

Women of City Turn to Sewing

Economy, Entertainment, Clothes Individuality Are Provided.

The needle and the thimble have become woman's economic and artistic weapon. They have become her safeguard against ennui and her escape from uniformity.

The manager of the pattern department of L. S. Ayres & Co. reports that women have returned to the homely task of sewing not merely to save pennies, but because they desire individuality and something to do with their time.

With the recreation budget curtailed, there is more time spent in the home. The resourceful woman finds it advantageous to resort to sewing as an entertainment measure.

Home-Making for Style

Since dress manufacturers in lowering prices have turned out dozens of identical dresses, women have turned to the home-made dress for individuality. Nothing is more unnerveing to women than to see themselves duplicated on every corner.

With yard goods at half the price of former years, better materials are obtained at less cost than the ready-made styles.

In turning to the pattern department, women may combine their ideas and innovations and achieve a style completely their own, or they may copy the Parisian or Hollywood fashion decrees. They are enabled to fashion dresses of the colors and materials, which suit the particular occasion for which the garment is needed.

Advice Given Beginners

The variety of cotton materials, being marketed now, are easy to fashion and unbelievably cheap. However, women aren't merely making the simpler things. They constantly are choosing silk and cotton patterns, which are fashioned in heavy wools.

For the beginners' advice is given by the clerks. The departments even offer seamstress service for those who wish to select their materials and styles.

The fashioning of children's dresses and of lingerie is enjoyed by women who prefer the daintier tasks of sewing.

NAME SORORITY COUNCIL CHIEFS

Grand council officers of the Phi Tau Delta sorority were elected recently. They are: Misses Estyl Adams, president; Dorothy Julian, vice-president; Wilma Gage, recording secretary; Geraldine Newman, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Cora Andrews, treasurer.

Mrs. John Cromie, 1451 Central avenue, will be hostess Friday for a business meeting.

Daily Recipe

SCOTCH BROTH

2 1-2 pounds of lamb from neck, breast or shank
1-2 cup barley
1 1-2 quarts water
1-4 cup turnip, cubed
1-4 cup celery, cubed
1-4 cup carrot, cubed
1 onion, diced
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons fat
1 sprig parsley
Salt
Pepper

Separate the meat from the bone and cut into small pieces. Wrap bones in a piece of cheesecloth. Immerse meat and bones in cold water, heat to boiling, skim, add barley, cover and simmer about 1 1/2 hours.

Remove bones, add vegetables and cook until they are tender. Combine flour with fat, add to soup, stir until slightly thickened and smooth. Season with salt and pepper. Just before serving add a sprig of parsley finely chopped.

INDIANA BANK TROUBLES DATE BACK TO 1819

First Permanent Financial Institutions Then Forced On Suspended Payments.

BY L. L. DICKERSON

Bank difficulties in Indiana date back to 1819, when the first two permanent institutions in the state were forced to establish a suspended payment system, following withdrawal of all government funds in the banks.

The two banks, one at Vincennes and the other at Madison, first were opened in 1814 and, during the 1816 session of the state legislature, a bill was passed that Indiana only should have one banking system. This was to be known as the Indiana state bank and a branch was to be set up in each of the fourteen districts of the state.

The Vincennes bank was selected as the chief institution of this organization and the Madison bank was to be one of the branches. Depositors in Madison bank, however, refused to accede to this plan and it remained an independent unit.

Struggles Began Early

The fourteen branches opened on April 19, 1817, and deposits in the Vincennes bank were raised from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 by the government.

The state was to control the bank and a deposit of \$750,000 was to be made by the Governor.

In the fall of 1818 the United States banking system refused to honor any notes of banks in that northwest and all banks in that district became insolvent. Indiana's banks alone failed to close their doors, adopting a suspended payment plan.

In 1821 the government came to the rescue of the Indiana state bank and deposited large sums of money. The bank, however, was unable to meet the stipulations of a contract drawn at the time, and, after making two payments to the government of \$400,000 and \$200,000, scraped \$300,000 together and deposited this in the branch of the United States bank at Louisville.

Hard Hit In 1873

The Madison bank then re-opened through deposits by Indiana farmers, but when the United States bank demanded that special specie payments be made, the institution closed. The bank met all obligations, however, before closing, paying depositors in full.

In 1834 the Madison bank was re-opened again and was made the head of the state bank, with a charter for twenty-five years. The bank prospered until 1839 when improvident officials overdraw their accounts and the bank became endangered. The state came to the rescue.

In 1873, another great panic struck the entire United States when expansion stopped, due to high money rates. More than \$600,000,000 was drawn from banks in the United States between June 1, 1872, and June 1, 1873, to pay private mortgage debts of the states.

Indiana was effected doubly when the federal court ordered thirteen insurance companies to withdraw \$703,971 from the banks and repay their clients.

More than 1,500 banks in the United States were closed during the three years from 1871 to 1879, inclusive, and a large portion of these were in Indiana.

The next panic started in 1892 when there became a dullness in business and stock prices dropped. Several banks failed during that period until 1895, when the depression lifted.

On Oct. 28, 1907, banks in Indiana were forced to make a suspension of payment, to adopt the use of clearing house certificates. This was due to the withdrawal by interior banks on larger New York concerns.

Only one bank failed in Indiana, however, that being at Aurora. The suspension lasted only three days, all banks returning to regular systems Oct. 31.

Following the close of the war in 1918, an unemployment era took place and, by 1921, many banks in Indiana and elsewhere became affected and were forced to close.

This period of depression lasted until 1926.

Civic Clubs Will Elect

Election of officers of the central committee of the South Side Civic Clubs will be held at 8 Wednesday night in the Garfield park community house. The meeting was postponed from last month and will be open to the public.

Veteran Legislator, Early Pal of Debs, Flays 'Mussolini Rule'

Oldest Member Asserts

That Recent House Was 'Most Boss-Ridden.'

BY JAMES DOSS

With the ending of the epochal and history-making 1933 session of the Indiana general assembly, there returns to his home the oldest member with the conviction that "the house is the most boss-ridden legislative body I ever have known."

He is Martin T. Krueger, seven times mayor of Michigan City and former roommate of Eugene V. Debs when he and Debs served together in the Indiana legislature of 1885.

Krueger, now 80, always has been a Democrat since he cast his first, and losing, vote for President of the United States. That was in 1876 in Bureau county, Illinois, when he voted for Tilden and Hendricks for President and Vice-President, and Hayes and Wheeler were elected.

Roomed With Debs

The veteran Indiana legislator cherishes his memories of the gay times he had with Debs when the pair were members of what was dubbed by the press and legislature of 1885 as the "Queer Quartet" and the "house temperance committee."

The other two members were Louis Donohoe, who later became sheriff of Bartholomew county, and whose son now lives at Jonesville, and Edward Schmidt, with his brother, John, owner of the Indianapolis Brewing Company.

Krueger and Debs then roomed together at the Grand hotel, still existent on South Illinois street, when it and the Claypool, then the Bates House, were the city's leading hotels.

Selected by Voorhees

They spent much of their time plotting against the peace of mind and dignity of their more sedate fellow legislators.

Debs had been city clerk of Terre Haute and selected by Senator Daniel Voorhees as the only Democrat capable of carrying Vigo county, which was strongly Republican. That was in 1884 when Governor Williams had appointed Oliver P. Morton, Civil War Governor and then United States senator from Indiana, who had died in office.

Since United States senators then were elected by the legislature, Debs was able to repay his patron in 1885.

Foes Unite in Hero Role

Couzens and Ford Brought Back Together by Michigan Banking Crisis.

By Scripps-Horward, Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Two old partners and enemies—Senators James Couzens and Henry Ford—have been brought together again in a heroic role as a result of the banking crisis in Michigan.

When the thrilling, inside story of this drama becomes known—and it will some day—the senator probably will get more credit even than the automobile magnate.

But each in his separate field—the senator in conference with treasury and R. F. C. officials here, Ford in co-operation with local bankers and industrialists—has borne a heavy burden.

Indeed, at one time, the R. F. C. directors virtually gave Couzens plenipotentiary power to act and speak for them.

And, as in the olden days when they developed the flivver out of the horseless carriage, Ford, in the present crisis, has depended on "Jim."

The aggressive, assertive senator used to boss the auto magnate like a father when he had charge of sales and Ford of production.

Time and again Couzens threatened to quit if his advice were not followed, but it always was.

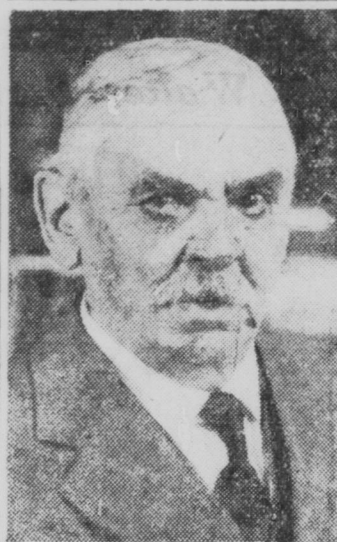
Now, in the senate, he is the same dominant figure. The R. F. C. heads fear him and heed him.

Henry still responds to the spell. He sends the senator gifts of almost every new model, asks his advice now and then, and exhibits complete confidence in him.

Although Couzens professes to think it rather humorous, he is quite human enough to be pleased by his old friend's trust.

For the senator the banking crisis came just in time to keep him in trim. He is about to lose his chairmanship of the interstate commerce committee, and he has been grumbling because he will have no outlet for his terrific energy.

Always spilling for activity, especially when it takes the form of personal or political conflict, life was becoming too calm for him. Indeed he ended a peaceful day recently with the mournful remark: "This has been a terrible day."



Martin T. Krueger

by nominating him, and playing an important part in his return to the senate.

It was later that Debs embraced the theories of Socialism that made him their greatest exponent, brought him the disgrace of a federal prison and caused him three times to seek the presidency of the United States.

Debs organized the American Railway Union and through strikers' burning of railroad cars at Burnside, Ill., now a part of Chicago, was sent to jail at Wheaton, Ill., famous for that, and later for Red Grange.

It was later that Debs was sentenced to Atlanta. At that time, in marked contrast to the present, there was a prevalent and frequently expressed opinion that only the "little fellow" was sent to Atlanta so Debs was seized upon to allay the suspicion that there was any favoritism in the dispensation of justice.

Relates Debs Episode

He was found guilty of "uttering sentiments disloyal to the United States," and it is of an episode in Debs' prison life that Krueger enjoys telling to bear out his claim that his former roommate was a man of gentle soul and in whom the milk of human kindness flowed as a flood.

There also in Atlanta was a Negro murderer six feet in height and weighing more than two hundred pounds. A very brute of a man, this Negro, so savage in his burn-

ing hatred for prison guards and so dangerous because of his unbridled strength, that two men were required to feed him.

One would hand in the food while the other stood guard with a mace to balk a sudden attack by the prisoner.

Beloved by Neighbors

Debs, a model prisoner, finally obtained the warden's permission to talk to Tom, the Negro, and to go into his cell without benefit of armed guards.

The Negro, who could not read or write, was schooled daily by Debs and the savagery with which he looked on all men gave way to an adoration for Debs that lasted until the latter left prison. When the time for Debs' leaving came, the hulking Tom blubbered like a child and clutched at Debs' hands.

A guard jeered at him: "Aren't you ashamed, a huge brute like you, to cry?"

But Tom only answered as the tears rolled down his forbidding face: "That white man's the only Jesus I ever knowed."

Came to State in 1864

Krueger tells also of a time in Philadelphia when, in zero weather, Debs met a friend with an overcoat and swathed him with his own.

Krueger came to Indiana in 1864 when he was 10, from Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. He came with his father and mother and nine brothers and sisters.

It was to his pilgrimage to the United States he alluded in one of the most dramatic moments of the present house session.

Set down baldly on paper, his words may sound melodramatic instead of dramatic, but they were uttered with an unimpeachable sincerity that moved his fellow representatives to applause, even though they had voted the other way.

"Assailed 'Mussolini Bill'"

The moment came when Krueger explained his vote on the state reorganization bill, which he terms the "Mussolini bill."

The house listened carefully, as it usually listens, when Krueger makes one of his infrequent appearances on the floor. He said:

"My father, standing in the evening and the exit of his life, with his face toward the setting sun, left his home, country, friends and associates to bring his family to a land where the people chose their rulers instead of being governed by a sovereign who rules by the grace of God, and I am not going to repudiate that act of sacrifice."

"Neither am I going to violate the confidence of the people who sent me here, by voting to establish over them a government such as my father escaped from. I prefer to follow the example of the immortal Throckmorton of Texas, who alone voted against the ordinance of secession in the Texas legislature, of which he was a member, and said, as I say now:

"With the fear of God before mine eyes and the fear of no man in my heart, I vote no!"

Roomed With Great Leader of Socialists in 1885 at Grand Hotel.

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MRS. ALMA RUSH DIES

End Comes on Fifty-Eighth Birthday: Burial Is Held Today. Last rites for Mrs. Alma May Rush, 3712 East New York street.

were held today in the Shirley Brothers central chapel, 946 North Illinois street. Burial was in Washington Park cemetery. Mrs. Rush died in her home Saturday on her fifty-eighth birthday. She had been a resident of Indianapolis thirty-three years, and was a member of the auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Use Your Charge Account

The use of charge accounts is open to our customers in the present emergency on the same basis as during normal times.

Block's is prepared to meet your needs. A shortage of ready cash does not impair your credit standing at Block's.

Confidence that has been built up during the 36 years of our business friendship with the people of Indiana is not lost overnight. The Wm. H. Block Company, as usual, stands ready to serve you.

BLOCK'S



YOUR HOME

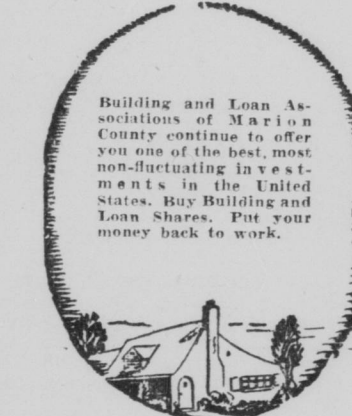
The value of improved residence property has not depreciated as severely as many other non-government investments.

Very few new homes have been built during the last three years.

Families have been "doubling up" in living quarters for two and a half years.

With the return of better conditions, houses will be in demand.

Your property is an estate worth money. Keep it in repair.



Building and Loan Associations of Marion County continue to offer you one of the best, most non-fluctuating investments in the United States. Buy Building and Loan Shares. Put your money back to work.

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"My headaches always spoiled things!"

THE STORY

THAT'S ALL RIGHT, DEAR, BUT I DO WISH YOU'D SEE A DOCTOR. YOU CAN'T GO ON WITH HEADACHES AND INDIGESTION ALL THE TIME.

HOW CAN YOU EXPECT TO FEEL WELL WHEN CLOGGED INTESTINES ARE POISONING YOUR SYSTEM? NO, CATHARTICS WON'T CURE. I ADVISE FRESH YEAST THREE TIMES A DAY.

IS THAT ALL I NEED?

GEE, TONIGHT YOU LOOK JUST LIKE THE GIRL I MARRIED.

THAT YEAST CERTAINLY HAS DONE YOU WORLDS OF GOOD.

ISN'T IT MARVELOUS, DEAR?

The Doctors are Right!

HEADACHES—indigestion—that "no good" feeling usually mean just one thing... sluggish intestines. And to correct world-famous doctors advise... fresh yeast!

Fleischmann's Yeast "tones" lazy intestines—purifies—brings back the health that should be yours. Try it! Just eat 3 cakes a day. Directions on the label.