsburgh, enlarged the plant and started regular broadcasting with election returns on Nov. 2, 1920.

According to Power, Station IXE had been doing this for almost four years, although official recognition of this station as a broadcaster did not come until May 20, 1921, while KDKA got official sanction to broadcast on Oct. 18, 1920.

Officially, therefore, KDKA is the first broadcasting station.

In point of act, Station WGI is the first.

A Thought

Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall—
I Cor. 10:12.

Admonition must descend, as the dew upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind—
Seed.

Grows Rapidly

"The cooperative movement has grown faster in the last two years in America than anywhere in the world. Farmers are divided on two courses, the political and economic. I believe that the economic way, that is, the cooperative way, is their salvation."

"Denmark 92 per cent of all agriculture is cooperatively marketed. In Russia the commodity co-ops have been the most stabilizing force in her recent crisis. In England the buying co-ops have been stressed. In America the movement bids fair to outstrip Europe."

"The ancient temple of Denderah was built so that the light of this star shone through the temple to the altar. At the temple of Karnak, the light of this star passed a row of columns 1,500 feet in length before reaching the altar."

Tobacco Growers Save

In Kentucky the organization of tobacco growers has saved \$16,000,000 to the growers, now being spent in schools and things the State needs. The cotton growers have 290,000 members in thirteen States. The tobacco growers as many in eleven States. In America are today 900,000 farmers organized in commodity marketing co-ops.

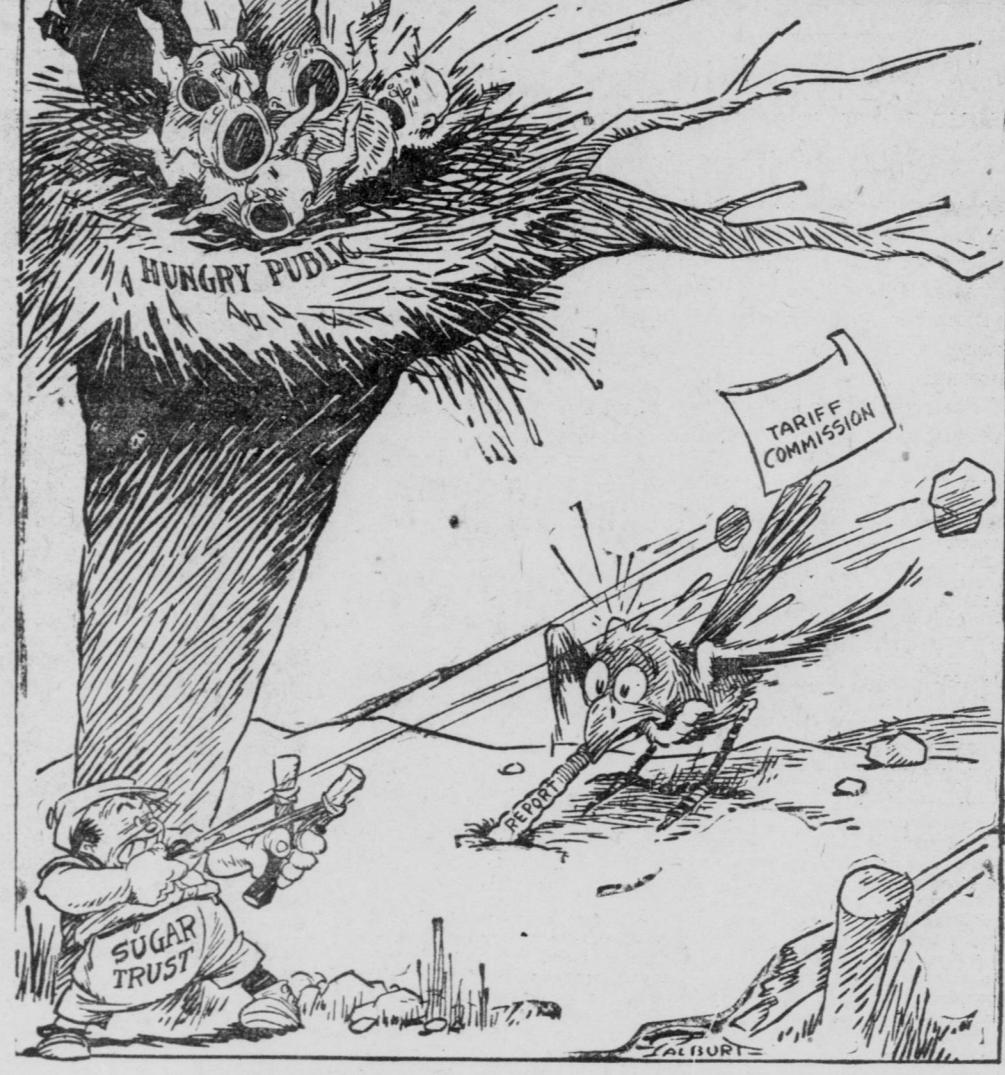
Sapiro said that four elements are impeding the movement. They are: 1. Opposition of the speculative middlemen. 2. Opposition of professional farmer leaders, who resent farmers doing anything for themselves. 3. The conservative farmers who hold back because the idea is new. 4. Natural inertia of the farmers.

Nature

A weed pest in this country of over a hundred years' standing is nut-grass. Just try plowing to dislodge it and see it "grin and grow."

These seeds are hard-coated and pass unharmed through the digestive tracts of cattle and horses. Small potato-like tubers form on the roots from size of a pea to a cherry. More roots radiate from these tubers and each produces another set of little "potatoes," this process going on indefinitely.

The Early Bird Gets It in the Neck



Ask The Times

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to the Bureau of Information, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., inclosing 2 cents in postage. Your question may be answered, but no extended research can be undertaken. All other questions will be answered as soon as possible. Some reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.

Is Francis X. Buschman married and to whom? Has he