

## HOME GARDENS DRIVE PLANNED TO HELP POOR

Seeds, Vacant Lots Could  
Be Supplied, Charity  
Leaders Told.

Decision to inaugurate a county-wide home gardening campaign this spring as a means of aiding in the poor relief crisis was reached Tuesday at a conference of county officials and social agency representatives.

Walter Clarke, attorney for Miss Hanna Noone, Center township trustee, suggested the home gardening campaign whereby needy families would be supplied with seeds and plants and efforts made to obtain all unused lots as garden sites. Other phases of poor relief also were discussed with A Kiefer Mayer, chairman of the emergency relief committee, being given authority to appoint a garden committee and a committee to study county relief needs. Both groups will be appointed later this week, he announced at the close of the meeting.

Attending the conference were George Snider, president of the board of Marion county commissioners; Harry Dunn, county auditor; John F. White, Marion county state representative and Family Welfare Society delegate; Herman Lieber, president of the Merchants Association; David Liggett, secretary of the Indianapolis Community Fund; Frank S. Fishback, president of the Marion council; Charles Holtzman, member of the Center township advisory board; W. A. Hacker, assistant superintendent of the Indianapolis public schools, and Harry Miesse, secretary of the Indiana Taxpayers Association.

### THROAT SLASHED BY CHICAGO MAN HERE

Suicide Attempt May End in Death  
at City Hospital.

Slashing his throat in a suicide attempt, John Samby, 44, of Chicago, today is in serious condition at the city hospital.

Samby was found staggering along the street by George Holmes, 329 South Holmes avenue, late Tuesday night after Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Emminger, 410 South Addison street, had seen him lying near the garage in the rear of their home.

After Emminger called police he found Samby had disappeared.

A razor, with which Samby had slashed his throat, was found near the Emminger garage.

Mrs. Anna Myklovic, 957 West Washington street, said Samby had been at her house but left early Tuesday asserting he was going to Chicago. She told police Samby said his wife is in a Chicago hospital. Samby had not worked for several months.

### KNODE RITES ARE SET

Funeral Service for Aged City Man  
to Be Thursday.

Last rites for Henry Clay Knodle, 71, who ended his life Tuesday at his home, 1430 Broadway, will be held at 3:30 Thursday afternoon at the Planner & Buchanan mortuary. Burial will be in Crown Hill cemetery.

Weakness is believed to have caused his act.

Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Martha, Frances Knodle, and a son, Ralph B. Knodle, 4116 Rockley street.

## Long Crusade Ends in Triumph; Gandhi Wins Rights for India

'Great Soul' Brings Peace  
to Warring Factions and  
Gains Justice for His  
Millions of Followers.

In his three preceding stories, Milton Bronner has told of the dramatic rise of Mahatma Gandhi to power among India's millions as he fought a bloodless war for native freedom. Today, in his final story, Mr. Bronner tells of the successful culmination of that war and Gandhi's still greater problems that lie ahead.

By MILTON BRONNER  
European Manager, NEA Service  
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Mahatma Gandhi came out of jail in 1924 to find himself a much bigger man than when he went in. The masses of the people believed in him. He had suffered for a cause. He had shown that in his frail body there burned an unquenchable spirit.

But during his imprisonment many things had happened to distract him.

The situation gradually became more tense, and in December, 1929, the national congress met at Calcutta and adopted an ultimatum that unless the British parliament accepted a constitution proposed by Gandhi's associates, the Nehru brothers, the nonviolent, nonco-operation campaign would be recommended. This marked Gandhi's formal re-entry into politics.

Following the Simon report, the British government decided to hold an Indian round-table conference in London early in 1930, but Gandhi and his congress friends decided to boycott the conference and did so.

On Jan. 26, 1930, he and his friends celebrated Independence day. That had a familiar American ring about it.

On Jan. 30, Gandhi did another recouperation from his illness. It was the lack of unity within India's Moslems and Hindus.

At one time, Gandhi had brought about such unity in the fight for independence. The ignorant masses got out of hand and the culmination came in 1924, the very year he was released from prison. Moslems and Hindus were at each other's throats, especially in the north of India. Serious conflicts occurred.

Gandhi started for the trouble scenes despite the entreaties of his friends and doctors. He had reached Delhi when the worst outbreaks occurred.

Gandhi stopped there and spent nights and days in prayer. At last he thought he had received from the Supreme Being guidance as to what he should do. He determined to undertake a twenty-one days' fast as an act of penance on behalf

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sanitary protection



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To get the utmost from sanitary protection, it should offer you mental comfort as well as physical. Kotex does. It provides real peace of mind. It is shaped to fit inconspicuously, so that you may wear the finest of gowns without a thought of self-consciousness. Not only that, but Kotex absorbs scientifically.

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As you probably know, Kotex absorbs by test five times more than the finest of surgical cotton, and the way it absorbs is important—lateral absorption—a process which makes the pad effective, not in just one area, but over the entire surface.

The long, delicate fibers of Cellucotton (not cotton) absorb

of the sins and infirmities of his people.

### Does Long Penance

Once more his family and friends besieged him not to undertake a fast which might easily be fatal, but Gandhi remained obstinate.

He came through triumphantly. He had done his penance. Gandhi returned to his little colony near Ahmadabad and threw all his energies into the spinning wheel campaign. For the time being he was more or less quiescent politically.

In November, 1927, the British government named the Simon commission to examine into the whole Indian question and make a report.

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of agreement was found between the clashing interests. But the British government decided that no positive steps could be taken until the Indians of all faiths and political beliefs could get together further.

They realized that nothing could be done so long as they held in jail the most powerful leader in India.

Accordingly, Gandhi was again released—in January, 1931. He traveled down to Bombay and was greeted by an enormous and worshipping throng.

He was still the crusader for India's freedom, but he showed a more hopeful attitude. He was willing to talk business with the British viceroy of India—and Lord Irwin was at last willing to listen.

The world knows what happened next. On March 4, the gaunt, half-naked leader of India's millions and the British empire's viceroy signed the famous truce at New Delhi.

Peace had come at last and India had achieved the promise of the self-governing status of a British dominion, the details of which are soon to be worked out at a conference.

Gandhi also won his demands for

the right of the natives to make salt, thus ending the government monopoly; for the liberation of all political prisoners except those accused of murder; for the return of their confiscated property.

Britain, on the other hand, was to retain control over the military and financial features of India's government.

Forty years of struggle for the political freedom of his blood brothers now is ended, with Gandhi's conciliatory "peace without victory."

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