

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.

The Highway Case

POLITICIANS again are coming to the defense of the State highway commission, which four years ago sold thousands of dollars worth of used war material without competitive bids.

On March 4 of this year, John D. Williams, superintendent of the highway department; Carl Crawford, who now holds two State jobs as a member of the commission and superintendent of the garage; George Bartley, former superintendent of the garage and Moses Goldberg, Victor Goldberg and C. William Whaley, junk dealers, were indicted. Indictments charged conspiracy and the last three named were charged with grand larceny.

Why have not these persons been brought to trial?

Assuredly, Prosecutor Remy has been busy since these indictments were returned, but this case is one of vital importance to the whole State of Indiana and one which should be disposed of.

A report on the conduct of the highway department was made a year ago by the State board of accounts. That report was impounded by the Criminal Court. The public would like to know and should have the right to know what is in that report. It concerns the conduct of a State department that is handling millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money.

Prosecutor Remy is quoted as saying: "This is one of those cases that can run along without any material difference. It will not make any difference when the defendants are tried, since the status of things in which they are concerned will not change."

We have great respect for Mr. Remy as a public official, but we differ with him decidedly in this case.

Doesn't it make a difference, Mr. Remy, whether millions of dollars in State funds are being handled by men who are under indictment charged with conspiracy to embezzle?

Now What Do You Think Scared Kellogg?

Of course you have been reading Countess Karolyi's own story running for the past week in the Times.

But did you solve the mystery?

The Countess had intended coming over here from France to do a little lecturing. Suddenly, however, Secretary of State Kellogg slammed the door in her face and would not let her come in. Why?

We figured the answer would surely be found in what the Countess had intended to tell American audiences. So we cabled her to tell you, through our columns, what was on her mind—just what she would have said had Kellogg allowed her to come and say it herself.

Well, now that she has said it, what do you think of it? Did you discover anything that frightened you? Did you see anything

D. L. Chambers Succeeds Howland at Bobbs-Merrill

Announcement was made today by W. C. Bobbs, president of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, of changes in the editorial staff of the company's trade department brought about by the recent resignation of Hewitt H. Howland, who has become editor of the Century Magazine.

D. L. Chambers, vice president of the company, has taken over the literary advisory work of Mr. Howland and becomes entirely responsible for the acceptance of manuscripts by the trade department.

Charles D. LaFollette, formerly assistant dean of the school of business administration of Harvard University, has been made assistant to Mr. Chambers.

Mr. Howland's work in New York, which concerned keeping in contact with authors and the literary market, has been assigned to two members of the Bobbs-Merrill New York staff—Maxwell Aley and Thomas R. Coward. Mr. Aley is the son of the president of Butler University and is a graduate of Indiana University. He now lectures on current literature at Columbia University.

Mr. Coward is a Yale graduate and until three years ago, when he became connected with the Indianapolis house, he was a member of the Yale University Press.

Chambers' association with Bobbs-Merrill Company came about through the acceptance of Elizabeth Miller Hack's manuscript for the novel, "The Yoke."

How It Started

When Mrs. Hack, then a young Indianapolis girl, offered her manuscript, which dealt intimately with Egypt, she was unknown as an author, but the Bobbs-Merrill readers gave the story such praise that the editor-in-chief read it at once.

He likewise was favorably impressed by it and decided on early publication. Verification of the accuracy of the descriptive accounts in the manuscript was deemed necessary, and, after considerable casting about for an authority on the subject, the manuscript was sent to Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton University, with the request that he carefully examine it.

In due time the manuscript was returned by Dr. Van Dyke with a report on it and a note saying he had been unable to give time to the work but had turned it over to his secretary, whom he regarded well equipped to pass on it.

The report by the secretary was considered an especially fine piece of literary criticism and so impressed the Bobbs-Merrill executives that they wrote Dr. Van Dyke asking for his secretary's name.

The secretary was Mr. Chambers, then a recent Princeton graduate.

Chambers was invited to come out to Indianapolis to take a place in the Bobbs-Merrill organization, but it so happened that he had just accepted a new position as assistant to the managing editor of the Ladies Home Journal.

After a few weeks with the Journal he was persuaded to relinquish that position and join the Bobbs-

The Peacock Throne

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information regarding The Indianapolis Times, 214-220 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind., New York Ave., Washington, D. C., including a cent stamp for reply. Medical, legal and other advice cannot be given and no extended research can be done. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential.—Editor.

Can you give me a description of the Peacock Throne, the throne of the Shah of Persia?

This gorgeous chair or state is encrusted with thousands of precious jewels, rubies, diamonds, emeralds and so many others that one is almost blinded by its coruscant splendor. Embazoned on the back is a large peacock from which the throne takes its name, with its tail spread out in a magnificence no living peacock ever attained. Taken as one piece of furniture the Peacock Throne might easily be called the most expensive in the world, for it is valued at \$30,000,000.

It was brought to Teheran (the capital) by Nadir, who was Shah from 1736 to 1747. It has been in the capital since 1739. Shortly after Nadir was crowned he invaded India, laid waste to the country and sacked Delhi.

The Peacock Throne was brought from India to Persia.

Where was the land located that was given to Lafayette by the Government of the United States in 1824? Did he ever live on it?

When Lafayette visited the United States in 1824-1825 Congress awarded him a township in Florida and a sum of money in recognition of his services during the War of the Revolution. The land was in Jefferson County, east of the capital, Tallahassee. Lafayette was never able to visit the region himself, but on his return to France he sent out a number of his fellow countrymen to settle on his land.

What is done to aliens who enter this country in violation of the immigration laws and regulations?

If found they are taken into custody and deported.

What is Gen. J. J. Pershing's full name? What is the highest rank he has attained?

John Joseph Pershing. General.

A Sermon for Today

By Rev. John R. Gunn

Text: "Thou art Simon—thou shall be called Peter"—John 1:42.

ONE day a common, ordinary fisherman, by the name of Simon, was introduced to Jesus. The moment Jesus looked into this man's face He saw in him something others had not seen. Others saw him only as a rough, unlettered fisherman. Jesus saw in him elements of strength and large possibilities. Looking upon him intently, Jesus said: "Thou art Simon—thou shall be called Peter, which is interpretation, a stone."

This new name had in it a vision of what Jesus saw in Simon—a man of character and strength. Jesus always saw the best in every man and all that it was possible for him to be. In the uncouth, undisciplined Simon He saw the firm and masterful Peter of the Apostolic days.

If we would help men to reach their best, we must have an eye for the best that is in them. In every life there is something good, and possibilities for something better. It is only as we are able to see this, that we can inspire people and lift them up to higher things.

Giving Simon a new name meant a great deal to him. He saw that Jesus believed in him, and that is interpretation, a stone."

(Copyright, 1925, by John R. Gunn)

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

WAS THERE ANY REAL SAVING?

THE Indiana State tax commission, according to its annual report just compiled, during the last fiscal year reviewed tax levies of 113 taxing units and made reductions amounting to \$1,564,004.

Apparently it saved Hoosier taxpayers a lot of money—so its report may be a signal for applause from John J. Citizen. But was there any real saving?

Among the levies reduced last year was that for the Indianapolis schools. The tax commission pared that rate to 3 1/2 cents below what even the local renovators asked—so that patted itself on the back for its accomplishment.

But the action didn't save the Indianapolis taxpayer a dime—except temporarily. It merely postponed new school buildings and school expansion, which must come sooner or later and for which the taxpayer must eventually produce the money.

The chickens are already beginning to come home to roost. The Indianapolis school rate fixed this fall, after school board, citizens' committees and civic organizations had swatted every superfluous item from the 1926 budget, is 17 1/2 cents higher than last year's school levy established by the State tax commission.

Quite likely the review of levies by the commission has a salutary effect in some instances in curbing extravagance by some local government units. However the taxpayers of a locality are as capable of determining what should be spent for their local purposes as three distant and austere dignitaries sitting in the Statehouse.

The report of the Duvall-for-Mayor Club is one of the most brazen acts committed in defiance of public opinion, if not of the law, that we can remember. At least, Duvall's backers should be commended for their frankness in telling where their campaign funds came from.

THE CHARLESTON AND HEALTH

DR. HERMAN G. MORGAN, secretary of the Indianapolis board of health, thinks that excessive dancing of the Charleston likely to result in damage to the heart muscles. Along with other ill effects on the dancer's health.

Just as we expected. Every new diversion or fad taken up by the younger generation is usually pronounced by the elders and medical gentlemen as detrimental to youth's soul, liver or lungs.

Back in the days of leg o'mutton sleeves when a lady's ankle was a crime, bicycling was the rage. Eminent medical gents inveighed against the pastime as deleterious to health and morals. Dire things would happen to those who pedaled enthusiastically. Nothing did. The craze ran its course and died out without causing anything more serious physically than a few skinned noses.

So with the new dances from the tango to the flea-hop. Each has been criticized as injurious to health. Probably if the minut is ever revived—which heaven forbid—it will be charged with causing ossified joints and rheumatism.

As for the Charleston there is no proof that its dangers are physical. If any Charlestoner has dropped dead on the floor it hasn't been from overexertion, but from homicide—the result of kicking another Charlestoner on the shins. The Charleston spectator is more likely to burst a blood vessel than the dancers.

Of course the Charleston shakes up the internal economy of its devotees. So does horseback riding so frequently prescribed by learned physicians for fat and flabby gentlemen of ample girth and physique.

By shaking a wicked, exhilarating hoof now the younger generation may not have to do so much jolting along bridle paths on the angular hurricane deck of a horse of old Gothic architecture—under the doctor's orders—in their old age.

JULIETTA AN ORPHANAGE

CASSIUS L. HOGGLE, Marion County commissioner after Jan. 1, proposes that the grounds and buildings at Julietta, now occupied as a county insane hospital, be converted into a home for dependent children under the county's care.

At first glance that seems like an excellent disposition of trouble-

Countess Karolyi's Own Story

By Rev. John R. Gunn

EDITOR'S NOTE: Barred from the United States presumably because of some religious beliefs, Countess Karolyi was invited to write her story for The Indianapolis Times and other American newspapers. Countess Karolyi's ban was justified by the Versailles treaty, but since that time she has not done anything to live up to the new situation.

By Countess Karolyi
(Copyright, 1925, by the Scripps-Howard Newspapers)

P ARIS, Dec. 3. (By Cable)—

Seventy years ago Louis Kossuth, the greatest statesman of Hungary, arrived in America to lead the cause of the Hungarian democracy.

He arrived on an American battle cruiser, which had been sent to Constantinople to fetch him, and he got the greatest reception ever accorded an European in the United States.

Kossuth also was a revolutionary

—a revolutionary against the Hapsburg dynasty—who had to flee from his country, and who had to live as an exile until his death. The American Government had no scruples against giving refuge to the great exile.

What is this present Hungarian Government which is treated with much more diplomatic courtesy than the powerful Austro-Hungarian empire of 1849, so that we exiles of the similar revolution of 1918—also against the Hapsburg dynasty—can no longer enjoy the hospitality of your shores?

Who is the man at the head of the Hungarian State who enjoys such influence in Washington?

Governor Horthy, who for six years has been the regent of Hungary, and who is in reality no more than an agent of the Hapsburg family, and admiral of the Austro-Hungarian fleet, which he surrendered to Jugoslavia in October, 1918. At the subsequent treaty of Versailles he was on the official list of criminals for his outrageous cruelty toward Jugoslav sailors at Cattaro, and should have been delivered to the Italian in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

It was not he who banished the Bolsheviks from Hungary. The Bolshevik army had been defeated in August, 1919, by the Roumanians, who invaded the country. Horthy at that time was nowhere to be seen in Hungary. When the Roumanians were victorious Horthy marched in at the head of a band of counter-revolutionary ex-service men which he had recruited outside of Hungary in territory then occupied by the allies.

However, the county made anything but a brilliant record in operating Julietta as an insane hospital. Money was wasted on the institution. It isn't likely that the county administration would be more successful operating an orphanage.

To the Marion County taxpayer Julietta is a white elephant call it hospital, orphanage, or what have you?

As far as he is concerned he would be well satisfied if county officials would steal forth some dark night and slip Julietta into the pocket of the State or of some unsuspecting private benevolent organization.

Just as we expected. Every new diversion or fad taken up by the younger generation is usually pronounced by the elders and medical gentlemen as detrimental to youth's soul, liver or lungs.

Back in the days of leg o'mutton sleeves when a lady's ankle was a crime, bicycling was the rage. Eminent medical gents inveighed against the pastime as deleterious to health and morals. Dire things would happen to those who pedaled enthusiastically. Nothing did. The craze ran its course and died out without causing anything more serious physically than a few skinned noses.

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John Joseph Pershing. General.

The general economic situation of Hungary can be called deplorable. The cause of this bad situation is not only that Hungary was dismembered by the Versailles treaty, but since that time she has not done anything to live up to the new situation.

any impartial observer it is obvious that the leaders of Hungary are leading the economics and politics of their country precisely in the direction likely to increase antagonism between Hungary and its neighbors, instead of appealing any friction.

The mere fact that Hungary has been reduced to a quarter of her former size, that economically she is not self-supporting; that she has no sea border, makes it inevitable that the highly protective system she is adopting is hampering her national economic development.

There is only one possible way in which Hungary can solve the question of her future—through abolition of the system of feudal estates; through a broad plan of land distribution, breaking up the large properties, an through abolition of the traffic system which is strangling industry and commerce.

The future of Hungary is closely allied with that of Europe, and her problem must not be considered an isolated one.

In an economically integrated Europe, where national frontiers would have no more meaning than they have today between the countries and states of the United States, Hungary would find the