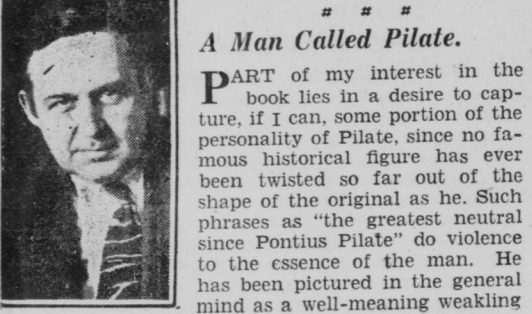


# It Seems to Me by HEYWOOD BROWN

A FEW skeptics said I never would get west of the Hudson, but when this column appears in type I will already be in Toledo, O. Curiously enough, the same front page which carried the news of the big strike there also had a smaller story telling of a demonstration in Jerusalem in which a number of Communists were injured.

I have started to do some work in preparation for a book, and it is interesting to be reminded that Palestine, and more particularly Galilee, always has been, from the earliest times, the homeland of revolutionary doctrine. The book I am going to write will be called "The Autobiography of Pontius Pilate," and inevitably it will deal with a famous radical movement. While it is true that the churches have forgotten most of the economic teachings of Jesus, it is also worth remarking that radicals as well have begun to overlook them.



Heywood Brown

**A Man Called Pilate.**  
PART of my interest in the book lies in a desire to capture, if I can, some portion of the personality of Pilate, since no famous historical figure has ever been twisted so far out of the shape of the original as he. Such phrases as "the greatest neutral since Pontius Pilate" do violence to the essence of the man. He has been pictured in the general mind as a well-meaning weakling who allowed Jesus to die upon the cross because he feared the clamor of the Jewish rabble. Another France in "The Procurator of Judea" has gone to the length of picturing Pilate in his old age as a man who had completely forgotten the episode.

But both Philo and Josephus describe him as harsh and unbending, and after ten years of service in Judea, Pilate was stripped of his office because he was too stern in his attitude toward a subject people. When the Pilate of my book sits down at the age of 75 to write his memoirs he will begin: "Of course I knew Jesus. I crucified him." And the incident will loom so large in the mind of the old Roman that he will find it impossible to write about anything else.

Even with the perspective of some twenty-five or thirty years he will still contend that the act was his and that he was motivated by his unwavering devotion to the empire. Rome could assimilate any religion, but the economic implications of the teachings of Jesus would have cost the Roman empire not only Palestine but the entire East. Pilate might well have asserted the correctness of his judgment. He could not kill the religion of Christ, but he checked the social doctrine. Pilate could afford to say, "The money changers are back in the temple."

**A Very Ancient Fallacy**  
IT is extraordinary that the Christian church has permitted the survival of the legend that the Jews killed Christ. The evidence of the gospels is all against it. Only a moment ago I turned to St. Mark at random and hit upon: "And the chief priests and the scribes sought how they might take him by craft and put him to death. But they said, 'Not on the feast day, lest there be an uproar of the people.'"

Where, then, was this rabble which, according to the popular conception, bore down the will of a well-meaning Roman governor by crying, "Crucify him!"? The gospels clearly indicate that the arrest was sudden and secret, the hearing was private and the crucifixion carried through with incredible rapidity. Jesus was dead before many of his followers even knew that he had been arrested. The so-called "multitude" which cried out to Pilate was composed wholly of the members of the small clique surrounding the high priest.

Even the Gospel of St. John, which goes furthest in presenting Pilate as eager to release Jesus, quotes the members of the clique as saying, "It is not lawful for us to put any man to death." Pontius Pilate, Roman Governor, was not the man to concede to the people of his province rights which they themselves did not even claim. The charges brought by Caiaphas were a convenience to a man whose office compelled him to be both soldier and politician.

**Placing the Blame**  
BUT there is fencing between the clique and the procurator. The followers of the high priest make the accusation that Jesus has advised his followers not to pay tribute to Caesar. On account of the popularity of Jesus with the Jews they want to make it appear that He has been killed by Romans because of rebellion against Rome. Pilate is not willing to take this responsibility. In fact, no sooner has the charge been made than he replies, "I find no fault in this man."

It was within the power of the Roman governor to throw the whole case out of court. That was not his desire. By pretending neutrality he spurred the high priest's party on to make its real accusation of blasphemy. And so successful was his conviction that in more than 1,900 years the mask has not been completely torn away.

After the crucifixion Pilate could afford once more to be candid and brusque in his dealings with the high priest, whom he neither feared nor liked. Look at the twenty-seventh chapter of St. Matthew and note the episode in which the chief priests come to ask that a guard be placed around the sepulchre. Pilate's reply is brief, "Ye have a watch; go your way; make it as sure as ye can."

Pilate has done his part by killing the Saviour of Man. In the eyes of the Roman empire the resurrection would be a local issue.

**Your Health**  
BY DR. MORRIS FISHEIN  
YOU do more than bake bread with yeast, nowadays. In fact, yeast has been touted as such a panacea for human ills that you might want to know actually what this substance really has in it and what it accomplishes.

As long ago as 1500 B. C., yeast was recommended by the Egyptians for consumption. It also was mentioned in the writings of most ancient physicians. However, the real qualities of yeast are still being studied in the light of our new knowledge of chemistry and nutrition.

For instance, what we know about vitamins is only a matter of some fifteen or twenty years. Today, we know that yeast is made up of several vitamins which are of particular value in preventing pellagra and beriberi, a disease associated with inflammation of the nerves.

Unfortunately, such studies have not been made of the diet of persons living in industrial and mining communities to make certain that they actually do receive all the foods they need.

Some physicians in a large city in Michigan found that the diets of workers were mostly beans, coffee, bread, Irish potatoes, pork, grocery store cakes, and enough canned milk and sugar to flavor the coffee. That kind of diet obviously is deficient in the vitamins to be found in yeast.

The investigators decided to test the effects of feeding yeast on the children of these workers, and also to feed extra yeast to some who had complained of loss of appetite or difficulties in digestion.

It was found that eighty-four children between the ages of 2 months and 14 years gained an average of a quarter pound a week over a twelve-week period, as contrasted with seventy-eight children who did not take yeast and who gained an average of one eighth pound a week over the same period.

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## THE WORLD'S BIG SHELL GAME

### Legislators Turn Inquisitive Eyes on Armament Manufacturers

The grim record of the international munitions industry in war and peace is pertinently revealed in a series of three articles written for this newspaper. Here is the first.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER  
Times Special Writer  
(Copyright, 1934 by NEA Service, Inc.)

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The munitions racket, which has left a trail of treason, greed and blood in Europe, is about to be investigated in the United States. America's "merchants of death" have been accused of wrecking the 1927 Geneva naval arms conference, of spreading American-Japanese war propaganda as a stimulant to their business, of precipitating wars in Latin America, of profiteering heavily in deals with the army and navy and of thwarting moves to embargo arms to aggressive belligerents.

President Roosevelt now is urging far-reaching international control of the arms traffic. And a senate committee headed by Nye of North Dakota is preparing to delve into the workings of the munitions industry.

Activities of the powerful munitions lobby, exports of mass-killing weapons, stock ownership in Bethlehem, Du Pont and other interests, financial and working arrangements with the European arms industry, advisability of a government munitions monopoly—all those phases will be probed.

War's profit incentives to makers of war materials are well known. It cost \$25,000 to kill each man who died in the World war.

Even peace-time profits are enormous. The world has spent more than ten billion dollars for arms and munitions since the war. This country spends \$200,000,000 a year for them.

**THE** League of Nations temporary mixed commission found that armament firms had actively fomented war scares, tried to bribe government officials, disseminated false reports as to other nations' military and naval programs in order to stimulate armament buying.

The senate committee—composed of Nye, Pope of Idaho, Bone of Washington, Barbour of New Jersey, George of Georgia, Vandenberg of Michigan and Clark of Missouri—will learn how much of that applies in the United States.

The state and commerce departments both want to know more about the munitions industry. American companies have furnished war supplies for Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco war for Colombia and Peru as they prepare for war over Leticia and to Japan and China—at times when this government has been exerting its best efforts to preserve peace between those countries.

But no one knows how much has been shipped off for killing purposes or what methods American high-pressure salesmen may have used—or whether such countries have been spurred in the same way armament firms egged on England and Germany prior to 1914.

**THE** committee will spend several weeks in research before plowing into the books and records of the industry. Here are some of the things it will find:

The war and navy departments lean heavily on armament corporations, which consequently can influence government policies. Recent disclosures of large profits of the "aviation trust" in its sales to the government may be traceable to the fact that the military services want to encourage private industry to be ready for war use.

Secrets of military and naval science are made available to private corporations. Any time we go to war, our troops are likely to be killed by weapons invented and manufactured in the United States.

That happened, according to George Seldes in his "Iron, Blood and Profits," when our marines fought Sandino's rebels in Nicaragua.

The munitions industry of the United States exports almost as much as that of France, but not half as much as that of Great Britain.

It is confined in a quadrangle between Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Baltimore, and to the twelve states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. The chief munitions state is Connecticut.

**IT** consists of many large competing firms, dealing in both armaments and warships. About forty companies are now in the business of rifles, machine guns, small arms and ammunition, but thousands of American firms made war materials for the allies and this government in the last war, when the War Department made about 1,000,000 contracts and spent six billion dollars for arms and ammunition.

The war department says there are now 12,000 plants which could be turned to make munitions in an emergency.

The \$620,000,000 E. duPont de Nemours firm is the unrivaled big maker of explosives and smokeless powder. It controls the Remington Arms Company, which produces one-third the annual fire-arms and ammunition output.

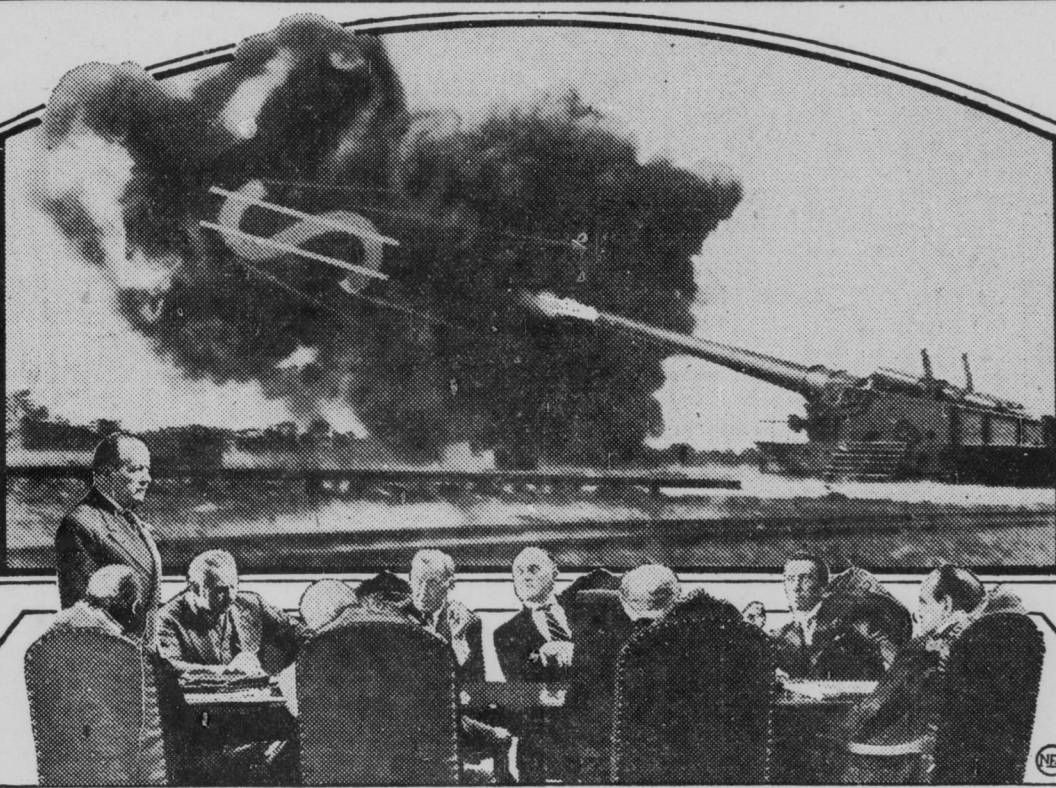
One of the biggest makers of machine guns is the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, which declared an extra dividend in 1933. The only important producers of war planes and war plane engines are the Curtiss-Wright and United Aircraft and Transportation Companies.

Shipbuilding companies accused of hiring William B. Shearer to wreck the 1927 Geneva conference still receive most of the Navy's contracts for men-of-war.

They include the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, New York Shipbuilding Company and Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, which are raking in about \$100,000,000 of the 1933 \$124,000,000 building program.

**BETHELEHEM** Steel, always one of the world's largest armament manufacturers, has built 100 war vessels for the government since 1916 at a cost of \$250,000,000, and will clean up more contracts under the new program. It makes armor plate as well as ships and big guns and has sometimes built ships for foreign powers.

Nor should one forget the chemical companies, their poison gases and other war products.



The voice of big business is made grimly audible . . . by great artillery pieces that belch forth death-dealing shells and taxpayers' dollars.

Senators from the twelve munitions states have usually voted 100 per cent for big navy bills and large military appropriations and against all attempts to reduce military or naval expenditures.

Tie-ups between the "merchants of death" and flag-waving patriotic societies have sometimes been demonstrated.

The National Security League was shown to have financial support from T. Coleman du Pont, the powder magnate; Henry C. Frick, armor plate; J. P. Morgan, allied war contracts; John D. Rockefeller, oil, and the Guggenheim copper kings.

The chairman of the American Defense Society was head of a company which made chemicals for warfare.

**EVERY** ONE remembers the Shearer case. Shearer, a violent "patriot," appeared at the Geneva conference as a propagandist, vehemently anti-British and closely associated with our naval delegation. He was described in the Geneva press as "the Man Who Wrecked the Conference."

His employers were revealed when Shearer, who had received \$25,000 from the Bethlehem, Newport News and American Brown-Boveri shipbuilding interests, sued them for \$225,000 more. Shearer is still lobbying in Washington.

War profiteering is a gruesome memory.

The United States Steel Corporation earned \$180,000,000 in three pre-war years and \$621,000,000 of net profit in 1916-17-18, profit reaching about 50 per cent.

Bethlehem's 1915 income of \$25,000,000 rose to \$62,000,000 in 1916 and its gross earnings in 1918 were \$48 million.

**DU** PONT's sales of powder rose from 2,265,000 pounds in 1914 to 399,000,000 in 1918 and a postwar congress learned that we had paid about 49 cents a pound for powder whose estimated production cost was 36 cents.

The copper industry held the government up for profits which ranged from 56 to 800 per cent of the capital stock of individual companies.

But how about peacetime? In 1914 Secretary of the Navy Daniels reported that an armor plate "trust" was dividing the world into non-competitive spheres and holding up prices. He told how, years earlier, Bethlehem had sold armor plate to Russia at \$249 a ton and to this government at \$166.

Seldes says various government estimates gave average prewar cost of armor plate per ton at \$247.14, whereas the average price that came from the taxpayers' pocket was \$440.04.

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## FIRE DESTROYS WOODEN SPAN

Seventy-fifth Street Bridge Burns; Pyromaniac Is Suspected.

The fire-charred remains of the Seventy-fifth street bridge, a relic of horse drawn carriages and rugged individualism, sank into the waters of Williams creek last night, ending more than sixty years of existence.

A fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, quickly destroyed the tinder-dry wooden structure. A city engine company responded to the alarm, but the entire bridge was in flames by the time it arrived.

An unknown person called the sheriff's office to report that in his opinion the bridge had been set on fire. A parked automobile had been seen near the bridge entrance late at night. State police closed Seventy-fifth street to traffic.

The bridge had been a favorite subject for artists and photographers.

## JUDGE ORDERS JOB FOR PRISONER WHO ESCAPES JAIL TERM

Thwarted in his attempt to "make society support him" William E. Dippens, Indianapolis, was given a suspended sentence in federal court Saturday by Judge Robert C. Baltzell.

Dippens was arrested March 23 after ripping open several mail pouches at the Illinois street post station and destroying about forty letters. Admitting the deed, Dippens said that he was unable to obtain work and felt that he "would make society keep him."

Judge Baltzell suspended a six months' jail term today after giving Captain Adolph Kruse, federal probation officer, instructions to secure a job for Dippens.

**Stands Collapse, Woman Dies**  
By United Press  
DEPERE, Wis., May 28.—A woman was killed and a man was injured when a temporary grand stand collapsed at a baseball game here. The victim was Miss Susan Vander Linden, 50.

## SURVEY SHOWS HOME SHORTAGE

Days of Further Reduced Rents Past, Committee Concludes.

There is a shortage in all "modern better class rental single residential" properties here and the "days of further reduced rentals are passed."

These conclusions were reached by the property management division of the Indianapolis Real Estate board in a report made public yesterday after an exhaustive survey by a special subcommittee headed by Frank Thomas of the Union Trust Company's real estate department.

The survey also showed that apartments had been nearly 100 per cent filled during the winter months and were not experiencing high spring vacancies, and that owners of the poorer class of residential properties were making repairs and finding tenants.

Those who served with Mr. Thomas on the subcommittee, whose work verified a survey by the Indianapolis Water Company in April, were Berkeley W. Duck, Robert Ker-shaw and D. T. Nicolson.

**MEMORIAL DAY RITES  
PLANNED AT BUTLER**  
The Rev. Homrighausen Will Be Principal Speaker Tomorrow.

The Rev. Elmer G. Homrighausen, pastor of the Carrollton Avenue Reformed church, will be the principal speaker at a special memorial chapel service honoring Butler's war dead in the university fieldhouse at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow.

All students and faculty members will attend the service, according to Dean James W. Putnam, acting president, who has arranged the program.

The significance of Memorial day will be the topic of Mr. Homrighausen's address. A program of patriotic music will be presented and the public tribute will be paid by Dean Putnam to Butler staff members and students who have died during the last year. The service will be the baccalaureate service to the nation-wide observance of Memorial day. There will be no classes on Wednesday.

**BUTLER-CLASS TO HEAR  
BACCALAUREATE SUNDAY**  
The Rev. Dr. W. A. Shullenberger to Deliver Sermon.

The Rev. William A. Shullenberger, pastor of the Central Christian church and member of the Butler university administration, will preach the baccalaureate sermon for this year's graduating class Sunday afternoon, June 17, in the fieldhouse.

Dr. Shullenberger, who has a son in the graduating class, will preach on "Weights and Gates."

## Fair Enough by WESTBROOK PEGLER

NEW YORK, May 28.—The remarkable career of Jack Dempsey, the old box-car tourist, continues prosperously when all but two or three others of the group who made great fortunes in pugilism are broke, unemployed and in no demand, either professionally or socially. Mr. Dempsey recently came in off the road to pause in New York until the arrival of the Dempsey baby. As soon thereafter as circumstances permit he will load the family into the automobile, including the baby, the nurse and all the standard baby apparatus and resume his hustling. It has been only his hustling which has kept him solvent since the panic broke in 1929, two years after his retirement. The fortune which he accumulated in the era of Tex Rickard would have vanished by this time if he had not hustled constantly to replenish it and protect his investments with fresh money.

On his recent trip, in which he served as referee of wrestling and boxing shows as often as five nights a week, he collected more money for his own painless and ornamental services than all the combatants who provided the occasion for his appearances. The asking price for his services varies according to the size of the city and the promoter's ability to pay, but he is still able to collect for himself, by selling the belated by-product of this old celebrity from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a week.

He hustles in his own automobile now which is a cheaper way of going than his old method and stops in the second best hotel in two rooms. In other years, Mr. Dempsey traveled with a suite of managers, attendants and other barnacles in Pullman compartments and drawing rooms, and considered that his public position required him to rent from three rooms to half a floor in the most expensive hotel in town.

**Big Parade Has Stopped**  
THERE is no parade of waiters bearing ice buckets and mineral water and he has somehow put a stop to the old practice of the local free loaders of dropping in on Dempsey and ordering breast of pheasant at will. He also has shaken loose most of his old coat holders and muscle fellows who used to attach themselves to him for not only quarters, rations and beverages but cash donations as well.

In the days when Dempsey was the champ his cash donations seldom were as little as \$20. He thought he owed it to himself and his position to maintain a high scale and there were many friends on this list who would have been dissatisfied and hurt if he refused to contribute more than \$250. In one interesting case a particularly dear friend asked Mr. Dempsey to buy him a watch as a keepsake and being authorized to pick it out himself, selected a tidy little piece for \$2,200. Mr. Dempsey compelled Jack Kearns, who was then his manager, to stand half the cost of that token of friendship.

He carries a chauffeur on his travels nowadays, but the chauffeur rides in the back seat and his duties consist largely of walking the dog, which belongs to Mrs. Dempsey.

Probably the constant presence of his missus, who was Hannah Williams, the musical comedy girl, helps considerably as a defense against casual, predatory callers. She is always present, rolling her eyes in adulation, and it is difficult to make the right approach for a cash donation in the presence of a man's little woman. When the baby joins the troupe the defensive mechanism will be even more effective.

**Trust Fund Collapses**  
MR. DEMPSEY is one of many credulous unfortunates who believe without question that a trust fund would provide a man an income forever. He invested in trust funds when he was young and lived to learn that a trust fund is no better than its component securities. Disappointed in his trusts and with other investments treating him no better after his retirement, he took to the road. Even when he paused in Reno to run a prize fight club and in New York to promote the fight between Max Baer and Max Schmeling last year. It is, incidentally, his business policy in such undertakings, to dig up a sucker to underwrite the production costs. It is a remarkable fact that suckers never learn.

Through practice and serious application, the stammering yokel of 1918 has become a very capable Chamber of Commerce and Lions' Club orator and usually delivers at least one such address in a city in which he is appearing as referee, by way of publicity for the show. They receive him well, invite him home and welcome him back on his return engagements, because he has never ceased to be himself.

The first time he saw Primo Carnera he said he couldn't miss that chin with his left and he hasn't changed his mind. He thinks he can knock Primo out with one punch.

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## Today's Science BY DAVID DIETZ

THE large white spot which appeared on the planet Jupiter on April 29 is growing larger. That fact is revealed by Dr. J. J. Nassau, director of the Warner & Swasey Observatory of Case School of Applied Science, who originally discovered the spot.

When first discovered, the white spot was about 20,000 miles long and 2,000 miles wide. It has now grown to a length of about 30,000 miles. Dr. Nassau says. This makes it as large as the famous red spot which appeared upon the planet in 1867 and which occupied the attention of astronomers for many years thereafter.

Dr. Nassau's discovery of the large white spot on Jupiter came only a few weeks after a Berlin amateur astronomer had announced the discovery of a black spot on the planet. The black spot has now disappeared from view.

Jupiter, the big brother of the solar system, has a diameter of 86,720 miles. But despite its huge size it rotates upon its axis once in about nine hours and fifty-five minutes. Different portions of the disk as seen in the telescope rotate with different rates of speed, making astronomers certain that the features observed in the telescope are not the actual surface, but are cloud-like formations in a dense atmosphere surrounding the planet.

THE telescope reveals Jupiter to be richly colored, various shades of red and brown predominating, with here and there an olive green. The markings, for the most part are arranged in belts of alternate lighter and darker shades stretching across the planet, parallel to the equator. The equatorial belt is bright, ranging in color from pale yellow to dull red. Above and below are darker belts ranging from reddish brown to bluish gray. They are known as the "tropical belts."

The white spot discovered by Dr. Nassau is in the south tropical belt and is inclined to the equator at an angle of about 30 degrees.

Changes in the appearance of the planet are not new. The belts themselves are not permanent, but vary in number, color, width and detail from year to year.

**OCCASIONALLY**, however, a semi-permanent feature will appear on the planet, remaining for a number of years. The most remarkable of these was the so-called "great red spot" which appeared in 1878. It was 30,000 miles long and 7,000 miles wide. The spot has faded, losing its original color, but it can still be identified in a large telescope.

From the rapidly with which the present white spot has been changing shape, Dr. Nassau is of the opinion that it will not last very long.

## SIDE GLANCES By George Clark



"We'll be standing in the lobby. My husband is a tall man and I—I will be wearing a blue hat."