

WEATHER
Maximum temp. F. ...70
Minimum temp. F. ...32
Humidity a. m. pct. ...44
Humidity p. m. pct. ...30

The Arizona Daily Star

An Independent Newspaper
Printing the News Impartially

VOL. 92 NO. 340 SIXTEEN PAGES TUCSON, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1933 SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

ROOSEVELT PROCLAIMS REPEAL OF PROHIBITION

Lindberghs Start On Atlantic Flight

J. BARLEYCORN RETURNS AMID HIGH REVELRY

New York Hotel Bars Are Thronged to See Drinks Mixed
WARNINGS ISSUED
Shouse Senses Danger if People Do Not React Properly

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—(AP)—John Barleycorn came back to Broadway tonight from his 14-year exile. The town had changed, so had he.

He was not the bleary-eyed old man they drove into the wilderness 14 years ago, but a restrained patriarch who realized apparently that his popularity depended on his decorum.

Dusk was here when he came tearing across the country from Utah, but even then the multitudes had gathered at Times Square to welcome him.

They watched the story unfold in the lights that tell the news on Broadway. There was no shouting, only the usual noises—the rumble of traffic, the clang and bustle of the street.

Ten thousand eyes were glued on Times Square's lights—"Utah voting!" the sign flashed. A lull. A policeman's horse pawed the pavement. The multitude shifted, swayed and sighed.

"Prohibition is dead!" The lights flickered the flash. The crowd whooped a few "hoorays," but it didn't roar. The let-down was obvious. It was all over but the shouting, but the throng didn't shout—it milled about and waited.

Newsboys took up the peal—"prohibition is dead"—and a million lights repeated the story. Over on the Hudson the frog-throated steamers began a sonorous symphony, a requiem for the era. The harbor boats whined prohibition's dirge, then began blasting salutes to John Barleycorn.

From Four Corners From the four corners, he came to town. Trucks began scurrying away from liquor wholesalers, careened through the streets and disgorged their liquors at hotels and restaurants and clubs.

Ships and planes brought it in—rum from Cuba, Scotch and Rye from Canada, wines from France's slopes of gold, the Rhine, the vineyards of California.

In the early evening, there had been no concentrated drive on the speakies, but police authorities warned all unlicensed bars must be closed. Police Commissioner Bolan called his men together tonight, gave them a list of suspected speakies and instructed they be driven from business.

Crowds were waiting at the licensed bars when the first drink was poured. "A toast," said the barkeeper at the Hotel Astor, which has License Number 1. "To happiness and prosperity," echoed the revelers.

The National WHIRLIGIG

Behind the News in Washington—New York
By George Durne and James McMullin

WASHINGTON By George Durne G. O. P.—Republican headquarters here is tossing up its hat over the tenor of its recent mail.

National Chairman Everett Sanders and his aides report what amounts to a nation-wide insurrection against the national recovery administration and the agricultural adjustment administration.

As the men directing the G. O. P. see it a natural reaction has arisen to the extension of federal bureaucracy. They intend to play the trend straight, place and show.

The Republican high command also reports a big pick-up in correspondence aimed at President Roosevelt's monetary policy.

Summed up, the letters on this score bear down on the uncertainty of the policy and demand to know when they're to get stabilization. The letter-writers are worried in particular about uncertainty as to the measuring standard of our currency.

Sanders says the people don't understand the mechanics of administration manipulation of the dollar but are quite sure they should know right away what's to be expected in connection with its ultimate purchasing power.

BECK—Before many nights pass you may expect to hear the persuasive voice of Rep. James M. Beck of Pa., on the radio blasting away at the Roosevelt administration, stock, stock and barrel.

G. O. P. strategists decided on the former Republican solicitor general, orator and constitutional lawyer as their best speaking bet.

It's just a question of finding a good spot for him on the air.

HOOPER—Here's the latest Hoover story circulating in Republican quarters. Even if our former President didn't say it, it's a good story.

A solicitor for a relief fund is supposed to have called at the Hoover home in Palo Alto. A particularly generous contribution was urged "because of the unusual demands made on us as a result of the depression."

SOCIAL WORKER DENIES CHARGE OF TRANSIENTS

Declares Tucson Camp Is Within Rules Laid Down By U. S. DOES BUY LOCALLY

Mrs. Williams Gives Lists Of Tucson Firms Patronized

An emphatic denial of charges that supplies for the Tucson federal transient camp are purchased outside the city was made yesterday by Mrs. Amelia S. Williams, case worker for the camp.

Mrs. Williams also denied that the group of 50 inmates which, Monday morning walked forth from the camp and issued general charges of implied graft, mismanagement and cruel treatment, had been so treated, or graft done.

Appearing in behalf of Paul Murphy, Arizona director of federal transient camps and of the camp itself, Mrs. Williams gave the other side of the story. Referring to the walkout of Monday morning, the social service worker stated that Murphy knew nothing about the situation in the Tucson camp until late last week when matters climaxed in the organization of a camp union and demands for many things which, under the rules of the camp, could not be granted.

The boys of the camp were organized by A. R. Endsley and his cousin, Mrs. Williams said. "We have every reason to believe that from the way they worked and the way they organized, they are not just transients," she said. While refusing to make a definite charge that the movement is Communist in its origin, Mrs. Williams stated that Endsley and his group were seen coming from the home of a man nearby alleged to be a Communist leader and organizer in the community.

"With Individual" The men demanded at least \$5 a week for their work. Mrs. Williams said, and the right to form and maintain their union. Endsley fooled the camp staff, Mrs. Williams said, by saying that he was organizing boys clubs.

"The camp tries to deal with the individual," Mrs. Williams explained, "rather than with the group. Mr. Murphy feeling that there was too much of a problem to cope with in the Tucson camp, sent guards down from Phoenix and told the boys that they would either have to leave the camp or abide by the rules."

Mrs. Williams then explained that these camps are not "grand clubs for boys" but rather federal-regulated camps wherein transient boys and young men are placed and kept, while their legal residences are being verified, after which they are sent to their own homes. The passage of hundreds and thousands of young men and boys, via the freight trains, has been found to be a menace to the country, Mrs. Williams explained, and thus the transient camps were created to put a stop to this form of traveling.

Quotes Endsley Getting back to Endsley, Mrs. Williams reported the following statement as coming from him while addressing his group at the camp prior to the walkout of last Monday morning:

"There are two political parties at war at present in Tucson and so (Continued to Page 7, Column 1)

R. R. SIGNS BACKED UP BY COURT RULING The "Stop, Look and Listen" signs at railroad crossings mean exactly what they say. This was brought out in superior court yesterday afternoon when Judge Fred W. Fickett overthrew a justice court verdict for Stanley W. Cruson and against the Southern Pacific Railroad company. The case had been appealed to superior court.

Over Atlantic 1900 MILES OF SEA AHEAD OF FLYING COUPLE

Make Dozen Attempts to Start, Held Back Four Days FUEL JETTISONED

Should Reach Coast of South America In 14 Hours

BATHURST, Gambia, Dec. 6.—(Wednesday) (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh lifted his heavily laden red monoplane into the air at 2 a. m., today (9 p. m., Tuesday, E.S.T.), and with Mrs. Lindbergh at the radio headed across 1900 miles of open sea toward South America.

After a score or more unsuccessful attempts to lift the plane in an almost dead calm, he was helped on his way by a light breeze from the interior which rippled the surface of the lower Gambia river.

(A message direct from the Lindbergh plane to Bahia, Brazil, relayed to Pan-American Airways in New York, reported their position at 3 a. m., an hour after the takeoff as 12:17 north latitude and 17:50 west longitude, 115 miles at sea. The message reported a true course and was signed "Lindbergh.")

For four days the Lindberghs had been balked by inability to lift the heavy load of fuel required for the longest hop yet attempted in their aerial survey tour of Atlantic ocean airways.

Excess fuel and baggage was jettisoned, and at 4:30 p. m., today the colonel went to the plane for a final inspection. Ready for the flight, the craft bobbed in a gentle swell before a picturesque row of native shacks bordering the river.

The colonel was informed that weather indications insured a bright, clear tropical night for the takeoff.

The German steamer Westfalen, which had been in Brazil securing supplies, was due to return to its mid-Atlantic post yesterday, affording further security for the Lindberghs on their long flight. The Westfalen is used by the German Luftflotte line as a base for trans-Atlantic flights, and officials of the line previously had offered the Lindberghs use of their facilities.

By veering slightly northward off a direct course to Natal, Brazil, they could also stop at St. Paul's Island, a French possession in mid-Atlantic. Fernando de Noronha, a volcanic island 125 miles off the coast of Brazil, offered another possible landing place.

14 HOURS NEEDED FOR OCEAN CROSSING Calculations based on the known speed of Col. Lindbergh's plane fixed the approximate time of a flight across the south Atlantic at 14 hours or less.

Their route, in a south westerly direction, will carry them across the equator at approximately the location of St. Paul's Island, a little more than midway distance. Natal, believed to be their intended destination, is a seaport with a harbor of two square miles. Advice from South America said Pan-American Airways, for whom Col. Lindbergh is technical adviser, had requested that the harbor be kept sufficiently clear of shipping to enable a safe landing. Landing places were also prepared at Recife (Pernambuco), 160 miles off. (Continued to Page 4, Column 4)

NO PERMITS FOR TUCSON ISSUED

Sales Here Still Illegal But Licenses Will Be Issued Today

Repeal arrived in Tucson last night without either legal sales of potent spirits or any visible celebration. Drunks taken to the police station numbered three for the entire day as compared with five in the evening alone of the day before and six in the evening of the day before that.

Only two of the inebriates were arrested yesterday evening. Legal liquor here awaits issuing of permits to Tucson stores.

POENIX, Dec. 5.—(AP)—Liquor flowed openly—and in some cases probably entirely within the law—in Arizona tonight for the first time in 18 years.

There no longer are any laws, state or federal, forbidding sale of liquor in Arizona, but permits to sell liquor, as required by a new state regulatory law, tonight had been issued to only a few scattered dealers, none of them in Phoenix or Tucson, the state's two largest cities. Most of the permits issued were to drug stores to sell in the original package only.

The state tax commission said, however, more permits would be issued tomorrow.

A total of 50 permits was issued to retail and wholesale dealers, the tax commission said. No licenses were issued to restaurants or hotels.

Licenses issued today went to dealers in Douglas, Bisbee, Globe, Miami, Ajo, Flagstaff and other smaller cities. None was issued to retail dealers in Phoenix, Tucson, Yuma, Prescott or Tombstone.

Under an agreement with the city of Phoenix, a limited number of licenses for the sale of hard liquors will be issued to dealers here tomorrow. It is expected also a limited number will be issued to restaurants, hotels, drug stores and grocery stores in other cities.

More than 500 applications for permits to sell hard liquors have been filed with the tax commission. About half of them are from restaurants and cafes for permits to sell liquor for consumption on the premises. About 25 hotels applied for similar licenses and the remainder, except from some 30 wholesale dealers, are divided equally between drug stores and grocery stores.

ATHENS, Dec. 5.—(AP)—It was learned reliably tonight that the Greek government will request Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities magnate, to leave Greece at the expiration of his police permit December 31, 1933.

Insull, it was explained, has no passport. The government was said to be prepared to furnish a laissez passer to enter from Greece. This action would be the result of the Greek government's decision to do all possible to avoid disturbing friendly relations with the United States which has made repeated representations desiring his extradition to face criminal charges in Chicago in connection with the bankruptcy of his utilities concern.

President Asks Obedience To New Laws Under Repeal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—(AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's repeal proclamation follows: Whereas the congress of the United States in 2nd session of the 72nd congress, begun at Washington on the fifth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty two, adopted a resolution in the words and figures following: to wit—"Joint resolution

Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States. "Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several states:

"Article "Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States is hereby repealed. "Section 2. The transportation or importation into any state,

territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited. "Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by convention, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress.

Whereas Section 217 (A) of the act of congress entitled "An act to encourage national industrial recovery to foster competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1933, provides as follows: "Section 217 (A) The President shall proclaim the date of— (1) The close of the first fiscal year ending June 30 of any year after the year 1933, during which the total receipts of the United States (excluding public debt receipts) exceed its total expenditures (excluding public debt expenditures other than those chargeable against such receipts), or (2) The repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the constitution, (Continued to Page 4, Column 3)

How Utah, Pennsylvania and Ohio Ended 18th Amendment delegates elected last November by a vote of 1,864,411 to 855,513. The proceedings were as simple as they were expeditious. Shannon called the convention to order and, after an invocation, read the legal set up of the session. Secretary of the Commonwealth Richard J. Remish presented the delegates' credentials. They were sworn in and adopted essential rules of organization.

Among the resolutions was one calling it a deliberative body—one of the filings denied in a court attack—and then came the resolution to "assent and ratify." Scant minutes later a motorcycle patrolman and an airplane were racing toward Washington, each with a certified copy of Pennsylvania's action.

Gifford Pinchot, militantly dry in his two terms as governor, became chief of the liquor control force placed there, oddly enough by political foes. He asked the Republican organization—controlled general assembly to approve his program of control, the hub of which was a system of state liquor stores and a board to issue licenses.

The legislature approved the independent Republican governor's proposal. The board set to work handling out licenses. Meanwhile, plans are being hustled through to open 200 of the proposed 300 state liquor stores January 2.

Between today and the opening of the liquor stores intoxicants may be sold by the drink, bottle or case in all hotels, restaurants, clubs, boats and dining cars licensed by the state board. From the second day of the year, liquor may be sold by the bottle or case only in the state stores.

OHIO VOTES WET BUT REMAINS DRY COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 5.—(AP)—Ohio removed the bung from the hard liquor barrel today but the spigot remained legally clogged. Like a well-oiled machine, a constitutional convention officially ratified repeal of the 18th amendment, and amid cheers from well filled galleries, the state became the 35th to vote for legal liquor.

To the man in the street, however, the action meant little or nothing for the Ohio prohibition amendment cannot be erased until Thursday, and even after that the state's two dry enforcement acts will remain in effect until repealed by the legislature, which meets tomorrow to enact liquor control laws. Exactly at 2:43 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), Ohio's vote for repeal became official, 23 days after he said by the drink, bottle or case in all hotels, restaurants, clubs, boats and dining cars licensed by the state board.

WAR IS OVER MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 5.—(AP)—War in the Gran Chaco between Bolivia and Paraguay faded definitely from the realm of open discussion in the Pan-American conference tonight with a statement of Secretary of State Hull that he believed the conference was disposed to let the League of Nations commission, now in Bolivia, complete its peace efforts in the Chaco.

UTAH'S VOTE AT 3:31 P. M. ENDS DROUGHT

Washington Lets Down Bars to Canadian Liquor 18 STATES AFFECTED Signing of Proclamation Is Marked With Little Ceremony

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—(AP)—With a dash of ceremony, Utah late today wrote an end to national prohibition in a decree that opened the doors of liquor shops in eighteen states.

Almost half a dozen other states were completing plans for legalizing sale under their own laws. The remainder of the nation remained dry.

Word that Utah—the thirty-sixth state—had ratified repeal was flashed to the capital a few hours after Pennsylvania and Ohio had taken similar action. A little later the final formalities were completed with the issuance of proclamations by the state department and President Roosevelt declaring prohibition at an end.

There was little ceremony at the signing of the presidential or the state department proclamation, but in wet states and some dry ones there were celebrations.

Nearly fourteen years of alcoholic drought, enforced by the eighteenth amendment of World War day inspection, was ended by the Utah vote. It found the federal government prepared to control the flow of liquor in wet states, through a virtual dictatorship over the industry, and to protect the arid ones. Several of the 18 states where liquor could be sold immediately, however, were without regulations.

Repeat celebrations, however, found liquor supplies for immediate consumption restricted in some sections. Flow Is Started In a hurried effort to meet the demand and thereby thwart the bootlegger, the government today decided to allow large importations of American type Bourbon and rye whiskies from Canada. It also planned to release for beverage purposes medicinal liquors held in bonded warehouses and customs houses.

A move of the International Reform Federation to block the issuance of the repeal proclamation was rejected in District of Columbia supreme court, when Justice F. Dickinson Lewis rejected a petition filed by Canon William Sheafe Chase of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the ground there was no basis for the action. He ruled repeal was effective upon ratification by the thirty-sixth state and not through the proclamation.

Repeat was brought about through the convention system, authorized under the constitution, but used for the first time in this case. The eighteenth amendment is the first to be elected from the constitution in the history of the republic.

Thirty-three states, beginning with Michigan, had ratified the twenty-first amendment previously. Pennsylvania's delegates were the first to ratify today. Ohio soon followed. Utah had determined to have the thirty-sixth position.

To assure itself of it being the final state, the delegates had planned to meet tonight at about 7:30 p. m., mountain time, or 9:30 p. m., eastern time. Pressed by telegrams from eastern state officials for early action, however, Utah delegates moved up the time and ratified four hours before the time originally set.

Meanwhile, in the capital government officials hurried their preparations for liquor control. The federal alcohol control administration was the dominating group. Under the directorship of Joseph H. Choate, jr., of New York, it was pressing on import quotas of foreign liquors and bringing other branches of the liquor industry under its authority. Bureaus Transferred Attorney General Cummings issued an order transferring the prohibition unit of the justice department into the alcoholic beverage (Continued to Page 5, Col. 1)

MONEY TOSSED AWAY, SOME FOLKS GET IT

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—(AP)—A heavy canvas bag containing \$4,000 in big bills and little bills was tossed from a speeding train to the Moor Park railway station platform today.

The bag split. The wind blew. Rumor did the rest. Men, women and children joined in the frantic search. All but \$500 was returned to the American Commercial and Savings bank for which the \$4,000 was intended. Officers said they believed someone had played "finders keepers."

