

The Indianapolis Times

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"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."—Dante.

Get Out, Ed Jackson

If Ed Jackson has the slightest regard for the honor of the State which paid him the highest tribute in its power by electing him Governor, he will resign before night.

But no one entertains the slightest idea that Ed Jackson will take this course. Emerging from his hiding place back of the statute of limitations, the Governor held a levee at the Statehouse Friday, receiving the congratulations of his henchmen on the "great victory and triumph of the right" which he "won" in criminal court Thursday.

The chorus of praise which came to the highest executive of the State from this clique, however, is but a whisper in a tornado compared to the thunderous shout "Resign," which is rocking Indiana.

Free on a technicality, Ed Jackson legally is guiltless. On the records of law courts there stands no conviction against him. But in the court of public opinion the name Jackson is besmirched and stained and the Governor is content, apparently, to let it remain so, resting on his "laurels."

The very least that he can do, if he retains a spark of honor, is to call a special session of the Legislature and demand that this whole unsavory affair be sifted to the bottom. Let him come out in the open and controvert the damning evidence hurled at him in open court. Let him overthrow the State's case if he can.

Let this huckster of the State's honor do this. If he cannot, but one course remains open. Let him get out, and get out before night.

Pulling the Eagle's Tail

The sixth Pan-American conference at Havana is nearing its none too brilliant close. Monday likely will see the end.

After six weeks of palaver of no unusual interest or importance, two comparatively spectacular incidents have occurred to mark the parley's closing hours.

First to happen was the official resignation of Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon, both as head of the Argentine delegation to Havana and as ambassador to Washington. He quit his posts, he explained, rather than abandon his stand for inclusion of a declaration against high tariffs in the draft of the treaty designed to regulate the Pan-American Union.

Second came the speech of Charles Evans Hughes, our chief delegate, a speech that won a genuine and deserved ovation as, with a fervor quite unusual in him, he supported a proposition to outlaw war in this hemisphere through Pan-American cooperation.

The effect of the Pueyrredon gesture was largely offset by that of Hughes. In fact, so close on the heels of Pueyrredon's bad news did the Hughes speech come that it seemed almost designed with that in view.

It was not entirely unremissent of the tactics of the "painless tooth extractor" of medicine show fame, who used to call for a burst of extra loud music just as he yanked an offending tooth from the mouth of the patient on the stage. Any possible moan of anguish always was drowned in a fanfare of cornets and drums.

There can be no doubt that Dr. Pueyrredon's resignation was a painful blow to the conference. But why did he try his protest to the point of resigning his posts? As an ambassador he surely knows that tariff fixing generally is regarded as a domestic problem. Superficially, therefore, it seems inexplicable that he should have gone to such an extreme to include his slap at our high tariff—which is what his gesture amounted to—in an international treaty.

The answer probably is that the Argentine diplomat acted as he did purely as a matter of principle. For years Latin Americans have been objecting most bitterly to the dominant role the United States has played in Pan-American affairs, yet when occasion arose in conferences such as that at Havana, no very determined fight has been staged.

Dr. Pueyrredon, then, would set an example. He might be unreasonable. He might not win his point. But he would go down fighting to the last.

History While You Wait

Historian Big Bill Thompson appears to be working his way gradually toward local option in history writing.

Being mayor of a big city, where many sons and daughters of many European countries live and vote, Thompson finds it both pleasant and politically profitable to temper the wind to the shorn lamb and to manœuvre history to suit the fancy of his various constituencies.

After pleasing the foes of Britain by oratorically busting King George in the snoot, Chicago's mayor passed on from the destructive to the constructive period in the making of history and bringing it up to date. To please many of his Polish and Lithuanian followers, the activities of Kosciuszko and Pulaski during our own American Revolution have been given greater emphasis than formerly by Mayor Thompson's personally directed secretaries of history.

Unfortunately, however, somebody's foot slipped and the history makers got those babies mixed, with the result that the Polish societies are protesting because modern Chicago history is doing Poland wrong in locating Count Pulaski's birthplace or fixing his nationality.

And Chicagoans of Lithuanian ancestry are a bit disturbed themselves. Pulaski is given Lithuanian descent, whereas he was born, or seems to have been born, in Poland, and poor Kosciuszko was called a Pole while Lithuanians claim him as one of their outstanding patriots.

So it seems that while efficiency in modern history making as she is done in the Windy City is more or less desirable, and there is something to be said for repairing history while you wait, at the same time local option in history making evidently has its political drawbacks.

Restricting Injunctions

Not only are the Federal courts using their unregulated power of injunctions against labor, but against the public as well, charges Representative La Guardia, Republican, New York, joint sponsor of the Shipstead-La Guardia bill to outlaw labor injunctions.

La Guardia has asked Congress to enact another bill that would take from the courts the right to intervene in cases such as that arising from the five-cent subway fare fight in New York. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company is seeking a seven-cent fare and La Guardia's purpose is to prohibit the issuance of an injunction against defensive action by the city in case the five-cent fare is attacked as confiscatory.

"My bill would prohibit the public utility companies from going into Federal Court and being permitted to refuse to obey an order of a public service commission, fixing fares or otherwise," La Guardia explains. "It looks to me as if the traction companies soon will run to Federal Court and I believe it would be very helpful to the people of New York and every other city if my bill should be enacted."

"Such resort to Federal Court never was intended by the framers of the Constitution. Federal judges are too free in granting injunctions and too eager to cater to what are known as big lawyers, but who are only the paid agents of the nefarious public utility companies."

Here is an angle of the injunction evil that deserves more than passing consideration. It shows, in another way, how the courts gradually have extended their elastic equity power to cover almost any situation, with no limitation except that of the conscience—or caprice—of the issuing judge. It is another illustration of the need for Congressional regulation of the use of injunction.

Here is an uncontrolled and unregulated system that seems to wax on its own fat, spreading further and further. Congress would do well to dig into the whole matter of the apparent abuse of the highly flexible equity power to serve the interests of the few as against the rights of the many.

The Pilotless Plane

A Los Angeles man is building a "pilotless airplane." Next summer, he says, this plane will fly from Los Angeles to New York without an occupant. It will be controlled entirely by radio, operated from a second plane flying half a mile behind.

The science of aeronautics, verily, has been making vast strides. It was only twenty-five years ago that the Wright brothers made the first airplane flight in history. Now plans are being made for a plane that will fly without anyone in it. What marvels of engineering and scientific skill have been compressed into the period between those two events!

Runaways

More than 3,000 girls and young women disappeared from home in New York City last year. The police official in charge of the Missing Persons Bureau says one of two things causes most runaways; parents or the stage.

Many girls run away to go on the stage; but more, he says, run away because their parents are too stern. The parent today is apt to face a pretty tough problem. Too much liberty can lead to disaster; yet too little, as this police official points out, can be equally bad. Truly, no one needs wisdom as a parent needs it.

Trans-Atlantic Air Mail

United States mails will be carried across the Atlantic by air as early as next May, according to Secretary of Commerce Hoover. A British firm will place a giant 100-passenger dirigible into service then, and the American government will co-operate.

That's fine. But our national pride is a bit touchy. Wouldn't it be fine if this country, too, would build a few of those monster airships for transatlantic service?

Eighteen boats were found in the tomb of King Tut. Something more for our war-predicting admirals to view with alarm.

Eyes of the Brave

—BY BRUCE CATTON—

When Commander Richard E. Byrd sets out on his airplane jaunt to the South Pole next fall, he will be running into dangers as great as a man can find in this carefully regulated age.

Yet he is having no trouble recruiting companions. On the contrary, more than 200 men have written him asking for places in his expedition. "There is no doubt that, if he wanted to, he could raise a force of 10,000 almost overnight."

Much of this is probably due to the nature of his projected trip. There is a fascination about polar exploration, a fascination that must date back to childhood days, when we read thrilling tales of hardy voyagers who were locked in the ice for months on end, and who struggled ashore over treacherous ice floes and made their way to civilization after incredible hardships.

But more potent than that, probably, is the glamor that has invested Byrd himself. In the middle ages, great heroes—all great heroes were warriors in those days—swiftly gathered around them numbers of ambitious fighting men.

There was a sort of common agreement that a man could get the most out of life by attaching himself to some famous fighter, sharing dangers with him and, as it were, imbibing with him the same sharp zest that life gives to the adventurous.

It seems as if the same sort of motive were active now.

For they are glamorous men, these Byrds and Lindberghs and Chamberlains. It would seem that they have found some secret that the rest of us have not discovered.

They must have clearer eyes than the rest of us, so that they can see clearly that the great prizes of life are not peace and soft contentment, but danger and hardship and the peril of sudden death.

Length of days does not seem to interest them greatly. They prefer to concentrate their lives into brief episodes; by risking greatly and daring greatly, they know that they will live intensely and fully.

The highest gifts of life, for them, do not flourish in crowded cities or in peaceful, sunlit valleys; rather they are to be found in the darkness, in the cold, over the ocean or down under the world in the land of eternal ice.

And who can say that these men are wrong? Perhaps the 200 young men who asked Byrd for permission to accompany him to the South Pole were wiser than we think. To face the ultimate realities of danger and hunger and death; to face them voluntarily, with a smile, for no prize but the consciousness that one's manhood is being tested; this, perhaps, is as good a way to use man as can be found.

Times Readers Voice Views

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request the publisher will return the name of the contributor if desired.

To the Editor: Recently you published an article in your paper about Montgomery, Ward & Co. thinking that from the amount of business they did with the farmers last year that they were more prosperous than they had been.

Do you really think that is a sign of prosperity or is it a sign they have less money and took this way to make their few dollars go farther?

When the farmer pays his taxes and interest on the money he has borrowed (both are entirely too high) and keeps his family, he has lots to shoulder. We have seven sons, therefore nine months to feed three times a day. We send five dinners, four to boys at school and one to the father at work. I need help all of the time, but is there any money to pay them with?

How can the Government pay some of these fellows over \$200 per month for two or three hours work a day, when the farmer and his family work from 4 or 5 in the morning until 8 or 9 at night, and the Government won't fix the price of what we have to sell high enough so that we can live comfortably.

You published an article on what some women used a year to dress on. I never will know how that lady used \$200 for hosiery alone. If I had six new pairs of hose a year I would certainly think I was "sitting pretty" with a new hat every two years.

One more question I would like to ask. Why don't the price of pork in these butcher shops go up and down as the price of hogs does? Forty cents a pound seems to be stationary. What will the nation do when all the farmers quit like hundreds of them are doing? What will they eat?

We certainly are thankful for what we have and for our boys, but we do wish our taxes were lowered and the price of what we sell raised. I'd like to hear from some other farmers and their wives on these subjects.

Respectfully,
MRS. ELMER GORDON,
Rushville, Ind., R. F. D.

To the Editor: A couple of weeks ago I noticed that the Scripps-Howard newspaper editors, at their convention at French Lick, unanimously agreed to support Herbert Hoover for President in the event that he was nominated by the Republicans.

Twenty-six different editors from widely different sections of the country unanimously agreed upon one man is very remarkable—in fact—to the layman, not acquainted with the methods of syndicated journalism, it seems impossible, especially when the man named is a favorite of the White House.

I am wondering if pressure was brought to bear by the owners of this chain of papers to force the editors to this decision. I would be willing to wager that if a secret ballot had been taken at this meeting, the name of the White House would have been chosen, at least, not unanimously.

Hoover is one of the best men that the Republican party has to offer, this is to be admitted, even by those who would rather not see him in the White House. He is more or less prejudiced mind there are several Democrat possibilities that are his superior in every conceivable way. Any of the following men would make a better President in my way of thinking: Smith, Ritchie, James Reed, Cox, Robinson, or Senator Walsh.

It is remotely possible that the Scripps-Howard newspapers will influence the voting public very little at that. At least they did not help Robert La Follette a great deal four years ago, and it may be possible that the Democrats will manage to squeeze in, despite this high-powered opposition from a string of one-man controlled newspapers.

If Hoover is nominated, there is slight possibility that our beloved Senator Watson may be the Vice Presidential nominee. In this event it would be interesting to have The Indianapolis Times supporting the ticket—especially after the many unkind things that you have said from time to time regarding our senior Senator.

Being a Democrat, I am praying that Hoover is not the Republican nominee, as I believe that it would be a much easier task to win from him or La Follette than from Smith.

So for this reason I am living in hopes that the Scripps-Howard papers will be on the side of the Democratic party, because although the vote-getting powers of these papers are somewhat limited, still they are not to be despised.

Sincerely yours,
CONNOR J. O'ROURKE.

To the Editor:

I read your paper about the policeman having to help the widow with seven children. Now if the judge that sentenced that man had some of the probation officers, whom the county is paying such large wages, to get this man a job and see that he was taking care of his family, they wouldn't have been in the condition in which they were. If they would take some of this \$20,000 that they are paying on this investigation, to have two indictments returned in two years and help the needy, it would do some good.

This was on my mind and I just thought I'd write you for I get so mad when they take men from their family and from jobs and send them to the "Farm" for drunk, leaving their family destitute. Please don't think me crazy. I am a reader of The Times and have been ever since it was first published as The Sun and I guess I always will be, as I think it is the best paper in the city.

Thanking you for taking the time to read this, I beg to remain,
MRS. HATTIE BILL,
540 E. Ohio St.

What are the functions of the president of Germany?

He is the chief executive official of the republic much as the President of the United States and other republics. He appoints a cabinet which is responsible to the Reichstag or legislature.

And Don't Let Him Talk You Out of It, Officer!



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Constantine Converted to Christ

Written for The Times by Will Durant

MANY another Christian feast was wisely placed to synchronize with ancient holy days, so Easter was the Jewish Passover, mingled with memories of Adonis, the Babylonian celebration of Ishtar, and the old vegetation festivals that heralded the awakening of spring.

Candles and altars were inherited from Persians and Jews; the magnificent drama of the mass was gradually put together from the chants and ceremonies of the old Hebrew ritual, and the first churches were converted synagogues.

The idea of sacrifice, common to almost every ancient faith, was taken over from the Mithraic sacrifice of the sacred bull, and the Jewish sacrifice of the paschal lamb; hence Christ was the Agnus Dei, the lamb of God. The eucharist was an adaptation of the old custom of eating an image of the Deity, on the theory that men absorbed the powers of what they ate.

Baptism was a primitive rite that had once signaled the initiation of youths into adult life and privileges. The idea of a trinity had long been prepared in the theology of Egypt and the East; the Assyrians and Persians had known it; the Hindus had divided God into Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva; the Egyptians had worshiped a triad of Osiris, Isis and Horus; temples had been raised to Isis and her divine child in all the larger cities of the empire; and to this day the explorer finds images of these gods along the Danube, the Seine and the Rhine.

The Christian faith transformed the worship of Isis, Astarte and Venus into the worship of Mary ("the fairest flower of all poetry") at the same time that the Christian clergy took over the garb and tonsure of the Egyptian priests.

MEANWHILE at Alexandria a generation of metaphysicians was elaborating a theology for the new religion. Philo Judaeus began by attempting to reconcile, through symbolism and allegory, the theories of Plato and the religion of the Old Testament; here rose that doctrine of the Logos, or Word, as the incarnate wisdom of God, which so appealed to the author of the Fourth Gospel.

Gradually the founder of Christianity, the most human figure in history, was transformed from the gentle lover of the poor, and the passionate sinner of the rich into a God which had descended from heaven to die for the "original sin" of Adam and Eve.

The figure of the great teacher disappeared and became remote and inaccessible in a mist of unintelligible myth. Religion ceased, and theology began.

Doubtless it was their poverty that made riches seem so sinful to the early Christians. But there was no envy, and much bravery in their hostility to oaths, to idolatry, to capital punishment, and to war; it was in fighting these that they dared to oppose an empire, and brought persecution down upon their heads.

Rome tolerated them so long as they seemed a small and harmless sect; but when it was found that Christians would not bear arms, and that soldiers who had been converted to the new faith deserted from the army; when it appeared that most of the Christians were of the lowest ranks of society, that they preached and practiced communism, and condemned every form of war—then the government began to doubt the expediency of toleration.

through every temptation and punishment.

Diocletian forgot his usual wisdom, and attempted, by a severe persecution that lasted ten years, to wipe out the new sect; but the Christians whom he put to death for withholding the oath and ceremony of allegiance accepted their martyrdom with a courage born of their confidence in Paradise; and many who came tosoff at their sufferings remained to pray at their graves.

CONSTANTINE, coming to power in 324, saw in this spreading faith a principle of integration which might yet restore unity to a divided and chaotic empire, and a source of discipline that seemed providentially designated to support and sanctify a dynasty recently established by violence, and not yet rooted in the habits of the race.

Arriving in Italy as a conqueror, he won the Christians to his side at once by the Edict of Milan, whereby his stolen property was returned to the church, and every official in the realm was commanded to protect the Christians in the practice of their faith.

When this measure of toleration won him a valuable aid, and helped him to reunite again the Empire that had recently been torn into

Eastern and Western halves, Constantine was convinced that the future lay with the Christians; and though he postponed his own initiation into the faith till the year of his death, he announced himself as a convert and urged every citizen of his realms to do the same.

When it became politically wise to be a Christian, the victory of the new religion was assured. It was Constantine that created the church.

Therefore it was unnecessary that his successor, Theodosius, should pass laws forbidding citizens to worship any longer in the temples, or to carry on the pagan cult and faith; that faith was long since dead; and it was quite futile for Julian the "Apostate" to attempt its restoration; only sceptics followed him, and sceptics believe too little to fight much for anything.

Soon the church, enriched with great gifts from its imperial converts, became the strongest power in the land. And when the Emperors lost themselves in suicidal strife, and barbarian invasions at last destroyed the power of the state, the bishop of Rome, called now the Pope (Papa) or Father of all Christians, quietly stepped into the vacant place, and ruled all Europe in the name of Christ.

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(To Be Continued)

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Kerby, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing two cents in stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, nor extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unanswered questions cannot be answered. All letters are confidential. You are cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please.

What is the population of the world and what proportion own motor vehicles?

The world population is estimated at 1,148,000,000. There are 27,507,967 motor vehicles registered in the world, including trucks and business vehicles as well as passenger cars.

Do drowning persons always rise three times before sinking?

A drowning person struggles to keep on the surface of the water; and in his fright and struggles, draws water into the windpipe, which makes him cough. Coughing expels considerable air from the lungs, and he sinks again. If all the air is expelled from the lungs

at once, he will not rise a second time. This is especially true where the victim is fully clothed. Under favorable circumstances, if the drowning person is fairly level-headed he may sink and rise many times before his strength fails.

What is the feminine name corresponding to Paul?

Either Paula or Paulina. The name is from the Latin and means little.

To what church does the former kaiser of Germany belong?

He is a Lutheran.

What is an antonym for mascot?

Hoodoo.

Why is Colorado called the Centennial State?

Because it came into the union in 1876, one century after the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

Is Cole Younger, the outlaw, still living?

He died in 1916.

Where did the term "jazz" originate?

Its original has been variously explained. According to one authority it originated with a band of four pieces known as the "rhythm band," that was popular in New Orleans. They played the baritone, horn, trombone, cornet and a queer instrument made of the wood of a Chinaberry tree. The four musicians went from New Orleans to New York as their fame spread, and in some manner the name "rhythm band" became "jazz band."

What causes bunions? Can they be cured?

Bunions are enlarged and inflamed joints, usually the result of wearing shoes that are too short, thereby causing the joint of the big toe to become enlarged and irritated. They can seldom be cured.

How are squash muffins made?

Use one-half cup squash (steamed and put through strainer), 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 cup yeast dissolved in 1 cup lukewarm water, 1 cup butter, 2 cups flour. Add squash, sugar, salt and butter to milk; when lukewarm, add dissolved yeast cake and flour; cover and let rise overnight. In the morning stir down and fill muffin pans one-half full. Bake about thirty minutes.

Was the present King of Spain a posthumous child?

Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, died in 1885. The present King, Alfonso XIII, was a posthumous child, born May 17, 1886.

The adherents of other creeds were willing to make this concession, thinking it only a matter of form; but the Christians, abhorring oaths, and secretly hating the State as the source of all violence and exploitation, refused to obey the order, and stood by their refusal

TRACY

SAYS:

"If the Question of Whether Sharks Like White Meat Does Not Interest You, Try This One: Should a Wife Give Her Husband a Divorce So He May Wed Another Woman?"

Do sharks prefer white meat or will they refuse to take so much as a nibble of it, unless provoked?

That not only is what Van Campen Heller, of the Royal Geographical Society wants to know, but what he is willing to risk his life to find out.

He has left for Bahama, where he will spend several days swimming around with sharks and daring them to take a bite.

Incidentally, a movie camera will record the show, which suggests that publicity may share honors with science.

Divorce Controversy

If the question of whether sharks like white meat does not interest you, try this one:

Should a wife give her husband a divorce after living with him twenty years in order that he may marry another woman?

An English wife refused, and an English judge called her uncharitable.

As might have been expected, the issue thus raised has led to a storm of controversy overseas, in which lords spiritual, lords temporal, lords of trade and lords of publicity do not think it beneath them to engage.

Viscount Mersey, 88, and former president of the Divorce Court; Lord Gorell, author and educator, and Lord Danesfort, a leading barrister, think the wife did right.

Lord Asquith, the tin magnate, and Sir Arthur Holbrook, newspaper proprietor, think she did right. The case is not unique and the controversy is not new, but disagreement on the part of such high authorities show plainly that human experience thus far has failed to settle it.

England's Sub Views

W. B. Bridgeman, first lord of the British admiralty, says that England would be very glad to see submarines abolished.

He points out that abolition of submarines was urged by England at the Washington conference in 1921, but was not accepted.

England took the same stand at Geneva as at Washington, he declares, and, "We still stand where we were."

"If other nations can be converted to our view," he says, "we shall only be too glad."

10,000-Ton Cruisers

While many Americans will be interested to learn how the head of the British admiralty feels with regard to submarines, more of them will be interested in the fact that the Government has decided not to build 20 10,000-ton cruisers.

This decision is of special significance because it was not brought about by lack of funds, but by expert opinion.

British naval technicians have decided that the 10,000-ton cruisers are an inefficient type of vessel and not worth the cost of their construction.

"Proportionate to their size, says the engineer, a technical British journal, "they are the most vulnerable warships ever built. It is difficult to see how they could survive a determined attack, the success of which would involve not merely the loss of a costly ship, but the lives of 700 people crowded into her fragile hull."

"No wonder, then, that most naval opinion in every country that the United States favors reversion to a more reasonable type of cruiser."