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MAD RUSH TO ESCAPE EXILE ON IN RUSSIA

Millions Seek Safety as Soviet Intensifies Rule of Iron.

THROGS FLEE CITIES

Passport System to Ferret Out Every Inhabitant of Fear-Racked Land.

Here is the second of the series of articles by Eugene Lyons, United Press Moscow manager, on the new program of the Russian government.

BY EUGENE LYONS
United Press Staff Correspondent
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MOSCOW, Feb. 9.—Hundreds of thousands of families in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and other large cities frantically are packing their few belongings for a tragic plunge into the unknown, as the redoubtable O. G. P. U. (state secret service) begins enforcement of the rigorous passport regulations recently promulgated.

Knowing that they will be classed among the undesirable in the amazing nation-wide sifting of 160,000,000 human beings, these families are preparing for the inevitable. In effect, they face exile to unfamiliar regions and the heart-breaking task of adjusting themselves to harsher living conditions. Tens of thousands are rushing from the urban centers before their turn comes. In that way, they hope, they at least will choose their new homes instead of being assigned to some inclement lumber or mining district.

Little Hope of Escape
This hope is likely to be disappointed, however. The passport system is being applied first in the six largest cities, but it will be extended quickly to the rest of the country. Those whom the government considers "useless mouths," or potentially if not actually hostile to the dictatorship, will be ferreted out even in the tiniest hamlets of this immense land.

From Moscow, alone, according to common report here, some 800,000 inhabitants will be expelled. In all, it is likely that the displaced population—shifted by official force to places where they will be more useful to the Kremlin's political and economic program—will run close to 10,000,000 by the time the passport decree is fully enforced.

Those affected are not necessarily all hereditary "class enemies," or former kulaks. Millions are peasants who fled from collectivization to the seemingly more attractive industrial centers. They constitute an enormous floating population, restlessly seeking work where feeding and housing conditions are somewhat tolerable.

Job Only Protection

Others to be cleaned out of the urban districts are people who, unable to adjust themselves to the new regime, have been living by their wits—a little reading, an occasional job, some of the more useful home which the government does not think indispensable, etc.

Among such people—and their number is legion—there is at present a frenzied rush to obtain respectable jobs in factories and offices. A useful job is the only protection against the terrors of the passport system.

Those who have jobs tread softly and scarcely dare to breathe, for fear of losing them at this crucial point. To be driven out of an office or factory just now may bring exile in its train.

While the passports are being issued, the authorities have taken a number of steps to strengthen their control. For instance, they have forbidden moving from one home or apartment to another. Barriers also are being raised by the government against hasty departures, especially through control of the sale of railroad tickets.

The transport system, already incredibly overburdened, is being swamped further by the sudden hurried flight of population.

Must Get Passports

Under the passport decree, every Soviet citizen over the age of 16 must obtain from the G. P. U. A special identification passport which records in detail his or her "social history." The chief item of this history, of course, is parentage.

Never before has the status of people been so rigidly predetermined by birth—descendants of the former rich, aristocratic, religious elements, or even the sons and daughters of small capitalist officials, landlords, etc., have only a minimum chance to escape the roundup of undesirable.

A pathetic by-product of the passport decree is a sudden reduction in the price of old furniture and other household effects. Foreseeing expulsion, families hurriedly are disposing of their property, accepting almost any price.

Government organizations which buy up such property for re-sale—as the commission shops—are reaping a more than usually rich harvest. Most of them, however, are holding off, buying in the certainty that prices will sink still lower, as the panic spreads among "former" people who still have a few things from the good old days.

MRS. WADLEY IS DEAD

Wife of Commission Merchant Lived Here for 18 Years.

Following an illness of two months, Mrs. Lula Morris Wadley, 62, wife of Scott C. Wadley, president of the Wadley Company, commission merchants, died Wednesday night at her home, 4646 North Meridian street.

Mrs. Wadley was born in Wichita, Kan., and had been a resident of Indianapolis for eighteen years. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

SEEKS STRIKE END



A strike of 3,000 Hudson Motor Co. body workers has forced out 3,000 other Hudson employees and has brought Detroit its second labor crisis in ten days.

Max Wollinger, above, Hudson vice-president, is attempting to settle the dispute.

VAN NUYS BACKS FIVE-DAY WEEK

Pledges Support of Bills Wiping Out Child Labor in U. S.

Measures establishing the six-hour day and the five-day week, and those eliminating child labor will receive the support of Senator-elect Frederick Van Nuy, he said Wednesday night before 350 persons who attended a farewell dinner in his honor in North M. E. church.

Van Nuy declared that he will back legislation which will "conserve the manhood, womanhood and childhood of America, no matter how stringent that legislation may be."

Charging that big business has failed to solve the unemployment problem, Van Nuy said that "the moneyed interests have depended on the government, but now it is apparent that the government must be taken out of business."

"Through 12,000,000 men are out of work, 2,000,000 children are employed gainfully," he said. "This not only adds to the present-day industrial dislocation, but also strikes at the source of American greatness and security, universal education."

Van Nuy was introduced by Frank Wollinger, toastmaster. Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, guest of honor, also spoke.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE IS ROBBED OF \$1,500

Thieves Enter Office During Lunch Hour.

By United Press
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 9.—Thieves who entered the controller's office of Indiana State Teachers' college during the lunch hour Wednesday, while nearly 500 students milled about the halls, escaped with more than \$1,500 in cash and checks, school authorities reported today.

Entrance to the office was gained by picking a lock on the door, police said. The burglary was discovered by four women employees when they returned from lunch.

A money drawer, from which \$225 was taken, was found open, but police said that the safe, from which the remainder of the loot was taken, apparently had been opened with the combination.

CHURCH DRIVE PLANNED

State Presbyterians to Aid Campaign for Big Benevolent Fund.

Presbyterian churches of Indiana will participate in a national drive to raise \$10,000,000 for a benevolent fund, Dr. H. B. Hostetter, executive secretary of the Presbyterian state offices, has announced.

Washington Trip Offered in Model Home Contest

Times to Conduct Second Annual Competition as Show Feature.

Indiana school pupils again are offered the opportunity to compete in the annual Times-Home Exposition miniature model home contest, plans for the second yearly event being announced today.

The contest, which will be conducted by The Times, is a part of the Home Complete exposition, which will be held at the State Fairgrounds the week of April 22 to 29.

Already, pupils in a number of schools have decided that they will compete for the prizes and the honors which go to the winning pupil and school. It is expected that the entry list will be greater than last year.

First prize last year was won by Wilbur Metz, 16, 359 South Ritter avenue. The prize was a trip to Washington, D. C., with all expenses paid. This year, The Times again offers the all-expenses paid trip to the nation's capital as the first award.

Rules of the contest are the same as last year. They will be published in full soon in The Times. The

NEW UTILITY RIGHTS GIVEN CITIES BY BILL

Lease of Plants Permitted Under Provisions of Senate Measure.

COUNTY FEES LIMITED

Salaries and Costs Curbed by Draft, Reported Favorably.

Cities of the first to fourth classes will be permitted to lease public utility plants under terms of a senate bill reported without recommendation today.

Construction of additions where necessary, for operation of the plants also is provided by the measure. Members of the senate committee said the neutral report was made to get the bill before the entire senate for open debate. It is understood that a majority of the committee approves the measure.

Methods of choosing boards of election commissioners, setting limits to salaries and costs, giving county chairmen more power, and leasing election duties from county commissioners and city councils to the newly created boards of election commissioners are covered in a bill reported favorably today.

Extra Compensation Banned
Terms of the bill also prohibit county and city clerks from receiving extra compensation for serving on election boards. Second reading of the measure is scheduled for early next week.

An interval of at least five days must elapse between applications for and issuance of marriage licenses, under terms of a bill reported favorably from a senate committee.

Supporters claim the bill will cripple the "marriage mill" industry in cities bordering Chicago and Louisville.

Additional safeguards for coal miners, provided in a measure passed by the house, will be the subject of brisk debate in the senate this afternoon.

Both a minority and a majority report from the mining and machinery committee are to be considered a special order of business this afternoon.

Elimination of city treasurers in Gary, East Chicago, Whiting, and Hammond, provided in a bill already passed by the house, will be argued in the senate this afternoon.

Senator Frank C. Holman and H. L. Strickland, both Democrats from Lake county, are in favor of the measure, and Senator Fred A. Egan, of the third Lake county member, is opposed.

Eight Support Measure
All Lake county members of the lower house, six in number, voted for the bill, making eight out of nine assembly members from the Calumet district supporters of the measure.

Saving of at least \$7,000 a year in salaries is claimed if the four city treasurer jobs are abolished and their duties given to deputy county treasurers. City elections next November, when mayors and city treasurers for the Lake county cities will seek office, are involved in the proposed law.

Another administration measure will be advanced in the senate today, when the minimum wage law for public school teachers is reported favorably from committee.

Terms of the bill provide that at least \$800 shall be paid for eight months' teaching in elementary schools and at least \$1,080 to high school teachers. Salaries are to come from the state general fund, if the bill becomes a law.

It is understood that administration leaders are advancing this bill to coincide with efforts to enact various revenue measures, including sales, income, intangible and excise taxes.

STOREN TO TAKE OATH
Democratic Treasurer of State to Begin Second Term Friday.

Second term of William Storen, Scottsburg, Democratic treasurer of the state, will start Friday. He will take the oath at noon on Judge Frank Gardner of Scott county circuit court. The ceremony will be in the treasurer's office. Storen was elected treasurer in 1930 and re-elected in November, 1932.

An examination of the body revealed a deep knife wound in the neck. Keys found signs of a struggle.

Intense feeling against her murderer swept the reservation. The government bent every energy to solve the mystery. Special agents of the Bureau of Investigation questioned the Indian's friends and relatives in New York.

Special Agent J. S. was rushed to White River, disguised as an Indian trader and entered upon an intricate investigation, the details of which are here told for the first time.

Her references to "Mr. Warner" and Claude Gilbert caused their questioning at once. Seven Indians were taken into custody.

J-39 visited the scene and was told about the pieces of wood found on the victim's chest. From it J-39 deduced his first clue to the murderer—that he was an Indian.

J-39 interviewed the suspects and talked also with Taupai Bill Maupin, Reservation officer, who had identified the body: Mary Velasquez, Jesus Velasquez, Keys, and others.

The first apparently tangible development came while they were questioning Warner.

An Indian came to the Reservation office, making signs to indicate he had something to tell. He was a deaf mute, but another Indian translated his message.

"I say paint-man put body of White Lady in his automobile," the deaf mute related.

Warner, questioned about this,

APACHE MURDERER TRAPPED

Indian Killer Is Snared by Few Drops of 'Water'



Max Golney Seymour (left), and his interpreter in court.

This is the second of a series of stories, based on information from the files of the United States bureau of investigation and other sources, telling for the first time the bureau's agent's part in famous mysteries.

BY LOU WEDEMAR
Times Staff Writer

WHEN Henrietta Schmerler, 25, left Columbia university in the summer of 1931 to get material for her Ph. D. thesis on anthropology and ethnology, she had no fear of the primitive country to which she was bound.

She knew that the White river Indian agency, ninety miles from Globe, Ariz., was in the country of Geronimo, the fierce Apache Indian chief who, in 1872, massacred soldiers and scouts. But in 1931, she felt, there was no danger.

To learn what she wanted to know, she believed she had to live as an Indian.

She went to the East Fork Indian settlement, constructed a brush wigwag for herself and made friends with the Indians.

She had been there only a few days when a tall, bronze-skinned man came to her. He was Jack Keyes, sub-chief of the White river Apaches.

"There is not safe here," he said. "There is an abandoned cottage down the road a bit. It is only half a mile from the white farmers' place. You would be happier there and you would not cause us so much worry."

Miss Schmerler was reluctant, but finally agreed to move.

It was from the cottage she wrote to her sister, Mrs. Edward T. Wilks in Manhattan.

"I am progressing very nicely. The Indians are friendly and help me all they can. They call me 'White Lady Stay Up Late'."

"I explore by myself and have only had one unpleasant experience. Then Mr. Warner, a painter, helped me."

Later she wrote: "The Apaches are like Spartans. They are hard to know. The women are especially strange. But I have friends among the men."

"On the Fourth of July I attended a devil dance and tried to take some pictures of the dancers and their masks. Dogs barked at me, and they found me hiding in the bushes with my shoes in my hands. But they were very nice—invited me to breakfast."

"I AM getting ready for another dance and have asked an Indian named Claude Gilbert to take me. From Mary Velasquez, a half-breed, I got a wonderful squaw costume which I will wear."

"Incidentally, I am learning many interesting things about the customs of a certain tribal custom, including a secret ritual."

At White River, Jack Keyes was disturbed at the White Lady's insistence on "becoming an Indian."

On Monday, July 20, he realized he had not seen her since Saturday. Her cottage was unoccupied.

A search got under way. On Thursday searchers found her body in Muddy Draw. She lay flat on her back, with one arm extended above her head, her clothes partly torn from her body, and an improvised wooden cross made of heavy sticks across her chest. She wore a red and white squaw dress decorated with beads.

An examination of the body revealed a deep knife wound in the neck. Keys found signs of a struggle.

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Henrietta Schmerler.

admitted taking Miss Schmerler riding in his car several times. He insisted, however, that he had not been near her home during the week-end when she was killed.

Claude Gilbert insisted he was innocent. He admitted she had asked him to take her to the Indian ceremony on Saturday night, but he said, his squaw had forbidden him to go with the White Lady. So, he said, he had got drunk.

J-39 went over the scene of the crime again. On the bank he found prints of a horse's hoofs, and deeply imbedded in one of them a fountain pen.

JUST then along came Simon Wickoff, a trader, who began talking about the murder.

"I saw Jack Perry with her Saturday afternoon," Wickoff said.

"Was he on horseback?" J-39 asked.

"No. Say, that's her fountain pen you have there."

J-39 questioned Jack Perry, who admitted having talked to the White Lady. He had left her alive and happy. He said, full of plans for attending the ceremonial dance.

"See anybody around on horseback?" J-39 asked.

"Yes, Robert Gatewood and Max Golney Seymour. They were riding toward her cottage as I went away."

J-39 showed him the print of the horse's hoof.

"Can't tell anything by that," Perry said. "Footprints are all pretty much alike."

As a precaution, J-39 sent for an outside interpreter before questioning Gatewood, and Tom Dosela was dispatched from the San Carlos Indian agency, ninety miles away.

That night Miss Schmerler's cottage was broken into. The following day her suitcase, empty, was found near a ravine.

Gatewood was brought in for questioning.

"I don't know anything about it," he told the interpreter.

He stuck to this statement. J-39 thought he seemed suspicious of the interpreter, so that night he sent Jesus Velasquez, who had sworn to help bring the White Lady's murderer to justice, to interview Gatewood in his cell.

GATEWOOD said he was willing to talk, but that he was afraid to talk in the presence of other Apaches. J-39 joined Velasquez in the cell, and Gatewood said:

"I saw Max Golney Seymour and the White Lady riding on the same horse. That night while I was asleep in bed I heard someone call me. It was Seymour."

"He told me he had killed the White Lady and that if I ever told anybody he would kill me. I noticed blood on his hands, his arms, his shirt."

No one was informed that Gatewood had made a statement. The reputation of the Apache for silence was such that Gatewood had not been expected to talk.

The next morning Seymour was brought to White River. He immediately asked the Indian interpreter, Dosela, whether Gatewood had talked. The interpreter honestly replied, "No." Seymour believed him; and on this J-39 had counted.

He knew that Gatewood's testimony needed corroboration in fact. A confession was necessary, and J-39 brought it about in perhaps the least usual way ever used in a government case.

Seymour and Dosela and J-39 met in one of the Settlement Headquarters rooms.

"In New York, where I live," J-39 said, "we have many scientific marvels. Tell him that, Dosela."

"The Indian obeyed, reluctantly. J-39 sprinkled a few drops of the colorless fluid on his bronze skin. Seymour and the interpreter stared at it, wide-eyed.

At first it remained unchanged, but after a few seconds a pink tint suffused it. A second later it was crimson.



Seymour's squaw and papoose.



Miss Schmerler's cabin.

"Seymour," said J-39, "there is blood on your hands."

Frightened, Seymour broke into a flurry of exclamations, wiping his hands frantically on his chaps.

"Now," J-39 continued, "through means I shall keep secret I have learned what the White Lady saw before she died and I shall tell you about it."

Seymour was trembling.

"On the evening of the dance," said J-39, "you rode to the cottage of the White Lady and invited her to the Canyon Day dance. She dressed in her red dress and said, 'Stop!' the Indian cried. 'It is the voice of the dead! I confess. I will tell the whole story.'

"I HAD drunk 50 cents' worth of beer and some tulapai at my father's wigwag before I rode to the White Lady's cottage," she asked me to lead her my horse to go to the dance."

"When I said I had only one horse, she gave me whisky, which burned my neck. She mixed it with sugar and water, and it tasted good. So I let her get on my horse with me, and we rode to Muddy Draw."

"Then she got down to cross the river. I put my arms around her. 'Then I thought about my wife, Elizabeth, and I felt bad. I told her. She got mad, and we had a fight. I didn't mean to kill her.'"

The case was tried quickly. Seymour's wife testified in his behalf. Forty witnesses were heard. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with recommendation for a life sentence.

But J-39's method of breaking the case remained a mystery to the people of the reservation.

"Tell me how you did it," Jim McNeal, the stage driver, asked J-39 one day. "What was that mysterious 'blood tester' you used?"

J-39 laughed.

"It's really very simple," he said. "You may not know it, but the Apache diet is such as to give their skins an acid reaction."

"The liquid I used was a diluted solution of orcein, the base of litmus papers. It turned red on contact with the acid in Seymour's skin. His superstitious mind did the rest."

Next—"The Voice on the Phone."

TWO ARE KILLED IN STATE MINE BLAST

Terre Haute Pair Overcome by Fumes in Shaft.

By United Press
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 9.—Two men were killed in a dust explosion at the Black Betty mine north of here Wednesday night.

The men, Edward McKenna, 49, shot firer, and his assistant, Emmett DePasse, 44, both of Terre Haute, were overcome by fumes that followed explosion of their first charge in the nightly rounds.

The bodies were found by fellow workmen after the chamber had been cleared of gas.

NEW M'NUTT SETUP LAUDED BY LUDLOW

Economy Moves Are Praised in Lengthy Address to House.

Praise of the administration reorganization setup instituted by Governor Paul V. McNutt has been sung in congress by Congressman Louis Ludlow (Dem., Indianapolis), in a lengthy address to the lower house.

Governor McNutt and Indiana are setting a fine example in governmental economy for President-elect Roosevelt to follow in reducing federal expense, Ludlow told the house to the accompaniment of applause.

"Governor McNutt has written a new meaning into our political platform—a meaning that is expressed by the word 'sincerity,'" Ludlow said.

The Indiana congressman pointed to the fact that the reforms by which Governor McNutt proposes to reduce state expense, have been put through within a month of the latter's inauguration.

SENATE CALLS NEW PARLEYS ON DEPRESSION

Hearings to Open Monday for Airing of Plans to Speed Recovery.

NOTABLES TO APPEAR

Bankers, Industrial Chiefs, and Social Workers to Present Views.

BY RAY TUCKER
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A determined effort to chart a way out of the depression will be started by the senate finance committee Monday, when it begins hearings at which the nation's bankers, business men, industrialists, and social philosophers will be asked their views on constructive legislative and governmental steps.

In discussing the program, Senator Pat Harrison (Dem., Miss.), ranking minority member on the committee and originator of the inquiry, said he hoped the recommendations would furnish material for legislation by the incoming administration. Asked if he had discussed the proposition with President-Elect Roosevelt, he replied:

"I imagine this move is satisfactory to him."

No Subjects Barred
That the data is for use by the Roosevelt administration and the special session of congress is