

LABOR PARTY INFORMATION, CLAPPER SAYS

Present Activities Point to Organization for 1940 Campaign.

By Raymond Clapper
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Labor has taken a conspicuous place in the current political parade and it is well within the range of possibility that out of the present campaign will be born a major labor party, an American equivalent to the British Labor Party.

Such a development long has been the dream of visionaries. It has now become a practical possibility. Many persons in Washington fully expect that John L. Lewis will be a Labor Party candidate for President in 1940.

Regarding labor's reneuvring as inspired by that objective.

Therefore the attempt now being made by the American Federation of Labor to curb Lewis in his industrial union drive to organize the steel industry takes on political meaning of the first importance. Practically no sideline observers here believe the A. F. of L. can crush Lewis. It might split the labor movement and thus weaken it at the threshold of its new political career; that is the most that is expected. It is more likely that a working compromise will result. Or if not that, a turnover in the control of the A. F. of L. in the next year or two, which will place the Lewis partisans in command.

Political Activity New

Generally speaking, the American labor movement hitherto has been non-political. It has concerned itself primarily with organizing workers and obtaining legislation favorable to its cause. It has resisted the trend in older European countries to organize into a political party and has chosen rather to work through existing parties.

But the New Deal has favored labor with legislation, particularly during NRA's heyday, that has opened up new opportunities through political action. The United Mine Workers under John L. Lewis made history here last spring when they voted to support Roosevelt for president. President Green of the A. F. of L. has announced his personal support of Roosevelt.

Labor's Non-Partisan League, set up under Mr. George L. Berry and dominated by Lewis, is endeavoring to re-election of Roosevelt, but frankly says that it reserves all rights regarding 1940. In some quarters this agency is regarded as a device to permit labor to organize its permanent political organization under cover of the present campaign.

Democratic Split Possible

The most important question raised by the entrance of labor directly into national politics is the effect it will have on our traditional two-party system.

One possibility is that it will tend to strengthen the Democratic Party election. Labor is seeking to throw its massed strength behind Roosevelt. But in the event of his re-election the party will undergo a struggle for control culminating in 1940.

The Democratic Party, in spite of its current domination by the New Dealers, remains latently half-Bourbon. From Vice President Garner down, many of the most prominent party leaders are suspected of rendering only lip-service to the New Deal. Republicans in Northern industrial towns have never been more cautious toward labor than are local Democratic political organizations toward sharecroppers in the South, toward workers in Southern textile mills, and toward labor in mining and steel making communities.

Labor in Spotlight

Already the campaign has shown visible evidence of the new political importance attached to the labor movement. Labor policy became the first major point of controversy after Gov. Landon's speech. Comment of labor leaders overshadowed in importance that of professional politicians. The Socialist movement has split, with one faction joining up behind the Lewis non-partisan organization on the ground that this is the most practical way toward an American equivalent of the British Labor Party.

Older Washington political correspondents, accustomed to write about presidential campaigns as contests between Republicans and Democrats with nothing more exciting than the good old tariff as the issue—they always called it the crucial issue—are having to learn a new lingo. Members of the National Press Club recently gave two large luncheons, one to Lewis and one to Green, to hear their respective versions of what is taking place in the labor movement. At press conferences, partisans of Lewis, Norman Thomas and other left-wing leaders engage in dialectics and heckle as they gather news. At a press conference last week, Major Berry was compelled to spend some minutes defending his description of Norman Thomas as a left-wing Socialist. That's what political reporting in Washington has come to.

ROBBERY IS THWARTED

Woman Driver Defies Command, Refuses to Open Car Door.

An attempted robbery was frustrated yesterday when Miss Pauline Birch, 1337 E. Market-st., refused to obey the commands of a Negro who jumped on the running board of her car at 15th and Belle-st.

Instead of stopping and unlocking the car door as the bandit ordered, Miss Birch drove on. The Negro jumped off at Massachusetts-av. and Birch said he brandished a knife.

Planet Jupiter Still Is Brightest Object Sparkling in Evening Skies During August

Interesting Constellations Are Visible to Eye in Entire Month.

By James Stokely
Science Service Astronomical Writer
Director of the Fels Planetarium
The Franklin Institute

During August the planet Jupiter is still the brightest object in the evening skies, shining in the south-west in the constellation of the Scorpion.

Nearby, to the right, is red Antares, the brightest star in that group, though greatly inferior to the planet. Directly overhead, is the most brilliant star of the summer evening. This is Vega, in the Lyre.

Next, to the east, is Cygnus, the swan, often called the Northern Cross. The bottom of the cross points little to the west of south, at the top is the first magnitude star Deneb. This name is from an Arabic word meaning "tail" and it marks the tail of the swan.

The bird's wings are formed by the handle to the left, and the lid (as it is called) his long neck stretched ahead as he flies through the sky.

Aquila Is to South

To the south of Cygnus is another bird, the eagle, Aquila, in which appears the star Altair. Still farther south, left of Jupiter, is Sagittarius, the archer, a figure resembling a tea-pot, the spout to the right, the handle to the left, and the lid (as it should be) above. The stars of the handle and the lid also make up a little dipper, sometimes called the milk dipper, to distinguish it from the Great Dipper.

The Great Dipper, best known of all the star groups is in the north-west, the handle pointing up and to the left. Actually, this is part of Ursa Major, the great bear. As most people know, the stars of the bowl of the dipper opposite the handle are the pointers.

Follow their direction up and to the right, and you soon come to the pole star, Polaris, which stands close to the north celestial pole, the point of the sky over the earth's north pole, and the one around which all the stars seem to revolve once a day, because of the earth's rotation on its axis.

Called Bear Driver

Directly west at the times for which these maps are drawn (10 p. m., standard time on the first; 9 p. m. on the fifteenth and 8 p. m. on the thirty-first) is Arcturus, in Bootes. This group is also called the bear driver, as it represents the figure of a man with two dogs on a leash, driving the bears onward in their constant circuit of the sky.

Next Above Bootes Is a Semi-circle of Stars, Corona Borealis, the northern crown, a delicate little group that the Indians said was a council of chiefs around a campfire.

Between Corona and Lyra is Hercules, the great hero of mythology, who is represented as kneeling on the dragon.

According to ancient lore, this beast represents the one that stood watch over the gardens of the Hesperides, which Hercules killed in his eleventh labor, in order that he might secure the golden apples that grew there.

Six of the brightest stars in Hercules form the figure of a butterfly, its body east and west, one wing to the south, the other to the north.

South of Hercules is Ophiuchus, another giant, who is holding a great serpent, and standing upon the scorpion. Sometimes he is identified with Asclepius, the famous physician of antiquity.

Milky Way Stands Out

The snake, perhaps because of its wisdom, has long been associated with the medical profession. This is shown even today by the collar device worn by army doctors—the caduceus, the staff entwined with its two intertwined serpents.

To the eastern sky another planet can be seen quite low. This is Saturn, as bright as a first magnitude star. Higher and farther north, is the Great Square, resting on one corner. The star at the right corner is in Andromeda, and the other three are in Pegasus, the winged horse, a group just below Cygnus.

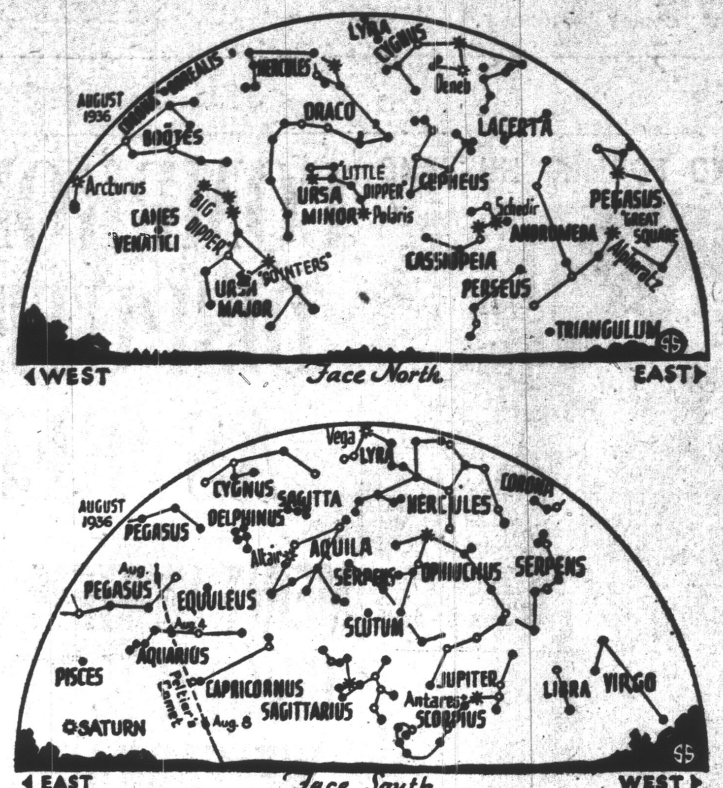
In the northeast is Cassiopeia, the queen, the stars forming a letter W.

Her royal spouse, the King Cepheus, is directly above.

To a person away from the city's glare, August evenings afford a good opportunity to see the Milky Way. Millions of stars, each so distant, and therefore so faint, as to be imperceptible to the unaided eye. But so great are their numbers that their light combines to give the effect that we see.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.



SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRIGHTNESS

leash, driving the bears onward in their constant circuit of the sky.

Next above Bootes is a semi-circle of stars, Corona Borealis, the northern crown, a delicate little group that the Indians said was a council of chiefs around a campfire.

Between Corona and Lyra is Hercules, the great hero of mythology, who is represented as kneeling on the dragon.

According to ancient lore, this beast represents the one that stood watch over the gardens of the Hesperides, which Hercules killed in his eleventh labor, in order that he might secure the golden apples that grew there.

Six of the brightest stars in Hercules form the figure of a butterfly, its body east and west, one wing to the south, the other to the north.

South of Hercules is Ophiuchus, another giant, who is holding a great serpent, and standing upon the scorpion. Sometimes he is identified with Asclepius, the famous physician of antiquity.

The snake, perhaps because of its wisdom, has long been associated with the medical profession. This is shown even today by the collar device worn by army doctors—the caduceus, the staff entwined with its two intertwined serpents.

To the eastern sky another planet can be seen quite low. This is Saturn, as bright as a first magnitude star. Higher and farther north, is the Great Square, resting on one corner. The star at the right corner is in Andromeda, and the other three are in Pegasus, the winged horse, a group just below Cygnus.

In the northeast is Cassiopeia, the queen, the stars forming a letter W.

Her royal spouse, the King Cepheus, is directly above.

To a person away from the city's glare, August evenings afford a good opportunity to see the Milky Way. Millions of stars, each so distant, and therefore so faint, as to be imperceptible to the unaided eye. But so great are their numbers that their light combines to give the effect that we see.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

At the end of August, two other planets will be coming into the evening sky, and may possibly be glimpsed in the western sky as it darkens after sunset. One is Mercury, the other Venus. The latter will be brighter, but both are even then so near the sun that their observation will be difficult. The fifth naked-eye planet, Mars, is in the morning sky, rising about two hours before the sun.

During the first part of August, the eastern sky will have a special attraction—Pelle's comet, the first since 1910, year of Halley's comet, to become easily visible without telescope aid. The dotted line on the map shows its path through Pegasus, Aquarius and Capricornus in the first 10 days of the month, after which it passes out of view to northern observers.

DONN ROBERTS DIES OF STROKE IN TERRE HAUTE

Former Mayor Taken Ill While Serving Term at State Prison.

By United Press

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 3.—Funeral services will be held tomorrow for Donn M. Roberts, 69, former Mayor of Terre Haute, whose embattled career was ended late yesterday when he succumbed to heart disease.

Roberts, seriously ill, was returned to his home here Saturday from Indiana State Prison at Michigan City, where he had served two weeks of a two-to-five-year sentence imposed after his conviction late in 1934 on charges of embezzlement of Indiana gasoline tax funds.

The charges grew out of Roberts' operation of a string of filling stations which the State Highway Commission alleged were established on right-of-way belonging to the state.

Setting up the filling stations in automobile bodies and moving them over the arterial highway in the vicinity of Terre Haute, Roberts defied the state body and claimed "squatter's rights."

Convicted on Tax Charge

Failing to dislodge Roberts on the first attempt, the state filed charges alleging embezzlement of state gasoline tax funds and failure to report on gas taxes.

He was convicted in 1934 and appealed to the Indiana State Supreme Court, which sustained his conviction and later overruled a petition for rehearing. Roberts then was taken to state prison.

At the time Roberts was stricken at Michigan City, his attorneys were conferring with Justice James P. Hughes of Indiana Supreme Court arranging for an appeal bond which would have given the former Mayor his freedom pending a hearing by the United States Supreme Court.

Elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket in 1913, Roberts, along with nearly 100 others, was indicted by a Federal grand jury in 1915 on election fraud charges. He was convicted and served four years in the Federal penitentiary.

Frenchman Topped Betting

Hubert Latham, handsome young French sportsman of a well-to-do family, was perhaps favorite in the betting. Graham-White, an equally young and handsome Englishman, was a close second. Blériot-like Latham nearly 20 years later for Latham and White had fine records to their credit, as flying went in those days, and were first on the scene.

Latham set up his camp at Gris Nez, near Calais. His plane was the most beautiful thing on wings up to that time. It was an Antoinette, a monoplane with long, slender, swallow-like, almost transparent wings. And it had a 16-cylinder motor, in line, the only one of its kind I ever saw.

About the middle of July, while Blériot was more or less out of the picture and Graham-White, British-like, was leisurely getting ready to start, Latham took off.

Motors then were not the trusty things they are today. Hardly had he begun the journey than one of his cylinders began to miss. But he had 15 others, so he kept on. Another cylinder failed him, and another, and another, and down he came in mid-channel. There he was picked up, nonchalantly smoking a cigarette.

Engine Again Fails

About a week later he had his plane tuned up again. And off he went. This time he nearly made it. He came down within a short distance of the shore of Dover. His too-many cylinders once more had gone sour.

On July 25 Blériot took off from a field nearby Latham's. There were no aviation fumes, there was no smoke, and down he came. He, too, flew a monoplane, of his own make. Without compass, he very nearly got lost in the mid-channel haze. Out of sight of land, he was obliged to steer by guess work.

Striking the English shore to the right of Dover, the "wrong" side for him, he had to turn about and seek a landing on the other side of the port. His plane was somewhat cracked, but he came out uninjured.

Blériot a National Hero

For some time thereafter his plane, repaired, hung high over the Grand Boulevards of Paris, on wires, in front of the newspaper Le Matin. It took a squad of special policemen to keep the crowds moving. Blériot was a national hero. Hubert Latham was killed by a water buffalo in Africa. He was on a big game hunt. He stood between the charging beast, one of the most dangerous of all wild animals, and the rest of his party. He killed the monster with his final shot, but was too close to save himself from the charge.

Today Europe's sky is buzzing with planes. Luxurious airliners criss-cross the channel, rain or shine. But European chancelleries are no longer thrilled. All they now see is potential death riding the wings in the wars of tomorrow.

25-ounce Boy Dies

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 3.—A 25-ounce son born Saturday to Attorney and Mrs. Harry Pavan lived only a day.

EYES EXAMINED GLASSES ON CREDIT

Improved Vision With Improved Appearance

IT'S hard to smile when you're suffering from headaches caused by eyestrain. Glasses bring relief and smartly styled glasses actually improve your appearance.

MODERN, scientific instruments in the hands of a skilled optometrist is your assurance of precision.

Dr. H.C. Fahrback

at KAY

EASY WEEKLY PAYMENTS

Expert Radio Repairing

guaranteed service on all makes of Capital City Radio Co.

137 W. WASHINGTON STREET

Directly opposite Indiana Trust

217 W. WASHINGTON STREET

4 Doors South of Washington St.

Directly opposite Indiana Trust

217 W. WASHINGTON STREET

Directly opposite Indiana Trust

217 W. WASHINGTON STREET

CALLED 'COLD BLOODED' BY POLICE



"Cold-blooded," police call Donald Wightman (left) and Gladys MacKnight, seen in camera studies made at their arraignment as killers.

Great Advance in Air Travel Carries Fear to All Europe

Blériot's Thrilling Flight Over English Channel Is Seen as Symbolizing Threat of Attack From Skies.

(Editorial, Page 10)

By William Philip Simms
Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Today, as every important nation in Europe has its eyes first on Spain, then on the skies, wondering "when," the first man to make them sky-conscious lies dead in Paris.

So much has happened since that July day 27 years ago when Louis Blériot first flew the English Channel—forever blasting the peace of mind of national defense officials the world over—that it seems impossible that I, myself, witnessed Blériot's preparations.

Since then, Col. Lindbergh has flown the Atlantic in less than 34 hours. Wiley Post has circumnavigated the globe, via the air, in less than eight days. Battles have been fought above the clouds. But it was Blériot who started the ball rolling in that direction.

The first flight across the Channel was very much like Lindbergh's hop across the Atlantic. Several aviators, French and British, were competing for the honor of being the first to succeed in the perilous undertaking—and it was all of that—among them being Hubert Latham and Graham-White.

Officers of Local Chapter Will Be Installed at Public Ceremony.

As guests of Centre Lodge 23, F. & A. M., the Indianapolis De Molay chapter is to install publicly officers of the chapter at the Masonic Temple at 8:30 tonight. A public dance will follow.

Officers to be installed are Frank Wood, master counselor; Don Hasler, senior counselor; James R. Stout, junior counselor; Robert Tucker, senior deacon; Elgin Lee, junior deacon; Quincy and Bill Martin, stewards; Jack Mather, chaplain; Bill Steinmetz, orator; Robert Millsbaugh, scribe; Joe Edmundson, sentinel. Bob Gerow, treasurer; Bob Boemler, marshal; Bob Creighton, standard bearer; Rodney Hankins, almoner; Don Dickson, Bob Stockton, John Curran, Hershell Schuck, Bill Davis, Dale King, Perry Patton, Earl Justus, Russel Woods, Bill Hinton and Edward White, preceptors.

The installing team is to be composed of John Hutchens, installing master counselor; Paul James, state scribe; Walter Loman, junior counselor. Allen Peterson, marshal, and Bernard Jasper, senior deacon.

Jimmy Miers and his orchestra are to play for dancing.

NAMED CLUB DIRECTOR

Robert S. Burke Appointed to Run Lake Shore Organization.

Robert S. Burke, 4012 Graceland-av., has been appointed managing director of the Lake Shore Country Club, 4100 Carson-av., according to announcement by T. J. Kelly, club president. Mr. Burke, former Hoosier Athletic Club membership secretary, assisted in membership activities at the Lake Shore Club this summer.

Both Gladys and Wightman had been active for years in their churches. Gladys sang in the choir of the First Reformed Church, Wightman in the choir of a Methodist Episcopal Church.

Called Hard and Cold