



The Indianapolis Times

Fair and considerably colder tonight with lowest temperature about freezing; Friday partly cloudy.

VOLUME 44—NUMBER 217

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1933

Entered as Second-Class Matter at Postoffice, Indianapolis

HOME EDITION

PRICE TWO CENTS

Outside Marion County, 3 Cents

UTILITY BILL SEEKS RELIEF FOR MILLION

Draft Completed for New Deal, That May Prove Boon for Jobless.

GOES TO HOUSE FRIDAY

Provides for Commission of Three Members, Extends Municipal Rights.

BY DANIEL M. KIDNEY

Job relief possibilities, as well as utility rate relief for more than a million Indiana patrons were included today in the final draft of the administration's utility bill. The bill provides a plan for municipal utility plants to be erected as self-liquidating public works, financed from federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds.

It embodies all utility reforms urged by Governor Paul V. McNutt in his message to the legislature. The bill will be presented in the house Friday by Representative John F. White (Dem., Indianapolis), and will carry signatures of other administration leaders.

Expect Prompt Passage

Prompt passage is expected and the law will be effective at once, since the bill carries an emergency clause.

First amendments form a "ripper bill," destroying the present commission set-up of five members and replacing it with a three-member commission, with the present salaries of \$6,000 each.

Although their terms will be four years, commissioners would be appointed by the Governor and may be removed at his pleasure.

Political division, along majority and minority lines, is retained and a new post—that of public counselor—is created, with a salary not to exceed that of a commissioner. Duties of the counselor will be to represent the public's side in all utility cases.

Appoints Own Staffs

The commission, with consent of the Governor, appoints the engineering and accounting staff and all employees.

Second bill amends the sections applying to municipal ownership and rate control. It will exclude such items as the Indianapolis Water Company's \$1,000,000 "water rights" from all consideration in the rate structure.

Municipal utilities will be empowered to cut into the great power loop, set-ups, such as the Insull "south system" and the like.

In determining valuation for rate-making purposes, it "forbids capitalization of natural resources and going values," defining such values as "the public's property." It also restricts overhead construction to the actual construction.

Under the measure, commission approval must be given all construction. (Turn to Page Sixteen)

BOY, 16, IS SHOT BY UTILITY CO. GUARD

Youth Was Stealing Coal, Is Charge of Watchman at Plant.

When he failed to stop after several warnings, Elzie Thompson, 16, of 170 Bright street, was shot in the right arm and left leg early Wednesday night by a special policeman guarding the plant of the Indianapolis Power and Light Company, Geisendorf and Washington streets.

Eugene Blanford, 36, of 305 Chester avenue, the watchman, told police he saw the youth stealing coal.

After fleeing to his home, Thompson was taken to city hospital.

YOUNG DON MILLER IS RECOVERING SLOWLY

Injured Indianapolis Boy to Regain Use of Legs, Says Doctor.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Jan. 19.—J. Donald Miller Jr., 19-year-old Indianapolis student who slipped from the parallel bars in the Haverford gymnasium Dec. 15, slowly is recovering in the Byrn Maw hospital.

"I feel confident that Miller will regain use of his legs," Dr. Walter F. Lee, surgeon at the hospital, said today. "It is extremely likely he will recover about 96 per cent from the paralysis."

He is able to move both legs and his condition is greatly improved. His mother, wife of an Indianapolis physician, has been with him since the accident.

Guests at Party Robbed

Two women guests at a card party in the home of Earl Fausler, 4003 East Washington street, Wednesday night, lost their coats, valued at \$100 each, and \$19 in money, when a burglar entered a bedroom through a widow.

Senate Votes Down 'Gag' Rule, Then Ends Filibuster by Pact to Limit Debate

One Hour of Argument to Be Permitted Each Member on Glass Banking Reform Measure; Cloture Move Is Lost by Vote of 58 to 30.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The senate voluntarily ended its own filibuster today by accepting an agreement to limit debate on the Glass bank reform bill. The limitation agreement was offered by Senator William Borah (Rep., Idaho). It binds the senate to operate on a schedule limiting all senators to one hour's debate on the bill and half an hour on any amendment.

This action was taken after the senate failed to stifle "Kingfish" Long and his cohorts when the cloture rule to limit debate failed of passage. The vote was 58 to 30.

The Democratic leadership was unable to obtain the two-thirds support of the senate necessary for passage of the gag rule. Failure of sufficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

Senator James Couzens (Rep., Mich.) had charged that "vicious duck" Republican leaders were conspiring to aid the filibusters.

Nineteen Republicans joined with ten Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite to defeat the gag rule.

Efficient Republicans to swing behind the cloture rule caused its defeat.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE CLASH IN DEEP SNOW

Fight Is Continued Outside Great Wall; Nipponese Trains Halted.

RIVAL ARMIES MASSES

Smash at Jehol Province Feared Near; Chang Gives Orders.

BY H. R. EKINS

UNITED PRESS Staff Correspondent PEIPING, Jan. 19.—Manchoukuo and Japanese troops were concentrated outside the Great Wall today while Chinese regulars and irregulars received orders from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to prepare to repel the invaders along the border of Jehol province.

Fighting continued outside the wall, despite a heavy snow which filled passes and covered North China. Japanese artillery failed to dislodge Chinese at Chaoyang, where the Chinese commander reported he had halted two Japanese armored trains.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

The activity of the Manchoukuo troops, and the concentration of heavy Japanese forces east of Shanhaikwan indicated that when Japan resumes the drive on Jehol province, the southern route, via Lingyuan, will be chosen.

On the north, Japanese columns were directed to simultaneously enter Jehol through Kailu and Chaoyang. Chinese feared that the Japanese advance would be accompanied by disturbances here and at Tientsin.

Chinese officials here demanded the arrest, on grounds of treason, of Chinese militarists commanding Manchoukuo troops.

Merchant Policeman Is Electrocuted; Life Lost as He Leads Way to Blaze



Harry T. Miller (left) and his three daughters, Ruth, 17; Madalyn, 10; and Bernice, 8.

Accident Occurs When Victim Touches Radiator in Burning Building, Charged by High Tension Wire That Had Fallen on Roof.

After leading firemen through a dark, smoke-filled building, Harry T. Miller, 47, merchant policeman and father of three children, was killed instantly by electrocution early today in the Sentinel Printing Company plant, 437 East Tenth street.

STILLMAN TO FACE LOVE SUIT

\$1,000,000 to Be Asked in Alienations Case, Says Lawyer.

By United Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—James A. Stillman, multi-millionaire former banker, whose divorce action against the former Mrs. Anne Stillman provided sensational for four years, today faced a \$1,000,000 alienation of affections suit to be filed by Luc Rochefort, once a candidate for mayor of Montreal.

The suit was revealed Wednesday when Stillman's attorney, Malcolm Sumner, argued in a Brooklyn court against a complaint in a libel action brought against him and Stillman by Rochefort.

Sumner revealed that Rochefort planned to sue Stillman on a charge of alienating the affections of his wife Marjorie.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

Sumner said the libel action was based on an affidavit he read to Alfred L. Becker, Rochefort's attorney, in which a charge of blackmail was made. Sumner said an affidavit was

Stillman said Mrs. Rochefort was represented to him as a widow. He accused Rochefort of knowing of their acquaintanceship and approving.

REVOLT BANNER RAISED; 'NICKEL BEER' DEMANDED

Insurgents Will Fight New Control Bill Unless Party Heads Agree to Draught Brew, on Local Option Basis.

STRONG BLOC IS BEING ORGANIZED

Representatives From Larger Cities League for 'Cheap Drink for Working Man'; Measure's Passage Threatened.

BY JAMES DOSS

Insurgents in the statehouse today were organizing to serve notice on the Democratic administration that the beer control bill, introduced in the house Wednesday, will not pass without a bitter fight, unless it provides draught beer for Indiana's larger cities.

Rallying to the battle cry of "nickel beer for the working man," representatives from Ft. Wayne, South Bend, Evansville, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis have agreed to support an amendment by Representative Eugene Martin (Dem., Ft. Wayne) for local option sale of draught beer.

Although Governor Paul V. McNutt steadfastly has asserted his opposition to draught beer, "because it is a step toward return of the open saloon," the insurgents are working on the theory that he may accept the local option plan for dripping wet centers.

These centers have expressed vehement dissatisfaction with the plan to confine the public sale of beer to a maximum of three pints with meals.

Monopoly Feature Assailed

The objection to the administration plan, the draught beer proponents point out, is not with a three-pint limit, but with the fact that one must purchase a minimum of one pint bottle to get any.

Another objection to the administration beer bill concerns what insurgents term monopolistic features. They see the limitation of breweries as a step toward building up what may become a political machine, and believe that their local breweries should be able to compete freely with importers bringing in beer from such centers as Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee.

With first meeting of the public morals committee set for next Monday at 1:30 in Room 422 of the Statehouse, Martin expects to have the draught beer boom well organized.

Support Is Promised

Martin said he has been promised support for his amendment from Representatives Pat J. Cain, Edward J. Braun, and Alfred H. Randall (Dems., Ft. Wayne); Charles J. Allard, Samuel Feivel, and Aloysius V. Korpel (Dems., South Bend); Jacob J. Reisinger and J. Henry Monnig Jr. (Dems., Evansville); John J. Ryan and H. W. Modisette (Dems., Terre Haute); John Napier Dyer (Dem., Vincennes); and Fred Galloway (Dem., Indianapolis).

With all the larger city delegations interested in draught beer with scattered members adding their strength, and the Republican minority siding with them, the insurgents might obtain enough strength to block the beer bill, unless their amendment is added.

Senate insurgents, led by Senator Harry William (Dem., Ft. Wayne), and Chester A. Perk (Dem., South Bend), have promised that even if the administration bill passes the house without a draught beer provision, it will have tough sledding in the upper house.

Repeal Move Passes

Another blow was struck today at prohibition when the house voted 73-18 to memorialize congress to submit repeal of the eighteenth amendment to state conventions. The resolution was presented by Ryan.

Of the eighteen representatives voting dry, eight were Republicans and ten Democrats. The entire minority delegation, with the exception of George E. Denny, Madison, who was absent, were on the dry side.

Republicans voting were: Representatives William C. Babcock, Rensselaer; Hobart Creighton, Atwood; Oran W. Cramer, Middle-town; Herbert H. Evans, Newcastles; Fred Goddard, Rushville; J. Blair Mills, Lynn; Justin A. Roberts, Noblesville; and Wilfred W. Wingate, Muncie.

Dry Democrats were: Representatives Earl Berry, Crawfordsville; Morris W. Hanson, Fremont; James V. Kent, Hillsburg; William H. Lee, Princeton; Harry L. Matlock, Kokomo; Amos F. Nelson, Thorntown; Byrn Radabaugh, Marion; Homer F. Ragasdale, Heltonville; J. Frank Register, Bloomington; and Frank G. Thompson, Bluffton.

Of the total house membership of ninety-nine, votes were cast by ninety-one. There were seven absentees and Speaker Earl Crawford did not vote.

200 TO GET JOBS BACK

Steel Mill to Resume Work in Two Departments.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—The Toronto Ohio mill of Follansbee Bros. Company will resume operations in the open-hearth and bar departments Friday, recalling about two hundred men.

General Electric Orders Gain

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Orders received by the General Electric Company in the quarter ending Dec. 31 amounted to \$27,351,658, against \$25,665,402 in the preceding quarter.

Hourly Temperatures

6 a. m. 54 10 a. m. 51
7 a. m. 54 11 a. m. 52
8 a. m. 51 12 (noon) .. 52
9 a. m. 51 1 p. m. 52

4 ARE ADRIFT ON LAKE ON ICE SLAB

Rescue Squads Called For to Save Fishermen.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Jan. 19.—Four fishermen were adrift on a piece of ice that broke away from the shore near the head of the lake today.

A strong wind pushed the precarious ice raft rapidly down the lake. Police were asked to send rescue squads.

BANK WILL REOPEN

Institution at Mackey, Ind., Closed Since Dec. 21, 1931.

By United Press

PRINCETON, Ind., Jan. 19.—The Mackey State bank at Mackey, which closed Dec. 21, 1931, will reopen Jan. 20, Victor Lemme, cashier, announced.

Made-Work Men to Build 3 New Parkways Here

Three "depression" parkways will be built by the park board during the winter and the spring, it was decided today.