

The Indianapolis Times

Fair tonight and probably Saturday; little change in temperature.

VOLUME 44—NUMBER 50

INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1932

Entered as Second-Class Matter
Postoffice, Indianapolis

HOME
EDITION
PRICE TWO CENTS
Outside Marion County, 3 Cents

FREE GERMANY OF HUGE DEBT LOAD

MOVE TO SLASH SALARIES IN HOUSE DEFEATED; CUT ASKED FOR LOW-PAID HELP

Effort to Replace \$10 Daily 'Wage' With \$5 Expense Allowance Is Beaten With a Rush.

SEEK STATE MEDICINAL LIQUOR ACT

Unemployment Insurance and Transfer of Highway Maintenance From Counties Are Advocated.

In session for the purpose of slashing governmental costs, to relieve Indiana's tax burden, members of the house today veered from the issue by killing a move to reduce their salaries while they are in the forty-day special session.

Under suspension of the rules, members of the house rushed through the \$50,000 special session appropriation measure and voted down the proposal to eliminate their \$10 a day salary, replacing it with a \$5 a day allowance.

Among the reasons the successful opponents of the measure advanced was that to cut their own pay would not affect Indiana's tax rate. However, the legislators are expected to cut numerous state department budgets.

The bill was passed to the senate with a clause reducing pay of house employees, including doorkeepers, clerks and readers from \$6 to \$5 a day.

Bills Flood Assembly

Bills which included proposals on medicinal whisky, repeal of the Wright "bone dry" law, unemployment insurance, transfer of county highways for maintenance purposes to the state highway department and an arbitrary tax on property, incomes and intangibles flooded the legislature today.

As the salary bill was brought to the floor on report of the ways and means committee, voices of several representatives were raised in a cry to begin paring of government costs by cutting wages of legislators.

Following desultory debate on the floor, E. Curtis White (Dem.), Indianapolis moved to amend the measure to eliminate the \$10 per diem salary, and substitute the \$5-a-day expense allowance.

White's motion was ruled out of order by Speaker Walter Myers and a roll call of the assembly was ordered.

Indianapolis Men Lead Fight Leading the ranks of house members opposing the measure were Fred Galloway (Dem.), Clyde Karrer (Dem.), Jacob Weiss (Dem.), all of Indianapolis, and William E. Wilson (Dem.), Greentield.

Galloway argued that reduction of salaries of house members "would not greatly affect the tax rate, and Karrer protested that to make the move would be 'cutting pay of legislators to nothing'."

White argued, in rebuttal, that the appropriation measure's provision to cut pay of house members and leave salaries of members untouched, "was not consistent."

If the cuts are to be applied to one class, they should be applied to all," he declared.

While the legislators saved their own pay, mystery still surrounded proposals to lift the tax load from real property. Individual view were expressed by members of both houses, but no concerted action developed.

Medicinal Liquor Sale Urged Eleven members of the house introduced a bill legalizing the sale of medicinal liquor, placing a tax of 50 cents on each pint.

The millions of dollars expected to be derived from this tax would go into the county general funds, of which the county auditor would be administrative officer.

To safeguard sale of the medicinal liquor, no druggist who has not been in business for two years prior to enactment of the law would be permitted to engage in sale; and violations of any of the provisions would carry a maximum fine of \$1,000 and two to fourteen years' imprisonment.

Those sponsoring the bill are Chester Watson, Ft. Wayne; Jacob Weiss, Gerritt Bates, Fred Galloway, Indianapolis; John F. Ryan and John M. Massell, of Terre Haute; Fred Egan and Walter Stanton of Gary; George E. Stolle of Ft. Wayne, and Payne Morgan of Dixon, Democrats, and Howard Grimm of Auburn, Republican.

Rowley and Bush Disagree First indication of bad temper between a member of the senate and the presiding officer blossomed forth today with the introduction of a bill calling for repeal of the Wright law.

The bill, identical with that presented Thursday in the house, was tossed into the hopper by Senator Earl B. Rowley (Rep.), Laporte.

Before the opening session Thursday Rowley and Lieutenant Governor Edgar D. Bush reached a complete understanding.

that the bill be referred to the committee on criminal code, of which Senator John Niblack (Rep.), Indianapolis, is chairman.

Rowley Debates Action Bush referred it to the committee on public morals, headed by Senator L. Shull (Rep.), Sharpville, who is labeled as a "dry."

The La Porte senator took the floor to debate the matter. He said it was an unusual precedent for the chair to assign a bill any place but to the committee requested by the senator introducing it. Bush won his point.

Unemployment insurance, the cost to be defrayed by the state through an excise tax, and contributions by employers and employees, to be administered by the state industrial board, is sought in two bills introduced by Galloway.

The insurance would not affect domestic and governmental employees or school teachers, and would not benefit those receiving wages totaling more than \$1,500 annually.

Confined to State Residents Those to be benefited would not receive more than 65 per cent of the salary or wage paid during a year's employment, and would be eliminated from the provisions of the bill if loss of work resulted from misconduct, voluntary resignation, or an act of fate affecting the place of employment.

Loss of employment because of a wage or trade dispute would, however, entitle the worker to the insurance.

The proposed law would permit only those to come under provisions of the insurance who have been residents of the state for two years and have had employment for forty weeks during that period.

The benefit to be paid must not exceed \$10 a week, or 50 per cent of the average weekly wage, whichever is the lesser, except where the 50 per cent is less than \$5, when a full benefit of \$5 a week would be paid.

Transfer of all county highways to the state highway system for maintenance purposes was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Clarence O. Schlegel of Clay City, and Rollin S. Place of Denver, Democrats, and George E. Denny, (Rep.) Madison.

SUICIDE LEAP IS FATAL

Woman Dies of Broken Back After Jump From Hotel.

Injuries received in attempt at suicide by leaping from a second-story window caused death of Mrs. Clifford Brown, 44, in city hospital early today.

She jumped from a fire escape at the Tremont hotel Tuesday night, suffering a broken back, Mrs. Brown, formerly was employed at the hotel.

She leaves her husband, a daughter, Miss Rebecca Morgan of Boswell, Ind., where her first husband, Emory Morgan, also lives.

World Air Dash Ends in Crackup

Plane Wrecked by Forced Landing Early Thursday in Russia.

BY EUGENE LYONS

United Press Staff Correspondent

MOSCOW, July 8.—The attempt of James Mattern and Bennett Griffin to beat the round-the-world flight record of Post and Gatty ended at dawn, Thursday, in a rain storm when the fliers crashed in a forced landing near Borisov.

Borisov is in the northern part of the province of Minsk, which adjoins Poland.

No word of the fliers had reached the outside world for thirty-seven hours—since they left Berlin Wednesday night.

The fliers had completed half the third lap of their schedule, the projected non-stop flight of 1,000 miles from Berlin to Moscow, when their steering gear jammed soon after they crossed the Russian frontier.

They were forced to come down in Soviet territory near the Polish frontier. Their machine was wrecked.

The men received only superficial bruises. Mattern and Griffin received treatment for their bruises and proceeded to Minsk, from where they expected to start for Moscow by train tonight.

The fliers were ten hours and forty-three minutes ahead of the Post-Gatty time when they left Berlin at 9 p. m. (7 p. m. central standard time) Wednesday.

CARL A. TAYLOR DIES SUDDENLY

Rites to Be Held Monday for Business Man.

Apparently on the road to recovery following an operation ten days ago, Carl A. Taylor, 60, widely known Indianapolis business man, today died suddenly at the Methodist hospital. He had been ill three weeks and remained at his home, 1500 North Delaware street until taken to the hospital a week ago Tuesday for the operation.

Services will be held at the home at 10 Monday morning, with the burial in Crown Hill cemetery.

For more than forty years, Mr. Taylor was engaged in the furniture business in this city. With his father, Alonzo W. Taylor, he organized the company of Taylor & Taylor, with a store on South Illinois street. The name changed to the Taylor Carpet Company and the store moved to Washington street in 1897. Later it was moved to the 100 block, South Meridian street.

Mr. Taylor took an active part in the business and social life of Indianapolis. He was one of the founders of the Merchants' Association and served as a director for years. He was a member of the Indianapolis Athletic, the Columbia, Highland and Rotary clubs and the Chamber of Commerce. Church membership was in the Central Avenue M. E.

Mr. Taylor is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. W. C. Alberchard and Miss Louise Taylor; two sons, Harold Taylor and Myron Taylor; his mother, Mrs. Nellie Taylor, and four grandchildren.

Hourly Temperatures

6 a. m. 65 10 a. m. 74
7 a. m. 67 11 a. m. 76
8 a. m. 70 12 (noon) ... 77
9 a. m. 73 1 p. m. 79

'TORCH SINGER' NOT TO SHARE IN MILLIONS

Libby Holman Won't Get 'One Cent,' Reynolds Trustees Assert.

BABY DAUGHTER TO WIN

Young Widow Attends Rites of Youth Who Took Own Life.

(Copyright, 1932, by United Press)

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—Libby Holman, former singer of "torch" songs on Broadway and widow of Smith Reynolds, who died by his own hand, will not get one cent from the \$15,000,000 held in trust for her late husband by the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore.

The young widow's dreams of a tobacco fortune—if she had any—went glimmering today with the terse announcement of the trustees here, who have handled the estate since 1918, that under the terms of the will of Richard J. Reynolds Sr., Smith would not have come into control of his fortune until he was 28.

Aged 20, he died eight years too soon.

Daughter to Get Share The trustees estimate the estate at \$15,000,000, and the will states the money will go "to his children living at the time of his death."

Smith's 2-year-old daughter, by his marriage to Ann Cannon, daughter of a millionaire towel manufacturer, will be an inheritor, it definitely was announced here.

Today, in an air of calm into which the expected litigation over the estate did not enter, young Reynolds' funeral was held in his block long residence "Reynolds" in Winston Salem, N. C.

Weeping and moaning in a curtained limousine, the young widow unexpectedly attended the funeral. Since the death of Richard J. Reynolds Sr. on July 29, 1928, the Safe Deposit and Trust Co. has held in trust here a sum approximately \$60,000,000 for the four Reynolds children.

None Is 28 Yet None yet has reached the age of 28, when they will "inherit absolutely," the trustees revealed. In addition to Smith, they are R. J. Reynolds Jr., now cruising on his freighter yacht off the African coast, and Mrs. Mary R. Babcock and Mrs. Nancy R. Bagley, both of New York.

Mrs. R. J. Reynolds Sr. married J. Edward Johnston, Baltimore banker-lawyer, after her husband's death. She died several years ago and Johnston came to Baltimore, where he married Matilde Manley, daughter of Mrs. William Manley.

Smith Reynolds left a small personal estate, "approximately \$150,000," it was reported here, in which Libby may claim a dower right. This is less than the sum she earned and saved while thrilling Broadway with her songs.

The simple rites for young Reynolds were to be followed by a drive to Salem cemetery. Young Reynolds' grave is near the burial places of his father, founder of the vast tobacco fortune; his mother, the late Mrs. Reynolds-Johnston; a child of the latter; and a nurse, all of whom died at Reynolds during the last fourteen years.

The funeral cast gloom over the city. Major events in the life of the tobacco magnate's family invariably exert influence upon the town.

The sudden tragedy of young Smith's passing by his own hand accentuated that influence, for he was the gay playboy of Winston-Salem.

Reynolds' death officially remained quiet, with Coroner W. N. Dalton announcing he had found nothing to indicate otherwise and that the inquest would not be reopened unless he did.

ARTHUR JORDAN IS SUED FOR MILLION BALM BY WIDOW



Mrs. Margaret E. Meltzer

Breach of Promise Charged by Goshen Woman Against City Capitalist.

"I now am the happiest and most satisfied man in America," are words attributed to Arthur Jordan, 76, multi-millionaire, Indianapolis capitalist, by Mrs. Margaret E. Meltzer, 51, former Goshen rooming house proprietor, seeking \$1,000,000 in a breach of promise suit on file against Jordan today in superior court.

The happiness and satisfaction remark, according to the complaint in the suit, drawn by Fred Barrett and Thomas D. McGee, counsel for the plaintiff, was made prior to Oct. 14, 1931, when Mrs. Meltzer alleges that Jordan refused to carry out a promise to make her his wife.

They met in Indianapolis about four years ago, and on Aug. 25, 1928, Jordan proposed and was accepted, the complaint continues.

Letters, postal cards, telephone calls and telegrams marked the courtship, Mrs. Meltzer alleges. She says she spent \$2,500 for a trousseau and "thousands of dollars" in living up to the station of Jordan.

The engagement was known to friends of the couple, the complaint continues, and when it is alleged to have been broken, Mrs. Meltzer says she suffered humiliation and anguish to such extent that today she is "a mental, physical and financial wreck."

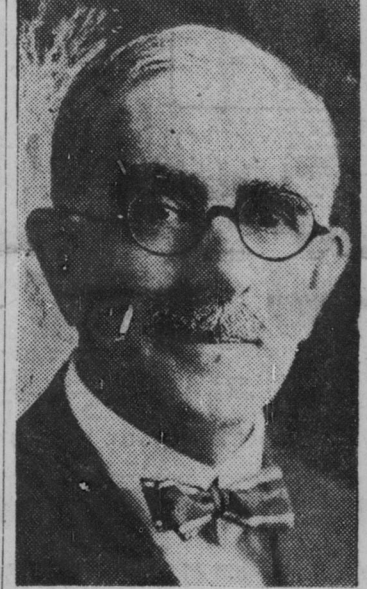
Details of a purported antenuptial agreement are included in the complaint. Jordan, it is asserted, promised Mrs. Meltzer that after they were married they would lead "a quiet, secluded life" and would adopt two children. She said that at the time the engagement was broken, she had selected two children for adoption.

Little is known in Goshen regarding Mrs. Meltzer. She became (Turn to Page 18)

GARNER TO GO FISHING

Speaker Plans Vacation in Texas Before Starting Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Speaker John N. Garner said today that he plans a hunting and fishing trip in Texas before beginning his active campaign as Democratic vice-presidential nominee.



Arthur Jordan

CUB STAR MERCIFUL

Reluctant to Prosecute Girl; Court Isn't.

By United Press

CHICAGO, July 8.—Prosecution of Violet Popovich Valli, 21-year-old showgirl, by William (Billy) Jurgas, Chicago Cubs shortstop, whom she shot twice, was ordered today by Municipal Judge John Sbarbaro, who set her bond at \$7,500.

Jurgas, however, still expressed reluctance to aid in pressing the charge of assault with intent to kill.

He reiterated that Miss Valli, who wanted the Cubs star to marry her, only intended to commit suicide and that his wounds were accidentally inflicted when he tried to restrain her.

Jurgas is recovering in the Illinois Masonic hospital. Miss Valli, who was shot in the hand, is in the Bridewell hospital under guard.

Basis of the state's charge is a letter Miss Valli wrote, saying she intended to kill Jurgas because he failed to return her love.

"I didn't know what I was writing," Miss Valli said. "I had had too much gin. I didn't mean it."

ONE CENT ON DOLLAR OF FANTASTIC SUM ORIGINALLY ASKED TO BE PAID POWERS

Agreement Is Reached at Lausanne Parley, and Pact Will Be Signed Saturday; Want U. S. to Scale Down Obligations.

ONLY SHADOW OF BURDEN LEFT

World War Losers Must Turn Over Total of \$643,140,000 to Allies Instead of \$65,000,000,000 Demanded.

BY STEWART BROWN

United Press Staff Correspondent

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 8.—The war debt question has been settled by Europe, and Germany finally has been relieved of all but a shadow of the heavy burdens of reparations.

The nations at the international debt conference agreed today to postpone further payments until prosperity returns, in the hope that meantime the United States will act toward scaling down, or canceling, the payments due it from Europe.

The European nations' payments to the United States, due to be resumed this autumn in view of the expiration of the Hoover moratorium, are not affected. They may be temporarily suspended, however, under the terms of the debt agreements reached individually with the United States.

Germany, originally asked for the staggering sum of approximately \$65,000,000,000, is obligated to pay a comparatively trivial sum.

Germany agreed to pay 3,000,000,000 marks (\$714,600,000) into a general fund for the financial reconstruction of Europe.

The money would be put up in the form of bonds, to be issued from three to fifteen years from 1932. If not issued within fifteen years have elapsed, they will be erased automatically and dropped forever.

It was agreed that they would not be issued within the next three years, even if prosperity returns.

The bonds will be issued at 90, so that the cash total will not actually be 3,000,000,000 marks but 2,700,000,000 (\$643,140,000).

With the payments already made, in cash and in kind, Germany eventually will have paid less than one-half of the 100,000,000 gold marks which the German plenipotentiaries offered at Versailles and the allies scornfully rejected.

The 3,000,000,000-mark German bond issue will bear interest at 5 per cent and will be payable in thirty-seven years.

The six chief powers—Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Japan—met this afternoon and discussed final details.

They called a plenary session for 9 p. m., at which time the convention will be read, and another for Saturday morning, when it will be signed.

The 3,000,000,000-mark German payment covers all existing reparations obligations, including the postponed annuity halted by the Hoover moratorium.

It does not cover German-American war claims, service charges on the Dawes and Young plans, the Belgian mark settlements or short-term loans of the reich, all of which will be paid.

It is a realization that Germany could not pay the sums asked. The Young plan, last desperate resort of the harassed creditors, turned up its toes today when the nations buried it under an agreement, by which Germany substitutes one bond issue of only \$643,140,000 for the Young plan payments which should have totaled approximately \$27,896,000,000 between now and March 31, 1938.

Eleven years and two months ago the reparations commission presented Germany with a bill for a capital liability of about \$33,000,000, exclusive of another \$1,500,000,000 payable to Belgium, which, if fulfilled, would have necessitated Germany's paying a probable total of about \$32,000,000,000.

The Lausanne liquidation means Germany will have paid a grand total of about \$14,200,000,000, according to her own figures, although the reparations commission figures she has paid much less than half of that, and the Washington Institute of Economics about two-thirds of it.

The difference arises from various estimates of the value of ceded property, reparations in kind, etc. The Washington figures probably are the most accurate.

U. S. to Talk Debts

WASHINGTON, July 8.—With the representations problem settled at Lausanne today, the United States now is ready to discuss European war debts, the state department said today in reply to questions.

Such discussions would be engaged in individually with such debtor nations as may open the subject.

FORMER CITY PAIR DEAD

Killed in Auto Wreck in California, Relatives Here Advised.

Relatives were advised Thursday that Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Thomas, former Indianapolis residents, were killed in an automobile accident Wednesday at Monte Bell, Cal.

Mrs. Mildred Yeach of Indianapolis is the mother of Mrs. Thomas. A sister, Mrs. Addie Heller, also lives here. Details of the accident are not known.

Survivors Tell How Sub Sank in 37 Seconds, Taking 63 Lives

By United Press

CHEERBOURG, France, July 8.—Two French admirals said today the sinking of the new submarine Promethee Thursday, with a loss of sixty-three lives, was due to mis-handling of the controls by members of the crew, who were not thoroughly acquainted with the ship.

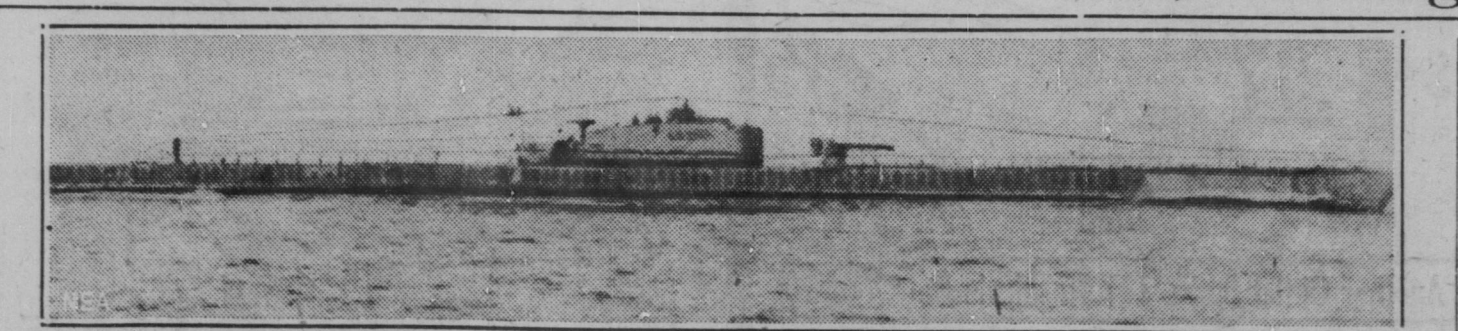
Admirals Lebris and Docteur concurred in the opinion that the wrong lever was operated by some member of the crew, causing the diving compartment to be flooded before the hatches could be closed.

The Promethee went down by the stern in thirty-seven seconds, it officially was reported.

Divers today were unable to reach the craft, lying in 230 feet of water.

Seven survivors told how they were thrown into the choppy waters that swallowed the new submarine in the worst submarine disaster in French history.

Hysterical women and weeping relatives thronged the beach where two native fishermen had brought the survivors—exhausted seamen, who had drifted an hour at sea with only two life belts among them.



This is a picture of the submarine Venegur, a sister-ship of the Promethee, which resembles the undersea craft that sank off the coast of France, in practically all respects. The Promethee, one of the fleet of large cruiser-type submarines now being built by the French government, is an armored speed craft 302 feet long and capable of a speed of nineteen knots.

The ship had gone down within a minute—so quickly, the radio operator didn't have a chance to flash word of trouble. All hope for the men aboard has been abandoned.

Lieutenant Gousspel Duemnil, commander of the submarine, told Admiral Malavoy:

"About noon I heard a noise above me. I rushed to the deck and felt the ship literally sinking under my feet.

"I immediately was blown into the water with the six other men who were with me on the deck.

"I fear that the craft sank so fast that there was little chance for those below to extricate themselves."

The men, stunned by the explosion, and forced to watch the submarine disappear with their comrades aboard, agreed to share the two life belts. Three men hung to one belt and four to the other.

Each man took turns holding on to a belt, for the belts were not strong enough to support all the men at one time.

The channel waters were unusually calm, and the men shouted for help, until two fishermen, almost a mile away, heard their cries.

The fishermen, Yves Nicole and Joseph Colin, became the heroes of Cherbourg and all France. The government planned to honor them with medals and other recognition for their rescue of the commander and six men. But they took it all calmly.

"It was nothing," Nicole said. "We only did our duty."

"We were fishing at 11 a. m. off Cape Levi when the Promethee passed us, near our starboard side. There were numerous sailors on deck and everything seemed shipshape."

"Then, about noon, we heard cries for help. We were amazed, for we could not see anything to tell where the cries came from. Then we saw black specks, bobbing up and down in the water. We started our old, puny motor."

"We found the specks to be heads of survivors. The men were completely exhausted. We had the greatest difficulty hauling them aboard. And still we had not determined who the men were until one of them said, 'I am the commander of the Promethee. She has just sunk beneath my feet.'"

"I noticed that the commander completely was overcome. Several of the other men appeared less exhausted. All wept like babies."

"It took us three hours to get into Cherbourg Roads, and land the survivors."

The Promethee was completing its surface tests and carried additional engineers and naval experts, besides the regular crew of four officers and fifty-nine men.

The disaster may have an important influence on French naval policy, because anti-submarine agitation always develops in France after the loss of a submarine, even a ship of a foreign power.

"Then, about noon, we heard