

WAR, NAVY AND AGRICULTURE POSTS GIVING ROOSEVELT MOST TROUBLE IN NAMING CABINET

President-Elect Still Is Hopeful of Persuading
Carter Glass to Be Treasury Chief;
Farley Only Sure Bet.

BY RAY TUCKER
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President-Elect Roosevelt was reported today to be approaching the final makeup of his cabinet as a result of conferences with prospective members while passing through the capital en route from Miami to Hyde Park.

Though subject to last-minute changes before he makes it public on March 2 or 3, the situation with respect to the cabinet is said to be as follows:

Secretary of State—Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee, unless shifts resulting from other refusals necessitates his transfer to the treasury.

Secretary Treasury—Senator Carter Glass of Virginia is inclined to refuse. He prefers the senate, and has not been convinced that he can not be of more service there than in an executive department. But Mr. Roosevelt still is hopeful of persuading the distinguished Virginian to enter his official family.

Attorney General—Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, though reluctant to quit the senatorial field, is understood to have consented to take charge of the department of justice.

Farley Is Sure Bet

Postmaster General—National Chairman James A. Farley a sure bet.

Labor Secretary—Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of New York and Roosevelt adviser, the most likely candidate, despite protests of the American Federation of Labor and her willingness to be left out in order to relieve Mr. Roosevelt of embarrassment.

Interior Secretary—Senator Bronson Cutting (Rep., N. M.) still is willing to quit the progressive bloc in the senate, but Mr. Roosevelt hopeful he can persuade the wealthy progressive to join fortunes with the "new deal." If Cutting refuses, some young western progressive, with ex-Governor La Follette of Wisconsin frequently mentioned, is a possibility.

Commerce Secretary—William H. Woodin of New York, Jesse I. Strauss of New York and Henry I. Harriman of Boston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, are under consideration. Harriman believed to have a good chance because appointment of either Woodin or Strauss, with Farley and Miss Perkins, would make the cabinet top-heavy with New Yorkers.

Trouble on Three Posts

The posts giving Mr. Roosevelt most trouble are said to be war, navy and agriculture, especially the last.

Henry A. Wallace, des Moines editor, has been thought to be in the lead for the farm job, with Frank Murphy of Minneapolis and Henry Morgenthau Jr. of New York also mentioned. Morgenthau, however, is believed to be sure for assistant secretary of agriculture.

Wallace's chances are thought to have decreased because of his recent declaration in favor of "controlled inflation" through cutting the gold content of the dollar and remonetization of silver. In conferences with other prospective cabinet members, the President-elect is said to have given assurance that he will not stand for any tampering with the currency.

As this setup indicates that two southerners, three westerners and three New Yorkers may be in the cabinet, it generally is thought the war and navy posts will be located to New England, the southern Atlantic seaboard—possibly Georgia—or the coast.

HUNTING SCENES FOUND ON ANCIENT PAVEMENT

Large Mosaic in Syrian Ruins Shows Animals at Bay.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Scenes of brave hunters facing wild animals are revealed on a large mosaic pavement unearthed at Daphne in Syria. A report received here says that the discovery was made by the committee for the excavation of Antioch and its vicinity, the headquarters of which are at Princeton university.

Exact antiquity of the important mosaic is not determined, but the spirit of the drawing has led archeologists to assign it to the late third or fourth century A. D. The expedition will excavate the building completely this spring.

One large mosaic panel of the pavement, about 23 feet square, depicts hunters on land. A smaller panel depicts hunters at sea. A central medallion contains a bust named "Megalosuchia" in reference to the great mental courage of the hunters in meeting the beasts. The border, now damaged badly, represented scenes from Daphne.

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SILENT SAM CRACKS; CONVICTS KILLER

Strain of Hours, Without a Word Spoken, Brings Confession

THIS is the tenth 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 agents' part in famous mysteries.

BY LOU WEDEMAR
Times Staff Writer

SPECIAL AGENT J-4, of the United States bureau of investigation, was in a disconsolate mood as he watched the tropic liner, Western World, warp into her Hudson river pier in April, 1929.

This assignment was one of the most difficult he had received in years. This was a case of murder on the high seas, often impossible to solve, because of the clannishness of sailors.

They had their own customs, their own laws. The whole crew was guilty until proved innocent. The cable from Rio de Janeiro told little.

"Bernard Suarez, 20, killed aboard liner Western World two days out of Rio," the cable said. "Crew refuses to talk."

He went aboard the ship as soon as she docked, identifying himself to the customs men and immediately disappearing among the crew.

Below decks he waited until the rush of unloading had abated, listening to the crew's gossip in several languages—J-4 was a linguist—and trying to pick up some information that might be of value.

He was satisfied, during those first hours in the liner's hold, that his identity remained unknown. Life is ordinarily as safe aboard ship as on Broadway, but the fact remained that one murder had been committed there. Another was in a world apart from the passengers.

When things had quieted down, but before the men began going on shore leave, he sought the chief engineer. Identifying himself, the agent was taken to his quarters.

"What happened to this man Suarez?" J-4 asked.

J-4 was known to his superiors for the succinctness of his reports and to his friends for his lack of loquacity. But now, even though he was nicknamed "Silent Sam," he had to do a little talking.

"He was stabbed to death," the engineer replied. "Where's his body?"

"Buried at sea."

"Any suspicion who did it?"

"Yes, but I can't prove it."

This colloquy led into a description of the discovery of the crime. The engineer explained: "He did a little of everything—had the run of the ship. The only outstanding thing about him was that he was quite a lad for the ladies."

"There been any quarrels over women?"

"No. Suarez was in the galley for a while on the second watch on March 20. Then he went out. Later one of my men ran up and told me, 'Suarez has been stabbed.'"

"Where did you find him?"

"In a passage leading toward the bow."

"And nobody around?"

"Let me see the crew, one at a time."

Interrogation of them added nothing to the engineer's statement.

Doak's U. S. Employment Exchange System Lashed

Lack of Performance and 'Even Bad Faith' Are Charged in Article.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The system of federal employment exchanges organized by Secretary of Labor William N. Doak is indicted for "lack of performance, waste of public money, inefficiency, even bad faith," in an article in the Survey Graphic today.

The article is a digest of facts collected by the special investigating committee of the University of Chicago, and digested by Ruth M. Kellogg.

The Doak plan was announced after President Herbert Hoover's veto of the Wagner employment exchange bill in 1931.

The article points out that the public was led to expect an effective and much-needed effort to organize the labor market and provide an effective clearing house for workers and jobs.

Indicted, Miss Kellogg says, location of federal offices has been determined by political expediency, not by need. Politics rather than fitness for the job has determined the selection.

"In a southern state," Miss Kellogg writes, "I was told of a man converted to the Republican party overnight in order to qualify him as a state director in the federal employment service. One woman lost her job and another was appointed in her stead because the former was known not to 'vote right.' Staff members in some offices were instructed for whom to work in the pre-election campaign and for whom to vote."

Miss Kellogg questions the claim of Secretary Doak that more than two million persons were given jobs in 1932 through his agencies, and she quotes figures from different offices to support her position. She concludes:

"The Doak plan has served not only to make clear the points at which its administration falls short, but the weakness of the plan itself."

GERMS SHIPPED ABROAD

Great Care Taken of Cargo Bound for Australia.

By Times Special

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 18.—A shipment of germs from the Rockefeller institute in New York has left here aboard the Canadian National freighter Canadian. A constructor for Australia. The germs belong to the meningococcal family and are used to fight meningitis.

Owing to the high mortality that has occurred among the germs during previous shipments from New York, special precautions are being taken with this cargo. The germs, stored in specially constructed containers, have been given a cabin to themselves.

Arrangements have been made to maintain the temperature of this cabin at a proper degree throughout the voyage and the germs will be under the personal care of the master of the ship who, however, will not permit any familiarities.

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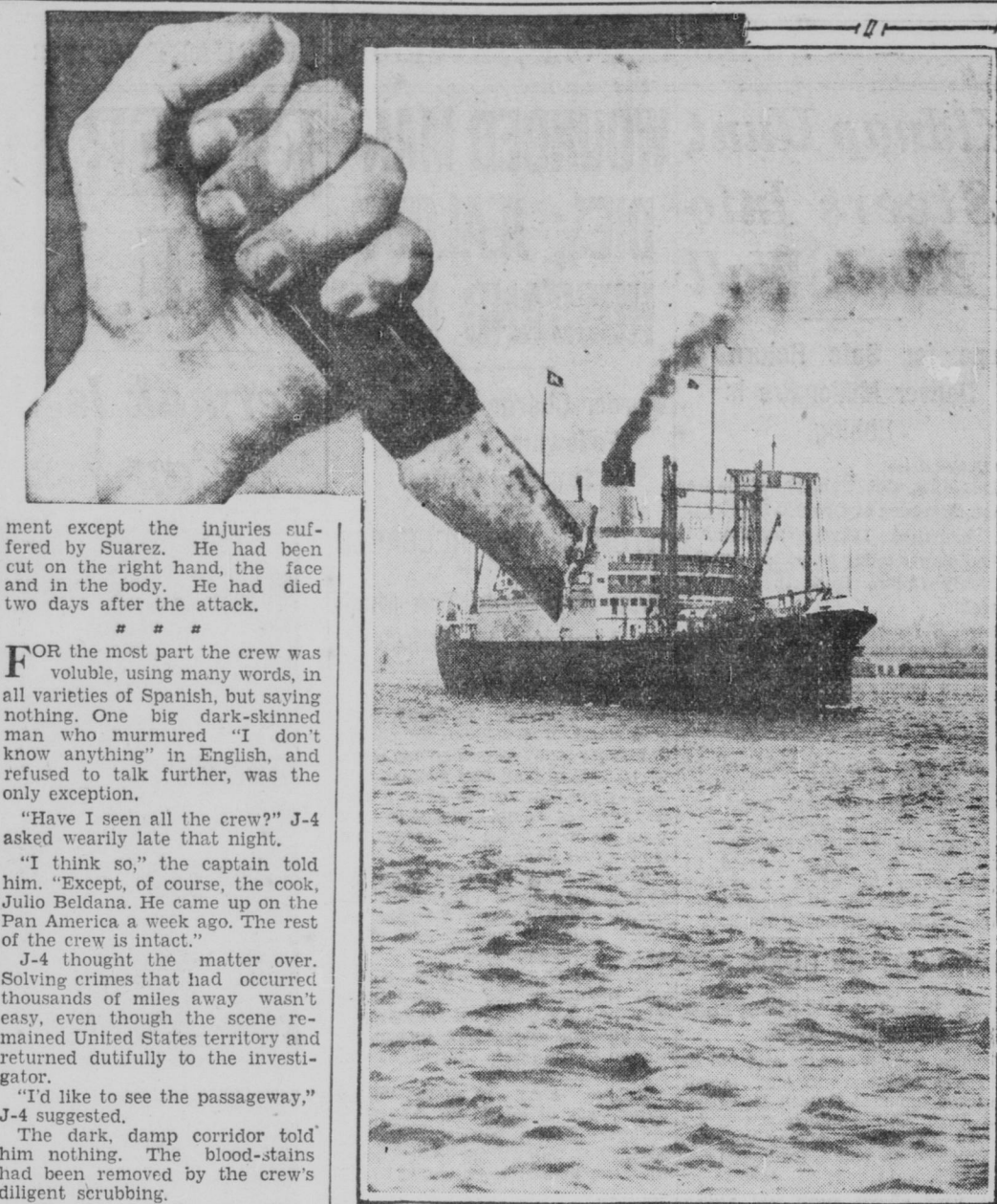
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Sherwood Eddy

Information obtained from world tour will be included in the lecture to be given Sunday night by Sherwood Eddy, writer, lecturer and traveler, before the Indianapolis Open Forum at Ki-shabam Center, Twenty-third and Meridian streets.

Eddy's lecture on "The Present World Situation" will start at 8:15 and will be followed by the customary question period. Dr. Louis Segar will preside.



The Western World

The Spaniard shook his head. "Well," J-4 said softly, "neither do I. What do you know about the murder of Bernard Suarez?"

"I don't know anything," replied the Spaniard.

Further than that, he would not speak.

J-4 left him, after taking the precaution of suggesting that Sam be kept aboard ship for a day or two, went ashore.

He communicated with the police and a routine search for Beldana was instituted. Harlem detectives also offered him some interesting information—Beldana and Suarez had been admirers of the same girl when the Western World was previously in New York.

J-4 tried in vain to locate the girl. Early the next morning, however, he learned that Beldana had been taken off a coastal vessel by the marine police, who were holding him for questioning.

The agent interviewed him, but without result. No, he had not killed Suarez. No, he had not argued with him. Yes, he had seen him aboard the ship.

He had quit his job because he was tired of sailing and wanted to get back to New York. No, he had no sweetheart in Harlem. And that was that.

The Western World was due to sail the next day and Agent J-4 found himself without any evidence. As he mulled the case over he thought again and again of the silent Sam of the crew.

"There's something there!" said J-4. "I don't trust these silent people."

Aboard the Western World again, he conferred with the captain.

"In this respect at least," said J-4, "I'll match myself against any sailor."

"Don't think you have a chance to make him talk," said the captain. "He's very close-mouthed. But you have my best wishes."

Sam was ushered into a cabin and J-4 joined him, locked the door and sat down.

Neither man spoke. J-4 did not tell his companion why he was there. He just sat and looked at the silent seaman.

They heard the sounds of loading. Cranes squeaked and clanked, windlasses whined, distance voices

sounded as the crew made ready for sailing.

The afternoon merged into evening, and still the two silent men sat facing each other. Noises gradually ceased, and the silence was louder than the noises had been. The slap-slap of the waves became nerve-racking, even to J-4.

"I don't know anything," he snarled.

J-4 smiled. He stared into the sailor's face, watching for signs of his breaking will. But Sam was more determined than J-4 had expected.

He leaned back, made himself comfortable and returned the agent's stare insolently, easily.

The cabin grew hot, but neither man would admit he was uncomfortable. Each grew thirsty, but neither would admit it. The air grew stale, but J-4 and the sailor continued their duel.

Eight bells struck, and Sam moved uneasily. Then he coughed, and glanced calculatingly toward the door. J-4 produced a revolver, and the sailor subsided. Neither dared to sleep.

It was hours later when the sailor broke. All noise had ceased except the sound of their breathing and the break of timbers.

"I DON'T know nothing!" he shouted suddenly, leaping to his feet. "Kill me if you want to, but I don't know nothing!"

After his outburst he was silent again, but he was turned toward the door, as if suspecting other members of the crew were eavesdropping. He clutched at his collar, tried to swallow.

J-4 smiled coolly and murmured: "So they call you Silent Sam? Why, sailor, that's my name!"

Sam glared at the agent with bloodshot eyes and then shrugged his shoulders.

"You win," he whispered. "Take me ashore and get me something to eat and I'll talk. I don't dare speak here."

In a coffee pot the story came quickly. Sam, a bold man, had once had gone to college and wasn't too well liked by the rest of the crew. Life is cheap sometimes at sea and he was afraid friends of the murderer would kill him.

"Here's what happened," he said. "I was alone in the firemen's mess about three bells that day, when in came Suarez. Beldana, the cook, came in a few minutes later."

"He had a big knife from the kitchen in his hand. Suarez jumped up and said, 'This is where I am waiting for you!'"

"Beldana slashed at him, cutting his hand. Suarez tried to hit Beldana and Beldana plunged the knife into his body. Suarez ran down the passageway and I cleaned up the mess."

J-4 laughed.

"Fine, Silent Sam," he said. "You'll make a good witness. By the way," he added, grinning, "in Texas, where I come from, they'd call you Gossipping Gus!"

Beldana was convicted of manslaughter a month later in federal court and sentenced to seven years in Atlanta penitentiary.

Next: The great impersonator.

SENATE BACKS PERRY TWP. IN UTILITY FIGHT

House Expected to Indorse
Move to Shift Taxes
From Decatur.

Renewed effort to secure favorable house action on the bill which is expected to place the \$5,000,000 Indianapolis Power and Light Company power plant in Perry township will begin Monday.

Senator E. Curtis White (Dem., Indianapolis), resident of Decatur township, which now taxes the plant, Friday failed to halt passage of a similar bill in the senate.

It passed, 29 to 18, with White paired against Senator John Bright Webb (Dem., Indianapolis), a Perry township resident. Both refrained from voting, after speaking pro and con on the measure, depending on their place of residence.

Other Marion county senators supported passage and Senators Mahoney, Smith and Weiss all joined in the debate on Webb's side.

Would Increase Tax

Burden of their argument was that the power and light company now profits from the lower tax rate in Decatur township and if its plant is transferred to Perry township it would cost the county between \$40,000 and \$50,000 more annually in tax payments.

White pointed out that to add the plant valuation to the Perry township assessment would bring down the township rate and the company would use any more.

"The county board of review and the state tax commission set the plant assessment," White explained. "Switching it from one township to another will not change that. The land on which this plant stands has been taxed in Decatur township for fifty years. The entire matter now is in the courts and should be settled there."

Politics Is Bar, Says Smith

Senator Leo Z. Smith (Dem., Indianapolis), contended that the matter can be settled properly in the courts "due to politics."

Smith is a lawyer.

He charged that it is not a Perry-Decatur township fight, but "the power and light company against Perry township."

Senator Jacob Weiss (Dem., Indianapolis), also supported this view and related the various valuations given the new plant by the county board, depending on the purpose for which the valuation was to be used.

"In selling stock to promote the plant the company valued it at \$6,000,000," Weiss declared. "Then for rate making with the public service commission the firm boosted this to \$12,000,000, while the company appealed from a \$5,000,000 tax value to the Marion county board of review and got it lowered to \$1,500,000 by the state tax board."

"Effort to defeat this bill is just an Indianapolis Power and Light Company steal."

The bill provides for a survey and not direct transfer.

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CURSE OF MILLIONS!
THOXINE STOPS IT!

Changing, treacherous weather afflicts millions with poisoning, deadening throat infections—sore throat, "washboard throat," a truly dangerous ailment. The sick, all-in, dead-tired feeling which thousands mistake for "flu" is often due to throat infection. And perhaps the throat only feels raw, or rough.

The thing to do is take a swallow of Thoxine. Soreness, hoarseness, and rasping goes quickly. Sick, tired feeling yields. Coughs disappear in a jiffy. A few doses usually see you through.

Thoxine is an entirely different type of medicine. It attacks the toxins and poisons that cause sore throat, colds, and coughs—something that gargles, salves, lozenges, and cough syrups do not do. It's real prescription medicine—safe even for children—35¢ at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

STOP BAD BREATH

Thousands of people afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through Dr. Edwards Olive Tablets. The pleasant, sugar-coated tablets are taken for bad breath by all who know.

Dr. Edwards Olive Tablets act gently, but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and gently purifying the entire system. They do that which dangerous cathartics do without any of the bad after effects.

Olive Tablets bring no gripping pain or any disagreeable effects. Dr. F. M. Edwards discovered the formula after 20 years of practice among patients afflicted with bowel and liver complaint, with the attendant bad breath.

Olive Tablets are purely a vegetable compound; you will know them by their olive color. Take nightly for a week and note the effect. 15c, 50c, 60c.—Advertisement.

GETS REVENUE POST

Will M. Smith

Senator-Elect Frederick Van Nuy has announced he will recommend Will M. Smith, Indianapolis, for the post of internal revenue collector to succeed Everett E. Neal, Smith, former chief deputy collector, has been in the insurance business fourteen years.

DE PAUW WILL
HONOR LEADERS

Hornbrook to Be Principal
Speaker at Feb. 22
Celebration.

By Times Special

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Feb. 18.—De Pauw university will observe founders and benefactors day on Wednesday, Feb. 22. Henry H. Hornbrook of Indianapolis, a member of the board of trustees of De Pauw, has been chosen for the special chapel service, which will be held during the morning.

Hornbrook, a prominent attorney, is a graduate of De Pauw with the class of 1892. He has been secretary of the board of trustees at De Pauw since 1908.

The De Pauw alumni council, of which Louis S. Binkley of Chicago is chairman, will hold its annual meeting in the afternoon. The council is made up of all class secretaries and alumni club secretaries.

At its meeting nominations will be made for officers of the De Pauw Alumni Association.

Present officers, whose terms expire in June, are Harvey B. Harlock, Indianapolis, president; Miss Hazel Day Longden, Greencastle, vice-president, and H. E. Sutherland, Indianapolis, treasurer.

There also will be nominations for an alumni member of the board of trustees, as the term of Kenneth C. Hogate of New York, managing editor of the Wall Street Journal, expires in June.

Special committees on commencement, the centennial celebration and the world's fair will make their reports at this meeting. A luncheon has been arranged for members of the council at Longden hall, campus in June.

Every time the river gets out of its legalized banks it transfers more or less territory from one country to the other, and it is the duty of the international boundary commission carefully to investigate and determine to which country these accretions belong.

The treaty between the United States and Mexico provides that any body of land up to 247 acres, transferred by the river changing its bed, becomes a part of the domain to the country to which it has been delivered.

Several instances of changes in nationality of acreages at various points in the Rio Grande, have occurred during floods in times past.

During the last twenty years the United States has gained from Mexico approximately 5,000 acres, and there have been transferred to Mexico about 1,000 acres by changes in the course of the river.

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