

# The Indianapolis Times

Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday.

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1932

HOME EDITION

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## LINDY'S COMPOSURE CRACKS IN TELLING HOW HE KNEW TINY BROKEN BODY OF SON

Recounts Heart-Breaking Failure of Trips to Sea, Wild Auto Dashes, Sleepless Nights of Kidnap Hunt.

CURTIS GLUES EYES ON LONE EAGLE

Flier Asserts Boatbuilder, Charged With Obstructing Justice, Admitted His Description of Gang False.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 28.—High drama was enacted in the county courtroom of Hunterdon county today, as a suave prosecutor drew from Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh the heart-breaking details of the kidnaping and murder of his infant son.

Testifying against John Hughes Curtis, who is charged with obstructing justice, the famous aviator maintained superb poise in the face of a detailed recounting of a tragedy that would have broken a weaker man. Only once was there the slightest sign of emotion. He had told of fruitless days of following Curtis' allegedly false leads.

"On the evening of May 12 I was informed of the finding of the body," Lindbergh said. He told of rushing to his Hopewell home.

"Did you see the body of your son?" Prosecutor Anthony Hauck asked.

"I did." The courtroom became tense. Hauck's questions, in contrast to absolute silence, seemed explosive.

"Where did you see the body of your son?" "In the morgue at Trenton." "Did you see the doctor that performed the post mortem?" "I did."

His Poise Weakens Here, for the first time, Lindbergh's poise weakened. He shifted nervously in his chair.

"Did you identify the body of your son?" "Yes."

"By what means?" "By some of the clothes and the teeth."

Lindbergh moistened his lips. His body became rigid. He stared straight ahead. It lasted but a few seconds and soon he was the cool and calm Lindbergh again.

He had detailed his activities with Curtis—expedition after expedition—tales of telephonic conversations with the kidnapers, radio messages, details of the actual crime in which Curtis told him a member of his own household (first, Curtis said it was a man, then later, a girl) had instigated the crime. He told how his confidence in Curtis had grown until, finally, it was dissolved by the finding of the body.

"Reputed Everything" Lindbergh was led into a resume of Curtis' final statement, confessing that all of his stories had been false.

"In general, Mr. Curtis practically repudiated everything that he had told me in the past. I can't begin to tell you everything that he said. It was about 15 or 20 pages long."

"In fact almost all the important information he had given us, he denied was true."

Lloyd Fisher of defense counsel revealed marked deference to Colonel Lindbergh. While the prosecutor was bringing out the tragic details of identifying the body, the defense repeatedly objected, offering to concede anything "to spare Colonel Lindbergh."

In parts of his testimony, Lindbergh revealed the intensity of his purpose during the weary weeks he sought some trace of his baby. He clutched at anything and everything; he listened to anyone who claimed the power to aid him.

Slept But Little He slept little; he drove himself, furiously through adventure that would have been, had Curtis' stories been accurate, filled with personal danger. On one of his sea trips, the one off Rock Island, he told of taking a machine gun left by the state police.

Time after time, Lindbergh seemed to be stretching a point to be more than fair in his testimony. When Hauck asked a question that obviously was intended to be particularly damaging, Lindbergh hesitated before answering. At one point Hauck asked:

"Did Curtis express any sympathy to you for what he had done?" Lindbergh thought for at least thirty seconds before he said:

"He did in his statements." Fisher attempted to get into the record that when Curtis confessed the hoax, he was a guest in Lindbergh's Hopewell home, but Lindbergh denied that his status was that of a guest.

"Was he under arrest?" "He was there to help on the case and I believed him to be there voluntarily," Lindbergh replied.

Needed at Norfolk Fisher then tried to bring out that Curtis had been kept at the Lindbergh home when the financial condition of his Norfolk family demanded his presence there. Lindbergh, however, confessed himself ignorant of happenings that preceded Curtis' admission of the hoax.

Curtis sat alert and attentive, his eyes on Lindbergh's lips as the colonel made his first public statement of the tragedy that dominated his life for three months.

Curtis told Lindbergh the gangsters had been kept informed by "John," one of the kidnapers Curtis had described and later admitted

## Demand Growing for Blunt Repeal Plank at Democrat Parley

Still Joking

By United Press  
CHICAGO, June 28.—Al Smith and Mayor Walker of New York, sitting together with the New York delegation, became wroth and left when Senator Albert Barkley of Kentucky got going with the keynote speech.

"Pay my respect to George Washington and Thomas Jefferson," wise-cracked Walker to John F. Curry, Tammany leader, as he left.

AIMEE'S MATE  
WANTS TO TELL  
'ALL' TO JURY

Pretty Nurse Has Only One  
More Witness to Put  
on Stand.

By United Press  
LOS ANGELES, June 28.—Attorneys for David L. Hutton were prepared to launch the corpulent choir-master's defense today to the \$200,000 charge of promise slip of Myrtle Hazel Joan St. Pierre, comely therapeutic nurse.

Only one witness remained to testify in Mrs. St. Pierre's suit to compel the baritone husband of Aimee Semple McPherson to make adequate restitution for her broken heart.

Though Hutton has announced he would "get up there and tell the world what this is all about," it was undecided if the adipose crooner would take the stand in his own defense.

'What-a-Man' Is Sad

By United Press  
LOS ANGELES, June 29.—Guy Edward (What-a-Man) Hudson, long a trifle sad today, but he was not downhearted.

Hudson, who married Mrs. Minnie (Ma) Kennedy, mother of Aimee Semple McPherson-Hutton, after a rapid-fire romance last summer, successfully had survived an inquisition into his financial status by Nod I. Mulville, municipal court referee.

In a long session of Q. and A., Hudson admitted the following: He hasn't earned a dime since November, 1931.

He hasn't a car. He hasn't a home of his own. He hasn't any money in the bank. But how does he live?

"Well, Mrs. Hudson loans me some money occasionally," he said coyly.

Hudson was in court to explain why he had not paid a judgment for \$187 won by Bess Bordeaux and one for \$84 won by P. L. Iverson some time ago.

Judgment Against Aimee

By United Press  
LOS ANGELES, June 28.—Judgment for \$100,000 against Aimee Semple McPherson-Hutton was awarded to Harvey H. Gates, scenario writer, in a decision filed in Superior Judge Arthur Crum's court today.

Gates charged Mrs. Hutton and J. Roy Stewart, film director, hired him to write a scenario, "Clay in the Potter's Hands," in which the evangelist was to have appeared, but that the picture was abandoned after he wrote the script.

The verdict, returned by a jury Monday night after a two-day trial, was directed against Mrs. Hutton and Stewart.

Platform Practically Completed

Barkley's declaration for mere submission of repeal, or a "re-examination" on prohibition, was considered the plank advocated by Roosevelt forces.

Outside of farm relief and prohibition the platform, however, has been practically completed, according to Senator Carter Glass, who steadfastly refuses to talk about its details.

He branded as incorrect various previous reports which purported to be the detailed drafts of the various planks.

The general platform situation, however, "is the belief that: It will oppose debt cancellation. Condemn the federal farm board by name. Propose immediate and long time remedies for the distress of farmers and the unemployed. Advocate adherence to the world court. Will not advocate Russian recognition.

Commission to Hold Meeting at East Chicago Thursday.

Another out-of-town meeting is scheduled for the state highway commission Thursday, it was announced today by Director John J. Brown.

Last week the commission met at West Baden.

The Thursday meeting will be held at East Chicago upon invitation of Commissioner Arthur P. Melton of Gary, Brown said. Routine business will be transacted and Calumet district roads inspected. The routine may include signing of contracts for some \$200,000 worth of rock asphalt for construction use by the maintenance division of the department.

Hourly Temperatures

6 a. m. .... 64 10 a. m. .... 72  
7 a. m. .... 65 11 a. m. .... 72  
8 a. m. .... 68 12 (noon) .... 73  
9 a. m. .... 70 1 p. m. .... 75

Outright Model Platform Is Laid Before Delegates by Smith Wets, Led by Senator Walsh.

By MARSHALL McNEIL  
Times Staff Writer

CHICAGO, June 28.—Democratic opinion today surged stronger against prohibition.

The party may pledge outright repeal of the eighteenth amendment in its platform.

There also is an increasing demand for a party declaration for immediate modification of the Volstead act, pending repeal.

The wave of sentiment for outright repeal started gaining strength Sunday, swept through many state caucuses Monday, and broke over the first session of the convention Monday afternoon in the spontaneous anti-prohibition demonstration.

The showdown on the prohibition plank is expected tonight when the full platform committee meets to hear the report of the subcommittee.

The repealists, led by Senator David J. Walsh (Mass.), ardent Smith men, want one simple forthright sentence to lead the prohibition plank. That sentence is:

"We favor the repeal of the eighteenth amendment."

Bulky Is Optimistic

Walsh, who also is advocating modification of the Volstead act, himself was surprised, he said, at the strength of the forces of repeal, and predicted the full platform committee would adopt a repeal plank.

Senator Robert J. Bulkley (O.) is also very optimistic. "The situation for a repeal plank is fine," he said.

Following the anti-prohibition demonstration on the convention floor, Walsh called a meeting of repealists, eleven states.

Repeal, immediate modification of the Volstead act, and ultimate return to the states of complete control over the liquor traffic was agreed upon at the program. The repeal plank agreed upon was announced as follows:

"We favor the repeal of the eighteenth amendment."

"We demand that the congress immediately propose such repeal to truly representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal."

Ready for Floor Fight

"We urge that the Democratic party co-operate in the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states."

He said the delegates from Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Vermont, Canal Zone and Alaska, Colorado and Iowa are ready to support advocacy of repeal. He has not, however, polled these delegations.

The senator believes he will be successful, but if he fails in committee, he is ready to take the repeal fight to the convention floor, through a minority report from the platform committee of which he is a member. He would be joined by Bulkley and Peter Gerry (R. I.).

Seated Chairman John J. Raskin and Keynote speaker John J. Raskin advocated what repealists called "washy-washy prohibition planks, somewhat akin to the Republican strategy, since both retained certain regulatory powers in the federal government."

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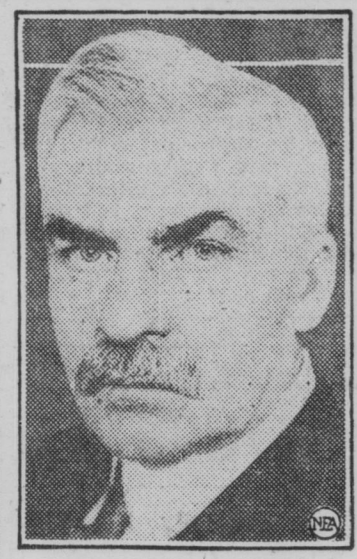
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## ROOSEVELT FORCES GIVE UP COMPLETELY IN BATTLE TO CHANGE TWO-THIRDS RULE

Ready for 'Finish Battle'



J. J. J. Shouse



Senator T. J. Walsh

"War to the finish" was promised today at the Democratic national convention by supporters of J. J. Shouse and Senator Thomas J. Walsh, rival candidates for permanent chairman of the convention.

## COUP BY GARNER MAKES HIM CZAR

Speaker Wins Control of Congress and 'Dictates' to Senate in Attempt to Rule Relief Legislation.

By RUTH FINNEY  
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A coup giving him control of both houses of congress and power to dictate legislation in the remaining days of the session has been undertaken here by Speaker John N. Garner, while other Democratic candidates for the presidency have their attention centered in Chicago.

By refusing to name conferees to reconsider the economy bill, as the senate requested, Speaker Garner has obtained the whip hand in the struggle over reducing federal personnel and pay rolls.

He has at the same time assumed control of house conferees on relief legislation, and personally is attending all sessions on this subject, though he is not himself a conferee.

Garner spent nearly all day Monday in senate committee rooms and on the senate floor.

Toward the close of the day his presence there was commented on by Senator Porter H. Dale (Rep., N. C.), who called attention to "threats" made to the senate regarding the fate of economy legislation.

The senate will decide today whether it shall back down entirely

from its desire for certain changes in the economy bill, or will accept Garner's verdict that it shall be passed as original conferees reported it. The debate promises to be heated.

Last Friday when the conference report was called up for approval in the senate, such a storm of objection broke that the senate without a record vote agreed to ask for a new conference.

The bill was returned to the house with a request that new conferees be appointed.

Garner held the bill on his desk without submitting this action to the house, and let it be known that he would name no one but the original conferees, two of whom are in Chicago and will not return until the end of the week.

Without warning, Senator Wesley L. Jones (Rep., Wash.) then moved in the senate that return of the papers be requested.

Refusing to explain the import of his motion and objecting to attempts of others to speak on the growing Ritchie strength and the shadow of Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, as a possible final choice for the presidential nomination, became larger over the convention gathering.

Under the rules, nominating speeches will be limited to twenty minutes and second speeches to five minutes. Delegates on the floor will be limited to thirty-minute speeches.

The convention switched its program order of business and took up the report of the credentials committee first.

This action brought to the floor the spirited contest to unseat the Huey Long delegation from Louisiana and the Hoidal delegation from Minnesota.

White Demonstration Fails

Governor George White of Ohio was discovered sitting in the Ohio delegation. White is a favorite son candidate for President. He is also a former chairman of the Democratic national committee, and as such is entitled to sit on the platform.

Temporary Chairman Barkley, advised of White's presence, invited him to take a seat on the platform. He was cheered briefly when he appeared.

The Ohio delegation attempted a demonstration, but after a few brief cheers the applause subsided.

A resolution of regret at the death of Frank C. Niles of Kansas City, a Missouri delegate, was adopted on the motion of Judge W. T. Raglan of Jefferson City.

Governor Ritchie of Maryland received an ovation when the organ played "My Maryland" before the convention opened.

Al Smith Is Cheered

Ritchie stood on a chair and waved his hat to the cheering throng. A Maryland delegate jerked the state standard from its base and waved it high above the crowd.

The Ritchie cheering was cut short, however, when the organist played no favorites and swept into the "Sidewalks of New York." The cheering was transferred to Smith, who sat smiling a few seats away from Ritchie.

Alfred E. Smith expected to take the floor to battle for J. J. Shouse in the chairmanship battle. Peacemakers tried to the last to head off the Shouse-Walsh fight.

"I don't quit," Shouse declared as he started for the stadium as delegates assembled for the fray.

New York for Shouse

Smith won a partial victory in the New York delegation caucus which voted 67 to 25 against the Roosevelt choice for the permanent chairmanship.

However, despite this adverse showing, there were persistent reports Tammany was preparing to

Substitute Plan to Have Majority Nominate After Sixth Ballot Is Withdrawn Before Opening of Second Day's Session.

SHOUSE, WALSH ROW IS UP NEXT

New York Governor's Machine in Confusion After Sudden End to Attempt to Shift Procedure of Vote on Candidates.

By RAYMOND CLAPPER  
United Press Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, June 28.—Roosevelt forces surrendered 100 per cent today in their fight to break the two-thirds rule.

Just one hour before the Democratic national convention met for its second session today, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's manager, James A. Farley, announced that no man who could not get two-thirds of the convention should be nominated.

Shortly thereafter J. Bruce Kremer, the pro-Roosevelt chairman of the rules committee, announced his committee would withdraw its report favoring a plan whereby the convention could have a majority nominate after the sixth ballot. He called his committee to meet on the convention floor and reconsidered its report.

The committee then adopted a revised report to place the convention under the rules of the 1928 convention.

This means that the rule requiring two-thirds vote to nominate a presidential candidate will govern the convention.

The rules committee session to consider the rule was brief. The report also provides that the platform be adopted before candidates are nominated—a reversal of the plan originally drawn by the Roosevelt forces.

These developments left the Roosevelt forces badly confused, and knocked out one of the major battles scheduled for today's session.

The big issue remaining to be decided today was the contest between J. J. Shouse and Senator Thomas Walsh for the permanent chairmanship.

On paper, the victory seemed most likely to rest upon Walsh with the support of the Franklin D. Roosevelt forces.

Shouse, favorite of the anti-Roosevelt men, however, was not giving up, and the situation was tense as time for voting approached.

The confusion in the Roosevelt ranks gave rise to more talk of growing Ritchie strength and the shadow of Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, as a possible final choice for the presidential nomination, became larger over the convention gathering.

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Smith won a partial victory in the New York delegation caucus which voted 67 to 25 against the Roosevelt choice for the permanent chairmanship.

However, despite this adverse showing, there were persistent reports Tammany was preparing to

climb aboard the Roosevelt bandwagon within the next twenty-four hours.

These reports alleged that John F. Curry, Tammany leader, had come to the conclusion that while he was not enthusiastic about Roosevelt, there was no other course open except to support him.

It was represented that while he personally favored Ritchie or Baker he had felt that he could not support an outside candidate when New York had two in the field. His hostility to Smith is deep and he was elevated to the leadership of Tammany over Smith's opposition.

The candidacy of Melvin A. Traylor of Illinois emerged into the open today with the announcement that he is to be placed in nomination by Michael Igce, retiring Democratic national committeeman for Illinois, and regarded as friendly to Roosevelt.

Reports were current that discussions were afoot to swing Illinois in behind Roosevelt after a few ballots, with the prospect that Traylor might be made the vice-presidential candidate. Traylor, however, has denied emphatically that he is interested in the vice-presidency.

The Shouse fight serves as the vehicle for what amounts to an attack on the personal integrity of Roosevelt who, it is alleged, consented to a deal whereby Shouse was to be given the permanent chairmanship if Roosevelt was allowed to name his own man for convention keynoter.

Now Smith and his allies openly are charging Roosevelt with "double crossing" Shouse. They have issued a flood of statements here for the last week reiterating the charge.

The roll-call on this fight is regarded as the first convention test of Roosevelt strength. However, Roosevelt expected to lose said delegates on this test who are counted upon to vote for him on the nominating ballot.

SENATOR CONNALLY TO NOMINATE GARNER

TEXAS IS NAMED TO PLACE SPEAKER'S CANDIDACY BEFORE PARLEY.

By United Press  
CHICAGO, June 28.—United States Senator Thomas Connally (Texas) was named at a meeting of California and Texas Democratic delegates today, to place the name of John Nance Garner in nomination for the presidential nomination.

The meeting named William Gibbs McAdoo (Cal.) national committeeman and former secretary of the treasury, to second Garner's nomination. Both delegations are instructed for Garner.

FARM BOARD PROBE BY SENATE TO OPEN

Investigating Committee to Start as Soon as Session Ends.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance  
WASHINGTON, June 28.—After eight months of agitation, a senate investigation of the federal farm board is about to materialize.

Statements in the senate by Senators Elmer Thomas (Rep., Ida.) and Lynn J. Frazier (Rep., N. D.), to the effect that Chairman Charles McNary of the senate agriculture committee would start the inquiry as soon as the session ends, were confirmed by McNary today.

McNary said no details have been worked out and no program is yet adopted in the investigation, but it will be pushed with vigor, he said, although the senate has voted only \$25,000 for it.