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Mary R. Beard
Many women today are writing for publication the things they observe in their daily life. That Mary R. Beard, famous wife of the famous historian, has done in "America Through Women's Eyes," recently published by Macmillan.

BY WALTER D. HICKMAN
A CASKET of eastern jewels awaits every lover of fine poetry.

Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah has collected these "jewels"—in this case, oriental poems carefully edited by Iqbal under the title of "The Oriental Caravan."

For years many have tried to approach this type of literature in an intelligent manner in efforts to capture the beauty of oriental poetry. Iqbal has carefully collected these gems of poetry and arranged them in such a way that approach to this long-hidden library is made easy.

"Oriental Caravan" is divided into four books: "Religious Literature," "Philosophical, Mystical and Semi-Religious Literature," "Romantic Literature" and "National Literature, Essays, War Songs and Miscellaneous."

In the first book many of the "jewels" of the Bible have been included. Unattached as are these extracts from the Bible, I found added beauty to "The Song of Solomon" in this collection.

"The portion dealing with the religious literature," the editor of the collection says, "is among the most beautiful passages as a diamond among other precious stones, because the holy passages are beyond human appreciation. For the rest, if I say that it is more beautiful than the dawn, more entrancing than the scent within the rose, I am merely praising what is beyond all praise."

The section devoted to "The Koran" places passages of tremendous beauty and power before the reader.

Take the section nineteen—"Trials to be undergone": "Oh, you who believe! Seek assistance through patience and prayer; for God is with the patient. And do not speak of those who are slain in God's way as dead; nay, they are alive, but you do not perceive."

OF COURSE the leading verse under the head of "Philosophical Literature" is the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam." In this same chapter, the editor introduces the reader to tales of mystic meaning and many a reader will be thrilled by "The Lion and the Beasts of Chase."

In "Lectures on the Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam," by Sir Mohammad Iqbal, the reader learns that "we have seen that the judgment based upon religious experience fully satisfies the intellectual test."

Here is a priceless collection of gems of literature all under one cover. It should be in every library and in every home where the beauty of poetry is appreciated. This book will be a sensation because it meets a need which is seldom served.

Claude Kendall is the publisher of this masterpiece. It sells for \$2.75.

AT last the "kingfisher" book has been published. It sells for \$1. Whether the price will make this autobiography of Huey P. Long popular is another question. Long has given his life story the high-sounding title of "Every Man a King."

I AM trying to find a copy of the oldest edition of "Little Women" in Indianapolis. If you have an old edition of this masterpiece of girl life in early American days, kindly write me, give me the date of publication, name of the publisher and how long it has been in your family.

IN answer to a question—What is Booth Tarkington's latest novel, it is "Presenting Lily Mars," and the author has just been awarded this year's gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

NEW PHILIPPINE AID REALIZES AMBITION

Childhood Dream Fulfilled by Roosevelt Appointment.

By United Press
ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 24.—Dr. Joseph Ralston Hayden realized a boyhood dream when President Roosevelt appointed him vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands. As a boy, Professor Hayden's interest in the South Seas was aroused by tales of the Pacific isles. His dreams of living there multiplied when he undertook a study of the far east as a graduate student in Knox college and the University of Michigan.

As an exchange professor and newspaper correspondent he made three trips to the islands in the nine years preceding his appointment.

U. S. BUILDS 'MADE-TO-ORDER' TOWN

New Ideas of Model Community Practiced Near Muscle Shoals

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24.—When you think of a "model town," you're apt to think of frills, and gingerbread, and half-baked, but twice-costly, innovations.

But the final decision on details of the town of Norris by-product of the great Tennessee valley experiment centering about Muscle Shoals, shows moderation, sensibility, and such an evident unwillingness to waste money that it doesn't seem like a "model town" at all.

In fact Earle S. Draper, land planning and housing director of the TVA, insists that it isn't a "model town," but simply "a thoughtful and conscientious effort to smooth out and eliminate some of the crudeness and haphazard developments of the typical small town."

When you build a big dam out in unsettled country, the builders have to live somewhere. Usually it's in an ugly string of board barracks, or, at best, in the neat, geometrical rows of similar houses that make up most of the permanent workers in and around the dam.

But as actual construction of Norris dam on Cove creek is about to begin, far up the Tennessee valley from the Muscle Shoals project it complements, a new and better town plan seems certain.

It's necessary there to provide housing for 2,000 workers on the dam. But why, reasoned the TVA, build durable houses, roads, sewers and lights, only to abandon them when the dam is finished?

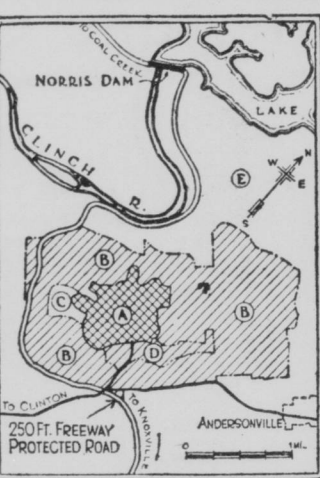
That's wasteful. So the town of Norris will not only house the builders of the dam, but will be so built as to remain after the dam is finished, a permanent town housing the permanent workers in and around the dam.

IT will be a community based on the orderly combination of industrial jobs and subsistence farming which is expected to spring up around Norris dam.

The site chosen for the new town covers 2,500 acres. Its center is four miles by road from the dam. It is on a high, rugged bluff between the Clinch river and Buffalo creek valleys.

It is cut off from the surrounding country by steep valleys and also by a belt of 2,000 acres of agricultural and wooded land, to be cultivated by the town residents.

This isolation will prevent the growing up of ramshackle suburbs, a defect which often has spoiled even well-planned towns. Instead of striving to get bigger and bigger, as towns have been doing in



the past, Norris is planned to stay the same size.

At its center will be a group of municipal buildings adjoining a fourteen-acre park. Space is provided for downtown stores, hotel, garages, markets, and the like, as desired.

Building lots will average 75 by 200 feet, about a third of an acre. The narrow frontage means less cost for sewers, water mains, and paving, while the great depth

Upper—The rolling ground has dictated the layout of Norris. Note the irregular shape of the lots, the gardens behind the houses, and the dead-end streets which lead nowhere except to the houses built on them. Note also that sidewalks in most instances do not follow the streets at all.

Lower—Not only a town, but a community. The actual town area is at A. But all around it, B, is an area of gardens, pastures and forests, which help the inhabitants get their living and prevent ugly suburban encroachments. C is the construction camp unit now under way, and D a demonstration farm. Woodlands will be preserved at E.

means space for gardening, fruit trees, and outdoor activities.

The belt of farm land about the town offers a chance for each householder to get plots of about four acres to carry on the farming which is to help support him.

The plotting of streets has been allowed to follow the nature of the ground, sweeping in curves and cutting into irregular plots. Dead-end streets are introduced as often as possible, to prevent

through traffic on residential streets.

The first thing your commercial "developer" does is to lay out streets and put down curbs and sidewalks. But in Norris there won't be any curbs. Roadways will be graded and surfaced to prevent washing and costly upkeep, and gutters will be used only where absolutely necessary to carry off storm water into natural drainage channels.

THAT will cut costs, and so will the plan to have improved paths, independent of roadways in most cases, for walkers, eliminating any expensive formal sidewalk system.

A further protection to Norris will be the main road by which it is reached "from outside." This is a new highway with 250-foot right of way, which crosses Norris dam itself on a "freeway" along the top of the dam, affording a crossing of the Clinch river.

This road will skirt and partially inclose the town of Norris, and will connect at either end with important highways now leading into the area from different sections of the country.

It will, because of its scenic beauty and convenience, undoubtedly become a popular tourist highway.

But it will differ from most of them. For it is fully and perpetually protected against encroachment of signboards, hotdog stands, shacks, and all the other roadside clutter which disfigures so many otherwise beautiful highways.

A construction camp on the outskirts of Norris already is under way. It will be part of the permanent town later. It houses 570 workers, field engineers, and field clerks.

The buildings will be of wood, two stories high, with sleeping rooms 8 by 10, a mess hall-canteen, and wash and laundry rooms in the basement. Furniture will be of steel.

Construction of the first 250 individual houses is expected to begin soon. Then one of the purposes of the act of congress which created the TVA will be well under way — "fostering an orderly and proper physical, economic, and social development" of the area.

Norris won't be a model town, Draper insists, saying "this is an attempt to make rural conditions more livable, that is all."

But despite disclaimers by the TVA that it is setting up a model, its experience ought to furnish a great deal of data that might become valuable elsewhere.

STRICT LAW OBSERVANCE
AFTER REPEAL IS URGED
BY MRS. CHARLES SABIN

Leader of Women's Movement Against Dry
Act Says Drink-Consciousness
Should Be Erased.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—On the eve of repeal, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, one of the earliest repeal advocates, today called upon the men and women of the nation "to lay on the shelf the drink-consciousness engendered by prohibition, to help formulate laws that will drive the bootlegger and racketeer out of business, and then—to live up to those laws explicitly."

"Now is your opportunity citizens," said the woman who led the feminine fight for repeal. "The gangster has ruled your illegal liquor traffic during fifteen years of official non-drinking. On Dec. 5 you may have your drink out in the open, with the full knowledge and consent of your government. There are two paths you may follow.

"You may crown the racketeer with the laurel wreath of a liquor license; you may promote, instead of demote him. Or you may pass and enforce regulatory laws that will make it impossible for the worst element in our national life to control the liquor traffic.

"And, beyond that, you may and will, I am convinced, slough off this drink-consciousness, this focusing of too much attention on the subject of taking a drink, that was the worst feature of prohibition.

"Let's learn as a nation that drinking in moderation is no different from eating in moderation. Because of the prohibition law, people began to connive at how they could get a drink. They thought it was smart to drink and talk about drinking. It became a fixation with tens of thousands.

"Now the most important thing, it seems to me, is that every state legislature should have in mind, when it formulates its liquor codes, the elimination of the thought of drinking from people's minds. This is just as necessary as eliminating the bootlegger and the racketeer.

"I'll confess there are practical difficulties. I believe it will not be easy during the period of readjustment to turn the minds of the people of this nation from law-breaking to keeping the law.

"Prohibition brought flouting of the law, brought a common desire

to disobey the law, and, in the end, brought complete disregard for law. The urge to change such a situation must and did come from within; it can't be superimposed by statutes. Now is our opportunity to change our minds and our laws."

The president of the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform, one of the most potent forces in bringing about repeal, heartily endorsed the policy of the Scripps-Howard newspapers in urging the American people to support and enforce the liquor laws in the respective states.

"But a law, in order to be enforced, must be responsive to the sentiments of the people," she pointed out. "That's why I emphasize the careful formulation of laws that cover the situation."

With this in mind, she outlined four principles of wise liquor regulation. First, liquor permits must, under no circumstances, be granted to criminals. Second, liquor control must be removed completely from politics. Third, competition must be eliminated between the legal and the illegal purveyor of alcoholic beverages (taxation methods must guard this). Fourth, state and municipal police must co-operate with the "federals" in enforcing the laws.

On removing liquor control from politics, Mrs. Sabin was specific, but not oversanguine.

"I grant it's idealistic under our usual civic set-ups," she admitted ruefully, "but not impossible if the people wish it hard enough. Local liquor control boards have no right to be interested in whether a district leader, senator, or other political figure wants a permit for a license for his friends, or doesn't."

"No one, no matter what his position, should be able to reach the liquor control board for a favor. It's up to the citizens of each state and city to watch this.

The first six-cylinder automobile in the United States was exhibited at the New York automobile show in 1901.

'Make It Smart to Be
Legal' Has Ade's Support

Famed Humorist Asserts Hard Liquor Problem Must Be
'Handled With Gloves.'

Agreeing with the philosophy back of "Make It Smart to Be Legal" proposed by The Times and other Scripps-Howard newspapers as a slogan for after repeal, George Ade, famous Hoosier humorist, voiced his views on liquor control today.

"Beer with a fair percentage has been a success and solved one problem in favor of temperance," Mr. Ade asserted.

"The hard liquor problem must be handled with gloves because it is 'dynamic.' I am in favor of sale in original packages by bonded salesmen at fair salaries with all profits going to the state.

"I am opposed to sale over bars because any resemblance to the old saloon would reorganize and strengthen their elements. Let each community decide for itself regarding sales, making each community smallest possible unit, probably township.

"Rural communities should not be permitted to govern towns and cities and prices must be adjusted carefully to abolish bootlegging."

Thus concludes one of Indiana's first citizens and one of the nation's leading writers. Read what others think of the after-repeal problem:

MRS. WILLIAM H. BIESTER JR., Philadelphia, National president of the American Legion Auxiliary—Every influence of the American Legion auxiliary will be exerted in support of enforcement and obedience to all laws governing the sale of liquor. The women of the auxiliary have been alarmed by the widespread lawlessness now prevalent in our country and we most certainly will do everything in our power to put an end to this condition.

LEO RAPPAPORT (chairman of the executive committee and national director of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment)—I heartily endorse the use of the new slogan, "It's smart to be legal," though I would personally prefer to substitute the word "best" for "smart." The duty to obtain liquor through legal channels is one that should be observed, particularly by those who favored repeal. Only in this way can we retain the support of the mass of the people.

PHILIP LUTZ (attorney-general)—I approve of the idea to make it "smart" to be legal. I returned recently from the east and it is the common belief there that the liquor tax should be low. The Rockefeller commission stresses that the tax should be low. The greatest aim should be to oust the bootlegger.

JAMES A. COLLINS (former criminal judge)—The only way to get rid of the bootlegger and prevent people from acting "smart" by drinking his beverage, would be to retail hard liquor at not more than \$1.50 a quart.

SHERIFF CHARLES (BUCK) SUMNER—Violations of the prohibition law encouraged all law violators. Criminals started as bootleggers, began hijacking and progressed to holdup jobs. The pub-

BORINSTEIN SPEAKS AT FELLOWSHIP DINNER

C. of C. President Addresses 100 at Northwood Church.

Louis J. Borinstein, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce president, spoke on the value of recognition of responsibilities in church and civic work, at the weekly fellowship dinner of the Northwood Christian church last night. About 100 persons were present.

FARM PROBLEMS TO BE THEME OF TALK

Lecturer Will Speak at John Reed Club Meeting.

"Is the Farmer Doomed?" will be the subject of H. L. Seeger at the meeting of the John Reed Club at 8:15 tonight in the Columbia Securities building. He will analyze the Roosevelt administration's agricultural policies.



SATURDAY—LAST DAY!

• MILLER-WOHL WEEK! •

SATURDAY WILL BE A TREMENDOUS FINISH TO OUR SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION OF "MILLER-WOHL WEEK." THE SPIRIT OF THE DAY IS—"BUY NOW!"—WE ANSWERED WITH THIS SALE FEATURING SAVINGS TO EVERY INDIANA HOUSEWIFE—"BUY TOMORROW." THESE MONEY- SAVING VALUES MAY NEVER BE DUPLICATED.



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Saturday Special

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38 to 48

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Silk and Washable

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SWEATERS

New Turtle and Round Necks

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