

SILVER GROUP BADLY 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 newest outbreak of the silver agitation in congress.

BY HERBERT LITTLE
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The "silver boys" in congress are flat-busted and badly divided over whether to try to get the whole hog 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 Burton 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 out 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, depended 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 exports.

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. Separately, and with no indicated connection, the commerce department has sent its authority, Herbert M. Bratter, nationally-known silver expert, to Tokio to study the oriental foreign exchange situation.

What they will find, according to most money experts here, is that the silver-in-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 the 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 tradition of "The Crime of '73"—that famous act of congress, which demonetized silver and stirred political and agrarian revolt which has not stopped since.

**LINKS CONCESSIONS
LET BY PARK BOARD**

Swimming Pool Privileges Also Are Awarded.

The park board has awarded concessions at golf courses and swimming pools.

Concessions at Garfield and Ellenger park for the swimming pools and refreshment stands went to W. H. Marsh, who also was the successful bidder last year. He bid \$750 for the Garfield park concession and \$500 at Ellenger.

Other concessions were awarded to Steve William Vavil, Brookside park, \$150; Ben Domont, 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, \$200 and 10 per cent of gross receipts; Mrs. Margaret Pollard, Christian park, \$36; James H. Cone, Twenty-sixth street beach, \$400, and Hordi-L. Blaine, Douglass 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, 1839 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, 1839.

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 Dr. Forbin Janson, bishop of Nancy, Monsignor Blanquard of Beaujall, 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 the day he was born and was baptized the same day. He was educated thoroughly, finishing a classic course of studies before he was 19. When he commenced the study of law, was admitted to the bar and appointed to a judicial position at the age of 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. He commenced his 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 1836, 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.

UNDER his hands the affairs of the diocese grew in order. The town of Vincennes was transformed from a rude village to a place of beauty and order. Strangers were astonished at the elegance of the place. He had cleared 400 acres of land 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 Chicago from the Diocese of Vincennes, Bishop Hailandiere began to cast about for 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 Bacquelin.

The wish of the bishop did not materialize until fifty-four years later when the See city was transferred to Indianapolis under Bishop Chatard. Meanwhile, Bishop Hailandiere determined to keep his See at Vincennes.

In 1836 he visited Rome. He told Pope Gregory XVI of the difficulties in his diocese. He told of widely scattered families arriving constantly. He said he could speak their language only imperfectly and offered his resignation. The Pope did not grant it but, on the contrary, loaded him with costly gifts and books and something more rare, the bodies of several saints for enshrinement and veneration in his diocese.

He returned to Vincennes with more priests and students. On his return, he found that dissatisfaction had increased. Being a man who performed most of his tasks himself, he would not delegate his labors to others, although he had a vicar-general. He determined to press his resignation again to Rome and this time it was accepted. This was on July 16, 1847. He assisted in the consecration of his successor, the Rt. Rev. John Stephen Bazin, who, after taking leave of his confreres bishops in this country he left for France to reside on his family estate. He died in his native town of Combourg May 1, 1882. His remains were brought from France and laid at rest in the old Cathedral at Vincennes.

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 Vincennes and erected a new diocese by Rome on petition of the bishops assembled in council at Baltimore. With the severance of Chicago from the Diocese of Vincennes, Bishop Hailandiere began to cast about for a more central point where his See might be moved.

THE foundling of Notre Dame was in 1841. Father Edward Sorin and six Holy Cross brothers arrived from France in September of that year. Coming to Vincennes, they settled temporarily at St. Peters, twenty-seven miles east. Father Stephen Badin, the first priest ordained in the United States, had purchased a section of land near South Bend on the St. Joseph river, as a site for a future college.

In 1856 he gave it to the bishop of Vincennes for that purpose. Later, Bishop Hailandiere offered the ground to the Holy Cross congregation, which they accepted. They established the site in 1842 and laid the corner stone of the first college building in August, 1843. Since then Notre Dame has become one of the most famous institutions of learning in the western hemisphere.

About 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 Bertrand, Mich., across from the Indiana boundary line, eight miles from Notre Dame.

Soon afterward, 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.

(Copyright, 1934, by The Times and Tribune, Indianapolis.)

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 orphans' 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.

WILSON TO CONTINUE FIRE DEATH PROBE

Verdict Reserved While Detectives Seek Murder Clew.

Prove 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.

Hosier Killed by Train

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.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, 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.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

By United Press

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14.—Wood D. Robinson, 35, was killed instantly here last night