

RARE SIGHT TO BE VISIBLE IN SKIES MAY 3

Jupiter Without Moons to Be Spectacle for Star Gazers.

By Science Service
PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—One of the rarest of astronomical spectacles—that of the planet Jupiter without any moons—will be visible to star-gazers equipped with small telescopes on the evening of Tuesday, May 3.

Jupiter, largest of the earth's family of planets that revolve around the sun, is provided with nine satellites, or moons, of which four easily are visible through even a small telescope. These, in the order of distance from Jupiter, are Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto.

As they travel in their orbits around Jupiter, these bodies often disappear from view, in one of three ways. A moon may disappear behind the planet, where its similarity of color makes it invisible, or it may enter the shadow of Jupiter. It disappears then because the moons are seen only by reflected light, and when this illumination is cut off, the satellite can not be seen.

Next Time in 1939

Any of the four large moons may so vanish, and every day one or more do so. It often happens that two are gone simultaneously, and occasionally three disappear at once, leaving only a single satellite visible. Very seldom do all four vanish together, leaving a moonless Jupiter on view, but this is what will happen next Tuesday.

The last time this happened, when Jupiter could be seen from the United States was on May 10, 1914. After next Tuesday it will not be seen again from this part of the world until July 16, 1939.

If you look at Jupiter at 6 p. m. central standard time, on the evening of May 3, you will see two moons to the east of the planet and one to the west. From east to west they are Callisto, Io, and Europa. Ganymede already has disappeared, having hidden behind the planet at 4:12.

Then, at 6:45, Europa follows it into hiding. Two moons remain both to the east. At 7:54, Callisto moves into the shadow of Jupiter, leaving only Io still visible. This only continues for about half a minute, for at 7:52 Ganymede emerges from behind the planet, and once again there are two visible to the east.

One Moon Seen

But at 8:04 Io vanishes, as it crosses the planet's face. Again only one moon is to be seen. Ganymede to the east. At 9:24 Ganymede has moved over far enough to enter the planet's shadow, and then no moons at all are visible.

This state of affairs continues until 10:20, when Io, having crossed the disc of Jupiter, reappears. At 12:07:5 a. m., Europa emerges from the shadow, which it entered before it passed from behind the planet. By this time Jupiter has set for people in the eastern United States, but it still is visible in the west. At 12:43, Callisto reappears from the shadow in which it was eclipsed. Now three satellites are visible, Europa and Callisto to the east, Io to the west. Finally, at 1:01:7, Ganymede emerges from the shadow, and joins his brothers to the east. Once again, all four moons are visible.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS TO VISIT INDIANA U.

Special Programs Is Arranged For May 7 Guests.

By Times Special
BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 29.—Indiana high school pupils will be entertained Saturday, May 7, in a special state high school day program at Indiana university, according to plans announced here today.

President William Lowe Bryan of the university has sent an invitation to high school pupils through their principals and indications are that the attendance from many parts of the state will reach 1,000.

A special program is being arranged, to include university sightseeing through the observatory, library, medical school, scientific laboratories, and other points of interest. The university band will play and deans and student leaders will welcome the visitors at a reception in the new Union building.

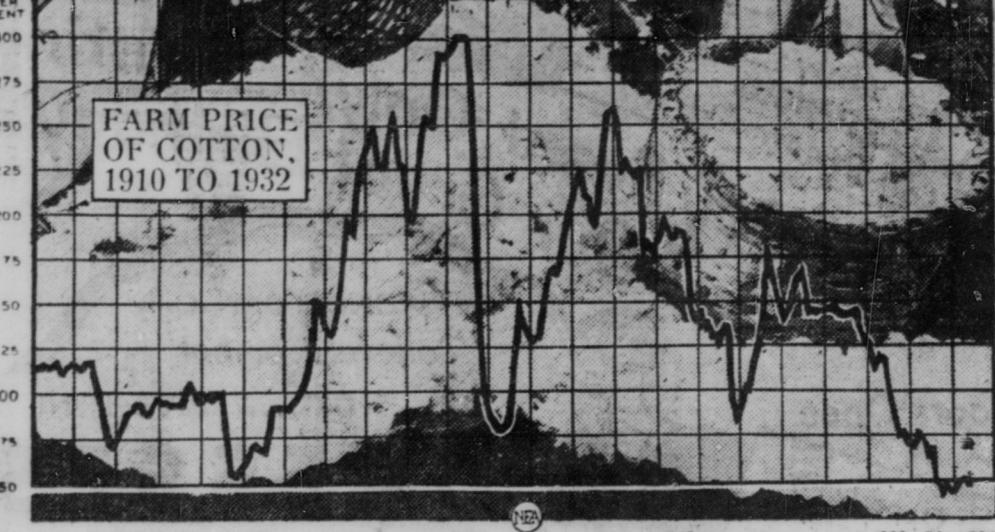
High school headquarters will be in the new building. All high school pupils will be guests of the athletic department at the Ohio State—Indiana Big Ten baseball game in the afternoon.

DENY ROYAL DUTCH CRISIS
By United Press
AMSTERDAM, April 29.—Rumors that Sir Henri Deteler had resigned or intended to resign as head of the Royal Dutch Oil interests were denied today by directors of the company here. Report Thursday that Sir Henri might resign sent Royal Dutch shares tumbling on the bourse.

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Plight of Agriculture Brands U. S. Farm Board as Huge 'Flop'



How the price of cotton has fallen, despite the \$500,000,000 federal farm board's activity since its formation in 1929, is shown in the above chart, prepared from data compiled by the United States department of commerce and covering cotton prices from 1910 to the present. Four purposes of comparison, a price of 124 cents a pound is rated at 100 per cent.

This is the second of three stories on the Federal Farm Board. Uncle Sam's \$500,000,000 stabilization fund was designed to half falling farm prices. Its expenditure of \$200,000,000 in trying to prevent wheat and cotton prices' soon to

be seen by a senate committee.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

NEA Service Writer
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WASHINGTON, April 29.—The federal farm board, if you judge it by what has happened to the farmer in the nearly three years since it was appointed to effect his relief, has been a frightful failure.

Otherwise, it would not be in for such intense scrutiny from congress as it will receive during the investigation by the senate agricultural committee.

Battered by a 50 per cent decline in farm prices since 1929, by huge surpluses in the big crops, by continued depression with its effect of lower consumption by rural bank failures and drought and other adversities for which the farm board hardly can be blamed, the American farmer today is far worse off than before he ever heard of the agricultural marketing act which was hailed as the means of his salvation.

Farm income fell from about \$12,000,000,000 in 1929 to about \$7,000,000,000 in 1931. Farm prices stand at about two-thirds the pre-war level.

MEANWHILE, the farm board has drawn \$500,000,000 of Uncle Sam's money to improve marketing conditions, stimulate and aid co-operatives and, when the big breaks in wheat and cotton came, to plunge into the market through the Grain Stabilization Corporation and Cotton Stabilization Corporation in an effort to hold up the price.

The general results are well-known. The board bought 350,000,000 bushels of wheat and, when it made its figures public last fall, still held 190,000,000 bushels. It paid an average of 82 cents a bushel. Wheat lately has been selling below 60 cents.

On the first of last November the board estimated a "paper loss" of \$102,000,000. Congress has since voted 40,000,000 bushels of the wheat for unemployed relief and a few million bushels have been sold.

CARRYING and operating charges have mounted on the

wheat, and the same goes for cotton.

The board bought 1,310,000 bales of cotton at 16.3 cents a pound and cotton has been down around 6 cents. The cotton being held, by agreement, until 1933.

The situation became so desperate that at one time the board suggested that all cotton farmers plant under three of their crop. The "paper loss" on cotton was estimated last November at \$75,000,000.

The "paper losses" which the board declines to consider actual losses until the stabilization operation is completed, may increase or decrease with the fluctuation of prices.

The board also lent money on cotton up to 90 per cent of the prevailing market price, and has been faced with a loss of \$40,000,000 in loans not now secured because of the great price drop.

THE taxpayer, of course, is bound to get it in the neck and stabilization efforts have been discontinued.

As President Hoover said, any such attempt at farm relief as the agricultural marketing act would be experimental. The experimental attempt to buck the law of supply and demand during a period of huge world-wide agricultural overproduction and underconsumption, ended disastrously.

A tremendous amount of criticism has followed revelation that two officials of co-operatives sponsored by the board have been receiving salaries of \$75,000 and \$50,000 a year respectively, with salaries of other officers in proportion.

The board created—or helped create—such national co-operatives as national sales agencies for groups of co-operatives dealing in specific commodities.

Those best known are the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the American Cotton Co-operative Association.

THROUGH control exercised

along with the granting of loans, the co-operatives have come to be regarded as farm board subsidiaries. Although the stabilization corporations represented purely a farm board venture, they were placed in charge of the two co-operatives.

Sponsors of the contest are the Beth-El Men's Club and the Jewish Community Center Association.

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NEGRO BATTLES GUARDS; DELAYS HIS EXECUTION

Tear Gas Subdues Doomed Slayer in Frantic Fight to Escape Chair.

By United Press
EDDYVILLE, Ky., April 29.—The final minutes before death in the electric chair which engender in most prisoners a religious calm, brought only fury from Walter Holmes, 31-year-old Chicago Negro who fought off his executioners for an hour and a half.

Holmes died in the electric chair at state prison here at 2:12 a. m.

Tear gas fumes still lurked in his cell as he was led forth subdued, smiling and smoking a cigarette. There had been a terrific struggle.

The Negro was to have died with A. B. (Pegleg) Cooksey, Negro, who killed Police Chief John H. Autrey at Madisonville and Charles Rogers, 23, Chicago, convicted with Holmes of slaying Thomas Tillery, Hardin county farmer, during a robbery and criminal attack faray through three states. Cooksey and Rogers died shortly after midnight.

When guards went back for Holmes, he was running hot water into a cup and sent them back with a cry of hurling the scalding fluid at them.

They closed in again. The Negro wrenches a pipe from the plumbing in his cell and beat them. The guards retreated for a consultation. The Negro's curses rang out in the corridors.

Tear gas was obtained. The Negro relented when its stinging fumes almost blinded him.

The prisoner some hours before had stabbed Guard Claude Ramey with a crude weapon made from a water bucket handle. Ramey's wound was not serious.

PLANT MAY EXPAND

Inland Steel Company Considers Move to Duplicate Factory.

By United Press
HAMMOND, Ind., April 29.—Plans of the Inland Steel Company to duplicate its present plant at Indiana Harbor were disclosed at a hearing conducted by Colonel W. G. Caples, United States district engineer.

Urging that their petition to fill in a large area off the shore of Lake Michigan be granted, representatives of the company said the land on which they proposed to build would "render available a site for duplication of our present mills."

Seeks Title



Paul Duncan

Butler university's representative in the final competition in the national intercollegiate oratorical contest to be held in Chicago Saturday will be Paul Duncan, a senior. Five other speakers will compete for the national title.

Duncan, according to Professor Claude Sirritt, head of the Butler speech department, is one of the best orators ever developed at Butler. He won the state contest in 1930, and has placed in various other state and local contests.

STAPP TO RACE HERE

Auto Driver's Injuries Are Not Serious.

Injury to Babe Stapp, race driver, who crashed at Ascot track, Los Angeles, Wednesday night will not prevent him from competing in the annual 500-mile race here May 30. Los Angeles, H. G. Safford, vice-president and general manager, gets \$25,000 a year.

Creekmore was formerly a contractor for Ft. Smith, Ark. His associates say he used to make as much as \$75,000 a year in the cotton business.

Farm Board members have insisted that the salary was not exorbitant, because it was essential to obtain the services of a master hand for such a vitally important position.

The grain corporation has 947 employees. J. M. Chilton, vice-president and general manager, gets \$25,000 a year and W. I. Beam, treasurer, \$30,000.

"With a business of that magnitude, a salary of that kind is not out of line with industrial operations," says James C. Stone, chairman of the farm board, with reference to Milnor.

One criticism of the farm board is based on the fact that under Chairman Alexander Legge, it first offered the management of the co-operative and the Grain Stabilization Corporation to James H. Murray, president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Finals of an oratorical contest will be held Sunday night at Kirshbaum Center, when five young men and a young woman will compete. They are Ebner Blatt, Julian Sector, Lester Engle, Charles Feibleman, Sylvia and Melvin Lichtenberg.

Sponsors of the contest are the Beth-El Men's Club and the Jewish Community Center Association.

THOUSANDS JAM JAILS OF INDIA

40,000 Arrested in Effort to Crush Civil Revolt.

By United Press

LONDON, April 29.—India's jails and prison camps are filled with thousands of Nationalists, men and women, as the result of Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign and the efforts of the Indian government to crush the movement.

More than 40,000 persons were arrested and convicted in the government drive during the first three months of 1932, and several thousand more have been detained during April.

Leaders of the Indian national congress claim that despite the imprisonment of scores of the most prominent figures, the government has failed to strangle the movement, but only driven it underground.

Government spokesmen hesitate to claim victory. Hundreds of persons are injured daily in clashes with police, according to information reaching London.

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