



The Indianapolis Times

Increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer tonight; tomorrow probably showers.

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SEA FIRE INCENDIARY, PROBERS TOLD

Installment "The Coming American Boom" Number One

By MAJOR LAWRENCE L. B. ANGAS

THIS century has witnessed fundamental revolutions in several countries of our western civilization. The Communist revolution in Russia, the arbitrary seizing of supreme power by dictatorial parties in Italy and Germany, and lastly, no less significant because it has not been accompanied by violence, the great, though little understood, American experiment. All these bear witness to the deep-rooted discontent and dislocation in the economy of modern civilization.

To many observers, the Roosevelt experiment appears to lack a cohesive and easily grasped theme. This is possibly due to the fact that the motif of his reforms is monetary.

This subject is little understood even by bankers, whose professional decisions concerning the size of their loans and investments themselves affect the volume of credit, currency outstanding and with it trade and the price level. On the surface, to an observer who sees from day to day only the disjointed and apparently unpredictable actions of the administration, the whole experiment is apt to appear as the muddled meddling of a happy-go-lucky opportunist, whose disturbing though well-meant efforts are proving more a hindrance than a help to recovery.

It is because I feel that this view is so widespread that I humbly offer this book as an attempt to explain and justify the Roosevelt experiment, and to show how, if steadfastly pursued, it is bound to reach a successful conclusion. These chapters attempt to view the American experiment from a point above the surface confusion and muddle, and to pick out from the seemingly disjointed and make-shift actions of the administration the underlying theme, which in my belief is clear, consistent and fundamentally sound.

A point I would emphasize is that general industrial depression and revival are not a mere matter of chance, depending on fortuitous waves of confidence; but are due to definite economic forces which obey a definite series of laws; and any statesman or economist worthy of the name ought to know them and be able to state them precisely.

NONMONETARY factors, such as a changing need for goods, variations in tastes, efficiency in production, varying harvests and so on, are undoubtedly the cause of considerable minor fluctuations in trade, but the great underlying causes of the big cyclical swings from prosperity to depression are undoubtedly purely monetary in character.

In modern economy, the money is interposed between every exchange of goods and services, and in view of this many people are inclined to regard it as a "medium of exchange," and no more or less important than the lubricating oil in an engine. But money is also used as "a store of value," for which the public demand varies according as they think it is likely to appreciate or depreciate in value.

If money is expected to appreciate, i. e. if general prices are expected to fall, owing, say, to loss of gold, a strained banking position or bank credit contraction, through nervousness, people tend to spend money less rapidly in goods; where-

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YOUNG GANGSTER SLAIN

Chicago Hoodlum Is Believed Victim of Reprisal.

By United Press
CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—A victim of gangland reprisals, Michael Lamperelli, 24, was found today, shot to death in his coupe on a lonely road just south of Chicago Heights.

Lamperelli, who had been shot in the head three times and in the body once, is believed to have been killed either because he aided state attorney's police in cleaning out an automobile theft ring or because he had been a minor dabbler in the illicit alcohol trade.

STANDARD OIL WILL CUT GASOLINE PRICES

All Brands to Be Reduced One-Half Cent Tomorrow.

All Standard Oil brands of gasoline will be reduced one-half cent a gallon in Marion county tomorrow, company officials announced today. The company announcement said it had been decided to "adjust gasoline prices to a new level to eliminate the patchwork of inequalities which has resulted from widespread local price wars."



—Photo by Ted A. Green, Indianapolis Camera Club.

FLAME . . . Scaring, Biting, Cutting . . . FLAME

INDIANAPOLIS MOVES AHEAD . . . Running night and day . . . Steel torches glow . . . Casting eerie pictures at the plant of the American Bearing Corporation . . . FLAME . . . Biting and cutting . . . Progress must be made . . . And the plant at 421 West Eleventh street does its share . . . FLAME . . . Burning its way to better times . . . A newer prosperity . . . A happier day . . . FLAME . . . Not always destructive.

HOOVER INCOME TAX BUREAU ATTACKED

Lax in Enforcing Laws, Report Charges.

By United Press
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The internal revenue bureau during the Hoover administration was lax in enforcing the income tax laws against the members and some clients of big banking houses such as J. P. Morgan & Co., a report of the senate stock market investigation committee charged today.

The report detailed the methods by which Morgan and his partners, members of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Charles E. Mitchell, former head of the National City bank, and Albert H. Wiggin, who was deposed from command of Chase National, avoided or postponed income taxes.

Today's report recalled that J. P. Morgan and sixteen of his partners paid no tax in 1930; five Morgan partners paid an aggregate of \$56,000. In 1931 and 1932, none of the Morgan partners paid income tax.

NEW DEAL GETS TEST IN MAINE BALLOTING

Old Political Adage Recalled in State's Election.

By United Press
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—Maine elects today. A Republican victory in this normally Republican state, whose Governor is a Democrat and a majority of whose congressmen are Democrats, would be interpreted in some quarters as indicating that Maine folk, at least, regard the New Deal as a misdeal.

"As Maine goes, so goes the nation," has been a political adage for nearly a century. Not always has it proved true, but Democrats and Republicans alike are mindful of the important psychological effect of a victory in this first state election since President Roosevelt took office.

Hourly Temperatures
6 a. m. . . . 60 10 a. m. . . . 74
7 a. m. . . . 62 11 a. m. . . . 76
8 a. m. . . . 68 12 (noon) . . . 78
9 a. m. . . . 72 1 p. m. . . . 78

KLINGER IS SLATED AS NEW M'NUTT AID

Income Tax Official to Be Undersecretary.

John Klinger, employe in the state gross income tax department, is scheduled to be appointed undersecretary to Governor Paul V. McNutt, it was learned today from reliable sources.

Mr. Klinger, it was reported, will take the place vacated by Wayne Coy, who recently took over the directorship of the Governor's commission on unemployment relief.

Mr. Klinger, a former Newcastle newspaper man, was state adjutant of the American Legion when Governor McNutt was state commander and was active in the pre-convention campaign when the Governor was made national commander of the legion at the San Antonio convention.

Motor tuned up. Carburetor adjusted. See Carburetor Sales, 214 East Ohio.—Adv.

SALESMAN PLUNGES 12 STORIES TO DEATH

Officials Seek Motive for Fatal Hotel Fall or Leap.

Authorities are attempting to fix a motive for the violent death of Alex Nathan, 32, Milwaukee (Wis.) traveling salesman, who fell or jumped twelve stories to his death yesterday morning.

An unidentified pedestrian told police that he saw Mr. Nathan standing on a ledge at the Lincoln before he fell or jumped. Dr. John Sahb, deputy coroner, reported the case as a suicide.

The hurtling body narrowly missed striking Harry Robertson, 544 South Edgemoor street, who was walking on Kentucky avenue. No motive for the suicide could be given.

G. O. P. CLUB TO MEET

Washington Township Women to Hear Mrs. Maude Rumpel.

First meeting of the fall campaign of the Washington township Women's Republican Club, will be held at 2:30 tomorrow, in the auditorium of the American Central Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Maude Rumpel will be guest speaker.

HOSIERY STRIKE TO START WEDNESDAY

Sympathy Walkout Set Here; All Is Quiet.

With workers in several Indiana hosiery mills preparing to go out in a sympathy strike Wednesday midnight, the United Textile Workers of America strike against the Indianapolis Bleaching Company continued quietly here today.

Members of Fuller local, No. 2069, conducting Indianapolis' portion of the nation-wide textile struggle, claimed that only eighty-three workers other than foremen or minor officials were at work in the one shift which the bleaching company now is operating.

Charles A. Young, plant manager, denied this. He said the mill had made a "marked gain" and that the bleaching, believed to be the hardest his department, was "holding its own," adding that more people were working today than at any time since the strike started.

SABOTAGE HINT IS DROPPED BY CHIEF OFFICER

Drunken Women May Have Died in Their Berths, He Relates to Federal Investigators in Hearing at New York.

TELLS GRAPHIC STORY OF TRAGEDY

Men in Charge of Ship Were Calm, Passengers Hysterical, Commander of Craft Tells U. S. Commerce Authorities.

BY JOE ALEX MORRIS
United Press Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Chief Officer William F. Warms sat in a humid room at the United States customs house today and told in clipped, colorless sentences the story of the burning of the S. S. Morro Castle as it appeared to him on the bridge after he had been forced to assume responsibility for more than 500 persons trapped in that great sea disaster Saturday.

High points of Warms' testimony: He believes the fire may have been incendiary, but lacking evidence to support the theory, thinks it may have started from a dropped cigarette.

He believes a previous fire, on Aug. 27, may have been set purposely.

He knows of no labor trouble or sabotage attempts. He believes the fire started in the writing room, and spread rapidly through rugs, furniture, hangings, curtains and light furnishings.

The ventilating system, which might have spread the flames, was not in operation.

The officers were calm—passengers hysterical.

Several women passengers were drunk, and may have died in their berths.

He said the second radio officer asked for orders, and that he told him to send an SOS, but by that time the fire was well under way.

Warms explained that he was a seaman, not a story teller, not one to "get in on the social life" on a ship.

Sitting at the wide table in the inquiry room he was a determined but still shaken man. His lean face, browned and lined by life at sea, showed plainly the strain under which he had been placed since midnight last Friday.

Breaks Down and Weeps
Occasionally, he passed his hand nervously over his baldish head, or turned for help to two company lawyers at his elbow when he failed to understand an involved question. Twice during the morning session, he wept. On both occasions tears came into his eyes, his voice broke and he covered his face with his hands when he spoke of Captain Willmott, who died of heart failure before the ship caught fire.

"God bless him," Warms mumbled once. Again he said: "I tried to move his body out of the flames. I couldn't. I guess that was when I burned my hand." He gestured vaguely with his bandaged hand.

Warms wore a light weight gray suit, grayish shirt and a green dotted tie. In his good hand he gripped the burned out stub of a cigar which he did not put down during the prolonged questioning.

Never Left Ship's Bridge

It was obvious that Warms' testimony was designed to advance the theory that the Morro Castle disaster was due to incendiary. Before he put forth that suggestion, he turned to the lawyers with a question, apparently as to whether it was the proper time to advance his ideas.

It was emphasized, however, that Warms never left the bridge of the big ship, that he knew only what he had been told and that he merely was theorizing on the basis of reports made to him and on the basis of an earlier fire on the big ship, which he believed to have been incendiary. That fire was extinguished quickly.

Across the table from Warms sat D. N. Hoover, the commerce department expert sent from Washington to conduct the hearing. He was flanked by New York inspectors and experts, all of whom questioned Warms.

The witness responded in straight-forward fashion, sometimes thrusting out his chin to emphasize his confidence and satisfaction in the crew and their action during the disaster. Occasionally he was vague on specific points or on the exact time of this or that order, but on the essential points he was firm.

Fire Started at 3 A. M.

Fire started a few minutes before 3 a. m., Warms said. The emergency "stand by" call by radio was sent out at 3:15 a. m. The assistant radio operator had come to the bridge and asked for orders.

"At that time I thought we could

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