

The Indianapolis Times

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No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print, freely, on any subject whatever.—Constitution of Indiana.

Coliseum and Schools

MAYOR SHANK, evidently following his announced policy of economy, has signed an ordinance calling for an expenditure of nearly half a million dollars for a site for a municipal coliseum.

Indianapolis needs a coliseum. It has needed it for years in order to carry out its reputation of being an ideal convention city. Other cities have demonstrated that a coliseum centrally located can be made to pay for itself.

But we fail to see why the city chose a site so far from the center of things. The new coliseum, if the project is carried out, will be eight blocks from the center of the city. From the very nature of the institution, it should be downtown. It seems to us that the same amount of money could have been spent for a site, perhaps somewhat smaller, nearer downtown. Perhaps somewhere directly south of Washington St., or directly west of the Statehouse, within walking distance of the downtown district.

A number of business men have pledged themselves to get behind the bond issue for the ground and the building—to cost in the end probably some \$3,000,000.

In a short time the city must go to the paternalistic tax board and, on bended knee, ask the three gentlemen in whose hands the ridiculous tax law places our destiny, for permission to erect some more school buildings.

We need them as badly as we do a coliseum. The high schools and the grade schools both are overcrowded. Already opposition to these school buildings is being organized, as it always is organized when anything is proposed for the education of the youth of our city.

Will the gentlemen who are pledging themselves to work for the purchase of a site out E. Washington St. way for a coliseum also pledge their support to fight the opposition to adequate school facilities in Indianapolis?

How Many and Who

CENSUS bureau experts find that in the past five years Indianapolis has grown measurably in population. It is a good sign. In normal times a city that does not show a steady growth has cause for serious thought. There is apt to be something wrong with it.

But there is more to population increase than figures. Perhaps it is just as important to consider who the new citizens of Indianapolis are as to rejoice in their numbers. Perhaps it would be as important to know why they came, what it is that brings them to this city rather than to another. And then there is useful speculation as to who among the newcomers has brought the most good to Indianapolis. We try to make all newcomers wel-

Man and Woman In Fight For Throne of Hungary

Times Washington Bureau.
 1312 New York Avenue.
 WASHINGTON, June 4.—Anthony Hope's galloping romance of Ruritanian and "The Prisoner of Zenda" contains no chapter more alive with thrills and intrigue than the real-life struggle for a throne now going on in Hungary.

The leading man is the handsome regent, Admiral Von Horthy, who had the audacity to order his king and emperor, Charles the Hapsburg, out of the country and into exile, where he died a heartbroken man. The leading woman is the ex-empress Zita, Charles' widow, pretty, ambitious and resourceful. And the necessary touch of pathos is furnished by little Prince Otto, her eldest son, a beautiful child with large, blue eyes and flaxen ringlets covering a head a Greuze would love to paint.

Today Zita, the queen-mother, is scheming to oust Von Horthy and place curly-haired Otto on his father's throne. And Horthy is countering by driving through the Budapest parliament an act creating him "first peer" for life—really king save for the crown.

Now, if Zita succeeds in cajoling the Allied Council of Ambassadors into permitting Otto to mount the throne of Hungary it is more than likely that Horthy will play his final trump, namely, crown himself and order his troops to stop Otto and the queen-mother at the frontier.

The advantage is Admiral Horthy's. Many Hungarians oppose a Hapsburg restoration. A majority, perhaps, would prefer electing a king from among the descendants of one of the old reigning Magyar families. Horthy is already a Magyar noble and he is now making himself "first peer" and uncrowned king. The chances, therefore, are that Hungary would readily accept him as a happy compromise between the Hapsburg and Magyar princes.

Whatever else Horthy may be, he is a man of courage. In 1921, when King Charles secretly crossed the frontier from his exile in Switzerland and suddenly appeared at the Royal Palace overlooking the Danube, Horthy layed his life against that of the king as a pawn gambler might roll dice for a dime.

bluntly, "I have come to take over Hungary from you."
 That, says the king, was the signal for "a struggle for power that lasted two hours. And in the end I had to yield before Horthy's base and disloyal creed." Skipping all but the last pages, here is the climax, in the king's own words:

Heated Conversation
 Horthy: "I can't do it. I have sworn an oath of loyalty to the National Assembly."
 The King: "But long before that you swore fidelity to me."
 Horthy: "That oath is no longer valid. Only my last oath counts—that to the National Assembly."

The King: "That oath is not worth a snap of the fingers before a king. You, yourself, used to say so."
 Horthy: "But now I have my duty to the country."
 The King: "Your duty ended the moment I arrived here. The duty is now mine. (Horthy's face clouded with irritation and dissent.) If you refuse, it means revolution. Turn over your authority!"
 Horthy: "No."
 The King: "Mr. Admiral, I order you."

Horthy: "No." Then, after a pause: "Your Majesty can not count on the army."
 The King: "That does not agree with me."

Horthy: "I would shoot any man who did not obey."

"I realized what was in Horthy's mind," King Charles confided to his diary. "Outside the door stood his aides de camp and his other satellites ready to obey his orders. I found myself in a trap. The gentlemen who had accompanied me to the castle were gone. I did not even have my revolver. So I asked bluntly:

"Well, what do you propose to do? Make me prisoner?"
 "No," Horthy replied slowly. "I will not make Your Majesty prisoner."

Instead Horthy indicated the quickest road out of the country and, in effect, told King Charles to take it. Deserted by his former supporters, the king was nothing left but for him to obey.

A few months later he tried a second, and still more desperate, coup for his lost throne when, failing he was hustled off to exile and death.

The final installment of this story is right now being lived. Watch the news dispatches for the finale.

come, but we might have a special welcome for that man or woman whose coming means the most good for the whole community.

Indianapolis has grown bigger. How much better has it grown? In what ways is it a happier place in which to live? Streets, sidewalks, sewers, lights, transportation enter into that question, but even more so, the spirit of neighborliness. Are the 371,000 residents of this town better neighbors? Has the live-and-let-live, the think-and-let-think spirit, without which life in a big city would be intolerable, grown along with the population or has it decreased?

We're glad we're getting bigger. Let's hope we're getting better.

That Oregon School Law

IN sending the Oregon school law to the junk pile of things unconstitutional, the held, in effect, that children are not wards of United States Supreme Court unanimously the State and that parents have a right to send them to any school they think best.

Among other things the court said: "The fundamental theory of liberty upon which all governments in this Union repose excludes any general power of the State to standardize its children by forcing them to accept instruction from public teachers only."

Had the Oregon school law been held constitutional, it would then have been possible for such States as Tennessee to enact a similar law which, in connection with the present law forbidding the teaching of the theory of evolution in all schools receiving public support, would have made it impossible for the youth of such States to emerge from gross ignorance.

Undoubtedly this unanimous opinion will check to some extent the growing tendency to standardize not only children, but all citizens by law. By establishing a pattern of 100 per cent Americanism all a majority needed was enough law to make everybody conform to the pattern and think, act and live their daily lives exactly as a tyrannical majority thought they ought to be lived.

The Supreme Court has saved the right to have schools where petty politicians may not interfere with education, but that isn't enough. It is much more important that the public schools themselves be free and that in them the fundamental theory of liberty be preserved in all various influences on the life of the American people. There must be not only freedom of speech, but freedom of conscience and freedom of thought.

There is more to the United States Constitution than one amendment. The first ten, known as the Bill of Rights, must be preserved in all their original vitality.

TOM SIMS SAYS

History doesn't repeat itself. It stutters, that's all.

Saw a hot dog yesterday with its tongue hanging out.

Bobbed hair is all right. We know it is, because a professor of psychology says it isn't.

Court says Charlie Chaplin's makeup belongs to him alone. Better have your trousers pressed.

A truck driver failed to beat a train in Cairo, Ill.

We like spring better than we like fall because you can't make cranberry shortcake.

Movie star is wearing a snakeskin muffler. It's all right, but what's the snake wearing?

Spokane clubwoman says woman's place isn't in the home. Bet she hasn't looked lately.

German sculptor is making a bust of Hindenburg. The French might enjoy a bust at Hindy.

You can't always believe what you see. Henry never makes more than 7,500 flivvers a day.

Those thinking they are better than others should be more careful with their thinking.

There are no bigger fish in the ocean than have gotten away. (Copyright, 1925, NEA Service, Inc.)

They Catch A Few

JUDGE DAN WHITE, in city court No. 2, fined four speeders Tuesday. The four culprits had been caught by alert and zealous State motor police in the act of burning up State highways.

The speediest of the quartet was doing about fifty miles an hour when the strong arm of the State of Indiana brought him down. The other three were turning off about 45 m. p. h.

Of course they all ran the State speed law ragged. Quite properly they were arrested.

But one night last week Cannonball Baker—chief test pilot for an automobile manufacturer—averaged more than fifty-four miles an hour from Indianapolis to Cincinnati and return. The next night he did better than fifty-six miles an hour on Hoosier roads in a run from Columbus to Indianapolis.

Both performances were heralded to the world in paid advertisements. But there is no report of his arrest by State motor police.

Speed, of course, is his business—he breaks road records for a living. Nevertheless the statute does not permit a greater speed than thirty-five miles an hour on Indiana roads.

Probably that limit would be more cheerfully observed by plain mortals if State police fell on every violator, no matter what his business, color of hair or previous condition of servitude.

Another Bandit Visitation

THE Rural St. branch of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company was visited by a lone, unmarked bandit yesterday morning. He casually strolled in, put the employees through their calisthenics, and escaped with about \$3,000. No clues.

Last fall a midday robbery at that same bank was staged. That time the bandits got away with about \$4,000. They were never caught.

Neither the drought, the ukulele nor the gypsy myth is causing as much havoc in Indiana as the bank bandit. Hardly a day passes, but some Hoosier financial institution is despoiled by a rude stranger.

Various methods to combat the bandit plague are advocated. Some believe a State police force is the only answer. Into the past few weeks a plan to organize volunteer, armed vigilance committees in every community has received attention—and is being perfected.

Michigan has a State police force—and bank robberies, Illinois has a Statewide organization of armed vigilantes—and bank robberies. How would either system have prevented the looting of the Rural St. bank yesterday or last fall?

Both those robberies occurred in broad daylight in a city teeming with regular police, deputy sheriffs, militia, and heretofore detectives. Yet the banks were looted. They would have done neither more nor less if also there had been State police and vigilantes.

No particular nostrum will cure bank banditry. Old fashioned law and inflection of heavy sentences on convicted bandits will be just as efficacious as any newer system.

Uniform Divorce Laws

MRS. GENEVIEVE PARK-HURST, associate editor of a woman's magazine, deplored the lack of uniformity in marriage and divorce laws in the United States, in an address to club women in session at West Baden.

The only remedy, she believes is a Federal law, which will require another amendment to the Constitution. "Go home and work for the passage of the amendment," she urged her hearers. "Make no compromise of this talk about state rights."

Poor old State rights is a feeble creature. The Federal government has taken over the powers of government until the "sovereign state" is little more than a figure of speech. Congressional control over marriage and divorce would be another long step toward centralization.

No doubt much confusion results from the wide variation in

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

THEY CATCH A FEW

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These Two in Public Recital



Jessie McWhirter

TONIGHT at the Irvington Masonic Temple a joint public recital will be given by Jessie McWhirter, soprano, and Robert Schrepferman, nine-year-old pianist. Young Schrepferman is said to be the youngest student of piano at the Irvington School of Music that is appearing in public recitals at this time.

The public is invited to attend.

NEW LEADING LADY MAKES HER APPEARANCE

With a new leading lady, Mabel May, and a new "heavy," Ben Lauglin, Rance Gray is presenting the domestic comedy drama, "Say It With Flowers," at the Palace Theater the last half of this week. The husband who stays out until late into the night on his arrival home is confronted with the problem of what to say to his wife. How he manages his family affairs is told in a manner that is packed with laughs.

"Golfing a la Carte" does not attempt to enlighten golf lovers on that subject, but is solely for musical comedy purposes. Songs by Harry Charles Green and other varieties of the act are given by Thursday, Birmingham, Ryan and Fife.

The Four of Us are billed as "A Quartet of Distinction" in their contribution of harmony numbers and fun.

Lester, ventriloquist, presents his novelty number.

Playing instruments the three Crowell Sisters take part in an "Instrumental Interlude."

Wesley Barry is seen in an adult role in "Battling Bunyan," the feature photoplay. Pathe News, a complete and scenic are the short reels.

PIANO RECITAL PLANNED FOR FRIDAY

Mrs. William Carr Greene will present Miss Norman Heuer in a post graduate piano recital in the Private Piano School Studio, 1311 University Court, tonight at 8 o'clock. She will be assisted by Miss Bernice Van, dramatic reader; Miss Mildred Dodds, soprano and Everett Todd, baritone.

The Indiana Film Indorsees this week indorse the feature at "The Colonial, Crystal, Apollo, Ohio and Circle."

Other theaters today offer: Three Aces and a Queen at the Lyric; "Spring Cleaning" at English's; "The Tenth Woman" at the Apollo; "Men and Women" at the Ohio; "Soul Fire" at the Circle; "The Painted Woman" at the Colonial and a complete new movie show at the Isis.



Robert Schrepferman

States' Debts Double

Times Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—While the national debt, now \$21,250,000,000, is decreasing as a result of the retirement of Liberty bonds and other lessening expenditures, the bonded indebtedness of States, counties, cities and villages is mounting at a rapid rate. This is revealed by the decennial investigation of the public debt by the Census Bureau.

The survey, recently completed, shows that between 1912 and 1922, the bonded debt of the various States, including counties and cities, jumped 127.4 per cent, from \$5,821,896,000 in 1912 to \$8,689,740,000—an increase of \$4,867,844,000. In 1902 the total indebtedness of these States was \$1,895,035,000, while in 1890 the total bonded obligation was \$1,137,200,000.

Improvements Responsible

Better roads, new schools, new public buildings and extensions of water and sewerage systems for the most part account for the increases. Arkansas, with an increase of 89.5 per cent, has added more to its public debt than any other State. West Virginia is second with 52.9

Ask The Times

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1312 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. enclosing 5 cents in stamps for reply. Fictitious legal and marital advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be undertaken. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unanswered requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Is very fine linen manufactured in the United States?

The linen mills in the United States do not manufacture fine linens, their activities being confined to making linen thread, coarse linen, crash, etc. The chief difficulty which besets the linen mills in the United States is the necessity of competing with foreign countries. Since foreign linen is cheaper, the expense of raising flax in the United States is greater than in foreign countries and thus domestic mills cannot compete with foreign mills in the finer grade of goods.

What were the significance of the ancilla, or Roman shields?

The ancilla were twelve sacred Roman shields. The first is said to have been sent by Mars in answer to the petition of the Roman populace for protection. Eleven others were made, so nearly like the first, that only the priests were able to distinguish them from the first. Like the Palladium in the temple of Vesta, these shields were regarded with the greatest veneration. A Roman general, before going to war, would propitiate the god of war by going to the temple of Mars and touching the shield with his lance. As the perpetuity of the nation was supposed to depend upon the preservation of the ancilla, an order of priests was organized to take care of them. On the first of March in each year the shields were carried in procession, and in the evening a great feast, called Coena Salaris, was held.

What is a logarithm?

The exponent of the power to which a fixed number, called the base, must be raised to produce a certain given number.

Was leather always tanned as it is today?

Probably the original process of curing skins was that of simply cleaning and drying them. Then the use of smoke, sour milk, various oils and the brains of the animals themselves was found to improve the texture of the leather. Later it was found that certain astringent barks and vegetables effected permanent changes in the texture of skins and stopped decay. The Romans used leather which they tanned with oil, alum and bark. The earliest explorers of America found the Indians wearing skins prepared with buffalo dung, oil and clay. No improvement in general methods of preparing leather took place from the most primitive times until about 1790, when the use of lime to loosen the hair, was introduced. By 1825 English tanners were attempting to introduce new methods by which the tanning process could be shortened.

per cent increase. Massachusetts, with an increase of only 23.5 per cent, shows the lowest in the ten year period. Here is how other States have added to their public debt:

Big Increase Shown

Alabama, 74.6 per cent; Arizona, 332.9; California, 254.8; Colorado, 150.2; Connecticut, 94.0; Delaware, 227.2; Florida, 438.4; Georgia, 96.7; Idaho, 340.1; Illinois, 161.0; Indiana, 126.7; Iowa, 123.0; Kansas, 133.5; Kentucky, 63.2; Louisiana, 89.2; Maine, 86.2; Maryland, 103.1; Michigan, 503.0; Minnesota, 233.2; Mississippi, 289.5; Missouri, 91.9; Montana, 259.5; Nebraska, 166.1; Nevada, 120.1; New Hampshire, 42.7; New Jersey, 124.6; New Mexico, 224.4; New York, 48.7; North Carolina, 452.0; North Dakota, 203.8; Ohio, 170.0; Oklahoma, 114.1; Oregon, 215.1; Pennsylvania, 123.8; Rhode Island, 60.3; South Carolina, 205.4; South Dakota, 298.6; Tennessee, 125.6; Texas, 305.4; Utah, 227.3; Vermont, 71.8; Virginia, 92.8; Washington, 76.2; Wisconsin, 160.9; and Wyoming, 342.3.

Public debt of some of the States follows: Alabama, \$75,198,000; California, \$520,254,000; Colorado, \$99,198,000; Illinois, \$364,019,000; Indiana, \$152,782,000; Kentucky, \$50,519,000; Massachusetts, \$329,942,000; Maryland, \$120,954,000; Michigan, \$361,778,000; Minnesota, \$260,608,000; Nebraska, \$97,755,000; New Mexico, \$25,010,000; New York, \$1,683,820,000; Ohio, \$669,448,000; Oklahoma, \$129,877,000; Pennsylvania, \$550,000,000; Tennessee, \$133,337,000; and Texas, \$256,343,000.

Mysteries

By Hal Cochran

I would like to know the histories of a couple sticking mysteries that concern the little kiddies of today. They are things that keep me guessing; that you'd never call a blessing. They are things that seem to come from kiddies' play.

You'll admit it's very shocking, how a youngster's blooming stocking seems to wear so long, then quickly give away. At the knee a hole is growing, and the thing that I'd be knowing is just how and when, and where they get the way.

And the other thing—my spouse is very peevish about the blouses, that she's sewing buttons on from night till dawn. Then the little folks will wear 'em. How the dickens do they tear 'em? Can you tell me where the buttons all have gone? Dress a girl or boy up neatly. Send them out to play discreetly. Then explain their looks by night time, if you can. Buttons gone and knees protruding. Yet, there is no sense in brooding, for it's happened since the universe began.

JUDGMENT IS WITHHELD

Juvenile Judge Frank J. Lehr, today withheld judgment against Mrs. Lettie Simmons, 21, of 554 Holly Ave., alleged bigamist, when she promised to divorce her first husband, Shelton Simmons, Bowling Green, Ky., and marry Harry Nicholson, 23, of 1520 Roosevelt Ave.

Mrs. Simmons said she wanted to bring her two small children to Indianapolis. Evidence showed that Simmons had mistreated his wife.

