

LIVES ARE LOST BY FIVE FLIERS IN ITALIANS' SEA HOP

2 PLANES ARE WRECKED SOON AFTER START

Splendid Achievement of Atlantic Dash Marred by Tragedy.

OTHERS LAND IN SEA

Four of 14 Machines That Began Trip Failed to Reach Brazil.

By United Press
ROME, Jan. 8.—Tragedy dimmed the rejoicing of the Italian people over the South Atlantic flight of General Italo Balbo's seaplane squadron today.

An official announcement said that five aviators were killed in two accidents that marred the beginning of the flight from Bolama, Portuguese Guiana, approximately 1,900 miles over the ocean to Natal, Brazil. The other planes were forced down at sea. Ten others completed the flight.

Two pilots, two mechanics and one wireless operator were killed. The dead were: Captain Louis Boer and Lieutenant Danilo Barbicini, pilots; First Sergeant Louis Fols and Sergeant Felice Nensi, mechanics; Sergeant Ercolino Imbastari, radio operator.

Five Lives Are Lost

The first accident occurred when a plane, piloted by Captain Enea Silvio Recagno, was forced to descend from an altitude of about 150 feet.

First Sergeant Fols, riding on the left side of the machine, was killed when the heavily loaded plane struck the water. The left float of the seaplane was badly damaged.

The seaplane remained afloat and the four survivors were rescued. The machine later was towed back to Bolama.

The accident that cost the lives of four fliers occurred about ten minutes after the take off from Bolama.

The plane commanded by Captain Boer caught fire and descended on the sea, in flames. The four occupants were burned to death. The plane was destroyed.

Two Make Force Landing

The official announcement emphasized that both accidents were the result of unavoidable risks in connection with the full load necessary for a flight of almost 1,900 miles. The seaplanes carried the heaviest loads ever taken across the Atlantic by air.

The two seaplanes that made forced landings on the high seas en route to Brazil and were picked up by Italian war vessels were expected to arrive at Fernando Noronha island, off the Brazilian coast today, the official announcement said.

HOLD LEEDY FUNERAL AT HOME FRIDAY MORNING

Former Drum Maker Will Be Buried in Crown Hill Cemetery. Last rites for Ulysses G. Leedy, 63, of 528th Grandview drive, formerly a nationally known maker of percussion instruments, will be held at the residence at 2:30 p. m. Friday. Burial will be in Crown Hill cemetery.

Mr. Leedy died at the Robert W. Long hospital early Wednesday. Death was due to heart disease.

After several years as a traveling bandleader, Mr. Leedy began manufacturing drums in Indianapolis in 1888. He established the Leedy Manufacturing Company here in 1903.

MARION WOMAN HELD

Matrimonial Swindler Accused Again in Federal Custody.

By United Press
MARION, Ind., Jan. 8.—United States postal inspectors today arrested Mrs. Od. Lippens, 33, Marion, and took her to the Wayne to be arraigned before United States Commissioner William D. Remmel.

Mrs. Lippens at present is free under \$3,000 bond awaiting appearance before a federal grand jury at Indianapolis in connection with an alleged matrimonial swindle scheme. Inspector Herman Atkins refused to divulge the new charge against the prisoner.

CRIME REPORT OPPOSED

Constabulary Idea Draws Fire of State Labor Head.

Recommendation of the state crime commission's report for the establishment of a constabulary brought opposition to the entire report when T. N. Taylor, president of the State Federation of Labor, announced his stand today.

"I am opposed to the entire report. I am opposed to any more political machines being set up in Indiana under the guise of a constabulary," he declared.

DEATH TAKES HISTORIAN

Cerebral Hemorrhage Proves Fatal to Edward Channing.

By United Press
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 8.—Edward Channing, professor-emeritus of Harvard university and historian, died from a cerebral hemorrhage at his home here Wednesday in his seventy-fifth year.

In addition to his voluminous history, Channing wrote numerous smaller works treating almost all phases of American history.

COLD IN CHEST CALLS FOR
A "counter-irritant"—Musteroles warms and helps draw out congestion. Apply this soothing, safe "counter-irritant" every hour for 5 hours. All druggists

MUSTEROLE

Gov. Leslie's Address to Legislature

Address of Governor Harry G. Leslie to members of the Seventy-seventh Indiana general assembly, at its opening session today, follows:

In defining the duties of the Governor, the Constitution of the state of Indiana says: "He (the Governor) shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information touching the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient."

Under the authority and mandate of the Constitution it becomes the duty of the Governor to communicate with you at this time, and further during your session as occasion may demand.

Having outlined the three departments of our state government, the legislative, the judicial and the executive, which latter includes the administrative, our state Constitution goes on to say:

"No person charged with official duties, under one of these departments, shall exercise any of the functions of another except as in this Constitution expressly provided."

The functions of each department of our state government are defined sharply in our basic law. There will be no overlapping of governmental activities. There will be no attempt by the executive department to assume the functions of the legislative department nor to dictate its policies.

You have been chosen to represent your respective communities and constituencies in the lawmaking body of our great commonwealth. Yours the distinction, yours the congratulations, yours the responsibilities and implied obligations.

I am convinced that the state, through the state board of accounts, should exercise a closer supervision of the expenditures of state funds in the state school aid units, before such expenditures are made.

The problems confronting joint and consolidated schools have been the careful attention of a commission of experienced schoolmen and public officials. The recommendations of this commission should receive your careful consideration.

A sound banking system is one of the vital agencies in our social and industrial welfare. The economic depression has served to reveal certain weaknesses in the Indiana system of banking.

It is manifest that the bank's strongest and best asset is the confidence of the people in the bank's management and solvency.

Legislation, better to protect debtors, creditors and stockholders, will help greatly to sustain confidence and encourage business and industrial activities. The subject is respectfully urged upon your attention.

The wisdom of our fathers never was more strikingly demonstrated than in the sound constitutional provision which prevents the state from assuming bonded indebtedness to meet the financial demands of experiments.

We are free from financial obligations and have sufficient funds on hand and in prospect from revenues in due course to be paid, to meet all budget requirements during the fiscal year.

You have come together at a time when taxation stands out as the state's most serious economic problem. The people have made constant and increasing demands upon the various departments of state government.

The resultant expansion of the functions of the departments in response to public insistence has tended to increase the cost of government. This expansion has been brought about over a long period of years, and logically results from a complex and changing era of remarkable growth in many directions.

Betterments and progress are not spontaneous or magic growths. The people pay for progress.

Wants Tax Relief

The tragedy of the present situation is that under our system of taxation an unfair and disproportionate share of the tax burden is borne by real property—lands and improvements and the products of the farm.

Continued use of our highways for freight and passenger traffic makes it necessary to devise and enforce regulatory measures to protect both the roads and the traveling public.

Unless the weight of the load legally hauled upon our roads is limited rigidly, we shall see the highways steadily worn down, disintegrated, and virtually destroyed.

It is well to consider that this means we will have to begin reconstruction of many highways within five years at an ultimate cost of \$150,000,000. The matter is rightly before us.

Proper protection for the traveling public and highways means a limit placed by law upon the speed, width and length of motor bus and motor truck using our highways for commercial purposes.

I wish strongly to emphasize the fact that I am not concerned as to the form that tax relief shall take, but I am very greatly concerned, and the taxpayers are very deeply concerned, that relief shall come.

The taxation problem can not be solved by voting new taxes or new forms of taxation to meet new expenditures. It is essential, as I see it, and as the overburdened taxpayers see it, that new forms of taxation here devised actually shall displace and do away with a portion of the taxes now levied upon real property.

Cites Education Value

Ease of quick communication, good roads, and facilities for speedy transportation serve to merge communities. We no longer live in isolated groups as in the old days. Eighty years ago there were good reasons for setting up and maintaining the numerous small political units which we now maintain.

However, in this modern age, when distances have ceased to be formidable, and urban facilities have made all sections kin, the reasons for our numerous expensive political units have become obsolete.

Mergers and consolidations in industry and business are the order of the new day. What is good business in private management ought to be just as good business in public administration.

Enabling act that would make it possible for townships or counties to combine, thus doing away with much of the overhead of local government, would provide one means of relief for the taxpayer.

The state wisely guarantees to every child in every home an equal opportunity to obtain an education. The cost of maintaining the public schools on modern standards so has increased that many school units are finding themselves unable to meet the requirements of today.

While taking proper pride in the

Under the 1930 census, Indiana's representation in the national house of representatives will be reduced from thirteen to twelve. The Seventy-seventh general assembly faces the task of creating twelve congressional districts where now we have thirteen.

It is to be expected that many serious difficulties and divergences of opinion will arise. It is perhaps to be expected that there will be considerable jockeying for political or partisan advantage.

However, with the people of Indiana looking on and calling for fair play and constructive action, the strategists of politics ought to be able to arrive, through moderation and forbearance, at such adjustments as will satisfy all concerned.

The era of the "shoestring" district is gone forever, and the gerrymander should be relegated, even as it has been discredited. Congressional reapportionment should be worked out on a compromise basis and with such celerity as to prevent its becoming a legislative obstruction.

Under existing laws, four Indiana counties, each containing a city of more than 100,000 population, according to the latest census, may be burdened with superfluous and unnecessary, as well as unwanted, courts.

At a time when juvenile and probate courts were being provided for the city of Indianapolis and Marion county, laws were enacted in 1903 and 1907 to create such courts "in all counties within the state wherein is situated an incorporated city containing, according to the last preceding United States census returns, a population of not less than 100,000 inhabitants."

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