

Full Length Wire Service of the United Press Association

HARD DRILL IS ORDER OF DAY AT FORT KNOX

Muscles of Guardsmen Are Sore After First Session of Training.

FRONT LINE OF DEFENSE

Units Now in Camp Will Be Nation's Bulwark in Event of War.

BY LOWELL NUSSBAUM

Times Staff Writer

KNOX, Ky., Aug. 9.—A symphony of marching feet, rumbling trucks, stirring martial music, crisp commands, and crackling gunfire was heard here today as troops of the Thirty-eighth division were becoming accustomed to the sudden transition from civilian to military life.

The soreness of muscles, unaccustomed to hikes over rough ground and the weight of rifles and other military accoutrement, was passing, and sunburn rapidly was changing to a deep tan.

From the moment reveille is sounded at 5:30 a. m., until late in the day, when relaxation and pleasure is the order, hustle and bustle pervades the camp.

Troops Aroused Early

Before the echoes of the reveille bugle have ceased to reverberate, the regimental bands, scattered over the encampment, strike up lustily with stirring, slumber-destroying tunes, and the sleepy-eyed guardsmen begin pouring out of barracks and tents.

Breakfast is over long before the rising sun has had a chance to take the dew from the grassy drill grounds, and the day's program of mock wartime maneuvers is started.

The annual two weeks' encampment is not a mere outing for the 8,000 guardsmen and their officers. There is a more serious side to the picture.

These khaki-clad youths from factories, farms, shops, offices, and the ranks of the unemployed represent the nation's first line of defense.

First Line of Defense

In event of a war outbreak, not the regular army, as in the past, but these same carefree youths in the national guard would be shipped to the front immediately to stem the enemy tide until a citizens' army could be raised, equipped, and trained for war service, many months later.

Since the World war, the government has been paying more attention to the national guard, expenses of which it shares with the several states. Character of the guard personnel has been improved greatly, and year-round drill and instruction are given in armories.

The guard has been built into an effective, well-trained and quickly mobilized fighting machine, with nation-wide personnel of 190,000, which, in case of war, rapidly could be expanded into a force of 600,000.

Only Skeleton Force

Economic measures and various other forces have resulted in the regular army being reduced to a skeleton group, numbering not much more than 100,000 men and officers.

These troops are scattered throughout the United States in scores of garrisons, and a considerable group assigned as far away as Hawaii and the Philippines.

The United States is divided into nine corps areas by the war department, each corps area, theoretically, having one regular army division, two national guard, and three organized reserve divisions.

Peace time strength of both army and national guard divisions is only about 8,000 men to a division. The reserve divisions have trained officers only, and the troops for these divisions would have to be recruited and trained before these reserve divisions would be ready to fight.

Divided Into Four Armies

Aside from the corps areas, the nation is divided into four armies, to be made up, in time of war, from enlistments and the draft.

A declaration of war would result in the necessity of taking from the regular army many of its best officers and men to form the corps officers and troops for the various armies put in the field, while the remaining personnel of the regular army would be busy in the training camps.

Thus, the national guard troops have a heavy responsibility to consider, and this knowledge plays a large part in the earnestness and enthusiasm with which they take part in the annual training maneuvers.

STUDY HOME BREW CASE

State's Attorneys Ponder Action of Man Offering Pint to Cop.

State's attorneys today were considering the future of Ed Turner, 1541 Kentucky avenue, charged with selling beer without a permit, after he is alleged to have offered a pint of home brew to a police officer.

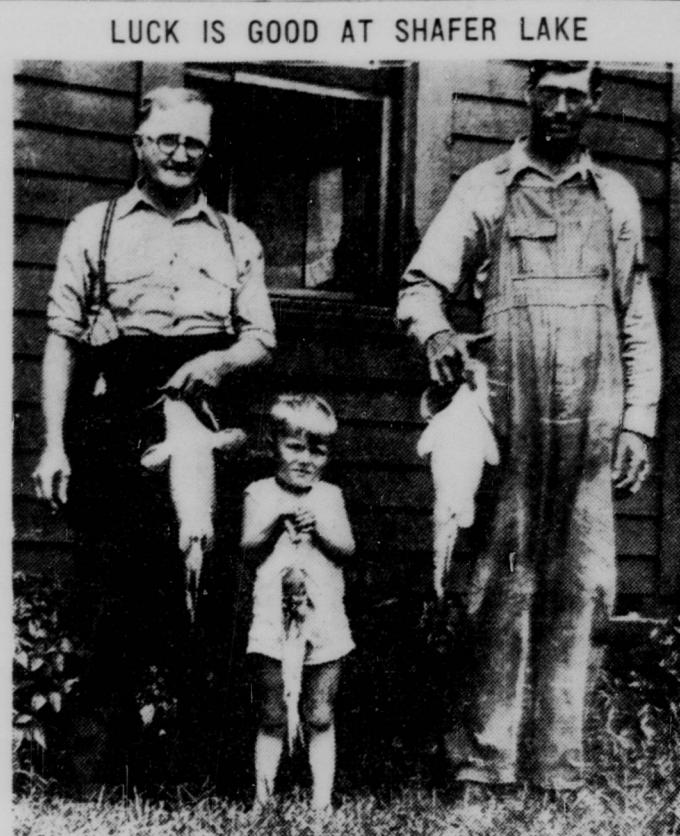
Turner appeared before Dewey Myers, municipal court judge yesterday, on that charge and a count of operating a brewery without a permit. Myers dismissed the latter allegation, but took the permit charge under advisement.

According to testimony, Patrolman Orville Quinton went into Turner's place July 23 and sought to buy beer from Mrs. Turner. She said they had none. However, officers testified that her husband offered Quinton a pint bottle of home brew, but said it was not for sale.

Raiding officers testified they found several quart and pint bottles of brew.

Report Negro Robbed of \$370

Police today are checking the report that Jessie Barnes, Negro, living in the rear of 636 North West street, was robbed of a \$370 diamond stickpin by a burglar Tuesday afternoon.



Left to Right—William H. Martin, 20 South Arsenal avenue; Bobby Millsbaugh, and Charles Moore, Sellersburg.

Limit of silver bass, bluegill, and crappie is the boast of William H. Martin, 20 South Arsenal avenue; Frank P. Moore, of the Prudential Insurance Company, and Charles Moore, of Sellersburg.

In addition, they caught two catfish weighing approximately 15 pounds, which they are shown holding.

Code Is Submitted by U. S. Newspapers

The Indianapolis Times today signed the newspaper code filed at Washington under the National Recovery Act by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and various regional associations representing the daily press of the United States.

This newspaper is putting this code into effect immediately and thereby doing its part in carrying out the President's program.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The daily newspaper code, which virtually every newspaper in the United States has pledged itself to observe, was presented to President Roosevelt Tuesday by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Main provisions of the code follow:

1. After Aug. 31, 1933, or prior thereto upon approval by the President, not to employ any person under 16 years of age (a) except for the delivery or sale of newspapers where such work does not interfere with hours of day school, and (b) except persons between 14 and 16 years of age for other work between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., not to exceed three hours a day, in employment in other than mechanical or manufacturing departments.

2. Not to work any accounting, clerical, office, service or sales employees (except outside employee) in any office or department for more than forty hours in any one week, except as provided in existing contracts and agreements.

3. Except as provided in existing contracts and agreements, not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than forty hours a week, but with the right to work a maximum week of forty-four hours for any six weeks within any six months period during the term of this agreement.

4. That the maximum hours fixed in the foregoing paragraphs 2 and 3 shall not apply to professional persons employed in their profession; nor to employees employed in a managerial, executive or supervisory capacity who receive more than \$35 per week; nor to special cases where restrictions of hours of highly skilled workers on construction processes would unavoidably reduce production, but in any such case, at least time and one-third shall be paid for hours worked in excess of the maximum, except as provided in existing contracts and agreements. However, when necessary, because of an emergency, overtime and extra shifts above the limitations herein set forth shall be permitted, provided that no employee, other than one engaged on emergency maintenance or repair work, shall be permitted to work more than forty-eight hours in any one week.

5. Not to pay any full time employees of the classes mentioned in paragraph (2) less than \$15 per week in any city of over 500,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than \$14.50 per week in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than \$14 per week in any city of between 2,500 and 250,000 population or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than \$12 per week in towns of less than 2,500 population.

A full-time employee mentioned in paragraph (2) will receive as much for the shorter day, week, or month, in the event full time is worked, as heretofore. A full-time employee mentioned in paragraph (3) in the absence of contracts or agreements obligating

it is further mutually agreed: That is not the purpose of this code to require the payment of punitive overtime rates and that in any city where there is a sufficiency of competent labor, publishers in the

adoption of their schedules of hours of employment, not subject to existing contracts and agreements, shall be free to readjust such schedules within the maximum hours here in before provided, at rates of pay not less than the minimum so provided, and that no law, rule, regulation or order of any organization or group of employees shall require a publisher, as a part of this code, to pay punitive rates for service rendered within the maximum hours of work herein before specified; further, that in any city where there is no surplus of labor of any particular class or classes essential to the production of a daily newspaper, the maximum hours specified in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply, and upon due certification to the national recovery administration of the fact that there is no surplus, publishers may employ any employee not to exceed forty-eight hours in any one week at pro rata rates of pay, based on the maximum hours specified in paragraphs (2) and (3).

Nothing in the adoption and acceptance of this code shall be construed as waiving, abrogating or modifying any rights secured under the constitution of the United States or of any state, or limiting the freedom of the press.

Careful study by President Roosevelt and General Johnson, head of the National Recovery Administration, showed that the rise in production was not being accompanied by a similar rise in employment and purchasing power. Without purchasing power to support it, the rise in production could not be sustained. Codes from individual industries were not being adopted fast enough to remedy the situation. The president again acted.

It was decided to make a direct appeal by mail to the 5,000,000 employers in the country, and ask them to sign a temporary blanket code to be in effect after August 1. It would weekly end child labor, set minimum wages and maximum hours for white-collar workers, and enlist the entire nation in a wave of co-operation to put more men to work at better pay and with shorter hours.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1933

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MINE CHIEFS ARE FIRM FOR OWN 'UNIONS'

Official Refuses to Take Provision From Coal Code at Hearing.

RICHBERG PLEA FUTILE

Operator Takes Determined Stand Against Move of Organized Labor.

BY H. O. THOMPSON

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Representatives of northern coal operators refused to withdraw company union provisions of their proposed code of fair competition, at hearings on the code today.

Charles O'Neill, vice-president of Beale, Peacock and Kerr Coal Company, representing the Northern Coal Control Association and the Smokeless and Appalachian Coal Association, insisted at the hearings that the union provisions should remain in the code.

O'Neill's refusal to withdraw the code's interpretation of the collective bargaining features of the recovery act came at the end of protracted questioning by Donald Richberg, general counsel for NRA.

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