

NEW DEAL FOR KNOXVILLE IN POWER COSTS

Southern City Votes for Municipal Light Plant.

K. W. H. RATE 2 CENTS

Charge to Average Local Domestic User at Least 5 Cents.

By Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Muscle Shoals power experiment has won its most important test in the largest city in the Tennessee valley basin.

Knoxville within a few months will receive cheap government-generated power over the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and domestic, commercial and industrial consumers there will receive the concrete benefits of this vital phase of the new deal. The city Saturday, by a 2-to-1 vote, approved a \$3,225,000 bond issue, the proceeds of which will be used to erect a municipal power distribution system.

This is regarded here as the actual start toward that "electrified America" that is the goal of the Roosevelt administration, and TVA which the President helped create.

May Pay Even Less

The city will receive power over a line being constructed from Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee river in Alabama, up to Norris dam in east Tennessee. It will pay on an average of 7 mills a kilowatt hour for power and distribute this to average domestic consumers at a rate of about 2 cents.

This charge is considerably lower than is usual in cities of like size. In Indianapolis, for example, a much larger place, domestic consumer pay rates ranging from 6½ to 4½ cents a kilowatt hour.

The TVA's contract will provide, among other things, that as production, transmission and distribution costs come down, consumers will pay less; and of equal importance will be the provision for scaling rates down and up as living costs fluctuate.

This city, of more than 110,000 population, will see the new deal's power yardstick applied to it in the provisions of its TVA contract which will call for uniform accounting, and the allocation of various sums for operation, retirement of the bond issue, reduction in rates, etc.

Big Issue at Stake

Knoxville proposes to put up the bonds just voted with the federal public works administration for a loan and perhaps a grant; and since the White House and Public Works Administrator Harold C. Ickes regard these loans as on the "proposed list" quick action on the application is expected.

The Knoxville vote was of national importance not only because such figures as Senator Norris (Rep., Neb.) and Senator Bone (Dem., Wash.) took part in the fight, but also because the whole question of the co-operation of Tennessee valley cities with TVA was at stake.

Earlier, Birmingham, Ala., voted down municipal ownership. But while this marked a setback to the Roosevelt power program, the fact that Birmingham is not within the Tennessee valley area made that defeat less critical. TVA has contracted to deliver power to Tupelo, Miss., and the public works administration had made loans to Sheffield and Tuscaloosa, Ala., to enable them to erect distribution systems and buy Muscle Shoals power.

SCREAMS OF GIRL, 12, FOIL ATTACK ATTEMPT

Shabbily Dressed Young Man Is Sought by Police.

Screams of a 12-year-old girl prevented an attempted assault last night and today police were searching for a shabbily dressed man, 23 years of age, who is believed to have perpetrated the alleged outrage.

The girl was delivering newspapers at Merrill and Alabama streets when a man approached her and asked her to leave a paper on a porch in the neighborhood. The residence was vacant. When the girl started to put the paper on the porch, the man seized her. The girl screamed. The man fled.

DR. KISTLER RESIGNS AS PASTOR TO WRITE

Fairview Presbyterians Select Group to Pick Successor.

Resignation of Dr. Edward Haines Kistler as pastor of the Fairview Presbyterian church was accepted at a meeting of members of the church.

The resignation was tendered by Dr. Kistler, who presided at the meeting, in order that he may devote all his time to literary work. The resignation will become effective Dec. 31. Dr. Kistler has served the church since its organization Jan. 1, 1924. The group named a committee to select a new pastor.

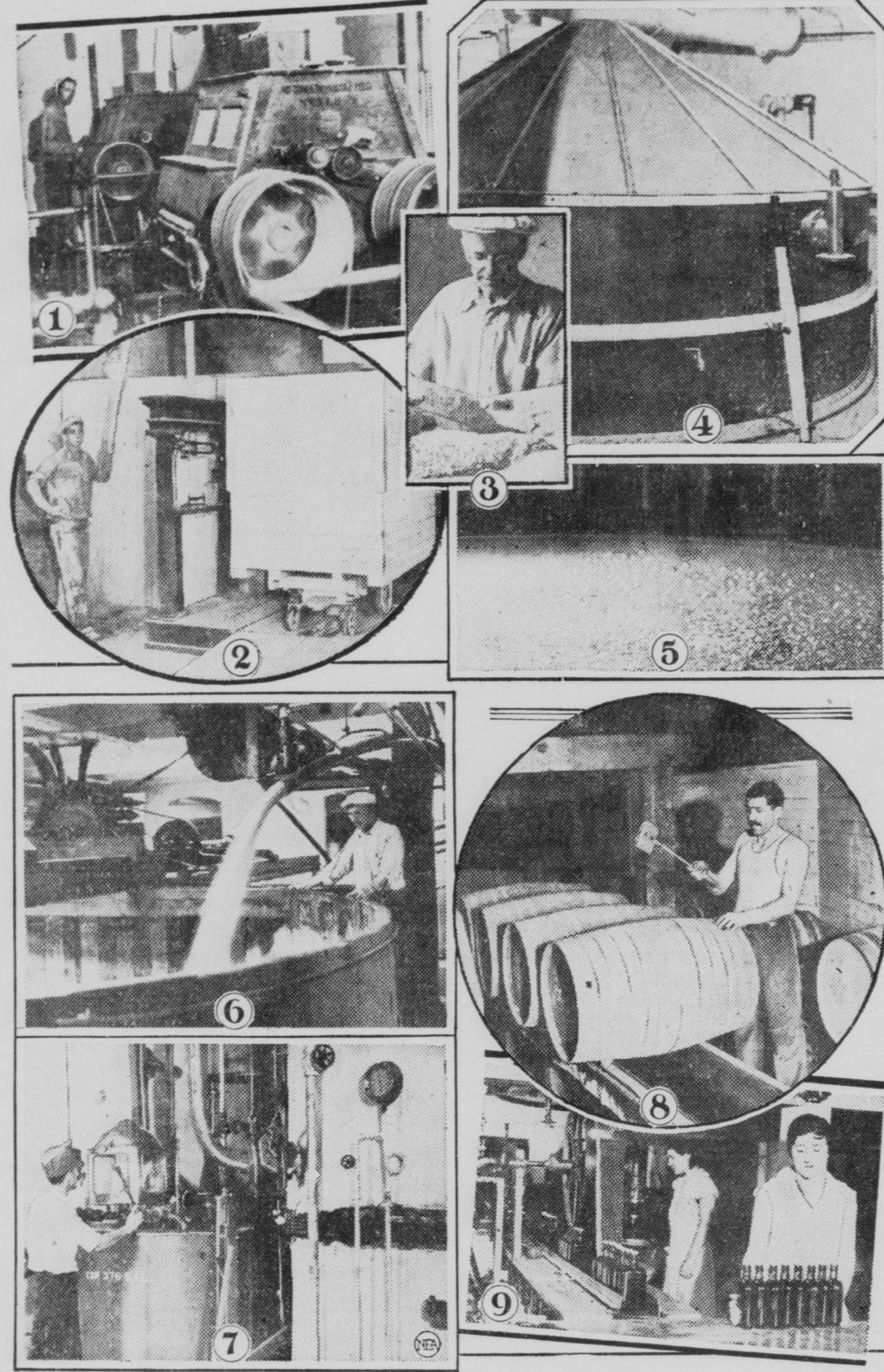
TWO HELD IN ATTACK

City Man Struck on Head With Cue at Pool Room.

Two men were held under vagrancy charges today as result of head injury sustained by Willis Doss, 30, of 407 East Ohio street, when he was struck on the head with a billiard cue in a pool room at 24½ South Illinois street last night.

Those arrested were Robert Roberts, 804 North Delaware street, and Fred J. Backenstoe, 32, of 132 North New Jersey street. Doss was sent to city hospital and ordered held on intoxication charges.

Alcohol Is Energy Food, but Fails as Substantial Body Builder



This is the first of two articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *Health Magazine*.

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN
Editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association* and *Health Magazine*.

Repeal is an accomplished fact, after thirteen years of prohibition, and from every direction come questions about the effects of alcohol on the human body.

In answering these queries, of course, two types of effects must be taken into consideration—the effect of moderate drinking and the effect of excessive drinking.

Alcohol, in not too large doses, is oxidized in the human body, and thereby furnishes energy which helps to keep the body warm. It replaces other nutritional substances in the diet. It helps in the performance of muscular work.

If alcohol is taken into the body

going into the mash tub, (2) carefully weighed and (3) inspected, after which it is put into the mash tub cooker (4). There it is cooked (5). Fermentation completed, the cooked mash is piped (6) on its way to the still (7) shown to the right of the workman who is reading the gauge showing alcoholic proof. A copper (8) and girl attendants at the bottling machines (9) prepare the containers that take it on its way to the consumer.

Whisky manufacture, booming as never before with repeat to be a fact after Dec. 5, is an intricate and scientific process, requiring years of experience of those employed in the distilling business. The progressive steps taken in its manufacture are shown here, in pictures made in the famous Schenley distilleries of Pennsylvania.

Above, you see (1) grain being ground before

addition to the usual diet; it adds an excess of calories which to be burned up or else the body will put on weight.

The eminent authority, Francis S. Benedict, points out that seventy-two grams of alcohol, equivalent to about two and one-half ounces, provides 500 calories of energy to the human body.

When it is realized that the average intake of calories necessary to life and growth for most human beings is about 2,500 to 3,000 calories a day, the effects of moderate drinking and the effect of excessive drinking.

Alcohol is burned up more completely in the body than any other substance, except pure sugar. Of course, some alcohol taken into the body escapes through the breath; it replaces other nutritional substances in the diet. It helps in the performance of muscular work.

Moreover, the effect of the alcohol is to cause dilatation of the superficial blood vessels, with a feeling of warmth, and it is possi-

ble that some of the energy taken is dissipated in this manner.

THEFORE, alcohol must be considered as a food for the human body. There are, however, certain functions of food that it can not replace. It does not provide any essential substances, such as the proteins, necessary for tissue repair and body growth; neither does it supply the necessary mineral salts and vitamins needed for the human body.

It is purely a substance for providing energy. It is also a drug, with certain definite actions and results.

The chief value of alcoholic drinks in small amounts is to make people feel better. Alcohol is a drug which people used to take to drown their troubles.

It gives a feeling of well-being. Hence, it is used particularly by the aged, who sometimes feel depressed, and it is of special value in certain diseases in which there is a feeling of depression difficult for the patient to overcome.

The excessive use of alcohol can not be defended successfully by any one. Used in excess, it produces serious damage to the human body in the way of changes in the tissues.

It destroys co-ordination. It renders the user susceptible to accident and exposure to the elements, resulting in disease. One can remember when hospitals were thronged with cases of pneumonia, representing drunkards thrown out of saloons who had lain in the gutter and from exposure had developed the disease.

There is plenty of evidence that alcohol taken in excess actually injures the germ plasm; the children of chronic alcoholics are notoriously likely to be defective.

A person who has taken alcohol excessively loses command of his own judgment, his inhibitions disappear, and he is altogether a menace to society.

NEXT—Moderate use of alcohol is harmful. Europeans and Americans differ greatly in ways of drinking. Drinks help to make eating a pleasure.

Annual homecoming of the Normal college of the American Gymnastic Union will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the Athenaeum.

Classes from 1893 to the present will hold their reunions Thursday with open house at the girls' dormitory and the fraternity house.

Friday morning instructors will hold a session with an alumni luncheon at noon; instructors' sessions and basketball game in the afternoon. At night a get-acquainted dance will be held.

On Saturday, demonstrations of class work will be given.

It's Smart to Be Legal

BAKER URGES LIBERALITY IN BEER, WINES

Rigid Administration Needed for Hard Liquor, He Adds.

BEHAVIOR IS VOLUNTARY

Plea Is Voiced to Restore People's Sympathy in Law and Order.

BY NEWTON D. BAKER
Written for The Times

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28.—The human race has struggled throughout recorded history with the problem of police regulation of private behavior.

The pendulum swings from unfeachable severity to unendurable laxity.

We have just emerged from an experiment with indiscriminate prohibition, and found that the resentment it created threatened to destroy the whole respect for law upon which orderly society must rest.

Ninety-nine per cent of the good behavior of the world is voluntary. The police forces are busy trying to enforce the other 1 per cent.

When the spirit which enforces the other 99 per cent is weakened, the additional burden thrown on the police power breaks its back and every sort of evil grows out of it. This is the explanation of the bootlegger, the racketeer and the general lawlessness from which we have suffered.

The problem of liquor legislation, therefore, is to restore the 99 per cent of voluntary law observance. That can best be done by making it legal to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the 99 per cent and securing their sympathy with the police power in its task of enforcing sound social behavior in the 1 per cent area.

The recommendations of the Rockefeller Foundation are based on the principles I have stated. Manifestly, beer and light wines must be disassociated from hard liquor both as being classified as intoxicants and also with the method of administering their regulation.

Great liberality with regard to beer and light wines and rigid non-political and incorruptible administration of the dispensing of hard liquor seems to be the best form for legislation to take.

With that as a basis, education in temperance is possible and in the long view education must supply the answer by gradually transferring more and more conduct to the area of voluntary compliance.

LIQUOR ADVERTISING APPROVED BY LUTZ

State Papers May Accept Ads at Once.

Liquor advertisements may be accepted by Indiana newspapers once, providing delivery of the products is set after actual repeal of the eighteenth amendment, it was declared today by Philip Lutz, attorney-general, in an unofficial opinion given to the Terre Haute Publishing Company.

He said the actual nation-wide legalization of liquor would enable state newspapers to take advertisements for brandies, whiskies, gins, cognacs and other spirits.

GYMNASIUM COLLEGE WILL HOLD REUNION

Three-Day Homecoming Celebration To Open Thursday.

It is the opinion of that most of the fine players of 1932 had graduated an unusual amount of summer-time interest was manifested in this so-called second edition of the four horsemen.

The midwest knew of Big Don Eiser, the Gary boy, who had been one of the greatest prep players in Indiana history.

Chicago folk talked about Andy Pilney, who had been one of the Windy City's greatest ball carriers.

Mike Layden was a brother of Elmer, of original four-horse fame, and Tony Mazzotti, hurling from the same part of New York as the great Frank Carideo, easily could be pictured as a great player.

A summer-time illness removed big George Melnikovich from the squad and big Dick Pfefferle of Wisconsin found it impossible to return, but these happenings were overlooked, as were other withdrawals.

There's Always a "But"

In looking over the 1932 squad, one could see opportunities to write much pessimistic copy, and that would have been just what other schools or Knute Rockne would have done.

It has been charged that the wave of publicity sent out about the sophomores who had yet to gain a single yard for the varsity got under the skin of the veteran members of the squad, and that isn't hard to imagine. Yet persons close to the situation declare that splendid football exists on the squad. Still, no captain was elected for the 1933 season.

Coaches and scouts for opposition

300 FEE CASES FILED

City Prepares to Collect on Licenses for Sign Owners.

Three hundred affidavits have been drawn by the city attorney's office to accident and exposure to the elements, resulting in disease. One can remember when hospitals were thronged with cases of pneumonia, representing drunkards thrown out of saloons who had lain in the gutter and from exposure had developed the disease.

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