

FEW FARMERS INTERESTED IN RELIEF MOVES

Most Tillers of Soil Ask Only Fair Return and Security.

Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of six articles reviewing briefly the primary principles of economic thinking touching the American farmers' business relations with debt as they have been observed by the writer. These relations have finally terminated in a widening program on the part of Government, both Federal and state, to bring about a relief of debt to a group of the population. Whether this is wise or not is left with the reader.

BY COLIN F. WILLIAMS
Times Special Writer

Has there ever been a period in the history of the farmers of these United States when the cyclic changes of prosperity and want did not bring to them exactly the same experiences that were brought to the far larger majority of citizens?

There are approximately 9,000,000 men in the United States classified as farmers. They support dependents numbering about 25,000,000 souls. They constitute about 26 per cent of the total population of 130,000,000 persons. They are the most universally distributed class in the country. Some sections predominate in miners, other sections in industrial workers, but throughout the fabric of the population, whatever the latitude or longitude their residence may be, we find the omnipresent farmer.

Farming is a mode of living rather than a science even today with out universal dissemination of agricultural knowledge. In times of depression it almost ceases to become a mode of living and approaches a form of philanthropy in about the same degree of relativity as that demanded from all of us upon whom the emergency falls.

Remains an Enigma

Having rubbed elbows with American farmers for many years, I have come to marvel at the lack of system that has held the fraternity together. I have witnessed his ups and downs from the days of the Swedish Rebellion in Nebraska right down to the present moment of 1935 and the longer I stay to witness the more I marvel.

Volumes have been written about him. The libraries are stored with material about him. He has been analyzed, criticized, dogmatized and publicized until he should be the best known quantity in the universe but I venture that to the most of us, including the writer, he is still the great enigma.

He is the pet promotional prospect of every budding politician. They yearn toward him always but mostly when they want something. He is the stronghold of the promoter, it makes no difference of what. The bosom thumping clans line him up in groups and avalanche through the rest of the American population with demands on the theory loudly proclaimed that this is the farmer's program. Stuff! I know that the principal desire of the farmer is to be left to the security of his lands, that he be permitted to live out his life as he has chosen it and to derive enough money out of his labor to give him a feeling of competency and, after all, in that he is no different from the rest of us human beings.

The odd thing about the whole procedure lies in the fact that even under the most trying circumstances, there never has been a greater majority than 6 per cent of the farmer population interested in deriving the benefit or the relief or the whatnot that forms the nubbin of the campaign.

Few Made Protests

Under the stress of the financial reverse that overtook the farmer in very recent years, the total number who mustered in to voice their protests did not exceed 6 per cent of the farming population of this country or a total of less than one-half per cent of the entire American population.

This statement needs some analysis. It can best be understood by taking the reader through the past twenty-year period of American husbandry.

Omitting every detail of a numerical nature so far as possible and avoiding statistics that can be arranged to prove almost anything, permit me to carry out this story of the last twenty years in a narrative form and in we can discover anything in it that stimulates our pulses to sympathy for the man with the plow, let us not hesitate to bring it out.

On the contrary, if there be any-

DOWN COME SHACKS AS CITY PREPARES FOR MODEL APARTMENTS



thing in the story to denote the causes of the so-called farmer revolt, we should be able to fix the blame and help to eradicate it in the future.

We approach the period of 1914 on the American farm. The previous decade to this date saw the ending of a hundred-year trek to new lands.

The waves of internal emigration toward the setting sun had by 1914 leveled off to the ripples of readjustment.

Just as the waters of a rising Funday tide torrent through the narrow of the bay to fill the voids between, so had the pioneers of the nineteenth century swirled through the Ohio Valley to the vacant lands of the West and as the waters calm and slack when the pools are filled and the balance is struck, just so, we find levels of the new population striking a balance at the beginning of the present century.

Reached High State

The major movement is complete. The minor eddies of readjustment, the returnings, the side movements and the local land openings only remain. If ever the American farmer was content, it was then. He had vested his desire in the land of his choice. He became a part of the landed aristocracy of the new world. He had not yet lived in it so long as to become bedridden with customs. He acknowledged no restraint. In the pride of ownership of his new possessions he became the despot of his domain.

He became the Nation's best spender. About him in the rural communities sprang up the families of the thinking members of his fraternity. They were the men who plowed with their minds the dollars turned out of the soil by the plodding feet of their brothers.

Only Earth Holds Wealth

There are only two sources of wealth, both lie in the ground. New wealth is produced only from the products of the mine and the products of the farm. All things that follow merely transform this wealth into different forms.

The man who raised the grass to feed the sheep that produced the wool to make the coat that was valued at so many dollars was the agent in a process. The wool was the first raw product handled. There was no new wealth created until the wool was clipped and thereafter, regardless of the amount of labor spent on that wool, whether it went into a coat for a peasant or a king, not a dime of new money developed from its processing.

The new wealth that was constantly being created was sufficient to buy the land and leave a surplus. The surplus strangely enough is the corpus delicti of this story. On the spread of this surplus out of control of its originator sprang up all of his financial troubles.

UTILITY BEFORE COURT

Southern Firm Seeks Reorganization Under Bankruptcy Act.

Final hearing on the reorganization of the Southern Indiana Telephone and Telegraph Co., first case under the new Section 77-B of the Federal bankruptcy act to reach a climax in the Indianapolis Federal Court, was being held before Judge Robert C. Baltzell today.

To the accompaniment of the metallic clank of laborers' tools and the groanings and screechings of houses disappearing before an insistent Federal Government, slum clearance in Indianapolis daily becomes more of a reality.

Tumbledown shacks, which the Federal Emergency Housing Administration plans to replace with model apartments in a \$2,500,000 project, are being leveled by otherwise unemployed men being paid with Public Works Administration funds. The work began

Dec. 18. These pictures illustrate vividly how vermin-infested habitations are giving way to open, sunlit spaces, on which the new apartments soon will rise. The wrecking is being done by the Cleveland Wrecking Co., Cincinnati, under PWA contract.

Fishing for High Tariff

Gov. McNutt's Father Urges Hoosiers at Capitol to Protect Martinsville's Finny Gold.

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—John McNutt, father of Indiana's Governor, Paul V. McNutt, is a life-long Democrat and has served on the Indiana Appellate Court under that political appellation.

But he left here today after nearly a week spent in button-holing Hoosier Representatives and Senators and urging them to fight for a higher tariff, long the chief tenet of the Republican gospel.

Judge McNutt, however, didn't advocate a high tariff on everything. He only wanted help to get a high tariff on goldfish. He lives at Martinsville, where the raising of goldfish is one of the principal industries.

It seems that, without protection, the Martinsville goldfish are facing competition from those shipped here from Japan. These Japanese goldfish are not the hardy Hoosier type, but are weaklings sold at "dime stores," it is contended.

The goldfish tariff has occupied the time of many Indiana statesmen. The former G. O. P. leader, Senator James Eli Watson, used to take the Senate floor on their behalf.

Judge McNutt wants the Democrats to do likewise, but it appears that the tariff issue will not be reopened this session.

This advocacy of higher tariff on goldfish recalled the remark of one of the American greats: "The tariff is a local issue."

STAMP CLUBS ORGANIZE

Junior Collectors' Meeting in Charge of Chicago Man.

Junior stamp collectors at the Y. M. C. A. will organize a new club tomorrow at 9:30, to hold weekly meetings in the junior department. C. Warren McDermott, former Chicago University student, will be in charge.

Another club will be organized by advanced collectors, membership in which will be limited to those having collections of 2000 or more stamps.

DISCIPLES TO OBSERVE MISSION WORK JUBILEE

Series of Conferences to Be Held During Spring.

A nation-wide series of state and regional conferences of the United Christian Missionary Society will be held during the spring to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the organized religious education work of the disciples of Christ.

Roy G. Ross, secretary, and Virgil A. Sly, associate secretary, of Irvington office of the United Society, are making preliminary arrangements for the conferences in association with Wilbur C. Parry, national director of adult work and field administration, and Telford T. Swearingin, national director of leadership training, of the society's St. Louis office.

Art Clay Engineer to Speak

J. J. Marek, American Art Clay Co., ceramic engineer, will talk on ceramics and pottery before members of the Scientific Club, at noon Monday at the Board of Trade.

New Electric Cell Used

Enough electric energy to operate an electric motor can be obtained from sunlight by use of a new photoelectric cell that is unusually sensitive.

GRANT BIRTHDAY BALL PERMITS

Clubs Arrange to Honor President Roosevelt on Jan. 30.

A permit to hold five different balls in this city on Jan. 30 in honor of President Roosevelt's birthday was granted yesterday by the Charities Solicitations Commission.

According to a city ordinance just recently passed, no organization can solicit funds for charity purposes unless sanctioned to do so by the commission.

The five organizations authorized to hold balls are the Columbia Club and the Indianapolis Athletic Club, who will hold a joint ball at the Columbia Club; the Elks Lodge and the Knights of Columbus will hold a joint ball at the Elks Club ballroom; the Murat Shrine and Masonic organizations will hold their ball at the Murat Temple; the labor organizations will hold a ball at Tomlinson Hall and the Negro organizations will dance at the Walker Casino.

It is expected that the combined attendance of the various presidential birthday balls sanctioned for this city will exceed 15,000.

ARMY INSTRUCTORS TO MEET HERE WITH CHIEF

Col. Luther R. Hayes to Visit City Monday.

Regular army instructors of the Indiana National Guard, the staff of the 38th Division and commanding officers of units located in Indianapolis, will meet with Col. Luther R. Hayes, Fifth Corps area officer, Ft. Hayes, O., Monday night in the Armory.

'LIAR,' SHRIEKS BRUNO'S WIFE AT NEIGHBOR

State Brands Passionate Outburst as Part of Act.

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police after his arrest, and said he had no ransom money other than the \$20 bill found in his wallet by the men who took him to police headquarters.

Officer Wallace's testimony was similar to that of U. S. Agent Sisk, which brought yesterday's dramatic outburst from the prisoner and cries of "You're lying!" from his lips.

Hauptmann today remained quiet through officer Wallace's testimony. It is Mr. Sisk he appears to blame for his predicament. Agent Sisk is his "enemy."

It was after Hauptmann's profession of innocence, and his story that the ransom bill was "the last of about \$300 I have saved," that excavation of his garage disclosed \$14,600 in gold notes, all of them identified as part of the money Col. Lindbergh paid to recover his child—the child he never saw again alive.

Ransom Bills Introduced

At this point, the ransom money itself, taken from a host of manila envelopes, was introduced. The state policeman identified part of it, bill by bill.

Hauptmann came into court today with a smile on his lips—a different person from the man who leaped to his feet yesterday to snarl at a witness.

He settled quietly in his chair between Deputy Sheriff Hovey Low and Corp. G. A. O'Donnell of the New Jersey State Police. On the other side of Mr. Low was Lieut. F. A. Smith of the State Police.

Hauptmann seemed calm as he conferred in whispers with his chief counsel, Edward J. Reilly. Apparently yesterday's outburst lifted a big load from Hauptmann's chest.

Spends Excellent Night

Guards reported that Hauptmann spent an excellent night and that he was asleep this morning when the prisoners in the jail were aroused for breakfast. Ordinarily the guards find Hauptmann awake pacing his cell at that hour.

"How do you feel, Bruno?" a newspaper man asked the prisoner. "Okay, I feel fine," Hauptmann replied.

Mrs. Hauptmann entered court shortly before the session began, and she and her husband conversed about the affairs of some of their neighbors in the Bronx.

The atmosphere around prosecution and defense tables was more tense than usual. Mr. Reilly's face, usually wreathed in expansive smiles, was very sober.

Hauptmann conferred earnestly with the chief defense counsel, and waved an open hand as though he were arguing a matter of law. Hauptmann's colossal self-control shattered, he was fighting for life today behind a battery of lawyers disorganized by quarrels, demoralized by dissension, and facing possible dissolution.

Screams 'Liar' at Agent

The disagreement among defense counsel reported exclusively by the United Press yesterday to have reached a critical stage, has so widened that an open breach between Edward J. Reilly, noted criminal lawyer, and his associates, "the country lawyers," is threatened. Hauptmann himself is dissatisfied with Mr. Reilly, according to a source close to the defense, and only the arguments of the associates have prevented him from dismissing him. Since Mr. Reilly has been in charge of the defense so far, the country lawyers do not wish to assume responsibility now.

Hauptmann has been growing increasingly nervous through the double strain of listening to the strong case of the state linking him with the murder of the Lindbergh baby, and the mounting conviction that Mr. Reilly was not presenting a strong enough defense in cross-examination. Yesterday, this distress exploded in one of the most amazing demonstrations ever seen in an American courtroom. He

HUNTS OWN SON



George Liese

A patrolman on the Indianapolis police force, George Liese, continued today his courageous hunt for his son, Richard Liese, 16, who is wanted for questioning in connection with the murder on Tuesday of James Eli Hunt, a bakery salesman.

leaped to his feet and screamed "liar" at a witness.

But of greater import to him, was the division of opinion among his lawyers—the swagging Mr. Reilly, the meticulous Frederick A. Pope, the lanky, earnest Ebert Rosecrans and the vigorous C. Lloyd Fisher.

Dislike Reilly's System

The "country lawyers" have felt from the beginning that the defense should establish one theory—and cling to it. Mr. Reilly, on the contrary, has insisted upon injecting as many theories as could be found regarding the possibility that some other person kidnapped and murdered Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.

He has, by innuendo, blamed members of the Lindbergh household, hinted the deed was done by rum-runners, by the Purple Gang of Detroit, by a mysterious and unnamed gang in Beckett, Mass., by enemies of Col. Lindbergh, and by amateur gangsters associated with Dr. John P. Condon.

This growing feeling showed plainly yesterday. Mr. Fisher was presenting in cross-examination the theory that the body recovered from the grave in the lonely Sourland hills was not that of Col. Lindbergh's child. Mr. Reilly a minute later announced the defense conceded the body was that of the Lindbergh child.

Stalks From Courtroom

Mr. Fisher stalked angrily from the courtroom. The "country lawyers" had felt that the possibility of error in the body's identification was a state weakness.

Some of his associates are fearful of the effect of Mr. Reilly's manner and courtroom appearance before a jury of humble countryfolk. His jaunty air, his big-city dress, his bluff and hearty mannerisms and his attempts to shout down frightened witnesses are not looked upon favorably in some defense circles.

Hauptmann's "break" of yesterday did not surprise Hovey Low, the mounted and speckled deputy sheriff whose wrist encircles that of the prisoner when they come into court. He has long noticed a changing disposition in his prisoner.

From other sources it was learned that Bruno Hauptmann has displayed in his cell other signs of cracking. His temper has become violent. His easy, rather cynical manner has dropped from him in recent days, as soon as he has been escorted back to his flood-lighted cell, where two guards sit constantly with him.

Yet—guilty or innocent—that is not to be wondered at.

HOUSE SHUNTS PENSION BILL TO SIDETRACK

McNutt Foes Lose Battle to Force Measure Before Legislators.

(Continued From Page One)

financial institutions shall be uniform throughout the state. The bill as drawn would permit fixing rates to apply to separate counties.

Rep. Roberta West Nicholson (D., Indianapolis), withdrew her bill prohibiting marathons, marathon dances, walkathons, etc. The measure will be revised to clarify restrictions upon athletic competition.

The first bills to be passed in the regular order of business, 11 in number, were sent to the House by the Senate today.

Measures passed would provide for an open season on mourning doves; authorize payment from dog funds for game birds and game killed by dogs; repeal the 1913 act authorizing the creation of forestry associations; provide for reciprocal relations between states to secure attendance of witnesses in criminal cases; permit return upon demand by the Governor of persons of unsound mind who have fled to another state; permit term of the Vanderburg Circuit Court to continue as long as business requires; make term of Vanderburg County courts uniform; change open seasons on squirrel hunting, and increase the penalty for killing wild deer or turkeys.

Contested by Weiss

Amendments to S. B. 15, the machine gun measure, offered by Senator Lawrence E. Carlson (R., Huntington) on second reading, were contested by Senator Jacob Weiss (D., Indianapolis). After some debate, the measure was made a special order of business for Monday.

Reduction of 1934 delinquent tax penalties from 10 per cent to 3 per cent was provided for in H. B. 106, introduced by Rep. Fred Barrett (D., Indianapolis); Rep. I. E. Carter (D., Fairmount); and Rep. A. C. Nordhoff (D., Jasper). To get this reduction the person must pay delinquent 1934 taxes in 1935.

Shoving routine work to one side, Gov. McNutt meanwhile was concentrating on ways and means for Indiana to join in the Federal plans for safeguarding the economic security of the American people.

His study of the old-age pension proposals revealed yesterday by President Roosevelt involved the necessity of preparing immediately for the Legislature and administration leaders an estimate of how much Indiana must spend.

Such an estimate, the Governor pointed out, necessarily must be in definite and means revision of an already completed survey to conform with the national administration plans. It will be completed as soon as possible by the State Unemployment Relief Commission.

Additional Funds Needed

Gov. McNutt pointed out in discussing the Federal proposals for old-age pensions that some time must be devoted to ways and means because the partly operative Indiana old-age pension legislation affords only a tenuous guide to the Indiana problem.

The Roosevelt program would make persons 65 and older eligible to an old-age pension. The partly operative Indiana plan paid only persons 70 or older. Dropping of the age limit five years would mean a 3-to-1 increase in pension eligibles, the Governor said he had been informed.

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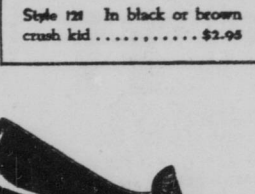
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