

## GARNER TARGET OF REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FIRE

G. O. P. Trains Its Gun on Speaker; Ridicules Acts of Democrats.

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER  
United Press Staff Correspondent  
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WASHINGTON, July 12.—Republicans are aiming their opening campaign shots at Speaker John N. Garner instead of at the head of the Democratic ticket.

They have cut loose at the Democratic vice-presidential candidate three times within the last twenty-four hours.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, meanwhile, was allowed to slip away in comparative peace on a sailing cruise with his sons.

This is unique strategy. It is an omen of a surprise-packed campaign in which one precedent after another is due to be smashed.

Republicans are seeking to turn loss into gain by trying to capitalize upon the record of the Democratic cause now completing its first session.

### Invited G. O. P. Attack

The nomination of Garner as Democratic vice-presidential candidate was an invitation to the Republicans to try it—an unwitting invitation, because Garner was accepted by the Roosevelt forces in order to get the Texas and California votes necessary to break the deadlock which was holding up the presidential nomination.

That is how the short, jolly, scrapping Speaker happens to be singled out by Treasury Secretary Ogden Mills in the opening speech of the administration political campaign Monday night at Boston.

A few hours earlier President Hoover dispatched an aggressive veto message to the house which pinned critical labels all over the Ganner relief bill.

Another administration spokesman, Undersecretary of Treasury Ballantine, testifying before the House rules committee against the proposal for an investigation of the treasury, referred to the "new role" of Speaker Garner.

### Ganner Easiest Target

Before Roosevelt was nominated, Alfred E. Smith's managers declared he was the weakest of all candidates before the convention.

Republicans, while pleased to encourage that impression, regard Garner as the easiest target.

Through him they have the whole Democratic house to aim at. It has a definite legislative record—a bad one, the Republicans say. They cite the very words of the Democratic house leader who said his fellow Democrats were acting "like a bunch of Bolsheviks."

They quote the lament of Representative Crisp, of Georgia, acting chairman of the house ways and means committee, who as his sales tax bill was torn to shreds declared on the house floor, he could not see his party "destroying" itself without protesting.

Ganner is being built up by the Republicans as part of a campaign to "scare" the country away from the Democrats.

Democratic house policies are being described as threatening ruin and disaster.

### Senate Democrats Alarmed

Mills at Boston described the measures passed by the Democratic house in the following language:

"The printing and issuance of currency; the immediate payment of the bonus; an appropriation of over a billion dollars for post offices, rivers and harbors, roads, etc.; these two items alone, aggregated over three billion dollars, the guarantee of bank deposits; instructions to the secretary of the treasury and federal reserve board to manipulate commodity prices; the unbalancing of a budget balanced by great effort; and putting the government into the general commercial banking business on a huge scale."

This is a line of attack directed at frightening the substantial business elements of every community, especially in the east.

"Sound money" as against "flat money" is the way Republicans are attempting to draw the issue.

They have been encouraged in making Garner their target because some of the Democratic leaders in the senate, in alarm, begged the Speaker to abandon his proposal of Reconstruction Finance Corporation relief for anybody.

These Democrats saw the political dangers, but Garner isn't a man to be stopped.

### URGE 16TH ST. PAVING WORK BE HASTENED

Merchants Tell City Board Business Is at Standstill.

Delegation of merchants from the vicinity of Sixteenth and Illinois streets have asked the works board that the work of widening Sixteenth street and removal of the jog in Illinois street be hastened.

Traffic is blocked from the vicinity while the construction progresses, and the merchants claim that business is at a standstill in the community.

Final paving and opening of the street for traffic will not be until early in August, according to the present schedule.

Charles W. Chase, Indianapolis Railways, Inc., president, said track reconstruction at the intersection is complete.

### HERD RITES ARRANGED

City Woman to Be Buried at Crown Hill Cemetery.

Funeral services for Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Herd, 3947 North Meridian street, who died in St. Vincent's hospital Sunday, were to be held at 2 today at the Flanner & Buchanan mortuary. Burial was to be in Crown Hill cemetery.

Miss Herd, who was 37, had spent her life in Indianapolis and was engaged with her mother in the fruit and vegetable business.

### Injured by Street Car

Bruises were incurred Monday by Thomas Cummings, 53, of 1022 North Oakland avenue, when struck by a Central avenue car in the 300 block Massachusetts avenue.

## PROHIBITION IS BOON FOR GANGS

Dry Laws Meet With Immediate, Widespread Defiance

This is the second 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  
NEA Service Writer  
STATES that had had prohibition acts of their own knew about the words "bootlegger" and "speakeasy" long before 1920; but it was not until after Jan. 16 of that year, when the eighteenth amendment went into effect, that the words passed into the vocabulary of the country as a whole.

The illegal liquor industry seems to have got under way with no loss of time. The federal prohibition enforcement service made its first raids on Jan. 17, seizing two stills in Detroit and two in Hammond, Ind.

In the first six months of that year, the government seized 9,533 stills.

Nevertheless, the era of the amendment began with the prohibitionists supremely confident that the law would be made effective without too much trouble.

The first prohibition commissioner was John F. Kramer of Ohio, a lawyer and former legislator.

He took over his new job announcing that "the law will be obeyed . . . and where it is not obeyed it will be enforced," adding that his men would see to it that liquor was neither made, sold, nor transported "on the surface of the earth or under the earth or in the air."

A FEW glances at the calendar may be interesting.

Before the amendment had been in effect a month, a customs officer was complaining to congress that a veritable flood of booze was being smuggled in over the borders, and demanded an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to help choke it off.

On Feb. 19, 1920, two prohibition agents were arrested for selling out to bootleggers.

Before spring had come, federal agents had found that certain gangsters were selling medicinal whisky without waiting for doctors' permits.

By May, federal agents in New York were complaining that the New York police didn't help them enforce the law.

By early summer the federal district attorney in Chicago revealed that the federal court there was congested with prohibition cases, more than 500 such cases awaiting trial.

All these announcements were to be duplicated many times during the coming years. Meanwhile, the illegal liquor industry was getting its feet on the ground.

AT first, smuggling was the most important source.

The United States has more than 18,000 miles of border. In 1920, to prevent smuggling along those 18,000 miles, it had 1,550 dry agents and 3,000 customs agents—and the coast guard. It soon developed that this combined force hardly was adequate.

Booze came in by automobile and truck over the Canadian and Mexican borders. At sea, especially along the north Atlantic coast, there sprang into existence the famous "rum rows"—lines of liquor-laden ships, safely anchored or hove-to outside of territorial waters, which transferred their loads to smaller boats for the trip ashore.

For a time this went on in amazing proportions. By 1924, however, congress reorganized the coast guard, spent \$13,000,000 to equip twenty old navy destroyers for its use, and built a large fleet of small, fast boats armed with one-pounder rapid fire guns and machine guns.

In addition, the state department negotiated treaties with other foreign governments as Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Holland, by which its revenue cutters were permitted to stop and search suspected liquor boats anywhere within one hour's sailing distance of the coast.

This proved much more effective, and rum row lost a lot of its prominence. Nevertheless, in 1925, General Lincoln C. Andrews, prohibition commissioner, told the senate that only about 5 per cent of the smuggled liquor actually was being seized.

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Chapters in the rise of gangsters and liquor runners that followed the advent of federal prohibition are pictured here.

Upper left is Al Capone, who rose to riches in Chicago on a tide of illicit booze. The other pictures

show confiscated gangster beer being destroyed by federal agents, liquor seized from rum runners and Chicago detectives re-enacting the famous St. Valentine's day massacre, in which seven gangsters were lined up before a firing squad and murdered by rivals.

war, or series of wars, for control of the absent monarch's kingdom.

NOWHERE else did the gangs ever become as notorious as in Chicago. But every large city had them, and still has them; and every large city has known its "beer wars" in which the leaders of a rich and flourishing business settle their disputes with guns, because the business has no legal standing.

As the first decade of prohibition passed, the illegal liquor trade grew more systematized. Different localities developed their own sources of supply.

Smuggling became less important in the general scheme of things, especially since Canada tightened up on the laws which govern

exports of liquor from the Dominion.

The government's efforts to cope with the traffic changed, too.

General Andrews, plain-spoken and industrious, was the first to present a really comprehensive enforcement program—in 1926; and although congress failed to give him the legislative changes he had asked for, it did, in that year, vote to put prohibition agents under civil service, to separate the prohibition bureau from the internal revenue department, to increase the prohibition bureau's appropriations and to build new boats for the coast guard.

Next: The rise of prohibition as a political issue.

## VETO IS FACING BILL TO EXPAND U. S. CURRENCY

House May Drop Provision From Measure Before Hoover Gets It.

By United Press  
WASHINGTON, July 12.—The senate project authorizing an expansion of nearly \$1,000,000,000 in the nation's currency appeared certain to be rejected by President Hoover, if not by the house.

The currency provision was adopted by the senate, 53 to 18, as an amendment to the home loan bank bill, on which final action was expected before night.

Mr. Hoover's close advisers said he surely would veto the home loan measure if the currency expansion plan were retained. Many believe the house would eliminate it before the bill goes to the President.

The currency amendment would permit national banks to issue an additional \$995,000,000 of circulating notes if they desired. The notes would be secured by government bonds which the banks would place with the treasury.

Backers of the plan contended an increase in the amount of money in circulation would tend to increase commodity prices, particularly the prices which farmers receive for their crops. Democrats and progressive Republicans voted for it almost solidly.

Treasury officials, however, declared the measure unsound and said more bank credit, rather than more currency, is what is needed now. They pointed out that there is now in circulation about \$1,000,000,000 more money than during the boom days of 1928, although business has decreased 50 per cent.

The original home loan bill sponsored by Mr. Hoover has been changed greatly. Mr. Hoover wanted to set up a system of banks to aid those whose homes are mortgaged or who desire to build new homes and can not obtain funds through usual banking channels. He thought the government provided \$125,000,000 of capital for the banks.

The senate by a vote of 34 to 32 has substituted for this a plan of Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.), directing the Reconstruction finance corporation to use \$400,000,000 of its funds to assist home owners.

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## Wife Charged With Plot in Windsor Case

55 Army Ship to Take Part in Exhibition.

Concentration of airplanes and pilots assigned to the Fifth corps area will take place Wednesday afternoon at Schoen field, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, for the entertainment of C. M. T. C. cadets. It is estimated by Lieutenant Stanton T. Smith, Schoen field commanding officer, who is in charge of the air show, that approximately fifty-five planes will take part.

A number of planes have been ordered to Ft. Harrison from Selfridge field, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Pursuit and observation planes of the Indiana national guard also will take part.

The afternoon's entertainment will open with an inspection of the planes on Schoen field, and will close with a dinner entertaining the visiting pilots given by the Chamber of Commerce and a dance at the Antlers sponsored by the Three hundred ninth observation squadron.

Following the ground inspection, three pursuit planes from Selfridge field will perform aerial acrobatic formations. Immediately after will follow separate formations by all pursuit and all observation planes.

An attack of the observation planes by the pursuits and mass formation and review of all planes at 500-foot altitude will close the program.

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