

SCHOOL TENURE BACKERS BALK REPEAL MOVE

Teachers' Law Will Remain Applicable in All but Township Institutions.

Twelve Democratic senators participated in a bitter two and one-half hour wrangle during the senate session Monday afternoon, from which emerged a bill which would make teacher tenure applicable throughout the state except in township schools. The measure was advanced to third reading.

Senator Henry F. Schricker (Dem., Knox), author of a bill for full repeal of the present tenure law, charged, in the course of debate, that tenure opponents were not given opportunity to speak.

"I may be thrown out of this body, but I know right from wrong," he asserted.

Amendment Is Beaten

When the repeal measure was handed down for second reading, it was amended on motion of Senator Walter S. Chambers to give tenure to cities of more than 18,000, affecting about twenty, and removing it from all other school corporations, numbering between 1,300 and 1,400. This amendment was defeated, 32 to 16.

After effort to halt further consideration until today had failed, Senators Fred A. Egan, Gary, and Tholle W. Druley, Boston (Dems.), offered the amendment now in the bill.

As the measure stands, the tenure law, now in effect, is changed only in that tenure does not apply to townships.

Schricker, consistent advocate of outright repeal, charged that the tenure system, by which a teacher who serves continuously in one school corporation automatically gets a life contract, is undemocratic.

Defended by White

Senator E. Curtis White (Dem., Indianapolis), declared the opposite is true. He asserted teacher under tenure does better work, because there is no worry over probable loss of a position.

Married women who teach were assailed by Schricker and he charged "an organization," presumably the Indiana State Teachers' association, was a powerful lobby for tenure.

Senator Jacob Weiss (Dem., Indianapolis), entered the fray several times and, in discussing the relations of township trustees and teachers, declared townships should be abolished in the interests of economy.

Senator Elias C. Swihart (Dem., Elkhart) declared he was in favor of extending tenure to township schools, but his effort to place an amendment in the bill to that end was lost on a point of order.

Senators Chester A. Perkins (Dem., South Bend) and White engaged in a duel of words on the meaning of politics. Perkins was expounding the definition that "Politics is the science of government," when he was interrupted by White, who indicated that when the mentions politics he means the kind that costs teachers their positions.

White and Schricker also clashed. The Know senator asserted that several members "down deep in their hearts know the tenure law is wrong."

"How does he know what is down deep in our hearts?" White inquired. At one point, Lieutenant-Governor M. Clifford Townsend reminded the Senate of a rule forbidding speakers from impugning the motives of a member. Townsend said the rule had been violated twice during debate.

Among defenders of tenure was Senator William D. Hardy (Dem., Evansville), who said it had been practiced in the schools of his city ten years before passage of the law.

SALVATION ARMY POST CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Reduced Budgets Result in Several Switches Major Reveals.

Reduced budgets have resulted in several changes of personnel in local Salvation Army posts, it was announced today by Major James Murphy, commander of the Indiana-Central Illinois division.

Captain Arla Westerholm of No. 1 will be in charge of work in Keokuk, Ill., and Lieutenant Nellie Phillips of No. 3 will assist him. Captain Katherine Young of No. 3 will take over a post at Wichita, Kan., with Lieutenant Evelyn Dietrich of No. 1 as an assistant.

Captain M. C. Wheatley of the Harley Gibbs settlement will go to Evansville as assistant, and Lieutenant Jeanette Harsted of Harley Gibbs division, will become an assistant in Linton.

Major Mrs. B. B. Isaacs, who formerly had charge of young people's work in the entire division, will have charge of the three evangelistic posts of Indianapolis, assisted by Lieutenant Mabel Benger, and Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Isaacs.

OFFERS BILL FOR NEW DELINQUENT TAX SETUP

Fifteen Months' Respite Before Sale of Real Estate Is Provided.

Net setup of delinquent tax fees and penalties and provisions for sale of property to satisfy taxes is provided in one of twenty-three bills introduced in the house of representatives today.

The measure, introduced by Representative J. C. Elyson (Dem., Hammond) provides for a 10 per cent penalty on delinquent taxes and 6 per cent interest in addition. No real estate would be sold until fifteen months after taxes become delinquent.

Treasurers shall demand payment of all delinquent taxes and if not paid within thirty days, shall seize property for sale. Household goods to the value of \$100 would be exempt from tax sale.

Fee of 10 cents a mile for travel in connection with sales is set in addition to a levy fee of 50 cents; delivery bond, 50 cents and 10 per cent of the sale proceeds.

Three per cent of the delinquency penalty shall go to the treasurer and one-half of all fees, the remainder to be paid into the funds of the taxing unit.

INFLATION—WHAT IS IT?

Shall the U. S. Try It? Argument Strong on Both Sides

For weeks the question of some form of inflation has been widely discussed in the press, in financial circles and in congress. Experience has demonstrated that uncontrolled inflation as well as uncontrolled deflation are curses of our financial structure.

History has proved that in periods of inflation or deflation some form of control is desirable.

Earl Sparling, in a series of articles, the first of which is printed today, presents a high-light history of inflation.

BY EARL SPARLING

America faces a paradox to day.

Here, theoretically, is the richest nation on earth, possessed of 42 per cent of the monetary gold stock of the entire world.

And yet millions of Americans are in want. America finds herself poorer in many ways than other nations which have so little gold they are unable to keep their money stabilized on the gold standard.

Which has become a ribald international joke, pointed by a recent British cartoon depicting a tattered John Bull handing a much more tattered Uncle Sam a debt payment, with the caption, "You need it more than I do, Sam."

More men are without work in America in proportion to population than in any other land—12,500,000, according to an estimate last week.

It is claimed there are only 300,000 unemployed in the world. Those who still work in America have had their wages cut 20 to 70 per cent, the average for all pay rolls being 56.5 per cent.

Those who live by dividends have been shorn, too. Common stocks with an indicated value of \$36,000,000,000 in 1929 are down now to \$33,000,000,000, an incredible 9.2 per cent collapse.

NOW this shrunken earning power is partly compensated for by the increased value of the dollar. The cost of living has dropped 22 per cent since 1929.

In general purchasing power, the urban dollar now is worth \$1.33 compared with the 1929 dollar. The farmer's dollar is now worth \$1.52. In short, one has less money than three years ago, but the scarce dollar will buy more.

But what about debts? There has been no drop in the cost of debts. Instead, debts cost more today than ever.

Consider the citizen who mortgaged his home in 1928-1929 and the corporation that borrowed a million. The 6 per cent interest goes marching right on. The urban dweller or corporation must pay that interest in dollars worth \$1.33 each.

Thus in purchasing power the debtor must pay his creditor nearly 8 per cent interest instead of the 6 per cent contracted for. And when the loan comes due the debtor must pay back the borrowed money at the same premium in buying power, \$1.33 for every \$1 obtained.

The farmer is even worse off. The farmer is paying 9.12 per cent interest on every 6 per cent contracted before the great smash, and he faces the hopeless task of paying off his mortgage at the rate of \$1.52 for every dollar he was loaned.

If he borrowed \$10,000 in 1929, he must now pay back \$15,200 in purchasing power, and purchasing power, of course, is all that money means.

SO that everywhere in America men are beginning to wonder whether the republic is drifting and to suggest ways of doing something about it.

More and more those who want to do something are turning their thoughts to that 42 per cent of all the world's gold which America has. Has not gold always made rich and powerful the nation which possessed it in the past?

Do not other nations claim today that they are not prosperous, because America has drained their gold from them? Why does not gold, this metal which all nations have struggled to obtain throughout history, why does it not do more for America now?

Thus, more and more insistent, there arises a cry for inflation of the currency—that is, for the government to use that gold some way to put more money in circulation, so that each citizen will have more money and spend more and prices will increase and industry revive and good days will come again.

Many currency plans are being



talked in the nation today, but all seem to fit two patterns. The government is urged on one hand merely to print two or three million dollars, backed only by the government's power to decree it legal tender.

It is urged, on the other hand, that the government change the value of the national debt in inflated currency, so will the people pay their debts in the same currency. Thus the debtor class benefits, the creditor class loses.

WE have seen that debtors are now paying 33 to 52 cents premium on every dollar borrowed in 1928 and 1929. The private and commercial debt of the country totals \$108,000,000,000 today, including \$44,000,000,000 owed by urban home owners \$12,000,000,000 by farmers.

The bulk of this debt was borrowed before the Great Crash. Manufacturers and business men find themselves caught in the same ever-tightening grip as the small home owner and the farmer.

All got cheap dollars and are paying off in hard dollars. Thus the nation groans under an intolerable weight. The national income, \$35,000,000,000 in 1929, has shrunk to \$57,000,000,000 in 1932, and it is estimated that nearly one-fifth of it was absorbed in 1932 by fixed interest charges.

In addition to the private debt the federal government owed \$20,806,000,000 to last November 30—an increase of \$3,875,000,000 since 1929.

Private business could not borrow more. Thus the federal government had to borrow to finance the Reconstruction Finance corporation, which in turn lends it industry.

With the budget unbalanced, with an \$850,000,000 deficit already piled up this fiscal year, the federal debt is increasing hourly. It, too, must be paid in dollars that are thirty-three cents more valuable than in 1929, and the dollars it pays must come down.

France tried inflation again after the first revolution and still again after the World war. Italy, Russia, Austria, Spain, Great Britain, and nearly all the Central and South America countries—these nations have tried inflation at various times with varied results.

It is still within memory how Germany inflated the mark after the World war until a truckload of paper scarcely would buy a loaf of bread. The history of men is a history of money and the history of money is one of inflation and deflation.

INFLATION is no new thing. It has been tried at various times by nearly every country in the world during the last 300 years. It has been resorted to twice in this country, during the War of the Revolution and the war between the states.

Indeed, the colonists tried it before there was a country, when there was only a wilderness. It was tried in France in 1720, when John Law, wily Scot, showed the astonished French how to pay off the national debt with thin air.

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It is still within memory how Germany inflated the mark after the World war until a truckload of paper scarcely would buy a loaf of bread. The history of men is a history of money and the history of money is one of inflation and deflation.

Now inflation is the way out? If debtors are paying their creditors 33 to 52 cents premium on every dollar, should the nation solve that injustice by arbitrarily decreasing the value of the dollar?

Next: Sparling writes of inflation in Colonial times.

Time after time, if unable to obtain money any other way, nations have paid their internal debts in fiat money—paper money backed only by the government's power to decree it legal tender.

Thoughtful men are beginning to ponder the problem—conservative business men as well as small owners. There is a growing feeling that uncontrolled inflation must be controlled. Is inflation the only way to do it?

The bankers, being the chief creditors of the nation, naturally are opposed to inflation. But conservative business men plainly are beginning to pause at the idea.

They are beginning to feel, apparently, that some inflation, a firmly controlled inflation, might not be bad.

Bradstreet's Weekly, in the issue of Jan. 7, stated it had found one commercial indications that "substantial inflationary forces of a passive character already are at work," and concluded "concerning inflation" that American business men would be inclined "to treat such a plan with indulgence if it were reasonably freed from mischiefs."

But how shall inflation be freed from mischiefs? How shall it be controlled? What are its stages and where does it first get out of hand?

Senator Borah favors some form of inflation. Treasury Secretary Mills opposes inflation. And so it goes over the nation.

He's Going Home With Three Other Indian Companions: More Coming.

Because Short Man is long on wives—he has three of them—he's getting homesick. And because he's homesick, he's infected three other companion Indians with him, with the result that the Navajos and Puebloans weaving and displaying their arts at L. S. Ayres Company this week have gone on a mute strike.

"We want to go home," is the request they've made to their manager, Wick Miller, and led by the man of three wives, Short Man, otherwise known as Dineh Yazzie, the strike has succeeded.

On Wednesday four new Indians will supplant Short Man and his companions in the group of six that demonstrate their arts on the second floor of Ayres' between 10:30 and 5:30 daily.

"No Can Do!" says Joe

But the rub in bringing four others to take their place has resulted in a second impasse with Tall Walker, alias Joe Toledo, the silver-smith.

Miller wanted to bring Joe's mother-in-law to take the place of one of the squaw weavers.

"No want! No can do!" says Joe to the mother-in-law visit.

For Joe knows that, according to tribal custom, if his mother-in-law comes he'll not be permitted to look her in the eye, and how, he asks, can one display one's self in public with one's mother-in-law without once in a while looking her in the eye—even if it's only a nasty orb he's throwing her way.

Joe, too, is linked by a letter he received from his wife's sister at a government school on the reservation on San Ysidro, New Mexico.

But he'll stay on and let Short Man go back to his three wives with the eleven children, for he figures on having Short Man watching over his wife, too, seeing that he knows so much about collecting them.

And Wednesday he'll give an Indian "so-long" to Short Man, Herding Woman, Born Late and Joe Toya, and go back to enjoying his kidney stews in an apartment house with new companions and no mother-in-law.

Doctors Are Related

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 31.—Among Quincy's physicians are a brother and sister, Dr. Joseph M. Hussey, 30, a graduate of Tufts Medical School, and Dr. Margaret B. Hussey, a graduate of Boston University Medical School.

It is less than a century since doctors learned the importance of having absolutely clean hands in treating the sick and injured.

Midget Bible Owned

CANON CITY, Cal., Jan. 31.—A midget edition of the Holy Bible is owned by Rev. J. T. Wheeler, pastor of the First Christian church. It is two and a quarter by three and a half inches in size. It is three-quarters of an inch thick and has full marginal references.

PICTURE BOOSTS HER GIRL'S CHARGE

Accused of Attempting to Attack 18-Year-Old Church Member.

By United Press

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 31.—The Rev. G. Lemuel Conway, pastor of the Madison Street Methodist church and the father of five children, secluded himself at his parsonage today while awaiting arraignment on charges of attempting to attack Helen Huffman, an 18-year-old high school girl.

A few hours after his indictment by the Delaware county grand jury, the minister provided bond of \$3,000 on the attack charge and \$500 on another indictment charging him with assaulting his choir leader, William Aurand.

Invited Into Auto

Working in Chicago as a commercial artist, Miss Margaret O'Connell of Keweenaw, Ill., posed for fellow artist and her picture was used in an advertisement. A Hollywood producer saw it, admired her beauty and now Miss O'Connell has been offered a screen test with the possibility of a movie contract.

Demands Stiff Bus Regulation

Railway Age Editor Flays Competition: Attacks 'Toll Costs.'