

PRESIDENT GRAVE AS HE TAKES OATH

Stresses 'So Help Me God' While Hand Rests on Old Family Bible.

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agural stand on the east front of the Capitol and flowing over into the lawn across the plaza.

Skies were clear and the temperature hovered around the freezing mark. But the chill had no effect on the size of the crowd. Police estimated that close to a million persons would see some part of the inaugural ceremonies.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the President's 86-year-old mother beamed on the crowd as the Chief Executive moved to the front of the stand to be met by the Chief Justice.

Members of the Cabinet, the heads of the country's armed forces, high Government officials and diplomats of foreign countries watched the ceremony from seats to the right and left of the President.

Uses Old Dutch Bible

Mr. Roosevelt, as he did in 1933 and 1937, placed his hand on a two-century-old Dutch Bible. He read the first verse of the 13th chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, verses 1 to 13, which ends:

"And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

Before administering the oath, Chief Justice Hughes removed his black silk skull cap. Mr. Hughes read the oath in a clear voice. President Roosevelt then repeated the oath after him. As he ended, the President's flag was run up over the stand directly above him.

Cheer Faith in Democracy

As the crowd quieted, Mr. Roosevelt then began his inaugural address.

The crowd's first cheer during the President's address came when he declared, "no, democracy is not dying," and again when he referred to democracy as the expression of a free majority. He departed from his prepared text at the fifth paragraph to declare that "we risk the real peril of isolation." The prepared text used the word, "inaction" instead of isolation.

The President received more spirited applause when he declared that "the peoples of the republic cannot forever tolerate either undeserved poverty or self-serving wealth."

Airplane Flies Overhead

There was applause again as he said if America's spirit is killed, even though the nation as a body continues, "the America we know would have perished." A huge silver winged airplane flew overhead as the President spoke.

The President drove away from the grounds in the open White House car with his family. Mrs. Roosevelt was beside him in the rear seat. Son James was in the front seat.

The automobile moved much more slowly on the return trip. Mr. Roosevelt smiled at a man who shouted "hurrah for Roosevelt."

Just before the procession reached Second and Constitution Ave., a group of secret service men jumped from their cars trailing the President and dashed into the crowd on the curb. It was a false alarm, however, caused by the crowd surging forward to see Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt. The secret service men immediately returned to their cars. The procession continued to move during the incident.

Bows Head in Church

Earlier, the President had bowed his head in historic St. John's Episcopal Church to ask Divine guidance.

In a world torn by war, Mr. Roosevelt prayed for peace in the 150-year-old light brown stucco church across famous Lafayette Square from the White House. He sat in Pew 54, where President James Madison prayed in 1816.

Crowds outside the church applauded as the President, accompanied by his wife, his 86-year-old mother and members of his family and official party, arrived for the services.

The President's car escorted by a troop of about 20 motorcycle police with sirens roaring, pulled up at the rear of the church where a special ramp was built to accommodate the Presidential party.

The President, bareheaded despite the cold, waved a greeting to the cheering crowds.

The President's sons, their wives,

Inaugural Today Hour by Hour

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (U. P.).—The inauguration day program (All times Central Standard).

9:30 A.M.—Roosevelts, Wallaces and entourage attend church.

10:30 A.M.—Roosevelt leaves White House for Capitol.

10:55 A.M.—Wallace takes oath of office.

11 A.M.—President takes oath and then delivers address.

12 Noon—President returns to White House; buffet luncheon for 1200 guests.

12:45 P.M.—Air show by 235 planes.

1 P.M.—Inaugural parade starts from Capitol; Roosevelt reviews it at White House.

3:30 P.M.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt receive Governors.

3:45 P.M.—They receive members of the Electoral College.

4 P.M.—Tea at White House for more than 2000 guests.

7 P.M.—Family dinner at the White House.

and children, preceded Mr. Roosevelt into the church. Mrs. Roosevelt followed, then Mrs. James Roosevelt, the Chief Executive's mother, and finally the President.

Many high diplomatic and political dignitaries already had assembled in the church. The congregation consisted of virtually the entire Cabinet, leaders in Congress and diplomats.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace arrived at the church 10 minutes before the ceremony. Among others present were retiring Vice President John Nance Garner, Speaker Sam Rayburn and House Majority Leader John C. McCardell.

The bitter cold caused many of the spectators to stamp their feet on the ground.

The service was taken from the Episcopal prayer book, and contained prayers for the President and "all in civil authority," for social justice and for peace among "the family of nations."

Hyde Park Pastor in Charge

The Rev. Frank B. Wilson, pastor of St. James Episcopal Church at Hyde Park, N. Y., where Mr. Roosevelt is a senior warden, was in charge of the services. He was assisted by the Rev. Edward S. Wilson, pastor of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Washington, and the Rev. C. Leslie Glenn, rector of St. John's.

There was no sermon, but the President read verses 8 to 13 of II Kings, 8th chapter. The President joined in the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The pastor intoned a brief prayer, as the congregation again knelt. The prayer book then took the ritual prayer for the President.

Grave Undertone Noted

In many respects it was a strange inauguration. It is being compared with two other momentous occasions in the nation's history—when Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office in 1861 with the nation divided against itself, and when Woodrow Wilson began his second term in 1917 only a month before the United States declared war against Germany.

Inauguration day—except in times of crisis—usually is a jubilant holiday for the party remaining in power or ousting an old regime. Today a grave undertone ran through the pageant. The President and even the lawmakers of hot dogs along the parade route reflected it.

Ten days before his 59th birthday, Mr. Roosevelt reached his third inaugural unbroken by the crushing pressure of eight years of "the world's toughest job." His face was more fleshy than in 1933 and more deeply lined. The hair was a little thinner. He has lost one tooth.

But his personal physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, said he was in peak physical condition, at 187½ pounds, resilient and ready for the events fate may bring in the year he has promised to serve, "God willing," until his Constitutional term ends at noon, Jan. 20, 1945.

After the bitterest controversy over domestic policies in peacetime history, the New Deal's first two terms are ending in a note of national unity. Wendell L. Willkie, Mr. Roosevelt's opponent in the 1940 Presidential campaign, conferred with him yesterday at the White House.

The Office of Production Management—a new defense agency set up by Mr. Roosevelt this month to speed rearmament—received from the Democratic and Republican Governors of 27 states, here for the inauguration, a pledge of wholehearted co-operation.

Gavels for the Senate



Vice President Henry A. Wallace holding the gavel-gifts from friends—with which he will preside over the Senate. The one on the left is of a transparent plastic material, with an American beetle embedded. The humidor was also a gift.

GOP Tramples Hecklers on Highway Commission Bill

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are not supposed to do our work over here, then what are we here for?"

Two other G. O. P. bills, which would abolish the present Public Service Commission and provide for judicial review for members of State boards or commissions who have been removed from office, were sent back to committee when the majority report prepared by the majority was not in proper form.

Votes With Minority

Speaker James K. Egan sided with the minority in sending them back after an hour-long debate. Meanwhile, the G. O. P. leaders introduced three more "must" measures.

One bill introduced today would abolish the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief and transfer its duties to the Public Welfare Department.

Passage of the measure would make it necessary to alter plans already formulated for setting up a Federal food stamp system in Marion County. Township trustees have agreed to use the commission as a central distributing agency for the stamps. Dudley Smith, acting secretary to Governor Schricker, is the present director of the commission.

The commission was set up under the McNutt Administration in 1933 with a \$2,000,000 appropriation to be used for providing financial and other types of relief for needy families.

With Federal relief money pouring into the State, the McNutt administration found little use for the commission and it stopped functioning in 1935 after making one \$60,000 relief appropriation for St. Joseph County.

Revised by Townsend

The commission was revived by Governor Townsend last year to meet WPA requirements that a state agency be used to certify WPA workers. Previously the certification had been done by township trustees. The commission also was used to distribute Federal surplus commodities.

Approximately 334 persons are on the commission's payroll. A total of \$1,040,000 of the original \$2,000,000 appropriation is left, according to the State Auditor's office, most of the money being used for employees' salaries.

Republican legislative leaders say that the Public Welfare and County Welfare Department employees can do all the work now done by the commission, thus turning the \$1,040,000 back to the state's general fund.

An anti-neoplasia bill to prohibit state officials and board members from putting relatives on the payroll also was presented. Such a statute was in effect until the 1937 General Assembly repealed it after former Governor Townsend had appointed his son Max as head of the livestock licensing division.

Propose Pension Hike

A \$10 increase in the maximum old-age assistance payments to \$40 a month is proposed in the third measure, introduced in both houses today. Majority Leader William E. Jenner, who introduced the measure in the Senate, said this would not add more than \$126,000 a year to the total bill for the state.

Old-age payments are paid 50 per cent by the Federal Government, 30 per cent by the state and 20 per cent by counties.

Similar bills already have been introduced in both houses by minority Democrats.

Other bills introduced in the House today would provide:

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This splendid recipe is used by millions every year because it makes such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs due to colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

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Then shake a cup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup

GREEKS SEIZE MORE ITALIANS

Captured Colonel Reports Dissension in Ranks of Fascist Army.

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 20 (U. P.).—Greek troops continue to capture "numerous" prisoners and "abundant" war material in their drive on Valona and Berat, a War Ministry communique said today.

Reports at Struga, on the Yugoslav border, said the Greeks had advanced another mile in the Kerkiraj Mountains and now were nine miles north of Strada Blanca, on the Albanian coast, and only five miles from the lower end of Valona Bay. Another Greek column advancing up the Coast Road was said to be within 12 miles of Valona.

In the central sector, according to Struga reports, the Greeks captured the town of Tomorica, 11 miles south of the confluence of the Tomorica and Devoli Rivers.

British airplanes heavily bombed Berat in preparation for a Greek advance on that city and Valona, Royal Air Force headquarters said. The raiders also concentrated on Italian motor transports moving toward Berat.

Deny British in Salonika

A Government spokesman denied reports that the British had landed motorized units and troops at Salonika.

Belkan reports of the past few weeks have indicated that the Germans would strike at Salonika if they went to Italy's aid.

The spokesman said reports now indicated that thousands of Italian troops were dropped when the transport ships Lombardia and Liguria were torpedoed in the Adriatic. Sinking of the ships, formerly passenger liners, was reported Saturday.

The spokesman said Col. Meneghini, commander of the 77th Regiment of Italian Lupo—"Wolves of Tuscany" troops, who was taken prisoner last week, now admitted that a Lupo division had been almost annihilated between Jan. 9 and 17 when it went to the front without artillery support, having lost its artillery when one of the ships in its convoy (presumably the Lombardia or the Liguria) was sunk.

Dissension Reported

The spokesman said Col. Meneghini told of growing dissension between Italian officers and soldiers, and that he complained that an Italian Black Shirt Division, sent to the front with the Lupo Division, stayed in villages at the rear during the fighting, confining itself to looting and rounding up deserters rather than fighting.

(Sinking of another Italian transport ship, the Sardinia, by a Greek submarine, was reported in a British Broadcasting Co. announcement heard in New York by Columbia Broadcasting System.)

The broadcast said Italians who had crossed on other ships in the same convoy and now were Greek prisoners, reported that "very few of the hundreds of troops aboard the Sardinia were saved."

Provides Home Guard

The Governor would give the Governor authority to organize a Home Guard to function as a militia during the absence of the National Guard in camp with the U. S. Army.

Meanwhile, many others of the 168 bills introduced already in both houses were ready for consideration, but were attracting little attention.

House leaders say their G. O. P. measures will be sent to the Senate this week, and the upper house is expected to have its program ready for House action.

There have been reports that afternoon sessions will start late this week, with Saturday sessions a probability.

Backers of social and economic legislation, meanwhile, are waiting anxiously on the sidelines for their bills to be cleared before having their measures introduced.

Two important G. O. P. platform bills still are being drafted, one concerning liquor and the other the school textbook program.

CORNCOBBS 900 YEARS OLD IN COLLECTION

ST. LOUIS (U. P.).—A few petrified corn-cobs—remains of the meal of a Pueblo Indian cliff dweller of 900 years ago—are among the most cherished items in the botanical collection of Dr. Hugh G. Cutler of Washington University.

Dr. Cutler, a botanist and winner of a research fellowship, found the well-grained cobs near the Colorado River in Wyoming. In his collection he also has more than 300 varieties of cultivated corn and 80 kinds of wild corn.

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Iozzo Placed at Death Spot By Surprise State Witness

Allison Guard Says Defendant Had Gun Just Before Shot Was Fired.

(Continued from Page One)

north side of the cafe and heard an argument start across the room just after closing time.

Saw Fight Start

"I saw Dominic Iozzo (the defendant's son) start a fight by hitting some one in the mouth," Mr. Jung testified.

"Fred Iozzo started hitting people with a blackjack and one of the boys took the blackjack away from him. Then Fred Iozzo went to the cash register."

"What did he do there? A—He opened a drawer and took out a gun and went back."

"What did he do with it then? A—He carried it in his hand to the back of the room. The fight had gotten right down in the hall of the tavern. He ran back to the rear end of the tavern."

"Back to the hall way? A—Yes."

"I Heard a Shot"

"What did you see the defendant do then? A—Well, then he got up in back of the Dishner boy and the next thing I heard was a shot."

"What, if anything, did you see Fred Iozzo do with the gun after you heard the shot? A—I didn't see. He had his back toward me."

"That was Iozzo? A—Yes."

"In what position was the Dishner boy? A—He had his back to me too."

"Where was Fred Iozzo at that time? A—He was still in back of the boy."

Quotes Mrs. Iozzo

Then Mr. Jung said that he went toward the scene of the shooting and heard Mrs. Iozzo say, "Why did you do it, papa?"

Two other persons testified this morning. One was Dr. Wayne Carson, who told of taking a bullet from the body of Dominic Iozzo. The State claims it lodged then after going through young Dishner's body.

Dave Fogel, 4232 Carrollton Ave.,



Conrad (Jim) Jung... a surprise State witness in the Iozzo case.

C. OF C. EXPECTS 1000 AT DINNER

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Chairman Of G. M. Board Will Be Honor Guest.

More than 1000 civic and business leaders are expected to attend the 51st annual dinner meeting of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce Jan. 30 at which Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the board of the General Motors Corp., will be guest of honor.

The dinner will be held in the Scottish Rite Cathedral dining room. W. I. Longworth, Chamber president, said Mr. Sloan was invited to be the guest of honor in recognition of the important part played by two General Motors units—the Allison Engineering Division and the Chevrolet Commercial Body Division—in Indianapolis' industrial development.

Mr. Longworth said that the Allison plant, which is just getting into mass production on the famous Allison warplane motor, is one of the country's most important aerial defense production units.

The dinner is being arranged by a committee headed by James S. Rogan, chairman of the board of the American National Bank.



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