

Full Leased Wire Service of
the United Press Association

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Entered as Second-Class Matter
at Postoffice, IndianapolisSTATE PAPERS
RECEIVED AID
FROM INSULLFinancial Help to Hammond
and Plymouth Firms
Is Listed.

PROBE MAY BE STARTED

Purchase of Stock in 1928
and 1931 Admitted
by Utility.

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Two newspaper publishing companies in Indiana received financial assistance from the Northern Indiana Public Service Company, an Insull firm, it was revealed today in Washington probe records.

In 1928, the utility purchased five shares of \$100 par value stock of the Pilot Printing Company of Plymouth, Ind., and in 1929 the stock was resold to the printing company. The company publishes the Plymouth Pilot. The utility company bought the stock at par, but the records of the federal trade commission do not show at what price it was resold.

In May, 1931, the utility loaned \$4,000 to the Lake County Printing and Publishing Company of Hammond, Ind., by Dec. 31, 1931, all of the loan except \$1,461 had been repaid.

Last Payment Not Listed

It is not recorded whether the remainder of the loan was later repaid.

The Hammond Times is published by the company.

The federal trade commission's records on the transactions consist of answers to questionnaires returned to the commission by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company. The questionnaires were sent out by the commission to gather information to determine to what extent the power companies of the nation have extended financial aid to the public press and whether the financial aid has had any influence on the editorial policy of the favored newspapers.

Utility Aid Doubled

Following the first disclosure five years ago, Insull's Middle West Company more than doubled its contributions to colleges and nearly doubled its newspaper, movie and radio advertising fund, the commission reported.

Utilities continue to contribute to the newspaper editorial service of E. Hofer and Sons, Portland, Ore., and the service continues to send out one or two editorials to newspapers each week denouncing public power developments, and regulation and taxation of power companies.

The commission also disclosed financial aid was given five newspapers in Texas by Insull subsidiaries in the years from 1923 to 1926, a fact not developed in the earlier investigation.

Used by 12,784 Papers

The Hofer News Service, intended to give busy small-town editors material on national and international questions for their editorial columns, was sent to and used by 12,784 newspapers in 1927, the earlier investigation disclosed.

Papers in every state were on its circulation lists. The trade commission found that some ninety utilities were contributing to support of the service and were paying about \$8,000 annually.

Today R. M. Hofer reported to the trade commission that "payments from utilities... have been reduced approximately 50 per cent due to the depression and failure of some companies that were formerly subscribers. Otherwise there has been no change in the list you have."

A file of releases sent out by the service, with photostats showing their use in some of the papers which received them, was made part of the commission record.

Probe to Be Started

Sherman Minton, public counselor of the public service commission, said today he would make an investigation in Indiana to supplement an inquiry of the federal trade commission into investment in publishing interests by public utilities.

Mr. Minton said the federal trade commission was told that the Northern Indiana Public Service Company had paid \$500 for five shares of the Pilot Printing Company of Plymouth, and had loaned \$4,000 in 1931 to the Lake County Printing and Publishing Company, Hammond.

These incidents probably are subject to a more thorough inquiry in Indiana, he said.

It was indicated he might make the investigation as a part of the South Bend, Elkhart and Mishawaka gas rate case now pending before the commission or might include it later in general rate action against the company's electric and gas systems.

LARGE SAFE FOUND BY
POLICE: HUNT OWNERTwo Acetylene Torches Recovered
Near Strong Box.

Efforts to locate the owners of a large safe, found yesterday at Sixty-fourth street and Spring Mill road, were being made today by police.

No report of the theft of a safe in Indianapolis has been received. Two acetylene tanks, found beside the safe, had been stolen from the Central Welding Company, 901 Massachusetts avenue.

3,000 GET STRIKE CALL

Southern Pacific Railroad Workers
Told to Quit Saturday.

By United Press

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 23.—A strike of 3,000 Southern Pacific Railroad employees of the Texas and Louisiana division was called for noon Saturday by officials of four associated brotherhoods of employees here late yesterday.

WHISKY CUTTING SECRET TO BUYER
Bottle Label Will Show Blend, but Not Extent of Distiller's Change

BY EARL SPARLING

Times Special Writer

IN the good old days, before prohibition and before the war, it cost 25 to 30 cents to produce a gallon (or four quarts) of raw whisky. To produce a gallon and age it four years in the wood seems to have cost not more than 80 cents, or 20 cents a quart.

Such a whisky, straight, unadulterated, aged and bottled in bond, was sold retail at 90 cents to \$1 a quart, which was a good profit. It was sold as cheaply or almost as cheaply as cut or blended whiskies. Here is an old cut tail price list (a quart) of the period:

Bar whisky.....	\$0.75
Mellwood.....	.80
Wilson.....	.85
Green River.....	.85
Hunter.....	.90
Old Crow.....	.95
Private Stock.....	.95
Carstairs.....	.95
Mt. Vernon.....	.95
Cascade.....	.95

How many of those whiskies were straight whiskies is uncertain, but certainly most were not and Old Crow was. And it is certain that for 10 or 15 cents more one could have a bottle of Old Taylor, which is one of the greatest whiskies ever produced in America.

The imported whiskies were selling at that period as follows: Canadian Club, \$1.10; Old Bushmills, \$1.20; John Jameson's, \$1.25; Dewar's, \$1.00; Black & White, \$1.10; Dewar's White Label, \$1.15; Haig & Haig, \$1.25. Thus, so far as the Scotch whiskies went, blended stuff sold higher than straight bonded whisky.

Now if Americans could buy straight uncut whisky as cheaply as blended whisky, why was some 90 per cent of all they drank cut stuff? The blenders, both in Scotland and here in America, assert that drinkers preferred the cut stuff to the more highly flavored straight whisky. As a man who has tried every kind available from Scotland and here, and to the best Pennsylvania rye and Kentucky bourbon, I've never known a drinker who would not take real straight aged whisky if he could get it and afford it. The answer goes deeper.

THE distillers, as differentiated from the blenders and distributors, always have sold their whiskies (in America, Scotland and in Ireland) on the basis of the cost of production. Selling at a fair price, they never have been able to accumulate huge surplus profits. On the other hand, the great blending firms have been able to spend millions of dollars in advertising their proprietary brands; and as the true distillers sold less and less to the public, the blenders have been able to take over the actual production of whisky, either by buying out a distillery or by buying up its warehouse receipts. Thus, as in Scotland, the distillers have tended to lose complete control of their product. And the public has got less and less real whisky.

It is a significant fact that the real distillers of whisky usually have been, in the last half a century, the poorest group in the whisky industry. Here in America before prohibition almost all had to sell warehouse receipts on their way to finance the next run. And elsewhere, always have been able to buy up the warehouse receipts and the distillers themselves is indicated by the study a famous American engineering firm recently made for the private use of "Distillers and Alcohol Plants."

The engineering firm sets down the comparative costs of a straight whisky and of a blend of one part straight whisky to three parts alcohol and water (figuring the tax rate at \$6.40 a gallon in each case), as follows:

Blended, Straight.	
1 gal. 100 proof matured whisky.....	\$15.00 \$15.00
8 gal. 100 proof alcohol, with coloring and flavoring extracts.....	1.50
% gal. distilled water, expenses, mixing, blending, etc.....	5.00
3% gal. of 80 proof whisky.....	0.2150
Tax (3 gal. at \$6.40).....	19.20 6.40
	\$40.70
A gallon.....	10.82 \$21.40

If the blender sells his product at about the same price for which the distiller is able to sell his real whisky it is apparent that the blender has more margin with which to "educate" the public as to what kind of whisky to drink. That the two products do sell normally at about the same price is indicated by the old price list already quoted. And here is additional evidence:

Major T. W. Kirkwood, member



Seton Porter, repute, as head of National Distillers, Inc., to own half the whisky in the United States, and a scene in the Schenley Distillery.

of the John Jameson Company, which has been making a pure straight pot still Irish whisky for 150 years, is in New York City. Over a breakfast table he said, "Oh, no! We have never blended our whisky. We have been making pure pot still for a century and a half. We shall, of course, continue. We hope to build up a trade in America after repeal. We don't have much money for advertising, but we shall be able to supply our seven-year-old whisky in America to meet the price of the better Scotch whiskies."

"WE have a very high duty in Great Britain, but we are able to sell our whisky in London for \$3.60 for a twenty-six-ounce bottle. That compares with the better Scotch prices. I believe we shall be able to sell our pot still whisky out here at about the same price."

The price at which whisky will be sold in America after Dec. 5

DENY PLEA TO DROP
MAPLETON SERVICEStreet Car Company's Move
Barred by State.

Petition of Indianapolis Railways, Inc., to abandon the Mapleton branch of the Illinois street car line was denied yesterday by the public service commission.

The company sought to replace the car line branch with increased bus service on the Capitol avenue feeder line, which parallels the Mapleton line.

SCHOOL 30 MOTHERS'
CLUB WILL ENTERTAIN

Bunco Party Is Scheduled for Next Friday.

The mothers' chorus of School 30, 40 North Riley street, will give a 10-cent bunco party at the home of Mrs. Carl Youngerman, 126 North Elder street, Friday, Dec. 8, at 1:30.

The same group was entertained at the home of Mrs. Gordon Cecil with a covered dish luncheon yesterday.

SHORTBRIDGE PLAYERS
IN Y. M. C. A. SERIES

"Red-Headed Stepchild" Is Comedy Shown.

More than 250 persons attended a three-act comedy, "Red-Headed Stepchild," presented by the Shortbridge Drama League last night in the Y. M. C. A. building. The play was one of a series of weekly "socials" held by the Y. M. C. A. music was provided by the young people's orchestra, under the direction of Leslie C. Troutman.

State Man Pleads for
Clemency After Escape14-Year-Old Prison Break
Revealed: Family Is
Destitute.

By United Press

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 23.—A poverty-stricken family appealed for executive clemency today for Charles Badger, who escaped from the Ohio penitentiary fourteen years ago, married and became the father of three children.

Badger was arrested in Adrian, Mich., by authorities who suspected him of housebreaking. It was disclosed that he had escaped from Ohio while serving a one-to-fifteen-year sentence imposed on a charge of operating a vehicle without the owner's consent.

Two years later he married in Huntington, Ind. Both he and his wife were employed in an piano factory in Bluffton, Ind. Mrs. Badger did not learn of his prison record until several years later.

"It was too late to do anything then," Mrs. Badger said. "He was good to me and the children, so I stood by him."

Warden Thomas sets aside the two-year penalty for escape. Badger still must serve eight months before coming up for parole.

Mrs. Badger said she was without funds, home or furniture, and that re-arrest of her husband "takes away our only means of support."

D. of U. V. Will Convene

A covered dish luncheon will be served Monday by the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Officers will be nominated at a short meeting, followed by a card party.

whiskies, and some 8,000,000 gallons of whiskies less than four years old. Schenley Distillers have on hand about 5,000,000 gallons of new and aged whiskies.

Among the independents the Glenmore distillery at Owensboro, Ky., owned for decades by the Thompson family, looms large. The Thompsons make and sell "Kentucky Tavern" straight whisky and do not worry about merchandising.

Then there is the Frankfort distillery, owned by Paul Jones & Co. Before prohibition, Paul Jones & Co. were refiners. Their most popular blends were "Four Roses," "Paul Jones," and "Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky," which last is one of the whiskies Dr. Harvey W. Wiley tried to suppress under the pure food law. The Paul Jones & Co. owned no distilleries before prohibition. They got their real whisky by buying warehouse receipts. Now they own two distilleries, both bought since 1929.

National Distillers holds about 50 per cent of all the aged and green whiskies now available in America. Schenley Distillers hold about 25 per cent. The remaining 25 per cent is held by Glenmore, Frankfort and smaller distillers.

At the head of National Distillers is Seton Porter (Yale '05), who hopes to make his corporation into the General Motors of the whisky industry. The National Distillers controls such "Old Grand Dad," "Old Crow," "Sunny Brook," "Old Overholt," "Large," "Mount Vernon," etc. Mr. Porter and others in the corporation have indicated that these famous whiskies will be kept straight.

Meanwhile there is an expert under way which may, if successful, upset the whole whisky industry. In South Philadelphia the Continental Distilling Corporation is getting ready to turn out 90,000 gallons a day of new whisky which—so they claim—will taste and smell like old bottled in bond stuff. President of the enterprise is Dr. Lewis H. Marks, formerly head of the Industrial Alcohol Institute. The chemist who claims he can make "17-year-old whisky" in twenty-four hours is Dr. Carl Haner.

It's an Idea
Robbed, He May Install
One of His Alarms.

By United Press

WILLIAM J. RANKE, 1126 North Bancroft street, burglar alarm salesman, is thinking seriously of installing one of his burglar alarms in his automobile.

Yesterday he reported to police that a thief broke the door handle on his car, parked at Tenth street and Capitol avenue, and stole an electric hand drill, various expensive tools, electric siren, three electric clocks and several drills, valued at \$107.

DR. EARL MILLER
IS TAKEN BY DEATHFormer Parke-Davis Direc-
tor Was Native of City.

Dr. Earl Miller, 61, former director of the department of experimental medicine for Parke-Davis Company, died in Detroit yesterday, according to reports received here. He retired from active service in 1926.

Dr. Miller was born in Indianapolis and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1897. The widow and one daughter survive him.

National Distillers have working agreement with the U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Standard Brands, Canada Dry, the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, etc. The corporation apparently will put out its blended whiskies through the Penn-Maryland Corporation, 50 per cent of which is owned by U. S. Industrial Alcohol. Among the blended whiskies will be "Belle of Nelson," "Red Top," "Mellwood," "S h e n a ndeah," "Green River."

At the head of Schenley Distillers is Lewis Rosenthal. Mr. Rosenthal also owns some famous old names—the Joseph S. Finch distillery, the James E. Pepper distillery, the George T. Stag distillery. Among his better known brands is "Golden Wedding." He has announced that he will not only keep his better whiskies straight, but will possibly put on the bottles "No spirits or alcohol added." Other stocks he will fix up to meet the demand for a cheap whisky.

Meanwhile, the Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Company, makers of "Canadian Club," are building a vast distillery in Peoria, Ill., so the Hiram Walker whiskies can be vended in America without the handicap of a high tariff. "Canadian Club" and most other Canadian whiskies are a special type. In the case of "Canadian Club" a heavy turkish distillation is mixed with a much lighter grain alcohol distillate (which can be produced much more cheaply) and the mixture is then aged five years or more in wood.

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DR. Marks makes no bones of the fact this whisky is aged artificially by chemical processes. He plans to spend some \$2,000,000 telling the American people about it and educating them to drink it instead of liquor out of a cask. He will advertise that nothing whatever is added to the whisky after distillation. The Continental whisky will sell as cheaply, it is indicated, as the cheapest blended stuff, and Dr. Marks believes the American people will take to it.

Confronted by an entirely new situation, the drinker who survived the speakeasy era probably wants to know chiefly how he can tell what he is getting. Here are some simple rules:

Take a sip or two of your liquor before you buy it in glasses ale or settler water. Your nose and tongue after even one drink of straight 17-year-old whisky, can tell you.

Look at the labels. If an American whisky is labeled "bottled in bond" it must be a straight self whisky, aged at least four years in bond. If it isn't, you can put some one in jail.

True pot still Irish or Scotch whiskies must be labeled "pure pot still." A whisky marked merely "Scotch whisky" or "Irish whisky" is a blend.

Any whisky bearing the word "blend" is probably a straight or self or pot still whisky cut with grain alcohol. And the label won't tell you how much it is cut.

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Mr. Cavins stated the cases often are reversed for misconduct of counsel, and that the injecting of "poison" has often been grounds for a new trial.

HOMER ELLIOTT, president of the Indianapolis Bar Association, believes that "no better system for finding facts ever has been devised" than trial by jury. In times of agitation concerning a case Mr. Elliott says, "not all judges are possessed of the judicial temperament, some of them are as full of prejudice in the conclusions as any juror, but

as a rule the judge is trained to analyze facts."

Mr. Elliott further says "that in his opinion a lawyer should not be permitted to argue the law to a jury. Under our state Constitution the jury in a criminal case is the judge of the law."

"Consequently, attorneys may, and do, read from cases having no applications and confuse the jurors," he says.

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WORLD WAR EARLY NEXT
YEAR AFTER 'EXPLOSION'
IN FAR EAST, FORECASTChinese Observer Says Great Powers Are
Arming Heaviest Since 1914, Sees
Europe as Powder Barrel.

JAPAN-SOVIET CONFLICT PREDICTED

U. S. Recognition of Russia Will Play
Important Part in Situation,
Expert Declares.

BY WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS

Script-Howard Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A new World war, starting next spring in the far east, was forecast today by Dr. Hubert S. Liang, Chinese observer, en route to Nanking after several weeks in Europe on special mission.

The League of Nations, Dr. Liang stated, definitely has broken down as a major world peace factor. So has the disarmament conference. The great powers now are arming as they have not done since 1914. Nationalism is rampant and the world economic situation, no less than the political, is tending straight toward war.

DILLINGER GANG
HUNT CONTINUESIndiana Bank Bond Find
Leads to Mob Search
in Wisconsin.

By United Press

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 23.—Discovery in Burlington, Wis., of two \$1,000 bonds stolen from a Green castle, (Ind.) bank led authorities to concentrate their search for members of the Indiana Dillinger gang in that vicinity today.

The bonds were located by Indiana state police working with Racine authorities. They were in the possession of a Burlington tavern keeper. The tavern operator said that he obtained the bonds from a Chicago man in payment for beer.

Simultaneously, police revealed that two other bonds stolen in the Green castle holdup, worth \$1,500, had been traced through a Burlington automobile dealer to whom they were given in payment for a twelve-cylinder car.

The car was the one being driven by Harry Copeland, member of the gang, when arrested Sunday in Chicago.

Racine authorities are seeking John Dillinger, leader of the gang, and Charles Makley and Harry Pierpont, his followers, on warrants charging them with the \$28,600 holdup Monday of a Racine bank. A \$1,000 reward was posted today by the National Surety Company for the arrest and conviction of any member of the gang.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR
CENTURY BISCUIT CO.Officials' Pay Is Too High,
Complaint Alleges.

Appointment of a receiver for the Century Biscuit Company and restitution of money alleged to have been appropriated by officers of the firm were asked in a suit filed in federal court yesterday by George M. Blackwell, a stockholder and former sales manager for the concern.

The complaint alleges that Henry T. Brown, president; Arthur R. Brown, treasurer; David A. Clark, general manager, and Walter C. Brown, secretary, paid themselves excessive salaries in order to avoid paying dividends to the four stockholders who were not members of the Brown family.

IOWA LEADS ENTRIES
IN LIVESTOCK SHOW27 Counties of Hawkeye State in
International Event.

By United Press

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Iowa will have more entries in the commercial car lot competition of the International Livestock Exposition this year than any other state, exposition officials announced today.

Breeders of twenty-seven Iowa counties already have entered exhibits. Crawford county, Ia., with twenty-nine exhibitors shipping fifty-eight cars of cattle and two of swine, will be the best represented county in the nation. The exposition opens Dec. 2.

ELECT C. L. HOGAN HEAD
OF CEMENT COMPANYLone Star Appoints New Officers at
New York Meeting.

Charles L. Hogan, former senior vice-president, was elected president of the Lone Star Cement Company, Indiana Inc., yesterday at a meeting of the board of directors of the International Cement Corporation in New York.

Mr. Hogan will succeed Holger Struckmann, who died recently following a short illness. He also will become a member of the board of the executive committee. Richard F. Hoyt was elected chairman of the board and of the executive committee to succeed F. R. Bissell. The local company is a subsidiary of the New York corporation.

MATE AWARDED \$6,500
FOR DEATH OF WIFECancer Treatment Claimed Failure;
Doctors Lose in Court.

By United Press

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—Dr. John E. Westaver and his son, Dr. Edward C. Westaver, ordered by a jury to pay \$6,500 to the husband of a patient who died, today planned to appeal the verdict.

A circuit court jury, which heard testimony that a salve used by the doctors in treatment of Mrs. George Hagar for cancer had aggravated her condition, returned the verdict in the husband's suit for \$10,000.



Alexander G. Cavins

THE courtroom is tense as the prosecutor stands accusingly before the murder suspect. Leveling his finger at the defendant, the prosecutor shouts in ringing tones:

"Gentlemen of the jury, this man you see before you is accused of a cruel and brutal murder. The head of the defendant droops. He stirs uneasily as the state's attorney continues:

"His cruel and vicious nature is revealed by the record of his divorce. His wife won her plea on charges of cruelty. How can you doubt that a man who was cruel to his wife would have any moral qualms about shooting his neighbor in an inflamed moment?"

The courtroom buzzes. The defense counsel rises and cries: "I object, your honor!" The judge sitting gravely on the bench nods. "Objection

granted." Turning to the twelve jurors he says: "Disregard the prosecuting attorney's speech." To the court reporter he says: "Strike that speech from the records."

But in the minds of the jurors, men chosen from all walks of life, there may remain the confusing question: "But is that not true?"

HOW may such "poison" be eliminated from criminal trials? The question has been seriously discussed by Arthur Garfield Hays, famed New York counsel, who attacks the jury system as impotent.

Former Judge James Collins says that the fault does not lie with the jury system. Instead he declares:

"Elect strong men with experience to the office of prosecutor. In Marion county, the office is the West Point of the bar, where young lawyers may train themselves in criminal procedure.

"When the prosecutor makes an exaggerated statement, the jury should be let out while the defense counsel and the prosecuting attorney settle the objection."

Mr. Collins, however, admits that in rare instances, that vituperative remarks by the defense counsel or the prosecutor have decided a trial. He cited an example where the moral character of a murdered man was so attacked that his slayer was allowed to go free.

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