

A SYMBOL OF STATE TRAGEDY

Patients Pass Through City Dazed, Bewildered and Hungry.

(Continued from Page One)

Five coaches, seemed to echo her words. The train had been on its way from Evansville since 5:30 o'clock this morning. It had taken all night to herd those men and women, some of them were youths, some old, onto the coaches.

At Terre Haute 470 in coaches had been shunted onto another track and routed to the Logansport state hospital. These were the so-called bedridden cases and others in far worse condition from those evacuated through Indianapolis. In simple words, the ones brought here for transfer to other state institutions were the "good cases."

"They call these good?" one Red Cross man muttered.

One wondered. They sat dumbly, women running hands through their hair, men with heads in their hands. Some reached out hands to pluck at the coats of state policemen who patrolled the coaches and stood at the entrance-ways of the coaches on guard.

Clutch Belongings

Many without coats picked at their clothes as if to draw them closer about them. A few clutched some special belongings, tied up in old scarfs and big handkerchiefs.

Junior Chamber of Commerce men, assisting the Red Cross disaster relief committee, lined up in two rows from the steps of one car to another. The state policemen stepped back. Down the steps moved a line of hopeless people. Some moved slowly. They paused on the lower step, stared uncomprehendingly about, and then were coaxed to move down the little corridor of humans and then given a helping hand up the steps of another car—and on to Richmond.

While this went on, others just sat in their coaches and waited—waited until they could be led down through Union station and out to waiting buses.

One man was lifted off and his stretcher placed up on a baggage dolly until it could be carried on.

The Richmond train loaded, Red Cross canteen workers—some with misty eyes—boarded with baskets of food. Some faces lighted up for the first time when coffee and doughnuts and sandwiches were handed out.

All night long the Red Cross workers had waited. They stood on the tracks and watched the train come in. Many of them had been there all night just waiting. Some had left war production jobs to help out. They'd simply answered a call when the Red Cross committee sent it out "You're needed" about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Nurses Go Into Action

It was almost full moon before any of them could bring themselves into action. And then it was of the gentlest kind. Dr. Charles Myers of City hospital, 25 doctors and 25 nurses were there and went into action—just as they had been trained. But these Red Cross workers, these OGD auxiliaries, these Jaycees were seeing real action for the first time.

As this is written, they are still removing those "living dead" from the train. They were being handled with a tender, sympathetic approach.

They were on their way to institutions already crowded, already taxed to the limit to care for those they have now.

It seemed a certainty that anyone who participated in this evacuation would not forget it.

No one could... who has a heart.

ARGENTINE OFFICIAL ESCAPES ASSASSIN

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 10 (U. P.).—An unknown person fired six revolver shots at Minister of Justice Guillermo Rothe as he was leaving his home today. None of the bullets struck Rothe and his assailant escaped.

Rothe, 64, has been mentioned frequently as a presidential possibility for next September's elections. He has held his present post since 1941 and has served as national senator and as deputy from the province of Cordoba.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

Lower Rentals Longer Hours Insured Protection

MARKET ST. SAFE DEPOSIT CO. 150 E. Market St.

VONNEGUT'S Varieties

PYREX 3-PIECE SET

How could a dollar buy more in usefulness and beauty? Large pie plate... deep cake dish... measuring cup... 4 custards... handy rack... all in colorful box.

Vonnegut's

120 E. Washington
38th and Illinois Sts.
42nd and College
Broad Ripple, 602 E. 63d
Irrigation, 5605 E. Wash.
East 10th at LaSalle
Fountain Sq. 1116 Prospect
2125 W. Washington

MA. 2321
TA. 3321
HU. 1397
BE. 5484
IR. 2321
CH. 2321
MA. 3976
MA. 1771

7-Week Search for Boy Ends



Arrow points to the spot where the body of Henry Metz was recovered from the canal last night.

CANAL GIVES UP HENRY METZ JR.

Friend of Father Discovers Body After 7-Week Search.

(Continued from Page One)

boy fell into the water on his way home from school Dec. 18.

The search at that particular spot last night was on the suggestion of William S. Dunagan, elderly carpenter, 2738 1/2 Roosevelt ave. He said that he had received a "message" as to where the body would be found.

Prays for Information

Mr. Dunagan said that he had been worried about the plight of the Metz family and that he had prayed for information as to where the boy was. He awakened with the number 3000 in his mind and said that he believed this to mean the body would be discovered about 3000 feet south of the place where the boy disappeared.

This information, Mr. Dunagan took to police headquarters where an inspector told him that the police also thought this would be approximately where the body was located.

Mr. Dunagan said that he went to the Metz home yesterday and told Mrs. Metz mother his opinion which she in turn referred to her son-in-law when he returned to his home yesterday evening.

As a result the search was started near Roache st., about 3000 feet south of 28th st.

Discounts Foul Play

Dr. Hubert L. Collins, deputy coroner, said an autopsy showed that death was due to drowning, discounting many of the theories advanced that the boy had met with foul play and was thrown into the canal.

Suspicion of foul play grew daily during the search because at no time did the body come to the surface as occurs in most all drownings.

Dr. Collins explained that the constant low temperature of the water caused the body to stay on the bottom of the canal which was about 10 feet deep at that point.

During the search, in which scores of auxiliary police, civilian defense volunteers and friends of the family participated, the family received hundreds of telephone calls and letters, about their dreams, visions and "hunches" for finding the body.

One woman had called, saying she had a dream that the body would be found in the canal in the vicinity of a gray barn.

Catholic Emblem Near

"There was a gray barn near the place where we found him," the father commented today.

Also the spot where the body was recovered was near the place in the canal where a scapular, a holy emblem of the Catholic church had stopped after it had been placed into the water on New Year's day.

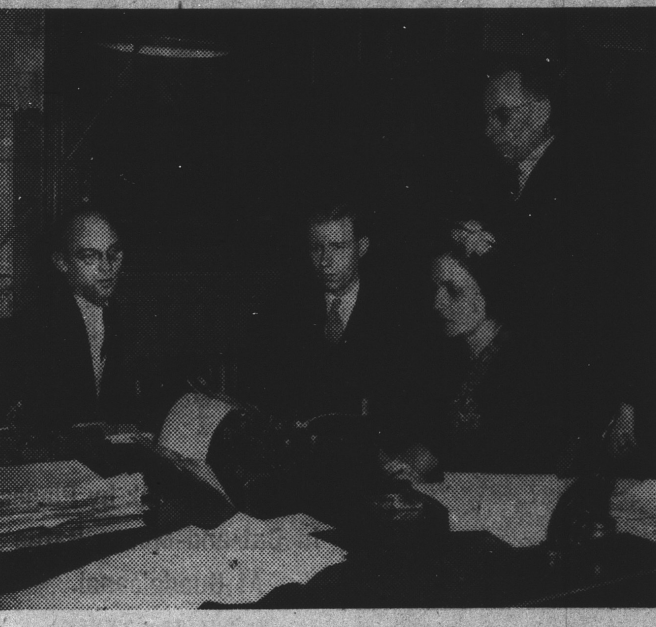
The scapular had been given to the Metz family by Holy Angels Catholic church and friends had suggested that Mr. and Mrs. Metz place it in the canal. It lodged against a rock opposite where the body was found.

The Rt. Rev. Henry F. Dugan, chancellor of the Indianapolis diocese, said last night that the scapular, a holy medal dedicated to the mother of Jesus, was placed in the water as an act of prayer to the Virgin Mary asking intercession for the family in their sorrow.

Dozens of other persons had offered suggestions, provided special equipment and worked with the family and police for seven weeks.

Several weeks ago, city officials ordered the level of the water in the canal lowered to aid in the search, but this, too, failed to have all other efforts.

However, the father insisted on searching every day.



The boy's father, Henry Sr., and John Turk, friend of Mr. Metz, who found the body, testified this morning at the coroner's inquest at the courthouse. Left to right are Mr. Turk, Mr. Metz, Walter H. Bridgins, deputy coroner and investigator, and Mrs. Marjorie A. Larr, clerk in the coroner's office.

Revelation of this far reaching program to deal with manpower problems was accompanied by some evidence that enforcement plans are not complete and that officials are uncertain both as to how far they desire to go or can go without legislation in establishing a 48-hour week for "all employment" nationally or regionally.

Revealed in Parts

If any confusion does exist regarding the precise scope of the program and intention of the administration, it probably is attributable to the fact that the program was revealed in parts and sections and more or less independently by three different individuals and explained separately by two of them.

Immediate congressional reaction to the 48-hour-work week program generally was favorable. But whether it and other manpower proposals will ease pressure for draft-labor legislation will depend largely on their effectiveness and the completeness of enforcement.

There were some demands, too, for revision of the wage-hours act to make overtime payments start after 48 hours.

The program was made public in three pronouncements, a presidential executive order, a directive by Mr. McNutt putting the 48-hour-work week into effect in the 32 areas, and a radio address by Mr. Byrnes who explained the objectives of the order and manpower, wage, and anti-inflation policies, generally. In the absence of McNutt, Mr. Harper explained the commission's plans.

Objectives of the new manpower policies, however, were firmly stated: To enable industry and agriculture to obtain workers for essential production without compelling the war and navy departments to curtail their plans for 11,000,000 men and women in the armed services.

Drops Word 'Compel'

Mr. Byrnes took some of the compulsory flavor out of the program by a last-minute and unannounced change of a single word in his broadcast. For the word "compel," in his distributed text, he substituted the word "induce" in the paragraph in his speech in which he announced that President Roosevelt had signed the 48-hour order.

"Many war industries," he said, "are already working 48 hours or more a week but the order will induce (compel) other industries to go on a minimum 48 hour week wherever feasible."

He explained that the war effort cannot be effective without "a high degree of regimentation in our civilian as well as our military life" and was confident that it largely could be self-regimentation. If that fails, Mr. Byrnes evidently is willing to go for compulsion.

Byrnes' speech does not have the force of law, but his ideas that workers be put or kept where they are needed and that every civilian must go where he can do the greatest good are not basically different from the plans of those who propose to draft men and women for war and farm work.

Far-Reaching Order

His radio address proved to be the most far-reaching of the three manpower pronouncements last night. The others were:

1. The executive order making McNutt responsible for administering a national policy that no place of employment shall be deemed to be making the most effective utilization of its manpower if the maximum work week is less than 48 hours.

2. McNutt's directive making the 48-hour order effective for "all employment" in 32 critical labor shortage areas. Those areas are:

Bath, Me.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Springfield, Mass.; Watertown, Conn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Somerville, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Elkton, Md.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Akron, O.; Dayton, O.; Detroit; Manitowish, Wis.; Sterling, Ill.; Brunswick, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Macon, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Panama City, Fla.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Wichita, Kas.; Beaumont, Tex.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Ogden, Utah; Las Vegas, Nev.; Portland, Ore.; San Diego, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.

Curial Employer Rights

So far only the 32 are affected, but Mr. McNutt has been empowered to expand or contract the areas and to increase or decrease the hours of work per week.

Mr. McNutt's order drastically curtailed the right of employers in the shortage areas to hire and fire during the change-over to a 48-hour week. It orders recruiting of new employees to stop at once and forbids any discharges until March 31 when manpower commission authorities will authorize releases in terms of local labor market needs.

FDR Orders 48-Hour Work Week to Give Nation Maximum Manpower for War

(Continued from Page One)

domestic economy, as conceived by congress and by the president, can only be achieved by a determination to maintain present levels," Vice Chairman George W. Taylor said in the majority opinion.

The little steel formula limits wage increases to a maximum of 15 per cent above wages received on Jan. 1, 1941, to offset a 15 per cent cost of living increase from that date to May, 1942.

Unions representing employees of Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Cudahy & Co., and Wilson & Co., all of Chicago, had demanded wage increases ranging from 10 to 25 cents an hour—far in excess of the formula ceiling.

Deputy War Manpower Chairman Fowler W. Harper said war industries now were working an average 45.7-hour work week and that if all persons working over 30 and under 48 hours were moved up to the higher figure, there would be an additional 1,500,000 workers released for the war effort.

He said the 48-hour order would apply in designated areas to all employment, even where an enterprise employed only one person. He thought employers would have to report to the war manpower commission the number of hours each employee worked weekly. He pointed out that current production schedules called for the addition of 6,500,000 persons to the nation's labor force this year.

Seek Parallel Jobs

No assurance could be given, he explained, that in changing jobs as employers adjust to the 48-hour week, workers will receive the same wages they now receive.

But the commission will make an effort to place a worker in a job with wages as nearly as possible approximating those he now receives.

If the order produces a labor surplus in any given area, the commission hopes to place men thus released on farms in nearby areas.

The commission—under which the selective service system operates—also will encourage former farm workers to leave their factory jobs and return to the farms, Mr. Harper said.

Revelation of this far reaching program to deal with manpower problems was accompanied by some evidence that enforcement plans are not complete and that officials are uncertain both as to how far they desire to go or can go without legislation in establishing a 48-hour week for "all employment" nationally or regionally.

Revealed in Parts

If any confusion does exist regarding the precise scope of the program and intention of the administration, it probably is attributable to the fact that the program was revealed in parts and sections and more or less independently by three different individuals and explained separately by two of them.

Immediate congressional reaction to the 48-hour-work week program generally was favorable. But whether it and other manpower proposals will ease pressure for draft-labor legislation will depend largely on their effectiveness and the completeness of enforcement.

There were some demands, too, for revision of the wage-hours act to make overtime payments start after 48 hours.

The program was made public in three pronouncements, a presidential executive order, a directive by Mr. McNutt putting the 48-hour-work week into effect in the 32 areas, and a radio address by Mr. Byrnes who explained the objectives of the order and manpower, wage, and anti-inflation policies, generally. In the absence of McNutt, Mr. Harper explained the commission's plans.

Objectives of the new manpower policies, however, were firmly stated: To enable industry and agriculture to obtain workers for essential production without compelling the war and navy departments to curtail their plans for 11,000,000 men and women in the armed services.

Drops Word 'Compel'

Mr. Byrnes took some of the compulsory flavor out of the program by a last-minute and unannounced change of a single word in his broadcast. For the word "compel," in his distributed text, he substituted the word "induce" in the paragraph in his speech in which he announced that President Roosevelt had signed the 48-hour order.

"Many war industries," he said, "are already working 48 hours or more a week but the order will induce (compel) other industries to go on a minimum 48 hour week wherever feasible."

He explained that the war effort cannot be effective without "a high degree of regimentation in our civilian as well as our military life" and was confident that it largely could be self-regimentation. If that fails, Mr. Byrnes evidently is willing to go for compulsion.

Byrnes' speech does not have the force of law, but his ideas that workers be put or kept where they are needed and that every civilian must go where he can do the greatest good are not basically different from the plans of those who propose to draft men and women for war and farm work.

Far-Reaching Order

His radio address proved to be the most far-reaching of the three manpower pronouncements last night. The others were:

1. The executive order making McNutt responsible for administering a national policy that no place of employment shall be deemed to be making the most effective utilization of its manpower if the maximum work week is less than 48 hours.

2. McNutt's directive making the 48-hour order effective for "all employment" in 32 critical labor shortage areas. Those areas are:

Bath, Me.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Springfield, Mass.; Watertown, Conn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Somerville, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Elkton, Md.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Akron, O.; Dayton, O.; Detroit; Manitowish, Wis.; Sterling, Ill.; Brunswick, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Macon, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Panama City, Fla.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Wichita, Kas.; Beaumont, Tex.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Ogden, Utah; Las Vegas, Nev.; Portland, Ore.; San Diego, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.

SCOUTS ASSUME PUBLIC OFFICES

Mac Day Is Governor, Jack Hoehn, Mayor, in Annual Observance.

Boy Scouts of Indianapolis took control of governmental offices in the city from 11 a. m. until noon today. The procedure has been in force many years and is an honor accorded to boy scouts for receiving the eagle rank during the preceding year.

Today the boys took over their offices armed with certificates given to them at boy scout headquarters. For the first time, headquarters gave them certificates as a memento to be signed by the men whose positions they filled.

Velick Police Chief

The scouts and their offices today included Mac Day of troop 67, governor; Jack Hoehn, 123, mayor; James Stephens, 56, postmaster; Rista Velick, 48, chief of police; Von Vallew, 72, fire chief; Robert Dunn, 90, gamewell operator; Tony George, 48, city librarian; and Eugene Crum, 14, collector of internal revenue.

Others were Richard Braun, troop 6, superintendent of schools, and James Zervas, 69, sheriff.

Filling the positions of judges here were James Rice, 80; Harry Branson, 48; Elmer Smith, 64; Paul Johnson Jr., 14; Lynn Carmichael, 123; Irving Freeman, 65; Charles Brockman, 66; Tom Woerner, 91; Sam Glazier, 50; George Keller, 48; Bill Thomas, 75; Don Goodwin, 91, and Stanley Noe, 95. Ed Norris of troop 31 was colored court referee.

O. K. CHINESE TREATY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (U. P.).—The senate foreign affairs committee today unanimously approved a new treaty with China which relinquishes this country's territorial rights in China dating back to 1944.

CONSTIPATED? NOT ME!

I used to be. And what would I do? I'd take a laxative or a cathartic. But unless I repeatedly dosed myself, it didn't help for long.

Then I read an ad about KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. Said it was a breakfast cereal that got at the cause of constipation due to lack of "bulk" and corrected it.

Well, that was my kind of constipation -- and KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN sure proved to be just what I needed. I eat it regularly now, drink plenty of water, and have been regular ever since.

If that's your kind of constipation, why not try ALL-BRAN? Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek.

A Miracle Value

JUST 21 QUALITY CHROME DINETTE SETS

While They Last

\$34.95

1/25 A WK.

4 Upholstered Chrome

Chairs, 20x40-Inch Chrome Table with Solid Oak Top

Opens to 47 Inches. Heavy plated U shaped legs on table with solid oak top. 4 chrome plated chairs with leatherette upholstered seats and backs. Just 21 at this price and no more when these are gone! Extra large size, 26x40 inches.

OPEN TONIGHT 'TIL 9

PARSONS

BUY WAR BONDS

Gas on Stomach

Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back. When most stomach acid causes heartburn, indigestion, gas, and stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the latest acid medicines known to science. No irritative, no harmful, no dangerous. It's the only acid neutralizer that works back on the source of acid in the stomach.

SHOE REPAIR LEATHER

HALF SOLES MEN'S LADIES' CHILDREN 69c

Composition Soles... 79c

McGRORY'S

17-21 E. WASHINGTON ST. IN THE BASEMENT

Spur

THE COLA DRINK

WITH CANADA DRY QUALITY