



The Indianapolis Times

Fair tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness Sunday; slowly rising temperature; lowest tonight about 30.

VOLUME 45—NUMBER 182

INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1933

Entered as Second-Class Matter
at Postoffice, Indianapolis

Capital
EDITION

PRICE TWO CENTS

Outside Marion County, 3 Cents

SPAIN SWEEP BY REVOLUTION OF ANARCHISTS

Barcelona and Zaragoza
Centers of Planned
Uprisings.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT

Bombings, Riots and Wreck
of Express Train
Mark Trouble.

(Copyright, 1933, by United Press)
MADRID, Dec. 9.—(Via telephone to Gibraltar)—A long planned anarchists revolution broke out in the northeastern provinces and after spreading rapidly to a dozen towns over a wide area seemed to have swept its height.

A state of alarm, which precedes martial law, was declared throughout the country this afternoon as the government mobilized police and civil guardsmen to send to affected areas.

Centering at Zaragoza and Barcelona, the revolt had been planned to spread to the entire country.

Authorities, though hopeful the revolt had failed, were watchful, fearing strikes that might become of revolutionary character.

Bombings Mark Outbreak

Bombings, street fights and a railway wreck marked the outbreak, of which the country had been in fear for days. There was serious loss of life, but no casualty lists had been tabulated, so fast did reports multiply.

From Barcelona and Zaragoza, important industrial towns, the revolt spread to smaller ones around and later broke out in Cuenca, southeast of Madrid; Linares, down near the Mediterranean; and the Island of Minorca, according to reports.

Telephone and Telegraph wires connecting Madrid with the northern and eastern districts were cut by revolutionaries and for a time the capital was cut off from a large part of the country and with northern Europe.

Communications were being restored rapidly this morning. At 9 o'clock the general situation seemed more quiet.

General Strike Longest

The anarchists sought to effect a general revolutionary strike at Barcelona, aimed at overthrowing the government in favor of a libertarian communist regime.

As reports came in from the provinces during the morning the government became more confident and it was said semi-officially that loyal forces were dominating the revolutionaries.

Madrid was normal except for the continued strike of cafe and restaurant workers.

Additional reports showed the extent of the revolutionary movement to be even more widespread than had been indicated and disorder was reported from more points. At each, however, the authorities seemed on top.

Express Train Wrecked

Authorities mobilized police and civil guardsmen to be dispatched to scenes of the rebellion, particularly to four or five villages between Logrono and Haro—minor revolt centers—to which civil guardsmen had not been able to penetrate.

Casualty lists from Barcelona, Zaragoza and Logrono showed seven revolutionaries and three civil guardsmen killed and ten civil guardsmen and five civilians wounded. More than sixty were under arrest at those towns.

The Bilbao-Zaragoza express train was wrecked, apparently by saboteurs, at Zierza. Relief workers found none had been killed. Ten persons, including civil guardsmen escorting the train, were injured, three gravely.

Outbreak at Zaragoza

The first disorders occurred at Zaragoza late yesterday as the anarchists were mobilizing for today's revolt, which began soon after midnight.

Members of the civil guard came on a gang of twenty men at Zaragoza, flying a red flag. They were found to be guarding two sacks containing thirty bombs, a rifle and revolvers. The guardsmen were fired on. Two of the anarchists fell, one dead, the other wounded. Several were arrested as the gang fled.

The signal at Zaragoza for the revolt came just after midnight when a bomb was exploded in Virtud street, near a motor truck carrying storm police. Five persons were injured, two being policemen. Fighting broke out between police and civilians, with unknown results.

As at Zaragoza, authorities at Barcelona, on the east coast, were warned of the anarchists' plans. All available police and civil guardsmen were mobilized.

Bombs in Church

Early this morning the revolt was proclaimed with bombs. Five were exploded, two in the San Francisco church.

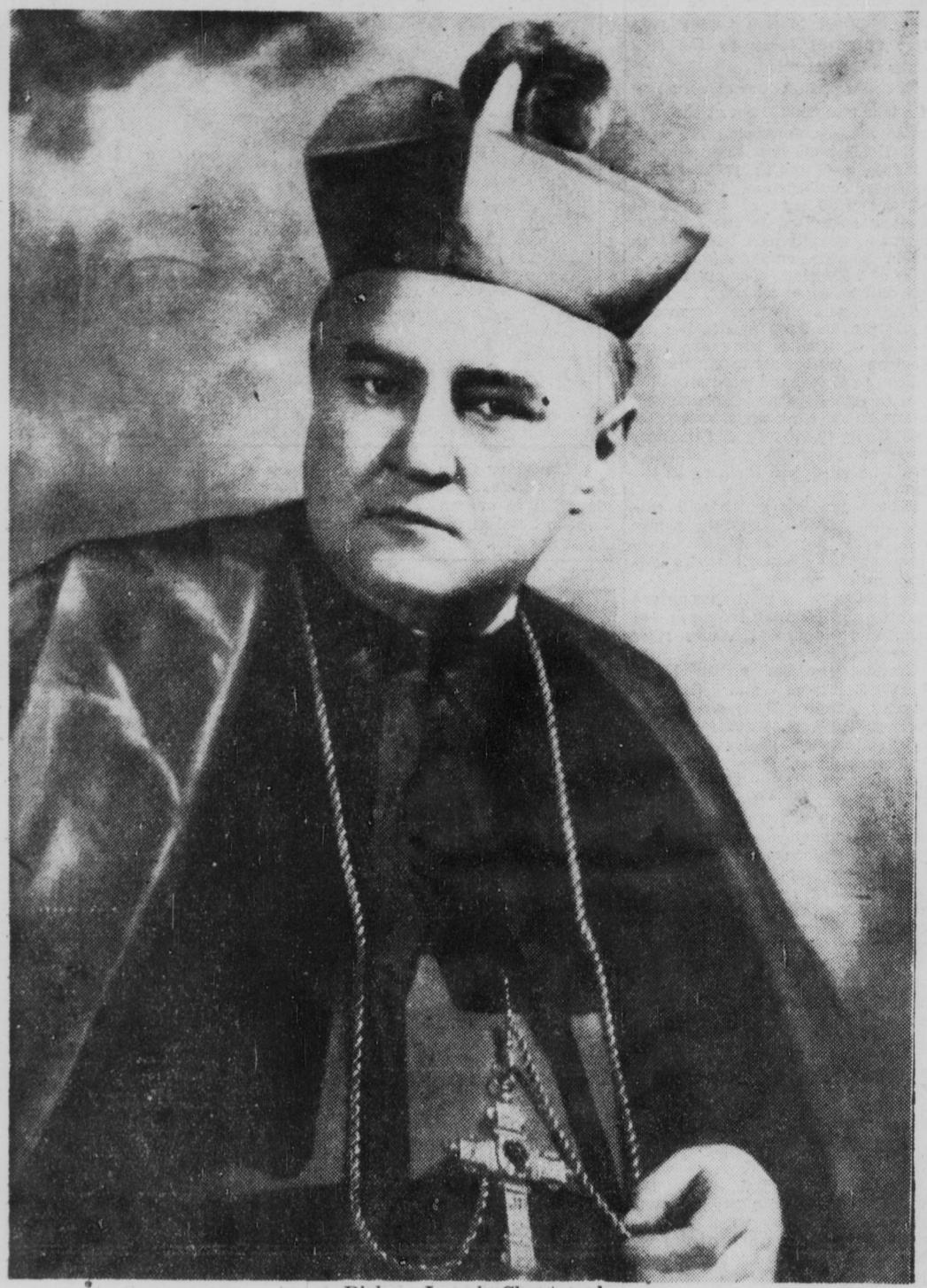
Police at once raided an anarchist headquarters and arrested Buenaventura Durruti, Barcelona leader.

The anarchists countered with a proclamation, apparently long prepared, calling a revolutionary strike for 9 a.m. The handbills, thrown in the streets, urged people to join a general revolution.

The mobilization point for the Barcelona anarchists seemed to be the hamlet of Hospitalet, four miles southwest. On the way to Barcelona they began attacking automobiles.

As they approached Barcelona the anarchists barricaded the road with all sorts of conveyances to prevent food supplies reaching the city.

Bishop Stricken by Death



Bishop Joseph Chartrand

—Photo by Dexheimer.

Love of Flock Meant More Than Red Hat of Cardinal to Bishop Chartrand, Editor, Long-Time Friend, Reveals

Founder of the Schola Cantorum of SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral and former manager of the Indiana Catholic and Record.

BY HUMBERT P. PAGANI

In the death of Bishop Joseph Chartrand, the American hierarch has lost an outstanding figure. In my years of local Catholic newspaper work and in my musical work at the cathedral, it has been my good fortune to know him closely for more than twenty-five years, since the time when he was merely a "Father Chartrand," the zealous pastor of the Cathedral parish who knew every member of his flock by name.

He had the faculty of picking out strangers who came to the cathedral, making himself known and endearing himself to them almost at sight by his gracious and engaging manners.

The bishop was brought in close personal contact with thousands of young people whom he personally instructed every week to his very last days. In this manner he endeared himself inseparably with countless young men and women whom he helped with moral and material means to conquer life's battles and troubles.

In church, in his house and in the school, he always was surrounded by them—he was the central luminary around whom everything moved.

During his reign of eighteen years as bishop of the diocese of Indianapolis, he succeeded in linking the elementary schools of his diocese with the great Catholic colleges and universities of this country, thus completing the circle of education in all the territory under his jurisdiction.

In his veneration for the Holy Eucharist and his constant advocacy for the frequent reception of this sacrament, he became known in the deep concern he took in the

RACE TRACK Selections

BY TOM NOONE

NOONE'S SELECTIONS FOR TODAY

Day's Best—Tatanne.
Best Longshot—General Campbel.
Best Parley—Liqueur and Luck In.

At Jefferson Park

1—Nanny D, Baggataway, Printemps.
2—Infinity, Judge Peak, Run On.
3—General Campbell, Our Johnny, Muiset.
4—Prometheus, Sister Zoe, Flying Don.
5—Zekiel, Merrily On, Modesto.
6—Tatanne, Gilbert Elston, Gay Joe.
7—Tiempo, Thistle Ann, Money Musk.
8—Lady Rockledge, Morprin, Snow Play.

At Houston

1—Brookhattan, Uncle Less, Wise Eddie.
2—Sarilla, Two Sons, Nona.
3—Liqueur, Sun Thorn, Ft. Worth.
4—Good Jest, Fire Flash, Broom Shot.

One Best—Miss Morocco.

At Charles Town

1—Biff, Lodor, Repeal.
2—Miss Morocco, Eytia, Holland.
3—Hacky H, Electric Gaff, Sisko.
4—Luck In, Troyer, Sun Dora.
5—Middleburg-Ziegler, Entry, Mikey Myers.
6—Gleburnie, Black Target, Vote.
7—War Banner, Zombro, Dark Vision.
8—Good Jest, Fire Flash, Broom Shot.

One Best—Miss Morocco.

28 Daily Prizes
You can enter today!
"Santa's Question Box" contest offers twenty-eight daily prizes.

Turn Back Now to the
Want Ad Pages for the
Rules.

BISHOP CHARTRAND, FAMED CHURCH LEADER, IS DEAD

MASON JURORS BERATED IN BITTER TIRADE BY JUDGE ON FAILURE TO RETURN VERDICT

Court Cites Inability to Reach Decision as Reason for Wide-Spread Mob Spirit, Contempt for Law: Talesmen Dismissed.

BY JAMES A. CARVIN
Times Staff Writer

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Dec. 9.—Mob spirit—that hysteria which recently has swept the country with the lynching of prisoners in widely separated states—was cited by Circuit Court Judge Fred E. Hines last night as he angrily discharged a jury deliberating the fate of William H. Mason, charged with murder.

Declaring that their failure to reach a verdict in the case of Mason charged with the machine gun killing of Indianapolis police Sergeant Lester Jones tended to breed contempt for the law, Judge Hines reviewed recent lynchings in California, Texas and Missouri, before discharging the talesmen at 8:30 p.m.

In a thirty-minute tirade, Judge Hines scored the jury relentlessly for their failure to bring in a verdict after a little less than thirty hours deliberation.

Displaying great emotion as he began his lecture to the jury, Judge Hines' voice choked several times during the course of his address to the jurors.

Breed Contempt of Law

"There have been lynchings in California, Missouri and Texas during the last few days," he declared. "Only yesterday a mob in Texas, with bare hands, tore out the heart of a prisoner and paraded the streets with it.

The people say they are afraid the criminals will be acquitted, and they are justified in that fear. The guilt or innocence of this man was laid before you like an open book, but you failed to read it. The nonenforcement of the law breeds contempt of the law and we are not enforcing the law today.

"Mob violence is running riot in this country. There isn't going to be any mob violence in Hamilton county, though, even if we have to triple our law enforcement forces," Judge Hines said.

The following year he was named moderator of the Presbyterian Churches of America, calling him from retirement. As public enterprises were inaugurated in the depression years, he frequently was named head of community projects.

The energy he devoted to such work undoubtedly contributed to his ill-health.

A few months ago, over the protests of family and friends, he accepted chairmanship of the Illinois NRA compliance board. Illinois forced him to retire a month ago.

Prior to becoming head of Ohio State, Dr. Thompson was president of Miami University, Oxford, O., for nine years and president of Longmont, Colo., college for six years.

The energy he devoted to such work undoubtedly contributed to his ill-health.

From the taking of the first ballot at 2 p.m. yesterday, jurors in the Mason trial voted nine for conviction while the other three talesmen wrote on their ballots recommendations that Mason be given a life sentence, although they considered him guilty of participating in the holdup of the Peoples Motor Coach Company, Feb. 7, in which Sergeant Jones was killed.

Death Penalty Mandatory

Mason in the trial yesterday was charged with murder in the commission of a robbery with the death penalty mandatory upon conviction.

Recalling, in the course of his address to the jurors, that all of the talesmen had taken an oath to follow the law and render its provisions in the Mason case, only one of the defendant guilty as charged or acquit him, Judge Hines said.

"If two or three of you jurors set your opinions against your fellow jurors, you were not fit to sit on this jury."

He grasped my arm fervently and said: "I have no desire to become a cardinal. I want to stay right here among the good people of my own diocese. That means more to me than a cardinal's red hat."

Known All Over World

The refusal of Bishop Chartrand to go to Cincinnati finally resulted in the appointment of Bishop McNicholas of Duluth to the exalted post—the very prelate who had been chosen to succeed Bishop Chartrand here as the Ordinary of the Diocese of Indianapolis.

In all gatherings of bishops and archbishops which have occurred in Indianapolis at great ecclesiastical functions in the past twenty years, Bishop Chartrand's distinguished figure always stood out because of his nobly and stately mien and his finely chiseled intellectual features.

He was a great churchman and his knowledge of conditions and Catholic personalities throughout the entire world, especially in America and Europe, was amazing. Members of the American hierarchy, when passing through Indianapolis, always sought the opportunity to visit him at his residence on North Meridian street, to pay their respects to him and to exchange views.

He was the sixth bishop of the diocese of Indianapolis, formerly known as the diocese of Vincennes, one of the oldest in America and created in 1834. Just before his death, he had completed the arrangements for the celebration of the centenary of the founding of the diocese, which will take place in May of next year.

Mason Conceded

"If we don't do this lax law enforcement," he added, "the right is the wrong, now in the state mentioned. Mob rampant over the public believes in doing down in the law."

While the judge was addressing the talesmen, he sat at the defense table, Christian, his attorney, Clark, his commissary, the discharge of the law.

Following the judge, Prosecutor that Mason must during the January

Noted Indianapolis Theologian Taken in Rooms at Cathedral at End of Holy Day; Heart Ailment Fatal.

DIOCESAN HEAD ILL FOR TWO YEARS
School Here Stands as Monument to His Memory; Received Commendation From Pope Pius in 1928.

A great prelate of the Roman Catholic church and a bishop internationally known for his vast apostolic work died in Indianapolis last night.

The Most Rev. Joseph Chartrand, 63, bishop of the Indianapolis diocese, died peacefully in his rooms at the rectory of SS. Peter and Paul cathedral, 1347 North Meridian street, shortly before 7 p.m.

Seated in a chair clothed in the red robes of his office, Bishop Chartrand breathed his last after receiving the last rites of the church from the Most Rev. Elmer J. Ritter, bishop of Hippus and auxiliary bishop of the Indianapolis diocese.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday, it was announced at the cathedral today, but the arrangements still are tentative. Burial will be in a crypt beneath the building beside the body of Bishop Francis Silas Chardard, his predecessor as head of the diocese.

Bishop Chartrand's death came at the end of one of the greatest days in the calendar of the church—the feast of the Immaculate Conception. He heard confession and celebrated one of the masses and was active about the church all day.

Death, according to Dr. Thomas Courtney and Dr. Alan L. Sparks, who attended him when he was stricken shortly after 5 p.m., was due to acute dilation of the heart.

Bishop Chartrand, who had been ill for more than two years, retired to his room in the evening, where he suddenly became very ill and summoned members of his household and the physicians.

Bishop Chartrand opened the first free Catholic boys' high school in Indianapolis at Fourteenth and Pennsylvania streets in 1917, where a temporary building was used.

The enrollment grew so large that a new building was necessary and ground was purchased and a building erected.

Later the school was commissioned by the state and a new building erected.

Born in St. Louis

Born in St. Louis, the son of Joseph and Margaret S. Chartrand, descendants of an old French family, on May 11, 1870. Bishop Chartrand later became one of the youngest priests ever to be ordained in America. He began his remarkable career under the careful tutelage of his religious parents.

During his school years, he astounded his teachers by his brilliancy. He spoke three languages fluently and was beginning to distinguish himself as an orator.

He received his first education in the Jesuit school in St. Louis, from which he went to Milwaukee to receive his theological training. He also attended the Jesuit college at Innsbruck, the Tyrol.

His first entrance into the church in Indiana came when he returned to this country and entered St. Meinrad's seminary in southern Indiana as a teacher. At that time he was only 19 and too young for ordination.

Ordained at 22

After three years teaching at St. Meinrad's, he was ordained by a special dispensation granted by Pope Leo XIII when he was 22. The age for ordination without special grant of the pope is 24.

Following his ordination, he was called to Indianapolis and became first assistant rector and then rector of the cathedral. On Sept. 5, 1910, he was consecrated titular bishop of Flavias and coadjutor bishop of the diocese of Indianapolis. Following the death of Bishop Chardard in 1918, he was consecrated ordinary of the diocese.

Although it was rumored several times that Bishop Chartrand might be appointed to other cities, including Cleveland, he was left in Indianapolis by the Holy See, which apparently recognized fully the great work he was doing in this diocese.