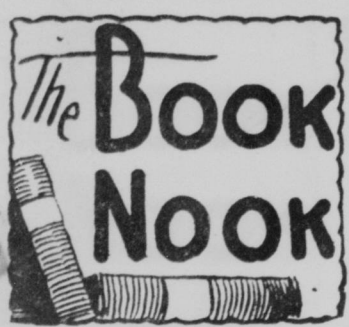


INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1933

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JUDGES IGNORE U. S. HINT TO CUT OWN PAY

Only Two Federal Jurists Reported to Have Taken Salary Slashes.

'INVITED' BY CONGRESS

Legislators Are Unable to Force Bench Occupants to Lower Scale.

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER, United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Federal judges have ignored the "invitation" of congress to make voluntary reductions in their salaries — with two exceptions.

Their salaries can not be reduced by law. In the economy act of a year ago, congress stipulated that judges voluntarily might return part of their salaries. This was described in debate as an "invitation" and by one senator as an attempt to "hijack" judges into taking salary cuts which congress could not force on them directly.

Though the hint was broad, only two federal judges have taken "judicial notice" of it. The treasury declines to reveal the names of these two self-sacrificing judges who volunteered to fall into line with the pay cuts being inflicted on all other government employees.

Roosevelt May Take Cut

The President of the United States is protected from a salary cut by the Constitution. Herbert Hoover, however, voluntarily reduced his 20 per cent. Although no word has come from the White House, it is expected that President Roosevelt will make a voluntary reduction in his annual pay of \$75,000.

The pay cut question has come acutely into discussion through the government establishment here because the President just has issued an executive order cutting pay of government employees in the executive branch 15 per cent below their basic pay.

This is a substitute for an 81-3 per cent cut put into effect a year ago. During debate on the economy act a year ago, congressmen declared it was to be hoped that federal judges would fall into line voluntarily.

Hints Are Broad

Justices of the United States supreme court receive \$20,000 a year and the chief justice \$20,500. Circuit judges are paid \$12,500 and district judges draw \$10,000.

Congress became quite broad in its hints to the judiciary in the economy law debate. Pay roll figures were introduced, showing that federal judges receive a total of more than a half million dollars a year in salaries.

"If members of the judiciary, who are immune from the pay cut, consent to reduce their compensation during their term of office in public service, I shall be surprised and disappointed in the judgment of the nation," declared Senator Bratton (Dem., N. M.), a member of the senate judiciary committee.

At the same time, Senator Connally (Dem., Tex.) declared he thought the courts were incorrect in deciding that judges were exempt from paying income tax.

Connally Is Skeptical

"I hope the senator's faith in the federal judiciary is greater than mine in respect to the return," Connally added.

"I express the faith that the members of the federal judiciary, from the chief justice down, will respond to the call of the country," Bratton replied, "because I should feel disappointed greatly if, when an employee drawing \$10,000 is required by congressional mandate to accept a reduction of \$100, and a charwoman drawing \$600 is required by congressional fiat to contribute \$60 annually, the members of the federal judiciary should fail to respond willingly to the call of the nation."

Now the charwoman will contribute \$90 a year to the cause of economy.

DEADLINE ON LICENSES

Saturday Is Deadline in City: Captain Ray to Make Inspection.

Saturday is the deadline for obtaining all city licenses.

Taxicabs, hucksters, peddlers, motion picture theaters, hotels, rooming houses, trucks, tractors, trailers, horse drawn vehicles, eating houses, automobile dealers, junk dealers and pawnbrokers are among the licensees to be inspected Saturday by Captain Otto Ray, license inspector.

Wisconsin Farmers Riot and Halt Mortgage Sale

By United Press

WAUSAU, Wis., March 31.—Riotous farmers fought a bloodless battle with deputy sheriffs in a barnyard Thursday, then stormed a jail and retreated only when warned by one of their own leaders that unless they resisted a lot of them would "go home in coffins."

The trouble, in which 600 members of the Farmers' Holiday Association were involved, was over mortgage foreclosures.

The farmers assembled at the farm of August Borkenhausen, where livestock was scheduled for sale under a chattel mortgage held by Otto Knorr, owner of the farm on which Borkenhausen lives.

Attorney A. H. Prenz acted as auctioneer. He offered a horse for sale. A farmer bid 5 cents. Nobody would bid higher. The next horse brought 10 cents, and the third brought a nickel. It was evident the farmers had agreed in advance to buy back Borkenhausen's livestock at "penny prices" and return it to him.

ELLIS ISLAND IS EXIT, NOT ENTRANCE

Throng of Deportees Give It Name of Gateway to Europe

On postcards and in school books, Ellis Island is referred to as the gateway to America, the door to the New World. But in reality it has become rather an exit to Europe, a point of departure for aliens who, because of some offense or other, can not live here.

A. J. Liebling spent several days on the famous old island, to study the conditions, to talk with the deportees, to hear their pessimistic stories, to watch the changing tides of human beings. In a series of six articles, the first of which follows, he records his observations.

BY A. J. LIEBLING, Times Special Writer

NEW YORK, March 31.—"I don't know nothing about Italy."

Michael Aimi, round-faced, clownish, with plastered hair parted in the middle, broad, sloping shoulders, a big man, shifted his feet uneasily.

"I have been here since I was a year old," he said. "I'm 27 now. I couldn't even understand good Italian—Toscano. I can't read or write Italian. They asked me had I ever been to Montreal. I told them 'Yes, for a few days in 1930. I don't know who told them that.'"

Michael is a criminal. One offense shows on his record — attempted robbery in the third degree — a store stick-up by a crowd of young men. "We never even took that place," he protested cryptically. He finished a thirteen-month bit in Elmira (N. Y.) reformatory last November.

He has a wife — a German-American girl born here. He went to dance halls and played sandlot baseball and argued about the contours of Clara Bow and the shortcomings of Jack Sharkey. He had a hack license, and once he acted as helper on a municipal garbage truck.

As he talked he watched an English bank robber perform card tricks on the crown of a border patrolman's uniform cap. Two men, sailors by their walk, paced up and down the long room, with its white-tiled walls like a Childs restaurant.

Oblivious of the rest, they talked in low tones. At the end of this strange deck, they did a simultaneous about-face and walked back, hands behind their backs, still murmuring.

In a corner Bob Gooding, the bigamist bandman, blew his saxophone. "Ah Sweet Mystery of Life." It was the detention room for alien criminals at Ellis Island. All the men faced deportation.

"When I get over there they'll stick me in the army. That's another bit," said Michael. "Say, I used to laugh at them greenhorns from the old country up in Harlem. Now I'm going to be a greenhorn myself."

"It was that trip to Montreal that made him liable to deportation," said Immigration Commissioner Edward Corsi, himself Italian-born, with the intelligent, sallow face of a monk in an El Greco canvas — an impression heightened by his partial baldness, like a tonsure. "We count from the last entry of an alien into this country."

"The act of May 1, 1917, calls for the deportation of any alien who within five years after his entry to the United States is sentenced to a year or more in prison for any offense involving moral turpitude, or who commits two or more such crimes at any date after May 1, 1917."

Aimi's father is a naturalized citizen, but he did not take out his papers until after Aimi was 21. The alien, who was brought to this country at the age of 1, neglected to take out papers.

The amiable commissioner, who was brought here at the age of 4, can do nothing about the case.

"Not even the secretary of labor has discretionary power under this law," he said. "Only the President can pardon the young man."

The President has other things to think about. "The public still thinks of E. I. Island as the Gateway to America," said Mr. Corsi. "It says so on the picture postcards they sell in our luncheonette. I call it the gateway to Europe."

The commissioner referred to a daily report sheet on his desk. "We have 300 outbound aliens here today," he said. "Eighty-five passengers. The remainder are the inmates of the immigration detention bureau," said Commissioner Corsi.

"I DON'T care for the publicity myself," said Martin Cobain, the bank robber, down in detention. He is a slim, handsome lad, with black hair and a keen Celtic face.

"I want you to put in a good word for Harry B. Jackson, the warden of the Michigan state penitentiary. He sent me here the best turned-out man in this room. How much would you say this overcoat was worth?" Cobain went to the wall and got down a dark, wooly garment. He donned it, strutted like a mannequin. He seemed disappointed at an estimate of \$30.

"It would have cost twice that when I went in," he said. "Of course, that was nine years ago. Put in a good word for Harry Jackson. He treats you like a man."

Cobain lived most of his life in Canada, then went to Detroit to drive a jitney. There he joined some friends in the robbery of a bank at Wyandotte, Mich., where they obtained \$16,000, and left lead tokens in the chief of police.

After his prison term, Canada refused to accept him, because he was born in England.

His wife and daughter live in the United States, his parents in Canada. He is being deported to England.

DEADLINE NEAR ON GARDEN JOB DRIVE

Registration Closes Saturday at Noon, Director Says.

Jobless heads of families have twenty-four hours to register for garden plots and seeds being distributed by the Community Garden Center. Offices of the Center, on the second floor of Tomlinson hall, closes for registration at noon Saturday.

Mrs. Perry E. O'Neal, director of the Center, said garden land is needed in Wayne township, between Washington and Sixteenth streets, and in Beech Grove.

"We have more applications for land in that area than we possibly can care for," she said.

Pleading of most tracts for use of the unemployed began a week ago. Planting awaits favorable weather and soil conditions.

Prenz stopped the sale. The moment he did so, stones and other missiles began to rain upon him from the crowd. Shouts, mingled with curses, arose. Prenz summoned Sheriff Henry Kroenewetter. The sheriff and several deputies arrived, armed with guns and tear gas bombs.

"Go ahead and shoot," the farmers shouted. "We'd just as soon die now as starve to death."

The sheriff ordered his deputies not to shoot and Prenz negotiated a truce by pleading with the farmers that "we are all living under the Stars and Stripes, so let's settle this thing peacefully."

Famous 'Rule G' of Railroads Will Stand, Despite Beer Law

Legalization Will Be No Excuse for Trainmen to Get 'Snooted.'

The far-famed Rule G from the railroadman's Bible, a rule that has resulted in volumes of short stories, won't be changed just because beer is coming back to Indiana and the nation.

Even though congress declares 3.2 per cent beer non-intoxicating, the barfly of the past, who might become the restaurant-rodent of the present in Hoosierdom, still will be in the same category, as far as railroad officials are concerned.

"The rule will not be changed. Just because congress says the beer is non-intoxicating, there's no necessity of modifying the rule. Cases of violations will be treated on their individual merit."

"If a man can get a jag on head-ache powders, narcotics, or soft drinks, and is a menace to the lives of the traveling public, he can be dismissed as readily as if he were intoxicated on whiskey. The same interpretation of Rule G will hold good under the new beer law," declared one railroad official of the city.

As for the "frequenting" portion of the rule, the "snack"—brakeman to you—who imbibes too freely over the sandwich table and continually visits the barless beer emporiums in an inebriated condition, is just as much a violator of Rule G as the "speakeasy" habitue of today or the swinging-door soak of the so-called "good old days."

"No interpretation of Rule G is needed for railroad men. They know that if they come on duty with liquor on their breath, or in a drunken condition, that they are amenable to discharge after a trial," the rail executive said.

Boiled Again

'I'm the Expert,' Laughs Murphy as He Faces the Judge.

By United Press

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 31.—James Murphy just laughed when he was arraigned in municipal court on a charge of drunkenness.

"Well," he told Judge George Shaughnessy, "I suppose the boiler at the house of correction is out of order again?"

"What has that to do with this charge?" asked the court.

"I'm an expert boiler maker," said Murphy. "Whenever the workhouse boiler needs fixing, the word goes out to pick up Murphy for being drunk. I get ninety days, generally, and fix the boiler."

"I'll give you ninety days," said the judge. "And if there's something wrong with that boiler you'd better see to it."

The Goblins'll

"Rule G: The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

—Book of Rules, American Railway Assn.

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CHINESE, JAPANESE TROOPS IN BATTLE

Engage in Sharp Combat Near Great Wall.

By United Press

SHANHAIKWAN, China, March 31.—Chinese and Japanese troops engaged in sharp combat today at Chumankow in the vicinity of the great wall. The battle, starting at 7 a. m., extended over a wide area.

By United Press

POGRANITICHUAYA, Eastern Manchuria, March 31.—A passenger train from Vladivostok to Harbin was derailed by guerrillas at the Matsuchi tunnel today. Scores of casualties were reported.

A Manchurian-Japanese guard aboard the train reported bandits. Two of the guards were killed and five were wounded.

Heart Attack Is Fatal

Stricken with heart disease, George Rike, 56, Negro, of 925 East Seventeenth street, died Thursday afternoon before medical aid could reach him. When stricken he was engaged in excavating work in the rear of 1233 Newman street.

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Mercy Asked for Youth in Texas Plane Slaying

tan, to investigate its legends of Maya treasures.

Dodson is accused of giving his roommate, Erin McCall, the pistol with which he ended his own life after shooting Nelson while aloft over San Benito, near here.

District Attorney Purl charged Dodson and the other youths involved first conspired to steal the plane from his hangar at Harlingen, Tex., and in event of failure planned deliberately to murder the pilot.

The trial was delayed by an argument over citizenship of a juror. An anonymous note to Judge George Westervelt charged J. G. Dodson was a citizen of Mexico. Judge Westervelt recessed the case for a report from the sheriff.

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30-HOUR WEEK, HAIT TO PAY CUTS URGED

Clothing Workers' Chief Outlines Program for Job Security.

WANTS BUYING POWER

Sidney Hillman Presents Comprehensive Plan

for Recovery.

BY MAX STERN, Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A plan for restoring buying power to America's 30,000,000 wage earners comparable to the government's efforts in behalf of its 6,000,000 farmers was broached here today by Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and one of the nation's leading labor statesmen.

Hillman, sitting in today at the labor department's conference with three other labor leaders and economists, proposed that the President call upon congress to pass legislation establishing labor boards in various industries.

These boards, consisting of representatives of labor, employers, and public, would have power to fix and alter wages and hours and provide worker security.

Under the plan these boards could:

1. Establish minimum wages in each industry to raise the purchasing power of the workers.

2. Create the 30-hour week as near universally as possible, to absorb some 6½ million jobs lost in industry.

3. Arrange for security through unemployment insurance or reserves.

Under the plan, such groups as the railway, building trades, printers, and other workers that have union-employer relationships would be exempted from the jurisdiction of labor boards.

Supplementing such system, Hillman urged the public works programs, such as slum rebuilding and other projects.

Farm Move Pleasing

Hillman expressed gratification over the Roosevelt farm relief efforts. The same sort of effort, he says, must be applied to the great body of wage-earners. While the deflationary steps so far taken were necessary to restore national credit and clear the way, the time has come, he says, to halt the "creeping paralysis" brought on by wage cuts.

"We must start the procession back to the shops," he said. "If this downward trend of living standards is not checked, we will face economic disaster and chaos."

The two big organized bodies of unionists, the railroad and American Federation of Labor, today joined with Hillman in denouncing wage cuts and urging a great public works program.