

# GARNER BOOSTS HIS STOCK AS SPEAKER WITH REPEAL AS VICTORIOUS FADEOUT

Like Pinch Hitter Who Singles in Last Half of Ninth to Bring in Winning Run; Gets Resubmission Credit.

MY MARSHALL S'NEIL  
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Political observers here are making a new estimate of Speaker John N. Garner of Texas, who, on March 4, will become Vice-President.

Often during his two years as boss of the house, Garner hasn't had the votes when they were counted.

But like a pinch hitter who singles in the last of the ninth to bring in the winning run, "Actus Jack" has delivered the repeal victory. He as much as any one else is credited with pushing the repeal resolution over.

This is the reason for the new and more favorable estimate of the speaker's regime. America—and the movies and books prove it—likes a fast, victorious fade-out.

It was Garner who surprised the politicians of congress, to say nothing of the nation as a whole, by demanding that the Democratic house on the first day of its present session fulfill the platform pledge. He made a good case for repeal, but he didn't actually "put the screws on the boys."

There were some timid threats against recalcitrant die-hard Democrats, threats of loss of patronage and prime committee jobs, but they were ineffective.

Credit Goes to Garner

The repealer lost by a small margin.

It appears now that it was a great moral victory which prompted the senate to act and caused the house to concur on the second vote. The credit for that first moral victory which resulted in the actual triumph of Feb. 20 is Speaker Garner's.

The blustery, red-faced, white-haired Texan read the rubrics of the speakerhood under old "Uncle Joe" Cannon twenty years ago and endeavored from the first to be boss of the house, but in a strictly parliamentary sense.

He scored a steering committee, broke only the house parliamentary rules, knows how many precedents, gave orders to committees and committee chairmen, did not co-operate to any marked degree with party leaders in the senate—and as a result the speaker has been something less than the smooth, swift, sure regime of his Republican friend, the late Nick Longworth, whom he succeeded.

Weak and Shaky Majority

The Democratic party has had a weak and shaky majority in the house; so small that groups like the Republican Progressives actually have held the balance of power.

The house was Democracy's show-window these last two years of the Hoover Republican administration, and everybody there felt like goldfish in a bowl. The Democrats had no definite program.

The change in Garner and in his operation of the house since the November elections has been obvious.

The depression's effect has been controlling, of course; but Garner has offered a program, and failure of part of it has not detracted from the fact; he has not been concerned about personal political ambitions; and the poise accruing from overwhelming party strength has quieted wranglers in the house and between it and the White House.

Summing Up Record

Now that the speaker is about to become Vice-President, the leading items of the legislative record of the house during his two-year regime can be totaled up as follows:

On the credit side, passage of the prohibition repeal resolution comes first; then modification of the Volstead act; the Philippine independence bill, the anti-injunction bill, the lame duck amendment, passage of the bills giving federal farm board cotton and wheat to the Red Cross for free distribution to the needy, and liberalization of the house rules.

On the debit side may be listed the failure of the house to provide unemployment relief as proposed in the Costigan-La Follette bills, the failure to meet adequately the farm mortgage distress; and the failure to pass the Glass bill for banking reform. Speaker Garner also permitted the house ways and means committee to report out the sales tax last session.

Other High Points

Other high points of the house legislative program included passage of the moratorium resolution, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Glass-Steagall acts—all of which originated with the Republican administration.

He also passed a bill for payment of the bonus, which died in the senate; it rewrote the leadership's bill for federal economy; passed a bill for pensions for widows and orphans of the World War.

Finally the house originated and the senate passed a bill intended to result in world economic conferences to readjust tariffs, but this was vetoed by Mr. Hoover.

**DISTRICT VOTING BILL PASSED BY SENATE**

Measure Puts Woodruff Place, Beech Grove in Eleventh.

Woodruff Place and Beech Grove would be in the Eleventh congressional district under terms of a bill passed by the senate Monday and sent to the house.

In the haste of the 1931 session of the assembly, when the last congressional apportionment law was passed, Woodruff Place and Beech Grove were overlooked, but by common consent the citizens of the towns voted in the Eleventh district.

**ULLUM QUIT STATE JOB**

Resignation as Inheritance Tax Collector Is Effective Saturday.

Resignation of Clarence B. Ullum from the post of state inheritance tax collector, has been presented to Governor Paul V. McNutt, effective Saturday.

Ullum is a Republican, and has been collector since Feb. 11, 1929. He resigned to enter law practice with former Judge Noel C. Neal of the appellate court and Elmon Williams in the Continental Bank building.

Ullum was author of the 1931 retroactive estates law which returned to the state nearly \$1,000,000 from the federal collections previously made.

## Bank Pays No Interest Under Henry Ford's Plan



## INFLATION ONLY 'SHOT IN ARM,' SAYS AL SMITH

Recognize Soviet, Is His Advice to Senators at Hearing.

(Continued from Page One)

bers, who are seeking the causes and cures for the depression, the former New York Governor said:

"I'm against cheapening the dollar by reducing the amount of gold in it, or coining of silver or the issuance of any kind of fiat money."

"Federal highway money is the most efficient aid for unemployment. You get the quickest action that way."

He said that in spite of labor saving machinery 60 per cent of the money spent for road building goes to labor.

Smith favored lowered tariffs through war debt reduction agreements.

"In the rural sections of my state when people saw that their banks were coming to Washington for aid, those banks were in trouble," he said.

"We must cut out the red tape, and go after it," he said. "We must build these government buildings as we built canons during the war. We must speed up at a time like this when materials are cheap. I have seen more suffering in the last two years than I saw during the war."

## LEARNING 'WHYS' OF LAW-MAKING



From the north-eastern section of Indiana comes Senator Chester K. Watson of Ft. Wayne and Robert N. Kreager, 12, of Monroeville.

Robert is a senate page and is taking copious notes on assembly events so that he can report to his school class.

Watson was connected with the circulation department of The Times while attending law school in Indianapolis.

## HOUSE UTILITY BILL WILL HIT SENATE SNAGS

Favors Private Companies in Its Present Form, Opponents Assert.

Rough handling of the house bill providing for municipal ownership, operation and leasing of public utilities is forecast when the measure is brought before the state senate for consideration. The bill is expected to be in the senate Wednesday.

A divided opinion in committee will be aired by several senators, who believe the bill, in its present form, is against public interest and favorable to privately-owned utilities.

Special blows will be struck at those provisions which allow a blanket consideration of all plants owned by one company in making rates for one city or town. This omnibus feature is desired by privately-owned plants, according to those fighting the bill in its present form.

Other blows will be struck at provisions giving privately-owned plants the right to appeal to courts whenever municipalities attempt to acquire plants of condemnation, lease, or purchase, and when municipalities apply for certificates of convenience and necessity.

## BATTERS SLOT MACHINE APART

Act of Disgruntled Youth Leads to Arrest of Four Others.

"The only time I ever beat that machine was with a meat ax," grimly declared Harry Eck, 19, of the Tourist Inn, as he sat at police headquarters Monday night.

Eck was arrested on charges of gaming after he is alleged to have beaten the back from a slot machine in a lunch car at 31 East Eleventh street when the hungry man of the device had taken his money without a "hit" Sunday.

Four other men were arrested and three slot machines were seized by police as a result of Eck's act.

Men held are John Drury, 36, of 1138 Fairfield avenue, operator of the Ace Novelty Company and alleged owner of the machines; Wayne McClarnon, 26, of 127 East St. Joseph street, proprietor of the lunch stand; Ray Molt, 34, of 1154 Olive street, operator of a barber shop at 847 Grove street, and Clarence Arnold, No. 7, who was charged with keeping a gambling house and a gaming device.

The machines were seized in the lunch car. Molt's barber shop and the establishment said to be operated by Arnold.

According to police, Eck signed a statement declaring he obtained nearly \$10 from a machine after using the meat ax on it.

## RAID WHISKY STILL; ONE MAN ARRESTED

Watchman Makes Escape as Deputies Approach.

Raiding a farm house at West Tenth street and Big Eagle Creek late Monday afternoon, deputy sheriffs said they seized a still still in operation, a quantity of whisky and arrested George Ferguson, 45, of 2174 Dexter avenue, on charges of operating and possessing a still.

As the deputies approached, they said a watchman escaped by running into the house and fleeing through a trap door into an underground passage.

Ferguson was seized when he drove to the front door of the house to a truck containing oak chips, used for aging of whisky, and several gallon jugs, deputies said. Fourteen barrels of mash were found near the still.

"Safety," he said, as the newspapermen were grouped around him, "is the greatest thing in banking. Particularly stock market speculation."

The second principle has its foundation on Ford's contention that most speculation is gambling—particularly stock market speculation.

Third, no interest.

First of these principles is founded on Ford's contention that the function of a bank should be to provide a safe place to keep money. Holders Speculation Is Gaining

Once Ford likened the ideal bank to a garage where a man leaves his automobile for safekeeping and gets it again, on demand, instantaneously and without question.

The second principle has its foundation on Ford's contention that most speculation is gambling—particularly stock market speculation.

Third, no interest.

First of these principles is founded on Ford's contention that the function of a bank should be to provide a safe place to keep money.

She was recognized as a leader during her early years of teaching and was selected by Calvin Kendall, then superintendent of schools, as recipient of the Thomas D. Gregg scholarship, which sent her to Jena, Germany, to survey study methods there.

She was also one of a number of teachers chosen throughout the country by the American Federation of Education to study teaching methods in European countries.

Funeral arrangements have not been made.

"Take a million dollars in gold," he once said, "and it won't produce a penny. You can put a hen on it, but it will not hatch; water it and it will not sprout."

Safety Held Main Thing

Ford's son, Edsel, was downtown with the bank reorganization plans when newspaper men called on him.

As the deputies approached, they said a watchman escaped by running into the house and fleeing through a trap door into an underground passage.

Ferguson was seized when he drove to the front door of the house to a truck containing oak chips, used for aging of whisky, and several gallon jugs, deputies said. Fourteen barrels of mash were found near the still.

"Safety," he said, as the newspapermen were grouped around him, "is the greatest thing in banking. Particularly stock market speculation."

The second principle has its foundation on Ford's contention that most speculation is gambling—particularly stock market speculation.

Third, no interest.

First of these principles is founded on Ford's contention that the function of a bank should be to provide a safe place to keep money.

She was recognized as a leader during her early years of teaching and was selected by Calvin Kendall, then superintendent of schools, as recipient of the Thomas D. Gregg scholarship, which sent her to Jena, Germany, to survey study methods there.

She was also one of a number of teachers chosen throughout the country by the American Federation of Education to study teaching methods in European countries.

Funeral arrangements have not been made.

"Take a million dollars in gold," he once said, "and it won't produce a penny. You can put a hen on it, but it will not hatch; water it and it will not sprout."

Safety Held Main Thing

Ford's son, Edsel, was downtown with the bank reorganization plans when newspaper men called on him.

As the deputies approached, they said a watchman escaped by running into the house and fleeing through a trap door into an underground passage.

Ferguson was seized when he drove to the front door of the house to a truck containing oak chips, used for aging of whisky, and several gallon jugs, deputies said. Fourteen barrels of mash were found near the still.

"Safety," he said, as the newspapermen were grouped around him, "is the greatest thing in banking. Particularly stock market speculation."

The second principle has its foundation on Ford's contention that most speculation is gambling—particularly stock market speculation.

Third, no interest.

First of these principles is founded on Ford's contention that the function of a bank should be to provide a safe place to keep money.

She was recognized as a leader during her early years of teaching and was selected by Calvin Kendall, then superintendent of schools, as recipient of the Thomas D. Gregg scholarship, which sent her to Jena, Germany, to survey study methods there.

She was also one of a number of teachers chosen throughout the country by the American Federation of Education to study teaching methods in European countries.

Funeral arrangements have not been made.

"Take a million dollars in gold," he once said, "and it won't produce a penny. You can put a hen on it, but it will not hatch; water it and it will not sprout."

Safety Held Main Thing

Ford's son, Edsel, was downtown with the bank reorganization plans when newspaper men called on him.

As the deputies approached, they said a watchman escaped by running into the house and fleeing through a trap door into an underground passage.

Ferguson was seized when he drove to the front door of the house to a truck containing oak chips, used for aging of whisky, and several gallon jugs, deputies said. Fourteen barrels of mash were found near the still.

"Safety," he said, as the newspapermen were grouped around him, "is the greatest thing in banking. Particularly stock market speculation."

The second principle has its foundation on Ford's contention that most speculation is gambling—particularly stock market speculation.

Third, no interest.

First of these principles is founded on Ford's contention that the function of a bank should be to provide a safe place to keep money.

She was recognized as a leader during her early years of teaching and was selected by Calvin Kendall, then superintendent of schools, as recipient of the Thomas D. Gregg scholarship, which sent her to Jena, Germany, to survey study methods there.

She was also one of a number of teachers chosen throughout the country by the American Federation of Education to study teaching methods in European countries.

Funeral arrangements have not been made.

"Take a million dollars in gold," he once said, "and it won't produce a penny. You can put a hen on it, but it will not hatch; water it and it will not sprout."

Safety Held Main Thing

Ford's son, Edsel, was downtown with the bank reorganization plans when newspaper men called on him.

As the deputies approached, they said a watchman escaped by running into the house and fleeing through a trap door into an underground passage.

Ferguson was seized when he drove to the front door of the house to a truck containing oak chips, used for aging of whisky, and several gallon jugs, deputies said. Fourteen barrels of mash were found near the still.

"Safety," he said, as the newspapermen were grouped around him, "is the greatest thing in banking. Particularly stock market speculation."