



The Indianapolis Times

HOME

Fair tonight with lowest temperature about 32

degrees; Wednesday fair and slightly colder.

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TWO CENTS Outside Marion County 3 Cents

The Last Word in Fashion

THE TIMES has engaged Amos Parrish, nationally recognized fashion authority, to direct daily feature articles on fashion subjects under the heading, "What's in Fashion?" The articles, starting Monday, Feb. 9, will appear in The Times exclusively in Indianapolis. Amos Parrish has been known for years as a pioneer in studying and analyzing changes and fashion trends. His organization in New York and Paris has developed scientific methods of forecasting fashion months in advance.

The forecasts made by the Amos Parrish organization are based on methods of fashion analysis introduced into hundreds of department stores, specialty shops and other retail, wholesale and manufacturing concerns by Amos Parrish and his associates.

THERE'S nothing high brow or high hat about the articles. They're written simply and clearly. They're fully illustrated. They tell the facts about the fashions that interest you most, the fashions that have the greatest acceptance. They're not hard to read. You read them and you understand them. And you know what fashion is all about. And how it gets that way.

There's no longer any mystery about fashion after you read and follow the "What's in Fashion?" articles.

In his articles, Mr. Parrish not only will interpret the present fashions, but will forecast the new themes and trends, and predict what will be the fashions in the future.

"Fashion has become an important factor in modern life," says Mr. Parrish. "No longer is it a matter of interest only to a few. Now every one wants to know about fashion and be in fashion."

FASHION no longer is high-priced. The most inexpensive things can be correct in fashion details. Things are produced easier, faster—and this means production helps make more fashions and new fashions—and quicker changing fashions.

In the "What's in Fashion?" articles, Amos Parrish will report the correct fashions not only in women's and men's apparel and costume accessories, but also in furniture and home furnishings—and in other phases of modern life.

"There are fashions in foods, in newspapers, magazines, books, automobiles, kitchen utensils, table linens—in fact, in almost everything sold in Indianapolis," says Mr. Parrish. "You'll never miss one thereafter."

BREAK IN SPRINGLIKE WEATHER PREDICTED

Drop in Mercury Due Wednesday After Unusually Mild Month.

Stride of the thermometer toward springlike temperatures, which it has held almost steadily since the first of the year to make January one of the most pleasant winter months in Indianapolis' weather history, may falter Wednesday, the United States weather bureau here said today.

While lowest temperature tonight is not expected to be below 32 degrees, the mercury may fall somewhat Wednesday, the official forecast said today.

Not only were daily temperatures above the average during January, but snowfall was almost two and one-half inches below normal. There was rain or snow only six days of the month.

Highest temperature reached in January was 61 degrees, and the lowest was 9 degrees. Daily average was 5 degrees above normal.

23 Tuxedo Suits Stolen

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—A clothing store near the University of Wisconsin campus has reported the theft of twenty-three tuxedo suits and other formal attire. The owner of the store will attend the junior prom, to be held soon.

The Greatest of Them All

"The greatest piece of fighting machinery for his inches that ever laced on a boxing glove."

That was Jack Dillon, the Hoosier Bearcat, who celebrated his 40th birthday anniversary Monday, down in Florida. Jack Dillon was the hero of heroes to Indianapolis fight fans and as great a hero to ring followers in all other sections of the land. So it's appropriate and timely that the new generation of boxing bugs be introduced to Jack the Giant Killer now, in a series on the life and battles of Jack Dillon, to start Wednesday in The Times. Pinks, carrying through all editions.

WHY HIGHWAY FUNDS MELTED TOLD PROBERS

'Black Top' Program Is Cause, Committee Is Informed by Titus.

U. S. MONEY IS LOST

'Betterments' Campaign Drained Coffers, and Costs Federal Aid.

How the "black top" interests boomed state highway "betterments" during the fiscal year 1930 until the commission was broke and borrowed money before the summer was half over, was revealed today by the senate highway investigation committee.

Questioning of William G. Titus, chief engineers of the department, this morning, brought the first ten strike scores by committee men.

Titus confessed that if the commissioners had met at the cottage of Jess Murden, commissioner, in the woods near Lake Manitou, and shifted funds from construction to "betterments," which meant more black top pavement, they could have laid more approved mileage and collected considerably more of the \$3,500,000 in federal aid which remained idle at Washington while the commission here borrowed money and went into debt.

Yearly Increase Shown

The witness dug up the data showing how the black top program progressed from year to year. In 1921 when the large mileage first was turned over for state maintenance, the "black top" program was named "betterments," which is the name used to designate black top construction, cost \$1,809,501.832.

The record then slumped a bit and finally soared to its high points of 1929-1930 under Director John J. Brown.

Here are the figures as Titus presented them: 1922, \$824,247.90; 1923, \$863,043.36; 1924, \$1,356,729.49; 1925, \$1,647,617.83; 1926, \$1,602,012.25; 1927, \$2,586,103.88; 1928, \$3,499,273.11; 1929, \$3,740,409.66; and 1930, \$3,050,980.09.

Senator C. Oliver Holmes (Rep., Lake), who has been listed as a commission sympathizer on the committee, brought the matter to light by his questioning regarding operation of the maintenance division of the department.

Mileage Was Higher

He brought the admission from Titus that if less money were spent on "betterments" (black top) more would be available for construction of projects approved by the federal government upon which federal aid could be collected.

This, he admitted, had been brought to the department's attention by United States engineers in 1930 when they were lagging behind in collection of federal funds.

At his first appearance before the committee Monday night, Titus agreed with the conclusion that although more mileage upon which federal aid could have been collected was laid in 1930, there was less actual collection of federal aid funds than any time since 1923.

Weather Was Factor

Today he said the fact that 50-50 all federal aid was matched 50-50 in 1929 and that the weather was unusually good for construction also had something to do with the failure to collect the funds and the depletion of finances.

Hunger Aid Bill Flayed by President

U. S. Food Proposal Rap at Self-Government, Says Hoover.

By United Press
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Hoover, meeting with newspaper men today, spiritedly attacked the \$25,000,000 appropriation for Red Cross relief upon which the house and senate are deadlocked.

He said the proposal to use federal funds for food in the drought stricken areas "strikes at the very roots of self-government."

He made the statement after Senator Jim Watson (Rep., Ind.) had discussed with him at breakfast means of breaking the legislative deadlock over the appropriation and after having brought the matter before the cabinet for discussion.

He appealed to congress and the nation to give needed relief in what he characterized the "American way."

He urged that local communities and state governments mobilize to minister to the hungry and cold through voluntary subscriptions.

"I do not think I should be charged with lack of human sympathy," the President said in a shaken voice as he recited some of his own experiences in relief work.

"The people have the resources, the ability, the desire and the kindness of spirit to meet the situation."

If the Red Cross should find itself unable to cope with the spread of suffering, Mr. Hoover asserted, he would be as eager as any senator or congressman to take every possible step to alleviate the situation.

The appropriation of federal funds would turn over to the sense of responsibility of the citizens and local governments to meet the responsibility of local disasters to the full extent of their resources, the President argued.

WOMEN ASSAIL 'VULGAR SHOWS'

Burlesque Arrests Bring Protest to City Chiefs.

Week-end raid of a burlesque house in which three dancers and two managers were arrested, today drew an attack on offensive vaudeville, in a resolution adopted at a special session of the executive board of the Indianapolis Council of Women, at the Lincoln.

Copies of the resolution were addressed to the board as statute and obscene, and the arrests were made, however, not because of the exhibition, but because minors allegedly were allowed to witness it.

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Two thousand signatures from members of various clubs in the city have protested indecency on stages of theaters "of a certain class" in the city, the paper declared. It cited the Indiana statute on public indecency and called upon the council and safety board to enforce the law.

It was signed by Mrs. C. W. Foltz, chairman of the civic committee; Mrs. A. B. Glick, president of the council; Mrs. F. A. Symmes and Mrs. H. L. Kettler.

Cases of the persons arrested on Saturday night are pending in juvenile court.

MOTORIST IS SHOT AT BY UNKNOWN GUNMAN

Assault Fires Four Times Into Back of Roadster.

Victim of a gun attack he could not explain, Doraene Rodenberg, 2539 North Talbot street, today asked police to seek the gunman who drove behind him on Spring Mill road at Eighty-sixth street Monday night and fired four bullets into the rear of his roadster.

Two of the slugs went through the windshield and two were imbedded in frame work.

CASH BONUS OPPOSED BY LEGION POST

McIlvaine-Kothe Unit Slaps Policy of National Organization.

BANK FAILURES FEARED

Veterans' Stand Supported by Board of Trade Resolution.

Open opposition to the American Legion's policy favoring immediate cash payment of the bonus to World war veterans was voiced today by members of McIlvaine-Kothe post.

Direct slap at the legion organization's policy was evidenced at a meeting of the post Monday night, when a communication from state legion headquarters urging co-operation in the cash bonus movement was read.

The entire post's membership went on record as opposed to the policy, unanimously voting to table the communication indefinitely.

The communication urging the post to co-operate in asking United States Senators James E. Watson and Arthur E. Robinson to support the cash bonus proposal, now in legislative hearings before senate committees at Washington, was read by Verne Sholtz.

A motion to write the senators, informing them the post is opposed to the measure, was lost for want of a second.

In formal discussions among members of the post it was revealed they believed it not advisable to pay the bonus now when bankers decided donation of billions of dollars' worth of bonds that would be necessary for cash payment.

"Boom" Likely to Result

Stringent financial conditions of the country should not be made worse by such a move at this time, members pointed out.

Reports from Washington indicate bankers forecast a "boom," accompanying the floating of \$3,000,000,000, would cause many small bank failures.

Opposition to the cash retirement movement also was announced today by the Indianapolis Board of Trade, which adopted a resolution Monday night stating "the action would be a devastating setback to the financial structure of the country."

Turns Down Proposals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—General Frank T. Hines, head of the United States veterans' bureau, testifying before the senate finance committee today, refused to endorse any of the four plans for readjusting veterans' compensation which have been suggested to congress.

"My best advice is," he said, "that congress should give consideration to further extension of benefits to the disabled, to widows and orphans of service men, and to the building of additional hospitals and soldiers' homes to care for the sick and leave the bodied ex-service men to take their places along with other citizens of the country in working out their own salvation in these distressing times."

Hines enumerated the four plans as:

1. Payment of face value of adjusted service certificates.

2. Payment of the present value of adjusted service certificates.

3. Payment of adjusted service credits, plus 25 per cent, and 4 per cent interest to the present time.

Increased loans.

"Undoubtedly from a financial standpoint the least costly and therefore from that standpoint the best, would be the fourth plan," he said, "namely, that to increase the loan values on the certificates. However, it would not be sound to increase to any great extent the present loan value, and, in my opinion, a slight increase would be of little benefit."

Two of the three plans mentioned, while providing a real measure of cash relief, are, according to the secretary of the treasury and other financial experts, unsound from a financial and economic standpoint."

Fascism at Peak in Its Ninth Year

Mussolini's Hold Stronger Than Ever; Entrenched in Life of Nation.

This is the first of a series of articles by Webb Miller, United Press European news man, on Fascism and Italy. It deals with the Fascist movement and its strength today.

BY WEBB MILLER
United Press Staff Correspondent
ROME, Feb. 3.—As Fascism enters its ninth year it is physically stronger, more deeply entrenched and more thoroughly impregnated in the life of the nation than at any time in its existence.

At the same time, paradoxically, there is a more discernible undercurrent of discontent among the people than at any time for several years.

This stirring of dissatisfaction tacitly is admitted in some Fascist quarters. Mussolini recently decided upon a thorough weeding out of the party, which is now in progress.

This does not mean there is at present any organized or really effective opposition to the regime.

Any manifestation of concerted opposition is dealt with immediately. The instigators are hauled before the special tribunal and sentenced to long imprisonment if found guilty.

Much Dissatisfaction

In the last few weeks it transpired that there is a special secret organization for the specific purpose of searching out and repressing anti-Fascist activities, the mysterious "O. V. R. A."

One of the leaders of the Fascist party said that the organization was a creation of Mussolini and directly responsible to Mussolini as minister of interior.

The writer was told, in other quarters, that \$1,500,000 annually is spent on secret police.

The undercurrent of dissatisfaction is due to a combination of factors.

Inasmuch as the government controls nearly every phase of national activity, it is blamed for everything that displeases.

Taxation Very High

Taxation is very high. Mussolini estimated it at eight and one-half times higher than pre-war, and stated it can not be made heavier.

Unemployment is increasing. The world economic crisis is striking Italy, and Fascism gets much of the blame.

Furthermore, there is the normal movement of public opinion against any government that endures eight years.

Fascism is placing its reliance for the present and future upon youth. The rising generations are being imbued with the Fascist doctrine from childhood either directly through the Fascist Bailla organizations which, according to available figures, total 2,063,241 boys and girls, or indirectly in the ordinary schools where text-books prepared by the Fascist government are used in the first five elementary grades.

Mussolini and Fascism is exalted in the text-books.

The chapter devoted to Fascism in the book for fifth graders commences: "Italy was saved by Benito Mussolini."

After the advent of Fascism Italy began a new life of disciplined work and concord. . . . The miraculous work accomplished by Fascism has made Italy respected by the other nations. . . .

Black Shirts Are Strong

The third grade book for children instructs them to strive for a healthy body and spirit and so be ready "if the nation calls to spring arms, and fall serenely if the nation demands the supreme sacrifice."

In the last few weeks another development opened the way to inculcation with Fascist conceptions of the young men who do not join the Bailla organizations. This is the decision that all youths from the age of 18 until the conscription age is reached must undergo preliminary training on Sundays. The training is done by Fascist militia officers.

NEW ZEALAND QUAKE KILLS HUNDREDS, 1,000 INJURED, SAYS REPORT

They Will Try Butler



The most striking group of high ranking officers ever gathered together for a court martial in this country will compose the navy board before which Major General Smedley D. Butler of the Marine Corps will be tried for alleged remarks derogatory to Premier Mussolini of Italy.

Rear Admiral Louis R. de Steiguer, upper left, commandant of the New York naval district, will be president of the court.

Among the other members are Rear Admiral John R. Y. Blakely, upper left, of the general board of the navy; Major General Joseph H. Pendleton, retired, center left, the only representative of the Marine Corps; Rear Admiral George G. Day, center right, of the general board, and Rear Admiral Frank H. Clark, lower left, director of fleet training.

The special prosecutor or judge advocate of the court-martial will be Captain William C. Watts, lower right, chief of staff of the Fourth Naval District in Philadelphia.

(Story On Page 6)

YOUNG BANDIT IS SLAIN BY GROCER

Wounded Accomplice Near Death After Attempt to Rob Store.

In city hospital this morning a bandit is near death, while his youthful companion lies in city morgue, having paid the price of crime in a short, bloody battle in a grocery they attempted to rob Monday night.

Identity of the dead boy, about 19, still is incomplete. The wounded man, who says he is Paul Keifer, 35, New York, told police the youth lived in Detroit, and said his last name was Nichols.

Keifer has two bullet wounds and a stab wound in the abdomen, and physicians say he probably will die. Nichols was killed and Keifer wounded by Joseph Glosson, proprietor of the grocery and meat market at 809 E. Wayne avenue, whose wife saw them binding her son, Richard Estride, 17, with adhesive tape in a rear room. The family lives above the store.

Voices of her son and the strangers in the rear room attracted her, and peering through a trap door she witnessed the robbery attempt.

Glosson seized a gun and ran down the front stairs into the store. Nichols jammed a water pistol into the grocer's stomach, but Glosson fired, hitting Nichols in the forehead.

He shot twice again as Keifer lunged at him, and Estride, slashing the tape from his ankles with a butcher knife, joined the melee.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Glosson called Harry Miller, a merchant policeman, who entered the store. As Keifer wrested the pistol from Glosson, Miller struck the bandit with a blackjack. Glosson's fingers were torn as the gun was jerked from his hand.

"I knew something was wrong when I heard Dick and the stran-

Stricken Region Shaken by New Shocks, Hampering Relief Work.

TOWNS ARE IN RUIN

Tidal Waves, Landslides and Fire Add Horror to Tremors.

By United Press

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 4 (Wednesday).—A devastating earthquake, accompanied by landslides, tidal waves and fire, caused immense property damage, and an undetermined loss of life along the east coast of North Island, New Zealand, Tuesday.

North island was shaken again at midnight by new tremors which were less violent.

The new tremors, which occurred at intervals, hampered the feverish work of rescue in the stricken district around Napier, where semi-official advices reported 100 dead, and Hastings, where 21 were known killed and 100 others unofficially estimated dead. Thousands were reported injured.

The earthquake, which caused a twisting or shifting of certain undersea regions along the coast and was reported to have raised the harbor floor at Napier eighteen feet, wrecked most of the business buildings at Napier and Hastings.

Heavy Loss of Lives

First reports received here came from ships along the coast and by radio-telephone. The damage was summarized as follows:

NAPIER—East coast town with a population of over 11,000, reported practically razed; fire followed earthquake which ruined ordinary water supply; flames fought by water pumped from sea; loss of life estimated at 100; dwellings on cliff 300 feet high tumbled into sea; general hospital reported buried in landslide; harbor bottom believed raised permanently; ships fled to open sea to escape being stranded in suddenly deepening water.

Landslide Blocks River

HASTINGS—A few miles inland, southwest of Napier, officially stated twenty-one persons dead; but unofficial estimates high as 100; town extensively damaged; six fires followed earthquake in business district.

GISBORNE—On the east coast, about one hundred miles north of Napier, almost every building damaged; fatalities undetermined.

MANGEWAKA—Extensive property damage; landslide blocked the river Rangitiki.

WAIPIKURAU—Hospitals, schools, postoffice, all larger buildings damaged or destroyed; bridges and roads throughout wide area disrupted, delaying efforts at rescue and threatening survivors with food shortage; loss of life not yet reported.

Refugees Panic Stricken

TAUPO—Extensive property damage; no fatalities reported.

ROTORUA—About 120 miles inland from Napier, apparently entire district between these towns was in quake zone; many buildings shaken and damaged; first reports mentioned no loss of life.

Refugees from Napier fled panic-stricken toward Auckland. Disrupted roads and debris from landslides made their progress difficult. Others were taken aboard warships and other vessels in Napier harbor.

Merchant vessels were ordered to stand by and assist the survivors, but their efforts were hampered by the astounding change in the formation of Napier bay. Apparently the harbor bottom had risen permanently.

Naval Sloop Stranded in Bay

The Veronica, a naval sloop, was caught when water rushed from the bay and left stranded on the ocean bottom. She was refloated by a subsequent tidal wave.

Reports from along the coast said that the phenomenon recorded at Napier was observed elsewhere. It was said that the ocean bottom, usually covered to a depth of fifty feet, was visible as the water receded during the most intense part of the earthquake.

The greatest losses of life at Napier were believed due to the collapse of the town's largest hotel, a three-story brick building, and the tumbling of numerous residences on a cliff into the sea.

The center of the town was reported almost wiped out by the earthquake and subsequent fire.

Apparently the disturbance centered at Napier and extended about 100 miles north and west and about fifty miles south. There was a possibility that ships at sea might have been affected.

The first relief forces were en route to Napier on British cruisers which were making twenty-four knots and due to arrive at daybreak.

DON'T venture out unless properly protected against the weather.

And read Dr. Morris Fishbein's articles on preventing serious colds and flu, starting Friday in The Times.