

SILVER GROUP BALLY DIVIDED ON OBJECTIVES

Factions in Bloc Unable to Agree on Scope of Inflation Plan.

This is the third of a series of stories analyzing the new movement of the silver agitation in congress.

BY HERBERT LITTLE
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The "silver boys" in congress are flabbergasted and badly divided over whether to try to get the whole silver movement into one bill, or just a piece of it. Combining with agrarian forces who demand an export subsidy for surplus farm products, they think they are about to pass a bill "rehabilitating" silver.

Now, "rehabilitating" silver means little or nothing. Senator Benton K. Wheeler and other old-line silver men—shades of W. J. Bryan—want silver made a basis for money on a definite ratio with gold. Others, silver men as well as those who primarily want inflation, produce numerous schemes whereby the United States will go into the markets of the world and buy up enough of the surplus in sight to boost the world price to a point profitable for silver miners and the other mining companies which produce it as a by-product.

Most directly benefiting under any real silver expansion program would be the Guggenheim interests, operating on a large scale in both Mexico, the world's No. 1 silver producer, and this country.

Two other "promised land" vistas, however, constitute the real political strength of the silverites.

Inflation Finds Advocates

One is straight currency inflation, depending on by many political leaders to lessen debt burdens, restore the 1926 price level and otherwise redistribute wealth and spread prosperity single-handed, without setting up taxation and industrial machinery to stop the concentration of wealth and the over-capitalization of debt. The silver people argue that their kind of inflation is controllable; paper-money inflation is not.

To this first point has been added, in the Dies bill passed in the house by more than two to one, a plan to exchange surplus farm products for silver valued at 25 per cent above its world price, the silver to be used as a currency base.

The second point is the promise that an increase in the world silver price, now around 46 cents an ounce, will boost China's purchasing power and thereby create a rich market for American goods.

The Roosevelt administration on the first point takes the flat stand that it wants to use the remaining nine months of 1934 to try to work out returning prosperity on present monetary lines.

Money Experts in Orient

One the second point, the administration's actions speak loudly in the absence of words. It has sent James Harvey Rogers, well-known money authority, to Shanghai to study the situation there, and with money no indicated connection, the commerce department has sent its authority, Herbert M. Bratter, nationally-known silver expert, to Tokyo to study the oriental foreign exchange situation.

That they will find, according to most money experts here, is that the silverites' China argument is a fallacy. China's tremendous store of silver is entirely for internal exchange. She imports silver constantly. When she buys American goods, she pays for them, not with silver in which her goods are valued, but with goods. Consequently, an increase in the price of silver will decrease China's internal purchasing power, and also her ability to buy abroad, according to these officials.

On the 16-to-1 silver-gold ratio which Senator Wheeler inherits from Bryan, a little arithmetic produces results which will indicate the extent of administration opposition. Gold is now valued at \$35 an ounce. The Bryan ratio would bring silver to \$1.90 or more an ounce—four times the present world market price and eight times its low of December, 1932.

Old Theory Destroyed

This ratio is based on the statistical indication that for centuries the aggregate production of silver has been fifteen or sixteen times that of gold, and the hoary American tradition set up by Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson of parallel use of the two metals as a money base. The world's thirty-year drop in silver as a currency base, however, has destroyed this psychological fact—except perhaps in the western half of the United States and a few non-industrial nations where gold has not yet penetrated.

The dyed-in-the-wool sixteen-to-one-ers and inflationists will be content, however, with nothing less than an extended issue of new money. Some might be willing, for the time being, to compromise on a certain amount, say \$1,000,000,000. Some, such as Senator Key Pittman, want to use the silver issue to pay off the soldier bonus at once.

But anything less, they feel, would be a mere subsidy to the silver mining industry, entirely unsatisfactory to the silver men and fundamental research or improving radio technique, the commission held.

**WILSON TO CONTINUE
FIRE DEATH PROBE**

Verdict Reserved While Detectives Seek Murder Clue.

Probe of the death of Mrs. Margaret Delores Hazel O'Leary will be continued for several days by Dr. E. R. Wilson, deputy coroner, before a final verdict as to the manner of death is announced.

Mrs. O'Leary was found dead in her charred home at 3121 North California street. A bullet wound was in her head and a revolver lay near her body.

Suicide is believed to have caused death, but the verdict will not be announced until detectives have been given ample time to disprove the possibility of murder.

Hoosier Killed by Train

By United Press

WARSAW, Ind., April 14.—Wood D. Robinson, 35, was killed instantly here last night when struck by a Pennsylvania passenger train as he attempted to crank his stalled automobile.

Other concessions were awarded to Steve William Vavil, Brookside park, \$150; Ben Demont, Riverside park, \$500 and 20 per cent of the gross revenue; John Hayes, South Grove golf course, \$150 and 10 per cent of the gross revenue; L. Knowles, Pleasant Run golf course, \$300 and 10 per cent of gross receipts. Mrs. Margaret Follard, Christian park, \$35; James H. Cone, Twenty-sixth street beach, \$400, and Ford L. Blaine, Douglas park, \$35.

200 YEARS OF CATHOLICISM

An Authentic History of the Church in Indiana

—By Humbert P. Pagani—

CHAPTER III.

Bishop De La Hailandiere's Administration, 1833 to 1847.

His education and consecration... Arrival of the Sisters of Providence... Coming of Holy Cross Brothers... First Diocesan Synod... Progress of Education in Indiana... St. Mary-of-the-Woods and Notre Dame established.

JOHN FISKE says that history has been made by individual men and women and until we have understood the character of those that have gone beyond us, we hardly have made a beginning in the study of history.

The bishops of the Diocese of Vincennes as supreme rulers in their jurisdiction, were responsible, more than any other set of men, for shaping the course of events outlined in this brief history. Hence, a large part of our narrative has to do with the official acts of the bishops during their respective administrations.

When Bishop Brute died, Father Hailandiere was in France, trying to procure priests and students for the diocese of Vincennes. Before Brute died, Father de la Hailandiere already had been appointed coadjutor bishop (with the right of succession) by Pope Gregory XVI by a bull dated May 17, 1830.

Hailandiere had not learned of the appointment until he heard of the death of Brute, when he found himself bishop of Vincennes. He was consecrated in Paris by Monsignor De Forbin Janson, bishop of Nancy. Monsignor Blanchard De Bailleul, bishop of Versailles, and Bishop Mercier of Beauvais.

Bishop Hailandiere was born in Combourg, France, May 2, 1798, during the stormy days of the French Revolution. It is related that a priest was concealed in his father's house that day he was born and was baptized the same day. He was educated thoroughly, finishing a classic course of studies before he was 19. He then commenced the study of law, was admitted to the bar and appointed to a judicial position at twenty-four.

At the outset of a brilliant and promising career he felt an inward call to the ministry, like his predecessor Brute, and determined to devote his services to the church as a priest. His first theological studies at Rennes in 1822. He completed his preparations for the priesthood at the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, as did Brute, and was ordained May 28, 1825.

He returned to Rennes as an assistant priest. In 1830, during a visit of Bishop Brute, who had returned to France to seek assistance in building up his diocese in America, Father Hailandiere consented to leave for America with the bishop, specifically to go forth as a missionary in the wildernesses of Indiana.

WITH him there came to Vincennes a number of young priests whose names were destined later to become famous for their missionary labors in our mid-west. The extraordinary talents and energy shown by Bishop Hailandiere in his early youth came to full fruition as head of his diocese. Before leaving France he sent ahead a number of clerical students and priests. He soon followed them with large sums of money which he had succeeded in obtaining from France.

He was concerned particularly with the future educational development of his diocese. Therefore, he induced a number of Holy Cross Brothers to come to America and establish a school for boys in his diocese. Likewise, he secured six chosen sisters from the Mother House of the Sisters of Providence at Ruille. Among the priests was Father Edward Sorin, who afterwards founded Notre Dame university.

Among the sisters was Mother Theodore Guerin, foundress of St. Mary-of-the-Woods college, and with her, Sister Elvire Lefer. Thus was laid the seed that was afterwards to blossom into two great educational institutions.

Bishop Hailandiere came to Vin-

ORPHANS GUESTS AT HOME SHOW TODAY

Florists Are Entertained; Exhibit Ends Tonight.

The Home Complete Exposition was opened at 9 today for the convenience of groups of children from local orphan's institutions. This is the last day of this year's show. It will close at 10:30 tonight.

Yesterday's program featured a dinner in front of the model home for Allied Florists and their guests.

RADIO PERMIT DENIED CITY AVIATION COMPANY

Firm Had Planned Ground to Plane Test for Students.

Permission to construct an experimental radio station to carry on communications between the ground and student aviators in the air has been denied Elvan Tarkington, head of the Tarkington Aviation Company, by the federal radio commission.

The local company recently developed an inexpensive, light weight radio receiver for use as receiver of weather broadcasts and radio beacon signals.

Experimental licenses may be granted only to one engaged in fundamental research or improving radio technique, the commission held.

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By United Press

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system in Indiana. He is called "the father of free schools" in this state. From France he had brought with him a library of 5,000 volumes. Father John Rivet, pastor of St. Francis Xavier church at Vincennes, opened the first school about 1795 and Father Gibault was the first teacher. Father Rivet had been a professor in France. He knew the value of education and knew how to teach. It is recorded that George Washington paid him an annual stipend of \$200. Governor William Henry Harrison, later ninth President of the United States, knowing Father Rivet's scholarly attainments, entrusted him with the education of his children as a mark of his appreciation of the priest's teaching ability. Indians as well as whites were his pupils.

In 1824, the next important step was the coming of four Sisters of Charity from Nazareth, Ky. They came to Vincennes and established an academy and day school. In 1830 these nuns opened an academy and day school in Daviess county at Black Oak Ridge, but continued privations forced them to return to Nazareth in 1834.

Under Bishop Brute, two free schools were opened, one for boys and one for girls. All were welcomed, regardless of creed. This epochal event took place almost twenty years before Indiana, as a state, organized her free school system. Bishop Brute founded at Vincennes an ecclesiastical seminary, a college for secular students; an academy for young ladies and an orphan asylum.

This gave the diocese a complete system of education, elementary, secondary and collegiate courses for young men and young women. The Sisters from Nazareth had charge of the academy, elementary schools and the orphan asylum until 1838.

These were then taken over by the Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg, Md. Daviess and Dearborn counties already had schools at the time and St. Charles, at Peru, had a school as early as 1837. Father Didier conducted a school in Evansville in 1839.

We have referred to the origin of St. Mary-of-the-Woods academy and near Vincennes which belonged to the church, had it placed under cultivation and built houses for his farmers.

Notwithstanding all this, Vincennes, far from the main roads of travel, did not grow. Immigration passed north and south of Indiana to other more promising centers. Chicago was growing rapidly and in 1844 was separated from the Diocese of Vincennes and erected into a new diocese by Rome on petition of the bishops assembled in council at Baltimore. With the severance of the diocese of Vincennes which belonged to a more central point where his See might be moved.

The bishop had in mind Indianapolis, the capital of the state. But Indianapolis at that time was hardly as large as Vincennes and did not have a regular priest. The spiritual needs of its few families were supplied by the priest from St. Vincent's near Shelbyville, the Rev. Vincent Baquelin. The wish of the bishop did not materialize until fifty-four years later when the See city was transferred to Indianapolis.

By this time (1843) another teaching order of nuns, the Sisters of Holy Cross, came into the diocese, but not being able to establish their Mother House at Vincennes, they were directed to establish themselves at Notre Dame and in 1844 they located at Dearborn, Mich., across from the Indiana boundary, eight miles from Notre Dame.

Soon afterwards, they taught schools in various parts of northern Indiana and southern Michigan. Later they established themselves also in Canada and in New Orleans.

Further progress of education will be told in later chapters.

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CONGRESS GETS DOWN TO WORK AFTER PARADE

'Tough Guy,' Ready to Say What's What in Series of Conferences.

BY RUTH FINNEY
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Congressmen are parading again today and tomorrow but these are no jaunty affairs. No scarlet-coated marine band accompanies them.

These marches lead down Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, where subdued Democrat senators and representatives have been summoned to hear what's what from the "tough guy."

"I will see you all very soon," said the President to the conciliatory throng of congressmen that met him at Union station yesterday. To some the words had an ominous ring. Before night invitations had gone out for a series of week-end conferences at which the President has served notice that he intends to talk about everything.

The congressmen have an uneasy feeling that their gaudy greetings somehow failed to make the President forgive and forget all the things they have been up to in his absence.

Roosevelt in Fighting Mood

The President talked in allegories and quips when he got back to town, but it didn't take many of these to tell the skilled ear of a politician that he was in fighting mood. Neither did it take any great amount of acumen to gather, through the allegories, that the government is not going to pour ten billion or so into financing losses from closed banks, losses from bad debts, farm mortgages, or anything else of the kind.

Before the Saturday and Sunday conferences end congress probably will have a pretty good idea of just how much legislation it must act on before it goes home to campaign and the Democrats will have a pretty good idea of how they must behave if they are to campaign on the charmed platform of standing with Mr. Roosevelt.

Those who talked with the President yesterday got the distinct impression that he doesn't care how long it takes to get what he wants. He's fortified, by his rest, for a long siege if necessary.

Tax Bill in Chaotic State

It will be at least two weeks before congress gives a final verdict on taxes.

The bills passed by the house and senate are so different that congress, who lack it is to reconcile those differences, have a hard job ahead of them. Tax experts assigned to help say the bill is the most complicated in their experience. Complicated language inserted in an effort to prevent future tax avoidance makes this true.

Senate and house conferees probably will clash most bitterly over the question of forbidding corporations to file consolidated tax returns and over the 10 per cent tax extra proposed for all 1934 incomes.

Neither of these proposals was in the tax bill as it came from the house. The first was inserted on motion of Senator William E. Borah, the second on motion of Senator James Couzens. Both these men are Republicans. Both proposals fought by Democratic floor leaders who will head the senate conference committee.

Borah Proposal Has Chance

The Borah amendment, at least, has a chance of final adoption in spite of these facts, since the senate voted for it twice, the second time approving it by an overwhelming majority. Large corporations will do all in their power to defeat it, however. Senator Borah and others of its advocates argue that the privilege of filing consolidated returns gives big concerns, knit together through holding companies, an advantage over independents.

JILTED BY PEER; ASKS HALF MILLION



Nothing less than a half million dollars will recompense Angela Joyce for being jilted by Lord Revelstoke, wealthy Briton. In this picture of Miss Joyce taken in Hollywood after her suit was filed, the film actress and former "Miss England" is gazing at a portrait of the nobleman, who recently married Miss Flora Fernor-Hesketh, daughter of Lady Florence Fernor-Hesketh, the latter once a San Francisco beauty.

STATESMANSHIP and RELIGION

By... Henry A. Wallace

The eighteenth of a series about the creed of a new and greater America.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER XVIII

Religion of the Future

ENDURING social transformation is impossible of realization without changed human hearts. The classical economists, most orthodox scientists and the majority of practical business men question whether human nature can be changed. I think it can be changed because it has been changed many times in the past. The Christians of the second and third centuries inaugurated a tremendous change. Again the Protestants of the sixteenth century introduced an element of firm resolution, and of continuous daily discipline into human nature which had hitherto been lacking.

Great religious movements which consist essentially of a changed human nature eventually come to fruition and are followed by a time when a spiritual vacuum coincides with great material uncertainty. The people in their anguish then seek to change their course. They admit the errors of their past ways and turn toward the potentialities of a brighter future. In such a time, the truly religious, in the broadest sense of the term, have an opportunity to plant seeds, some of which will flower almost at once and others of which will not produce fruit for a century or two.

What a marvelous opportunity there is today to minister to the disillusioned ones who at one time had such perfect faith in endless mechanical progress, in the continual rise of land values in their own particular sections, in the possibilities of ever-expanding profits, and in wages which were to go higher and higher while the hours of work per week became less and less.

This faith in triumphant machinery as the last word in human wisdom has now been rudely shaken. The ideal of material progress would satisfy only so long as we were engaged in the material job of conquering a continent.

Of course, those of us who are close to the scientists and inventors realize that extraordinary progress is yet possible. As a matter of fact, the possibilities along this line are almost infinite, but the significant thing is that we can not enter into these possibilities until we have acquired a new faith, a faith which is based on a richer concept of the potentialities of human nature than that of the economists, scientists and business men of the nineteenth century.

WHAT an extraordinary twist of the human mind it was in the nineteenth century to think of human society as composed of

LIST PRELATES FOR ENTHRONING OF NEW BISHOP

Archbishop McNicholas to Officiate; Bishop Smith to Say Mass.

By United Press

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Archbishop John T. McNicholas of Cincinnati will preside at the installation of Most Rev. Elmer J. Ritter as Bishop of Indianapolis in SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral April 24, it was announced here today. The Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Albers, auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese, and several of the monsignori and priests will accompany Archbishop McNicholas.

mental mechanical processes to pose as hard-headed men of affairs when as a matter of fact they have all too often created temporary illusions; they have been merely blowing bubbles.

By the manipulation of money, the floating of bonds, they have distorted the judgment of our people concerning the true state of future demand and future supply. Oftentimes with excellent motives and looking on themselves as realists, they were in fact sleight-of-hand performers and shortchange artists.

Yes, we have all sinned in one way or another and we are all sick and sore at heart as we look at the misery of so many millions of people, including among them many of our close friends and relatives; and we ask again and again why this should be so in a nation so blest with great resources, with nearly half the world's gold, with great factories, with fertile soil and no embarrassing external debt. We look at all this and ask what mainspring inside of us is broken, and where can we get a new mainspring to drive us forward.

I AM wondering if the religion we shall need during the next hundred years will not have much more in common with the Christianity of the second and third centuries.

The strong, personal initiative conferred by the Protestant religions must in some way be merged into a powerful religious attitude concerning the entire social structure.

I am not talking about welfare drives and other forms of charity which good men among the Protestants, Jews and Catholics alike support so loyally. The thing I am talking about goes far deeper. It is an attitude that will flow not from external compulsion, but that will spring from the hearts of the people because of an overwhelming realization of a community of purpose.

Perhaps the times will have to be even more difficult than they have been during the last two years before the hearts of our people will have been moved sufficiently so they will be willing to join together in a modern adaptation of the theocracy of old.

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Monday—Communism an Emotional Dryness.

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