

REPEAL'S FATE MAY BE KNOWN BY EARLY FALL

Machinery for Election on Issue Already Set Up in 17 States.

BY WALKER STONE
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The fate of the eighteenth amendment probably will be known before the first frost of autumn.

It would be risky to predict final action before fall, but it now seems safe to forecast that by the end of summer there will have been referendum in a sufficient number of key states to indicate the eventual outcome.

Although the repeal resolution has been in the laps of the legislatures less than a month, machinery for electing delegates to ratifying conventions has been perfected in seventeen of the forty-eight states.

"Repeal is on its way," says J. J. Shouse, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, who Sunday predicted that, within the next few weeks, provision for ratifying conventions will have been made by forty legislatures.

Definite dates for election have been fixed in nine of the seventeen, in which both legislative branches have acted, ranging from April 3 in Michigan to Sept. 16 in New Mexico. In seven states the Governors have been given the power to fix the election dates, and an early vote is expected in all of these.

The seventeen states which have acted are Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

ECONOMIC PLANNING IS MADE MAJOR POLICY

Heading Up as Main Objective of New Democratic Administration.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The adoption of national economic planning to prevent depressions and more equitably distribute the fruits of industry is heading up as one of the chief policies of the new administration.

The planning movement gained sudden headway as the result of the recent supreme court decision permitting 137 bituminous coal companies to combine under one selling agency.

Heretofore, the chief obstacle to economic planning has been fear that the courts would strike it as a violation of the anti-trust laws. Under the decision, as written by Chief Justice Hughes, these coal companies can co-operate to stabilize their chaotic industry, so long as they do not fix prices or destroy reasonable competition. Other industries, such as rubber, are expected to follow the coal men's lead.

Senator Robert La Follette (Rep., Wis.) will reintroduce his bill to create a national economic council early in April. That this bill will have the backing of President Roosevelt is indicated by his repeated expressions favoring long-range planning of industry.

POLICEMEN INVOLVED IN TWO AUTO SPILLS

Squad Car Is Damaged When It Skids Into Side of Street Car.

Police were involved in two week-end automobile accidents. One man was injured.

William G. Allison, 814 West Twenty-fifth street, was treated at city hospital for injuries incurred at Indianapolis avenue and Twenty-fifth streets, when his automobile and one driven by Ferdinand Holt, a traffic officer, collided.

A police squad car driven by patrolman Charles G. Burkett was damaged when it skidded into the side of a street car at Louisiana street and Capitol avenue, after skidding. No one was injured.

OVERDOSE OF SLEEP TABLETS KILLS MAN

City Resident Dies at Hospital; Found by Father.

After taking an overdose of sleep-producing tablets Sunday, James Brunson, 45, of 2509 West Morris street, died today at city hospital. He was found in critical condition in bed this morning by his father, Grant Brunson, 65, with whom he lived.

The elder Brunson told police his son had been ill several weeks and had taken the tablets Sunday.

PHOTOGRAPHERS MEET

Convention Is Being Held at Camera Club Headquarters.

Four Indianapolis photographers were to speak today at the second session of the Hoosier photographic convention at the Indiana Camera Club headquarters, 110 East Ninth street.

They include Joseph Craven, photographer of the Indianapolis Star; Mrs. Hillary G. Bailey, Herman Scherrer and E. A. Reager.

Dr. Max Thorek, Chicago, a surgeon who had adopted photography as his hobby, will speak at a public meeting tonight in Crosey hall at the public library.

\$25,000 SUIT IS FILED

Seeks Recovery of County Money Covered by Bond in Defunct Bank.

Attempt to recover \$25,000, representing the bond on a Marion county deposit of \$103,150.43 in the defunct City Trust Company, is being made by Charles Clarke, county attorney.

Suit was filed by Clarke against the New Jersey Fidelity and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Newark, N. J. It is understood that Clarke will file other suits against bonding companies for other defunct city banks which held county deposits.

MBRIDE BURIAL TODAY

Interment Will Be at Crown Hill Cemetery This Afternoon.

Last rites for Captain Herbert W. McBride, 59, who died Friday, 1434 Park avenue, will be held at 2:30 this afternoon in the Hisey and Titus funeral home, 951 North Delaware street. Burial will be in Crown Hill cemetery.

Rocket Ship Reaches Moon; Passengers Find Mountain Ranges and Vast Plains

No Atmosphere on Lunar Neighbor, So They Don't Breathe Helmets.

BY DAVID DIETZ
Scripps-Howard Science Editor

OUR rocket-ship approaches the moon swiftly. When we left the earth, the face of the 'man in the moon' beckoned us on with a smile. But now, as we draw nearer the moon, we see what the man in the moon really is.

Our view through the air-tight glass-covered portholes of the rocket-ship is not unlike that revealed from the earth with a pair of prism binoculars or a small telescope.

It is like the view Galileo saw when he first turned his little telescope upon the moon in 1609. We see that the surface of the moon is covered by mountain ranges, volcano-like craters, and broad, flat plains. As our rocket-ship draws nearer, the surface markings become clearer and clearer.

In the chartroom of our rocket-ship we have many maps of the moon, for "Selenography," to use the scientific name for lunar map-making, is an old art, more than 300 years old. It began shortly after Galileo turned his little telescope upon the moon.

Have Modern Map

We have with us one of the best of the modern maps of the moon. It was made in 1910 by Professor Walter Goodacre, president of the British Astronomical Association.

The map is seventy-seven inches in diameter. We find that it charts the moon's surface with greater detail than terrestrial maps do the lesser-known and more inaccessible regions of the earth's surface.

To supplement the Goodacre lunar map, we have photographs of the moon's surface made at Mt. Wilson with the 100-inch telescope, the world's largest telescope.

These show us the moon as it would look to the unaided eye at a distance of only fifty miles.

Our rocket-ship is traveling at the rate of 40,000 miles an hour, the same speed with which we left the earth's surface.

Enjoy the Scenery

We choose this speed, though it is a slow one for travel out in empty space, so that we might enjoy the scenery at leisure on our trip to the moon, for the moon is only 240,000 miles from the earth, a trifling distance as distances go in astronomy.

It is now five hours since we left the earth's surface. In another hour we will land upon the moon. It is high time, therefore, for us to pick out a landing spot.

Referring to our map, we note that there are ten mountain ranges upon the moon. It never would do to come down in the mountains. Between the mountain ranges are great flat, rolling plains.

Three Great Plains

Galileo thought that they were water and called them "Maria," the Latin word for seas. We know better today, although we still call them by the poetic names which the ancient astronomers gave them.

Three of these great plains stretch across the northern portion of the moon from east to west. Our map tells us that they are called Mare Imbrium, the "sea of rains"; Mare Serenitatis, the "sea of serenity"; and Mare Tranquillitatis, the "sea of tranquility."

We choose the central one of the three and direct our ship toward the Sea of Serenity. We now are within 20,000 miles of the moon's surface and it is time to slow down.

We throw the motor of our ship into reverse, depending upon the recoil blades to slow us down. There is no use in unfolding the slider wings of our ship, for the moon has no atmosphere and they would be useless.

Sea Abounds in Hollows

From a distance the Sea of Serenity looked as flat as the traditional desert. But as we draw closer we see that this is not the case. Its surface in many ways resembles one of the great prairies of the middle west.

It abounds in hollows and swellings. Here and there great ridges rise, reaching in some places heights of from 150 to 700 feet. The Sea of Serenity is roughly circular and about 425 miles in diameter.

We bring our rocket-ship gently to rest upon a smooth slope near one of the ridges. It is fortunate that our rocket-ship is equipped with all the appliances needed for a trip to the moon.

Otherwise, we could not step out upon the moon's surface. Since there is no atmosphere upon the moon, we must don breathing helmets connected to oxygen tanks.

Asbestos Suits Worn

We must also put on asbestos suits which are cooled by electrical means. For the lack of an atmosphere upon the moon has a tremendous effect upon the temperature.

Back on earth, the blanket of air tempers the sun's rays. Here they strike the surface of the moon with full force and we find that the lunar surface has a temperature about equal to that of boiling water.

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Our rocket ship has come to rest on one of the slopes of the Sea of Serenity. Beyond us rise the great peaks of the lunar Apennines. In the sky shines the crescent earth amid the stars.

a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

We need protection also from the direct rays of the sun. Otherwise, these rays would be deadly. Here again we must be thankful on earth for the atmosphere.

The sun, in addition to radiating the ultra-violet light that gets through the earth's atmosphere, also sends out extremely short ultra-violet rays which would kill every living thing on the earth's surface if they reached it.

But in the upper atmosphere there is a slight amount of electrified oxygen known as ozone. There is so little of it that if it were all brought down to the earth's surface it would make a layer less than an inch thick. Yet it is enough to screen out the lethal ultra-violet.

Our asbestos suit has a lining of lead cloth. This will protect us from the ultra-violet of the sun. It also will serve as a second precaution. Within the last year, the theory has been advanced that the surface of the moon is rich in radium or other radio-active materials.

We do not know yet whether this is so or not, but at any rate we do well to protect ourselves against

the radium rays which may or may not be present.

Gravity Force Reduced

You might think that we would be weighed down by our heavy suits, our breathing helmets and our oxygen helmets. But to our surprise we find them exceptionally light.

We are more surprised by our sudden feeling of muscular strength. We walk with a light and buoyant step.

We try leaping into the air, and to our great surprise find that we bound up to a height of almost twenty-five feet.

The reason for this, of course, is the reduced force of gravity upon the moon, due to the small size of the moon.

Weigh Less on Moon

The earth is 8,000 miles in diameter. The diameter of the moon is only 2,163 miles. The force of gravity varies directly with the mass of a body. Consequently it is far less upon the moon than upon the earth.

Weight, as we experience it on earth, is a measure of the pull of the earth's gravity. Consequently,

we do not weigh the usual amount here on the moon.

We have a spring scale in the rocket ship. The ladies in the party are both pleased and amazed to find how quickly and painlessly they have reduced their weight.

A member of the party who weighed 120 pounds on the earth, finds that she weighs only twenty pounds on the moon. This is because the force of gravity is only one-sixth as strong on the moon.

We are ready now to start out upon an exploration of the moon. We find that the going is easy, despite the fact that the moon's surface is rough and rugged.

Here in our path is a great rock as large as a house. With one spring, we bound lightly over it. Unless ravines are unusually wide, we shall leap across them without difficulty. We shall have no trouble in exploring a large part of the moon in a short time.

So let us start across the Sea of Serenity and head for the Lunar Apennines, the mightiest range of mountains on the moon.

Next—we climb the mountains of the moon.

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CONSERVATORS MAY BE NAMED FOR 27 BANKS

State Department Ponders Action to Allow Reopening.

Appointment of conservators over twenty-seven state banks not yet doing business in Class A or Class B groups was considered today by the state banking department as the first step in their reopening.

The banking department has reopened twenty-nine banks under Class A and 175 under Class B. Class A permits operation practically without restriction.

Banks in Class B must prevent withdrawals of more than 5 per cent on deposits made prior to the national banking holiday. New accounts, however, are segregated and subject to 100 per cent withdrawal.

Class A banks have received an amending order from the banking department permitting them to operate on the same basis as federal reserve members in cities where the federal banks are free from restrictions.

No steps have been taken to appoint conservators for banks under jurisdiction of the federal reserve.

Change of status of seven state banks from Class B to Class A group is announced. They are: The Logansport Loan and Trust Company, the Farmers State Bank of Logansport, the First State Bank of Valparaiso, the State Bank of Lapel, the Angola State Bank, the Steuben County State Bank and the State Bank of Lima, at Howe.

\$100 Kick

Irate Cafe Patron Makes Dissatisfaction Known in Big Way.

PATRON of a restaurant at 541 Indiana avenue, operated by Ike Robbins, registered a \$100 kick Sunday.

The patron, a Negro, was one of a group who had eaten in the place. Robbins told police, and slapped the proprietor as he left.

As a parting shot, the Negro smashed a \$100 plate glass window by kicking it.

Today's Almanac:
March 20th
SPRING
43 B.C.—Ovid born.
1834—Dr. Charles W. Eliot born.
1844—Finishes first six inches of reading.
1895—Mikado orders cessation of hostilities against China.
1933—Mikado does not order cessation of hostilities against China.

BOLD FOREIGN POLICY SEEN

Roosevelt to Co-Operate With Other Nations to Restore Prosperity.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, March 20.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt plans to co-operate to the full with the heads of other leading powers to pull the world out of its tail-spin in much the same bold fashion that he acted in the domestic crisis.

His plans include:

1. An immediate attempt to help save the Geneva disarmament conference.
2. Congressional authority to impose an arms embargo against an aggressor nation in any part of the world.
3. An international monetary conference.
4. Determined efforts to bring to early success the proposed international economic conference.
5. Early commencement of negotiations with foreign countries of reciprocal tariff agreements.

Rumors persist that Russian recognition will also be among President Roosevelt's early steps to facilitate world recovery and revive American trade.

THORNG HEARS SCOTT NEARING ON COMMUNISM

Manufacture for Profit, Instead of Use, Is Held Hard Times Cause.

Standing room only was available at Kirschbaum community center Sunday night when Scott Nearing appeared in the final lecture of the open forum series and expounded his doctrine of Communism for America.

A one-time university professor of economics, Nearing now is among the leading intellectuals advocating the Socialist commonwealth through dictatorship of the proletariat.

Title of his talk was "Why Hard Times?"

His answer to this question was that of all Socialists and Communists. That is, that "hard times" are the result of the capitalist system of manufacture for profit, instead of use.

Outlines Depression Course

Nearing defined the capitalist economy as being "competitive struggle for profit in a free market."

Such struggle is bound to result in cyclical depressions of increasing length and depth, he declared. "The present depression was caused by no natural disaster," Nearing pointed out. "It was caused by the breakdown of the capitalist economy of production, and is felt most keenly in those centers where this economy was most highly developed—such as in Detroit, Manchester and Essen."

"Basic cause of the present difficulties is production for profit."

Traces Capitalism History

Tracing the history of capitalism throughout the western world, Nearing predicted that it is in decline in all countries and eventually will die, to be replaced by communism as the new evolutionary step.

"We shall not return to normal under the present system," he asserted. "We merely will go forward, if you will, to lower standards of living."

"We might have another great war and a boom period, but that only will be followed by greater distress than the present."

Attempts to End Life

Omer Marshall, 29, of 536 North Liberty street, is in a serious condition today at city hospital following an attempt at suicide by swallowing poison Saturday night.

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