

ATMOSPHERE MIRACULOUSLY CLEARED TOWARD SOLUTION OF BITTER WAR DEBTS ROW

Impression Growing That World Quarrel of Last December Will Not Be Repeated; Statesmen Nearer Understanding.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
Scions-Howard Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In an atmosphere miraculously changed since the bitter war debts wrangle last December, the problem of Europe's \$11,000,000,000 obligation to the United States now is before the White House parleys.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain discussed the issue Tuesday. The President will continue the subject with former Premier Herriot of France and with the representatives of the other debtor nations as they arrive.

But while a White House statement declared that "it would be wholly misleading to intimate that any plan or any settlement is under way," and that "it is the simple truth that thus far only preliminary explorations of many different routes have been commenced," the impression is growing in conference circles here that, come what may, the quarrel of last December will not be repeated.

Neither Premier MacDonald nor former Premier Herriot has promised to pay the June 15 installment. President Roosevelt has not promised to postpone or otherwise defer the \$144,000,000 payments. But in American, British and French circles, the writer has been informed on competent authority, everybody is saying significantly:

"We are not going to go to war over it!"

President Scores Victory.

It is conceded that the President has scored a signal diplomatic victory in relegating the war debts to their proper position.

Not only have they been thrust back, but they actually appear in secondary position to the money problem, tariff reform, exchange restrictions, trade revival and relief for the world's 30,000,000 jobless.

Moreover, it is observed, a startling transformation has come over Europe's spokesmen in dealing with these same war debts.

And this was Prime Minister Richard B. Bennett, Canada's conservative, but straight-to-the-point, envoy to the White House conference, who put his finger on the answer "immediately after his arrival. Said he:

"We have reached a point where it is certain that nothing but united action can avert world disaster. The forthcoming international conference (at London) will be world's action possible. The duty of every country is to make it certain.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IMPERATIVE

"Immediate action is imperative. If we do not defeat the forces of disruption and discord, they will defeat us. We must act boldly and unfailingly. The good-will and good-will with the nations of the world is often harbored and proclaimed must be translated into action. It may be our last chance."

In the main, our economic system has served us well. It does not work with its old-time efficiency. It must be examined carefully, and adjusted to new conditions.

Prime Bennett was not discussing war debts nor any isolated problem in particular when he uttered his warning. Canada owes the United States nothing on war debts.

The Canadian statesman is here to offer this country reciprocal tariffs, and the chance of closer and more profitable trade relations with the United States.

Money Parley Success Seen

But his clear phrases were likened to a star-shell bursting over the pitch-black no-man's-land of the war debt situation, making every detail stand out, startlingly clear.

The World war debt developments are seen as the most dramatic of the conference.

World statesmen, like specialists in a sick-room, appear chastened and subdued.

The big job admittedly is to prevent Premier Bennett's vision of a "wrecked civilization" from coming true. Comparatively minor issues, like war debts, it is said, must, and will, come after.

It reliably was stated here today that the world monetary and economic conference now stands a good chance of getting somewhere. And no nation, whether it be the United States, Great Britain, France or any other, is prepared to take the onus of wrecking that chance in order to gain some selfish, or national, advantage.

SPRING WATER BANNED FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

Lieutenant-Governor Townsend Issues First Economy Order.

Lieutenant-Governor M. Clifford Townsend, whose salary was raised from \$1,000 to \$6,000 a year when he became head of the department of commerce and industry under the McNeil governmental reorganization law, issued an economy order today.

So far as Townsend's department is concerned, the employees, beginning Monday, will drink hydrant water. He has banned spring water at 10 cents a gallon, which is available in coolers throughout the statehouse.

Whether the "dime-a-gallon" economy wave will spread to the rest of the building was not known today.

Townsend directs the board of agriculture, the industrial, live-stock, sanitary and health boards and the public service commission.

WARDEN TOOK PAPERS, IS CHARGE OF STEVE

Injunction Against All Is Asked in Federal Court Action.

By United Press

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 26.—Charges that Warden Walter H. Daly of the state prison removed papers and valuable documents from the cell of D. C. Stephenson were contained in a petition on file in federal court today on behalf of the former Klan leader.

The suit asks an order for return of the papers and an injunction restraining Daly from interfering with the prisoner.

The papers alleged to have been removed are records which Stephenson said he planned to use in a federal court suit for release on a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was denied by Judge Thomas W. Slick.



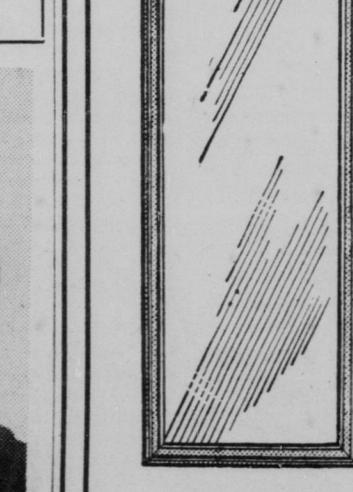
Thomas Howard



John Stroh



Louis R. Reese



Harold E. Kiel

'YOUNG BOB' LA FOLLETTE IS PROUD PAPA



Mrs. Robert M. La Follette

WORLD MONEY BASIS NEEDED

MacDonald and Roosevelt Conclude Conference at Washington.

(Continued from Page One)

agreement but that we are determined to do so, and that we are coming to an agreement.

This agreement does not mean that the United States will become entangled in the maelstrom of Europe. It does not mean foreign entanglements. But it does mean that we have extended to each other a helping hand."

French and American economic experts met at the state department before noon to go over international problems.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

LABOR TO HELP FIX MINIMUM WAGE SCALES

Miss Perkins Says Organized Crafts to Play Big Roll Under New Law.

(Continued from Page One)

organizations which have endorsed the short work week bill with their amendments for minimum wage boards. Approximately seventy-five of the endorsers were manufacturers and the rest were labor groups or civic associations.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor today strenuously opposed the minimum wage proposal of the administration.

Green, appearing before the committee in support of the 30-hour work week, said he feared "the moral effect of a minimum wage fixed by the government would be so great that it would pull down living standards."

Fears Minimum Wage

"We fear the minimum wage scale would be the maximum," Green said, adding he believed that living standards would be definitely lowered.

Unemployment must be relieved and purchasing power restored if the depression is to be lifted, Green asserted.

He proposed an amendment which would force employers to permit their workers to join labor unions.

Green said he could see no reason why the newspaper industry should not operate under the thirty-hour week.

"Our executive council urges very strongly that the printing industry be included under provisions of the bill," he said.

"Increase in the purchasing power of labor is the key to business recovery," Secretary Perkins told the committee. "Any devices which do that should be seriously considered."

"Reduction in the length of the working week clearly would result in spreading work, but would not solve the problem of purchasing power."

And fear that purchasing power merely would be divided by the Black bill caused me to suggest that there be attached a provision for fixing a minimum wage where wages had fallen below the value of services rendered or the standard of a decent living wage.

Wage 'Bottom' Held Necessary.

Citing a wage of 87 cents a week as an example of "unbelievable conditions" now existing in various industries, particularly where there is no organization and no opportunity for it, Miss Perkins said it therefore seemed appropriate to ask your committee to canvass solemnly the condition and the possibility of fixing a bottom to the fall of wages."

Secretary Perkins told the committee she would have no objection to extension of the bill to include all workers in every occupation.

She prefers to see it apply to men and women alike rather than simply to women.

Measures to prevent child labor and to pension aged workers will follow along, she hopes.

Several members of the labor committee, which twice reported the thirty-hour week bill favorably, indicated that they now favor adding to it exceptions more liberal than Secretary Perkins' proposal to permit forty-four weeks in ten weeks of any year.

The secretary pointed out to them that any great increase in exemption defeats the purpose of the bill.

She refused to be swayed from her opposition to extension of the bill to cover products of foreign factories.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company are to testify today.

Mr. Utley was a member of the Boy Scout council and during his connection with the Scouts in the last decade, contributed to development of the Scout reservation, northeast of the city. He was chairman of the camp committee, and had charge of the erection of the fieldhouse, just completed at a cost of \$25,000.

Mr. Utley, as godfather of Troop 69, presented to it the ground and the building, Utley Hut, on Boulevard place. He also sponsored the planting of walnut seedlings from the Mt. Vernon home of George Washington at the camp.

Mr. Utley was born in Adams, N. Y., and had been a resident of Indianapolis more than twenty-five years. He was a member of the Marion Masonic Lodge. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Survivors are the widow, three daughters, Mrs. Lona Middleton of Marion; Mrs. Edith Cooper of Anaconda, Mont., and Mrs. Dorothy Wilkinson of Indianapolis, and a son, John Utley of this city.

HITS BUS VIOLATIONS

Appeal for citizens to report all bus and truck law violations to local and state authorities was made by A. E. Gordon, railroad union representative, in an address Tuesday night.

He discussed methods of assisting authorities before members of railroad brotherhoods in Trainmen's hall, 1002 East Washington street.

The annual appropriation for the group is \$312,219. The average monthly salary is \$97.50.

GIGANTIC BOX KITE BUILT BY CITY BROTHERS



Robert Baldwin, 14, and the box kites he and his brother Lawrence made.

Heavy fishing line is required in flying a giant box kite made by Robert Baldwin, 14, of 424 Eastern avenue, and his elder brother Lawrence. The kite can not be flown in high wind as it becomes unmanageable.

The larger kite in the picture is four and one-half feet long and two feet two inches wide. The smaller kite, 15x30 inches, is a model from which several have been made for sale, providing a little income for the elder brother, an unemployed electrician.

PRISON VISIT FAILS TO BARE NAZI TORTURE

Pape Strasse Barracks Show No Sign of Cruelty to Political Foes.

(Continued from Page One)

found at dinner. They dined with obvious good appetite and a display of the social niceties.

Storm troopers were everywhere. A special detachment of 150, carefully selected, had been assigned to Pape Strasse, and those on duty stood at rigid attention around the grounds, in the corridors, and in the offices of commanding officers.

Those off duty rested in their dormitory on the top floor. On the top floor, also, are the well-lighted and open rooms used for questioning and investigating prisoners.

Prisoners Kept in Basement

The quarters for prisoners were in the basement where three large cells were enclosed by heavy steel bars. Two of these cells were for men; the other for women. Among the prisoners were two storm troopers, who had been caught abusing prisoners, and were made to share their existence.

Hans Fritsch, a former police captain and Nazi commander, in charge of the barracks, escorted the correspondent through every part of the building. He described his work in crisp military language, but with an air of kindness. He said his prisoners were held pending investigation of suspicions that they were engaged in communistic activities.

Where these suspicions were verified, the prisoners were turned over to the regular police. Those found without blemish were released, he said. He denied that third degree methods were applied.

Denies Sensational Stories

"The sensational stories spread about Pape Strasse entirely are untrue," he said.

During the first days of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's regime, several upward incidents developed, he admitted.