

The Indianapolis Times

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

Has Congress the Courage?

This week Congress will show its mettle. It is election year. The Boulder Dam bill is before the Senate and House of Representatives. And the hydro-electric power industry, which is determined that this bill shall fail, is a factor to be reckoned with in the politics of every State in the Union and every congressional district.

This is the situation each member of Congress faces as he turns his attention to the problem of the Colorado River.

For members of the two houses the decisions to be made are a little different.

Representatives probably will cast a record vote on the Swing-Johnson bill within a few days. Before then an attempt will be made to amend the bill into a form agreeable to the power companies.

An amendment will be offered providing for a low dam on the river instead of the high one engineers consider necessary to control Colorado River floods. The low dam would not permit generation of any power.

Another amendment will be offered providing that no dam shall be built till seven States ratify the Colorado River compact. This is one of the ways in which the power industry believes it can block the bill.

According to evidence before the Federal trade commission, the power group already is working on State legislatures to keep them from ratifying the pact.

If representatives are going to stand for the people, against power domination, they first must defeat these amendments.

In the Senate the fight hinges about whether there shall be a record vote.

Those Senators who decide to fight on the side of the people must do so at the cost of personal as well as political discomfort. The only way a vote can be obtained on the bill is through all-night sessions intended to break the opposition's filibuster.

Senators who stand for the public's right to freely manage its affairs in its own best interest must stay at the Capitol night and day if a vote is to be had.

It takes a high degree of integrity and courage for a man boldly to support the right in the face of an organization as strong and far-reaching as that fighting the Boulder Dam bill. It takes an even higher degree of courage to do this when a chance to dodge the issue presents itself as it does now.

A Blow at Filipino Pride

Any day, now, certain Philippine bills may come to a vote before Congress, bills having an important bearing on the future of the islands.

One of the bills proposes to deduct \$125,000 annually from the money which for years we have been turning over to the Philippine government for it to apportion a bill implying a lack of confidence in that government.

Another provides for appointment of governors of the non-Christian provinces by the Governor General, without the consent of the Philippine Senate, a slap in the face of the Christian Filipinos.

There are fewer than 400,000 Moros in the Islands, traditionally Christian-hating, as Mohammedans are everywhere. There are approximately 10,000 Christians. So there is more logic in wresting the government of these backward Moros out of the hands of the advanced Filipinos at Manila than there would be in removing the American Indians from the control of Washington.

Having given the Filipinos a measure of self-government, turning back the clock now would constitute an insufferable blow to their pride.

For the other measure there is even less excuse, if possible. The Philippine legislature stands ready, we are told, to set aside \$125,000 a year for the Governor General to hire civilian assistants, and no questions asked.

In fact, the Legislature already has appropriated money for this purpose, only to have one act vetoed by acting Governor General Gilmore.

What real difference can it make to Washington whether the \$125,000 comes from Peter or from Paul, just so the Governor General gets it, with no strings attached? It is the same \$125,000 in either case.

But it does make a whole of a difference to the Filipinos, because they glory in their self-government, which sentiment we, in this country, should be the first to understand and to honor.

For several years the Philippine government has been dangerously deadlocked. The American Governor General and the Filipino legislators locked horns and business in the islands has been at a stand-still. Vast harm has resulted to the 12,000,000 inhabitants and to American business alike.

Recently, however, since the arrival of Governor General Stimson, the late General Wood's successor, the outlook has brightened. Filipino leaders have gone out of their way to cooperate with the new regime, in the belief that good will on their part would be reciprocated.

Congress must not return ill will for good. The first test is at hand. We may, or may not, quite understand all their anxiety, but the fact remains that the Filipinos would interpret the passage of these bills as an intentional rebuke, and a lack of confidence, which they do not merit.

Filipino leaders have met Governor General Stimson more than half way. Their advances must not meet with rebuff. If they so are met, then the islands are in for a return of the deadlock and further years of stagnation which have blighted them in the past. And in their train will come increased bitterness against American rule.

Indians Mistreated

The report on conditions among the Indians, made by the institute for Government research and just released through the Interior Department, will come as something of a shock to most of us.

We have heard the tales of vast fortunes acquired by the Indians through oil, and of litigation over estates worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. We have listened to the optimistic reports of the Indian bureau on the progress of its wards. There has been little realization of the condition revealed in this report.

Tuberculosis, trachoma and other diseases, particularly those of infancy, are prevalent among the Indians, the report states. Their death rate is high, and living conditions are poor. They are badly housed, and do not have proper food.

They are poverty-stricken and have not become adjusted to the economic and social life which surrounds them.

The Indians do not have proper medical attention. Hospitals are too few and are not well equipped or conducted. The staff of the Indian bureau is inadequate and underpaid, and in many instances improperly trained. Schools are insufficient and poorly administered.

So the institute for Government research reports. Fortunately, the Indian Affairs Committee of the Senate has taken cognizance of conditions. An inquiry has been authorized, and will be made during the summer. Congress should be able to legislate intelligently when it reconvenes in December, to the end that the Indians receive something approximating justice.

Fixing Blame in Chicago

Chicago citizens lately have been spending a great deal of time trying to find out why their city is so lawless.

One group decided that lax prosecution of criminals by the State was responsible. Some blamed lenient jurors. Others blamed judges.

Judge Frank Comerford, of Criminal Court, has another theory, which he explained in a recent speech. He believes that the condition in Chicago developed through an alliance of liquor vendors and politicians, brought about through the vast profits that are derived from the booze traffic. His views are worth consideration.

"If we are to solve the crime problem, we must face the facts," he said. "The bigot who closes his eyes to the truth will lead us nowhere but to failure."

"The source of the strength of organized crime in Chicago and in every large city in the United States is the Volstead jackpot of hundreds of millions of dollars each year; it has attracted the criminal greed of enemies of Government; it has provided the shew of war; it has banded together the men who make crime a business, and they have levied death upon those who dared oppose them."

"Racketeer Government is not an empty phrase; it is a vital fact."

"To make sure of its control, it has sought to make alliances with political parties. Its field marshals have contributed huge sums from their war chests to campaign funds to make men elected to public office responsible to the man responsive to their orders."

"If the political leaders of all parties and factions do not drive out of their conferences and councils these leaders of the underworld government, the powerful criminal class will seize control and the political leader who disobeys orders will be taken for a ride."

A shipment of gold from Greece the other day totaled \$3,500,000. Some wrestler must be planning to win the championship.

David Dietz on Science

Greeks Named Magnet

No. 56

THE story of the compass is one of the most interesting in the history of civilization. Bound up with it, is one of the unsolved puzzles of modern science, the mystery of why the earth is a gigantic magnet. The earth's magnetism, of course, accounts for the behavior of the compass.

Men first became aware of the existence of magnetism through the discovery of natural magnets. A certain ore, known as magnetic oxide of iron, is magnetic by nature. This ore is also known today as lodestone.



We do not know at what period in history men first became aware of the existence of the lodestone. Tradition has it that the Chinese were familiar with it.

both the lodestone and its use in 2634 B. C. Scholars, however, are inclined to doubt the date, as it is common to find legends ascribing the findings of one period to an earlier one.

There is good evidence, however, that both the Greeks and the Japanese were familiar with the lodestone in 700 B. C. The Chinese, of course, may have possessed an earlier knowledge.

Thales, the Greek philosopher, who lived from 640 to 546 B. C., mentions the lodestone in his writings and its ability to attract pieces of iron.

The term magnet is a direct descendant of the Greek and Latin name for the lodestone. At the start, the Greeks called the lodestone the Heracles stone. It was also referred to merely as "the stone."

But later, it came to be known as the "Magnetic lithos," or "Magnetesian stone," because it was found in a part of Thessaly known as Magnesia.

It was known to the Romans as the "magnes" and Lucretius, the Roman poet, who lived from 99 to 55 B. C., repeats the explanation just given for the origin of the name.

The word lodestone is believed to have come from the Icelandic name "ladder-sten," or "lead stone." Deposits of lodestone are found in all parts of the world. Therefore, it is not surprising that it should have become known in both Europe and Asia at an early date.

One of the largest deposits is found today at a place in Arkansas, known appropriately as Magnet Cove.

As a rule, lodestone is black or brown in color, although occasionally grayish specimens are found.

KEEPING UP

With

THE NEWS

BY LUDWELL DENNY

AFTER ignoring Coolidge policies for months, Congress finally has heeded the crack of the White House whip on taxation, permitting the President in his last year to retain the title he cherishes most—an "economy Administration."

At least, the Senate, after three weeks argument, has passed the administration tax bill, and the House is expected to get in line.

Tax reduction, as fixed by the Senate Monday night, will amount to less than \$205,000,000. The Democrats and the United States Chamber of Commerce demanded a cut of about \$325,000,000. The House bill, passed last winter, carried a cut of \$289,000,000.

The two forms of the bill now will be reconciled by conferees of the Senate and House, with Administration leaders in the latter promising to accept in substance the Senate figure.

By this anticipated victory, the President salvages his basic financial policy of a balanced budget with enough income spared for the stream of appropriations to apply to rapid retirement of the public debt.

In the main, the Senate bill is considered a defeat for Big Business and a victory not only for Coolidge economy but also for the progressives.

In addition to its demand for a larger total reduction, the United States Chamber of Commerce pleaded for a reduction in the tax rate on corporation incomes from 13½ per cent to 11 per cent. The bill fixed the corporation tax at 12½ per cent.

The first progressive fight was won in Senate committee. The Administration program called for abolition of the inheritance tax. When it became clear, however, that the progressive votes would be needed on the floor to pass the tax bill against Democratic opposition, the Senate Finance Committee majority dropped this provision as a sop to the progressives.

Later, when an attempt was made by an Administration leader on the floor to eliminate the inheritance tax, the move was easily defeated.

A second important progressive victory came when the Administration was caught unprepared, and an amendment was put through with only a majority of 100 votes, providing for complete publicity on income tax returns.

Other provisions of the bill include: Downward revision of surtaxes on individual incomes from \$80,000 to \$20,000 a year.

Further exemptions on amusement admissions, except prize fights, from 10 cents to 5 cents.

Repeal of the 2 per cent automobile excise tax. This action was taken after automobile manufacturers in the committee hearings had promised to give to the purchasing public the entire benefit of the saving.

In line with his economy program, of limiting tax reduction to keep up revenues and restraining appropriation outgo, the President is beginning to veto minor bills. With some misgivings, and after measure had been revamped several times to meet some of his objections, he finally signed the Mississippi flood control bill which is estimated to cost the Government from a third of a billion to more than a billion dollars.

He is believed to be giving favorable consideration to the Merchant Marine bill, but is expected to veto the \$400,000,000 loan fund McNary-Haugen farm relief bill. He also has ordered the Congressional conferees on the Federal pay increase bill to stand by the House appropriation bill of \$18,000,000 a year.

Senator Jim Reed, a Democratic presidential candidate, was holding up the tax debate on the Senate floor to attack Herbert Hoover's Republican candidacy, part of the Senate campaign fund investigating committee was in Raleigh, N. C., probing primary charges of the enemies of Al Smith, leading Democratic candidate.

After denying that large amounts of Smith money were being spent in that State, several of the Raleigh witnesses challenged the good faith of the committee in the proceedings. They demanded to know who had supplied the committee with its "false" reports, but the committee would only say that the informer was not from that State. The committee was unable to find Smith expenditures amounting to more than \$3,500.

In the Senate, Reed's attack on Hoover followed the almost daily denunciations of Smith by Senator Heflin, who is popular with the Ku Klux Klan.

Reed's charges were the same as those made against Hoover by the anti-Hoover alliance or other candidates in the Ohio and Indiana primaries, and elsewhere. He said Hoover fixed food prices during the war, and in so doing was guilty of "gross, indecent and almost criminal abuse of power." Hoover and members of the war boards repeatedly have denied these accusations. Senator Blaise of South Carolina, another Democrat, charged that Hoover, by discontinuing segregation of about sixty Negro workers in the census bureau, "promoted race equality."

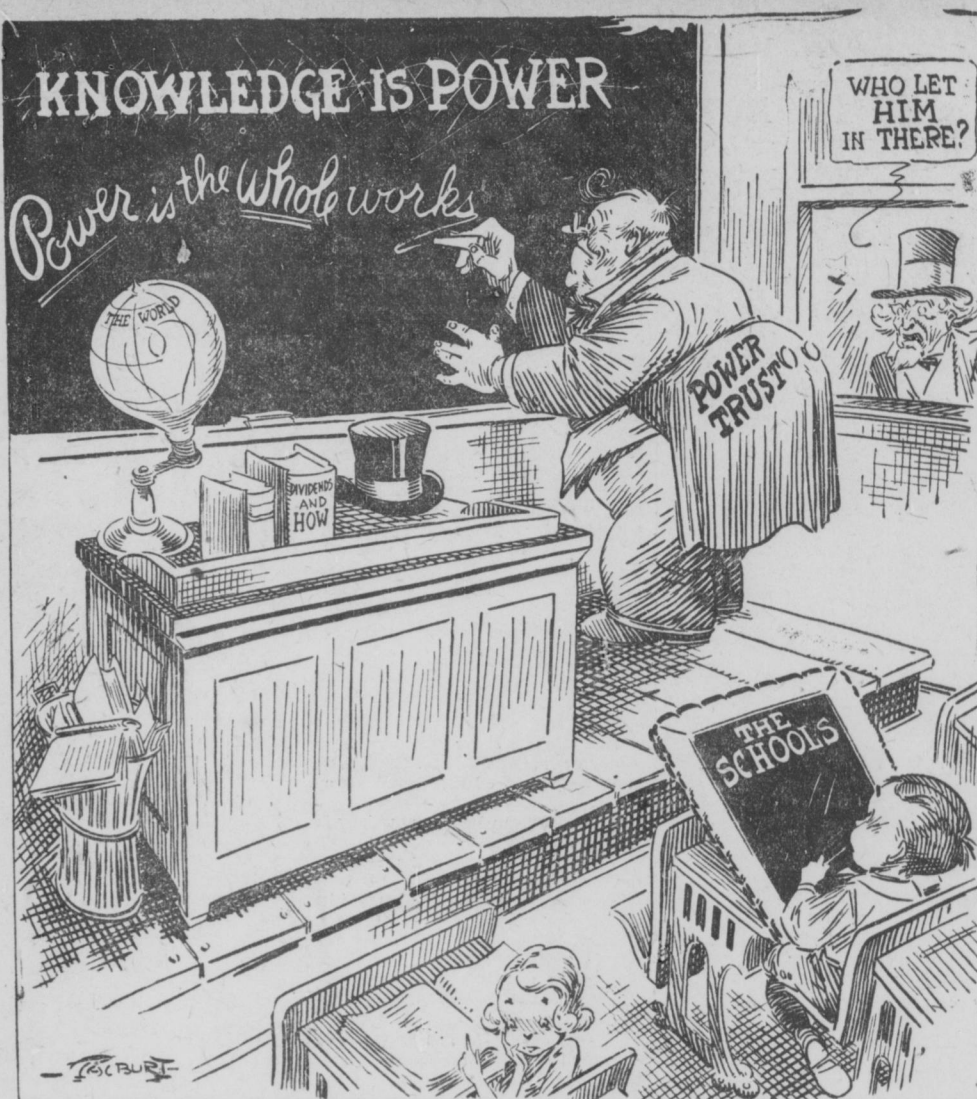
"I hope the Republican party will not disgrace itself by nominating him for the presidency," he said. "He would be the easiest man for the Democratic party to defeat," said Blaise.

Before he finished, Blaise accused Secretary of Treasury Mellon with trying to conceal thievery by officials of the Federal land bank at Columbia, S. C.

Who were "The Seven Sages of Greece?"

In Protagoras names the following: Zoroaster, the famous lawgiver of Athens; Thales of Miletus, the philosopher; Pittacus of Mitylene, the deliverer and magistrate of his native city; Bias of Priene; Chilon of Sparta; Cleobulus, tyrant of Lindus; Periander, tyrant of Corinth.

The New Version



THE STORY OF CIVILIZATION

Drama Goes From Church to Street

Written for The Times by Will Durant

THE process of secularization showed best of all in music and drama. The history of music must wait for a later chapter; but one note is relevant here: that whereas music in the Middle Ages had been almost entirely ecclesiastical, except in the songs of the people and the troubadours, now opera arose, and developed rapidly; in Venice alone, between 1637 and 1680, 350 different operas were performed; and it was in the latter days of the Renaissance that Stradivarius and the Guarneri gave the violin its modern form.

In the meantime drama had been experiencing an evolution remarkably similar to that which it had undergone in Greece. Slowly, from religious processions and representations, secular plays had grown, like branches from a trunk. The Church had atoned for the incomprehensible Latin which it used, by making the mass a splendid drama of suffering and sacrifice; and the priest and acolytes like actors; and even the church play given outside a church in Christian Europe is "The Representation of Adam," produced on the steps of a church in Normandy in the twelfth century. The author was not without humor; he shows Adam refusing the apple "with the prudence of a Norman peasant," and Eve accepting it with the bravery of a modern woman.

He makes Cain tell Abel: "Do you wish to hear why I want to kill you? You ingratiate yourself too much with God." There upon he beats his brother to death; but the author advises mercifully "Abel shall have a sauce-pan beneath his clothes."

THESE religious representations were called mysteries. Their most frequent form was Passion Play, which to this day has kept its popularity as a half religious half secular enterprise. As the wealth of secular organizations of dramatic performances; sometimes several guilds together would stage a long series of plays, like the York or Towneley Mysteries of the fourteenth century, which gave, in many days the whole story of the Bible, from the creation to the Last Judgment.

The roles were assigned with economic justice; the goldsmiths were required to provide the Mass with jewelry, the shipbuilders made Noah's ark, the bakers made the Last Supper, and the wine-merchants undertook to change the water to wine at the Marriage of Cana. Men played the male parts, the boys the female parts; but as the boys were gorgeously robed, they created most of the delusions associated with beauty.

As in modern plays, the gowns cost more than the salaries; in one account we read that Pontius Pilate received four shillings, Christ two shillings, Judas and the Devil one shilling six-pence each.

The stage was usually a platform erected at some convenient square, often with several levels that represented Heaven, Earth and Hell. It was called a "Pageant," from the Latin word (pagina) scaffolding. Traveling actors used a great box which served as their home enroute, and their stage during performances.

Only with the advent of the Renaissance were permanent theaters built; at Autun, in the sixteenth century, an open-air amphitheater was constructed to seat 80,000 people. Scenic effects and mechanisms were

invented; the mouth of hell, for example, was represented by a dragon-mouth, mechanically opened and closed, with fire emerging from it at appropriate times, or at times less appropriate; on one occasion, it seems, his Satanic Majesty was unwillingly sung in an unguarded portion of his structure.

Angels were made to fly through the air, and blood made to pour from the slain children in the Slaughter of the Innocents; at the Marriage of Cana, to prove that the water had really been changed into wine, one hundred spectators were invited to come up to the stage and drink; at the representation of the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes, one thousand people were fed, and twelve baskets were filled with fragments.

THE audience was composed of rough burghers and wild apprentices, and the players had to compete with the noise of the people and the chief purpose of the prologue was to coax the audience to be quiet; and the methods of approaching this task showed much ingenuity.

One of the Towneley Mysteries begins with the appearance of Pontius Pilate, who, with drawn sword, loads the audience with abuse and de-

mands silence in the name of the devil.

Another play has a prologue in the form of a letter to the audience from hell, read by a devil; Satan writes that the play to be performed is eminently not to his taste, and begs the audience to make as much noise, and behave as indecently as possible; he adds that a list will be made of those who cooperate with him so that they may not be forgotten when they die.

The rapid secularization of the Mysteries was dramatically shown in 1548, when the church forbade their representation. They had become the vehicle of anti-clerical satire, and of a rebelliously profane humor; even the pope had become their butt.

The hostility of the church to drama had its beginning here, and has continued, with fluctuations, down to the present time. The prohibitionists did not succeed, but only hastened the passage from religious to secular subjects.

The transition took the form of "Miracles" and "Moralities." In the moralities the characters were personified abstractions—virtue, vice, apoplexy, epilepsy, etc.; the famous "Everyman" belonged to this class of intermediaries between religious and secular drama.

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(To Be Continued.)

Questions and Answers

You can get an answer to any answerable question of fact or information by writing to Frederick M. Fixit, Question Editor, The Indianapolis Times, Washington Bureau, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., enclosing two cents stamps for reply. Medical and legal advice cannot be given, nor can extended research be made. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. Please be courteous and do not write cordially invited to make use of this free service as often as you please. EDITOR.

How does the population of the United States compare with that of Japan?

The 1926 estimated population of the United States is 117,135,817; the 1925 census of Japan proper showed a population of 53,736,704.

Has Maude Adams retired from the stage?

She no longer acts and has become a motion picture producer. She is the inventor of a new color process and has a laboratory at Roukonkama, Long Island, N. Y.

What are the names of the "seven hills of Rome?"

Palatine, Esquiline, Caelian, Quirinal, Capitoline, Aventine, and Mons Janiculus.

What is the deepest gold mine in the world?

It is said to be the St. John Del Ray mine in Brazil, South America. It is 6,426 feet deep.

Has there been much activity in building schools in the United States in recent years?

In the past two years new school buildings erected in 281 cities of 10,000 or more population cost \$245,811,715, an average for each city of \$874,775.

Of the building erected, 432 were for elementary schools, 165 for junior high schools and 127 for senior high schools. If similar activity existed in cities of this size from which no reports were received, 1,380 new school buildings were erected in this country during the biennium, 1924-1926, at a total expenditure of \$714,314,365. Notwithstanding this great activity in city school construction, inadequate school facilities necessitated part-time instruction of a number of elementary children in sixty-seven of the 404 cities reporting and of high school pupils in nineteen of the cities for which statistics are available.

As a people, we not only throw away tons of perfectly good material, but in too many instances we throw it away when some one else will have to clean it up.

The average city party is little less than a disgrace on the average Monday morning. Instead of looking as though it had been visited and enjoyed by civilized people, it has the appearance of having been occupied by a tribe of Zulus.

The same thing is true of thousands of miles of country roads after each week end. You can tell that great multitudes of people enjoyed picnic dinners, because you can see the leavings. Generally speaking, you can tell exactly what they had to eat and whether they liked it or not.

Why Bother?

If messing up the landscape this way proves that we still cherish our rights under the Constitution, it also proves that we are quick to forget what we spend so much to learn.

Why fight the germ, with bathtub, antiseptic and laundry bills, if street, park and hillside are to be littered with decaying food and rubbish?

What is the use of all the education, all the health campaigns, all the expensive plumbing, all the precautions to prevent disease, all the efforts to abate the smoke nuisance, if we cannot resist the temptation to throw garbage around?

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I am a reader of The Indianapolis Times.

M. E. TRACY

SAYS:

"Avoidable Waste Is a Weakness of Present-Day America."

IN most sections of the country a street that costs \$50,000 a mile to build is considered expensive, but it costs New York that much to keep her clean for five years.

At present, New York has 1,776 miles of streets. Last year it took \$23,137,794 or \$13,028 a mile to wash, sweep and shovel them off. The fact that this is nearly double what it took nine years ago causes people to suspect that inefficiency, if not graft has crept into the operation. It is possible, however, that some recently formed habits on the part of New York people offer a partial explanation.

When Lindbergh came to town, 1,800 tons of telephone books, pamphlets, newspapers and other printed matter were torn up and thrown about the streets. Commander Byrd received a shower of 1,200 tons and the Bremen fliers one of 1,500 tons.

The idea of tearing up paper and throwing it about the streets to express most any kind of emotion is not only rapidly taking the form of a local custom in New York, but is spreading to the hinterland.

It may be a delightful custom, but it affects the cost of street cleaning.

Waste Avoidable

Avoidable waste is a weakness of present-day America. While some of it can only be overcome by mechanical improvements, a good deal of it is due to sheer carelessness.

There is no reason in the world why people of a great city—the greatest city—should litter their streets with paper for no better object than to pay for sweeping it up. Such a practice not only shows poor regard for civic appearance, but a state of mind that approaches lack of ordinary common sense.

Useless noise, clutter and commotion are not only bad because of the trouble and expense they involve, but because they suggest a deterioration of mentality.

Children under five years of age might be excused for failing to find a better way to show their joy in tearing up books and newspapers and strewn them about the floor, but it seems as though college-educated America could rise above that level.

Smoke Nuisance Costly

Just to prove that she is alive to the cost and convenience of avoidable waste, New York has launched a campaign to abate the smoke nuisance. Cooperating with Health Commissioner Harris, the Merchants Association has presented some figures and facts in proof that how smoke spoils goods, increases laundry bills and hurts business.

According to one estimate, smoke damages represent a per capita tax of \$17 throughout this country, or an amount equal to that required to run its school system.

Makers of high-grade clocks and watches say that smoke interferes with their manufacturing processes; a drug firm reports that it lost a large quantity of zinc oxide because it had been discolored by smoke; dealers in white paper and cloth complain that their loss through soiling by smoke is enormous, and steamship officials declare that they can not keep their boats clean while at the pier, and that if the suction ventilating system is used, it fills the cabins and salons with cinders.

Perhaps those who throw paper about the streets and parve have the illusion that they are abating the smoke nuisance by giving the grime a white coat