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The Indianapolis Times

Partly cloudy with possibly showers tonight; tomorrow fair and somewhat cooler.

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Dillinger Master of Raid Plots

BY BASIL GALLAGHER
Times Staff Writer

Bitter against society, no criminal gang in history laid plans more carefully than John Dillinger and his hoodlums. And by the same token, none ended more ignominiously.

Bank robberies and killings literally were plotted out to the tenth of a second. Getaways were mapped to the tenth of a mile.

Conversing with each other Dillinger and his pals used a number code which the police never have been able to decipher. A code of nicknames used by the gang finally was solved by Captain Matt Leach of the Indiana state police after three months of laborious effort.

In photographs, published in today's Times, a chart in Dillinger's own handwriting is shown to reveal the pairs which the mob took in planning bank robberies. The chart was seized by Captain Leach on a raid on a flat occupied by Dillinger in Dayton, O., last August. It never has been published before. For nine years Dillinger, Charles Mackley, Harry Pierpont, Russell Clark and other convicts had planned their desperate forays which were executed with such disastrous effects. Behind the walls of the Indiana state prison at Michigan City, the details of the proposed robberies were planned in moments snatched from "making task" in the prison shops.



Matt Leach

All Details Arranged

The alert Dillinger and the cruel-eyed Pierpont collaborated in plotting the forays which were to result in seventeen deaths and a score of bank robberies in which was taken more than \$300,000. The plot cost taxpayers millions in the long hunt that followed.

Following the Michigan City prison break, Sept. 26, 1933, Pierpont, Mackley, Clark, and five obscure convicts assembled in Indianapolis. They were met by Mary Kinder, Pierpont's sweetheart, who, according to state police, bought them clothes and hid them in the city.

Dillinger, out on parole before the prison break, had arranged all details for the convicts he succeeded in freeing from the prison.

Tippled by Stool Pigeon

Pearl Elliott, plump underworld denizen from Kokomo, is alleged by the state police to have brought the gang money given her by Dillinger. Homer Van Meter, the gang's dark, sleek "finger man," had completed his work of "spotting" likely banks in Ohio and Indiana.

All was in readiness for the desperate raids planned so long.

In addition, the gang had other women trained to act in buying cars, renting apartments, obtaining license plates and in other essential details impossible for "hot" gentry to perform for themselves.

A flaw developed in the gang's (Turn to Page Six)

TRIAL IS CONTINUED IN BY-DRINK CASE

Court Grants Delay Until Oct. 15.

Even a preliminary court interpretation of the by-the-drink provision of Indiana's liquor control law today was postponed until Oct. 15.

The postponement came when Municipal Judge William H. Sheaffer granted a continuance until the October date in the case of Michael (Mike) Hamrahan, proprietor of the Pennhoff Grille, 23 North Pennsylvania street.

Mr. Hamrahan was arrested July 13 in a "test" case, carefully planned by the Indianapolis police department. No arrests have been made since that time.

SILVER ISSUE PROMISED

\$50,000,000 in New Currency Announced by Morgenthau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Immediate issuance of \$50,000,000 in new silver certificates against free silver in the treasury was promised today by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr.

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U.S. GRANTS \$126,000 FOR SEWAGE PLANT

Sanitary Officials Ready to Sell \$310,400 Bonds for Work.

FEDERAL GIFT OUTRIGHT

Present Market Favorable to Floating Disposal Issue, Is Report.

Indianapolis was given its chance today by the United States government to end for all time its pollution of White river, when an outright grant of \$126,000 was made by the public works administration at Washington, D. C., for the construction of a sewage disposal plant addition.

Word of the grant was received by The Indianapolis Times through the United Press.

When told of the outright grant, Maurice Tennant, sanitary board president, said that plans for selling \$310,400 in bonds for the construction of the plant would be begun at Tuesday's meeting of the sanitary board.

The city can not have the federal money, it is understood, until it matches the grant with the remainder of the construction cost of the disposal plant addition or \$310,400.

\$395,000 Allotment Refused

Last winter, the public works administration allotted the city almost the entire cost of the project, \$395,000, with 30 per cent to be an outright grant and the remainder to be a loan to be repaid over a possible period of twenty-five years.

Attorneys for the sanitary board, as well as federal lawyers, said the \$150 tax limit act of the state forbade the issuance of bonds by the city, and the government on May 9 rescinded the loan and grant.

Today's action was taken by Mr. Tennant to mean that the government would make the \$126,000 outright grant, providing the city was able to sell bonds on the plant addition in the private bond market.

It has been pointed out that the city can, by declaring an emergency, levy taxes to pay for the bonds.

Gas Funding Watched

The near success of the funding of the Citizens Gas company purchase is believed to be linked indirectly with the disposal plant's construction.

Hope that revenues from the gas company in time might aid the retirement of the disposal plant bonds as well as the gas company's purchase price is expressed in some circles.

Mr. Tennant said the sanitary board believed that the present bond market was favorable to the floating of the disposal plant bonds.

"We have every assurance from bond houses that there is a demand for bonds. We will call in investment bankers to discuss the bonds in an effort to assure sale before placing them on the market," Mr. Tennant said.

The project will mean that all sewage of the city will receive 100 per cent full-time treatment instead of the present inadequate treatment of just 60 per cent of the necessary time for purifying the water.

Work for 465 Men

The project, if the bonds are sold, will provide work for 465 men for a period of six months.

It will mean an addition to the activated sludge plant at the disposal works near South Harding street.

One questionable point discussed by city officials in the matter of financing is whether the city will profit or lose by financing 70 per cent of the plant in the open bond market instead of through a government loan for the entire project.

The government's rate of interest, it is assumed, would have been 4 per cent, with a period of twenty-five years for retirement.

In 1933, as well as this year, The Indianapolis Times in series of articles on stream pollution has pointed out the extreme need for Indianapolis cleaning up its backdoor of wastes that kill fish, ruin aquatic sports, and endanger health.

Guerilla Warfare Flares Anew in Drivers' Strike

Trucks Overturned, Many Beaten as Strikers Resume Terrorism at Minneapolis: Peace Hopes Fade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—A report from military headquarters today said that strikers had attacked sixty-nine trucks between 8 a. m. and 1 p. m. and that violence was increasing steadily. General Ellard A. Walsh said that seventy-one strike leaders and pickets had been arrested in the last twenty-four hours.

The widespread nature of the guerilla warfare was indicated by radio reports sent out to patrol cars from military headquarters. The reports came from widely scattered sections of the city, with hardly a pause in the broadcasts.

Military patrols were dispatched as fast as they could be brought up from base headquarters at St. Paul. With few exceptions they returned empty-handed. They found damaged trucks and bruised and beaten drivers, but no pickets.

General Walsh sought desperately to stem the riotous tide of lawlessness. He was equipped to cope with any mass violence, but the kind of warfare being waged by pickets left his men empty-handed and running in circles.

"I have reached a limit of my endurance," he said. "This sort of thing can not, and must not, continue."

The guardsmen so far have received orders only to shoot in case of resistance. There has been no open and mass resistance. Pickets disappeared before guardsmen arrived. Approximately 6,000 union men were in open, but elusive, insurrection.

A renewal of violence in the seventeen-day strike, which has resulted in the death of three men and the wounding of more than forty-eight others, came at a time when prospects for a peace settlement were beginning to brighten.

5 Named on School List by Citizens

Woman Among Candidates Chosen for Board Positions.

Four men and one woman were announced today as the citizens' school committee's candidates for school commissioners at the fall election.

They are Carl Wilde, attorney and federal referee in bankruptcy; Alan W. Boyd, attorney, of the firm of Noel, Hickam, Boyd & Armstrong; Earl Buchanan, personnel manager of the National Malleable Company; Mrs. Clayton H. Ridge, 27 South Denny street; and John F. White, 1546 Lexington avenue, civic leader.

Mr. Wilde, Mr. Buchanan and Mrs. Ridge are Republicans. Mr. Boyd and Mr. White are Democrats.

All sections of the city are represented by the candidates and the members of the ticket all have children who are attending or have attended the public schools.

Mr. Wilde and Mr. Boyd, who live at 3864 Guilford avenue and 522 East Fifty-eighth street, respectively, represent the north side. Mr. Buchanan, 1215 North King avenue, represents the west side; Mrs. Ridge, the east section; Mr. White, the south side.

Capability and interest in the welfare of school children, and not political belief in position, were said by the committee to have been the deciding factors in the selections.

'BIG TRAIN' IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Walter Johnson Is Rushed to Cleveland Hospital; Kamm Made Pilot.

By United Press

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Walter Johnson, manager of the Cleveland Indians, is seriously ill in Lakeside hospital. General Manager Billy Evans of the Cleveland baseball club, revealed today.

A Johnson's request, Willie Kamm, third baseman, was designated to take charge of the team. Johnson was stricken during the night with an acute attack of pleurisy, it was said by Dr. M. H. Castle, club physician, who ordered the "Big Train" taken to the hospital. Physicians said he would be out of action for several days, but were confident he would recover within a short time.

Two physicians were in attendance on Johnson, once the greatest right-handed pitcher in the game, and Cleveland manager since the middle of the 1933 season.

The suit alleges further that Mr. Smith joined the union in March, 1934, and became active in promoting its growth, exercising or seeking to exercise full freedom of association with his fellow-workers; that he was active in self-organization of his fellow-workers and sought to designate representatives of his own choosing to designate the terms and conditions of his own employment.

The complaint denies that Mr. Smith neglected his duties as a Kingman employee in the course of such organization work or caused others to neglect their organization work.

The portion of the Indiana state law on which Mr. Smith's suit is based is found in Section 2 of Chapter 12, Acts of 1933, and reads, in part, as follows:

"Whereas, under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual, unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association for the purpose of protecting his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment and that he shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

At Kingman's today it was said that Robert Sinclair, Richard Sinclair and Mr. Kingman were absent from the plant. Ewing Sinclair, reached on the phone, said any comment would have to come from Mr. Kingman.

Wherever, both union leaders and representatives of capital were reluctant to discuss the case until they had had time to study it, though all admitted interest in the outcome. The Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce refused comment.

Not a Thought for Kaiser

There was apparent confirmation of the belief that Hitler would reign supreme and that there could be little open opposition to his assumption of a post which kaisers alone have held in the past.

There seemed not a thought for old Wilhelm II at Doorn, the former emperor, who ordered out to sea the public believed, even hanging wall paper twenty years ago.

Undoubtedly Hindenburg has many followers who will support Hitler with less enthusiasm—the Junkers or great landowners, the industrialists and the high reichswehr officers. These are all expert intriguers, but it seemed not a moment for intrigue.

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UNION LEADER SUES KINGMAN'S FOR \$25,000

Capital-Labor 'Showdown' Is Due in Superior Court Case.

STATE LAW IS TESTED

Organizer Charges Packing Firm Fired Him for Activities.

(Editorial comment is on Page 14)

The stage was set here today for a "showdown" court battle between labor and capital over the former's right to organize as it pleased, especially under the far-reaching labor policy chapter enacted by the 1933 state legislature.

The scene of the action will be superior court one, where, yesterday afternoon, Tom Smith, union organizer, filed suit for \$25,000 damages against Kingman & Co., meat packers, and its officers.

Mr. Smith charges that he was dismissed Saturday from employment at Kingman's because of his union activities there and adds the charge that Kingman officials and "persons unknown" thereafter placed his name on a "blacklist" which will prevent him from obtaining other employment here and elsewhere in the United States.

The suit, filed under the precedent-smashing Chapter 12 of the Acts of 1933, is the first of its kind. Union labor repeatedly has been asked to test out its rights under this policy-declaring legislation which, some believe, is so far-reaching as to obviate the necessity for strikes.

Law Is Far Reaching

The law is described by observers of the capital-labor problem as going far beyond Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Named as defendants with the company are Robert S. Sinclair, president; W. Richardson Sinclair, vice-president; A. Ewing Sinclair, superintendent; and J. R. Kingman, directors' board chairman, along with other board members.

"They, and the 'persons unknown,' are accused in the complaint of depriving Mr. Smith of his employment and, hence, causing him great financial harm."

Mr. Smith alleges that he was employed by Kingman's, Aug. 23, 1933, and that he worked continuously until last Saturday.

Active in Union Work

His petition states that early this year Kingman employed banded themselves into Local No. 136, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

The suit alleges further that Mr. Smith joined the union in March, 1934, and became active in promoting its growth, exercising or seeking to exercise full freedom of association with his fellow-workers; that he was active in self-organization of his fellow-workers and sought to designate representatives of his own choosing to designate the terms and conditions of his own employment.

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WON HINDENBURG IS DEAD; HITLER BECOMES 'CZAR'

Offices of President and Chancellor Are Merged by Nazi Party.

ARMY PLEDGES LOYALTY

Former House Painter Now Rules as 'Kaiser' of Nation.

BY FREDERICK OCHSNER
United Press Staff Correspondent
(Copyright, 1934, by United Press)

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Adolf Hitler, former Austrian house painter, became sole dictator of the German people today on the death of President Paul von Hindenburg.

Hitler's cabinet made him president-chancellor, absorbing all the powers of both offices. He has control of the powerful reichswehr (army), whose members are to take an oath of unswerving loyalty to him.

Hitler thus has greater sway than any dictator on earth. Even Mussolini has a king who outranks him, albeit with little authority.

Hitler is expected to seek office for life as "reich leader for the German nation and people." A referendum will be held between Aug. 19 and 26 for the people to ratify his ascendancy. The exact date has not been set, although it will be not later than the 26th and possibly as early as the 19th.

The president-chancellor's bold assumption of power was considered a decisive blow at potential opposition, whether of "reactionary" or Nazi extremist character.

The conviction was general that only a revolution could upset him, but there is no organization in Germany at present inclined to start one, or strong enough to do so.

Extremists Still Weak

The Nazi extremists are not strong enough to do harm. The June 30 "purgings" demonstrated their weakness. The army was expected to use its influence with Hitler to prevent measures against the extremists if they should start trouble.

Hitler will speak to the nation on Monday at services for Von Hindenburg at the Kroll opera house here. Then he will fly to Neudeck and may speak there. Von Hindenburg will be buried Tuesday in the Tannenberg battle monument at Tannenberg, not far from Neudeck.

When the announcement came that Hitler was leader at last, with the stubborn hand of Hindenburg to oppose him when old and decrepit, householders and porters were just bringing out their black flags or Nazi flags draped in crepe.

The flags on public buildings were half-staffed.

The huge swastikas and the black, white and red flag, on the Reichstag building drooped on their poles in the quiet air.

Reichswehr Swears Loyalty

An oath binding the reichswehr to absolute loyalty to Hitler as commander-in-chief was promulgated at once. It will be taken by every German soldier.

General Werner von Blomberg, minister of defense, proclaimed the order that each soldier must pledge absolute loyalty to the death, to Hitler.

The text of the oath is: "I swear by God this holy oath: 'That I will give unconditional obedience to the leader of the German government and the German people, Adolf Hitler, as commander-in-chief of the army, and that as a courageous soldier I am ready at any time to place my life at stake for this oath.'"

It had been admitted that the reichswehr, which was under Hindenburg as commander-in-chief and to a man was for him, could have crushed Nazism.

It was significant therefore that Blomberg in the post-mortem proclamation to the reichswehr said: "Our grief is mingled with pride that he was one of ours. His example will forever admonish us to devote our lives to the fatherland."

"Remembering this heroic figure we march into the future full of confidence in the fuhrer, Adolf Hitler."

It was Hindenburg's epitaph and Hitler's commission as commander-in-chief.

It was, no less than in monarchy where sorrow for a dead king must be tempered with anticipation of the new, a case of "The king is dead. Long live the king!"

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Paul von Hindenburg

'Whither Germany?' Asks Europe, Ready for War

Fear of Events to Come Envelops Continent on Death of Hindenburg; Hitler Course Grave Concern.

BY WILLIAM PHILLIP SIMMS,
Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—With death's black wings softly folded about the withered form of Germany's "sturdy oak" at Neudeck, fear of events to come raced through world capitals today like a phantom horseman.

All Europe is in a state of flux, madly whirling towards a denouement as yet obscure, but which inspires the gravest concern.

The course of Adolf Hitler, who, like Louis XIV, boasted that "I am the state" after sending seventy-seven of his countrymen to their death last June, can not even be guessed. For the influence of President Hindenburg no longer will stay his hand.

Question marks, therefore, are flying over Europe thick as sparks above a burning bar. What will happen in Germany? What will happen to Austria? Will Mussolini intervene? If so, what will Yugoslavia do? And Czechoslovakia? And France?

Will Hitler give way to a military dictatorship? Will the Hohenzollerns soon come back? Will France reoccupy the Rhineland to force Germany to honor her signature to the treaty of Versailles?

New Entente Possible

What will be the role of Great Britain? And Poland and the Soviet Union? All Europe once formed a coalition to "get" Napoleon; is another entente in the making to "get" Hitler, before he has time to set the world on fire?