

JOHN J. MORGAN, LIFELONG CITY RESIDENT, DIES

Former Hamilton County
Man Employee of
Kingan and Co.

Following an illness of a year, John Jefferson Morgan, 62, passed away Monday night at his home, 1824 Dexter street.

He was born in Hamilton county, but had lived here nearly all his life. He had been employed for many years in the Kingan & Co. maintenance department.

Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Anna Grace Morgan, a daughter, Mrs. Albert Levenshal, and a son, Alpha Morgan, all of Indianapolis. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon with burial in Crown Hill cemetery.

Kets Rites Are Set

Funeral services for Mrs. Myrtle M. Kets, 30, 3818 Central avenue, who died in the Methodist hospital Monday night, will be held in the Royster & Askin funeral home at 2 Thursday afternoon. The Rev. W. W. Wiant will officiate.

Mrs. Kets was born in Pembina, N. D. She was an employee of the Woman's World Publishing Company and had lived in Indianapolis a year.

She is survived by her father, Hiller Shannon of this city; two brothers, Wilbur Shannon of Indianapolis and James H. Shannon of Oakland, Cal., and two sisters, Mrs. Beatrice Odegaard of Columbus, N. D., and Mrs. Irene Winkler of Portland, Ore.

Speedway Worker Dies

Funeral services for Charles Morris Richardson, 54, who died at the home of his brother Fred, 18 North Jefferson avenue, Monday, will be held in the home of Fred Richardson followed by burial in Crown Hill cemetery.

Mr. Richardson was an attendant at the main gate of the Motor Speedway for twelve years. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Ada Vandeman of Knox, Ind., and two brothers, Fred and Oliver M. Richardson, of this city.

ROOSEVELT'S PARTNER IS ILL IN INDIANA

Boston Man Operated Upon at
Rochester for Appendicitis.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 23.—Douglas Lawson, millionaire Boston insurance man, was reported to be making "satisfactory progress" at Woodlawn hospital here today after an emergency appendicitis operation.

Lawson is a co-partner in a Boston insurance agency with James Roosevelt, son of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He is a son of the late Thomas W. Lawson, one-time president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

He was stricken Sunday while visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnaby, Greencastle, parents of his wife, at their Culver summer home near here.

POST TO HOLD REUNION

Legion Members at Shelburn, Ind., to Hold 3-Day Event.

Three-day reunion of American Legion members at Shelburn, Ind., will open Thursday with the chief feature of the first day's program a reception and an address by Senator Arthur R. Robinson.

Floyd Young, former commander of the state legion, also will speak Thursday.

Friday will be devoted to church activities and Saturday has been set aside as miners' day. Hiram Kelly, member of the board of the United Mine Workers of America, will speak.

Gone, but Not Forgotten

Automobiles reported to police as stolen belong to: Mr. and Mrs. 5128 Wayne avenue, Ford coupe, found at Douglas and Colton streets, J. C. Nevins, R. R. 12, Box 209, Ford coupe, found in a lot on 453 Michigan street, Ford touring car, license 45-818, found at Michigan and Vermont streets.

BACK HOME AGAIN

Stolen automobiles recovered by police belong to: Mr. and Mrs. 2426 Marlowe avenue, Ford coupe, found at Douglas and Colton streets, J. C. Nevins, R. R. 12, Box 209, Ford coupe, found in a lot on 453 Michigan street, Ford touring car, license 45-818, found at Michigan and Vermont streets.

**A BOOK
A DAY**
BY BRUCE CAITON

THE quiet revolution that has taken place in English life since the reign of Victoria is depicted painstakingly in R. H. Mottram's new novel, "At the Sign of the Lame Dog."

This is a story of the transition period, in which the upper class of England—always heretofore a class which was as conscious of its duties as of its privileges—slowly went dead on its feet and ceased to be the key-stone of society.

It is all made clear in the account of the life of Earl Birmingham, rural innkeeper and horse trader.

Birmingham's inn is part of a small village, and the village is a sample of the old English tradition in which all life was integrated about the country gentleman.

His lordship, up at The Hall, was landlord for everybody. He set the key for all neighborhood activities. He kept the commerce of the neighborhood alive. If he had privileges he also had duties, and he did his best to fulfill them.

But time brings changes. Steadily the old order passes. The Hall becomes a different place. New landlords, with no sense of social responsibility, replace the old. England's ills, Mottram seems to suggest, come chiefly because the land has not yet found a new system to replace the one it has lost.

All of this makes a substantial and thoughtful novel. Its only trouble is that it is over-long and, in spots, just a little dull. Published by the Houghton-Mifflin Co., it sells for \$2.50.

The ABC of the NRA

Below are given answers to questions sent to The Times by readers seeking information on problems arising from the National Recovery Act. Answers to other queries will be printed from day to day.

If you have problems to which you wish answers, write to The Times, or call Riley 5551, ask for the ABC department, and dictate your question. In giving your query, please state definitely the industry, business, or occupation on which your question is based. It will be answered as soon as possible.

Q—Am I a clerk in a local department store which is on the forty-hour plan? What should my wages be? Are my commissions part of my wages? T. M.

A—PRA provides that your minimum compensation, including commissions, must not be less than the minimum set under the agreement. Your total compensation must not be less than \$13.50 a week.

Q—I am an orderly in a hospital, working fifty-six hours a week, seven days a week. What is the correct wage scale and the maximum number of hours that I should work?

A—Municipal hospitals are not under PRA. Otherwise, under PRA, your hours are limited to 40 hours a week at a minimum wage of \$14.50 a week in Indianapolis.

Q—I recently have been employed by an oil company. Each time he paid me by the hour, and each time the wage was 40 cents an hour. Is this the correct wage scale on which I should be employed? A. G.

A—The temporary agreement for the petroleum industry provides a minimum wage of 47 cents an hour in Indiana for employees in market operations other than filling station employees. The latter, in Indianapolis, are on a weekly minimum rate of \$14 a week. Part-time employees should receive a pro rata part of this minimum, based on a forty-hour week. This works out for 35 cents an hour.

Q—Can a company make irregular the hours of an employee—as working him a few hours in the morning, then inviting him to church and library and do cleaning in homes and offices at an hourly rate? E. H.

A—Under most of the temporary agreements for separate industries, and under PRA, an employee is permitted to join a union. If the em-

ployer has violated this part of his agreement, he is subject to the penalties prescribed. Consult your local Recovery Board for advice on action to be taken through NRA.

Q—Would a rural school janitor and maintenance man whose work includes painting, mending, etc., be covered by NRA? I work about 55 hours a week and receive \$10 pay. C. O. D.

A—Employees of political subdivisions are exempt from the provisions of PRA.

Q—I am a general contractor and afraid to bid and more afraid not to bid on what little work comes up. I have many questions that are of vital importance to me and the organization, but to date I have found no one who is any better advised or better at guessing. We express our desire to be advised by any regulations that may be requested by the President and have yet to be recognized in any way. The following are questions that we would like to have answered:

1. We employ varying numbers of men depending on the work we have on hand. What hours should we be working?

2. How is compensation based if we work the men piece work? Have general codes been organized? What is the code to date? If so, to whom should we communicate for details? S. P. B.

A—Union contracts are not affected by PRA. The contracted wages and hours stand. Nonunion contractors are bound by provisions of PRA as modified by the temporary agreement for the construction industry. Piece-workers must be guaranteed the minimum weekly wage for your classification. We suggest you ask your postmaster for a copy of PRA and send 5 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the temporary code for the construction industry.

The Construction League of the United States sponsored this temporary code.

The address of the code committee of this league is Willard hotel, Washington, D. C. The league headquarters are 1721 New York avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Also, you should consult your recovery campaign committee or chamber of commerce for information on the code for your industry.

Q—What penalty can be imposed when an employee is discharged for joining a union, if the fact is proved? E. G.

A—Under most of the temporary agreements for separate industries, and under PRA, an employee is permitted to join a union. If the em-

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

PRISONER GIVEN PAROLE TO JOIN AGING MOTHER

Plea Gains Freedom for
Youth 'Lost' Since
Childhood.

Plea for clemency to permit an inmate of the Indiana state prison to return to his mother and other members of his family, whom he has not seen for years, gained a parole today for Lawrence Baer, alias Harry Sietzen.

Baer was convicted in 1930 in Kosciusko county for robbing a filling station and was sentenced to three to ten years.

His sister, Mrs. Eleanor Thiesing, Chicago, related to the state clemency board how Baer and his brother, Ernest, were sent to orphans' homes after the death of their father.

Ernest succeeded in life, later being stationed in the Philippines with the army. He was to return to Chicago today.

Serves Term in Ohio

Lawrence, however, ran away from the institution and served a safe robbery term in the Ohio state penitentiary.

The family was traced by a Chicago lawyer, who revealed the second prison term of Baer.

The elderly mother since had not been seen by her son until this year.

Baer's petition read:

"She is getting old now and I want to be with her."

The clemency board ruled that Baer must report his conduct for the next five years.

4 Denied Clemency

One Marion county man was granted a parole, case of another was continued and four others were denied clemency.

Earl Sparks, sentenced for five to twenty-one years in 1929 for robbing five groceries, was granted a parole, effective when he has job.

Denials were meted to Oliver Shelton, burglar, serving three to ten years; Cecil Ruff, burglary, ten years; Jean Price, bank robbery, ten to twenty-one years, and Will Ray, voluntary manslaughter, two to twenty-one years.

Petition of Horace Smith, serving a life term for murder, was continued until October.

The only really effective way of ridding a lawn of moles is to trap them, says the United States bureau of biological survey.

Husband Fights for Wife Facing Return to 'Slavery'



Mrs. Helen Bigelow Stodghill and her husband Howard.

"I'll do everything I can to keep her from having to go back to that institution," declared Howard Stodghill, 21-year-old husband of Mrs. Helen Bigelow Stodghill, Tuesday afternoon, when vagrancy charges against him and his wife were dismissed by Dewey Myers, judge presiding in municipal court.

"There's nothing wrong with her, and she's spent many of the best years of her life there now. I want to get doctors to examine her, and I'd prove that she is normal and able to live a normal life," he said.

Mrs. Stodghill escaped two years ago from a state institution for mental cases in Ft. Wayne, where she testified, she was a "state slave." After her escape, she married Stodghill, and has been living at 1048 West New York street.

"I want to go to Ft. Wayne and talk to some of the people for whom she worked," Stodghill said. "I believe they can help me prove that she is a normal person."

During the thirteen years she spent in the institution, Mrs. Stodghill says she was employed as a domestic in a number of homes, but received no pay for her work. Employment was found for her by the institution.

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