

GUARDS REAPED RICHES SELLING TO PRISONERS

Cigaret Papers, Liquor and Street Walker Sold, Is Charge.

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Times that he had nearly \$100 in his possession while in prison which was given him by friends although it was expressly a violation of prison rules.

Dice games on top of cell-blocks, and in secluded corners of the institution in which guards participated were not uncommon. The Times was told.

Huge Still Found

Stories that a guard brought a street walker in the prison, selling her services to inmates, were related.

Discovery of a fifteen-twenty-gallon still in an abandoned elevator shaft in the prison Aug. 1 caused ironic laughter throughout Indiana. But Times informants point out that this is trifling compared to other derelictions of duty on the part of incompetent and unscrupulous guards.

These are but a few of the examples of inefficiency related to this writer during his investigation of conditions in Indiana penal institutions that could be erased through centralized control and the selection of officials and guards on a basis of their competency, experience and training rather than upon qualifications of political faith.

One Times informant, a former trustee of the institution, declared he frequently made trips into the business section of Michigan City where he ate meals and kept "dates."

Easy to Smuggle

He said it was his custom to bring back underwear, socks and other articles to the prisoners.

"Many a time," he stated, "I walked in with four or five suits of underclothes on me and some of the guards would do the same and then sell the articles to the prisoners.

"Why, I could have brought a machine-gun into that prison without much trouble," the former convict declared. "It's easy when you know the ropes. The guard—-the gate only frisked (searched) trustees with a couple of quick touches on the sides."

"I could have stuck a machine gun down my back inside my coat and I'm sure no one ever would have discovered it. That's the way the old guards sometimes brought liquor into the prison. Tied the neck of the bottle around their shoulders and carried it in."

Perfected Rouges Checks

Former inmates and convicts estimated that there were several hundred perverts among the prisoners. They told of a group who always were at ball games in the prison yards with rouged cheeks and smelling of cheap perfume.

Deputy Warden Schumihl admitted the presence of degenerates in the prison, but declared that no large institution was free from this type of prisoner. He told of seizing a quantity of powder, compacts, rouge and perfume from such a group.

"When we find them we attempt to suppress them," declared the deputy warden, weakly shaking his head.

A parole selling racket is alleged to exist in the prison, but the reporter could find no evidence to substantiate it. Wayne Coy, state official, denies the existence of any racket in paroles.

Coy Defends Board

"The present parole board and the clemency board in the state has not taken a dime, I am convinced," said Mr. Coy.

"I know of one case under the old order where \$2,500 was paid to obtain parole for a prisoner in the state prison, but those days are past. I have been approached only once since I have been associated with state prison work, and that was several months ago when a petty chiseler attempted to offer me \$50 to aid in obtaining a parole. Needless to say I laughed at him."

"Civil service is the only answer to real reform in the prison," a former convict who has "made good" since his release several years ago told The Times. "Until the personnel of the prison guards is put on a merit system, where honesty and experience and intelligence determine whether a guard keeps his job, incompetency and worse among guards will exist."

"Right now," the guard said, "about 50 per cent of the guards are of the old order and the rest recent political appointees who are green and therefore incompetent."

This concludes Basil Gallagher's series of articles on conditions inside the walls of Michigan City prison.

BLIND SCHOOL EMPLOYEE FOUND BEATEN, ROBBED

Victim Rushed to Hospital With Severe Head Injuries.

Authorities today were attempting to interpret the dazed mumblerings of Carl Ax, an employee of the Indiana School for the Blind, in an effort to learn the identity of the person or persons who struck and robbed him yesterday.

Mr. Ax was found in an automobile on West Washington street outside the city limits late yesterday suffering from head injuries and covered with blood. Taken to Methodist hospital he kept repeating, "Senate and Ohio and Clermont."

From school authorities, deputy sheriffs learned that Mr. Ax had left the school in the morning with \$76 which he intended to put in the bank.

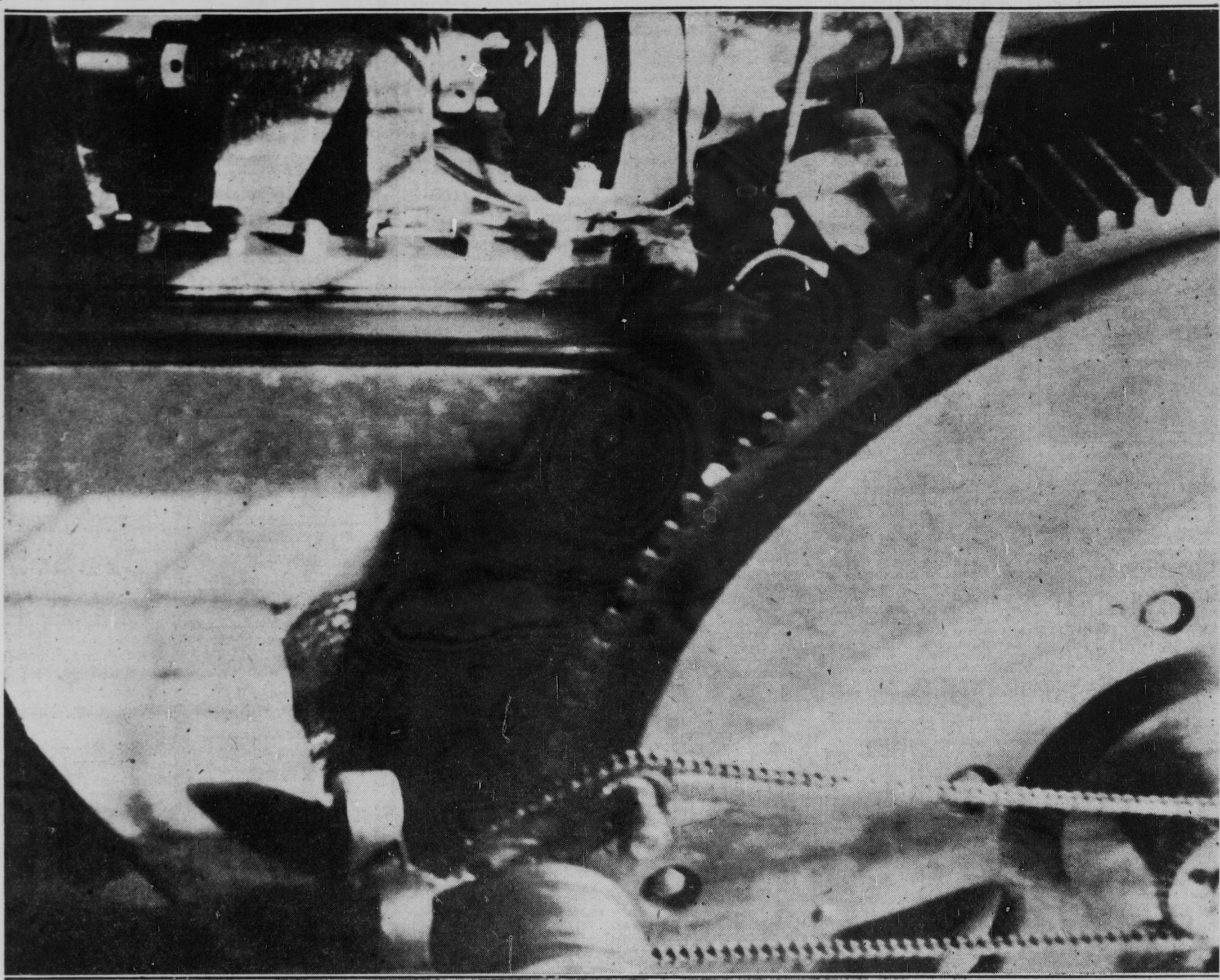
U. S. JOBS ARE OPEN

Examinations Soon to Be Held. Boatman Announces.

Several federal job openings were announced today by Frank J. Boatman, civil service board secretary, with offices at 421 Federal building.

Examinations will be held soon for extension agriculturists for county agent, 4-H Club and extension research work and for associate chemist for duty in the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine.

Installment Number One "The Coming American Boom" By MAJOR LAWRENCE L. B. ANGAS



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

Indianapolis moves ahead . . . Strong, steel teeth of gears mesh with those of other gears . . . Machinery moves . . . Factories hum with it and with the voices of workers . . . Here, in the plant of the Metal Auto Parts Company, 1428 West Henry street, where Cameraman Green is superintendent, beauty is found in the source of power . . . as it was in the searing flame of a welder's torch in the same factory, shown in yesterday's Indianapolis Times . . . These pictures are presented by The Times in conjunction with its presentation of Major L. L. B. Angas' "Coming American Boom." The Times regrets having credited yesterday's picture erroneously to the American Bearing Corporation.

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I argued that since there existed in America at the time of the March panic just as much gold and facilities for creating bank credit as in the 1920 boom, when prices and trade were nearly 100 per cent higher, Mr. Roosevelt's threat of inflation would probably, without any inflation itself, cause a revival in trade and prices, and a boomlet in the stock market. The Dow Jones share index, in fact, rose from 58 to 110, i. e., 90 per cent, by the end of July.

Phase 3, I think, will not be necessary. Immediately after Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration speech in March, 1933, I argued that the new monetary attack on depression are:

1. Threats of inflation.

2. Bank credit inflation and cheap money.

3. The inflationary printing of notes.

Phase 3, I think, will not be necessary.

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