

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.

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 rule over 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 unswerving 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 Calaphas were a convenience to a man whose office compelled him to be both soldier and politician.

Pilate had done his part by killing the Saviour and placed the blame elsewhere. In fact, the hearing is no trial at all, since both judge and accuser are determined that the defendant shall die. For that matter, Jesus himself is convinced of the necessity of His martyrdom.

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 convenience 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 FISHBEIN

YOU do more than bake bread with yeast, now days. In fact, yeast has been touted as a panacea for human illnesses that you might want to know actually what this substance really is in it and what it accomplishes.

As long ago as 1500 B. C. yeast was recommended by the Egyptians for constipation. 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.

The Indianapolis Times

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Second Section

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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 periodically revealed in a series of three articles written for this newspaper. Here is the first.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

Times-Sentinel Writer
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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 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, Vandenburg of Michigan and Clark of Missouri—will learn how much of that applies 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.

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

The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND
By Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Inner administration circles are buzzing with the whisper that Frank C. Walker wants to step out as head of the national emergency council, despite that vacation.

Reticent and publicly shy, although personally one of the ablest and most charming of the new dealers, Walker, however, will not abandon Washington. According to those in the know, he is destined for higher and greater responsibilities as a member of the White House staff.

Just what role this new honor will take is not quite clear. But it is declared that the President plans to put Walker on his personal staff as a confidential assistant.

Walker, one of the President's earliest and most devoted supporters, has assiduously insisted on keeping in the background. He has refused several important posts, and the President literally had to push him into the job of running the emergency council.

There were many things in the blistering Darrow report to which General Hugh Johnson took violent exception. But the accusation that really cut him to the quick was the charge of failure to co-operate.

Asked about this, the blue eagle boss replied that it reminded him of the following story.

A young lieutenant, just out of West Point, was assigned to a southwestern post commanded by a hardboiled old Indian fighter. He was the type of officer who marked a new man's laundry by shooting a hole through his suit case.

The young lieutenant, however, liked the looks of his new boss, and told him so.

"I am sure, captain, that we shall co-operate splendidly," he said.

"Humph," grunted the captain, "we'll co-operate splendidly all right, if you do the co-operating."

An officer came into the quarters of Captain Weaver. Gloom was written all over his face.

"Have you seen the orders?" "Yes."

"What are we going to do?"

"We're going to carry them out," replied Captain Weaver.

"Here, take this up to the print shop and get about fifty copies mimeographed."

He handed his subordinate a copy of Kipling's famous poem, "If," which contains the lines:

"If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And then it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginning
And never breathe a word about your wrongs."

After that, when each ejected officer came in, Weaver handed him a copy of the poem. Inside of an hour, the battleship, once reeking with gloom, was functioning with its former tip-top efficiency.

Another indication became evident in Pocatello, Idaho, recently where a call was given for 300 workers in the beet sugar fields. Only six turned up. The others were on federal relief rolls.

Weeding out deserving families from the undeserving is going to be a superhuman task.

THE battleship New Mexico had just finished her target practice in the Caribbean. Recently remodeled, manned by a crew which never had worked together, she had been on a four-months' shake-down cruise to get her green crew functioning efficiently. Shaking down a raw, green crew is no cinch, but Captain Weaver, the commanding officer, had done a beautiful job. Not only was morale perfect, but the New Mexico had established a new world's record.

Shooting at a target of only 100 yards at a distance of twelve

miles, her gunners had scored 66 hits out of 68.

And with this accomplishment the New Mexico sailed for home.

Suddenly came wireless orders

to distribute the crack crew among the other ships of the fleet. This meant the loss of some of the New Mexico's prize gunners, her best petty officers and the evaporation of morale.

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REPRESENTATIVE Frank Buck, from Vacaville, Cal., one of the biggest wine-producing districts in the state, is rated the best informed man on wines in Congress. Buck always keeps a supply of excellent samples of the home product in his office.

For some ten minutes the other day, as he was bringing to a close his speech on the President's reciprocal tariff bill, Senator Borah showed an enthralled and packed Senate that he is still the country's greatest orator. . . . It was the first time in several years that the shaggy-haired Idahoan "did his stuff," and it was a performance that will long be remembered.

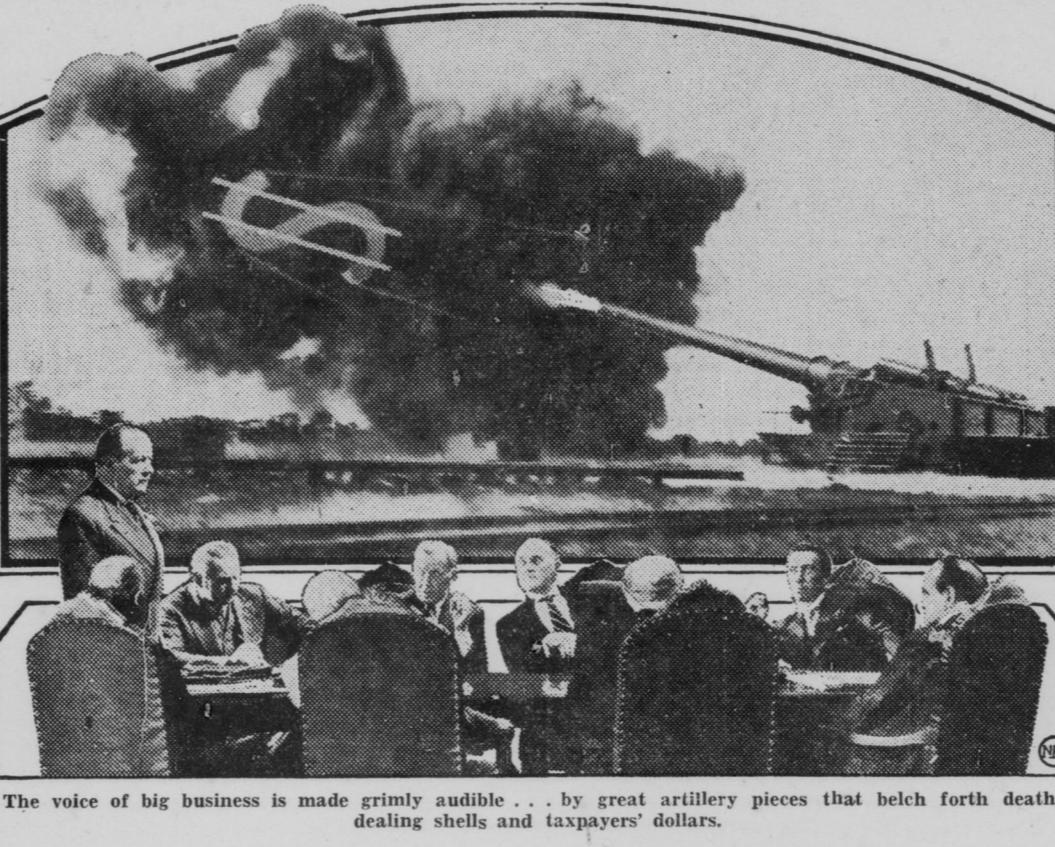
SHOOTING ON THE CHILDREN

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.

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

duces 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.

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.

There is a shortage in all "modern" better class rental single residence 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 a special subcommittee headed by Frank Thomas of the Union Trust Company's real estate department.

The survey also showed that apartments had been