

'NO POLITICS IN SCHOOLS' IS RULE**Board Takes Action to Halt Employees' Activity.**

A move to protect employees of the public schools from approach by politicians who desire them to actively engage in the campaign in the interests of certain candidates, was made by school officials today.

School employees are forbidden by a rule of the board of school commissioners from taking any active part in any political campaign, other than voting.

The board, at a meeting last night, ordered copies of the rule posted where all employees might see them.

Commissioner Charles L. Barry, upon whose motion the decision to post the rule was made, stated that he has received a number of reports of school employees being approached by politicians who urged them to work on behalf of certain candidates and he instructed the board to take action to order that the employees know that they were subject to dismissal from the service if they heeded the requests of the political workers.

He stated that so far as he knows the charge of tampering with school employees can be made against no particular party since workers of several are said to have been guilty.

DEFER NIGHT SCHOOL DECISION UNTIL LATER.

The board decided to request a conference with officials of the State Board of Education after it had adopted a resolution informing the board that it did not believe the use of a part of Shortridge High School should be granted for the night school for the purpose of determining which the order proposes to operate.

The sympathy of the board with the league's project was expressed and the order was invited to cooperate with the night school for the purpose of determining which the order proposes to operate.

A committee composed of Commissioners Barry, Turner and Allison was appointed to attend the trial of George Baker, former of custodians and laborers, on charges of assault and battery in Justice Court at the school principal's office on Saturday morning for the purpose of determining if the board should pay Baker's attorney's fees.

ATTACKED BY EMPLOYEES AT SCHOOL NO. 32

Baker, it was reported by Carl W. Burton, superintendent of buildings and grounds, was attacked by a group of about 200 North Illinois street, custodian of school No. 32, when he suspended the latter pending final action of the board on a complaint of the school principal that De Atley is incompetent.

Baker's defense of himself, Mr. Burton reported, resulted in De Atley filing charges against him.

The superintendent of buildings and grounds suggested that the board hire counsel to defend Baker.

F. F. Haskell was authorized to publish a monthly school bulletin during the school year, one-half to be devoted to reading matter and the other to advertising.

The publisher is to bear all the expenses of publication and receive what profit he is able to make out of the advertising.

Resignations reported by Superintendent of Schools E. T. Grant were as follows: Benjamin Kelley, L. A. Ewing, Mamie Finch and Miss Marion Carr.

Appointments were announced by the superintendent, as follows:

Miss Anne Ratterman, Mrs. Grace Buckholtz, Miss Charlotte Lord, Mrs. Myra Phillips, Mrs. Nellie Tyler, Mrs. Eunice Love Goldsboro, Mrs. Elly Curtis Smith, Miss Aris Gibson, Mrs. E. M. Updegraff and Mrs. Blanche Southard as teachers in the elementary schools.

Mr. Grant recommended the appointment of 182 teachers in the public schools, to be divided as follows: Elementary schools, white, twenty-four; colored, sixty-two; Manual Training High School, thirty-eight; Arsenal Technical schools, thirty-eight.

Charles Rush, librarian, reported the resignation of Lois Ringo, Helen Wilson and Lucile Nelson and the appointment of Marcus Tichenor, Mary Kellner, Esther Jones, Ruth Hoffman and Edna Moore Kennedy.

PHONE CO. ASKS RETURN OF BOND**Merger Has Rendered \$35,000 Pledge Void, They Say.**

A request to the board of public works by the Indianapolis Telephone Company that \$35,000 worth of bonds, held by the city as a guarantee that the company will perform faithfully its franchise obligations, be released in view of the fact that the company has merged with the Bell Telephone Company, was referred to the city legal department today.

Thomas Stevenson, city attorney, who was called upon to hear the case, stated that without expressing other than a tentative view he would not advise the board to release the bonds, because the question of the collection by the city of the \$60,000 franchise fee guaranteed under the Indianapolis Telephone Company's franchise has not been settled since the merger.

Receiver Named for Dorsey Tailoring Co.

Declaring an emergency, Judge Solon Carter of Superior Court, Room 5, today appointed the Florence and Harry Dorsey Company as receiver for the Dorsey Tailoring Company.

The receiver was appointed on a petition filed by the State and others, who claim that they paid into the Dorsey Tailoring Company 50 cents a week as members of a suit club and that the company did not pay them the money.

Heaton claims that he paid in 50 cents a week until he had paid a total of \$35 and that the company had used the money for higher grade suits of clothes, but claims that the company abandoned the suit club a suit of inferior quality.

Business Men Hosts to Country Cousins

Special to The Times. NEWCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 13.—A crowd estimated at 15,000 attended the Sixth District barbecue and rally given here Tuesday under auspices of the Henry County Farmers' Federation.

The business men of the city were the guests and the barbecue was a holiday. Twenty-four hundred quarters of corn, thousands of fried chickens were consumed.

The principal speaker was S. L. Striving, vice president of the American Farmers' Federation, of Castle, N. Y. Other speakers included Mayor George A. Elliott, Lewis Taylor of Indianapolis and Earl Crawford of Milton.

Coughlins Abandon Hunt for Baby's Body

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 13.—George H. Coughlin, father of the murdered Blakely Coughlin, after a search lasting until late last night, announced that the hunt for his baby's body probably would be abandoned, as the family and police are satisfied the corpse thrown into the Schuylkill River by Augustus Pasquale, "the crank," has decomposed and been washed away forever.

Coolidge Refuses to Proclaim League Day

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Republican candidate for Vice President, today refused to proclaim Oct. 24 "League of Nations Day," declaring he would not use the office of Governor "for the dissemination of a political propaganda by official proclamation." He said he would not use the office of Governor "for the dissemination of a political propaganda by official proclamation."

LINGENFELTER'S FLIGHT TO NAVY 'PREARRANGED'

(Continued From Page One.)

conducted" examination, where Prosecutor Adams himself asked questions to Linginfelter, who was present. Among the statements from witnesses who were not brought before the grand jury are the following:

"I never learned he was Linginfelter."

"About a week before Linginfelter was arrested I heard a disturbance in the alley back of my home."

"I thought some one was trying to steal my car," said the investigator.

"I found a man with a motorcycle and with four or five little girls."

"When I appeared he left."

"I was subpoenaed to police court and told there by a prosecutor whose name I do not know that I would be subpoenaed before the grand jury."

"I never subpoenaed before the grand jury and I did not know the case was being investigated until I read about it in The Times."

"I can not understand why I was not called."

MOTHER OF LITTLE GIRLS TELLS STORY.

Mrs. Charles A. Pope, 3315 East Twentieth street, the mother of two little girls, Dorothy, 8, and Mildred, 7, said:

"My two little girls were playing in the neighborhood in the afternoon, when this man Linginfelter, who was riding a motorcycle, put his machine in an alley near where they were playing."

"He asked the children to sit him in finding a piece of wire as he told them that his motorcycle was broken and would not run unless he had a piece of wire."

"The children, just as children would, do helped him find a piece of wire, and when they went with him into the alley where his motorcycle was, he gave Dorothy a nickel and two pennies to Mildred."

"The children at once started to the corner grocery store and asked them if they wanted more money."

"The children became frightened at his conduct and ran out of the alley."

"After my children came home and told me about it, Linginfelter rode away and I was told that he went to Brightwood, where he was with a little girl."

"When the first case came out I told them of Linginfelter giving my children some money, of offering them more and attempting to get my eldest daughter."

WAS NEVER CALLED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

"I took my children to the City Court and when Linginfelter was bound over to the grand jury I asked the police if they wanted me to appear and I was told that I would be notified."

"I was never summoned to appear before the grand jury and would not have known that the investigation was over had I not read it in the papers."

"I was willing to appear before the grand jury to aid in clearing up this matter."

Although it is a well-known principle of law that it is the duty of a grand jury to probe a crime when it is committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

U. S. DENIES MORE FARMER'S CREDITS**Disastrous Results of Price Declines Are Pointed.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Federal Reserve Board will not change its policy to provide greater extension of credit to the farmers, as requested by a conference of farmers here with the national board of farm organization, according to Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina.

Senator Overman made this statement following a conference with Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board.

He stated that he had been assured by Governor Harding that there can be no change of policy for the benefit of the farmers.

Unless relief is granted the farmers a general panic and ruin are inevitable, according to the statement prepared by a committee appointed by the farmers.

The statement, which contains a set of demands which the farmers will press before the heads of governmental departments and bureaus here, pictured the outlook as extremely serious.

Conditions in the agricultural regions, it was said, are desperate and the farmers' frame of mind ominous.

The producers of all crops, the statement declared, have come to feel that the hand of the Government is against them.

Officials of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve board are charged in the statement with having exceeded their authority in publicly announcing that the price of farm products which have resulted in disastrous price declines.

The farmers demand these officials discontinue such statements.

The effect of these statements, it is urged, was that banks have withheld loans from farmers.

COAL DEALERS ASKING HIGHER PRICE MARGIN

(Continued From Page One.)

showed a "Ford pleasure car" listed at a year's expense of \$1,140 for repairs only.

The use which was made of the car was not determined and Mr. Dalton said he would verify the figures.

The item was found on the cost sheet by Mr. Dalton, and when it was mentioned brought a smile and laugh to about fifty assembled retailers.

Mr. Dalton explained that his company, since the war, had been selling a Ford car, which was sold at a profit of \$3 a ton. Sales at the fixed price would have led to a loss of 75 cents a ton, he said.

He closed his presentation of evidence to the commission upon the assumption that the commission would allow a reasonable profit.

COAL RECEIPTS BELOW NORMAL.

Coal receipts, he said, in answering a question of Mr. Young, were at the present time below normal, yet better than the receipts of the previous year.

The high cost of coal, Mr. Dalton said, depends somewhat upon the present situation.

Attorney Frederick E. Matson stated that the Indiana Retail Coal Merchants' Association expected to submit sufficient evidence to the commission to show that it was necessary to fix a certain price for a certain group of retailers in various sections of the state, with the assumption that the evidence in the submitted the commission will act accordingly.

Mr. Matson pointed out that it was necessary to arrange in groups the retailers who desired rehearings or modifications of the order to expedite matters, and otherwise the commission would be engaged in hearing individual cases for months, while no coal would be produced at the prices fixed in the meantime.

Petitions for rehearings from retail coal merchants will be received by Mr. Matson and grouped by him, then presented to the commission for modifications.

Cases of other retailers and wholesalers are scheduled for Thursday.

PREPARED STATEMENT SHOWS OPERATING COST.

In opening the hearing Mr. Matson read a long statement which he said covered the operating cost of the coal business.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

Following the second inquiry Mr. Jones said:

"If any one thinks that the grand jury erred in its judgment, that is their right, but the evidence would not warrant an indictment."

"There was a lot of hearsay evidence, but none that was conclusive."

At the recruiting station of the United States Army, as Penna indicates want to pursue the same public-be-d-n-r case, the grand jury has been committed and it is never within the province of the grand jury to determine whether the evidence before it is conclusive proof of guilt, the grand jury did not indict Linginfelter because the evidence was not "conclusive," according to Ralph Jones, deputy prosecutor, who conducted the first inquiry.

City Concerts Begin Tonight

The first of the series of ninety-one municipal concerts to be given by the board of park commissioners and board of school commissioners during the winter will be held at the Mill Hall, Shortridge High School, at 8 o'clock tonight.

The New York Chamber Music Society, one of the world's unique musical organizations, is the initial attraction.

Although it is costing considerable money to bring the society here there will be no admission, the expense being paid out of the city and school appropriations for music.

Officials are hoping the season will be opened with a good attendance.

where operators refuse to produce Indiana coal for Indiana consumers under existing emergency conditions.

FEAR FEDERAL COAL MONITORING.

A penalty of \$5,000 and a year at the penal farm is provided in the coal commission law for those who violate the articles of the special act.

The producers of all crops, the statement declared, have come to feel that the hand of the Government is against them.

Officials of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve board are charged in the statement with having exceeded their authority in publicly announcing that the price of farm products which have resulted in disastrous price declines.

The farmers demand these officials discontinue such statements.

The effect of these statements, it is urged, was that banks have withheld loans from farmers.

CASH AND CARRY PLAN ADOPTED

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 13.—The cash and carry plan has been adopted by a coal dealer here, who declares he cannot deliver fuel and keep within the State commission's price margin.

SAYS THERE IS NO COAL SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Coal prices are being maintained at the present high levels by the Federal Reserve Board, action commissions, and not by the law of supply and demand, George H. Cushing, director of the American Wholesale Coal Dealers' Conference, today declared.

Cushing said efforts of public officials to "make it appear that there is a coal shortage by the issuance of orders aimed to increase production is causing a false picture of the situation."

Prior orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission have not increased the output of coal, Cushing declares. He pointed to his statement of several months ago that a production of 6,000,000 tons would be sufficient until the end of the year. He said figures up to Oct. 2 show that 545,000,000 tons will be mined.

COX TO ISSUE COPIES OF PACT

(Continued From Page One.)

the covenant would imperil the Monroe Doctrine.

"Why, my dear friends, the League of Nations is nothing short of an international Monroe Doctrine," he declared.

HAR FOUND LEAGUE DID NOT CONFICT

He told of the investigations of the representatives of the American Bar Association, to determine whether the League of Nations was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The report of this committee, he said, showed there was not one word or sentence in the covenant that in any manner would conflict with the Constitution.

Answering the invitation of Governor Cox for questions, one man in the audience asked whether Great Britain would have six votes in the league to one vote of the United States.

"This is not true," Governor Cox replied, and he told the number of votes each nation