

STATE TREASURIES GAIN BY BEER RETURN; DECREASE IN NATION'S CRIME REPORTED

General Benefit Shown by Survey; Increase in Employment Noted; Rum Runners Are Hard Hit.

This is the first of four stories, based on a nationwide survey, describing the effect of the return of legal beer in various sections of the country.

BY JOHN M. GLEISSNER
NEA Service Writer

NORTHEASTERN states, containing many of the nation's largest cities, have taken to their legal beer with gusto and satisfaction. Most of them always have been predominantly wet in sentiment, and many of them in fact. The New Yorker, or the Jerseyite, or the Pittsburgher who wanted his beer could get it.

But its purchase was more or less a troublesome and furtive transaction, the price was high, and the quality uncertain. Now, scores of breweries are pouring out a flood of beer which may be had at reasonable prices, and cash registers in thousands of cafes, restaurants, saloons and other places are jingling merrily as the public slakes its thirst.

Briefly, northeastern states report: Increased employment in brewing and allied trades, and many jobs for waiters and bartenders.

Revenues Are Welcome
Sizable and badly needed tax revenues for state and municipal treasuries.

A decrease in racketeering and crime, elimination of wildcat breweries, a reduction in speakeasies and less rum-running and smuggling.

New York state alone has licensed 40,000 places to sell beer, and labor officials estimate jobs have been provided for 150,000 persons.

A state tax of 3 1/2 cents a gallon brought in \$335,000 in April, which serves as a basis for estimating an annual revenue of \$9,000,000. License fees are expected to add \$1,800,000 to this amount.

Business Is Helped

"Nearly all lines of business have been benefited," says John M. O'Hanlon, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Legal beer just about has driven the wildest breweries out of business. Rivalry for control of this trade was responsible for many gang feuds.

The new state law forbids sale of hard liquor, but apparently little has been done to enforce this section, which is a local police matter. Hard liquor may be had, as always, but less of it is being drunk and many a barred-door speakeasy has folded up.

Bootleggers have cut their prices on hard liquor. Running ale and beer from Canada no longer brings huge profits and smuggling by sea has diminished.

Mulrooney on Job

Edward L. Mulrooney, chairman of the state liquor board, has been given the job of keeping racketeering out of the beer business. He was formerly New York City police commissioner, and has warred on gangs before.

Beer drinkers in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, always overcrowded with speakeasies, are paying 10 cents for their beer now instead of 25. About half of the old liquor-selling places have been driven out of business.

The Pennsylvania tax of one cent a half pint or \$1.24 a barrel brought \$555,407 between May 5, when it became effective, on June 1. The legislature's delay in imposing the tax cost the state probably \$1,000,000.

Food Is Served

About 40 per cent of the better drinking places in these two big cities now serve food. Unlike New York, Pennsylvanians heretofore had made their eating and drinking separate pastimes for the most part. Some places rely entirely on beer and good food for trade.

Others operate legitimate restaurants and sell legal beer on the ground floor, and have speakeasies on the floor above for recognized patrons who want the stronger stuff.

Another dodge of the former speakeasy is to obtain a charter as a private club, which costs only \$25, where state retail licenses in the two big cities are \$300. These "clubs" sell legal beer and hard liquor behind closed doors to their so-called members.

Profitable in Bay State

Brewers are required to buy bottle caps from the state, to make sure the tax is paid.

Massachusetts received in state revenue between April 7 and June 17 for licenses and permits the sum of \$181,622. The state tax of \$1 a barrel during the same period brought in \$73,741, a total of \$255,363.

This figure is exclusive of local license fees, which range up to \$500. The state director of statistics estimates legalization provided jobs for 5,500 persons.

Bootleggers have cut prices for hard liquor about half. Restaurants and stores report increased business.

Du Pont Issues Licenses

Licenses in Delaware are issued by Pierre S. Du Pont, liquor commissioner, and multimillionaire anti-prohibition leader, under a law based mainly on the Quebec system.

Delaware collected in tax revenue, up to the middle of June, \$52,000, all of which came from Wilmington. Rural Delaware, heretofore dry, just has voted for licensing under local option.

Rhode Island collected \$125,000 in tax revenue in sixty days, nearly all of which went to municipalities. Labor officials say return of beer

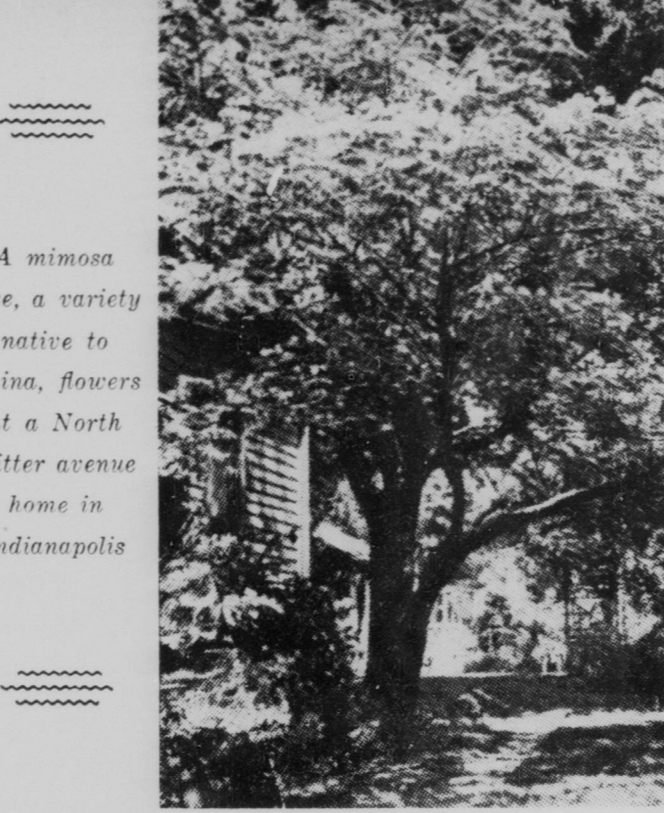
Revenue Huge

WASHINGTON, July 1. —Beer and wine taxes yielded \$11,536,000 in federal revenue in May.

Decreased liquor law violations make it possible for the federal government drastically to cut its appropriation for enforcement, according to Attorney-General Homer Cummings.

It is planned to spend \$4,300,000 during the fiscal year, which is \$4,100,000 less than appropriated, and about a third of the amount spent in some former years.

CHINESE MIMOSA TREE BLOOMS ANNUALLY



The home of James W. Harvey, 31 North Ritter avenue, presents a strange picture to those Hoosiers used only to the flora indigenous to Indiana. Flowering above with its pink fringe-like blossoms is a mimosa tree, the seed for which was

brought from China twenty-five years ago by neighbors of Harvey, who were missionaries. The tree blooms every June and stays in bloom for about two and a half months.

The dark background of the mimosa is formed by a giant maple.

Conservation

Erosion Takes Appalling Toll on Indiana Farms

BY WILLIAM F. COLLINS
Times Special Writer

I NEVER knew I was so mentally numb about forests until I had spent thirty minutes with the ax and saw crew in the Morgan-Monroe state forest.

This forest business really is a problem in eugenics, after all; tree eugenics to be sure, tree improvement in the final analysis.

My Scotch mother brought out the point in her saying, "We are a' John Thompson's bairns" and it applied to everything living, so the term improvement of offspring as well can be applied to a forest as to a race. The line of demarcation is not clear between a good vegetable and a poor human being at that.

So here, as its first activity we find our foresters going through the timber, cutting down the dross, the weed trees, the fire-damaged and rotten trees, the criminal vegetation left after we human beings took out the stalwarts. The first step in forestry management is to get rid of the worthless scrub that only takes up space for no final useful purpose.

I find six well-defined activities outlined in the minds of our efficient state forester, Ralph Wilcox, and his no less efficient helpers, Joe Kaylor, William Miller, Clarence Griffith, Albert Foley and Herschell Woods.

First, destruction of weed trees and their use for fuel.

Second, cutting of over-mature valuable trees for lumber to be used in housing the forestry army.

Third, allowing dead and worthless timber to decay on the ground where it is felled to enrich the soil.

Fourth, strategic use of brush piles to increase game cover and to furnish nesting places.

Fifth, replanting valuable timber for replenishing the forest and to cover badly eroded and gully-washed areas.

Sixth, cutting fire lanes to prevent the spread of forest fires.

A BOOK can be written on each of the above phases of forest management. There being a very definite purpose behind each of these correlated activities, let us devote a moment to explain the most important.

Watershed protection. Under this heading lie all the soil erosion preventive activities. Like a man specter of a squandered past, soil waste by erosion rises on every hand in Indiana to point its nightmare finger to the cause of our increasing rural poverty in the Indiana hill lands. China's "Shensi province" of starving millions is the final answer to this bitter accusation.

Water poured on a tin roof immediately runs off. Throw a cover of straw or leaves over the roof and the water drips off.

Soil erosion in the "bad lands" of the Dakotas, where no tree or shrub is growing, take eight inches of soil away per annum with the average rainfall. The same rain falling on a heavy blue grass sod takes eight inches of soil away in 4,985 years.

Falling on a well forested area, 1,250 years elapse before eight inches disappear.

The records in our own forestry department show a loss of eighteen inches of top soil on one acre of barren hill land in Morgan county in one season.

THERE is a sharp difference between use of soil and waste of soil. I have seen fields in England that have been in constant use for more than 500 years where the soil is as productive today as in the beginning. I also have seen fields in southern Indiana that first were plowed and put in crop in 1918 that today will not return the seed, the result of soil erosion.

The poor hill farmers of this area have a saying describing such a condition, which, unfortunately for all of us, they do not know how to control, or correct.

It is "Well, it's time to take the fences down around that field and turn it back to God." In that they place too much dependence on the Creator; it took several millenniums to make the humus soils on their farm with the help of generation after generation of trees.

The straw cover on the tin roof corresponds to the vegetable cover on the barren hill, so the water will

—Dietz on Science—

SCIENCE EXHIBIT AT EXPOSITION DRAWS THROGS

Savants Are Elated at Growing Interest of Public.

BY DAVID DIETZ
Scripps-Howard Science Editor

CHICAGO, July 1.—Two huge spheres occupy the place of honor in the "great room" of the Hall of Science at the "Century of Progress."

One, hanging in the air, is the light aluminum gondola in which Professor Auguste Piccard ascended to the stratosphere. The other is the heavy steel diving globe or bathysphere in which Dr. William Beebe descended a half mile below the surface of the ocean.

These two spheres, representing man's conquests of the aerial heights and the ocean depths, symbolize man's many victories over the forces of nature to which the Hall of Science is dedicated.

Scientists here for the summer session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science steal away a lull in their programs of symposiums and round-table discussions will permit.

But they have no monopoly on the Hall of Science. From morning to night there is a steady throng of visitors in the building. At times, the crowd is so thick in front of some exhibits that it is impossible to make your way through them.

The scientists, incidentally, are jubilant over this public reaction. For it demonstrates beyond contradiction the high interest of the public in science. It proves, to use the advertising phrase, that the public has become "science-minded."

The great room of the Hall of Science is an imposing high-ceilinged rectangular room, larger than many theaters. The walls are white, decorated with a modernistic pattern in gray. Tubular electric lights, blue and green, run the whole length of the ceiling.

The hall of science really is a university, a college of popular science. Here are more scientific demonstrations than any one college has ever been able to afford, the sort of equipment that professors dream about but never get the finance committee to approve.

Off the great hall run corridors

Contract Bridge

BY WM. E. M'KENNEY
Secretary, American Bridge League

PROGRESSIVE bidding between partners in contract should be done with a definite aim—that is, to try to find the fit of the hand.

Generally, it does not pay to play a hand at no trump when either of the two hands has a void suit, but if the bidding indicates that partner has the missing suit well stopped, and you feel that the tricks necessary for game can be won in the side suits, then you may allow the hand to be played at no trump.

The following unusually interesting hand was played in the recent Ohio State Individual Championship tournament of the American Bridge League. Two pairs received very nice scores on the board—one pair making four no trump, and another pair making four hearts doubled.

rest of the tricks good for the declarer.

At the other table, West felt that his partner ought to have a fit for one of the majors and so, instead of letting the hand be played at three no trump, he went to four hearts, which South made the mistake of doubling.

The three of spades was opened and won by dummy's jack, and the queen of spades immediately was cashed. The queen of clubs then was played, North winning with the ace and immediately returning the three of clubs, which South ruffed with the three of hearts.

South made a nice lead of a small diamond, declarer trumping.

If the declarer had made the mistake of getting rid of his nine of clubs in dummy, his contract would have been defeated. His next play was the jack of hearts. South put up a nice defense, refusing to win.

Declarer led the ten of hearts and refused to take the second finesse, going right up with the ace. A club was returned from dummy and all South could do was to cash his king of hearts.

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▲10-8-6-3
♥4-2
♦K-9-3
♠A-6-5-3

▲A-K-7-2
♥J-10-9-7
♦None
♠K-10-8-7-4

▲Q-J
♥A-Q-6
♦Q-J-8-4-2
♠Q-J-9

▲9-5-4
♥K-8-5-3
♦A-10-7-6-5
♠2

WEST SOUTH

Dealer

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The bidding at one table was as follows: South, West and North passed. East opened the contract with one diamond. West made a one over one force of one spade.

East went to two no trump. West bid three clubs, and East went to three no trump.

Against the three no trump contract, South opened a diamond which was returned. South winning with the ace and then shifting to spades.

EAST won with the jack and led the queen of clubs. When North refused to win, East laid down his queen of spades and then shifted to the jack of clubs. North now made the mistake of winning the second club, which made all the

upon corridor, each lined with scientific exhibits. Just to go through all the corridors on roller skates would probably take you an eight-hour day.

C. E. EHLERS IS NAMED HEAD OF CITY HOTEL

Receivership on Washington Dissolved; Corporation Takes It Over.

C. E. Ehlers, who began his career in Indianapolis twelve years ago, has been named general manager of the Hotel Washington, Inc., a newly organized corporation which has taken over the hotel property at 54 East Washington street. The receivership of the hotel has been dissolved by court order.

The hotel, containing 300 guest rooms is a sixteen story brick fire-proof structure.

In a statement concerning plans of the new corporation, Ehlers said: "We are decidedly optimistic over the business prospects of the next few years and expect to share in the general return to prosperity."

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