

IMPOSING LIST OF MAJOR MEASURES ARE PASSED BY DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS

State History Made By Unprecedented Speed With Which Program Goes Through; Closing Night Liquor Is Scarce.

Indiana taxpayers today scrutinized an imposing list of accomplishments of the legislature which adjourned Monday night.

Moving with unprecedented speed from the first to the last hours of the session, senators and representatives enacted laws which may make state history.

Those who were near closely the activities of the general assembly under the administration rule of Governor Paul V. McNutt, found that the Democrats "do things differently."

Even the last night of the session was different. It was all over before midnight. At the seventy-seventh session the clock was stopped at midnight and the legislators still were in session after noon next day.

Little Liquor in Evidence

Another thing was noted at the final session Monday night. Here was a group who voted wet—decidedly wet—and yet there was less liquor in evidence than any last night in years, and no drunkenness on the floor of either house. Previous sessions voted dry and drank wet. There were flowers and music and saying farewells, but all was very decorous Monday night.

Never, in this generation, has a last night of the session been so tame, nor closed before dawn. Nor have all major measures been disposed of before the last day.

Under the militant leadership of McNutt the large Democratic majorities in both houses worked with precision on administration bill passage.

Many Major Bills Enacted

That there were many major measures enacted is shown by this list of accomplishments:

Reorganized the entire state government, centralizing power with the Governor.

Revamped the entire state banking code in line with researches of the study commission, giving the state increased control.

Passed appropriations of more than \$45,000,000.

Adopted uniform fees and salaries for cities, counties and towns.

Passed a uniform salary bill for prosecutors.

Abolished the municipal elections this year, postponing them until 1934.

The state took over \$600 teacher payments for all common and high schools throughout the state.

Income and Sales Taxes

Modified the teacher tenure law so that it does not apply to townships schools.

Passed a \$15,000,000 gross income and sales tax.

Made drivers' licenses an annual fee of 50 cents.

Passed an intangibles tax.

Abolished the old setup of highway and public service commissions and established new ones.

Rewrote the Spencer-Shiveley public utilities regulation law.

Licensed barbers.

Established an old-age pension system with joint county and state payments.

Repeal Bone-Dry Law

Repealed Wright bone-dry law and set up beer control under an excise director.

Made amending the Constitution easier by a majority vote on the amendment.

Transferred the state police to the chief executive and gave the officers full police powers.

Changed the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1.

Set up a ten-year installment plan for delinquent tax payments.

Prohibited sale of property for tax delinquencies until February, 1934.

Amended the \$1.50 property tax limitation law to permit interest payments and reduced the maximum to \$1 in townships.

Changed the setup of the state board of agriculture.

Put petty loan rates under the banking commission.

Bans Yellow Dog Contracts

Legalized the borrowing of R. F. C. funds by governmental units on deposits in closed banks.

Repealed the horse thief detective law.

Provided for permanent registration of voters.

Made the Lieutenant-Governor a full-time administrative officer of the state with a \$6,000 salary, a raise of \$5,000 a year.

Extended salary reductions enacted by the 1932 special session to 1936.

Passed an anti-injunction and "yellow dog" contract prohibition bill.

Created an unemployment relief commission with a \$1,000,000 appropriation.

Gave the state board of finance

LADIES FREE TONITE CHATTERBOX BALLROOM

Greater than "Birth of a Nation"

A tremendous drama of life portrayed on the grandest scale ever attempted. The story of a love that held, with faith and courage, in defiance of the rushing Cavalcade called Life!

FOX FILMS
CAVALCADE
Noel Coward's Picture of the Generation
—seats now on sale!

Beg. Thursday Eve. March 9th
Twice Daily Theatres
2:30 and 8:30 p. m.
Matinees, 5:30, 8:30, \$1.10
Evenings, 5:30, 8:30, \$1.10, \$1.65
All Prices Include Tax

ENGLISH

'Jazz Age' Girl Killer Is Held on Charge of Theft



Dorothy Ellingson

BY DAN BOWERMAN
United Press Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Dorothy Ellingson's year of effort to rebuild ruined life to a normal plane has collapsed.

Monday, the woman, who killed her mother during America's "jazz age" eight years ago, sat silent and red-eyed from weeping in municipal court. She was accused of grand theft.

The girlhood crime of 16-year-old Dorothy Ellingson shocked a callous nation. A headstrong product of a mad age, she shot her mother to death—and then went dancing.

The present charge is one Mutual Judge Sylvain Lazarus has come to consider commonplace. Dorothy was accused by Miss Mary Ellis of taking her clothing and jewels. Police said the property was found beneath the mattress of Miss Ellingson's bed.

It was unusual circumstances that made the case unusual.

For seven years, Dorothy Ellingson expiated her crime behind the rock walls of San Quentin penitentiary.

Uncomplaining, she served her sentence to the last full day, without parole or commutation.

A year ago she walked to freedom, to begin another life.

RAILROAD CLERK DEAD

John W. Dugan Taken After Illness of Five Months.

Following an illness of five months, John W. Dugan, 48, a clerk with the New York Central railroad for several years, died Monday in the St. Vincent's hospital.

Funeral services will be held in St. Patrick's Catholic church Thursday morning. Burial will be in Holy Cross cemetery.

MOTION PICTURES

Circle
Now Playing

25c till 6 p. m.
Eve. Main Fl. & Loge 40c
Balcony 25c Anytime

42nd STREET

INDIANA

NOW PLAYING
On the Stage

BOSWELL SISTERS

Radio's Favorite Harmony Trio

IN PERSON

On the Screen
"King of the Jungle"

with

BUSTER CRABBE
(The Lion Man)

FRANCES DEE

Tamer of the Lion
Man's Savage Soul . . .

ED. ROTHSTEIN and
the Indiana
Concert Orchestra

25c till 8 p. m.
—40c after 8—
Kid's 25c
Any Time

AMUSEMENTS

LYRIC 25c

On the Stage

WLS

BARN DANCE

26 RADIO STARS 26

The Hit of Chicago for 3 Years

—On the Screen—

JACK OAKIE

IN

"SAILOR BE GOOD"

EVENING LYRIC BALLOON

AMUSEMENTS

Greater than "Birth of a Nation"

A tremendous drama of life

portrayed on the grandest scale

ever attempted. The story of

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FINANCE COMES TO LIFE FROM BARTER START

Crude Method of Payment Outgrown and Modern System Develops.

This is the first of three stories on current banking problems.

BY HARRY ELMER BARNES

Since the days of savagery, man has exchanged goods and services with his fellow-men. In this way only has he been able to take advantage of the division of labor, cooperative endeavor, and other manifestations of civilization and social progress. Man, left to his own productive ingenuity, must live a crude and handicapped existence.

His first mode of exchange was through direct barter, the trading of flint weapons for skins of wild animals or of rawhide thongs for bone awls. But barter greatly restricts trading facilities. Many commodities are too bulky and perishable to serve well in direct exchange.

Therefore, it was necessary to find some acceptable medium of exchange which would be welcomed by all and would obtain in return stone hatchets, skins, or implements of any kind. This general medium of exchange we call money.

Takes Many Forms

Money has taken the form of beads, shells, crude copper castings, chunks of iron ore and, last of all, silver and gold. In the sixth century before Christ, the Lydians of Asia Minor began to cast gold and silver in a definite form with a uniform stamp. The government established a monopoly on coining money and public minting arose.

Even before coined money became usual, advanced commercial peoples understood that exchange was bound to be cramped and inadequate. It was the sole medium of exchange.

The ancient Babylonians, therefore, invented promissory notes, crude bills of exchange, and the like. Our modern commercial paper, rudimentary banks arose, which handled those notes and bills.

Among the Greeks and Romans banking never reached any very high development. The Greeks advanced little beyond "napkin economy" and regarded every considerable sum of money which came into their hands as a windfall to be spent quickly.

Monday she was taken before Judge Lazarus—the same magistrate who had arraigned her for killing her mother.

Attorney Joseph Brown defended her today.

"I'll walk out of the case if she says one word," he said.

Dorothy remained silent. The case was continued until Saturday

Rural Air Theater Lands on Stage of the Lyric

Arkansas Woodchopper and Other Radio Favorites Fiddle and Dance for Friends Here.

BY WALTER D. HICKMAN

In considering barn dance entertainers, one must consider them only as such. I, for one, have not gone in for this type of music or dance, but judging the WLS barn dance company in their own class, I must state that they are very "barney."

They are using on the stage of the Lyric very little set routine. It impressed me yesterday afternoon when I saw the show that here was just a gathering with all present ready to do something. One drop was used, and that fits into the general atmosphere.

These entertainers make up the entire show this week on the stage. The instrumental work of what I understand to be the Happy-Go-Lucky Boys from Indiana had a comfortable swing puts one into a happy mood. The audience recognized the Arkansas woodchopper and he became neighborly and pleased, although his comedy foil was rather pointless at times. The Three Little Harmony Maids harmonize in a pleasing manner and to to to from the stand, from the others.

I am no judge of the old-fashioned square dances, but I learned much from the audience. The Rangers, a quartet, have a good

ing public contracts of one sort or another.

Our modern banking goes back to the middle ages. At first, the dealers were chiefly in cash. Bankers were mainly money-changing adjuncts of goldsmiths. Then loans were made on the basis of a secured pledge, the rough beginning of our checking system.

Commercial paper came into being, especially due to the greater needs following the expansion of Europe overseas after 1492. Even though enormous increase of precious metals after 1500 did not keep pace with the expansion of commerce.

There grew up slowly the practice of payment in checks, based upon definite deposits of cash in a given bank. These checks had value, because they could be turned into cash.

As the banking machinery developed, checks on one bank were accepted by other banks for collection, thus making them acceptable to a far wider group of individuals and communities.

To facilitate matters still further, clearing-houses were developed in large metropolitan centers. At the end of a day, a bank could balance the checks drawn upon it against the checks it had received drawn upon other banks.

No cash had to be transferred.

(To Be Continued)

H. W. HASK