

RESTRAINT IS CALLED FOR IN CITY PLANNING

(Continued From Page One.)

of their agents, to discharge that responsibility with complete knowledge or infallible wisdom; but it is reasonable that they should use a moderate amount of their collective energy and wealth in deliberate and conscientious effort to meet the responsibility as well as the available means permit.

"The subject of city planning is so large and offers opportunities for such flights of imagination that much self-restraint is called for, yet the consequences of neglect and the rewards of carefully planned work are so large that it is worthy of the highest civic effort. As understood today the subject includes communication, transportation, water supply, sanitation, public buildings, aesthetics, recreation, housing, the regulation of private property in the public interest and the financial arrangements made necessary by these things. These may be grouped for convenience into problems relating to: 1, circulation; 2, public buildings and grounds; and 3, private property. The realization of the ideas of city planning call for, as successive steps: A survey of conditions, the framing of a plan, creating the machinery of administration and the execution of the plan.

"Evidence proves that in early times some parts of the great cities were planned with a view to their convenience and beauty, but it is in general true that cities have grown up without any previous planning and to a great extent without large plans of orderly development. Two conspicuous instances of deliberate planning of a great city in advance suggest themselves: Washington, which has in part at least been developed in accordance with the original design, and Canberra, the new capital of Australia, as yet in its earlier formative state. Only in rare instances have great cities begun large undertakings of re-planning which involve at one time radical changes in the street plan or the abandonment of existing public buildings in order that broad avenues, civic centers and imposing public buildings might appear. The enormous cost, the inertia of public sentiment and the opposition of vested interests have prevented.

LONDON MISSED BIG CHANCE.
"London missed its great opportunity when, after the great fire, vested interests prevented the rebuilding according to Wren's plans. Likewise, America has

seen similar opportunities lost in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Baltimore. Paris and Vienna present the two notable examples of re-planning on an elaborate scale.

"As a practical problem today city planning presents two aspects:

"First, in the older parts of cities it is a matter of re-planning through the opening of new streets or the widening of old ones to relieve congestion; the cleaning up of a slum; the creating of park and breathing space in crowded neighborhoods; or determining and preparing the site for a public building. Such projects involve the expenditure of vast sums the penalty paid for lack of foresight in the past—and in their turn are usually carried out singly and without the look ahead to future building. Millions are being spent in our older cities as tribute to lack of planning. New York City has spent in a generation not less than \$400,000,000 in correcting mistakes.

"Second, in the outlying district there is going on real work of planning streets and improvements. Here is the opportunity for a harmonious and considered development which, though too often neglected, may be produced by cooperation between authorities and the intelligent self-interest of proprietors.

MORE MEANING TO PLANNING NOW.

"It is but a short time since the term city planning gained currency. It has, too often, meant nothing more than the 'city beautiful' and seemed to concern itself with the planning and adornment of a few show places of the city. The jealous regard for individual rights and vested property interests in this country have made unpopular the imposition of

sanitary requirements, limitations on height and area of buildings and insistence on the aesthetic rights of the public, while improvements at public expense have been popular which touch no private interest and satisfy the desire for mere external adornment. Today city planning is taking on the wider and deeper meaning expressed in the definitions set forth above.

After touching on various features of city planning, Mr. Bates takes up the matter of zoning and says that "upon reviewing the objections which may be urged by the city planner to the intensive and offensive uses of private property it will be seen that these objections do not hold equally throughout the city. Every city of any considerable size contains a certain number of fairly well marked districts. There is a business district, one or more industrial districts and residential districts. In larger cities districts might be further differentiated. That which is detrimental in one district may be positively beneficial and necessary in another. This fact has led, in certain cities, to the official recognition of the dominant use characteristic of localities by dividing the city into districts and applying to each different regulations with respect to intensive and offensive uses of property. The principle has long been recognized in America in the establishing of 'fire limits' in downtown districts wherein, to reduce the fire hazard, the building regulations have been made more stringent."

TAKES UP ZONING IN DISTRICTS.
After touching on the matter of heights of buildings, Mr. Bates deals with the application of the principle of

zoning in districts with respect to use, and says that this usually has taken the form of the segregation of certain "residential" districts, where business and industry may not intrude.

"By ordinance adopted in July, 1916," he continues, "New York City applies the zone system more extensively than has heretofore been done in America. 'Height districts,' 'area districts' and 'use districts' are created. In the height districts height is based on street width, the maximum in the several districts being one, one and a half, two and two and a half times the street width with exceptions for setbacks, spires and chimneys. In the area districts, of which there are five classes, area is made proportional to height of building in varying ratio with special provisions for courts and rear yards. With respect to use of property the city is divided into three classes of districts, residential, business and unrestricted. In the residential districts only a few uses except for dwellings are permitted, viz.: Schools, churches, hospitals, libraries, passenger stations and gardening. In the business district are prohibited a long list of industries which are likely to become offensive. The unrestricted districts correspond to the industrial districts of other cities."

A third method of control of private

property, he explains, is through the control over the street plan.

Rushville Man to Be Tried for Murder

Special to The Times.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Nov. 8.—Fred Dunn, a factory employe of this city, will go on trial Nov. 15 charged with first-degree murder.

Dunn has been held in jail here two months after shooting his wife, Cordelia Dunn. After Dunn had shot and killed his wife he turned the revolver on himself and cut his throat with his pocketknife, but his injuries did not prove serious.

It is said the defense will offer a plea of insanity.

PEANUT WAGER LESSENED.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Nov. 8.—Rolling a peanut ten blocks with a tooth pick was the task of Leonard Worland of near here, who was the loser in an election wager. Many persons gathered to see the wager paid. After Worland had rolled the peanut two blocks with the tooth pick, Dean Richardson, winner of the wager, had compassion on him and declared the debt settled.

LIVES OF BRITISH IN U. S. IN DANGER

Irish Note Says Reprisals Will Be in 3 to 1 Ratio.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A threat to kill three Englishmen in the United States for reprisal attack by the British military and police in Ireland has been received from New York by Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, the Irish office announced today.

The threat was in a letter written in New York and signed by "J. V. O'Connor, president of the Irish Societies in America." According to the Irish office the document said, in part:

"If there are any more reprisals after Nov. 14 we will begin reprisals against Englishmen in America, who are not citizens of the United States. For every one murdered by the cowardly English three Englishmen in America must pay."

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Prominent Irish-Americans and Gaelic organizations with offices here today disclaimed any knowledge of or connection with "J. V. O'Connor," named in London dispatches as head of an Irish society which would instigate reprisals against Englishmen in America if alleged British reprisals in Ireland did not stop.

Dairmuid Lynch, secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, said he never heard of "O'Connor" or his society.

BELFAST, Nov. 8.—A tense situation prevailed in Belfast and Londonderry today and troops patrolled the streets to prevent further fighting following the outbreaks on Sunday when many persons were wounded. Five policemen were wounded at Londonderry and two of them are reported to be dying.

There was considerable shooting during the rioting in the Crumlin Road district of Belfast. Policemen and soldiers charged the crowds with riot sticks. A bowie knife and an automatic pistol were found upon one of the ring leaders, who was arrested. Finally armored cars were called out and dispersed the crowds. The disorders at Londonderry followed the shooting of two policemen. Orangemen began parading the streets burning the property of Sinn Féiners. Fire engines, escorted by troops, were called by the rifle volley to turn back while attempting to respond to an alarm from Foyle street.

Wabash Minister in Same Pulpit 48 Years

Special to The Times.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Little, 75, pastor of the Wabash Presbyterian Church for the last forty-eight years, delivered his forty-ninth annual sermon here Sunday. He gave a resume of the progress of the church, congregation and the city, during the forty-eight years of his pastorate.

Dr. Little came to the local church the first Sunday in November, 1872, and since that time has been continuously engaged as its pastor. Several members of the congregation who heard the first sermon given here by Dr. Little were present at the services Sunday. Dr. Little has promised the members of his church that he will remain their pastor for the remainder of his life.

WHEELBARROW BET PAID.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Nov. 8.—Another freak election bet was paid here Saturday when John Rhodes, loser, wheeled Walter Gancy, Harding supporter, about the public square in a wheelbarrow.

Hundreds of people cheered as Rhodes accomplished his arduous task.

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Kids' Coats

\$10 Sample Wool Velour and Velvet Coats — Sizes 2 to 10 years. Special **\$5.00**

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\$19.85

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\$24.85

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\$29.85

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\$7 Men's All-Wool Union Suits

Extra heavy worsted garments, also silk and wool merino, Wilson Bros. and Cooper's makes; sizes 34 to 54. Special—

\$4.95

\$1.75 Men's Shirts and Drawers

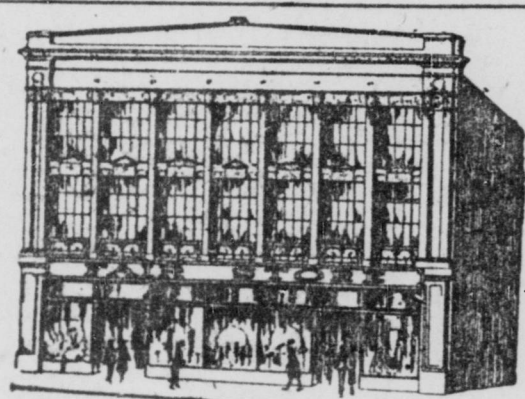
Heavy fleece lined. Sizes 30 to 46. Special—

98c

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\$15 Girls' Coats

Silvertone, Velour and Egyptian Plush — New smart models; fur and plush trimmed; sizes 2 to 14 years **\$9.98**

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Exceptionally good styles and workmanship at an exceptionally low price. Newest styles. Silk lined.



The dress problem solved for the women who want the greatest value for their money—in this lot of charming new

Fall and Winter Dresses

Actual \$25, \$35 and \$39.50 Values

\$16.75 All Sizes 16 to 44

Tricotines, Velours, Checks, Velvets and Satins

Stunning models that represent the very height of fashion—so becomingly trimmed—so carefully finished; yet at a price that seems little short of marvelous.



Samples of \$20 Dresses

French Serges, Satins and Taffetas. Beaded, embroidered and pleated models. Sizes 16 to 44. Special—

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\$25 Value Velvet Dresses

Sensational purchase and sale of hundreds of new creations. Go on sale at—

\$13.75



Women's Sample House Dresses

About 200 Sample House Dresses in stripe or check gingham and percales in the Billy Burke or waist line effects. Choice—

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\$5.98 and \$6.98 Slipover Sweaters

About 200 all wool slip-over sweaters in a wide variety of color and style—

\$2.89



Reconstruction

AN indication of the extent of the reconstruction program of the American railroads is found in the fact that the Government turned back to the roads last March approximately 2,230,000 freight-cars of all classes, a large percentage requiring complete rebuilding.

The New York Central system, owning 277,734 freight-cars, or twelve per cent of the total turned back to the roads, has been working under full pressure to restore crippled and unfit rolling-stock to full efficiency. The manner in which the enormous repair program is being pushed through reflects credit upon the American workmen who, in twenty-four different car plants, are engaged on the job.

At these plants a progressive traction system has been adopted whereby the decrepit cars are brought in at one end, the precise repairs chalked on their sides by expert inspectors, and then moved through the long ways of the shops past various crews, each of which performs a given operation.

THE heads of old rivets, of which there are 4,000 in a steel coal car, are burned off with acetylene torches, after which cranes lift and toss aside the parts beyond repair. Other gangs replace needed parts of frame and running gear, and the car emerges at the other end ready for the painters, and then for service.

As old cars are restored, and new equipment added, the facilities for distribution are increased, and the public is benefited. The new freight and passenger rates should result in the establishment of a credit basis that will encourage investments in railroad securities and thus make possible even further improvements in transportation service.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

MICHIGAN CENTRAL — BIG FOUR — LAKE ERIE & WESTERN
BOSTON & ALBANY — TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL — PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
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