

Back to Barter—No. 6

# ARMY OF BOY WANDERERS IN SOUTH GROWING

Hospitable Population Is Able to Offer Little to Outcast Youths.

Brigadier-General Delham D. Glassford, former Washington police chief, whose humane handling of the bonus army last summer brought him into conflict with the administration, has been studying the problem created by hundreds of thousands of wandering boys in this country. At present he is visiting the southeastern states, to which large numbers of the wanderers have flocked during the cold weather.

By GEN. PELHAM D. GLASSFORD  
GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 21.—Heading south, the American army of outcast youth finds at best a little more sunshine to cheer it on its hopeless way.

And that is about all the hospitable southland can afford this year to the stranger at its door.

A close-up study of conditions in the small mill towns and cities of Virginia and the Carolinas convinces me that these states and communities are doing their utmost with funds at their disposal to handle the transient situation. What they are doing is far from adequate, but that is not their fault.

O u r economic blundering has thrust out upon the road, to wander in search of a job, of food, of shelter, fully a million men and boys. A large proportion of these drift through the south Atlantic states at this time. The states, already overburdened, can do little or nothing to salvage this tragic waste of youth and manpower. For the destitute transient, however pathetic his plight, the best they can do is "a night's flop, a plate of beans, and shove him on to the next stop."

Flop Houses Jammed  
It is difficult to get an estimate of the actual number of transients passing through a town. Rarely do the authorities make a tabulation. They will tell you that the missions are overcrowded, the flop-houses jammed, that numbers sleep on floors, in the railroad station, in the jail.

But, they all repeat, and this emphatically, that the percentage of boys in enforced vagabondage is rapidly increasing. In a later article I shall try to give some figures on this question.

I made my way through a gloomy alley to find the entrance to the Greensboro Salvation Army Rest. A slim boy with a shock of black hair opened the door and peered into the darkness at me: "Want a bed for the night?" he asked. "Did you work today?"

Never Tell Real Truth  
He was Walter Scott Browning, age 16, and evidently of a literary lineage. D. A. Shelley, in charge of the rest, had employed young Browning for a few days in the hope of finding out something definite about him.

"I never have yet known one of them to tell the real truth about himself," Shelley said. The two floors were crowded with boys and men in their early twenties. I immediately was struck by the scarcity of older men and by the complete absence of that type readily recognized as habitual hobo; both are more marked proportionately in our metropolitan missions. The average age of the one night lodgers in the Greensboro Mission, Mr. Shelley informed me, was 18 years.

One of the reasons for the youthfulness of his charges may be due to Shelley himself. He knows how to handle boys, and word of him probably has traveled far and wide on the grape-vine telegraph of the wanderers.

His Buddy Was "Trapped"  
A knock at the office door, and in came a diminutive, cocky youngster. He said he was Harry Price, 16, but Shelley recognized him as Robert Farmer, 14, who had been given lodging for two nights during the December blizzard. In one month this lad had aged two years, and learned the use of an alias. On the road youth develops rapidly.

Robert told a story of his buddy, Jack Long, who had been arrested in Spartanburg. It was a confused tale with many characters in the plot.

"But what did he do?" I asked. The youngster eyed me sharply: "Nothin'," he said, "they jes' tapped him."

I shall try to find out why Jack Long was "tapped."

TRADE COMMISSION CHOICE IS IMPORTANT  
Roosevelt's Selection to Show Liberal or Conservative Trend.  
By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—President-Elect Roosevelt's choice of a man to serve on the federal trade commission, filling the vacancy left by C. W. Hunt's resignation, is being awaited with interest second only to that manifest in cabinet appointments.

To business the appointment is of more importance than any of the cabinet posts, except treasury secretary and attorney-general. Selection of a conservative or a liberal will determine to a great extent what the attitude of the new administration is to be in regard to control of business practices.

It has been indicated that the Roosevelt administration may attempt to restore the trade commission to the position of importance it was intended to occupy as protector of the interests of consumers when it was created in the Wilson administration.

With the appointment of a new Democrat to the commission, President-Elect Roosevelt's party will assume control at once, and if further reorganization is necessary, two more vacancies will occur during President-Elect Roosevelt's four year term of office.

# SHORT LIFE SEEN FOR BARTER

System to Vanish When Depression Lifts, Say Experts

This is the last of a series of six stories on the "Back to Barter" movement.

BY ROBERT TALLEY  
NEA Service Writer

ALTHOUGH they recognize it as a valuable relief measure in a period of distress, experts who have studied the "Back to Barter" movement have no fear that it holds any real threat for business or banking as now established.

Such eminent economists as Professor Irving Fisher of Yale and Colonel Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland may disagree as to the wisdom of fiat money that certain cities are issuing to meet their pay rolls, but as to barter's menace to business—or rather, the lack of such a menace—there seems to be unanimity of opinion.

Taking the current estimate that a million persons in America now are getting a living through barter of labor or goods, Bradford B. Smith, chief statistical assistant to Colonel Ayres, presents these figures:

"If we assume that this number represents 200,000 families and that each family by this method is maintaining a living standard of about \$1,500 a year, then the total amount represented by barter in a year is about \$300,000,000. This is a surprisingly large figure, but it shrinks when compared with a national trade in the neighborhood of 1,200 billion dollars.

This comparison suggests that barter plays a very small part in the trade life of the nation, although it may play an important part as a relief measure."

It is very unlikely, he continued, that barter ever will play a major part in American business. BARTER possesses reasonable proximity of those engaged in such trades. Productive specialization, upon which all modern high standards of living rest, presupposes that people in various and widely separated areas confine their activities to the kind of production in which they are most effective, and exchange their surpluses through a money mechanism.

Thus, shoes are made in New England, cotton raised in the south, wheat in the middle west, automobiles are manufactured in Detroit, tires in Akron, etc.

Without a money mechanism, trading for shoes and tires would be geographically impossible.

"When we vision widespread growth of barter trade in this



Dr. Arthur E. Morgan... "I do not believe my home will burn down tonight, but I have fire insurance on it."

country, we must remember that we are supposing not merely a different form of exchange, but also an entirely different form of civilization," he continued.

"Business in the United States today is suffering from a contraction in the volume and, more especially, the effective use of its money."

Bank deposits, which represent the chief money of the nation, have shrunk some 25 per cent and their use has suffered, a corresponding shrinkage.

"Barter has sprung up as a means of meeting this temporary condition. It is entirely reasonable to suppose that with the arrival of business recovery, barter methods will vanish as magically as they have appeared."

AN interesting picture of the business side of barter is given by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, president of Ohio's Antioch college

at Yellow Springs. His Antioch faculty is making an interesting experiment there.

The well-stocked Yellow Springs Exchange, resembling a general store, swaps not only farm products for manufactured goods, but also will swap anything from a cord of firewood cut by jobless men to piano lessons given by a jobless music teacher. Scrip is the medium.

Dr. Morgan, the engineer who headed the job of building Dayton's flood prevention system, admits the limitations and difficulties of barter, but views it as "economic insurance."

"Nobody knows what the future will bring," he said. "England has been on the dole for ten years now and may be on it for another ten. We are entering on the fourth year of our depression, and the end is not in sight."

"Even if industry got back to 1929 production tomorrow, technological improvements still would

leave from six to eight millions unemployed.

"Our production scale is exceeding our needs. We may be in for a new kind of hard times. If our country is in for this kind of trouble, an exchange policy may save us from a disastrous collapse."

"I do not say this is coming. I do not believe my home will burn down tonight, but I have fire insurance on it. The same comparison might be made with barter and business."

DR. MORGAN'S Midwest Exchange is designed as a clearing house to enable manufacturers and others to exchange their products largely without use of money.

Politicians view barter and exchange in very different lights, as shown by opinions at Washington.

"The barter and exchange system will continue to spread unless a financial readjustment program can be worked out," said Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the house agriculture committee.

"We must readjust our system to make money more truly a measure of value. Debts contracted before the deflation of the dollar can not be paid in today's dollars, which so unfairly represent commodity values."

"Meanwhile, the barter and exchange method, with the use of scrip, is a very valuable step pending restoration of deflated values."

SENATOR CHARLES L. McNARY, chairman of the senate agriculture committee, calls the method "too crude to last."

Likewise, there is conflict between the economists as to the wisdom of fiat money which has arisen in certain cities as an adjunct of the barter movement.

Professor Fisher of Yale is a strong supporter of the scrip plan like that employed in Hawarden, Ia., in which the city pays employees in scrip and raises the money for its redemption by means of a stamp tax on each transaction in which the scrip figures.

The city governments of Dayton and Toledo now are considering the adoption of such a plan to meet their pay rolls.

Colonel Ayres, equally well known as an economist, recently made a study of such scrip systems and concluded that they were unsound.

One of the reasons for his conclusion was that this sort of money would drive real money into hoarding.

(THE END)

# FRANCE LASHED BY ROBINSON FOR DEFAULT

Indiana Senator Demands Retaliation, in Passage of Johnson's Bill.

BY WALKER STONE  
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana, Friday delivered a philippic against the republic of France for failing to meet her last debt payment to the United States, and called for enactment of Senator Hiram Johnson's bill to prohibit defaulting nations from selling their securities in American markets.

Senator Robinson is a member of the judiciary subcommittee, which recently studied the Californian's bill and recommended its passage.

"A man who refuses to pay his honest debts is without standing, esteem or respect in the community," said the Hoosier senator. "France and other defaulters have placed themselves in this category in world opinion."

France Called Worst

"Indeed, the behavior of France is far worse than that of any other nation," she freely admitted her capacity to pay, and at the same moment when she violated her obligation to the United States, had the audacity to extend credit to Austria in a sum practically as great as the installment due the United States which she had refused to pay."

"The international bankers," said Senator Robinson, "continue ceaselessly to spread the propaganda that these debts should be cancelled for the good of Europe and transferred to the backs of our own overburdened people."

"Of course, they have a selfish interest in the matter. They have loaned hundreds of millions of dollars privately to these governments and their people, and they believe their chances for receiving payment of these private loans will be enhanced if the taxpayers of America can be sacrificed."

"Money Their God"  
"Not only that, but these same organized financial interests in this country are the largest holders of the tax-exempt bonds of the United States, so they would gather in the gold, going or coming."

"One thing is certain," said the senator, "the republic of France is entitled to no consideration from us. The paltry amount of the defaulted installment due us is only a fraction of 1 per cent of her national income, not more than 3 per cent of her annual budget and perhaps not more than 7 per cent of the amount she spends annually for armaments."

"In fact, she authorized the construction of one warship in the last few days, the cost of which will run to more than six million dollars above the defaulted installment of her debt to this country."

# BAR INSULL TRUSTEE



Calvin Fentress

After a stormy five-hour session, Calvin Fentress, previously elected by the creditors for trustee in the receivership of the Insull interests, was ruled disqualified by a federal referee.

Investors in the \$250,000,000 Insull Utility Investments, Inc., now bankrupt, plan to sue officers and directors of that corporation for \$60,000,000, they revealed. Nearly 200 investors were present at the session, and stormily voiced disapproval of Fentress.

Attorney Samuel E. Etelson charged Fentress was "hand-picked" by Insull and banking interests.

# ST. LOUIS TOY CENTER

7,000,000 Playthings a Year Manufactured in Missouri City.

By United Press  
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Children throughout the world are playing with toys manufactured in St. Louis. The city is claimed as the toy manufacturing center of the United States.

Last year more than 1,000 persons were employed daily here in making more than 7,000,000 toys. These were shipped to every state in the Union and to almost every nation in the world.

"Money Their God"

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# CHECK, PHONE, THEATER TAXES RULED EXEMPT

Club Dues, Other Items Can Be Deducted on Income Return, Is Decree.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The internal revenue bureau ruled today that taxes paid by the consumer on electricity, telephone and telegraph messages, checks, theater and other admissions, safety deposit boxes and club dues are deductible from personal income taxes.

The ruling also stated that manufacturers' excise taxes under the 1932 revenue act are imposed by the law on the manufacturer and paid by him to the collector of internal revenue.

These "are not regarded as taxes paid by the consumer of the article, even though they may be passed on to him in whole or in part," the bureau ruled.

Accordingly, the bureau stated, taxes paid on cigarettes, gasoline, lubricating oil, tires and automobile accessories, firearms, matches, candy, chewing gum, soft drinks, jewelry and cosmetics "are not items which the consumer may deduct from his income."

# IMPRISONED 10 YEARS: SENDS FAMILY \$1,502

Massachusetts Lifer Contributes Regularly to Wife, Children.

By Times Special  
BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Though Albert L. Harvey, 57, is serving a life sentence in state prison, he contributes regularly to the support of his wife and six children.

During the ten years he has served, he has devoted all his spare time to making dolls and toy boats. Prison authorities have sold his handiwork and Harvey has earned enough to give his family \$1,502.15 within the decade.

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# Harm in Moderate Use of Alcohol Denied

This is the second of two timely articles by Dr. Fishbein on the effects of alcohol on the human body.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN  
Editor Journal of the American Medical Association and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

THE effects of alcohol on the activity of the brain and the mind vary according to the individual concerned. Everybody knows that some get silent, others get noisy, some seem happy, and others weep.

The individual response is usually constant so that to some extent intoxication is a test of character. A weeping, melancholy person will regularly weep when drunk, and a talkative man is more talkative with liquor.

In a review of the effects of alcohol on the human body, Dr. Harold T. Hyman has summarized the evidence as to what alcohol does when taken by healthy persons.

It has been thought that various alcoholic drinks have an effect on the kidneys, increasing their output.

Dr. Hyman points out that the increased output when beer is drunk is almost wholly due to the increased water intake.

IN the stomach, as has been pointed out, alcohol serves to

stimulate the secretion both of mucus and of gastric juice; as well as of saliva.

Much depends on the nature of the contents of the drink in which the alcohol is taken. If there are bitter, these serve to stimulate the appetite.

Taken after a meal in the form of a liqueur, there usually are such substances as peppermint or various aromatics which have a carminative effect.

THE effects of alcohol on the sex reactions are not direct, but have to do wholly with the

# Beauty, and Brains, Too

Clerk of House Helps New Congressmen in Hunt for Secretaries.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—South Trimble, the venerable clerk of the house of representatives, is helping new members to hire secretaries in accord with lines laid down in our best beauty contests.

Besides requiring applicants to file letters setting forth their qualifications, he insists that male and female secretaries submit photographs.

Since the secretaries of about 160 "lame ducks" are looking for new positions, Trimble's file cabinets are beginning to look like the collections of pulchritude the late Flo Ziesfeld used to have in his New York office.

At first, Trimble explained that this entirely new method of selecting secretaries solely was a means of permitting him to remember the identity of applicants in case a call came for a secretary.

Names, he says, are difficult to remember, but faces—that's different! All he has to do now is to open his drawer, gaze on the countenance of man or woman, and he knows right away whether it's the one he has in mind.

Eventually it developed that new members seeking secretaries are given a peek, too. "It's natural," contends Trimble, "that a member should want to know what his secretary will look like. Some, you know, are very particular."

Then Trimble mentioned a certain secretary whom he had suggested to a new member as being particularly qualified, and, by coincidence, she proved to be one of the most beautiful girls in the house office building. Trimble, it appears, is not one who holds that brains do not accompany beauty.

Received splendid results from my house for rent in The Times, says H. R. Mathews, it cost less than a want ad in any other Indianapolis newspaper.

appreciably shortened anybody's life.

The fact that millions of people throughout the world are accustomed, both in their religious and social habits, to drink wine with their meals should prove this to any one.

THERE is, furthermore, little if any evidence that such drinking leads to chronic alcoholism. Doctor Hyman feels that the ranks of the chronic drinkers are commonly recruited from inferior and psychopathic persons.

On the other hand, Dr. Horatio M. Pollock found, in examining a considerable number of mental defectives who also were alcoholics, that the habits of drinking were formed very early in life and that in only a small percentage of the cases did an abnormal mental condition precede the excessive use of alcoholic beverages.

The vast majority of people do not have any real knowledge of the effects of alcohol on the body, but do have a tremendous number of superstitions.

Practically all of the widely advertised remedies for female complaints contain considerable amounts of alcohol.

The alcohol does not have any direct effect on the organs concerned, but acts wholly on the mind of the person who takes the remedy.

# NAB CAP GUN BANDIT

Youth Robs Merchant of \$5.25 With Toy Pistol.

By United Press

COLFAX, Wash., Jan. 21.—Police captured Alfred Moore, 18, who robbed a merchant of \$5.25 with a toy cap pistol.

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4 rooms, 811 N. Delaware	25.00
3606 Balsam	35.00
1244 N. Illinois	25.00
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5 rooms, Meridian at Thirty-fourth	
5 rooms, 1708 N. Tipton	30.00
5 rooms, 1310 Raymond	30.00
42 W. Eleventh	35.00
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#### HOUSES

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4 rooms, 815 N. Denby	25.00
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5 rooms, 17 S. Denby	21.00
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## T. W. A.

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