

Home Edition
"GLORIA, the Flapper Wife," an appealing story of modern life, appears on the back page of The Times daily.

VOLUME 37—NUMBER 154

The Indianapolis Times

COMPLETE WIRE SERVICE OF THE UNITED PRESS

WORLD'S GREATEST EVENING PRESS ASSOCIATION

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1925

Entered as Second-class Matter at Postoffice, Indianapolis, Published Daily Except Sunday.

TWO CENTS

Forecast

GENERALLY fair tonight and Thursday; colder to-night with lower temperature, about 18. Thursday continued cold.

PURCHASE OF PLAZA SITES OFF

County Council Will Not Provide Funds, Says Hogle.

QUESTION OF CHURCHES

Cost for Two Locations Declared Too High.

The Marion County council will not vote funds for the purchase of the two churches on the site of the Indiana World War Memorial plaza, Cassius L. Hogle, president, said today.

Two previous councils have voted refusal and no action will be taken for purchase by the present council at its regular meeting in January, Hogle said.

As the churches are in the block to be bought by the county, it is not believed State or city officials will acquire the land.

No Special Session

"We feel we cannot saddle a million to a million and a half dollar bond issue onto the people for the purchase at this time," Hogle said.

If either church makes any improvements it will be permitted to remain on the site for the next twenty-five years.

Officials of both the Second Presbyterian and First Baptist churches have said they intend to build additions if the property is not purchased.

The County commissioners are also opposed to buying the property according to John Kitley, commissioner. An agreement, in fact, has been entered on the commissioners' record book, dated April 25, 1925, that the Second Presbyterian church would not be bought.

Funds Necessary

Commissioners also say they cannot act unless the county council appropriates the funds.

Walker & Weeks, Cleveland architects, who designed the memorial, are to continue on the work, notwithstanding the revocation of Weeks' license to practice in Indiana. The memorial board Tuesday voted to retain the two, and employ Dr. W. K. Hatt, Purdue University, as supervising engineer.

No further steps will be taken against the architects, it was believed.

DUVALL SAYS HE WILL TREAT SECTIONS ALIKE

Impartiality for North, South, East and West Is Pledged.

"North, south, east and west sides will receive impartial treatment, if I am elected mayor," John L. Duvall, Republican candidate, said at the Columbia Conservancy company at noon today.

Representative Ralph E. Updike also spoke. State Senator William T. Quinn and State Representative Charles E. Mendenhall spoke at the Oakes Company and the Rev. Frank C. Huston at the G. & J. Tire Company.

Duvall speaks tonight at 939 E. Wayne Ave., 1450 Shepard St., 949 Maple St., St. Paul Baptist Church Community House, 1135 N. Sheffield Ave., and Druids' Hall, Kansas and Meridian Sts.

Walter Myers, his Democratic opponent, was characterized as "visionary" by Duvall in speeches Tuesday night.

"My visionary opponent," Duvall said, "charges that I have appropriated from \$42,000 to \$65,000 of the interest on the Barrett law fund for my own use during my term of office as treasurer of Marion County. I cannot touch that money. It is in the bank waiting for a decision of a court as to its final disposal."

Duvall said Myers never had a constructive thought in this campaign.

Duvall spoke at the Central Buick Sales Company, 2911 Central Ave., the Community Center, Fortieth St. and Capitol Ave., and the Irvington Masonic Temple, E. Washington and Johnson Sts.

PAINLEVE MAY FORM CABINET

President of France Calls Him to Palace.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—President Doumergue this afternoon summoned Paul Painleve to the Elysee palace to charge him to form a new cabinet, following the resignation of the old Painleve cabinet as a means of ousting Finance Minister Caillaux from political life.

Doumergue, in the course of a half hour talk asked Painleve to undertake the task of reforming the cabinet, and Painleve agreed to return at 4:30 p. m. to give his reply as to whether he accepted.

'NO MAN'S LAND' PROVES PUZZLER



"No Man's Land" at 15 W. Ohio St.

Plat Books Don't Account For Small Strip Near Circle.

Indianapolis has a "no man's land."

Within a block of Monument Circle there is a strip of property about six feet wide and twenty-five feet deep that is no man's property—at least a strip the ownership of which can not be accounted for in city plat books.

In the Courthouse or in abstractors' offices.

And the property, Henry T. Hotel, Indianapolis Real Estate Board secretary estimates, is worth \$18,000.

The mystery strip is at 15 W. Ohio St. On the east is the School Board Bldg., at the southwest corner of Ohio and Meridian Sts. On the west is the property of M. F. Owen.

The school board doesn't own the strip and Owen makes no claim to it. On the plat books the school board property and that of Owen meet. But this six-foot mystery strip lays in between, occupied by the Symnris Brothers shoe shining and repairing parlor.

But do Symnris Brothers own it? If not, who does? And why don't the plat books show that small but valuable space?

Not New Questions

These questions may be puzzling, but they are not new.

Back in 1900 when the school board building was erected, board members worried about this strip of land. They bought their ground and got all they bought. So did the remainder of the buyers in the south side of Ohio St., between Illinois and Meridian Sts. But still this six feet remained.

The school board then thought it ought to have the land. After several surveys the property was found to be in line, board members decided not to claim the strip.

Squatters' Rights Rumored

It is rumored that three men hold the ground on squatters' rights, and that the shoe-shining parlor operators pay \$35 a month rent for it. But the managers of the shoe-parlor won't talk.

Squatters' rights come after a person holds property for twenty years and the title is not contested. Whether the same party has held the property that long, also remains a mystery.

Just how the extra six feet happened to be there is a matter of conjecture. Members of the school board in 1900 were inclined to believe that Pierson St., an alley, which runs into Ohio St., near Illinois St., was not made as wide as the northern extension of the alley which enters Ohio St. from the north. The south section of the alley is twelve feet narrower than the north part. In some way, they imagine, six of that twelve feet was disposed of and accounted for on the records and the remainder forgotten.

BOYS GO TO FLORIDA

Father Asks Police Aid in Finding Missing Son.

George Platzer, Jr., 15, is missing from his home at 1910 N. Alabama St. Police were told by his father that he left for Florida in a roadster with two youths, who were arrested Saturday night on charges of contributing to delinquency of a fifteen-year-old girl. The latter two have not been reported missing.

Albert Lyons, 62, left his room at the Hazelton Hotel and has not been seen since. Parents of Willie Walter Johnson, 12, colored, 702 Maxwell St., ask police to find him.

OFFER OF DRY BRIBE REVEALED

Morgan Said to Have Been Promised \$250,000 to Quit.

ALLEGED REMUS ACTION

'Bootleg King,' Facing Quiz Here, Makes Denial.

Bert Morgan, former head of the Indiana prohibition enforcement department, was offered \$250,000 to resign by persons said to be connected with the St. Louis booze ring now being investigated by a special Federal grand jury, it was learned today.

Morgan, it is said, in 1923, was approached several times by men representing themselves as connected with George Remus, Cincinnati, Ohio, millionaire bootleg king. He refused all offers.

Remus, under indictment in the St. Louis Federal Court, and now under \$50,000 bond, was preparing to appear again today before the special Federal grand jury in the investigation of the alleged St. Louis rum ring. He testified Tuesday.

Denial by Remus

Remus said the men who approached Morgan were not authorized to do so by him.

Morgan, when director, uncovered the operations of the St. Louis organization in Death Valley, near Cincinnati. Several persons, including Remus, were indicted in Federal Court here, but the case was transferred to the Cincinnati district, where Remus was sentenced to two years in Atlanta and fined \$10,000.

Others to Testify

James Dillon of the Internal Revenue Department, St. Louis; W. L. Rehfeld of the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, and G. W. Wilson of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, were to testify before the grand jury today, it was thought.

The grand jury investigation is thought to center about the substitution of water for whiskey in 850 whisky barrels in the Jack Daniels warehouse at St. Louis, in which Remus held a financial interest.

ROAD OFFICIAL JAILED

New York Central Chief Clerk Held in U. S. Beer Quiz.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Federal authorities may demand indictment of the New York Central Railroad on a charge of illegal transportation of beer. It appeared today as Alfred Borner, said to be chief clerk for the road was held for questioning.

Borner was grilled for several hours, in an attempt to link the road with Chicago's \$800,000-a-month beer syndicate. He was taken to an outlying jail and held.

According to Federal investigators, beer breweries have been shipping vast quantities of beer to Chicago, using several railroads for the transportation and obtaining special "right-of-way" privileges over the roads. Attempts will be made to indict the railroad companies, several of their high officials and many of Chicago's politicians and police officers in addition to the eastern breweries.

HOOSIERS SUMMONED

Three Elkhart Men to Testify at Jury Investigation.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 28.—Three local employees of the New York Central railroad have been summoned to Chicago to testify at the investigation of the shipment of beer over the company's lines it became known today.

The men are L. E. Osborn, F. L. Smith and C. W. Beurie, yard clerks. Reports say the beer was shipped to this city and recondensed in the yard here in an effort to confuse dry agents.

TO ADMINISTER FUND

School Superintendent Authorized to Make Plans.

A scholarship fund for worthy colored pupils will be administered soon, it was announced following the meeting of the Indianapolis school board Tuesday night when Superintendent E. U. Graff was authorized by the board to make plans for putting the fund into effect.

It will be known as the McCoy fund and consists of \$3,000, a bequest of W. D. McCoy, a colored principal, who died thirty years ago.

GREEK EVACUATION HALTS AFTER ATTACK

Athens Forwards Protest to League After Withdrawal of Troops From Bulgaria Is Suspended.

ATHENS, Oct. 28.—Bulgarians have attacked the left flank of the Greek columns retreating from Bulgarian soil and the Greek government, in consequence, has ordered a suspension of the withdrawal which had begun in accordance with the orders of the League of Nations council.

At Army Bar of Justice



Col. William Mitchell, who faces court-martial for his charges that the Army and Navy Air Service are run by bungling incompetents and that military fliers are forced to risk their lives daily in faulty planes.

OLD MARKS BROKEN BY COLD AND SNOW

City and Middle West Held in Grip of Winter Weather.

Weather records for Indianapolis were broken today by a combination cold wave and snowfall which struck the city and most of the region between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers.

Snowfall, starting early in the morning, totalled 3.5 inch, bringing the total fall for October to 3.4 inch, more than has ever fallen in the month since the United States weather bureau office was established here in 1883. The next highest figure was 4.4 inch in 1916 and 1917.

The thermometer, which registered 26 at 6 a. m., took a downward slump to 25 at 8 and 23 at 8, the lowest for this early in the month.

Low marks of 22 were set on Oct. 20 in 1887 and 1895. The 7 a. m. mark was 19 degrees below normal. Temperature at noon was 27.

More Cold

The forecast, according to J. H. Arrington, meteorologist is for generally fair weather tonight and Thursday, with lower temperature tonight, and Thursday continued cold.

The mercury should drop to about 18 tonight, he said.

Other stations over the Middle West reported heavy snow, the heaviest being 5 inches at Des Moines, Iowa.

Brings Accident

The snow brought one accident when C. J. Shelton, 1317 Olive Ave., was unable to see a stop sign at Pennsylvania and North Sts. He suffered cuts on the arm when his car collided with an automobile driven by William Bacon, 1708 Milburn St., who had the go sign in his favor.

When a Union Traction car crashed through a switch at Martindale Ave. and Twenty-Fifth St., John Carr, 26, 1414 N. Dearborn St., suffered a bruised head and broken shoulder. His car was smashed.

PAUL BIESE IS DEAD

Orchestra Director Who Appeared Here Succumbs at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Paul Biese, 38, director of Biese's jazz orchestra, is dead here following an operation. Biese was a popular composer of music. He appeared with his orchestra at the Cleveland Theatre, Indianapolis, during the week of July 5, last summer.

MITCHELL WINS FIRST SKIRMISHES

Colonel Succeeds in Setting Off Three Members of Court That Is to Try Him on Charges of Insubordination.

VICTORIES ARE SIGNIFICANT

Army Trial Convenes on Orders of President in Old Warehouse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Colonel William Mitchell stepped onto the scales of military justice today and won three major victories in opening skirmishes at his trial on charges growing out of his talks on management of the air service.

Mitchell will step off the scales, sooner or later, divested of his uniform or disciplined for his severe criticisms. Such a fate is generally conceded by all except by Mitchell.

Initial Victory

Mitchell's initial victory came when Brig. Gen. Arthur Bowley, court-martial member, was removed from the general court on grounds of prejudice and bias, made by Mitchell. Representative Frank H. Reid, Illinois, Mitchell's civilian counsel, next challenged Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerville, president of the court, quoting speeches of Summerville and his testimony before the President's air board to show that he could not be fair to the aviation critic. Summerville withdrew.

Mitchell's attorney then challenged Fred W. Shelden, superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and he also withdrew, cutting the court membership from thirteen members to ten.

Not to Be Filled

The vacancies will not be filled. Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howe, commander of the Fifth Corps Area, and senior officer after the removals was named presiding officer.

After the challenges the court settled down to business and prosecution counsel read the specifications and charges against Mitchell. These included the lengthy statement issued by Mitchell at San Antonio headquarters on the Shenandoah disaster which is the basis of the trial. Mitchell charged "the War and Navy Departments with criminal negligence and almost treasonable administration of the national defense."

Required to Stand

Mitchell was required to stand while the specifications were being read by Lieut. Col. J. I. McMullen, who also stood. It developed then that the lengthy San Antonio statement had to be read in connection with each of the specifications based on it and despite an appeal by both sides to dispense with the formalities, General Howe insisted that the regulations be adhered to.

In the middle of the fourth reading Howe suggested that they sit down, but McMullen said he preferred to stand and Mitchell stayed with him.

The court to try Mitchell for subversive criticism of his superiors met in an old warehouse at the foot of Capitol Hill, at the order of President Coolidge. Mitchell was arrested at his home shortly after breakfast and confined to the jurisdiction of the court.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.

Mitchell was to plead not guilty to all eight specifications of the charges against him. His defense is to be based on constitution guarantees of free speech. The penalty in case of conviction ranges from reprimand to dismissal from the service.