

SUPPORT VOTED FOR THOMAS BY LIBERAL CHIEFS

Convention Balks at Help to Communist Congress Candidates.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance
CLEVELAND, July 11.—After a sharp skirmish over the question of supporting Communist congressional candidates, leading liberals of the United States, concluding their two-day convention here, adopted a platform which includes approval of the candidacy of Norman E. Thomas for President.

In its platform declaration, the League for Independent Political Action hailed the platform and candidacy of Thomas, who is the Socialist candidate for President, as superior to those of the old line parties and urges its members to support him.

A sharp debate was precipitated when the league was urged to support William E. Browder of Chicago, Communist candidate for United States senator in Illinois.

Dr. John Dewey of Columbia university, national chairman of the league, and Professor Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago, led the attack on the proposal to support any Communist candidates.

Vote Down Communist Aid
"It is not a question of Communist principles, but one of Communist tactics," Dr. Dewey said. "Communists disrupt all parties, and unless this fellow is an exception he favors the same principle."

Professor Douglas warned against allowing Communists to enter the league's ranks to destroy it, as did Devere Allen of New York, chairman of the meeting. The vote was forty-seven to eight against supporting Communist candidates.

Adoption of the 600-word platform, formulated by a special committee as the nucleus of a program for the governing of the world, for the jobs and food for the hungry, ran into stiff opposition from groups opposing the banking and agricultural sections.

The plank was being rewritten and will be submitted again to the convention.

"You can, if you will," states the opening section of the platform, "hasten the end of the present depression and substitute intelligent political leadership for misrule."

Would Abandon Old Parties
"Only by abandoning the twin machines of the Republican and Democratic parties and supporting independent candidates who stand for a united third party on a progressive program of social control devoted to the welfare of the masses, can utility be avoided in the future."

"While we do not necessarily support every feature in the ultimate program of the Socialist party, we do believe that in the present election the candidacy and platform of Norman Thomas is infinitely preferable to those of other parties and we therefore urge all our members to work and vote for him."

The platform contains specific recommendations on the problems of unemployment, public ownership of public utilities, social legislation and civil liberties and international relations. It dismisses the prohibition question in the following brief paragraph:

"While on Democratic principles we recognize the right of the people to vote on the abolition or modification of the eighteenth amendment, we condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for subordinating urgent economic issues to the liquor question."

PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FACES \$750 ACTION

Upshaw Calls Stock Suit Effort to Embarrass Him.

Writ of attachment to satisfy a judgment of \$750 against William D. Upshaw of Atlanta, Georgia, prohibition party candidate for President, has been obtained by the Credit Investment Corporation of Atlanta, according to press dispatches today.

"The action is nothing but an effort to hinder my campaign," declared Upshaw, who has remained in Indianapolis since he was nominated by the party's convention last week in Cadiz, Tennessee.

He said that he bought five shares in the Railway Lock Spike Company while he was in Congress. After he had made several payments, the company failed.

"I have heard nothing of the matter for eleven years," the candidate declared. "The company has failed. The stock is worthless. This attempt to collect money is a plain attempt to injure me in this campaign."

The investment company claims that Upshaw owes \$450 principal and \$300 interest.

KONECKE QUILTS 'Y' JOB
Veteran Physical Director Resigns Post; Effective Sept. 1.

Resignation of Robert L. Konecke, senior physical director of the Central branch of the Indianapolis Y. M. C. A., effective Sept. 1, was announced today.

He has been identified with the local association since 1902. Konecke has not announced his plans for the future.

For six years he has taught in the 4-H Club summer schools of Purdue university. He served as director of the Boys' Club, formerly located at Meridian street and Madison avenue, for five years.

He was physical director at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., during the World war.

HOLDUP IS FRUSTRATED
Kokomo Man Fights Off Attack by Three Gunmen.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 11.—An attempted holdup by three gunmen who jumped on the running board of Dolph Deisch's auto Sunday night was frustrated when Deisch swerved down the road and fought the men with one hand.

A lacerated thumb, injured when he grabbed the hammer of one of the men's guns, and cuts from flying glass, when one bullet shattered a window, were suffered by Deisch. Miss Mary Weaver, 20, riding with Deisch, was unhurt.

PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN U. S. CENTURY OLD

Dry Forces Fought Long, Uphill Battle; Booze Barons Caused Own Fall

This is the first of four stories on the history of prohibition, made especially timely by the recent action of the Republican and Democratic national conventions.

BY BRUCE CATTON

ON Jan. 15, 1920, the well-known evangelist, Billy Sunday, presided at funeral services in Norfolk, Va., for John Barleycorn.

As the casket containing the remains of the ancient toper moved out to what was expected to be its last resting place, Mr. Sunday cried: "Good-bye, John. You were God's worst enemy. You were hell's best friend. I hate you with a perfect hatred."

And so John Barleycorn was buried, and on the following day the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, outlawing the liquor traffic, went into effect.

Today there are signs that the deceased has been stirring restlessly in his coffin—turning over once or twice, at least, if not preparing to sit bolt upright.

And as the two great political parties, perspiring freely, set about putting a pulmotor into operation, it is worth while to look back to the beginnings and see how prohibition began, what it meant to the land that adopted it, and how the political parties have handled themselves in regard to the matter.

THE temperance movement itself is as old as America itself, despite the fact that the early inhabitants were largely men who liked their liquor strong and knew how to hold it.

By the middle of the nineteenth century this movement had given birth to a definite movement for enactment of prohibitory laws.

Maine went dry first of all, and by 1855 no fewer than twelve additional states had done likewise. All these backslid, however, and shortly after the Civil war, Maine was left alone as the nation's solitary dry state.

There was another rise of prohibition spirit in 1880, however, when Kansas went dry, and several more states went dry in the decade following.

Again, though, there was backsliding, and by 1905 America contained just three dry states—Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota.

The cause of prohibition law had been making progress, nevertheless. In 1889 the Prohibition party, never really influential, but significant, just the same, of a slowly rising prohibition sentiment, was organized.

SHANK AWARDED AIR TOUR PRIZE
Wins Trophy for Greatest Reliability Record.

Bob Shank, one of Indiana's most ardent exponents of safe and sane flying, today possessed the trophy awarded Sunday at municipal airport for the pilot making the best reliability record on the Indiana air tour.

The trophy was awarded at the close of the six-day tour Sunday afternoon. It was awarded by the Lincoln Life Insurance Company, Ft. Wayne, for the pilot who by his attitude, his attention to rules, and his piloting ability, has done the most for the promotion of safety in aviation.

Judges were Lieutenant Stanton T. Smith, Walker W. Winslow, William E. F. Hall, H. Weir Cook and Joseph T. Chumate, department of commerce inspector.

Shank, Hoosier airport president, piloted a Travel Air plane on the tour.

French Livezey, Hoosier airport pilot, won first prize of \$20 in the spot landing contest, held at the end of the tour. He missed the mark by twelve feet.

Second prize, \$15, was won by Harry Boggs, Capitol airport manager. Carl F. Millican, Hoosier airport, won third prize of \$10, and Ned Boggs, Hoosier airport, won fourth prize of \$5.

The tour ships left Muncie Sunday morning, after an exhibition of stunt flying by Dick Young, Waco test pilot, and visited Connersville for lunch, before ending the tour at municipal airport here.

GREEKS HAD A WORD FOR FACE POWDER
But Cosmetics Then Were Same as Now, Analysis Reveals.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 11.—Face powder was the same back in 400 B. C., even though the Greeks had a different word for it, archeologists have revealed.

The powder, "psimythion" to the Greeks, was found in a woman's tomb at Corinth, Greece, by Professor T. Leslie Shear of Princeton university.

Chemical analysis showed it was made by processes identical with modern manufacture.

The discovery at Corinth was the oldest record of white face powder, Shear said.

CHOOSING PARLEY HEADS
Governor Names Allan Bloom to Arrange Juvenile Conclave.

Allan Bloom, director of the Indianapolis Jewish Community Center Association, has been selected by Governor Harry G. Leslie to arrange for the conference of juvenile agencies to be held here Oct. 6-8.

The Governor also announced the appointment of M. E. Foley, veteran member of the Indiana state prison board of trustees, as chairman of the general committee to arrange for the American Prison Association meeting here Oct. 3-7.

John A. Brown, secretary of the state board of charities, was named executive chairman of the committee.

Prominent persons from throughout the state were made committee members and the Governor and Mayor Reginald W. Sullivan, honorary members.

The 18th Amendment

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

"Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

—Ratified by the necessary 36 states Jan. 16, 1919; operative Jan. 16, 1920.

In 1874 the much more important Woman's Christian Temperance Union came into being; and in 1893, in the First Congregational church of Oberlin, O., was born the Anti-Saloon league.

The league was founded originally to support a local option law; but two years later it was organizing on a national scale, with a convention at Washington.

In a very short time it was making its influence felt in no uncertain fashion.

THE league was primarily an organization supported by the Protestant churches; but its officials, with their brilliant general counsel, Wayne B. Wheeler, soon demonstrated that they knew as much about practical politics as any man in the country.

Party labels meant nothing to the league. It applied to every candidate for office the single test—was he wet or dry?

If he was wet, it called on its members and followers to go to the polls and sock him; if he was dry, it demanded, and got, his support.

At Westerville, O., it established its headquarters, with a printing plant. In the decade and a half following 1909 that plant had printed for distribution to the country more than 114,000 leaflets, nearly 2,000,000 books, more than 5,000,000 pamphlets, upward of 2,300,000 placards and approximately 137,000,000 copies of weekly and monthly magazines.

And the league's war chest was kept full. In its first thirty years of life it spent fully \$35,000,000 to further the cause of prohibition.

When the fight was at its hottest it was spending \$2,500,000 a year. Nor was this money wasted. The league knew precisely what it wanted and how to get it; its propagandists were able, its political experts were shrewd.

CONTRACT BRIDGE
as the EXPERTS PLAY IT

BY W. E. MCKENNEY
Secretary American Bridge League

THE least understood of contract bidding conventions is possibly the forcing two bid. Before using this bid, you must remember that not only do you place an obligation upon partner to keep the bidding open until a game-going contract is reached, but you place the same obligation upon yourself.

Therefore, a two bid should not be made unless you are willing to play the hand at a game-going contract, even though partner's hand is trickless.

The response also is misunderstood. A positive response to a forcing two bid should not be given unless the responding hand contains either an ace or at least a king and queen of one suit and a king of another.

Remember, that when partner makes a two bid, he already has decided to play the hand for game—what he now is trying for is a slam. Take the following hand as an example:

♠ 10-9-7-6
♥ Q-6-3
♦ J-10-9
♣ J-9-8

♠ A-K
♥ K-J
♦ 10-5-2
♣ K-7-4

♠ 10-7-5-4
♥ A-3
♦ A-Q
♣ A-Q-6

♠ 10-9-7-6
♥ Q-6-3
♦ J-10-9
♣ J-9-8

♠ A-K
♥ K-J
♦ 10-5-2
♣ K-7-4

♠ 10-7-5-4
♥ A-3
♦ A-Q
♣ A-Q-6

BANK GETS JUDGMENT
Fletcher Trust Awarded \$29,400 Against Realty Stockholders.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 11.—A verdict for judgment of \$29,400 in favor of the Fletcher Trust Company of Indianapolis, was given by a jury in the Hamilton circuit court Saturday.

The judgment, against the East Side Realty Company and Royal A. Bechtold, was given in a suit on a \$25,000 note, transferred here from Marion county.

Several defendants were stockholders in the East Side company which borrowed this amount from the Fletcher Trust Company. They are: Edward F. Madinger, Dr. Maverty Spencer, Charles E. Deer, W. E. Mendenhall and William F. Roepke, all of Indianapolis.

GOODRICH HEIR IS DEAD
Son of Rubber Company Founder Succumbs to Prolonged Illness.

YORK, Me., July 11.—Charles C. Goodrich, 60, son of B. F. Goodrich, founder of the Goodrich Rubber Company, died at his home here Sunday after a prolonged illness. Goodrich was a member of the board of directors of the rubber company.



PROHIBITION MAP OF U. S. JAN. 1, 1919

WHITE—DRY BY STATE LAW
SHADED—LOCAL OPTION
BLACK—WET

Here are two of the leaders in prohibition victories of a decade ago—Andrew J. Volstead (upper left), former congressman from Minnesota, and the late Wayne B. Wheeler, moving spirit of the dry cause. Dry campaigners are seen on the march in the larger photo.

STATE prohibition laws were the goal at first. When the league celebrated its twentieth birthday, in 1913, the list of dry states had increased to nine, and congress had been induced to pass the Webb-Kenyon act, pledging the federal government to help dry states stop importations of liquor from wet territory adjoining.

In the year the league held a jubilee meeting at Columbus, O., and announced that from that date it would drive straight for a federal prohibition law.

Two weeks later 4,000 men and women paraded in Washington in a prohibition demonstration. The league busied itself in congressional elections, and in 1914 sent no fewer than 50,000 speakers into the congressional fights.

Mr. Wheeler later testified before the senate that it was not unusual, at that time, for whole freight carloads of prohibition propaganda to be shipped from Westerville in one day.

All of this had its effect. A fact not generally recalled today is that in the fall of 1914 a majority of the house of representatives voted for a prohibition amendment.

To be sure, the amendment got no farther; but the indication of the league's growing power, and of the growth of prohibition sentiment, was plain enough for any observer.

Nevertheless, those most opposed to prohibition paid little attention to it. The organized liquor trade certainly failed to see the handwriting on the wall.

UNBIASED observers have stated that the liquor trade in a very real way helped to bring prohibition on itself. It permitted the open saloon to become a festering sore in municipal life when it very easily could have compelled a cleanup.

It allowed the very phrase, "liquor trade," to become weighted with unpleasant connotations. When it tried to fight the Anti-Saloon League, it used tactics that were not only pitifully ineffective, but highly repellent.

In every way it alienated those who might have defended it and strengthened the cause of its foes.

Not until 1916 did the United States Brewers' Association wake up and offer to clean house. By that time it was too late.

The tide was rising—or perhaps it would be better to say that it was going out—too fast. The stable door was being locked not only

after the horse had been stolen, but after he had been spirited away to the other side of the country.

By the time the United States entered the World war, in 1917, twenty-six states had gone dry, and the Anti-Saloon League was ready to introduce the eighteenth amendment in congress.

THE fact that a war was on probably helped the league materially. In the first place, there was an undeniable need to conserve the cereals used in manufacture of liquor.

Second, the attention of the country at large was focused on France instead of on prohibition.

Third, many of the most prominent anti-prohibition leaders had undoubtedly Germanic names, which helped to identify prohibition in the popular mind as a war measure.

Nevertheless, the signs of the time had been clear before the nation entered the war, and the congress that passed the eighteenth amendment had been elected before the war.

The eighteenth amendment passed the senate on Aug. 1, 1917. On Dec. 17 of the same year it passed the house.

Incidentally, J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, then a congressman and later famous as a bone-dry senator, spoke and voted against it.

ON Jan. 8, 1918, the amendment got its first ratification—by the Mississippi legislature. On Jan. 14, 1919, it got its thirty-sixth—enough to put it into the Constitution—by the Nebraska legislature.

Twelve other states ratified it later, the last one being New Jersey, which approved the amendment on March 7, 1922.

Meanwhile—in September of 1918—congress had passed a law providing for war-time prohibition.

This law went into effect on July 1, 1919, after the country had been at peace for more than half a year; but "real prohibition" began on Jan. 16, 1920, when the eighteenth amendment went into effect.

It remains only to note that the Volstead act—passed by congress on Sept. 4, 1919, was vetoed by President Wilson on Oct. 27 of the same year and was passed over the veto on the following day.

Next: The beginning of enforcement, the rise of Al Capone and other gangster chiefs from the "easy money" that flowed from bootleg liquor.

AIMEE'S 'DAVY' FOUND GUILTY
Nurse Awarded \$5,000 Balm; May Not Collect.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—Mrs. Myrtle H. St. Pierre, comely brunette nurse, saw little opportunity today to collect, at least immediately, the \$5,000 breach of promise verdict she won Saturday from David L. Hutton, husband of Aimee Semple Hutton, evangelist.

Hutton, in addition to announcing an appeal to "the highest courts," declared he was "broke."

"That St. Pierre woman won't get a red cent out of me," he said, "because I haven't got one."

In spite of these difficulties, Mrs. St. Pierre expressed happiness that she "was vindicated."

"All I wanted was to clear my name," she said. "It wasn't the money because I don't think he has any of his own."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Hutton was reported recovering from a collapse suffered when "Iron Dave" informed her of the verdict.

The evangelist struck her head on the floor when she fell unconscious at the news, physicians said, and did not speak for several hours. "They denied Mrs. Hutton had suffered serious injury."

Garage Bids Set by State
State highway commission announced today that bids will be received Aug. 1 for construction of a subdistrict garage at Ridgeville, Randolph county.

adults will receive instruction at 7:30.

All students who complete the Learn-to-Swim course and pass examinations will receive certificates in swimming proficiency signed by Tomlinson and Montgomery.

A reduced admission rate will be in effect for Times readers presenting the coupon below.

LABOR EXPECTED TO STAY NONPARTISAN
Federation Executive Committee Will Meet to Discuss Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Union labor, it is believed, will remain nonpartisan in the coming campaigns.

Although pressure is being exerted to have the American Federation of Labor desert its usual custom and endorse the Democratic platform because of its wet and liberal planks, pressure from the other side is said to be equally strong.

The federation's executive committee will meet in Atlantic City this week to discuss the coming campaigns. It is probable that the committee will name a "nonpartisan committee" of five to work in the various congressional and senatorial districts for the friends of labor and against its enemies.

What other action labor will take will be decided this week.

LEARN TO SWIM
This coupon entitles holder to a free swimming lesson in the Indianapolis Times-Broad Ripple pool.

Learn-to-Swim week, July 18-23. This does not include admission, but entitles holder to reduced rate—adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

Times Readers Will Get Free Swimming Lessons
Instructions Will Be Given at Broad Ripple Pool Week of July 18.

The fourth annual Indianapolis Times-Broad Ripple park Learn-to-Swim week will be conducted at the Broad Ripple pool, starting Monday, July 18. Times readers of all ages will be entitled to a free course of swimming instruction, which will be under the supervision of a competent staff of instruction.

Bill Tomlinson, chief life guard at the Broad Ripple pool and an examiner of the American Red Cross, will have charge of classes. He will be assisted by Earl Montgomery, also a Red Cross examiner.

Classes will be divided into three groups—one for children 8 to 12 years, one for high school students 12 to 18, and a class for adults. Children will take their lessons in the morning at 10:30, high school students will be taught at 2:30, and

adults will receive instruction at 7:30.

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PEGGY TELLS ALL

by Timmins

NO, NO, I DON'T WANT YOU TO HOLD ME

PEGGY, I'M ASHAMED... I DON'T KNOW WHY SHE IS SO NAUGHTY TODAY. IT MUST BE THE HEAT

LATER

BUT, DADDY, I DIDN'T WANT TO SIT ON HIS KNEE. TOO MUCH "B.O."

YOU SEE, EVEN A CHILD NOTICES "B.O." HE'S A GOOD NEIGHBOR BUT I WISH SOMEONE WOULD TELL HIM ABOUT LIFEBOUY

NEXT DAY

WHY, PEGGY, WHAT ARE YOU WASHING YOUR DOLL WITH LIFEBOUY FOR?

"CAUSE I DON'T WANT HER TO HAVE THAT NASTY OLD "B.O."

"Perspiry" weather... more "B.O." danger

BE CAREFUL! Hot days like these when we're perspiring freely, we never know the moment "B.O." (body odor) may offend. Don't take chances—bathe regularly with Lifebuoy. Its bountiful, creamy lather purifies and deodorizes pores—stops "B.O." Germs hitch by removing germs from hands. Its pleasant, extra-keen scent, that vanishes as you rinse, tells you Lifebuoy protects.

Aids complexion

Ask the millions of Lifebuoy users. They'll tell you how quickly its pure, bland lather freshens dull complexion to healthy radiance. See for yourself. Adopt Lifebuoy today.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO.