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Full Leased Wire Service of
the United Press Association.**G.O.P. PLEDGE
MEANS CUT IN
PRIMARY LIST****Far Fewer Candidates to
Be Named on Ballot If
Promise Is Kept.****BACK TO CONVENTIONS****Old Party Parley Would Be
Returned to Power
Under Plan.****BY ROBERT BEARD**
Indiana voters will not be confronted by such an array of primary candidates in May, 1930, as they were in May of this year, if the Republican party carries out in the coming session of the general assembly, the platform pledge made in the recent campaign.

Despite many threats at revision, the present primary election law survived the 1927 legislative session without alteration. Proposals and counter-proposals for drastic or moderate changes were heard about statehouse corridors.

However, both parties seemed content to stand by the existing statute, rather than risk revision when there was no agreement as to what the changes should be.

Charges Are Pledged

Now Republicans, holding an 80 to 20 majority in the house and a 38 to 12 majority in the senate, and with a Republican again in the Governor's chair, are pledged to make these changes:

1. To take the nominations for United States senator and Governor out of the primary election and transfer them into the state convention, where all other state offices, other than Governor, are made under the existing law.

2. To take the nominations for representatives in congress out of the primary election and have these nominations made in district conventions in the thirteen congressional districts of the state.

3. To do away with the "presidential preference" feature of the present primary law, thus leaving to state convention delegates the expression of Indiana's presidential preference.

Democrats Are Silent

The Democratic state platform made no reference to the primary law. Democrats and Republicans showed a wide divergence of opinion with respect to revision when they addressed the Indiana League of Women Voters at its annual convention here last March.

Candidates of both parties at the time professed alarm at "return to the old boss-riden conventions," while others advocated revision. None came out boldly for repeal, possibly fearing an attentive ear for the statement of Mrs. T. J. Louden, who presided, that "Our organization stands for the direct primary, but don't think we do not have an ear for convincing arguments."

Both parties, apparently, were happy to leave the primary law out of the campaign.

How the women will regard the Republican proposals for alterations remains to be seen. They are understood to be doubtful if they can wield the influence in convention that is theirs with the ballot.

The proposed changes would reduce the number of candidates to be voted upon to a larger extent, proportionately, in less populous counties than in Marion county.

Scores of Names Listed

In the primary last May, the Republican ballot handed Marion county voters carried 124 names, in addition to those of candidates for precinct committeemen and for delegates to the state convention. The Democratic ballot presented seventy-five names, plus the additions named above.

Had the changes now proposed by the Republican party been operative last May, the number of candidates on the Republican ballot would have been reduced by twenty-two, by the elimination of two candidates for President, three for United States senator, ten for Governor and seven for congress.

The proposed changes would not disturb the method of nominating candidates for state representative and state senator, and would leave them in the primary balloting. The large number of these candidates in Marion and other heavily populated counties is responsible to a large degree for length of the ballot.

With four state senators to be nominated from Marion county alone, the Republican ticket offered sixteen names. Fifty-two candidates were on the ballot for state representatives from Marion county, with only eleven to be named. Similarly, Democrats offered six candidates for state senator from Marion county and twenty-four for state representative.

Cite Recent Election

Leaders of the minority party would like to see some revision of the general election laws to prevent county candidates being swept into office on a state ticket, or state candidates on a national ticket.

Their desires in this line were heightened in the last general election when Harry G. Leslie, Republican, was carried into the governorship, although he ran approximately 120,000 votes behind Herbert Hoover, and Frank C. Dailey lost to Leslie by some 44,000 votes, while leading Governor Smith by approximately 12,000.

Separation of state from national elections, separate ballots or separate divisions on voting machine would have returned Dailey the winner and insured Democratic victories in many normally Democratic counties which were lost, Democrats contend.

**Mount Etna, Mother of Sicily,
Exercises Right to Take Toll
in Sunny Isle That She Built****Most Deadly Volcano in
World Is Guilty of
Many Deaths.***By NEA Service*

ROME, Nov. 15.—Mt. Etna, creator and destroyer of the island of Sicily, is subsiding after another of its periodical rampages. The old, familiar story of destruction and death, rolling forth from its fire-stained mouth, is getting another retelling.

For nearly twenty-five centuries Etna has taken a more or less regular toll of the lives and property of the people who live near it.

The poet Pindar, writing nearly 500 years before the Christian era, spoke of the violence and destructiveness of its eruptions; and since then the story has been repeated more times than anyone can count.

Owes Right to Destroy

Yet if Etna turns parts of Sicily, now and then, into scorched, lava-buried desolations, Etna perhaps has the right; for it was Etna that built Sicily in the first place.

Long, long ago, probably before man appeared on the earth at all, there was no land where Sicily now is. The sea rolled there unbroken.

Far beneath the bottom of this sea, subterranean fires were generating a long series of explosions. They forced the sea floor up, and little by little thrust a cone-shaped, rocky islet above the surface—the summit of Mt. Etna.

This new islet was as active a volcano as the world had seen. Its eruptions were violent and frequent.

Builds New Island

Each one poured forth a new stream of molten lava, building the cone higher and higher, and each time adding a little to the black beach that began to take form at its base.

In the course of thousands of years, the entire island was built up in this way. The lava cooled, disintegrated in sun and wind and rain, became rich black soil.

But the people who live on Sicily never have been free from the menace of the towering mountain.

In the year 122 A. D., for instance, the Roman empire remitted Sicily's taxes for a decade because of damage caused by an eruption.

Hundreds Are Killed

Again, in 1169 a flood of lava destroyed the cathedral at Catania, chief city of Sicily, killing hundreds of worshippers.

Five hundred years later a tremendous wall of lava came down on the city like a moving mountain. Twenty thousand people lost their lives.

A score of years after that there came a terrific earthquake that killed many more. In 1763 another eruption nearly destroyed the entire city, taking 15,000 lives.

Then followed a number of relatively quiet years, with no disturbance of real size until 1789, when another violent eruption took place.

20 Villages Engulfed

In 1910 Etna renewed its activity with a series of earthquakes and minor eruptions that culminated in an earth-shaking catastrophe in 1914, when a score of villages were destroyed and 200 people were killed. The loss of life would have been many times greater in the 1914 disaster had not a group of minor earthquakes given advance warning.

Then, in 1923, came another catastrophe, destroying the homes of 30,000 people and taking many more lives. Since then Etna has slumbered, until now.

Vesuvius is probably the best-advertised volcano in the world, but for destructiveness it never has compared with Mt. Etna—for, as that matter, has only one other volcano.

UTILITY VALUE BOOSTED**Tax Board Increases Estimate on
Indiana Electric Corporation.**

Following review of valuation of the Dresser power station of the Indiana Electric Corporation, an Indianapolis utility, made by Vigo county authorities, the state tax board increased the \$1,100,000 value by \$900,000. They also added to the \$2,000,000 valuation, \$251,430 for material and supplies. Total valuation of company properties in the state is \$8,196,000.

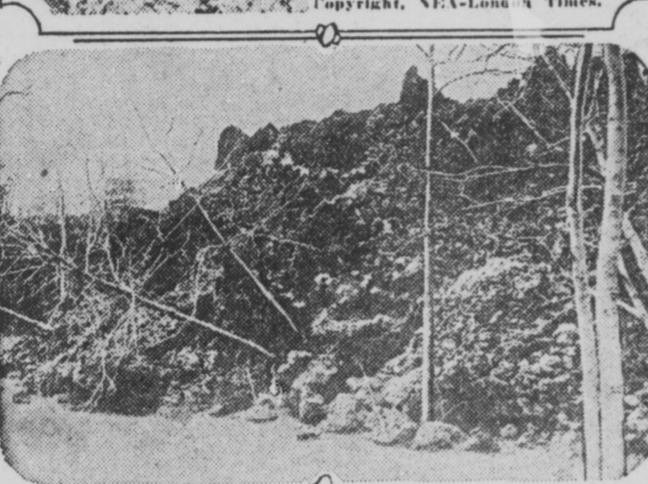
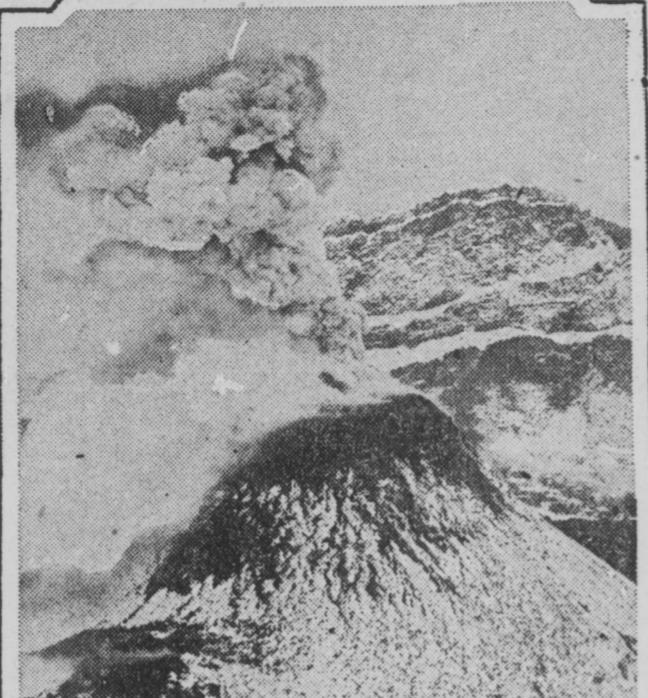
**DISABLED VETERAN
DENIED CLEMENCY***By Times Special*

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 15.—Judge Clarence W. Dearth of Delaware circuit court interprets patriotism in terms of service to the dry law. Alonso McShirley, World War veteran, who was wounded in action and is now suffering from tuberculosis, received no clemency from Judge Dearth after pleading guilty to being drunk.

They gave him whisky in the trenches. Clarence Benadum, attorney for McShirley asserted in asking clemency. "Now, because he comes back and takes a drink, we send him to jail. Times certainly has changed."

The action showed that It was shown that the country is against the wets," the court replied.

"Well, anyway," Benadum reported, "it showed that the country is satisfied with its bootleggers."



This striking picture of a volcano in eruption shows Mt. Etna in action. Deep, rumbling explosions accompany the flow of lava from the smoking crater. The lower picture shows a wall of moving lava, pushing irresistibly onward at a speed of about five miles an hour and burying everything in its path.

**Resolution Providing for
\$675,000 Bond Issue
May Be Offered.***By United Press*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—Stating that the marathon dances are "inhuman and cruel," Mrs. Henry B. Ess, heading a delegation representing six organizations, appealed to city authorities to prevent a marathon being staged here. Final action on stopping the marathon was withheld until city officials could consult backers of the contest.

PUSH HEALTH BILL**Proposed Law Sent Out to
Clubs of State.**

Copies of a bill to empower cities and counties to employ a full-time health officer are being sent out to women's clubs and others interested by Dr. William F. King, state health board secretary.

Included with the bill also is a terse presentation of budget requests to be made to the legislature by the state health department and a chart showing appropriations for health departments in other states. In twenty states listed, Indiana with \$180,500 annually, has the lowest appropriation.

The health officer bill provides for creation of a health commission in all counties, and cities of 40,000 or more. A full-time health officer would be employed by the health commission at a salary not to exceed \$4,000 annually.

Reports indicated the resolution will include specifications and prices for four sites. The other locations probably will be No. 7, adjoining Mars Hill airport, and No. 15, northwest of the city.

The price asked for No. 8 was \$299,000, compared with \$388,000 for No. 30.

Father Fears for Safety of Pair,
Missing Since Oct. 31.

R. L. Follett, Boswell, Ind., today is making an effort to locate his two sons, Stanley, 27, and Charles E., 21, here.

The two young men last were heard from at Tipton, Ind., Oct. 31. At that time they were selling envelopes and letterheads. They were driving a Ford sedan and were reported en route to Indianapolis.

Follett said his sons carried more than \$100 in their pockets and he feared something had happened to them.

They will leave matters as they are. No active campaign work will be undertaken until the congressional campaign of 1930, and this will involve no activity on a national scale. National sentiment of the party will not be tested until 1932.

There is no concerted demand for the scalp of John G. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic national committee. His activities were criticized by anti-Smith groups and others in some normally Democratic states of the south which bolted the Smith ticket. Some demands have been made for his resignation, but Smith people say he does not con-

template resigning.

Most of the Democratic senators who have returned thus far have expressed belief that the party is in better shape than it was after the John W. Davis defeat in 1924. It gained large numbers of votes in cities usually Republican and its leaders do not profess to be worried by the boltings of Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, and Texas.

FINAL CHAPTER FOR HOOSIER BELIEVED CANNIBAL VICTIM*By Times Special*

PERU, Ind., Nov. 15.—Appointment in Miami circuit court here of an administrator for the estate of Ira C. Sparks is the final chapter in his colorful life which included packing himself in a box labeled merchandise which was loaded on a Pacific ocean liner.

Sparks, a carpenter here, said he had a divine call to preach

throughout the world, and in 1924 left for the Pacific coast, where he enacted the box episode. Discovered on the vessel, Sparks was put off when it reached Honolulu.

Still persisting in his desire to preach, Sparks built a small boat and set out for the Holy Land from the Hawaiian island city.

Months passed and no word came from Sparks. Then his boat

**BIDS OPEN ON
67 MILES OF
ROAD NOV. 27**

State to Make Start on 300-Mile Program as Soon as Possible.

TWO GRADING PROJECTS

Some of Most Important Routes in Indiana System Included.

Bids for 67.5 miles of the proposed 300-mile paving program for 1929 will be opened by the state highway commissioners Nov. 27, it was announced today by Director John D. Williams.

First letting includes some of the most important roads in the system, Williams says. In every instance these projects are a continuation of pavement which eventually will extend across the state or are necessary trunk connections, he asserts.

The November letting also includes two grading projects.

The 67.5 miles will be awarded in eight construction projects, ranging from five to eleven miles in length.

One Along South Shore

They are described by Williams as follows:

State Road 49 from Valparaiso to Chesterton, 5.5 miles in Porter county. This road joins U. S. 20 opposite the Dunes State park entrance on the Lake Michigan south shore.

State Road 53 from Remington to Rensselaer, eleven miles in Jasper county. The road is paved from Chicago to Rensselaer and this project extends the pavement south to the intersection with U. S. 24.

State Road 24 from Wabash to Huntington, sixteen miles in Wabash and Huntington counties. This is the last gap under contract between Monticello and Ft. Wayne.

Includes Greensburg Route

State Road 29 from Shelbyville to Greensburg, twenty miles in Shelby and Decatur counties. The road is paved between Indianapolis and Shelbyville.

State Road 45 from Huntingburg, Jasper, to Hayesville, 13.5 miles in Dubois county. This is the last gap between Evansville and French Lick and West Baden, via Roads 62 and 45.

The heavy grading and bridging of the Patoka river valley, between Jasper and Huntingburg, was completed more than a year ago and the embankments have settled sufficiently to permit paving next spring.

Grading Projects

Heavy grading projects were described by Williams as follows:

State Road 37 across Clear Creek valley, near Harrodsburg in Monroe county, for a distance of a half mile. Grading was held in abeyance until this time, to complete the big bridge over Clear creek and to bridge the Monon railroad. New grading to bring the highway to these bridges will proceed.

Heavy grading projects were described by Williams as follows:

State Road 67 adjacent to Eel river bridge, just northwest of Worthington. This project is about three-fourths of a mile long and on relocation to avoid a steep hill and one very dangerous turn.

Each grading project and relocation of the highway in order to make travel safer, means abandonment of one of the few remaining covered bridges on state roads in Indiana.

Members said the committee had held no meeting since the Chamber of Commerce citizens' committee recommended Site 30, north of Ben Davis, more than a month ago. Some committee members have conferred individually with the mayor.

It was indicated the ordinance will provide for a \$675,000 bond issue, the minimum stipulated by statute for an airport. The bond issue would be ample to put the field in shape, build approaches and hangars, it was said.

City officials are said to be agreed generally on Site 8, south of Ben Davis, rather than the one favored by the chamber. Councilmen Herman P. Lieber and Edward W. Harris, Frank H. Sparks, Norman A. Perry, H. Weir Cook and Edward B. Raub Jr., park board attorney, compose the mayor's airport committee.

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