

## BILL WAITS TILE HOUSE IS MARKING TIME

(Continued From Page One.)

town of Winchester, which must have a lot of tightwads," declared Representative Clegg.

Representative Clark McKinley of Delaware county in a story speech also denounced Gov. Goodrich's action in influencing the amending of the measure.

"It is a shame and a disgrace to the state of Indiana that this bill, almost identical to the one which the house and senate, should again appear before us, with the amendment to exclude certain cities where firemen work just as long and just as hard as in large cities," he said.

"Because several legislators representing a few people who do not want to pay extra taxes to care for firemen when they sleep appealed to Gov. Goodrich, he listened to them and effected the amendment which would rob a few men of well deserved rest and pleasure."

Both speeches met with nearly applause.

Representatives Bidaman and Phelps also received applause following speeches in defense of the measure.

Representative William B. Covalt of Howard county cast the only dissenting vote, for which he offered no explanation.

The bill, as passed, provides for the regulating of hours and duty of fire departments, providing for two platoons, each of which will, in turn, do night and day duty, and the payment of the members, in cities of more than 15,000 population.

Emergency duty in emergency cases is provided for.

Firemen will not serve on twenty-four-hour shifts except in serious conflagrations.

The bill becomes effective Jan. 1, 1921.

During the debate on the bill Representative Barker of Posey county showed some reluctance in voting for the suspension of constitutional rules, upon motion made by Representative Noll.

Referring to the members of the house, he declared that, inasmuch as they "played hooky" yesterday when one of his own pet measures came before the house, he felt that the two platoon system bill could wait until tomorrow.

"We'll vote for your bill, if you'll help us with this one across," said Representative Abram.

Speaker Eschbach rebuked the members participating in the discussion.

"I will allow no bartering of votes in this hall," he said.

## NAMES CONFEREES ON KIPER BILL

Lieut. Gov. Edger D. Bush as spokesman for the Kiper bill, showed some reluctance in voting for the suspension of constitutional rules, upon motion made by Representative Noll.

Immediately upon the reading of the report by the clerk, Senator Edward P. Eisner, democrat of Seymour, launched into an attack on the bill, characterizing it as a joke.

"This was a joke as it passed the senate before the power of the commission in the hands of the public service, but as it comes back now, with the power put into the hands of the state board of accounts, it is worse than a joke."

"It is absurd and ridiculous."

## BILL AGAINST ILLEGAL LOBBYISTS IS TABLED

Charging that unregistered lobbyists had hampered and prolonged the special session of the legislature, Representative Chester A. Davis of Jay county today asked the house to pass a resolution calling upon the attorney general to prosecute all lobbyists who had failed to register with the secretary of state as required by law.

Representative Davis failed in his effort to have his motion adopted because Representative Laughlin successfully moved that it be tabled.

"We were called here in special session to consider only emergency matters," said Mr. Davis. "We have been brought here to have this house consider matters which were not of an emergency nature."

"Every day there have been in the lobby of this building men who were working for special legislation and I visited the office of the secretary of state and found only three registered as required by law."

They are Richard Gilbert, Harry Miller and Lew Lewis.

The privileges of this house have been abused.

"Our work has been hampered and the work of this session has been prolonged

by the governor and the members of the committee in the creation of this bill, SAYS KLAUSS DID NOT TRUST GOVERNOR.

He told of how the governor and Otto Klauss had never agreed, of how the auditor had no confidence in the governor and his principles, and said the purpose of the special session was only for the purpose of appropriating funds for the maintenance of the state's institutions.

"If Otto Klauss had confidence in the governor, it would not have been necessary for this session to have been called," said Senator Cravens, "for he could have borrowed the money from some other fund, and the next regular session would have sanctioned the action, as has been done."

"I asked questions several days ago of the governor regarding his interest in the operation of various mines in the state, and it has been learned that he is interested in several."

"Now this assembly wants to pass a bill which will powerfully fix the price of coal into the hands of the governor and his tools, for Jesse Eschbach is merely a tool of the governor, when Goodrich himself is part owner of a mine."

"I tell you this is one of the most high handed pieces of legislation that has ever been brought before the state of Indiana."

"This commission, or the board of accounts has absolutely no power to fix the price of coal, and it alone can not cope with the coal situation."

"The only power in the world that can handle this problem is the United States government," Senator Cravens concluded.

## BILLS FOR 6 PER CENT BONDS PASS SENATE

Bills providing for the issuance by the city of Indianapolis sanitary district of bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, \$45, and granting authority for the state schools to borrow money for current needs in anticipation of taxes levied passed the senate yesterday.

Senator Nejdl of Lake county offered an amendment to the first bill to make it extend to all bonds issued by any taxing unit for public improvement, but upon objection the amendment was withdrawn.

An attempt was made to delay the bill, but Senator Masters declared that "with the press watching us, we are not going to stay in session any longer than possible, so you are going to kill this bill, kill it in the proper manner, and do not strangle it."

Lieut. Gov. Bush remarked that "the majority of the senators were not aware of the existence of the press."

## HOT DEBATE ON TWO-PLATOON BILL

Bridging the citizens of Winchester, Gov. Goodrich's home town, as "tightwads," Representative Howard A. Clegg, of Clinton county, denounced the amendment limiting the two-platoon system to cities of more than 15,000 in the bill providing for the duties, hours and payment of members of fire forces in Indiana.

"While I am going to vote for the passage of the bill, I am disappointed," he said.

Members of fire forces in cities of 8,000 and 10,000 and 12,000 should be shown as much consideration as those of the departments of cities of a higher class.

"I can not understand why the governor was reluctant to sign the original bill, unless it would effect his own home."

to the efforts of these unregistered lobbyists."

"We should let the people at home know by this resolution that these men were the cause."

Representative Clark McKinley of Delaware county in a story speech also denounced Gov. Goodrich's action in influencing the amending of the measure.

"It is a shame and a disgrace to the state of Indiana that this bill, almost identical to the one which the house and senate, should again appear before us, with the amendment to exclude certain cities where firemen work just as long and just as hard as in large cities," he said.

"Another question which arises is how these men might be reimbursed after paying these bills."

Representative Newman defended the bill.

"Men combating the mud and bad weather doing work for the public expect to be paid, and the legislature ought to meet this obligation," he declared.

In reply, Representative Bennett said the bill could only date back to 1907, at which time the three-mile road law was passed.

Representatives Rothrock and Clegg were active in attacking the measure.

"There is nothing in the bill which protects the county from men who might wish to draw in old claims," they asserted.

Representatives Barker of Posey county filed a motion for reconsidering the bill following its defeat.

The bill providing for the acquisition and maintenance of aviation fields by cities and counties was read the second time in the house.

A motion by Representative Phelps to suspend constitutional rules was defeated by a vote of 61 to 9, and the bill was passed by engrossment.

## SENATE CONCURS IN COAL COMMISSION BILL

Despite strenuous opposition from the minority in the upper house, and another attack by Senator Joseph M. Cravens on the methods of Gov. James P. Goodrich in his alleged attempt to further his own mine interests in the state by the coal commission bill, the senate yesterday concurred in the bill, and the conference committee on the measure.

The concurrence vote was 28 to 11.

The members of the committee from the senate were Senators Duncan, Meekin and Baldwin and their report was made in the upper house about 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The bill becomes effective Jan. 1, 1921.

During the debate on the bill Rep. Barker of Posey county showed some reluctance in voting for the suspension of constitutional rules, upon motion made by Representative Noll.

There is a growing feeling here that Jesse Eschbach, speaker of the house, who resigned as a member of the state board of accounts, will not be reappointed by the governor.

Yet this feeling is counteracted by some members of the lower house, who feel that Jesse Eschbach will be reappointed as head of the state board of accounts at the close of the special session.

So far neither the governor nor Mr. Eschbach has committed themselves on this question.

Representative Bonham, who from the start has favored the placing of the members of the state board of accounts on the coal commission, is of the opinion that Mr. Eschbach and the governor are "qualified" to handle the coal situation.

The governor has all the data on the coal situation and is in a position to know right and wrong on the subject, said Representative Bonham. "Mr. Eschbach has always been interested in obtaining a fair coal price and he will put his energy into the deliberations of the commission."

Representative Bonham feels that the legislature will not reconsider the coal commission bill, although the general tax strongly favors its consideration.

Some claim that the bill might be declared invalid by the courts on the grounds that the governor is a member of the state board of accounts.

Those who favor the coal commission powers remaining in the hands of the state board of accounts point out that the main objection to the plan really is the fear of the governor, not that the commission might regulate the price of coal as to result in a reduction.

This would result in Goodrich receiving too much credit, the Goodrich supporters point out.

It is contended also that the coal commission bill is weak because it is not certain that a state board can regulate legally the price of coal mined and sold in Indiana.

At this time it is being considered seriously whether to reopen the question in both houses, it is said.

John Pugh, long-lost cousin of the

late Marshall Pugh, has entered his name to a list of about 200 relatives who are contesting the \$500,000 estate, and will appear before the appellate court today by Judge Louis B. Ewbank in favor of the defendants, the first cousins involved.

The original suit was filed in the Marion county circuit court by Alice M. Dailey and others, including grandchil-

ren,

daughters and aunts of the late Marshall Pugh, against the late Marshall Pugh and about 200 other first cousins, asking that title to 926 acres of valuable Marion county land be quieted.

John Pugh turned up in the case when a search was made for the relatives.

He was found in Aurora, Ore., following his disappearance in 1875 from Marion county.

The land in question includes 400 acres bought in 1825 by Jacob Pugh.

The court decided in favor of the first cousins, defendants, in the case.

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## WARN'S NOT TO MIX INDUSTRY WITH POLITICS

(Continued From Page One.)

mon stock were \$13,80, a total of \$5,522,227.

"President Wood told his stockholders that the close of the year left the company with unfilled orders sufficient to keep the machinery fully employed well into 1920 and with good prospects for full production for the entire year."

"Foreign deliveries increased approximately 10 per cent."

"In addition to this case there is the action of the Pennsylvania railroad in laying off approximately 12,000, if reports are accurate."

"A declaration from Mrs. Anna Falk-Leroy, 74 Barbara place, Buffalo, N. Y., that Eugene Leroy is her husband and that he deserted her there four years ago and that she has not heard from him since."

A statement by W. B. Buckner, Brady, Miss., claiming to be a relative of the Falk-Leroy woman, that she had known Leroy in Birmingham at least a year ago.

"Or in the laying off of workers a revival of that old and crude policy of laying off men during a political campaign for the purpose of driving them into flight and necessity into a political camp?"

Both houses agreed with the conference report that the state board of accounts should comprise the coal commission and food investigating board.

When it was remembered that Gov. James P. Goodrich is by virtue of his office an ex-officio member of the state board of accounts, many members of both houses thought it would be better to have the state board of accounts instead of the state board of accounts of the legislature.

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