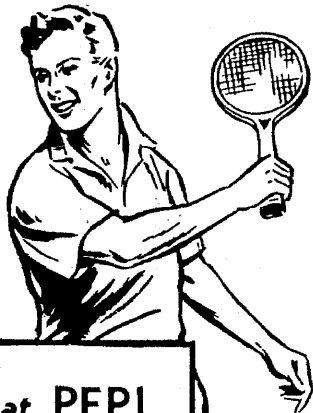


VOTES BILL TO END OATH

Irish Free State Senate Pass Second Reading by 21 to 8. DUBLIN, Irish Free State, June 2.—(AP)—President Eamon De Valera's bill to abolish the oath of allegiance to the British crown passed second reading in the Irish Free State Senate today by a vote of 21 to 8.

T. Cosgrove's opposition did not vote. The bill was passed by the Dail Eireann on May 18. It was expected that after receiving second reading in the Senate it would be sent with amendments to committee. In event the Senate and Dail failed to agree on amendments the bill could not become law over Senate opposition within the next eighteen months, unless a general election intervened.



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MERCURY DIPS AS STORM HITS CITY

Lightning Fires House, Trees Fall in Sudden Downpour of Rain.

Trees were blown down, a house and a rapid transit car were struck by lightning and dozens of motorists were left temporarily stranded late yesterday when a thunder shower dropped 2 1/2 inches of rain on the city in less than an hour and sent the mercury down 22 degrees.

When the storm broke at 4 p. m., the temperature stood at 82 degrees and city parks and beaches were thronged. An hour later the temperature was 60, the low mark for the day.

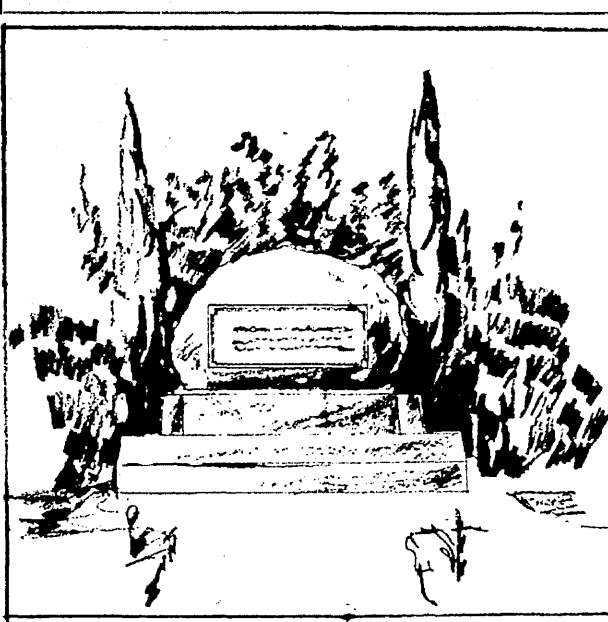
Shortly after the storm the sun was shining brightly, but it was soon again obscured by clouds. Rain fell at intervals last night.

Lightning set fire to the home of Mrs. F. J. Ross, 15003 Bramar Drive N. W., while Mrs. Ross and her two children, Allen, 4, and Betty, 2, were sitting in a front room. The bolt hit a gable at the rear of the house. Firemen estimated damage at \$500. No one was injured.

Although the United States Weather Bureau reported a wind velocity of only 27 miles an hour at the time of the storm, trees, trolley wires and electric wires were blown or torn down in several sections of the city. Traffic was held up for a short time in front of 2124 St. Clair Avenue N. E., when a trolley wire and a guy wire were knocked down by the limb of a tree. Several live wires were down at Lorain Avenue and Triakoff Road.

WRBH, the radio station at Central Police Station, was out of commission about five minutes when lightning caused a lightning arrester

Italian Veterans to Dedicate Stone Block, Gift to Nation



MASSO DEL MONTE GRAPPA

Out of the side of Monte Grappa in northern Italy, the national Italian mountain shrine of patriotism, Mussolini's government cut a block of stone to send to America to be a token of friendship between the two countries.

It was sent to Cleveland, whence came many of the 322 Regiment of the 27th Infantry American Regiment to fight on Italian soil during the World War.

Sunday morning at 8:30 amid a great throng of Americans of Italian background and state, municipal and fraternal officials, that stone will be unveiled on its granite pedestal in the Italian Cultural Garden in Rockefeller Park, between St. Clair and Superior Avenues N. E. on East Boulevard.

Two hundred flags, the red, white and blue of the United States; the red, white and green of Italy; the blue and gold of the American Legion emblem, will range around the stone in the beautiful garden setting.

All American Legion posts in the county will be represented. All the Italian-American societies in this area are to turn out delegations. Company A of the 145th Infantry will serve as guard of honor. The 145th band, the American Legion Post No. 2 band, and the Collinwood Italian band, all of more than 40 pieces, will play tunes recalling days of brotherhood in arms. A Goodyear blimp is to drop confetti.

An attendance of 15,000 is expected, according to Capt. S. E. Ardito, president of the local chapter of Italian World War Veterans, secretary of the Italian consulate and chairman of the day.

The program will be broadcast over a national Blue Network between 9 and 10 o'clock over WGAR, alternately in Italian and in English. Eighty veterans are to receive citations from the Italian government.

The following are scheduled to speak:

- Gov. George White; Col. Marco Pennino of Washington, aide de camp of King Emmanuel III; Italian ambassador, Giacomo De Martino; Mayor Max Miller; Count Buzzi-Gracchi; Italian consul, Dr. Newton B. Baker, former secretary of war; Bishop Joseph Scherer; James A. McFadden; Dr. Salvatore Bonanno; New York president of the Fraternal Italian World War Veterans; Giovanni Silvestri, president of the Sons of Italy Legion; Commander Paul Herbert; Maj. E. L. L. of the 322nd Regiment Association; Commander J. V. Sitar of the Cleveland Council; and James M. Saunders, secretary; Director Frank J. Merrick; Park rector Felix T. Murphy; Judge John P. Demsey; Col. W. L. Martin of the 145th Infantry; Harold H. Burton; Dr. Cecilio Valle, doctor of the medical corps; Rosario Carbone, donor of the granite pedestal; and Filippo Garba, president of the Italian Cultural Garden Club.

With Capt. S. E. Ardito, president of the Italian World War Veterans here, on the arrangements committee are Luigi Licciardi, Alberto De Mimico, Carmelo Ballacchini, Giovanni Belli and Frederico Santi.

Local lodges of the Sons of Italy will give a luncheon to the captain, Dr. di Silvestri, at Hotel Statler. He will later deliver an address on George Washington over WGAR from 5:30 to 6 in the afternoon.

BUSINESS LINES UP IN TAX CUT DEMAND

Groups From 450 Cities Demand Slashes in All Public Expenses.

CHICAGO, June 2.—(AP)—Budget balancing was paramount today at the national conference for the reduction of taxes and government expenditures.

From 21 states, from coast to coast, 500 officials of business groups in 450 cities brought their complaints against taxation to the conference called by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

These grievances will be welded into a program representing the organized business of the nation which will be sent to the Senate and House in Washington.

In the general discussions and the day's addresses, it was the consensus that taxes should be drastically reduced; that governments, national, state and local, should reduce their activities; and that public officials should show the channels where savings might be effected without serious harm.

The meeting was the first for concentrating the tax demands of business in cities, large and small, during the current financial condition.

The message of the United States Chamber of Commerce, delivered by Morris Edwards of Washington, D. C., who said that "business now recognizes that the present tax condition grows out of the impulsive and heedless expansion of public activities, the extravagant dissipation of public credit through the issuance of bonds for unwise and needlessly elaborate public works, and the inefficient over-organization of local governments."

But Edwards sounded the warning that the government must have the aid of business to reduce its expenses, that often the result of the crisis was "our reluctance to support the man who is doing the best he can in a place of public responsibility."

That "every unit of government from federal down to the smallest school district can reduce its expenditures without interfering with the necessary services if the spending of the public have the will and the courage to do so," was the message of Mark Graves, the budget director for New York State.

Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor of the Chicago Tribune, said that budget balancing "must be honest balancing," that government costs must be reduced accordingly and not let such budget balancing hinge on levying new taxes.

DARROW IN CHAIR FIGHT

Veteran to Aid 17-Year-Old Boy Condemned to Death.

CHICAGO, June 2.—(U.S.)—Plans to save seventeen-year-old Russell McWilliams of Rockford from death in the electric chair will be mapped out tomorrow at a conference of Clarence Darrow, Jessie Blinford, head of the Juvenile Protective

Association, and the boy's lawyers. Mr. Darrow was in Fort Wayne when news reached him that Judge Arthur E. Fisher of Winnebago County had reaffirmed his earlier death sentence which had been reversed by the Illinois Supreme Court. June 24 was set for the execution. The veteran criminal lawyer immediately telephoned that his aid could be counted on. "The boy won't go to the chair June 24," Darrow said.

THE LINDNER COY



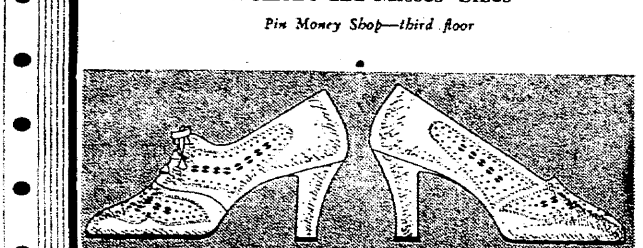
WHITE CREPE (Washable) with high neckline and contrasting trim. \$10.95. PRINTED CHIFFON with short sleeves and separate jacket. \$10.95. WASHABLE PRINT with cap sleeves and draped neckline. \$10.95.

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LITTLE WHITE PIGS

has arrived at Lindner's White Pigskin is, by all odds, the most popular of the season's white shoes. For two reasons. First, their durability; second, their exceptional smartness. Perforated patterns, trim smart lasts, in pumps and ties... and, of course, at our famous price

\$8.50 —which has given us more than our share of Cleveland's fine shoe business this year.

3 1/2 to 9—AAAA to B in oxfords 4 to 8 1/2—AAA and B in pumps Shoe Shop—street floor

WHAT SHADE OF HOSE shall I wear with white?

A question most often asked. The darker-toned skin tones are fashionable and harmonious. If you're a blonde, wear rose. If you're of medium complexion, wear taffy tan. If you're a brunette, wear mello... If you want an all purpose neutral tone to wear with almost anything, wear PEBBLE BEACH.

"Gold Stripe" Adjustable Sheer Chiffons at \$1.35

Are in all these lovely shades. Clear, sheer texture, with the beauty, perfect fit and long service which have made Gold Stripe hose famous the world over. Hosiery Shop—street floor

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HENRY FORD ON FARM AND FACTORY

DANGER to our country is to be apprehended not so much from the influence of new things as from our forgetting the value of old things. At present, much that is blamed on the new thing—the machine—should perhaps be blamed on our forgetting what we had before the machine came, namely, the land. The two belong together; they cannot live apart; there is no antagonism between them; they must be reunited. I do not look for less but more use of machinery. If the world is to have even a minimum supply of goods, it must utilize the machine. The people will never willingly forego the help which the machine gives them in their work.

Besides, machinery makes more jobs. It enables every one to enjoy inexpensively the comforts and conveniences of modern living conditions. As for over-production, we have never yet had a sufficient production of all the things which the family needs. It would be splendid if the world should seriously attempt to overproduce everything that everybody needs! We should then discover that our present machine facilities could not even catch up with the need. Give the world a money system that makes it easier for goods to flow from man to man, and all the factories on earth could not begin to supply a tenth of the demand.

But it is possible to expect of the machine more than it can do. We cannot eat or wear machines. If the world were one vast machine shop, it would die. When it comes to sustaining life, we go to the fields. The machine may help us plant, cultivate, harvest, grind and bake the grain for bread. The machine may weave and cut and sew for clothing. The machine may transport these necessities for our use. In doing so, it serves in partnership with the land. And it is that relation and balance which I am urging upon our people today.

Ten years ago we started seven village industries on small water power sites, all within twenty miles of Dearborn, our purpose being to combine the advantages of city wages with country living. The experiment has been a continuous success. Overhead cost has been less than that in the big factory, and the workers would not hear of going back to the city shops. As they are free to till land in the growing season, throughout these trying times they have all remained self-sustaining. Their security is produced by machine and farm, not by one alone.

While this experiment has fully justified itself, I have felt that it is only a step in the right direction. Excellent as village industries are, they do not really bring industry and agriculture together. For a long time now I have believed that industry and agriculture are natural partners and that they should begin to recognize and practice their partnership. Each of them is suffering from ailments which the other can cure. Agriculture needs a wider and steadier market; industry workers need more and steadier jobs. Can each be made to supply what the other needs? I think so.

The link between is Chemistry. In the vicinity of Dearborn we are farming twenty thousand acres for everything from sunflowers to soy beans. We pass the crops through our laboratory to learn how they

may be used in the manufacture of motor cars and thus provide an industrial market for the farmers' products. I foresee the time when industry shall no longer denude the forests which require generations to mature, nor use up the mines which were ages in the making, but shall draw its raw material largely from the annual produce of the fields. The dinner table of the world is not a sufficient outlet for the farmer's products; there must be found a wider market if agriculture is to be all that it is competent to become. And where is that market to be found if not in industry?

I am convinced that we shall be able to get out of yearly crops most of the basic materials which we now get from forest and mine. That is to say, we shall grow annually many if not most of the substances needed in manufacturing. When that day comes, and it is surely on the way, the farmer will not lack a market and the worker will not lack a job. More people will live in the country. The present unnatural condition will be naturally balanced again. Our foundations will be once more securely laid in the land.

The day of small industry near the farm will return, because much of the material grown for industry can be given its first processing by the men who raised it. The master farmer will become, as he was in former years, master of a form of industry besides.

An old Roman said that corn was never so plentiful in Rome as when the men who ruled the state were those who also tilled the field. It will be so with our people when those who fabricate the utilities of the world are those who raise the raw material from the field.

One thing is certain—we must go on—present conditions cannot be stabilized—life goes on. I suppose that in 1632 there were people who urged that the world had gone far enough and that it should be halted and hardened into the pattern of 1632. And again in 1732, others thought that a line should be drawn and conditions stabilized. In 1832 the same proposal—it is always made—every generation makes it. Suppose the world had halted at any of those dates! Are we to declare that 1932 is the date at which development must cease and the world be stabilized just as it is? It cannot be done. Life would burst any barriers we might raise against its ongoing. We do not yet control all the materials out of which to assemble a world that is worthy to endure unchanged. Our times are primitive. True progress is yet to come. The industrial age has scarcely dawned as yet; we see only its first crude beginnings.

We are pioneers, and pioneering has its hardships. This generation is composed of economic pilgrims, passing out of less desirable conditions into what we hope shall be more desirable ones. That is the meaning of these times. We are not going back, and false prosperity is not soon coming back. It would be well to interpret present conditions in this light and help each other in the good old pioneer way, as we pass through them. We are going to renew our stake in the land; for the land is the foundation of the economic security which we seek.

ASK AID FOR ORPHANS

Team Captains in Orthodox Home Campaign Meet Sunday. Representatives of Jewish organizations who are acting as team captains for the membership drive of the Orthodox Orphan Home will meet at the home, 897 Parkwood Drive N. E., on Sunday to report their progress.

The crowded condition of the orphanage, direct and accessible to the depression, has made the effect necessary, Meyer Atkin, chairman of the membership committee, said last night. The committee hopes to obtain 2,000 members to the campaign, which began May 15 and will close July 1.

BALL CLUB OFFERS TO TRY STADIUM

(Continued From First Page) spent nearly two hours in bickering and quibbling. Joseph C. Hostetter, counsel for the baseball club said:

"If we are going to operate the stadium, as we're talking it will not be a success. We must pull together." Council President John D. Marshall, who has centered attention on what he believes are weaknesses in the lease, replied: "By the same token, if it is not a fair lease, it will be difficult for the club to live with the city for 25 years."

Most of the wrangling centered on a provision requiring the city to clean the stadium after baseball games and to maintain it. It was variously estimated that the cleaning would take from \$11,000 to \$15,000 out of the city's rent and that the maintenance allowable to the use of the stadium for big league baseball would be from \$7,500 to more than \$20,000 a year.

Hostetter said he believed the club could clean the stadium more cheaply than the city. He described maintenance work at the stadium last year as costly "political operation."

Marshall made a brief verbal skirmish with Councilmen Joseph A. Art and Joseph H. Schumacher, Democrats, when he asserted that they had their "minds made up for them."

At the meeting yesterday Hostetter said the owners of the Indians had invested \$1,000,000 in the club and had lost \$240,000 in four years. This indicates, he said, that the club can pay only "so much" for the stadium because the club must be developed into better than fifth-place team if the playing of big league ball on the lake front arena is to be a success for the city and the baseball company.

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Served with Crisp Potatoes a Salad and Coffee 65c

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LINDNER COLD STORAGE VAULTS which is a favorite storage for many of the finest furs in Cleveland.

Have them cleaned now at the new low prices. Repair estimates will be furnished by our expert furriers who will do the work at low Summer prices.

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