

WASHINGTON TEEMING WITH NEW ACTIVITY

City Is Industrial, Financial
and Political Capital
of Nation.

By Scripps-Hearst Newspaper Alliance
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The night flier 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, 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 great departments and bureaus in a volume which serves as indicator to the immensity of the government's business.

Postoffice officials estimate that the volume of outgoing bulk mail—reports and literature to field agents, 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 an fleeting glimpse of Mrs. Roosevelt as she skims through traffic in her blue roadster.

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

Eager to See Johnson

"Show us General Johnson," the customers often suggest to the attendant 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 of 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 has ordered jobs to 4,000,000 unemployed persons works in a cramped corner room. The office is reached by an elevator so overworked that Mr. Hopkins' staff has been ordered not to use it when going less than three floors. The door is closed and the chair is 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, buses, trains and planes. Jobs for clerks, stenographers, messengers.

The thirteenth month of the Roosevelt administration is 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 591,675 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
SCOTTSDUFF, Neb., April 7.—It was just a misunderstanding on the part of "Spiky" amiable, ownerless bird dog when he gave chase to cash boxes whizzing overhead in Scottsbluff stores. But the misunderstanding made Spiky a nuisance.

Spiky, 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 Spiky 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 "Spiky," a stray German police dog that wandered 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., "Spiky" 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 aspect 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-reliant, 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, Booneville, Lexington and Madison. Flour and saw mills, tanneries, distilleries 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, no pike roads in the state. Lanes of travel were mostly by water and by buffalo traces or trails. But the versatility of the Hoosier frontiersmen 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.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Governor of the Indiana Territory, in having enacted the Harrison land law May 10, 1800, wrought a piece of legislation that was to bring far-reaching results in attracting fresh waves of immigration into Indiana from the east and south. Down Ohio river, through past, Pittsburgh and through Cumberland Gap, from the south they came by way of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

Another contributing factor which helped to draw settlers to Indiana was the enactment of what is known as the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 in which the Ohio Associates and the Virginia assembly wanted to make the western frontier more attractive to prospective settlers.

In this ordinance of unalterable rights, its first clause was freedom of religion as follows: "No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiment in said Territories." The bill also included the right of habeas corpus, the right of trial by jury and right of compensation from property seized.

This brief summary of civil progress in Indiana, up to its admission to statehood, would be incomplete without some account of the political life of the territory. The Northwest Territory, which included present-day Indiana, was a part of the Northwest Territory of the United States.

Gibault had the confidence of the people of Vincennes and the Creoles through ten years of vigorous, devoted service among them. When General Clark, at the head of the American Army of invasion, told Father Gibault that he would extend religious freedom to all peoples in the region, Father Gibault at once threw his whole influence to the support of the American cause.

WITH the moral support of Gibault in Vincennes and the active support and financial help of Francis Vigo in Kaskaskia, who loaned Clark \$12,000 in money and supplies, Clark launched his decisive march from Kaskaskia Feb. 5, 1779 and demanded the surrender of Fort Sackville at Vincennes from the British Governor Hamilton. He surrendered Feb. 25, 1779.

Perhaps the truest characterization of Father Gibault is that given him by Judge Lay when he wrote: "To Father Gibault, next to Clark and Vigo, the United States are more indebted for the accession of the states comprised in what was the original Northwest Territory."

The Northwest Territory comprised the states of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. Ross Lockridge, in his book on Clark says:

"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, Flaet and Purcell. He was escorted to Vincennes and there met at the Cathedral by representative 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 in Rennes, 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.

THERE he taught two years. He then was called to Mount St. Mary's near Emmitsburg, a newly established seminary. In 1815 he was called back to St. Mary's college in Baltimore to become its president until his resignation in 1818.

At his own desire he was given a permanent residence at Mount St. Mary's, where he preferred to teach. His associations and contacts in Maryland gave him an unusual insight into the general conditions of the church in America. It was because of this insight, 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.

Among the young priests he brought with him were M. Celestin de la Hallandiere and M. Maurice de St. Palais, both of whom were later to become bishops of Vincennes. Other priests that were later to figure in history were: M. Comte de Merle, M. Julian Benoit, M. Anthony Parrett, M. Louis Neyron, M. John Corbe, M. Bernard Schaefer, M. Louis Mueller, M. John Vabret, M. Stanislaus Buteux, M. Maurice Berrel, M. Vincent Baquelin, M. Michael Shawe and M. Benjamin Petit. Francis A. Bessonies, who came later to the Diocese, was left by the bishop at St. Sulpice, France, to complete his studies.

THUS with patience, piety and many privations did the saintly Brute try to spread the gospel in his fast growing territory of Indiana. The first priests and seminarians he brought with him were not enough. On Jan. 7, 1837, he wrote to the Leopoldine Society in Austria for financial assistance. In his letter he enumerated the meager number of priests in his diocese—fourteen in all, including himself, as follows:

"1. In Ft. Wayne, Father Mueller, who has most of the Germans in his mission.
"2. In Chicago, Father Schaefer, who likewise very laudably directs the Germans.
"3. At the same place, Father St. Cyr, whose guidance of the French and Americans is also very praiseworthy."

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.

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(Next week: Bishop De La Hallandiere's administration, 1839 to 1847. Progress of education in Indiana.)

Indiana in Brief

Lively Spots in the State's Happenings Put
Together 'Short and Sweet.'

By Times Special

NEWCASTLE, April 7.—First three months of 1934 constituted the best quarter year in history of the Perfect Circle Company, piston ring manufacturer, with plants here and Tipton and Hagerstown, Ind., and Toronto, Canada.

Employment reached a new high mark on April 1, when 1,309 persons were on the pay rolls of the four plants. 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 completion at Hagerstown.

Circus Booked

By Times Special

KOKOMO, April 7.—First road show of the 1934 season will be given here by the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus on May 7. One of the features will be a street parade, returning to a custom which was abandoned several years ago. From here the circus will go to St. Louis.

Water Meeting Set

By Times Special

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

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

Winners Rewarded

By Times Special

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.

"4. In the county of South Bend, Father Deselle has charge of the conversion of the Indians or Savages.

"5. In Logansport, Father Francois also is in charge of the Indians.

"6. Terre Haute and the regions near Paris in the State of Illinois, are assigned to Father Buteux.

"7. Father Corbe has charge of St. John on the Cat River.

"8 and 9. At St. Peter's and St. Mary's on the White River are Fathers Lalumiere and St. Palais.

"10. At New Albany and the Knobs resides Father Neyron.

"11. At Kelsco, Father Ferneding has charge of two large congregations of Germans.

"12. At Vincennes resides Father de la Hallandiere as pastor of the Cathedral of St. Francis Xavier. He makes his home with me. Next to our house is the new Seminary in which there are three sub-deacons and two deacons."

In the same letter the Bishop continues: "There is but one large church in the diocese and this is here at Vincennes, where the 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 growth of incoming years. The Indian mission, mostly Potawatomes, needed special care and the meager fund of \$300 a year finally allowed him by the Government for that purpose was insufficient.

On June 30, 1839, 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 Alsace, Dover.

THEN again north to Shelbyville, one of Father Baquelin'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 Thrall's Station. Thence on to Jasper county, among the Germans.

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\$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 at 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 1532, 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 Dr. D. F. Martyn of the University of Sydney, Australia.

When night measurement of radio signals reveals that the layer which reflects radio waves of broadcasting frequency has a greater density of electrified particles than it had the preceding night, then the barometer invariably rises within twelve to thirty-six hours, Dr. Martyn found in experiments conducted under the auspices of the Australian radio research board. In most cases the time lag is nearer twelve hours.

HOME BREW MAKING BANNED IN MICHIGAN

Both Consumption and Sale Is Prohibited in State.

By United Press
ISHPEMING, Mich., April 7.—Home brewing of beer for either consumption or sale is prohibited under the state liquor control act, an interpretation received from the Michigan liquor control commission revealed. The commission also revealed that the word "whisky" can not be used on signs, window displays, billboards or other places where it may affront the eye of any person using the public streets or sidewalks. In nearby Wisconsin, traditionally wet, no such restrictions are enforced.

DETROIT EMPLOYMENT GAINS 157 PER CENT

Index Shows Largest Number at Work Since March, 1930.

By United Press
DETROIT, April 7.—Employment in Detroit during the month of March has shown an increase of 157 per cent over the same period in 1933 and is the highest since May, 1930, according to the employment index released today by the Detroit Board of Commerce.

The index for March is 107.7, an increase of 8 1/2 per cent over the latter part of February, as against the index for May, 1930, which was 109.2.

MYSTERY BELL PEALS SUMMONS TO BAPTISTS

Church Decides to Use Gift Left by Unknown Persons.

By United Press
POLK, Neb., April 7.—Worshippers at the Baptist church here are called to services by a bell of mysterious origin. Several years ago the bell was left on the church door-step by persons unknown. It was never claimed. Recently the church directors voted to either sell the bell or install it in the church steeple. The latter course was decided upon and its mellow peal now calls churchgoers to worship.

By Oneta Ferris, Bloomington; Helen Kline, Lafayette, was second, and Sylvanus Comer, Danville, third. Shelbyville high school had the most points on a group basis; Danville, second, and Martinsville, third.

Seeks Mayor's Office
By Times Special
GREENFIELD, April 7.—Ora Myers, who served two terms as mayor of Greenfield, is a Republican candidate for the office. He also served Greenfield as postmaster, having held the position when the new postoffice was built.

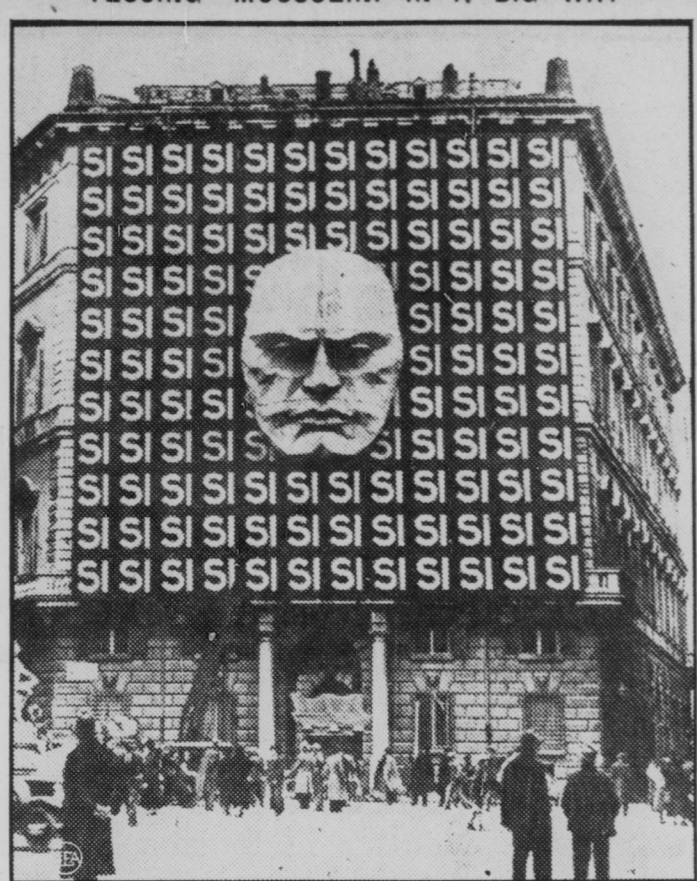
Educators to Meet

By Times Special

BLOOMINGTON, April 7.—The eleventh annual conference on elementary supervision and the twenty-first annual conference on educational measurements will be held at Indiana university next week.

The supervision meeting will open Thursday and continue through Saturday and the measurement session will open Friday and close at noon Saturday.

'YESSING' MUSSOLINI IN A BIG WAY



The answer was "Yes," and was Mussolini surprised! Italy held an election recently, to name new deputies to legislate their chamber out of existence. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of Il Duce's proposal, and this giant billboard, covered with "yesses" and bearing a huge mask of Mussolini, was erected at Braschi place in Rome, Fascist headquarters, to inform the populace of the result.

In the Book Nook

BY WALTER D. HICKMAN

I HAVE before me a modern book which deals with those moments in the life of Jesus which the world observed last week.

The name of the book is "Jesus: A Sister's Memories," as written by Dr. George William Gerwig and published by the Roycrofters as a companion volume to Elbert Hubbard's "Man of Sorrows."

Dr. Gerwig has had the idea for years of showing how those who lived under the same roof when Jesus was a boy would write of Him from a brother or a sister viewpoint.

So this author has written "Jesus: A Sister's Memories," as he supposes "the eldest sister of Jesus" would write her impressions.

The right to do this is protected, according to the author, in Matthew 13:56—"And his sisters, are they not with us?" Again in John 21:25, 20:30—"These I am the eldest sister of Jesus which he did not record."

Dr. Gerwig contends in his foreword that "doubtless these all but unknown sisters of Jesus grew up in the carpenter's family at Nazareth. They would hear direct from their mother the marvelous story of the Babe in the Manger, of the three and holy men who came from the east bearing gifts, of the flight into Egypt, of all this mother's love and hope for her prodigious son."

And so, Dr. Gerwig creates in a human way, what "this sister, Miriam, reveals" concerning the sacred memories of her brother. The reader immediately encounters this statement at the beginning of the narrative—"Although I am the eldest sister of Jesus, I have little hope of telling in words what He was like, when Jesus himself was so little understood."

Then the eldest sister of Jesus describes Him when very young as "different from other children." She maintains that He grew tall for his age and that He was much taller than two of His other brothers.

She recalls that His hair "had a glint of gold" and that His eyes resembled his mother's because they had "a gleam in them."

EVEN this sister of Jesus admits that she has a child's curiosity concerning her remarkable brother. She often asked her mother concerning His strange birth.

She relates that her mother told her at various times "the story of the birth of Jesus."

Then the wondrous story was told and retold as Miriam grew, understood and observed her brother.

She relates the instances when Jesus proved His great learning and understanding when a very young boy before men of great education of the day.

The sister never loses track of the influences that the mother had on Jesus. She records the "first real trouble" that came into their home. That was illness of their father, Joseph, who "sickened and suddenly died."

She tells what Jesus did at that time—"Jesus went, for hours, to His seat in the lea of the rock on the hilltop."

And then this marvelously human observed: "It was years be-

'NICKLE BEER' FIXED AS GOAL BY BREWERIES

Revived Industry Year Old
Today: Lower U. S.
Tax Sought.

"Bring back the nickel schooner." This is the new objective of the Hoosier brewing industry announced today in a statement from the Indiana Brewers' Association setting forth what the first year in business has meant to industry and governmental financing.

For it is just one year ago today that 3.2 beer became legalized and the Indiana beer law, with its permit system of tax payments, became effective.

Decrease in the \$5 federal tax levy would make the 5-cent schooner possible the statement sets out.