

## NONESSENTIALS COULD RELIEVE COAL CRISIS?

Commission Considers Asking  
20-Day Shutdown of Cer-  
tain Industries.

### BUT HAS NO POWER

Industries in Indiana classed as non-essential may be requested to suspend operations for a period of about twenty days, as a result of the conference of superintendents of coal carrying railroads, coal operators and the public service commission this afternoon.

The commission has no power to order such suspension.

In addition to the possible request for a suspension of the non-essential utilities of the state, a request may be made of sand and gravel, and other shippers of the state, to withhold from making shipments from pits to various sections of the state for a definite period, in order that the cars thus used may be diverted to the shipment of coal.

"If nonessential industries would suspend operations for twenty days," John W. McCord, member of the public service commission, declared, "the public utilities and the state institutions would have a chance to lay in a reserve supply of coal that would enable them to operate for an indefinite period next winter."

"It is important that they be given this time."

### TIME TO GET RESERVE SUPPLY.

"Right now the consumption of coal by the majority of the public utilities is at low ebb, and if they could be given a chance to lay in their reserve supply it would be of great benefit to them."

"The Indianapolis Water Company has almost exhausted its supply of coal, and should it run out completely the smallest fire would seriously endanger the safety of the city."

"The railroads must have their coal, and the state institutions must have theirs, as well as the public utilities, and the only way I see out of the difficulty is to issue priorities for movement of coal."

The withholding of shipments of products other than coal would also reach to grain movements, Mr. McCord declared, regardless of the fact that this is the open season for shipments of grain because of the germinating season.

"No doubt," he continued, "thousands of dollars would be lost through failure of road builders and other contractors to receive materials, thus forcing them to suspend work, but the sacrifice must be made."

**CAR SHORTAGE IS  
GREAT DIFFICULTY.**

As was noted at the conference held last Monday, between the coal operators and other men connected with the coal industry, the shortage of coal cars is the greatest difficulty confronting the commission in obtaining coal for the state.

Orders issued by the interstate commerce commission to the effect that cars were to be moved eastward, have had no visible effect on Indiana, according to statements of railroad men.

Several appeals have been made to the interstate commerce commission for priority orders for coal movements, the commission here feeling that only through this method will relief be given. It was expected that some action by the commission will be taken soon in regard to the suggestion that the state purchase cars and a mine for the supplying of coal to the state institutions.

This plan was suggested by Maurice C. Shelton, state purchasing agent, but was discouraged by railroad men and coal operators at the conference held last week.

The commission hopes to have within a few days a definite plan on which to work for the relief of the acute situation.

### Parmer Funeral to Be at Newport

Funeral services will be conducted Thursday afternoon at the residence of Joseph Parmer, Newport, Ind., for Claude Parmer, formerly of Indianapolis, vice president of the Kuert Contracting Company, who died Tuesday morning in Cincinnati as the result of an accident.

Parmer was superintending the construction of a bridge for the Big Four railroad, and in some manner was thrown from the bridge, falling under a pile driver, and on a pick, which was striking in a plank nearby.

Parmer is survived by his parents, five brothers and two sisters.

### Marmon Champion



ALFRED G. FAULKNER.

When he sold more than half a million dollars worth of Marmon automobiles, or exactly 100 cars, in six days during the San Francisco automobile show, Alfred G. Faulkner, Los Angeles, who is attending the Marmon national convention of distributors here, hung up a world's record.

Mr. Faulkner, a guest at the Claypool hotel, is proud of the Marmon, and declares that Indianapolis should also "swell up" over the location of the factory here.

For five years he has boosted Marmon automobiles, handling the distribution of

the car in California and the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Faulkner was the principal figure in the promotion and construction of the new Los Angeles motor speedway, built at a cost of more than a million dollars. He is not only a great automobile booster, but he is likewise much interested in politics of the coast, having been selected as a delegate to the national republican convention.

"Hi Johnson, California's favorite son, is one of the few outstanding big men of this country," declared Mr. Faulkner, "and we need men of Johnson's type at this stage of our national career."

### NOT TO JUNK THE AUTOMATIC

(Continued From Page One.)

400,000; Anderson, \$438,100; Auburn, \$114,797; Crawfordsville, \$319,198; Frankfort, \$197,708; Kendallville, \$120,772; Mishawaka, \$291,983; Muncie, \$654,234; Peru, \$15,997; Shelbyville, \$163,437; South Bend, \$1,064,229; Vincennes, \$285,004; Newcastle, \$168,430; Granger, \$3,491; Lewisville, \$16,360; New City, \$13,540; Rome City, \$1,351; Cumberland, \$12,018; Smith Valley, \$7,430. Total, \$15,773,412.

After discussing, in the opinion, various methods of ascertaining valuation, the commission said:

"In fixing the tentative values herein, the commission has made no separate allowances for going value or working capital, but has given liberal consideration to these elements of value."

"As to these elements, this order is of a temporary character, and separate and final findings is reserved for further consideration."

"In using unit costs in excess of five-year average unit costs to January, 1918, the commission has valued the entire property of petitioner as a going concern and not as non-operative or dead property, and the use of such unit prices results in a value which makes substantial allowance for going concern value and working capital."

"The evidence shows that the staff

appraisals and estimates represent within 6 per cent petitioner's actual construction costs from 1913 to 1917, inclusive.

"The major portion of petitioner's property having been constructed prior to the high prices of 1916, 1917 and 1918, the staff's appraisals and estimates result prevailing before 1916."

"If the present value of \$12,242,000 as determined by this method by the staff be taken as representing the present structural value of petitioner's property, then, on the basis of the total tentative value found herein there is sufficient margin for an allowance of more than \$3,000,000 for working capital and going value."

"On the basis of the appraisals of petitioner submitted in 1918, resulting in a present value of \$14,335,632, the total tentative value found herein permits an allowance of approximately \$1,500,000 for going value and working capital."

"Under the head of annual depreciation the commission said in the report that 'with few exceptions, this commission has followed the policy of allowing an annual depreciation rate of 5 per cent for telephone properties. The commission, therefore, will allow a rate of depreciation of 5 per cent annually on the depreciable property of petitioner.'

"In touching upon the matter of the 4 1/2 per cent license revenue, the report said: 'The commission holds that the basis for the payment for rentals of receivers, transmitters and induction coils owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and for other services performed by that company is not businesslike and unsound.'

"Witnesses for the petitioner freely admit that there is absolutely no relationship between 4 1/2 per cent or any per cent of gross revenues and the cost or value of the services rendered by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company."

The opinion said further on this subject that "there is no showing that the cost or value of the service performed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is substantially greater now than it was in 1918, although under an allowance of 4 1/2 per cent of gross revenues under present rates or the rates

herein granted, the sum which would be paid the American Telephone and Telegraph Company would be greatly in excess of the amount paid in 1918."

"There is no detailed or analytical showing of the cost or value of the service rendered by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company."

"This is especially striking in view of the fact that in practically every other feature of its rate cases, petitioner has displayed superlative keenness for figures and ability at analysis."

"The commission can see no reason why this substantial item of expense should not be subjected to the same requirements of proof and analysis as other items of operating expense."

"In 1918 the 4 1/2 per cent payment made by the Central Union Telephone Company amounted to \$108 per telephone in Indiana."

"The only evidence that the payment in 1918 was a reasonable payment is that the aggregate of such payment happens to approximate the rental value of transmitters, receivers and induction coils leased by petitioner and services directly

incident thereto.

"These instruments are not included in the valuation."

"In this case the commission will allow as an operating charge \$108 per telephone of the type furnished by the Western Electric Company to cover all services of every kind and character rendered by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company."

"Proper allowance has been made for the necessary instruments carried in stock. In making this allowance, the commission frankly admits that it is without adequate information upon which it can with certainty arrive at an intelligent conclusion."

"However, in the absence of better evidence, since the charge of \$108 is the amount paid by the Central Union Telephone Company to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1918, and is approximately equivalent to a reasonable rental for instrumentalities furnished by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and services in connection therewith, the commission believes this allowance to be reasonable."

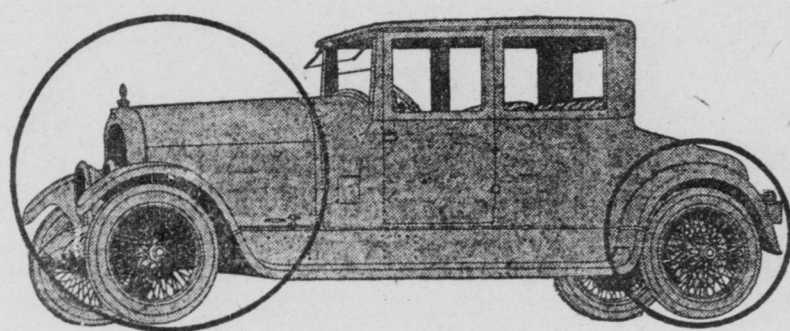
The commission, however, expressed

itself as standing ready to re-open the case at any time for the purpose of permitting the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to submit detailed evidence as to the cost and value of service rendered by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company."

In regard to amortization of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's intangible capital, the commission stated that action as regards allowance for amortization of intangible capital in the case of several exchanges would be deferred for further consideration by the commission.

In touching upon the matter of service the opinion of the commission said: 'It is now apparent that this peculiar business depends for its efficiency and usefulness upon a high degree of unification and co-ordination with regard to the construction, maintenance and operation, including mechanical and electrical specifications, operating rules and discipline.'

"Elimination of competitive conditions and efforts toward unification and consolidation of service should be encouraged."



## MARMON hood and fenders are made of aluminum

WHEN inspecting a car find out whether the hood and the fenders are made of aluminum or of steel. If the manufacturer is really consistent in his purpose to keep weight down to the minimum, you will find that they are made of aluminum.

Everyone knows that aluminum is much lighter than steel. And since hood and fenders are not structural parts, strength is not a factor. But aluminum costs much more. That is why many manufacturers do not use it.

The hood and fenders of the New Series Marmon 34 are made of aluminum. They are not only light in themselves but they also do away with the necessity for using heavy brackets, as they are bolted direct to the frame and running board.

The policy of light-weight scientific construction introduced in the Marmon 34 four years ago, is consistently adhered to in the New Series Marmon 34.

We shall be glad to give you a demonstration.



Pennant Awarded to Nurdyke & Marmon Co., Nov. 1, 1918, by United States Government, Bureau of Aircraft Production, for Oct. Competition. Permanently Awarded November 16.

## MARMON 34

Local Branch NORDYKE & MARMON

Meridian and Eleventh Sts., Indianapolis.  
Northern Indiana Motor Car Co., Ft. Wayne and Muncie, Dixie Motors Co., Evansville, Ind.; B. B. Terry, Kokomo, Ind.; J. T. J. Graves, Salem, Ind.; Chenoweth Auto Co., Richmond, Ind.

NORDYKE & MARMON COMPANY

Established 1881

INDIANAPOLIS

## Chase Out the Germs of Rheumatism

Untold Suffering Caused by  
Tiny Pain Demons.

Just because the pangs of your rheumatism seem to diminish as warm weather approaches, do not make the serious mistake of feeling that you are about to conquer this disabling disease.

Under no circumstances should you let up in your efforts to combat this affliction, but you would be wise, rather, to redouble them, and take advantage of the favorable season to rout the disease germs from the system.

The best time to successfully combat the germs of Rheumatism is during the mild season while they are less active, and will respond more readily to the right method of treatment.

And this is why you should not lose the opportunity of a thorough, vigorous course of treatment during the summer months. Many victims of Rheumatism indulge in the delusion that they are at last free from the clutches of the disease simply because they feel little or no discomfort during the mild season.

But with the first approach of cool, damp weather next fall, you will find that the little pain demons will gradually become aroused from their summer slumbers, ready to renew their attack with increased fury. The best time to rid the system of the germs of rheumatism is while they are dormant and inactive, because they are less able to resist the counteracting influence of the proper treatment.

What, then, is the logical, sane and intelligent treatment for this most painful and torturing disease? Rheumatism is a sturdy foe, and it never uses gentle methods with its victims. If the disease were confined to the surface there might be some logic in expecting relief from its clutches by rubbing with liniments and lotions. But a disease that can cause so much pain and suffering is deep-seated, and has its source far below the surface of the skin.

The only sensible treatment from which you can expect results is a remedy that goes deep down into the blood supply, and kills the germs that cause the disease.

S. S. S. is a wonderful blood remedy, and is the logical treatment for Rheumatism, because it promptly permeates the entire blood supply, and searches out and kills the disease germs. You can take S. S. S. with the assurance that you are not experimenting for this fine old remedy has been in constant use for more than fifty years, during which time it has been giving splendid results. So you owe it to yourself to take S. S. S. without delay, and discard the use of local treatments that can do you no good.

By eliminating from the system the tiny germs that cause Rheumatism you will be delighted to find that you have at last freed yourself from the shackles of the disease.

Write our medical department for literature and full advice about your own case. Address Chief Medical Adviser, 194 S. W. Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—Advertisement.

## Relieve the Sour Stomach due to Indigestion or Dyspepsia by using, after meals Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets

They supply the needed alkaline effect just as the stomach does when working properly.

Sold by almost every druggist in the U. S. and Canada at 50 cts. a box.

These tablets have been recommended by physicians for intestinal indigestion with gratifying results.

## Bad Complexions Peeled Off At Home

The girl with the poor complexion complains, "I have to touch up my cheeks, and my hair, and my eyes, and only my make-up saves me." Now, as a matter of fact, more women spoil their good looks than improve them with cosmetics. The practice certainly is unnecessary, now that the virtues of ordinary mercurized wax as a beautifier have become known. It has been found that the wax has wonderful absorbent powers. It causes the faded or discolored skin to take off in minute, almost imperceptible particles, so gently, gradually, as to cause no inconvenience at all. In this way the old complexion is actually removed—likewise all fine lines, freckles, pimples, blotches, moths and other surface defects. A new complexion appears—a clear, smooth, youthful, healthy-hued skin such as no rouge, powder or cream can produce. Mercurized wax, to be had at any drug store in convenient size package, is applied like cold cream and allowed to remain on over night.—Advertisement.

NELLIE BLY, the greatest woman reporter in this country, knowing the political game as few writers of today, will tell the "human" side of the republican national convention in The Indiana Daily Times.

**KING**  
OUTFITTING CO.  
342 E. WASH. ST.

Just Arrived

150 Sample  
Suits and Dresses  
at Remarkable Reduction

SUITS \$26.50

COATS \$21.50

DRESSES \$16.50

BLOUSES \$5.00

SKIRTS \$5.00

Tropical Weight  
SUITS \$8.50

SUITS \$27.50

TROUSERS \$3.50

Just Say:  
I wish to open a charge  
account.

**KING**  
OUTFITTING CO.  
342 E. WASH. ST.

## SAYS HUSBAND HAD RHEUMATISM BAD

Indianapolis lady declares he couldn't lay on one side from pains and no one could touch him, it hurt so bad.

Muscles in back and shoulders very sore, bowels bad. Dreo has brought grand relief.

"Many a night the pains have been so bad that my husband couldn't lay on his side, and to touch him gave great pain," said Mrs. Margaret Brown of 915 Rathbone street, Indianapolis. Mr. Brown has a responsible position with King & Co., Packers.

"Rheumatism had him so bad that the muscles in his back, arms, shoulders and legs were very painful. He had terrible headaches and his bowels were bound up all the time. He was in a bad way, suffering day and night."

"We kept hearing about Dreo and what it was doing for a lot of people, so we talked it over together and he decided to get a bottle. That has proven to be the best thing he ever did. After a few days his constipation was gone and his bowels were regular as a clock. He is now taking on his second bottle and is feeling fine. Most all the pains are gone and his side never bothers him. Sleeps sound all night long and goes to work feeling fresh and full of energy. Dreo sure has done him a lot of good."

Dreo acts on a sluggish liver and puts new life into it; overcomes stubborn constipation; strengthens weak kidneys; aids the stomach to digest the food and purifies the blood, thereby banishing catarrh and rheumatism.

Mr. Williamson, the well-known Dreo expert, has headquarters at Clark & Cade's Claypool Hotel Drug Store, to meet the local public and explain the merits of this great remedy. See him today.—Advertisement.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, fiscal agents in the United States for the Belgian government, in conjunction with the First National Bank of New York, the National City Company, Bankers Trust Company, Central Union Trust Company, Chase National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Liberty National Bank, William A. Read & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., all of New York, and Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Central Trust Company of Illinois, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, First Trust and Savings Bank, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and Halsey, Stuart & Co., of Chicago, offer for subscription

\$50,000,000

## Belgian Government

Twenty-Five Year External Gold Loan 7 1/2  
Per Cent. Sinking Fund Redeemable Bonds

At 97 1/4% and Interest

To Be Redeemed at 115 Per Cent. by Annual Drawings at the Rate  
of at Least \$2,000,000 Annually

Principal, Premium and Interest Payable in New York  
in United States Gold Coin

Coupon Bonds, \$500 and \$1,000

THE Belgian government promises to pay annually to sinking fund trustees in the city of New York, in United States gold coin, not less than \$2,300,000.

The sinking fund trustees are to draw by lot each year not less than \$2,000,000 par value of these bonds to be redeemed June 1 of each year at 115 per cent. The government has the right to increase the amount of payments to the sinking fund trustees for the drawing of bonds at 115 per cent. By operation of the sinking fund, the entire issue is to be retired by maturity at 115 per cent of the principal sum. The government also agrees that if in the future it shall issue by public subscription any loan with a lien on any specific revenue or asset of the kingdom, this present loan shall be secured ratably with such other loan.

Belgium is furnishing a most remarkable example of the re-establishment of industry and economic life. Belgian government bonds have enjoyed a high investment rating. For example, her 3 per cent perpetual bonds sold from 1901 to 1907 to yield not over 3.15 per cent; from 1908 to 1912 to yield not over 4 per cent; and at the present time are selling in Brussels to yield under 5 per cent.

The following table shows the yield which the bonds of the present issue will return on the purchase price of 97 1/4 per cent, according to the year in which they are drawn for the sinking fund:

Year Called	Yield	Year Called	Yield	Year Called	Yield
1921	24.89%	1929	9.07%	1938	8.17%
1922	15.82	1930	8.88	1939	8.13
1923	12.89	1931	8.73	1940	8.09
1924	11.44	1932	8.61	1941	8.06
1925	10.58	1933	8.51	1942	8.03
1926	10.01	1934	8.42	1943	8.00
1927	9.60	1935	8.35	1944	7.97
1928	9.30	1936	8.28	1945	7.95
		1937	8.22		

Subscription books will be opened at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, fiscal agents of the Belgian government, at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, June 2, 1920, and will be closed in their discretion. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York funds, to their order, and the date of payment (on or about June 18, 1920) will be stated in the notices of allotment. Trust receipts will be delivered pending the preparation of the definitive bonds.

For full details regarding this issue reference is made to a circular which may be had on application.

June 2, 1920