

FINANCE EVILS CURE IS TRIED IN GLASS BILL

Proposed Reforms Believed
to Have Approval of
Roosevelt.

Here is the first of a number of stories
analyzing the Glass bank bill and the
important situation with which it seeks
to deal.

BY RAY TUCKER
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A definite effort to write into the national banking laws remedies designed to cure evils disclosed in the nation's financial structure before and since the 1929 crash is being made by the senate in its study of the Glass banking bill.

Reforms are understood to have the approval of President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, who recently discussed banking problems with one of Senator Glass' committee colleagues, Senator Robert J. Bulkley (Dem., O.).

A dramatic note has been given to the expected debate by the report that Senator Carter H. Glass (Dem., Va.), may become treasury secretary, so that if the bill passes its author would be the first to administer it.

A former treasury secretary and co-author of the bill setting up the federal reserve system, Senator Glass has sponsored this new measure because he does not think the system has been administered as congress meant it to be.

Overhauls Reserve System
He has charged again and again that the fundamental purpose of aiding legitimate business and strengthening the banking structure has been distorted by federal officials and the bankers themselves.

The bill, which has been in the process of framing for two years, marks the only major overhauling of the reserve system since its creation in the early days of the Wilson administration.

Just as congress set up the federal agency after two financiers of that day—the late J. P. Morgan and the late George F. Baker—testified that they controlled the nation's banking mechanism, so Senator Glass demands revision in order to prevent a recurrence of bank failures like those of the last decade.

Permit Chain Banking
Underlying the Glass bill proposals is the general philosophy that banks should restrict their operations to aiding business and industry instead of furnishing channels through which deposits flow into speculative channels.

It also would strengthen and expand the reserve system's control of member banks, permit expansion of the national banking system, and bring holding companies and investment trusts of the financial field within federal supervision.

Eastern banking interests oppose the provisions which prevent the use of deposits for speculative purposes, and those which require eventual separation of banks and investment affiliate companies.

Senators from the northwest and middle west, fearing that branch banking may have the same effect that chain bank failures have brought in their states, are fighting for modification of the proposal to permit national banks to establish branches in states which do not forbid it by law.

Measure Is Far Reaching
Real estate interests oppose the drastic limitation on banks' investment in their field.

Despite its far-reaching nature, the measure does not go as far as Glass, Treasury Secretary Mills and Governor Eugene Meyer of the federal reserve system would like it to. All believe the day is near when the country's banks must be enrolled in a single system under federal regulation. But senate sentiment is that too great a stride can not be taken at once, and that the more extensive reform should be left for the Roosevelt administration.

What Bill Provides
The Glass bill seeks to do the following things:

Prevent the use of commercial bank funds and of federal reserve bank credit in speculation in the stock market.

Separate commercial from investment banking, and particularly from the influence of affiliates of commercial banks in the sale and marketing of securities.

Discourage chain and group banking by extension of the national banking system.

Regulate the investment of bank funds in real estate loans.

Prevent banks from evading requirements that reserves against deposits be kept at the legal ratio.

Create a liquidating corporation to hasten payment of depositors of closed institutions.

Assure the independence of the federal reserve board from outside political and financial influence, and strengthen its control over member banks.

WETS RIDING ON WAVE'S CREST 1932 Vote Sends Hope Soaring, but Long War Is Ahead

Forrest Davis presents today the last of six articles on the amazing twelve-year Volstead era and the factors leading up to it—a subject of increased interest in view of the activities of the present lame duck session of congress.

BY FORREST DAVIS
Times Staff Writer

THE durable drinkers' revolt against Volsteadism, which in twelve years has sacrificed an untold number of digestive tracts to the cause, found political articulation in 1932.

Moreover, the demand of the electorate—forty-four states to four—passing from the timid modification proposals of the early 1920s, now, boldly and explicitly, declared for repeal of the unrealistic, stultifying eighteenth amendment.

Not beer alone, not light wines, but repeal and states' rights—a return to the eclectic system of local regulation before Wayne B. Wheeler and the other genial dragons of the Anti-Saloon League dismayed the war-fuddled republic with their bone-dry straitjacket.

Governor "Al" Smith's tentatively humorous nostalgia for a scuttling of real suds and secure footing on a brass rail had given way to the forthright declaration of an academic-appearing banker, turned politician, the late Dwight W. Morrow, for repeal.

The complete revolution, prefigured in 1927, had been accomplished by election day, 1932. In the earlier year, the legal profession, led by a voluntary association of New York lawyers, emphatically voted in numerous bar associations blankly for repeal.

The women's committee for modification of the Volstead act was transformed—being "tired of half-way measures"—into the committee for repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

BY 1930, significant war for the rebels, when Mr. Morrow electrified the country by his Newark address, when United States District Judge William Clark, also in Newark, boldly challenged the amendment as unconstitutional on new ground, when the Wickersham commission dislusteredly admitted the failure of prohibition to prohibit, the wet cause first gained ascendancy.

Judge Clark's decision, although unanimously overruled by the supreme court, dramatically insinuated the idea that the amendment could be overturned, and proposed a feasible technique, through state conventions for that desirable end.

And Senator Morrow, prudent, scholarly, home-loving, above any reproaches that the talented misers of the Anti-Saloon League might hurl, indubitably made repeal respectable.

Presently, to the few advanced spirits among educators, liberal



Above, the late Dwight W. Morrow.

ington is a trading post for pledges, principles and favors. The brewers would be satisfied, no doubt, with modification giving 4 per cent beer, to be sold unrestrictedly. The American Federation of Labor has lobbied almost exclusively for beer, indicating slight interest in returning wine to the tables of the discriminating.

The political rebellion is not ended until the thirty-sixth state has approved outright repeal of the amendment.

Anything short of that, any compromise, will, if we may judge from the past, effect no appreciable reform.

Having demonstrated their ability to nullify the eighteenth amendment, the drinking classes no longer are to be satisfied with mere modification. Beer and light wines won't suppress racketeering and a compromise which prohibits drinking in public places, either the speakeasy saloon as we now have it or the beer garden, or continuing cafe, or even only in restaurants, will interest urban dwellers from drinking in public, semi-private, or hidden places.

In New York and many other cities the saloon vanished only briefly, if at all. It would be a misguided reformer who believed that New York would be willing to exchange a relaxation of law, not now observed for the loss of his favored "speakeasy."

The popular demand for outright repeal is not yet won at Washington and in the states; but the dogged leadership who have borne the battle in the heat of the day, in season and out, jeopardizing health and purse on contraband beverages, may be expected to sustain the cause, no matter how it goes with the politicians.

Two years surely have proved abundantly that the American people propose to drink with Constitutional sanction, or without it.

THE necessity, it would seem as we end this review of a picturesque but rather depressing period, is for a sweeping political reversal as the one which brought about Volsteadism.

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AND so, in November, 1932, the people, given their first chance at a clear cut national referendum on prohibition—the 1928 election was too confused to provide any index as to the true state, although it is extremely doubtful that the country was as unanimously wet four years ago as now—voted overwhelmingly for a wet President and congress on a badly wet platform.

Will that expression of the people's will put an end to the dreary business? Few doubted that it would on the day after election, but already, only two months away, misgivings are arising.

The dries are wily at politics. There are wheels within wheels in the wet allowance, cohesive enough before victory but already showing the stress of divided interests.

Politicians, we are told, have an instinct for compromise; Washington is a trading post for pledges, principles and favors.

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30 MADE-WORK MEN TOIL FOR LEISURE CLUBS

Take Charge of Seating
Arrangements, Handle
Stage Settings.

TONIGHT
Garfield park community house.
J. T. V. Hill community house.

WEDNESDAY
Prospect Sherman drive club.
Brookside community house.
Rhodus Park community house.

THURSDAY
Oak Hill Woman's club, afternoon.
Michigan and Noble, card party; afternoon.

School 22.

FRIDAY
Christian Park community house.
Ft. Wayne and Walnut.
School 16.
School 31.

Thirty men from the made work division of the Emergency Work Committee, Inc., are being used in the preparation of Leisure Work club programs. They take charge of the arrangements of stage settings and seating arrangements at the different club meeting places.

Plans have been completed to seat a large crowd at the Garfield Park Community House tonight, for the new safety program to be presented by the police accident prevention bureau.

The program will be in the form of a playlet, in which a cast of fifteen school children will take part. A feature of the program will be a mock wedding.

In addition to the play, Noble Pearcey and Jean Ludwig will give special dance numbers, and Lydia Ellen and Irwin McCray will sing. The George L. Stork accordion band will play.

The Oak Hill women's club sewing class met today.

SHEAFFER PRESSES WAR OVER PRISONERS

Files Motion for Quashing
Writ of Prohibition.

Municipal Judge William H. Sheaffer took the offensive today in superior court five in his battle with Chief Mike Morrissey over authority of releasing police prisoners against whom warrants have not been filed.

The judge filed a motion to quash the writ of prohibition filed two weeks ago by city attorneys representing Morrissey. The motion charged that the superior court had no authority to hear the case or issue the writ of prohibition.

Judge Russell J. Ryan postponed hearing of the case until Jan. 18. The battle is an outgrowth of several months' wrangling and Morrissey's order that prisoners, not yet stated by warrants, are in custody of police and the court has no authority to order releases.

The writ was obtained by Morrissey when Sheaffer, on Dec. 29, attempted to release Pat Johnson, Negro, after his arrest on charges of vagrancy and drunkenness.

Asthma Disappears Like Magic!

New Money-Back Remedy Affords
Quick Relief.

Calafio relieves the distressing symptoms of Asthma or money back. No questions—you are judge. Calafio, a different remedy, promises permanent freedom. You breathe freely—sleep all night—regain health! The distressing symptoms disappear. Don't suffer longer—try Calafio \$1.00. Home Dispensable Drug Stores and other druggists.—Advertisement.

THEY TELL ME

Ben Stern

Patronage Trouble
WHEN irascible Andrew Jackson, one of the venerated ancestors of the Democratic party, decided upon his election to the presidency, that "to the victor belong the spoils," he little realized the difficulties he was making for still unborn politicians of all parties.

Jackson kicked out the incumbents to take care of some friends. Since then "patronage" instead of "service" apparently has become the keynote of political campaigns.

Thus the Democratic leaders of both houses of the general assembly can blame Andy Jackson for the storm now beating about them.

The only patronage which a representative or senator has to dole out to the faithful is that of stenographer, page, or assistant doorkeeper.

To pass the war around, terms of employment have been curtailed to two weeks for each person, but this does not offset the reduction in the number of employees for both houses.

If some county is favored with an important post, such as chief clerk or chief doorkeeper, an appointment which is for the duration of the session, then it has been customary for that county to receive no additional patronage.

Which explains why the five Lake county representatives are irate.

Matt Leach, of Gary, was elected chief doorkeeper of the house at the organization meeting last week.

None of the Lake county representatives apparently knew much about it, for Leach, one of the original McNutt boosters, was the administration choice and was placed in nomination by someone from another county.

So when the Lake county representatives made application for appointments for friends (or relatives), they politely but firmly were told that they had been accorded enough patronage.

AMUSEMENTS
BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN
LYRIC 25
"BREVITIES OF 1933"
The Hit of the Season with
RAYNOR LEHR
—and His—
30 STARS—30
Here in Person
Also Other Big RKO Acts
VAUDEVILLE
on the Screen
Slim Summerville—Zasu Pitts
in
"They Just Had to Get Married"

**Entire New Show
Starting Friday**
DANCE EVERY NIGHT LYRIC BALLROOM

APOLLO 25

FREE PARK—PLAZA MOTOR INN

SECOND HAND
WIFE
SALLY EILERS
NIGHT FRIDAY
HE NEEDED TWO WOMEN

One to cherish
One to love

The Picture
Selected by
ANN HARDING
LESLIE HOWARD
The ANIMA KINGDOM
With MYRNA LOY
WILLIAM GARGAN
Neil Hamilton
Henry Stephenson
Ike Chase

25c NOW FLASHING
PRICE REDUCTION
40c

THE PANTHER WOMAN IN
"ISLAND OF LOST SOULS"
with
Chas. Laughton . . . Dick Arlen
Lella Hyams . . . Bela Lugosi
BING CROSBY in
Sennett Comedy, "Rise of Night"
—Short Features—

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Family Nite
Lily Westman
"THOSE WE LOVE"

MECCA
Noble at Mass.
Family Nite
"FAMOUS FERGUSON CASE"

BELMONT
W. Wash. & Belmont
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Wm. Collier Jr.
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You All Know This
Undertaker
HARRY W. MOORE

\$40,000 DAMAGES ARE SOUGHT FOR ACCIDENT

Woman Injured in Crash Seeks
\$25,000; Husband Asks \$15,000.

Morris Ralph, 6538 Cornell avenue, today sought \$15,000 damages for loss of his wife's services as assistant manager of the Broad Ripple Ice and Coal Company, of which he is manager.

Injuries received by Mrs. Ralph in an accident when her automobile was struck by a car driven by Miss Martha Shepperd at Watson road and Carrollton avenue, March 12, are basis of the suit, filed in superior court 193.

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Double VALUE DAY

WEDNESDAY ONLY!

8:30 to 10 A. M.
WILSON'S MILK
Tall Can 4c
Limit—2nd Floor

10 to 11 A. M.
NAVY BEANS
Fresh Stock
4 Lbs. 5c
Limit—2nd Floor

2-Lb. Cotton BATS
Opens to full sheet.
Size 72x90. Fine for
comforters.
15c
2nd Floor

SEWING THREAD
Black and white. Sizes
40, 50 and 60.
1c
2nd Floor

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE
Regular 81 Children's
Straps & Oxfords 50c
Size 8 1/2 to 2. Patents, fashions and
gunmetal. Main Floor

WASH CLOTHS
2c
2nd Floor

TURKISH TOWELS
10c Value. Size
18 x 36. Colored
borders.
5c
2nd Floor

Men's Sweaters
\$1 Value. Sport
coats. Button
styles. Brown and
grey mixtures.
Sizes 36 to 46.
50c
Main Floor

Curtain Panels
25c Value. Mar-
quisette panels.
24-36 inch length.
Fringed edges.
19c
2nd Floor

TOILET PAPER
1000 Sheet rolls.
Irregulars. Limit.
2c
2nd Floor

Orange Slices
Fresh, wholesome
candies. Pound—
7c
Main Floor

Men's Rayon PLAID HOSE
All sizes. Associ-
ated fancy patterns.
Irregulars.
4c
PAIR
Main Floor

Boys' 3-Pc. SUITS
\$1.50 Value. Sizes 3 to 8. Jacket,
trousers and cap to match. Red
and tan colors.
79c
2nd Floor

BOYS' LONGIES
\$1 Value. Sizes 12 to 16. Wool-
en casimires. Pair only.
50c
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**HALF PRICE SALE
INFANTS' WEAR**

10c Rubber Pants5c
19c Receiving Blankets10c
\$2.95 Four-Piece Suits . . . \$1.49
Knit and Brushed Wool

\$1.95 Buntings97c
97c Bathrobes49c
19c Outing Kimonos9c
19c Outing Gertrudes9c
19c Outing Gowns9c
10c Bath Sponges5c
Novelty Animal Shapes

79c Wool Shawls39c

LINOLEUM MATS
25c Value. Large size 24x36.
Assorted colors and patterns.
12c
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Unbleached MUSLIN
10c Value. EXTRA FINE quality
Muslin. Closely woven. Yard, only.
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2nd Floor

YARD GOODS
Remnants, 1 to 5 Yards
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Prints—
Muslin—
Cretonne—
Broadcloth—
Towelings—
Outing
Flannel—
Plain Voile—
YARD—
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