

The Indianapolis Times

EARLE E. MARTIN, Editor-in-Chief
FELIX F. BRUNER, Acting Editor

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THE HOME SURVEY

INDIANAPOLIS has long had a reputation as a city of homes. The Federal postoffice 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 calibers 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.

Nor 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, Tweeddee 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 bobber. And, it might have added, it is all in favor of the bobber.

POLE STAR ONCE SHOWN IN PYRAMID

Priest-Astronomers Viewed Skies Through Great Stone Pile.

By DAVID DIETZ.
Science Editor of The Times.
HE 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. Giansar 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 GHIZEH. WHEN THUBAN WAS THE POLE STAR, ITS LIGHT SHONE DOWN THE CENTRAL PASSAGE OF THIS PYRAMID.

magnitude star, while Eitanin, 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., Alifk, 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. This 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 Chaldeans 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 350 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 Eitanin 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.

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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 Grose, Methodist Church: "Criticism of the church is a sign 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 fumin'; 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

TWO 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 Hills, 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 Hills.

According to Davis, broadcasting began on Oct. 17, 1919, at the home of Frank Conrad in Wilkesburg, 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 licenses 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 Wilkesburg, 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 Conrad's idea to East Pittsburgh, enlarged the plant and started regular broadcasting with election returns on Nov. 2, 1920.

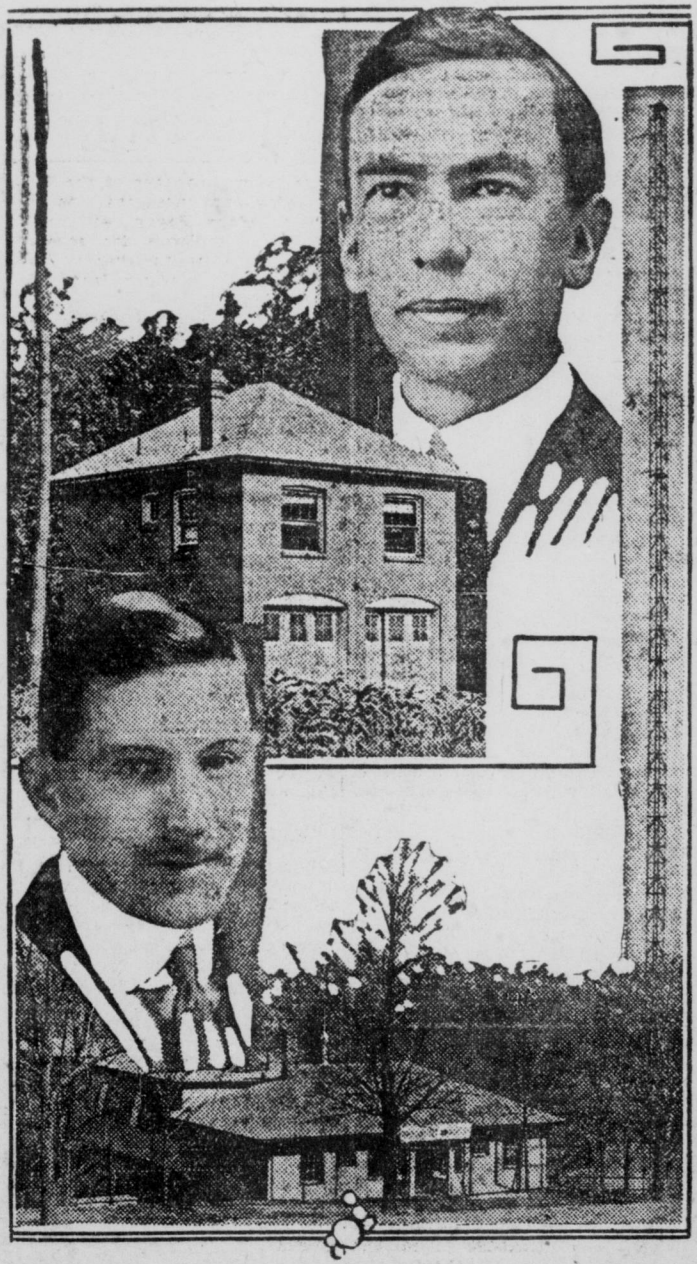
According to Power, Station IXE had been doing this for almost four years, although official recognition of this station as a broadcaster did not come until May 20, 1921, while KDKA got official sanction to broadcast on Oct. 18, 1920.

Officially, therefore, KDKA is the first broadcasting station. In point of fact, 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.



WHO GETS CREDIT FOR THE FIRST BROADCASTING STATION—FRANK CONRAD (UPPER RIGHT), WHO WAS ON THE AIR FROM HIS WILKESBURG (PA.) GARAGE (ALSO ABOVE) AS EARLY AS OCT. 17, 1919, OR HAROLD J. POWER (LOWER LEFT), WHO STARTED IXE, LATER WGI (BELOW), IN DECEMBER OF 1916?

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 Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. Inclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Is Francis X. Buschman married and to whom? Has he been married more than once? He is married to Beverly Bayne. He has been married only once, so far as we can learn.

How is the turtle classed? What kind of an animal? A reptile.

When was the observatory at Greenwich built? The foundation was started on Aug. 10, 1675.

What does the Indian name Pocahontas mean? "Stream between two hills."

What sections of Florida produce the most vegetables? The West coast and central section.

How many motor vehicles are registered in the United States at present? 15,092,177.

How can I eliminate black bugs that are on my nasturtium plants? Dust the plants with arsenate of lead.

Was there any change in the taxation on cigarettes under the new 1924 tax law? No.

About what is the cost of drilling an oil well? It varies from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, depending on the depth and other conditions.

READER IS FOR PENAL REFORMS

Letter Writer Would Segregate Mentally Unfit From Normal.

To the Editor of The Times
HERE is being published in the magazine World's Work, beginning with the July number, a series of interesting articles on criminal psychology and psychopathic laboratory work by Judge Harry Olson and Dr. William Hickson of Chicago. I should think it would be of benefit to the thinking people of this city, especially our officials who have to deal with crime and criminals, to read and study these articles, which can be obtained at the public library.

Briefly, these men claim that about 2 per cent of all persons are afflicted with emotional insanity (dementia praecox), and some of the remedies proposed are:

1. Humanize our penology by abolishing our prisons, and in their place provide guarded farm colonies where these degenerates may live a civilized life safe from the temptations of the world, and where they cannot further molest society.
2. Commit the incurably insane to these farms for life.

Facts Discovers

There are three things these men have found to be facts through their investigations:

1. Emotional insanity is nearly always inherited.
 2. Emotional insanity is incurable.
 3. Emotional insanity can be positively diagnosed and accurately measured.
- Helpless criminals are doomed to go through senseless rounds of reform school, probation, jail, prison, freedom and more prison to the end of their hopeless lives. This has always been the history of criminal practice, and will be until society learns that habitual criminals are the victims of their heredity and so can not be helped by the present absurd system of trying to cure incurable insanity by "punishment."

"Stop Reproduction"

The evidence of hereditary mental taint among criminals is overwhelming, and in order to stop this they should stop breeding of criminals by segregation of males and females or else sterilize males and females, which will not cause the loss of any normal function of sex except the creation of offspring.

It seems to me that our officials did discuss the matter of having a psychopathic laboratory here a year or two ago and decided not to.

HOOSIER READER.
Note—Preliminary plans for a psychopathic ward and laboratory at the city hospital have been made and work should start soon.—Ed.

Tom Sims Says

You know how big a cinder in your eye feels? Well, that's small compared to the way a man in the public eye feels.

The honeymoon is over when he thinks she is skinny instead of slender.

It sounds easy to marry and make your home with the parents of the bride, but it isn't.

Doing nothing is hard on you after you finish it.

Some people feel at home everywhere except when they are at home.

A lazy, impudent clerk is a combination in restraint of trade.

All of these old clothes, collected by the Salvation Army should be sent to the bathing beaches.

Being a rugged character is hard because rugged characters usually have so much chin to shave.

Living a long time is hard because it is so difficult to find the where-with on which to do it.

In New York

By STEVE HANNAGAN

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Tons of steel girders fell when a derrick lifting them to the top of a fifteen-story building broke.

Arthur Brown, walking beneath, was buried beneath the debris. Hundreds crowded to the scene. Brown walked calmly from beneath the wreckage, which had fallen in such a manner as to make a protection wall for him. Only his clothes were dusty.

A newspaper photographer, new at hand, induced Brown to pose in the spot on which the heavy girders had fallen.

Just as Brown started to the spot, the remaining half of the derrick and more girders fell at his side. Brown finally posed for the pictures—a block away.

While the boys of New York play marbles the girls play jacks. Just as the boys have been having a big tournament for several years, the girls are engaged in a tourney this year.

It promises to be an interesting competition.

Chinamen are wary as to introducing two countrymen. None of this hokum back-slapping, hand-grasping tomfoolery of the professional introducer, so prevalent to day.

For the honor of the Chinese code demands that if No. 1 introduces No. 2 to No. 3, and if No. 2 subsequently incurs a bad debt with No. 3, then No. 1 is honor-bound to make good the loss No. 3 has sustained. This was told to me down in Chinatown.

Broadway. Noon. The crowd moves sluggishly. Sand still in eyes of many. Theatrical people are late risers. Disheveled chorus girls dashing from a morning's rehearsal to snatch a bite of lunch. That girl looks familiar. I'm positive she's from my home town. Pardon me, miss, but aren't you Mildred Mauch. No? Well, I'm sorry. Don't be angry. I'm not a masquer. But you look just like a little girl I saw growing up back in Lafayette, Ind. You did. You are. You remember me, now? Well, why the high-hat, then? Oh, you've changed your name. I see, Virginia Moore. Theatrical business. Forgotten your own name already. Sure, I understand. Let's go have lunch and talk about the home folks. What's in a name, after all?

Science

Recently there was a "cancer week" all over the United States, to show the public the urgent necessity of the discovery and treatment of cancer. As other diseases have decreased cancer has grown. Today it was one of the greatest menaces. Science has not yet found a cancer cure, but it will. Meanwhile science can cure cancer when it is discovered and treated early. If people adopt the policy of frequent examinations, medical science claims it can greatly reduce the death rate from the disease. If treatment is delayed cancer becomes incurable.

Dr. Harry C. Saltzman has published the result of "Cancer week" in Detroit. More than 1,100 persons applied to the Detroit hospitals for examinations. Of these 42 had cancer, but they hadn't known about it. 75 had pre-cancerous conditions, 96 had stomach trouble, including ulcers, while many others had chronic appendicitis or gall bladder disease. "Cancer week" in Detroit justified itself by saving 200 or 300 lives.

Family Fun

Would Mar Happiness

"Young man," said the magistrate severely, "you ought to be ashamed of the assault you have committed on your wife. Do you know of any reason why I should not send you to prison?"

"If you please," replied the prisoner, "it will break up our honeymoon."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

One on Uncle

"How is uncle progressing after the goat gland operation?"
"He's better, all right, but the other night when he had sardines, after he ate the sardines, he ate the can, too."—Judge.