

SCHOOLS 'GOAT' IN LEVY CUTS, SAYS WILLSON

Hamstringing Through Unfair Legislation, Is Charged in Address.

Hamstringing of the Indianapolis public schools system through unfair legislation was charged Friday by Russell Willson, school board president, in an address to the Exchange Club at the Washington.

The school board has been handicapped in its efforts to carry on an adequate educational program for next year, Willson asserted.

He pointed out that revision of the school budget for the year, ending June 30, 1933, has necessitated curtailment of school funds to the extent that forty-one school days must be cut from the term.

This forty-one day loss can be reduced to fifteen days, if the next legislature "has a heart" and provides for a year suspension of the contribution to the schools sinking fund, Willson said.

Points Out Law

Under the law, he pointed out, the school city is required to set aside a sum equal to 5 per cent of the school city's outstanding bonded indebtedness, which would amount this year to approximately \$500,000.

"There can be no moratorium on education," Willson told the club members. "Our children of today must be educated today or the opportunity is lost forever."

"We may delay building, sewers, playgrounds or municipal golf courses until next year or the next when more taxes can be 'wrung' from the taxpayers," he said. "But delay of education, it means future hardship and capacity for service if they get it if they do not, it means misery and ignorance."

"Being Made the Goat"

"Although the school board has been assailed by political and other storms in past years, its operations never have been threatened by such a financial cyclone as now."

"The school city is being made the goat. The new tax adjustment board, after a week of wrangling, has ordered a cut in the school tax rate of 15.7, or about \$70,000."

"Political subdivisions may go blithely on with their spending, but to hamper the educational program in Indianapolis means a definite retreat."

HOOVER EXPECTED TO URGE COAL LEGISLATION

Stabilization of Industry Probably Will Be Sought in Congress.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Herbert Hoover may recommend legislation for stabilization of the coal industry in his forthcoming message to congress.

Such action was urged on him by Representative Clyde Kelly (Pa.), joint author of the Davis-Kelly coal bill, now pending in congress, and at the conclusion of a long conference Kelly expressed the belief that "the President will have something to say on the subject in his message."

In a speech at Clarksburg, W. Va., ten days before the election President Hoover expressed his concern over the plight of the bituminous coal industry, and expressed the opinion that marketing associations must be formed. In an earlier talk at Wheeling, President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt urged federal help for the coal industry.

ESTABLISHING PRISON FARMS FOR COUNTIES

Pennsylvania See Innovation as Best Penal Method.

By United Press
HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—Two Pennsylvania counties have established "prison farms" and six others are considering such establishments, the state department of welfare reported.

The farms now operating are in Berks and Delaware counties. The former is located on a 740-acre plot and the latter on one of 440 acres. Each prison houses 300.

Welfare officials advocate the farms as "the only modern method of establishing a satisfactory program of rehabilitation in fitting convicted men for return to society."

Those counties listed as considering such farms included Washington, Greene, Somerset, Erie, Montgomery and Chester.

LAMBS FED BEET PULP

Sugar-Makers Send Refuse From Refinery to Fatten Animals.

By United Press
BILLINGS, Mont., Nov. 19.—Sheep growers of Montana, Washington and Oregon have placed 80,000 lambs in this district to be fattened on sugar beet pulp from the refinery, county agents announce.

As soon as the lambs have gained about thirty pounds over their present average weight of sixty-seven pounds, they will be shipped to market.

U.S. BREWERS DUG OWN GRAVE

Arrogant Rule of Beer Moguls Brought on Prohibition

This is the last of six stories on the present movement for return of beer, movement intensified by the recent elections.

BY WILLIS THORNTON
NEA Service Writer
(Copyright, 1932, NEA Service, Inc.)

AMERICAN'S brewers are all set to come back with a rush that will make the California gold stampede look like a Sunday school picnic.

Many of the plants which have been kept in condition by manufacture of near-beer, are ready to start producing at a month's notice.

Owners of other are getting cash ready to plunge into refitting their plants as soon as they see daylight ahead.

The stocks of breweries and allied industries, such as cork and seal companies and bottle makers, have been soaring on wings of hope.

There have been many financial reorganizations, like that by which Pabst of Milwaukee recently was absorbed by the Premier Malt Products Company of Chicago. Pabst is an old brewery tracing back to 1844, while the Premier Company is of post-prohibition date.

There have been many such reorganizations, consolidations, recapitalizations, and other readjustings for beer throughout the country. In Pittsburgh 50,000 shares of the reorganized Ft. Pitt brewery were sold in two hours.

No fewer than 211 breweries throughout the country are ready to start shipping beer the minute the law permits. They have stocks on hand which insure no delay. It would take a week perhaps to issue the necessary permits.

Among the famous breweries thus ready for action are Anheuser-Busch in St. Louis, Schlitz, Pabst-Premier and Miller in Milwaukee, Ruppert in New York, Rayner in San Francisco, Alamo in San Antonio, Abner-Drury in Washington and Schmidt in Philadelphia.

All these and many more have cereal beverage permits, and they have in their storage vats anywhere from a month to three months' supply of real beer from which the alcohol has not been removed.

THESE breweries are widely scattered throughout the country. Of the 211 permit breweries now operating, 44 are in Pennsylvania, 30 in New York, 12 in New Jersey, eight each in Illinois and California, nine in Minnesota, five in Maryland, 27 in Wisconsin, 18 in Ohio, four in Missouri, three in Colorado, and three in Indiana. The others are scattered throughout the nation.

An idea of the reduction in even these apparently large numbers is had in the fact that before prohibition Pennsylvania had 166 New York 101, Ohio 73, and Wisconsin 72.

All of which means that the organized brewing interests have been not dead but sleeping, and not exactly sleeping either, for in 1925 the United States Brewers Association began its campaign for repeal.

THIS association includes most of the big brewers in the country. It was organized in 1882 by Frederick Laue of Reading, Pa., and grew to have great political power in the country until the Anti-Saloon League came along and went it one better.

There is now no doubt whatever that the arrogance of this organized brewing power was one of the greatest factors in its abolition.

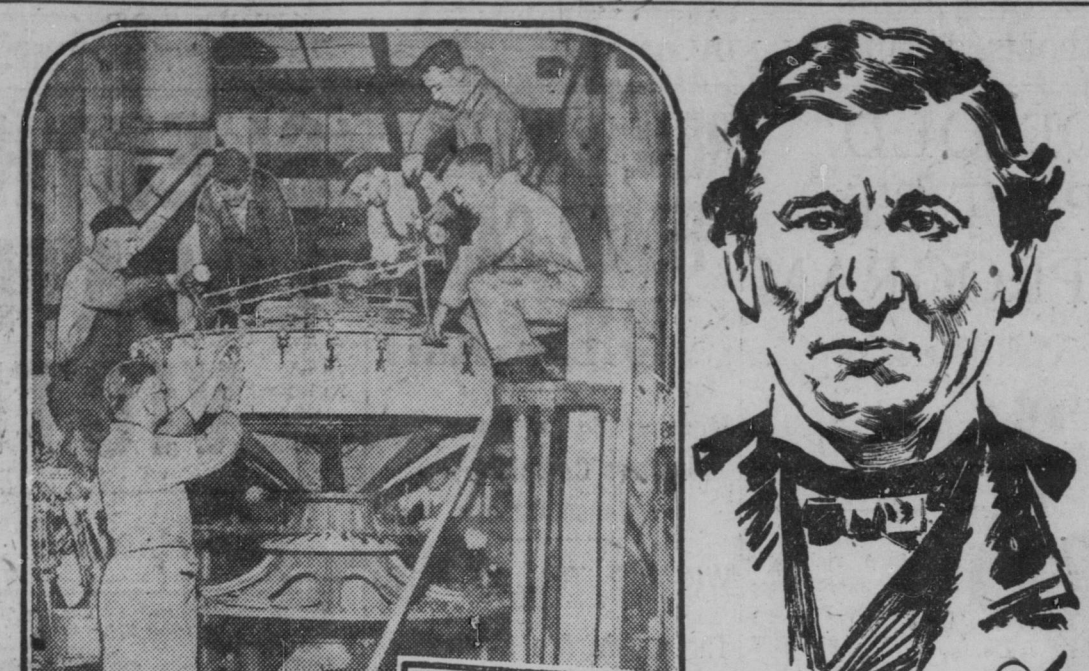
The brewers admitted as much in 1916 when, in a series of curious advertisements, they regretted "the false mental association" which linked them to the worst saloons, confessed that they were largely responsible for this, and offered to show if given a chance that they were ready to reform the saloon and to promote temperance.

THE rise and fall of lager beer and that is what modern Americans have always meant by beer dates from 1842. The flood of German immigration which came in the latter half of the last century led to the building of the great midwestern breweries, and gradually was converting the United States from a whiskey-drinking to a beer-drinking country.

By 1913 the brewing industry had a stake of a billion dollars, and it played the game to win, often with little scruple as to method. The organized breweries controlled the saloon through mortgage holdings and the ability to control their supplies of beer.

Thousands of saloons were financed with brewers' money, much as the big oil companies now finance gas stations. Money was dumped into doubtful states to control elections.

Members of the United States Brewers Association paid dues of from a half-cent to more than a dollar a barrel, according to how



badly the money was needed to fight the dries. A million dollars was poured into the fight in Ohio in five years.

But by this time the dries were playing the game, too. The Anti-Saloon League had taken the leadership from other dry organizations.

It gradually gained the support of most of the evangelical churches and the churches as such were in the fight up to the hilt.

United States brewers are rushing equipment orders, confident that beer soon will be legal. Above are workmen in a Cleveland plant working on brew equipment. Officials of the company say 500 additional men will be employed on the basis of the flood of brewers' orders.

Right, Frederick Lauer, who founded the United States Brewers Association in 1882. His family established a brewery at Womelsdorf, Pa., in 1823. Below, a beer demonstration at Newark, N. J.

Wayne B. Wheeler, able organizer, brilliant lawyer, relentless foe of the saloon, and for years the real director of the league's work, testified that it spent not less than \$300,000 in thirty years' work. Literature by the carload poured from its presses at Westerville, O. By 1914 it was spending \$2,500,000 a year.

When the World War came, there were again thirteen bone-dry states, but most of the others had various forms of "control" local option being the most popular.

Centralization in Washington, drastic measures of all kinds, became the order of the day. Everything German, including the brewers and their beer, became suspect.

In July, 1917, Senator Morris Sheppard's resolution to submit a bone-dry amendment went through the senate, most of the short debate was concerned with the war aspects.

Then it passed the house, with provisions allowing the brewers a year of grace after final adoption.

THREE GUESSES

McNutt Urged to Name White to Relief Post

Veteran South Bend Civic Worker Is Backed for State Post.

Appointment of Jay E. White, veteran South Bend social and civic worker as director of the state unemployment bureau, today was being urged on Governor-Elect Paul V. McNutt by American Legion and welfare organization members.

The post now is held by Dr. John H. Hewitt. It was created by Governor Harry G. Leslie when unemployment over the state became acute.

White, one of the state's outstanding authorities on employment, a progressive and a liberal, for thirteen years was connected with the co-operative department of the Studebaker Corporation.

Worked for McNutt
He resigned several months ago to do field work for McNutt.

In 1931, White was runner-up for the post of state commander of the American Legion, but was defeated when Senators James E. Watson and Arthur R. Robinson supported Ralph Gates, former Republican district chairman.

At the outbreak of the war, White was engaged in the export business in New York. Selling his business when war was declared, he was commissioned captain of engineers and became traffic manager for the port of New York for the war department.

Had Important Posts
He became general superintendent of the United States engineer depot at Newark, N. J., and then was transferred to Hoboken as engineer liaison officer.

When war ended, White was officer in charge of piers at the Bush terminal in New York.

Because of his war record and his experience in welfare work, leaders in relief movements are petitioning McNutt to make him unemployment director.

There's Something in a Name
By United Press
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—Ed Officer is probation officer here.

Robert E. Throckmorton
Fire Insurance
Riley 3334
911 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

LOANS
AT REASONABLE RATES FOR ALL WORTHY PURPOSES
The Indianapolis Morris Plan Company
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SHOE STORES
RELIABLE SHOES AT LOWEST PRICES
NOW 259 E. Washington St. 383 W. Washington St. 115 N. Illinois St.

WARNS HUNGER MARCHERS' TRIP MEANS MISERY

Glassford Says Suffering Is Awaiting Protesters at Washington.

BY HARRY FERGUSON
United Press Staff Correspondent
(Copyright, 1932, by United Press)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—General Pelham D. Glassford, former police chief, who handled law enforcement here during the troubled days of the bonus army invasion, warned today that any march on Washington by veterans or other groups would lead to a winter of "misery and hunger."

He spoke out in an interview, describing his experience with hunger marchers, veterans and radicals who traveled by rail, by motor and on foot to lay special demands on the steps of congress.

Glassford resigned as police chief because of differences with the District of Columbia commissioners over "reorganization of the police force."

An Invaluable Lesson

Towering more than 6 feet tall, clad in rough trousers and a leather jacket, General Glassford stood before an open fireplace in his home and summed up his experiences and beliefs.

"Whether we agree with the federal government's action or not," he said, "the eviction of the bonus army was an invaluable lesson to the American people."

"It stripped the mantle from the federal administration, and showed the administration undeniably out of sympathy with the interests and welfare of the common man."

"It made the people conscious of that situation, and showed them the way to use the ballot against it."

Welded U. S. Veterans

"It welded the country's veterans into a well-organized group, making it possible for the motto unite for the welfare of the entire nation, irrespective of possible preferential demands for veterans' legislation."

"Incidentally, I just have returned from a trip around the country, during which I talked to leaders of many veterans' organizations. All of these groups absolutely are opposed to any sort of march on Washington this winter."

"So far as the so-called hunger marchers, and other such organizations are concerned, there is absolutely nothing they can gain by coming here."

Not Interested in Job

"From a purely personal standpoint, I can see no objection to groups petitioning congress, provided they are financially capable of taking care of themselves. Any group that is not self-supporting and can not take care of itself is simply laying itself open to months of misery and suffering."

Since Glassford's resignation, rumor has connected him with all sorts of jobs in any number of cities. He commented on those rumors thus:

"I am not interested in any job, political or otherwise, unless it offers a chance for real constructive service, particularly in ameliorating the present conditions of poverty and distress. Neither money nor anything else would be a factor in case I should take such a job."

W. C. T. U. LAYS PLANS TO SAVE PROHIBITION

Determined State Fight Outlined at Meeting Here.

Plans to prevent repeal of prohibition laws were formulated Friday by the executive committee of the W. C. T. U., meeting at the Y. M. C. A.

The campaign will take the form of speaking and educational programs in all Indiana counties, it was announced. Several nationally known prohibition workers will be brought to the state to assist in the drive, among them Miss Grace Scott, member of the national W. C. T. U. headquarters staff.

The committee refused to discuss the legislative program. In the past, dry interests have been fostered by registered lobbyists at sessions of the legislature. Slogan for the anti-repeal campaign was announced as "Advance—Not Retreat." Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley, Liberty, is president of the state organization.

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\$3 A Year and Up
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Trust and Savings Co.
23 North Pennsylvania Street
Lincoln 7371

AN INDIVIDUAL PLAN
The assistance and counsel of others may be necessary many times in one's projects, but in saving money the outcome depends on the determination of making repeated savings deposits with a Strong Trust Company like this one—the Oldest in Indiana. This would be a vital factor in an individual plan.

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SURPLUS \$2,000,000.00
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Lectures Here



Drew Pearson

Public lecture on "The Press and the Government" will be given at 8:15 Sunday night at Kirschbaum Center as one of the Indianapolis open forum series, by Drew Pearson, newspaper man, who collaborated in writing "Washington Merry-Go-Round" and "More Merry-Go-Round."

The books caused a heated controversy involving Pearson and Patrick J. Hurley, secretary of war, and resulted in Pearson leaving the ranks of Washington correspondents.

STATEHOOD FOR CHICAGO URGED BY EDUCATOR

Political Scientist Says Plan Is One of Seven Roads Out of Jungle.

By United Press
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Statehood for Chicago is suggested by Professor Charles E. Merriam, political scientist at the University of Chicago, in a survey on the area's multiplicity of overlapping governments made public Friday.

The idea of making Chicago the forty-ninth state is one of seven "roads out of the jungle" of local governments presented by Professor Merriam.

His report, an impartial study, was sent to Governor-Elect Henry Horner and Representative Elmer J. Schnackenberg, chairman of the legislative committee which is considering the possibilities of consolidation.

The statehood plan involves federal endorsement for corporate Chicago, or for the Cook county area within Illinois, or for the entire region, including parts of Wisconsin and Indiana.

Downstate hostility to such a plan might not be complete, in view of the possibility, he pointed out, that a growing Chicago region means inevitable political control of the state by the metropolis.

BLIND; TO RIDE BIKE

Confectioner Says He'll Carry Chauffeur on Tandem Device.

By United Press
GRANTS PASS, Ore., Nov. 19.—"Blind George," whose fingertips serve faultlessly as eyes in conduct of his confectionery and newsstand here, says he is tired of feeling his way about the city.

He plans to buy a tandem bicycle and put a chauffeur in the pilot's seat.

Two Bandits Escape With Loot After Pair of Holdups.

Two bandits robbed two pharmacies Friday night within less than an hour and escaped with an undetermined amount of money.

The first robbery was at the store of Carl Ehrnschwender, 1855 North Alabama street, where a clerk, George Ginter, 22, Y. M. C. A., was held Ginter a prisoner in a rear room by one bandit, while the other took all the money from a cash register. Amount of loot is not known.

The next robbery was committed at the store of Carl Gentry, 2161 East New York Street, who was forced by one bandit into a rear room, while the other robber took about \$15 from cash registers.

The STORE WITHOUT A NAME

Corner Delaware and Washington Sts.

RUBBERS FOR EVERY ONE AT LOWEST PRICES IN CITY

BOUGHT FOR CASH FROM ONE OF THE LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES IN INDIANAPOLIS

1,354 Pairs All-Rubber Genuine \$1.95 LADIES' 'VANITY' GALOSHES

Once again we are able to offer you the most outstanding values in the city. Genuine Vanity brand. Sell regularly for \$1.95. Slightly imperfect. Main Floor

Men's Plain and Storm Dress Sandal RUBBERS

Select your rubbers from one of the largest stocks in Indianapolis. All sizes. Buy now. Main Floor

49c AND 79c

Boys' and Girls' RUBBERS

In all sizes. All heels. Buy the middle winter rubber needs now.

49c AND 69c

Boys' HI-CUTS

All sizes \$1.49

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Size 2 to 8 25c

MEN'S \$1.50 SPATS

All the wanted shades. All sizes. 79c

Contract Bridge Rules

Here they are, in a new bulletin just off the press of our Washington information bureau. You know that the international committee just has formulated new rules for contract bridge that make essential changes in the scoring. Our Washington bureau has put them into understandable form in its new bulletin on Contract Bridge.

This bulletin, written particularly to aid and guide the former auction bridge player, who has now taken up contract, or who wishes to take up contract, condenses into practical form a few guiding principles in contract bidding and play, and gives also full instructions in scoring and explains essential differences between auction and contract. Don't tear your hair over the new scoring rules—just fill out the coupon below and send for this bulletin.

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Dept. SP-CB, Washington Bureau, The Indianapolis Times, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the new bulletin Contract Bridge, containing the new scoring system, and include herewith 5 cents in coin, or loose, uncanceled United States postage, to cover return postage and handling costs:

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