

The Indianapolis Times

HOME

Increasing cloudiness with probably rain late tonight or Tuesday; somewhat warmer, lowest temperature tonight about 32.

VOLUME 43—NUMBER 222

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind.

TWO CENTS Outside Marion County 3 Cents

MAYOR ACTS FOR RELIEF IN MILK CRISIS

City and County Officials Move to Save 10,000 Suffering Children.

PERILS HEALTH, LIVES

Many at Hospital Are Ill Because Proper Food Is Lacking.

Determined efforts to meet the emergency faced by the city, with 10,000 children below school age lacking milk, imperiling their health, were made over the week-end by city and county officials.

Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan, who called a series of conferences last week, after Dr. Herman G. Morgan, city health officer, and Dr. Charles Myers, superintendent of the city hospital, presented him with startling facts of intense suffering in the city through lack of milk, stepped further when he called in state officials for advice.

Mayor Sullivan has called a meeting for this afternoon at 4 in his office, which will be attended by city and county officials dealing with poor relief and those individuals vitally interested in the milk situation. It is believed the meeting today will reach a decision as to who is responsible.

A meeting of the milk producers and distributors, originally called for tonight, has been set over until Tuesday, when Dr. Morgan will meet with them and outline the city crisis.

Aid was offered today in letters written to Mayor Sullivan and Dr. Morgan by Carl Hedges, manager of the Central Dairyman's Association, Inc., the milk pool sponsored by the Indiana Farm Bureau.

Offer Milk Below Cost

"The price committee of our organization has met today with our distributors, and has agreed for the immediate relief of the situation, to furnish the milk for this charity work at a price really below cost," the letters say.

"We feel sure you will have the co-operation of all distributors using milk of our association, on a basis that will make the milk available; and they gladly will distribute part of what may be assigned to them on a basis that will be less than cost."

"This is made possible by co-operation of the farmers, dealers, and their employees, inasmuch as they have agreed unanimously to make the necessary sacrifice to meet all or part of the emergency."

Whether the city government legally can appropriate money to be used in buying milk for the poor, is the problem. Poor relief by law is entirely up to the township trustees, some officials say.

Action Is Demanded

Others declare that the situation, one of grave emergency to the present and future health of the city, must be met at once. Dr. Morgan declares that children neglected now will be afflicted with tuberculosis and other ailments later in life, and that the situation is a serious menace to future generations.

Dr. Myers declares that 60 per cent of the children being admitted at the city hospital clinics reveal nothing wrong with them except improper feeding.

There were 3,300 such patients at the hospital in 1931, an increase of 1,100 over 1930.

Many Babies Ill

Babies in the wards today at the hospital are afflicted with skin diseases, suffering from intestinal ailments, undernourished and fighting for their lives because they have not been fed properly with milk.

Some have had to live on heavy cereals and food supplied their parents, already dependent on charity, by the county and city relief organizations, thereby seriously endangering their health and lives, doctors say.

Such conditions are a public health emergency and as such many feel the city would be justified in floating a bond issue to meet the need, city officials were told.

This involves state law and state officials must approve this bond issue, city officials were told.

Urges Daily Distribution

Dr. Morgan and his aids feel that milk distribution should be daily, direct from dairy to home, and not one where delay in delivery might cause the milk to reach the child at indefinite times and perhaps sour.

With nurses in every section of the city conducting child hygiene clinics, Dr. Morgan believes his organization could dispense the milk systematically, in such manner that only the needy would receive it.

POVERTY IS WORST CRIME IN INDIANA, SURVEY DISCLOSES

Criminal's Lot Shown as Far Better Than That of Poor Farm Inmate.

Poverty is the worst crime in Indiana, and greater penalties are imposed upon the poor than upon the felon, it was charged today by State Fire Marshal Alfred E. Hogston.

Hogston's comment was caused by a state-wide survey of poor farms made by the inspection department of his office. Although jurisdiction of the department is confined to fire hazards, Hogston had the reports made on general conditions at poor farms as well.

"With that survey but 50 per cent complete, I safely can say that to be indigent in Indiana is to meet with the worst possible fate," the fire marshal asserted.

"For if you are a felon, and captured, the state provides first rate reformatory or prison care. The insane and epileptic also are well provided for."

Flight Is Pitiful

"But to be poor and have to live in the average Indiana county farm is to face a plight that almost is beyond picturing."

"There scarcely is a poor farm where the buildings ought not to be condemned as fire hazards. But to do so is to arouse the ire of the county officials, and meet with opposition from all the large property interests who forever are harping on economy regardless of what happens to the needy."

"Yet the fire hazard isn't the greatest danger to the inmates. They are suffering from lack of good food. In many instances sanitary conditions are such that the state prison would be a palace in comparison."

Relief Is Urged

"Surely there must be some remedy for such situation. Old men and women, who have met with misfortune, but have remained honest and law abiding, should not be penalized because they didn't commit crime, or lacked the good fortune to go insane."

Hogston said that reports on the several institutions will be available later. He suggested state-built old folks' homes as a probable remedy, or old age pensions.

"I don't know the answer, but there is one, and the Hoosier citizenry should find it and put it into action," he concluded.

HINTS MURDER CLEW

Man, Resisting Cops, Bares Knowledge of Killing.

The unsolved murder of Norman Schoen, Indianapolis police officer, nearly four years ago, gripped attention of detectives today following the arrest of a young man who is alleged to have threatened the lives of two patrolmen early Sunday.

Police arrested Pete Schwimmer, 22, of 215 South Butler avenue, on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

According to the officers, Noble W. Welch and Joseph G. Commiskey, Schwimmer at first resisted arrest.

"I'll put you guys on the spot just the same as they did Schoen," Schwimmer is alleged to have threatened. "I'm not the guy who did the Schoen job, but I was one of the gang. I'll get the same gang together and we'll take care of you."

FLEET GOES TO HAWAII

Maneuver Plans Unchanged by Trouble in Honolulu.

By United Press

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25.—With preparations for the annual Pacific battle maneuvers completed, and with a farewell reception having been given to friends of the fleet, the Pacific fleet will sail tomorrow morning for Hawaii, it was announced today.

Plans for the annual cruise have been unchanged by the inter-racial troubles in Honolulu, it was announced. Honolulu has been boycotted by naval authorities to the extent that all shore leaves there have been canceled, but maneuver plans are unchanged.

FRED C. GAUSE IS NAMED JUDGE IN VEHLING TRIAL

Fred C. Gause, Indianapolis attorney and former judge, today was named to try Coroner Fred W. Vehling on a charge of soliciting a bribe.

Gause, succeeding Criminal Judge Frank P. Baker in the case, will set the trial date in criminal court Tuesday morning.

The attorney was named jurist after state's and defense attorneys had stricken names of Sidney S. Miller and Charles F. Remy from three submitted by Baker.

Selection of the trial judge followed Baker's ruling in favor of the state's demurrer to the abatement plea attorneys for Vehling filed last week to block the trial on an affidavit.

Baker held Prosecutor Herbert E. Wilson had the right to file an affidavit in the case regardless of whether a grand jury was in session, as provided by the Indiana statutes.

If the defense files no further motions, Vehling is expected to plead to the bribe solicitation count Tuesday, before trial date is set.

Meanwhile, attorneys for the coroner filed a motion for a change of venue in the impeachment proceedings in circuit court. The state will oppose the venue change attempt on the basis that the impeachment proceedings can not be taken from the county.

In criminal court, Vehling is charged with seeking \$150 and other remuneration from relatives in connection with the gas death case of Benjamin Stickel last March.

Air Mark Set for 90 Cents by Chamberlin

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Clarence D. Chamberlin, trans-Atlantic flier, has set an altitude record of approximately 25,000 feet with a Diesel engine plane at the expense of 90 cents' worth of kerosene oil.

His flight at Floyd Bennett field Sunday produced many novel features hitherto, not experienced in a 11,000 ft. attempt. First, the rate of climb, as shown on the barograph chart, was constant. In flights with gasoline motors, the early stages are marked by rapid ascent, which are tapered off as the ceiling is reached.

STATE RIPS AT JUDD DEFENSE

Prosecution May End Case by Nightfall.

By GEORGE H. BEALE

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 25.—The state moved rapidly today to complete its prosecution of Winnie Ruth Judd, nurse, on the charge that she shot to death Agnes Anne Lerol, her friend and fellow worker. Prosecution attorneys expected to finish by nightfall.

Mrs. Judd came into the courtroom hatted and wearing a dark blue dress. She took her usual place at the defense table, twisting her hands nervously and gazing around at the spectators. She had spent Sunday quietly and appeared refreshed by the rest.

The first witness, John Brinkerhoff, chief investigator of the district attorney's office, told how he brought her from Los Angeles to Phoenix on Oct. 16, identified the bodies of Miss Lerol and Miss Hewes Samuelson, Mrs. Lerol's roommate.

Spencer Moxley, Los Angeles ballistic expert, returned to the stand to identify the .25-caliber shell found in Mrs. Judd's bedroom on the night of Oct. 16, identified the shells found in the trunks in which the bodies of the two girls were shipped to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Frank Vance, owner of the apartment in which Mrs. Lerol and Mrs. Samuelson were shot to death the night of Oct. 16, identified a rug from the apartment. A large piece, blood stained, was found when Los Angeles police opened the trunks.

MINERS THROG CITY

Unemployment Chief Task of Union Meeting.

Approximately 1,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America thronged to Indianapolis today for the ten-day biennial convention, which opens Tuesday in Tomlinson hall.

The delegates represent approximately 400,000 miners in twenty states and two Canadian provinces. The convention's principal problem is aid for 200,000 unemployed miners.

Adolph Fritsch, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, will act as temporary chairman when the convention opens Tuesday morning. Invocation will be by Monsignor Francis Gavick, and the delegates will be welcomed by Thomas N. Taylor of Terre Haute, president of the state labor body, and Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan and William Holmes, president of the Central Labor Union.

TAXI DEADLINE IS SET

Licenses Must Be Obtained by Feb. 1, Captain Ray Warns.

Warning that taxicab licenses must be obtained and \$10,000 insurance bonds posted not later than Feb. 1, was issued today by Captain Otto Ray, city license inspector. He said that date police will be notified to arrest drivers and confiscate cabs, unless the bond is posted at city hall.

An Editorial

GET THAT MILK, DEMANDS MAYOR

UNLESS public sentiment unites behind Mayor Sullivan for effective action, the thousands of city children who today are underfed because of lack of milk may continue to starve for that lack.

Sunday the mayor conferred with various state officials as to legal questions. He did not confer as to the necessity of getting milk.

"The children will get milk," was his quiet way of stating his determination. The law on the matter is in the hands of the state tax board, the board of accounts, and the legal departments.

The mayor stated today that Mrs. Hannah Noone had provided milk in many cases and that it is possible that the number of children under 6 years who are without milk may be somewhat less than the 10,000 estimate of the board of health and the Council of Social Agencies.

It also is admitted that the number may be higher and that many children of school age are receiving an inadequate supply.

David Liggett of the Community Fund, was also in conference with the mayor Sunday and today reiterated his statement that "the milk question is the most important social fact in the city today."

Until The Times on Saturday brought to public attention the appalling condition of undernourishment of children, the situation had been a matter of concern only to public officials and charity organizations, which are perplexed with the gravity and size of the problem.

The cries of the thousands must be answered, says the mayor. It is an emergency, says Liggett. It is a calamity, says Dr. Morgan, health officer.

Today the problem is to get milk and get it without paying tribute to commercial interests or those who may impose.

BILL TO BUILD 120 WARSHIPS IS LAID ASIDE

House Group for Passage, but Votes to Wait on Geneva Parley.

SPEAKEASY TAX URGED

Retroactive Levy on Short Sellers of Stock Also Is Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The house naval affairs committee today voted to shelve the Vinson \$616,000,000 warship construction bill until after the Geneva disarmament conference.

The committee, by a vote of 18 to 0, went on record as favoring a measure of this sort, but decided not to report the Vinson bill to the house this session, in view of the forthcoming conference and the "abnormal economic conditions."

The Vinson bill provided for construction of 120 new warships in a ten-year replacement program.

Retroactive taxes on speakeasy profits and short-selling as a means of meeting the treasury deficit were proposed before the house ways and means committee by Dr. Joseph J. Klein, associate professor of taxation, College of the City of New York.

Klein argued that both the speakeasy operator and the short-seller had profited during the depression and that they should share the burden.

"Only Profitable Trade"

"The only really profitable industry left is prohibition evasion," he said. Then he suggested a flat 25 per cent tax on gross profits from bootlegging operations to be assessed on conviction. He admitted such a tax would be difficult to determine.

Those who indulged in short-selling during 1930 and 1931, Klein said, "were working for their own pockets all the time." He said during 1931, they "may have profited in the aggregate to the extent of one billion dollars."

He recommended a 50 per cent tax on short sales during 1931, and for 1932 a special excise tax of \$1 per share on short sales, to be payable monthly.

Klein made these proposals on his own behalf. As representative of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants, he opposed retroactive application of tax increases as likely to retard business recovery and also suggested a two-year limitation of tax increases.

Join in Economy Move

Leaders of the house, Democratic and Republican alike, have joined in an effort to block all bills calling for new expenditures by the federal government.

To the chairman of every house committee, Speaker Ganner, Democratic Leader Rainey and Republican Leader Snell sent a letter saying:

"It is our sincere hope that no bill authorizing additional appropriations will be reported at this session, unless very compelling and urgent reasons can be shown therefor."

President Hoover announced today his selection of Harvey Couch, Arkansas financier, and Jesse H. Jones, Houston (Tex.) banker, as two of the three Democratic directors of the \$2,000,000 reconstruction finance corporation.

The nomination of the third Democrat on the board will be sent to the senate soon, according to Theodore Joslin of the President's secretariat.

Supply Bill Slashed

An intricate department supply bill slashing more than \$10,000,000 from public works funds was favorably reported to the house today by the appropriations committee.

The bill provides \$50,431,432 for all activities of the department, which is \$18,911,174 less than appropriations for the present fiscal year and \$6,773,920 less than the budget estimates.

In addition, several million dollars will be available to the department under appropriations regulated by separate congressional acts.

Wabash and White River Sweep Lowlands.

Cold snap which forced the mercury to 25.3 degrees here over the week-end, apparently had halted the rise of the Wabash and White rivers in southern Indiana areas today, weather bureau officials announced.

Lowlands near Indianapolis are covered with sheets of water as a result of last week's heavy rains. Probability that light rains will be on the weather schedule in the next twenty-four hours, was posted by the bureau. With temperatures rising, rain is predicted for late tonight or Tuesday.

Hourly Temperatures

6 a. m.	28	10 a. m.	35
7 a. m.	28	11 a. m.	37
8 a. m.	29	12 (noon) ..	41
9 a. m.	32	1 p. m.	42

HARRY M. DAUGHERTY TAKES CREDIT GALORE

"Made Harding, Mellon, Hughes and Coolidge," Says Book.

By United Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The man who made Harding President, who put Mellon, Hughes and Hoover into cabinet posts, and who was driven from office for his courageous public service, is the picture Harry M. Daugherty paints of himself in his book, "The Inside Story of the Harding Tragedy," released today.

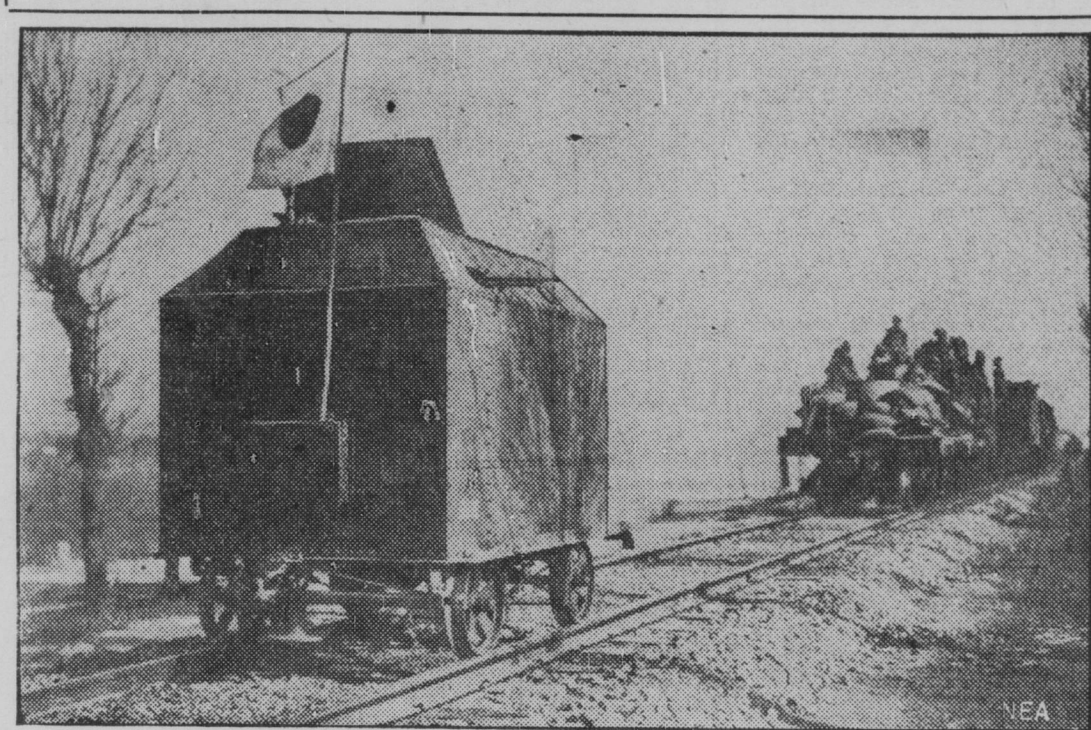
Daugherty lists his enemies within his party and divides blame among them for his ouster. He specifically mentions Senators Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, and William E. Borah of Idaho.

These advisers, among the last to arrive before communications with the interior were curtailed further, described the uprising as of Communist nature, and said the killings had occurred in the interior.

The advice said dynamite bombs were being freely used against public buildings and fiscal institutions. Canadian war craft has arrived off El Salvador.

Japan's Battleships and Army Menace Shanghai; Chinese to Resist Attack

Fort on Wheels Routs Chinese



This strange-looking Japanese armored train car, an impregnable fortress in itself, is shown following troops as the Japanese army overwhelmed Chinese soldiers and occupied Chinchow on the Manchurian front. Note the Japanese flag being flown by the perambulatory fort.

Shanghai, Scene of New Crisis, Is Meeting Place of East and West

Henry F. Misselwitz, for more than five years a correspondent in Japan and China, has written the following description of Shanghai, center of the current Far East disturbance.

By HENRY F. MISSELWITZ

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The port of Shanghai, which Japan now threatens to capture in her bold campaign of military and economic aggression in China, is the most modern metropolis in China.

The east and west mingle there in strong contrast. Modern buildings overshadow tiled roofs of pure Chinese architecture, picturesque squatted along the paved avenues or "roads" as they are called in the international settlement and French concession.

In the foreign areas, which stretch some six miles along Whangpoo river, are handsome mansions, modern banks and hotels, and beautifully appointed clubs. Taxicabs, busses, track-street cars and modern conveyances of all sorts move along the broad streets cluttered up with riksha and ancient Chinese wheelbarrows. Airplanes from the airport on the edge of town soar overhead.

On the bund, or waterfront, stands the Shanghai Club with its "longest bar in the world," just off Avenue Edward VIII, the boundary between the French and international concessions. A few blocks away, the American Club, modern and popular, faces the municipal buildings.

ON the outskirts of the city,

some of them located in Chinese territory, are various country clubs, racing tracks and polo grounds. Night clubs as swanky as any in New York or Europe run until dawn, with entertainers from the four corners of the earth.

Dance halls in what corresponds to the Bowery in New York, or the old Barbary coast in San Francisco, are packed nightly with tourists and foreign soldiers. Great Britain, for example, still has 5,000 men in Shanghai, and the United States never has removed the Fourth regiment of marines sent out in the spring of 1927.

Into this bizarre mixture, the Chinese, who less than a century ago snarled the "hair-haired barbarians" from overseas, today have penetrated, many seeking shelter in the heavily guarded areas of Shanghai.

SHANGHAI is a city of nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants. Of these possibly 50,000 are from the west, and of these some 4,000 are Americans. The British have about 8,000 civilians and the French possibly 1,500. There are some 2,000 or so other westerners aside from the Russians. In Shanghai there are nearly 20,000 of these "white Russians," virtually "men without a country," since the Soviet came into power.

Shanghai, as far as the foreigner is concerned, is ruled by two municipal councils, each absolutely independent of the other. The international settlement is governed by its municipal council, and the French concession is governed by the French municipal council.

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Prepare for Battle

By United Press

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.—Chinese forces in Shanghai were reinforced today, after the Chinese determination to resist the Japanese take military action against the city.

Ten Japanese warships were in the harbor and 1,400 marines ashore, ready to back up the ultimatum demanding cessation of anti-Japanese activities in Shanghai and reparations for recent incidents.

Martial law was in effect in the Chinese territory around Shanghai. Barbed wire entanglements and sandbag barricades were erected. Troops of the Seventy-eighth Chinese division received war supplies, including anti-aircraft guns. Units at strategic points were reinforced.

Meanwhile, the central government at Nanking was having extreme difficulty achieving unity on its attitude toward Japan.

Premier Sun Fo and Foreign Minister Eugene Chen resigned as a result of the differences and left for Shanghai.

The central legislative committee of the government, however, refused to accept the resignations and sent a delegation to Shanghai to persuade them to return to Nanking.

Foreign officials in the international settlement here were constantly in conference over the situation. No unusual activity was observed among foreign troops, but consular and civil officials of the settlement were determined that its neutrality shall be observed.

Wu Teh-Chen, mayor of Greater Shanghai, and Murali, Japanese consul-general, conferred for more than an hour today. Murali demanded that the Chinese reply to the Japanese ultimatum. Wu asked an extension of time explaining that the Chinese wished to deliberate further.

"A reply must be received at a time suitable to the Japanese," Murali said, "otherwise the Japanese navy will take suitable action. This means at any time now."

PERIL OF WAR MOUNTS; PLEA GIVEN LEAGUE

Bloody Chaos Threatens as Nipponese Demand Abject Surrender.

FOREIGNERS IN DANGER

5,000 Americans Anxiously Await Word on Stand of Washington.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS

Special Staff Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—China today stood in the shadow of the blackest clouds since the Boxer uprising and international intervention a third of a century ago.

Embodied by the amazingly weak stand of Washington and Geneva since she began her conquest of Manchuria five months ago, Japan, with fleet and land forces, today was hammering away at Shanghai, with a view of forcing China's abject surrender.

Meanwhile, according to information in the hands of the writer, the Chinese are nominally on the council of the League of Nations, scheduled to meet today at Geneva. If that hope vanishes, a desperate and helpless population, 450,000,000 strong, may go berserk.

China is a member of the League of Nations. She signed the Kellogg pact and the nine-power treaty. Each, she was led to believe, offered her a guarantee of territorial and administrative security against external aggression.

Millions May Rise

If they fail her now, far eastern observers feel the Nanking government may fall and bloody chaos ensue.

If the white man's peace machinery fails to function, China's yellow and embittered millions may get out of hand.

The capitalist powers of the western world fail to live up to their solemnly signed peace treaties, the bulwark of the weak against the strong, China may be thrown bodily into the arms of waiting Communist Russia.

In Shanghai, a private cable to the writer reveals, 5,000 Americans anxiously are waiting to see what the attitude of Washington will be in the face of Japan's new threat to seize the Chinese city and forts.

Seeks to Break Boycott

But incipient significant developments are expected in Geneva. There the council of the league is due to meet today with Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese minister to Washington, on hand to present his country's case. The United States will not be represented, even by an observer.

Minister Yen is expected to invoke to its utmost the covenant of the league, including Articles 10, 11 and 16, in an effort, as he expressed it, to halt the "conflagration" in the Far East. In his opinion, Japan aims at nothing less than complete conquest of China.

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