

# WASHINGTON TEEMING WITH NEW ACTIVITY

City Is Industrial, Financial  
and Political Capital  
of Nation.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance  
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The right filer from the west rumbles into Washington and deposits its cargo of passengers.

Watch them as they get off—the banker seeking a loan, the manufacturer seeking a code, the social welfare worker seeking relief money, the politician seeking jobs, the movie star seeking publicity.

From the corners of the country they converge on Washington, now the industrial and financial as well as the political capital of the nation.

Gone are the lazy days of the Hoover administration. Instead, Washington has been transformed into a city of teeming activity, the Mecca of sightseers, host to 3,000 to 5,000 persons who arrive daily to transact business with the various agencies of the new deal.

## Mail Bulk Increases

The trains which bear the visitors in and out of the city also carry great masses of mail to and from the busy departments and bureaus in a volume which serves as indicator to the immensity of the government's business.

Post office officials estimate that the volume of outgoing bulk mail—reports and literature to field agencies, bulletins to farmers, speeches of congressmen—has increased fifty tons a day over the load of a year ago. It now averages about 175 tons a day in addition to the 350,000 outgoing official letters which pass through the office on the average day.

Along with the visitors here on official business come hordes of sightseers willing to forego the customary trips to Mount Vernon and the art galleries for the chance of one fleeting glimpse of Mrs. Roosevelt as she skims through traffic in her blue roadster.

The new deal has revolutionized the business for the "rubberneck" busses.

## Eager to See Johnson

"Show us General Johnson," the customers often suggest to guides intent on displaying the Washington monument, Lincoln Memorial and the National Museum.

If the business visitor or the sightseer gets a view of the general it probably will be as he charges through a corridor of the Commerce building. If he does get into the inner sanctum, he may find the surroundings disappointing. The office is far from picturesque. Like the hundreds of others in the building, it is incased in frosted glass with green metal doors and window casings. The general's office has a rug on the floor and a picture or two on the wall. The others have bare floors and walls.

Visitors to the office of CWA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins are in for an even greater disappointment. On the ninth floor of a drab brick building the man who handed out jobs to 4,000,000 unemployed persons works in a cramped corner room. The office is reached by an elevator. It is overruled that Mr. Hopkins' staff has been ordered not to sit when one reaches the doors. The administrator's desk and chair are tidy enough, but if he is visited by a delegation of any size the callers are seated on rickety kitchen chairs.

## Government Pay Roll Up

The visitor to the agricultural adjustment administration may find scores of clerks toiling in the basement of a "temporary" building—"temporary" since war days—sending checks to farmers who have agreed to reduce crops.

These agencies and the other emergency organizations—the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Tennessee Valley authority, the public works administration, the farm credit administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—typify the "action and action now" doctrine enunciated by the President last March 4. Never-ending queues of persons on official business waiting for their turn. Over time hours for employees. Crowds on street cars, busses, trains and planes. Jobs for clerks, stenographers, messengers.

The thirteenth month of the Roosevelt administration finds upwards of 10,000 more persons employed by the government in Washington than were employed a year ago. The increase is reflected in better business for the merchants and hotels and a 5 per cent decline in the vacancy of apartment buildings.

The total of government employees throughout the nation has grown correspondingly. The figure on Jan. 1 was 501,675 as compared with 563,487 in February a year ago.

The increase is entirely within the emergency organizations; the personnel of the regular departments has shown a slight decline.

## CASHBOX-CHASING DOG IRKS STORE OWNERS

Merchants Ask Police Aid in Catching Canine Nuisance.

By United Press  
SCOTTSBLUFF, Neb., April 7.—It was just a misunderstanding on the part of "Spike" amiable, ownerless bird dog when he gave chase to cash boxes whizzing overhead in Scottsbluff stores. But the misunderstanding made Spike a nuisance.

Spike, merchants complained, delighted to hunt the strange "birds" in their stores. He bolted down aisles, barking loudly. Clerks found it impossible to keep him out. Merchants found it difficult to keep customers in when Spike appeared. Police were asked to give their aid.

## POLICE DOG QUALIFIES AS REGULAR FIREMAN

Mascot Answers All Roll Calls; Ride Atop Engine.

By United Press  
MEDFORD, Mass., April 7.—A full-fledged fireman is "Sparky," a stray German police dog that was adopted into the West Medford fire station six months ago, and was adopted as mascot of engine two.

At 8 a.m. and at 6 p.m. "Sparky" stands for roll call, and he's always atop the engine when it answers an alarm.

## 200 YEARS OF CATHOLICISM

### An Authentic History of the Church in Indiana

By Humbert P. Pagani

Civil and social progress in Indiana to 1816—Father Gibault and the conquest of the Northwest Territory—The Harrison Land Law—Religious freedom promised—Conditions in the new diocese under Bishop Brute—His death in 1839.

#### CHAPTER II

WHILE this is chiefly a history of Catholicism, the civil and social aspects of Indiana and its inhabitants prior to the erection of the Diocese of Vincennes in 1834, must be given a cursory glance so that an intelligent narrative may result.

Just prior to, and during the Revolutionary war, the disturbed conditions in the eastern colonies began to drive many of the colonists to points farther west with more or less frequency. The free lands of the middle west brought hither a constant stream of migration—self-dependent, sturdy types, inured to the hardships of pioneer life, resourceful and not easily dismayed by failure.

While the French and their descendants were predominant around Vincennes, other parts of Indiana received their share of migration which originally had come from other European shores. A large contingent of Germans settled in Dubois county. A colony of Swiss located in Switzerland county.

The Napoleonic wars in Europe and the hard times that followed were responsible for heavy immigration to American shores. Germans, Irish, Scotch, English and other Europeans in lesser proportions came. Later they intermarried. In consequence, there are very few natives of Indiana who can not count three or four nationalities in an ancestry that is not at all remote. Dearborn county was settled in 1798; Switzerland county in 1795; Jeffersonville and Lawrenceburg in 1802; Madison in 1811; New Albany and Evansville in 1812.

Vincennes and Madison were given bank charters in 1814. Newspapers already were published in 1816 at Vincennes, Corydon, Boonville, Lexington and Madison. Flour and saw mills, tanneries and powder mills were in operation. Cotton and wool fabrics and hemp and flax were being loomed in the homes of settlers.

But as late as 1825, there still were no railroads, no canals, nopike traces or trails. But the versatility of the Hoosier frontiersman was amazing.

And his political aptitudes were apparent as early as 1815 in maneuvering for county government and county seats. In 1800 the population of Indiana was 5,641. By 1816 it grew to 63,897. Illinois was cut off from Indiana in 1809. The capital of Indiana Territory was moved to Corydon in 1813 and Indiana was admitted to statehood in 1816 with Jonathan Jennings as its first governor.

come its president until his resignation in 1818.

At his own desire he was given a permanent residence at Mount St. Mary, where he preferred to teach. His associations and contacts in the community gave him an unusual insight into the general conditions of the church in America. It was because of this and because of his profound learning and saintly character that he was chosen first bishop of the new Diocese of Vincennes.

At the time of his consecration, the new bishop had but two regular priests. Therefore, he resolved early to go back to his native France for more help. He needed financial assistance, yes, but mainly, he wanted more priests for his growing diocese. He therefore appointed Father Lalumiere as executor and deeding him all the church property, he sailed for France Aug. 8, 1835. He visited Rome on that trip and laid before the Sacred Congregation a general report of the Church in the United States, of which he could so well speak.

So successful was his mission in France that on May 30, 1836, when he was ready to depart for his diocese in America he brought with him some twenty-five missionaries, most of whom were destined to play an important part in the development of the new diocese.

On June 30, 1838, the Bishop left for an extensive visitation tour of his diocese. After visiting his Illinois jurisdiction he came back into Indiana, visiting St. Francisville, thence south to Madison, Lawrenceburg, New Al- sace, Dover.

AGAIN north to Shelbyville, one of Father Bacque lin's stations where he administered confirmation to twelve persons. From there he came to Indianapolis by stage. The stage was so crowded, he had to share the driver's seat. This was the bishop's first visit to the future metropolis and capital of Indiana.

He continued to Terre Haute and St. Mary-of-the-Woods, then known as Thirl's Station. Thence on to Jasper county, among the Germans.

By this time Chicago had become the largest city in the diocese. It had 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants and only one priest, Father O'Meara, to serve them.

The closing period of his administration was one of mingled trials and consolation—trials, because of his inability to adequately care for the spiritual needs of his widely scattered flock; and the consolation that the seed of the Gospel of Christ was bearing good fruit.

On May 29, 1839, he told those about him that his health was failing. On June 21, he was given the last rites of the church and on June 26, he passed to his eternal reward. His remains were buried in the old Cathedral at Vincennes.

"In Ft. Wayne, Father Mueller, who has most of the Germans in his mission.

"In Chicago, Father Schaefer, who likewise very laudably directs the Germans.

"At the same place, Father St. Cyr, whose guidance of the French and Americans is also very praiseworthy.

The winning of the Northwest Territory made our western boundary the Mississippi instead of the Alleghenies and it brought under our dominion a new empire almost as vast as the entire thirteen original colonies."

Father Gibault, unjustly suspected through calumnies of the English, who claimed he had betrayed them, died in poverty at New Madrid, Mo., in 1804.

With the narration of the Clark-Gibault-Vigo achievements, we again resume our story with the appointment of Bishop Brute in 1834 as the first Bishop of the Diocese.

A brief sketch of this saintly and learned bishop is necessary in order to get the correct background of later events. Bishop Brute was consecrated in St. Louis Oct. 28, 1834, by Bishops Rosati, Flagelet and Purcell. He was escorted to Vincennes and there met at the Cathedral by representatives men, Nov. 8, 1834.

He was slight of build and somewhat bald, but what he lacked in personal appearance, he more than made up by his innate piety and brilliant educational achievements. Born at Remnes, France in 1779, he studied medicine, then turned to theology and was ordained in 1808, then assigned a professorship in theology in the Diocesan Seminary of Rennes.

He felt the call of Divine Providence to the American missions and sailed for America June 9, 1810. Landing at Baltimore he was welcomed by Archbishop Carroll, who appointed him a professor at St. Mary's College and Seminary in Baltimore.

He then taught two years.

DANVILLE, April 7.—Central Normal College announces award of a number of scholarships to winners in the Indiana high school commercial contest for which the college was host.

Highest number of points was won



The Right Rev. Simon William Gabriel Brute de Remur, first bishop of Vincennes.

## \$2,047,180 IS SPENT ON CCC

Cost for Units in State So Far Made Public at Ft. Harrison.

A total of \$2,047,180.34 has been spent from the emergency conservation fund appropriation on civilian conservation corps camps in Indiana since last summer when the camps were placed under the supervision of the commanding general at Ft. Harrison, according to Captain Charles Lewis, finance officer of the fort.

From the total expenditures, \$865,372.43 has been paid to 39,246 dependents of CCC members and \$239,286 has been paid directly to 39,881 members.

Company 539 at Medaryville and Company 586 at Henryville will be sent to California some time soon after April 17.

Company 1,532, selected for the first six CCC months as the outstanding company of the state, on completion of its project at Milan, will be returned to its old camp at Huntington.

The company at Dunes state park will be transferred to Pokagon state park, just north of Angola, some time in June.

At the same time, the Lincoln City company, selected as outstanding for the second six months, will go to Turkey Run state park.

## RADIO SEEN AS AID IN WEATHER FORECASTING

Australia Experiments Cited to Support Possibility.

By Science Service  
LONDON, April 7.—Will the radio become an aid to the weather forecaster in making his prediction of the following day's sunshine or rain?

New evidence linking the ionization density of the radio reflecting layer of the upper atmosphere, and hence the intensity of radio signals with the weather on the ground, has been reported to the scientific journal, *Nature*, by D. F. Martyn of the University of Sydney, Australia.

In the same letter the Bishop continues: "There is but one large church in the diocese and this is here at Vincennes; the other twelve are built mostly of wood and are very small . . . We are very moderate in our daily food. Like ordinary people we drink water at our noonday meal, and tea or coffee for supper; never wine or alcoholic beverages."

A prominent gentleman, who believed that we as Frenchmen were in need of wine, presented us with a barrelful; but I had it sold and the money laid by, as contributions from our mission friends always are appreciated."

Bishop Brute's episcopal labors increased along with the burden of oncoming years. The Indian mission, mostly Potowatamies, needed special care and the meager fund of \$300 a year finally allowed him by the Government for that purpose was insufficient.

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Methods of purifying the sources of water will be among topics to be discussed during the meeting.

## Water Meeting Set

By Times Special

LA FAYETTE, April 7.—Purdue university will be host for a three-day session of the American Waterworks Association to open Thursday.

Demand for the company's product is increasing, both for new car use and for replacements, it is stated by officials.

A new plant is near