

## BOARD APPROVES SCHOOL BUDGET, AFTER MEETING

Proposed Levy to Stand Unless Changed by State Tax Board.

Proposed tax levy of \$1.166 on the \$100 for the 1924-25 Indianapolis school budget will stand as proposed by the board unless changes are made by the State tax board following another public hearing Sept. 9.

It was revealed today the board has cut maintenance items approximately \$100,000, anticipating a saving under the proposed appropriations. The levy of \$1.166 will produce actually \$106,000 less than the total of \$9,697,852.24 in the budget. To raise the total asked for, a levy of \$1.134 would have to be made.

At the conclusion of a public meeting Friday night the board formally adopted the proposed budget.

A preponderance of sentiment at the meeting Friday, attended by representatives of various organizations invited by the board to meet with them, seemed to favor the building program. Those who opposed the proposed budget spoke chiefly in generalities with destructive criticism, unsupported by helpful suggestions.

William Bosson, city attorney, who attended the meeting at the instance of Mayor Shank, delivered a tirade against everything generally thought of as progressive in educational measures, and threatened the board members with the loss of their positions and the teachers with cuts in salaries.

**May Lose Jobs**

"The school city is only a creature of the Legislature," cried Bosson. "You men may find yourselves without jobs. Instead of considering the future citizens' let's consider the present citizens'."

"The school board is acting as judge, advocate and jury now, but it won't be when it comes before the State tax board," he concluded.

Bosson pointed out many great men in the past had risen to distinction without the facilities which the board seems necessary now. He decried the teaching of domestic science and asked the board to explain what it meant by visual education.

Fred A. Sims, of the Indiana Tax Payers' Association, said the board was asking the tax levy would be "an alarming thing."

**One Good Suggestion**

The only important suggestion made during the meeting was that the new Shortridge High School be built in two units, thus spreading the money to be raised by bond issue over a two-year period. Such a plan would necessitate utilizing the old Shortridge High School building and prevent the sale of the building, which otherwise would add materially in supplying funds for the board. Superintendent Graff pointed out the inadequacy of educational facilities in building Shortridge in two units. Additional expense would be incurred for installing laboratory and other equipment in one unit and then duplicating the same in the next unit.

E. C. Sneath, president of the Indianapolis Federation of Community Clubs, expressed the organization's approval of the board's building program. He read an Indianapolis Times editorial before the meeting, and it was heartily received by those favoring the betterment of Indianapolis schools.

**Up to Public**

Adolph Emhardt stated the burden rests with the public to show why the budget should not be adopted, and so far it had failed to do so. "I would rather be criticized for doing something than for doing nothing at all," Emhardt said.

Brandt C. Downey, who said he didn't represent anybody but himself, congratulated the board on its building program.

Mrs. Nettie Bay, president of the Parent-Teacher Association of School 30, told how they had worked to make No. 30 a better school and she hoped the board would go ahead with its program.

Rev. G. G. Baker spoke of the former criticism against the board for not building, and approved the plans for high schools, congratulating the board on its work.

Leo K. Pesler, member of the

## Fate Unkind to Father



GEORGE HANSEN AND SON, ROY.

**By NEA Service**

LEVELEND, Aug. 23.—Here's an example of how one of the "other half" of humanity lives.

George Hansen's wife died in Pueblo, Colo., last May. Her dying request was that her 3-year-old baby Roy be taken to her husband's parents in Norway.

His money spent through his wife's illness, Hansen set out on foot, carrying the child to New York. Good-hearted motorists

gave them many lifts, but through the bad-road regions, where machines were scarce, Hansen walked, with child in his arms, over 1,600 miles, on his way to New York.

Once in New York he found that he could work his way on a steamship to Norway easily enough—but they wouldn't take the baby.

Now he's en route, on foot, back to Chicago, where he hopes to get back a job he once had there, to work and save for passage money for the child.

Chamber of Commerce committee, said no other board had ever tried to raise so much money in one time. He opposed the increased levy.

John F. White, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce committee, expressed the desire for cooperation between the chamber and the board and asked the board to explain what it meant by visual education.

Rolla Chowning, member of the Brightwood Civic League, said the "wild spending of money" by the board was comparable to the trial of Leopold and Loeb in Chicago.

**No Penalty Provided**

V. Harrison, the Chamber of Commerce "expert" on budget reduction, intimated the board would not be compelled by law to provide a levy of 8 cents for a sinking fund and added that there would be no penalty if the board should violate the law. Board members showed today that the statutes of Indiana makes such violation a criminal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment.

They pointed out also that if they did not provide sufficient revenue for the sinking fund the market bonds of the school city would be ruined.

**RAZOR WIELDED; KIN IS VICTIM**

**Fight Results From Argument Over Accident.**

Albert Schill of Youngstown, Ohio, is in the city hospital suffering from razor wounds in the abdomen, and his brother-in-law, Albert Russell, 322 Kohline St., is held on charges of assault and battery with intent to kill after police say Schill told them Russell had cut him.

According to the story told police, Schill and Russell went to Mars Hill late Friday to talk with the driver of a machine that struck and injured Schill's son several days ago. On the way home, police were told, the two men purchased liquor, and after a few drinks Schill accused Russell of being responsible for the accident. The fight followed.

Rev. G. G. Baker spoke of the former criticism against the board for not building, and approved the plans for high schools, congratulating the board on its work.

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## MOVE FOSTERED TO ABOLISH TAX UNITS OF CITY

Shank's Threat of Budget Veto Scored by Department Heads.

A well defined movement asking the 1925 State Legislature to abolish the separate city taxing units such as the sanitary board, park board, and the board of health, bringing them under direct control of the general city was indicated at the city hall today.

Mayor Shank's statement Friday that he would veto the 1925 city tax levy and budget if the sanitary board obtained their request for 2.5 cents increased levy from the council, caused lines to be drawn more tightly.

While William Bosson, city attorney, said he thought steps should be taken for abolishing the separate taxing units, Russell MacFall, member of the sanitary board, scored the "grand standing" of the administration in reducing the tax rate, and at the same time crippling departmental units so they could not give proper municipal service.

**May Go to Council**

The sanitary board has been advised by attorneys that the higher levy requested can be obtained over the mayor's opposition through the council. Attorneys say the fact the sanitary board is a separate unit removes the jurisdiction from the mayor.

In answer, the mayor said he would veto the city budget, when passed by the council if the increase is granted. This would automatically throw the city back to the 1924 levy of \$1.0675. This year's levy was cut to \$1.055 by Mayor Shank.

Proposed sanitary board increase would bring it back to \$1.08.

Public improvements will be at a stand still next year, because of reductions made in the board of works budget, William H. Freeman, member of the board predicted today.

**Will Stop Projects**

A cut in the street resurfacing fund from 5 to 3 cents will stop many major projects planned for 1925, Freeman said. Frank C. Lingenfelter, city engineer, is also protesting cuts in the street lighting fund.

"If taxes are going to be reduced, the only way is to cut them," said the mayor in explaining his position. "Taxpayers demand relief, and the city will have to get along on less money."

**'WE ARE HOG TIED BY LAW,' WRITES ZACH T. DUNGAN**

State Court Clerk Deplores Too Little Service Rendered.

"We are today hog tied and hog ridden by law—a law for every ill and yet we are living in an age of lawlessness," declared Zach T. Dungan, clerk of the Indiana State Supreme and Appellate Courts in an article written for the Exchange, official publication of the National Exchange Club, in its August issue.

"As I sit in my office surrounded by courts of the State's last resort, I hear law, read law, talk law—law in every form. 'I have come to one conclusion that we have too much law and too little service,' declared Dungan.

**Not Living by Justice**

"It is not the law that saves the world or the statutes that govern the world. We are not living by justice for fear too few want justice. Some laws are rigidly enforced while others go unenforced. I am far from a pessimist, but just a thought—Rome totted and fell with the best Justinian code ever written. What about our own country?"

**Render a Service**

"We live today and plan for tomorrow, but that living and planning is naught unless we can render a service, by kindness or sound public ideas, that goes to make life more worth living."

Basing his article on the proposition that the spirit of service is the world's hope, Dungan describes the successful man as one who "has lived well, laughed often and loved better than he found it. He looks for the best in others and gives the best he has. Life to him is an inspiration, and his memory is a benediction."

**HELPLESS WOMAN THROWN ON ROAD**

Said She Was Kicked From Machine.

Miss Katherine Williams, 24, of Childress, Texas, who has been living at the Home Hotel, while in Indianapolis, was found in a dazed condition early today on Harding St., south of the White River bridge, by Motorpolice.

Good and Cooney, who responded to a call from Hiram Kinman, 846 N. Key-stone Ave.

According to Kinman, he was returning from Franklin, Ind., with four companions when he saw the woman lying in the road.

Miss Williams, who was held in the detention ward at the city hospital on a vagrancy charge, told police she had been riding with a man whom she had met Friday night at a restaurant on W. Washington St.

Police said, according to the story told them, the man kicked her from the machine at the approach to the bridge.

Her condition was reported fair by hospital attendants.

**Taxi Driver Slated**

Ralph Wolfenbarger, 24, of 605 Stephens St., taxi driver, was slated today on an improper driving charge. He was the second cab driver to be arrested today, as a result, police said, of improper methods of picking up fares at the Union Station.

More than 900 traveling libraries supply reading matter to the people of Saskatchewan, Canada.

## LOBBYISTS SPREAD RUMORS TO DISCREDIT LA FOLLETTE

By ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

"MY OWN STORY" is an exclusive newspaper version of one of the great autobiographies of modern times. La Follette's own story of adventures in politics as written by himself in 1912, together with an authorized narrative of his experiences in the years since then.

**SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALLMENTS**

After two defeats as Progressive candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, La Follette is overwhelmingly nominated and elected in 1900. The political bosses buck the administration program at every turn. La Follette gives in person his message to the Legislature—advocating direct primaries and railroad taxation. The "machine" masters every insidious influence—money, business power and the lobby—to defeat the passage of a bill for railroad taxation. Despite the lobby, the bill passes the lower house of the Senate, however, the machine men indirectly defeat the measure by passing a substitute.

The gentlemen who opposed us were ingenious. Under the Hagemaster substitute they proposed to try out the direct primary principle with respect to county offices alone.

Now they knew well enough that county elections scarcely touch the real problem of party caucuses, conventions and legislation; that they involve little besides personal strife for small local offices.

They expected by the application of such a law to discredit the direct primary by bringing out a miserably small vote with a big expense charged up against it. They knew that it would take several years to try out the experiment and that by that time the progressive group, unable to prove the excellence of their policies, would have merited the distrust of the people.

But I was clear we should not stand for anything that did not strike at the root of the whole boss system. So I promptly vetoed the Hagemaster bill and took the severe lashing of the same newspapers which had all along been fighting the direct primary.

**Railroad Bills**

After the direct primary matter was disposed of, the railroad taxation bills took foremost place in the Legislature.

By this time the lobbyists had reached a good many of our men and we began to fear that we could not even control the Assembly. They held back the taxation bills and were evidently trying to smother them. I waited patiently and hopefully for the Legislature to act. Weeks went by. Hearings were strung out. It was perfectly plain to me that it was their plan to beat the bills by delay.

Every hour, in the meantime, the corrodent influence of the lobby was at work. Business connections, social diversions, the poker room, entertainment of every kind, decent and otherwise, were employed, and all I could do, as I sat there day by day watching the precious time go by, was to communicate with the Legislature in one of two ways—by message, or by personal appeal to the members to redeem the promises that we had made to the people as a basis for our election.

The one way was provided for in the constitution, the other was not. But I could not be stopped from making appeals to those members. I could not. It was very well known that I was the only man in the capital who could crowd that Legislature to do its duty. That is why they attacked me chiefly.

As the editor of The Sentinel said to me: "If only you will take your hands off, we can take care of the Legislature in one of two ways—by message, or by personal appeal to the members to redeem the promises that we had made to the people as a basis for our election."

They argued thus to me: "You have sent in a strong message, you have made good so far as you are concerned."

**Both Defeated**

After a brief fight, however, both of the railroad taxation bills were defeated.

Thus the session of 1901 closed without our having accomplished any of the important things that we had set out to do.

More than this, it had enabled the lobby and the bosses, now more strongly organized than ever, to win over some of our leaders. They even secured a manifesto signed by more than half of the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature criticizing me sharply for what they claimed to be my encouragement upon the constitutional rights of the legislative branch of the State government, and organized themselves into a league to fight the progressive movement.

I freely admit that as Governor I used all the power and prestige of the office to secure the legislation that had been promised to the people. I arraigned the Legislature as derelict of duty.

No normal condition would warrant any executive, State or Federal, in calling the legislative department so sharply to account as I did in the veto of the Hagemaster bill and in the veto of the dog tax bill, but in this case the situation was not normal; after a series of campaigns; the Republican party, the party in control of the government of Wisconsin, had pledged in the platform of 1898 a reform of the nominating system, and of the unequal and unjust tax laws, and the Legislature elected on that platform had defeated the will of the people and denied them the legislation for which a majority of them had declared.

Again in 1900 the same pledges had been made. The people in the election had by more than one hundred thousand majority voted that such legislation be enacted, and again the Legislature had defied the will of the electorate.

It was plainly the end of representative government in Wisconsin. It was the rule of a minority through trickery, bribery and corruption.

It was a state of revolt.

The situation called for extraordinary, aggressive and strong action on the part not only of the executive but of every man who cared to see democracy maintained. The abuse of power was not on the part of the executive. It was on the part of the Legislature. The legislators were the ones who were abusing their power. The executive was obeying the mandate of the people.

I understood perfectly well not only that the position which I was taking would raise an issue with the Legislature, but that it would be made the basis of a bitter attack upon me. But I was content to go to the people with my messages and place my record side by side with the record of the Legislature, and let it be fully discussed and talked out with plenty of time for the people to consider whether I had taken a course menacing to a republican form of government, or whether this Legislature was undermining and destroying every semblance of representative government.

**Accepts Issue**

So, when this manifesto was promulgated, I accepted the issue. I caused many thousands of copies of the messages which were criticized to be printed and sent broadcast over the State.

If this had been all, therefore, I might have looked upon the situation more hopefully. But the strain under which I had worked for six months, the high pressure, the long hours, the anxiety—I suppose I worked more than eight hours a day steadily—had so impaired my health that as soon as the Legislature adjourned, my health gave way.

This, also, was made the occasion for unremitting attack. They published stories that I was losing my mind, that I had softening of the brain—anything to discredit me with the people.

But there was never a moment that I was not determined that I would fight it out with them again. At the opening of the Legislature of 1903, I felt that the time had arrived to advance vigorously with the railroad regulation issue.

There were good reasons for doing this. We had the support of the public. We had discussed the subject pretty thoroughly in the preceding campaign, so that the people were prepared to back us up strongly in our plans.

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THE SENATOR IN HIS OFFICE.

concerned, and the people will understand. Now quit, quit, and you can have anything you want."

About that time the Legislature passed and sent up to me a bill taxing the dogs owned in the State.

The humorous absurdity of such a measure at once struck me—the attempt to raise a few hundred dollars in taxes upon dogs owned by a class of people already overburdened with taxes, while the corporations of the State were paying hundreds of thousands of dollars less than their just share! I therefore made it the occasion of a message to the Legislature in which I vetoed the dog tax bill and in the course of which I endeavored to outline the true principles of taxation.

I also held up to view, as I had done in my veto of the Hagemaster bill, the exact conditions in the Senate, showing how the lobby had corrupted the representatives of the people. Both of these messages struck home and stung, as I intended they should, and both attracted so much attention throughout the State that the Legislature was forced to a consideration of the bills.

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## CITY COMBED FOR ALLEGED TROLLEY BARN BANDITS

Police Mystified When Yeggs Slug Cashier and Take \$205.

Hindered by the inability of the victim to talk, detectives are attempting today to unravel the mysterious circumstances attending attack and robbing of Hubert Sconce, 32, of 82 N. Ritter Ave., who was slugged and robbed of \$205 while at work in the cashier's office at the Louisiana St. barns of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company Friday night.

Rufus Gullede, 1715 E. Minnesota St., a motorman, held by police for questioning after he was seen leaving the office shortly before the discovery of Sconce in a dazed condition, was later released.

Jesse Bandy, 509 St. Paul St., employed in the office, told police when he went upstairs after checking up on the incoming crews he found Sconce sitting at a desk unable to talk, with blood streaming from his forehead. Bandy notified Clinton Huff, 1517 N. Tuxedo St., night superintendent, who called police.

**Blood on Roof**

Two pools of blood, found on the roof of a shed under the windows in the cashier's office, led police to believe Sconce had crawled back into the office after being carried onto the roof by the robbers.

By mumbleings and signs made by Sconce, who made a desperate effort to talk, police were inclined to believe Sconce was in the rear room and was called to one of the windows, where he was slugged. It is thought Sconce was struck when he answered the call. This fact is strengthened by the orderly condition of the room, which shows no sign of a struggle.

It is believed at least three men participated in the robbery, all of whom were familiar with the surroundings.

**In Serious Condition**

Hospital attaches say they do not believe that the blow fractured Sconce's skull although he was reported to be in a serious condition at the city hospital.

Police under Lieut. Ed Schubert and Sgt. Harry Nagleson, immediately spread a dragnet and police watched roads leading from the city. Men are at the bedside of Sconce in case that he will be able to give descriptions of the robbers.

**EXPECT LARGE CROWD**

Spanish-American War Veterans' Picnic Sunday at Garfield Park.

More than 500 persons are expected Sunday at an all-day outing of the United Spanish-American War Veterans at Garfield Park. Members of the organization, its auxiliaries and families are invited. Delegations will come from Muncie, Richmond and surrounding towns. Games and contests will feature the program. Refreshments will be distributed.

**DRIVER RECEIVES HEAVY SENTENCES**

Gets Year at State Farm and Fined Over \$50.

Two sentences to the Indiana State Farm, totaling a year and fines in excess of \$500 were given in city court today to Joseph Newcomb, 41, of 1133 Bellefontaine St., who, according to testimony, drove his car upon a yard and ran over Evelyn Hylcorcs, 9, of 1639 Cornell Ave., May 29.

Penalties fixed by Judge Delbert O. Wilmett as follows: \$500 fine and 180 days on the Farm on a charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated.

Five dollars and costs and 180 days on the Farm on an assault and battery charge and \$1 and costs on a drunkenness charge.

In addition, Newcomb was bound over to the grand jury on a charge of failure to stop after an accident. Newcomb appealed. Continuances delayed the case.

Wilmett dictated a letter to Ed Jackson, secretary of State, asking him to revoke Newcomb's auto license.

**SPEEDERS DRAW 'FARM'**

Law Governing Second Convictions Enforced by Judge Wilmett.

After it was found that the new state law governing second convictions on speeding charges went into effect March 7, 1923, City Judge Delbert O. Wilmett today fined Kenneth Fowler, 18, of 237 Rybolt St., and Julius Keller, 2337 N. Alabama St., \$20 and costs each and sentenced them to thirty days on the Indiana State Farm. Both appealed.

Keller was convicted for speeding April 11, 1923, and Fowler March 26 and July 23, 1923.

**Five Men Held**

Lee Taylor, 606 Fletcher Ave.; James Taylor, 40, of Kokomo, Ind.; Paul Doerzan, 44, of R. R. E. Box 191, and Charles Wright, 27, and Earl Johnson of Greenwood, were arrested today on blind tiger charges. Police said they found the men drinking at 2 N. East St.



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**THE INDIANA TRUST COMPANY** for Savings

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