

PLATFORM ELOQUENCE OF MINISTER MAIN HOPE OF G. O. P. IN FIFTH DISTRICT

J. Raymond Schutz, North Manchester Pastor, Worries Democrats With His 'Silver-Tongued' Campaign.

GRISWOLD MARGIN IS CUT DEEPLY

Industrial Leaders Make Headway in Effort to Swing Employees' Sentiment Toward Hoover.

BY BEN STERN

MARION, Ind., Oct. 29.—"Liberalism" is the real and underlying issue in the Fifth district congressional campaign.

It has been made so by J. Raymond Schutz, North Manchester college professor and minister, who is the Republican congressional nominee against Glenn Griswold of Peru, incumbent Democrat.

And the farmers of the Fifth, although they are "agin" the administration, are befuddled by Schutz' verbal fire-works and are sitting by and wondering what it is all about.

Where Griswold is almost inarticulate on the stump, his opponent, by virtue of his pulpit and lecture room training, is possessed of a glibness that is causing the Democratic district managers much worry.

Although estimates and analyses of the nine counties indicate that the Democratic state and national candidates will carry the district by 5,000 or more votes, the barrage of oratory may reduce Griswold's margin of victory to 1,000.

That is, unless there is an upswelling of liberal sentiment which will turn out Nov. 8 to register its approval of Griswold's vote for a prohibition referendum, his stand for the Norris anti-injunction and anti-yellow dog contract bills, and his fight for immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Mostly Dry Farmers

Except for the counties of Grant, Howard, Clinton and Huntington, where are located respectively the cities of Marion, Kokomo, Frankfort and Huntington, the district is composed in the main of dry, conservative farmers.

The opportunity to scratch the congressional candidate is easy in this district because the system of two Australian ballots is used. Upon one is the national-state ticket and upon the other ballot county and congressional aspirants.

Such division of the ticket makes it easy for a voter to go one way on the national and state candidates and another on the congressional and county choices.

Schutz has been hurling a verbal barrage of criticism at Griswold, especially for his vote for immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus.

But it is noticeable that he refrains from mentioning the names of either Senator James E. Watson or Raymond S. Springer, G. O. P. Governor nominee.

The former is universally hated in this district and the latter is not known, even by many of the party workers.

Schutz Is Good Speaker

Schutz has the asset of being a facile and practiced speaker and boasts a wide acquaintance from years of speaking in almost every schoolhouse and church in the district.

Griswold, on the contrary, is inarticulate to the extreme. He is at his best when explaining his views to a crowd of laborers or dirt farmers, but doesn't seem able to click where oratorical ability is required.

This and his pronounced wet stand are his principal handicaps. To offset this, he is extremely popular among those with whom his contact has been close.

The incumbent is endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Association Against the eighteenth amendment, and the ex-service men's organizations.

Farmers and workers are not taking kindly to the idea of a minister as a candidate for congress and two members of Schutz' church openly declared that "a minister has no business in politics."

Reports are that his congregation is divided because of his candidacy and in Wabash county, where he resides, several are openly working against him.

Picture Is Confusing

It's a confusing picture here because the district as now composed has gone Democratic but twice in recent years. In 1922 it went that way by 1,913 votes, only two years after it gave the G. O. P. a majority of 16,510, and in 1930 the Democratic majority was 3,043, after going Republican by 12,480 votes in 1928.

Besides Kokomo and Marion, the industrial centers of Frankfort and Huntington are contained within its confines and the dissatisfied there are expected to aid Griswold's campaign.

But the voters in these cities are being subjected to great pressure by the employers. Last week fifteen of the principal industrialists met in Marion and discussed ways and means of carrying the district for Hoover and the Republican ticket. A similar meeting was held in Kokomo.

Principal arguments used in the whispering campaign sponsored by these groups is that re-election of Hoover means a continued high tariff, while that of Roosevelt

means a low tariff and continued hard times.

Has Strong Effect

There can be no denial but that this is having a potent effect in the industrial centers. The farmers, however, are adamant in their resistance.

If verbal fireworks are to be used, just tune in on some farmer broadcasting in front of the small town bank just what he thinks about the administration.

They, rural polls reveal, have not been swayed by the Des Moines speech, another factor hurting G. O. P. chances is the extreme unpopularity of Watson in several counties of the district.

Railroad employees and printing craftsmen of Huntington are fighting the re-election of Watson tooth and nail. To them he is the incarnation of American reactionary conservatism.

In Wabash the senior senator is anathematized because of Republican factional troubles. There, despite a petition of 2,500 voters to the contrary, he appointed Arthur Thompson as postmaster. Thompson is an ally of James Shawalter, member of the state tax board, who has been the Watson representative in the county, and both are thoroughly disliked.

Boss Is Peed

Here in Marion, "Tieless" Johnny Jones, Republican boss and postmaster, is angry at Jim because he didn't come through with a recommendation for his reappointment.

At Kokomo, where 1,600 families are living off the public funds, and because of unemployment are bitter against the administration, and especially Watson, there is little disposition on the part of the county Republican organization to come to his aid.

The sore spot there is the fact that the senator never consults Dewey Thatcher, county chairman, or other recognized leaders, but listens to Walter Dickson, a contractor. And so on regarding Republican factional differences, all of which kick back directly at Watson.

Don't be surprised if Bert Morgan, Republican candidate for secretary of state, trails his state ticket in Grant county. Because of his friendship with Alfred Hoggan, state fire marshal, there is general animosity toward Morgan, and so revenge will be taken on the marshal through the unlucky candidate.

This same community is the headquarters of the glass industry of this section of the state and that makes for a peculiar situation. Repeal of prohibition is expected to mean a large glass bottle market. Therefore, the employees of the twelve factories in this vicinity ordinarily would vote for the Democratic state and national tickets and Griswold.

But because the operators of the factories demand a high protective tariff, the pressure is being put on the employees to vote for Hoover, Watson and Schutz.

Bad for Worker

Thus the worker is in a tough spot.

Now for a look at the individual counties in the district.

Blackford—In the last ten years it has varied politically by majorities of less than 100 for either party. Both parties are fighting with good organizations, but it is expected to give the Democratic national-state tickets a majority of 500, and Griswold at least 200.

Clinton—Half and half in the last decade. Frankfort, the county seat, is an industrial center and wet. It is expected to swing the county back of the Roosevelt-McNutt-Van Nys ticket by a lead of 1,000 and give Griswold at least half that figure.

Howard—In 1928, 19,000 votes were cast in this county and the Repub-

lican majority was 5,538. In 1930, 14,000 votes were cast and the Democratic majority for the state ticket was approximately 1,000 votes. The victory came because 5,000 Republicans didn't go to the polls.

Many Votes Doubtful

This year they are listed as either doubtful or Democratic. The Socialists are expected to poll about 300 votes. The Republicans, it is estimated, will lose the county for the national and state tickets by 1,500 or more votes, and 1,000 for congress.

Watson was defeated by 100 votes in the county in the presidential primary of 1926, and factional difficulties set out above may cause him to trail the G. O. P. state ticket in Kokomo. He also lost to Harry New in the 1920—and to Claris Adams in the 1926 senatorial primaries.

Grant—Hoover is showing a slight gain in Marion over previous reports, because of the pressure exerted by employers. Five thousand are polled as doubtful in this county, but because of the tariff stand of the factories this county is exceedingly doubtful.

Conservative estimates give it to the Democratic state and national tickets by 500 votes and to Schutz, the Republican congressional candidate, by 1,000 votes. This may be offset, however, if Griswold can make a strong appeal to the laborers and liberals of the community in the next few days.

His organization here, as in other counties, is exceedingly poor. Van Nys is very popular as is McNutt, and both are expected to run ahead of Roosevelt in Marion.

Labor Fights Watson

Huntington—Labor is strong in its Watson opposition in this uncertain county and the rural sections are bitter in their protest of the Hoover administration. Schutz has been making a strong campaign here, but because of the animus against the rest of the Republican ticket is not expected to be able to carry it. Democratic national and state majority is estimated at 1,000, and Griswold's at 200 or more.

Jay—Usually Democratic, although not heavily. McNutt, Van Nys and national candidates should carry this county by 300 because of organization activity and Griswold by 150.

Miami—Griswold's home county.

Census reports show 249 drug store chains in the United States, operating 3,513 stores, with sales of about \$312,000,000 annually.

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President Hoover Comes to Town



DENIED SPEECH RIGHT, THOMAS DEFIES MAYOR

Philadelphia Police Refuse
to Interfere With Talk
of Socialist.

By United Press

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President who was refused a permit to speak near City Hall, Friday addressed a large crowd gathered under the eyes of many police on Reyburn Plaza, opposite City Hall.

Police made no attempt to interfere.

Hundreds of persons crowded the plaza when Thomas began speaking. Scores of peace officers were nearby.

The Socialist candidate spoke at the plaza where President Hoover on Monday will make his only scheduled campaign appearance in Philadelphia.

Mayor J. Hampton Moore refused the Socialist nominee the permit. His police department, however, said it would be the duty of Fairmount Park guards to prevent the meeting.

Supplemented by Police

Major Thomas S. Martin, park commission secretary, consequently had some two dozen of his park guards on duty at the meeting. They were supplemented by a score of mounted city police.

In explaining the refusal of the permit to Thomas, while allowing that privilege to Mr. Hoover, officials said they had been told the President's visit was not of a political nature.

It had been said Hoover's visit would be of an historical nature.

"This is not a political meeting but a class in history," Thomas told the crowd. "Next Monday your superintendent of public education, William S. Vare, will introduce a distinguished historian, Herbert Clark Hoover, who will discuss wild life on the Rapidan.

4,000 Cheer Frequently

"He may even tell you how he stayed up all night saving the Republican and incidentally Charley Dawes' bank.

"However, the park commission rules that the tales are both recreational and restful."

His half-hour talk, one of many he has made in Philadelphia during the last two days, was cheered frequently by the 4,000 gathered on the plaza. Finishing, he left immediately for Morristown, N. J., where he is scheduled to speak this afternoon and tonight.

James Maurer of Reading, Pa., vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist party and former president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, followed Thomas on the program.

KILLER-MOTHER HELD

Woman Who Drowned Three Children Held to Grand Jury.

By United Press

CHARLESTON, Ill., Oct. 29.—A coroner's jury has recommended that Mrs. Inez Steed Carrell, who poisoned and drowned her three children, and tried to take her own life, be held to the grand jury on murder charges. She was held in jail here today.

Mrs. Carrell, suffering from an incurable malady, confessed killing the children at a Mattoon hotel. She had been a widow four years.

FORM 'HUNGER MARCH'

Leaders of Chicago Jobless Obtain Permit for Demonstration.

By United Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Plans for a huge "hunger march" on the loop, Monday, went ahead rapidly today after leaders had obtained a police permit.

Karl Borders, chairman of the workers' committee on unemployment, promised that the marching groups would be self disciplined through marshals, captains and corporals.

MAP SALMON GROUNDS

Oregon Commission Shows Details of Fishing Industry.

By United Press

ASTORIA, Ore., Oct. 29.—A map picturing details of the Columbia river fishing industry has been prepared by the Oregon fish commission.

The vari-colored map shows the spawning areas in their natural condition.

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