

'CHEMICAL USE MEANS GUARD AGAINST WAR'

General Fries Advises Continuance of Service by Government.

U. S. STANDING AT TOP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The knowledge among other countries that the United States has decided to continue its chemical warfare service to a point not surpassed by any other nation will go a long way toward deterring foreign hostilities against this country, in the belief of Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service, expressed in his annual report to the Secretary of War, made public today.

"The American is truly a sportsman, and in war, as in sport, he is perfectly willing to stand any punishment provided he has an opportunity to give as well as take," said General Fries. "The really serious objection to chemical warfare in the World War arose from the fact that the Central empires, as well as most other countries, were not prepared to accept the United States, had agreed not to use it.

"Under such circumstances any sportsman who lives up to his agreement suffers a terrific handicap. No such handicap can occur in the future with the chemical warfare service, thoroughly alert to the possibilities to that arm and given sufficient funds and power to prosecute its research, its development and its training."

CAN MAKE MORE THAN OTHERS.

"The United States," added General Fries, "with its incomparable natural resources and highly developed manufacturing possibilities will be able to manufacture and deliver on the field of battle a greater quantity of chemicals than any other single nation, or indeed any other group of nations."

During the fiscal year he reported twenty-six experimental projects were in progress. These included work on a chemical shell; boosters, bursting charges, fuses, new designs of smoke shell, an assembly plant for fixed chemical ammunition, explosives for Livens projectors, flashless propellants, mounts, propellant charges and fuses for Stokes mortars, thermite grenades, incendiary bombs and smoke generators for tanks.

An Edgewood Arsenal, he said, there is stored approximately 1,000,000 pounds of different substances of a toxic nature and 288,500 gas-filled projectiles. In addition there is now in permanent storage approximately 2,500,000 shells (all calibers) 285,000 hand grenades, 30,000 four-inch Stokes bombs, 60,000 empty Livens drums, 20,000 Livens projectors and 97,000 fuses for projectors.

EQUIPMENT OF EDGWOOD ARSENAL.

Edgewood arsenal is now equipped to manufacture the gas for and to fill about 50,000 gas shells a day in addition to filling large numbers of Stokes mortar bombs, Livens projectors, grenades and incendiary bombs. The gas mask program calls for the manufacture of 120,000 gas masks during the coming year and for the manufacture of 300,000 for the year following.

SAYS HE HELPED STEAL 8 AUTOS

(Continued From Page One.)

stolen property, testified that his car was stolen and Paul Mueller, 2904 Madison avenue, testified that he bought the car in question from Dampier under the impression that it was Dampier's car.

Detective Ruggenstein testified that the authorities recovered the car from Mueller after Mueller had purchased it from Dampier. That car, who is out on bond, is scheduled to be introduced by the State as a witness against Dampier.

About a day and a half was spent in getting a jury. Those hearing the case are: Bernardo Pollard, New Augusta; George E. Crane, 6020 Broadway; Charles Reddick, R. R. 2; James K. White, Lawrence; Elmer Stumph, R. R. 2; Conrad Vollet, R. R. 2; James H. Howard, 2043 Boulevard place, colored; Eli Reynolds, Camby; John McClelland, R. R. 2; William C. Wolf, Cumberland; Robert Weaver, Oaklandon, R. R. 1; John Watson, Oaklandon.

Before the jury was accepted and sworn, Judge James A. Collins, who occupied the bench during the examination of prospective jurors, became ill and was forced to retire. By an agreement of counsel, Attorney Charles S. Whitte took the bench and is hearing the case. "This is an unusual procedure in a court hearing, but it is understood Dampier will not contest the seating of Mr. Whitte as judge while efforts were underway to obtain a jury, as his attorneys consented to Judge Collins vacating the bench."

Says Wife Slept With Icepick Under Pillow

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Declaring his wife often went to bed with a pair of scissors or an ice pick under her pillow, Garfield Robinson, expressing fear for his life, has appealed to the courts here for a divorce decree.

Charging further, that his wife, Addie, often hit him with cups and saucers, struck him with a hammer several times and hit him with a milk bottle once, besides making threats against him and their 14-year-old child, Robinson has asked that Mrs. Robinson be restrained from entering his home.

The ill-fated marital union began eighteen years ago.

REV. GARRICK TO PREACH. The Rev. Harland D. Garrick, founder of the Primitive Christian Church, will preach on the "Spiritual Meaning of Christ on the Cross," or "The Arcanum of the Written Word," at a free meeting at the First Church of Primitive Christians, City Monument Circle at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. Miss Erle Faulkner will give special musical numbers. Similar meetings will be held every Sunday evening.

SURGEON FREES PRISONER. Police Surgeon Day today recommended the discharge of Francis J. McDermott, 56, of New Point, who has been held pending an investigation of his sanity. Dr. Day said McDermott was not insane, but that his condition, following a nervous breakdown, was such that he should be cared for by relatives. McDermott, who was charged with vagrancy, formerly lived at Wiseburg.

KENTUCK FIRE LOSS \$250,000. CADIZ, Ky., Nov. 30.—A negro boy dropped a lighted match in a warehouse in which gasoline had been stored. The result was a fire today which did dam-

BOLLING HANDS HOT DENIAL TO SANDS CHARGE

(Continued on Page Two.)

phatic as his original statement in Washington, Chairman Walsh discovered a number of discrepancies between today's statement and his utterances to newspapermen in the capital immediately after the Bolling charges had been communicated to Bolling.

When Chairman Walsh called Bolling's attention to these discrepancies, Bolling said that his Washington statement was made when he was "upset" and "without consulting my records."

"Today's statement is the correct one," the witness said.

Bolling, after reading his statement, refused his belief with Sands, including the financing of Sands to the extent of "\$30,000 or \$40,000," of the brokerage firm of F. A. Connelly & Co., in which Bolling was a partner.

SAYS BROKERAGE LOSSES \$17,500.

Bolling said he lost \$17,500 in the brokerage firm, although "people have said that I made a million," and that he severed his connection with the firm following the "Lawson leak" investigation in which Bolling was named.

"The three personal loans in January, 1917, amounting to \$7,500 and that he repaid this in May, 1917, by personal check."

"Was there anything said at this time about anything due you on account of extras on Sands' house?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"I think there was nothing said; I don't remember," answered Bolling.

"The \$300 Sands owed you on account of 'What was not repaid'?"

"No sir."

Bolling was accompanied by Alonzo Tweedale, controller of the shipping board, who, through the side of the questioning, which was conducted mainly by Chairman Walsh.

Bolling asserted that no "influence" had been exerted in awarding shipping board contracts. He said he was employed as assistant treasurer, at \$4,000 a year, and that no one sought his influence to obtain contracts.

"What was your reason for seeking a position with the shipping board?" Walsh asked.

"I wanted a job somewhere—I needed the money," said Bolling.

NO REASON. HE DECLARES. "What was your reason for picking out the shipping board office?"

"None."

"Where did you first meet Mr. Cranor?"

"In the shipping board office."

"Never saw him before that?"

"No."

"Did Mr. Sands introduce Mr. Cranor to you?"

"Maybe by card," said Bolling.

"How was it you undertook to assist Mr. Cranor?"

"Simply to accommodate my friend Sands."

"Was this the only instance you were asked to intercede for friends?"

"Hardly. I've been asked to do all sorts of things."

"What is your policy usually, to help friends?"

"Yes, if one can."

"How did you learn later that the 'bending rolls' had been delivered?"

"Mr. Slater called me up."

"Did you ever report to Mr. Sands that the 'bending rolls' had been delivered?"

"I never mentioned the 'bending rolls' to Mr. Sands."

CALL ON SANDS. "Did you ever see Mr. Cranor again?"

"Yes."

"About what?"

"Nothing in particular."

"Did he ask you to do anything else?"

"No, sir."

Bolling said he had visited Sands at his room in the New Willard Hotel.

"Why?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"Just socially."

Bolling said some months later he saw Sands at the latter's office in the Commercial National Bank and there Sands said he had received a \$1,000 fee on the "Bending Rolls" proposition and offered to have Bolling share with him.

"But I didn't accept a cent," said Bolling.

"Did it occur to you from where this money came?"

"I gave it no thought," said the witness.

Bolling testified he had recommended reducing the Shipping Board's account—running to \$4,000,000—at the Commercial National Bank (Sands' bank) because, he said, it was too large a sum for a bank with \$500,000 capital to carry.

'Miracle Worker' Is Held on Rum Charge

Special to The Times.

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 30.—Dr. Andrew Vitkowski of this city, who, it is said, has been secretly posing as a miracle healer among the foreigners, was arrested by the police during a raid on his place Monday on a charge of selling intoxicating liquor.

In their investigation the police found a paralytic and the doctor's young daughter in bed.

Vitkowski told the officers that if a sick person is placed in bed with a healthy young person, the diseases will leave the body of the weaker one and enter the body of the stronger and the latter will be able to combat the attack.

The paralytic which the officers found was swathed in cotton which had been soaked in vile smelling concoctions intended to aid the victim's infirmities in escaping from his body.

Vitkowski's house is surrounded by a high fence and in the yard are numerous dogs which he uses in his process of transferring disease.

The dogs also sleep with the patients and carry away the ailments which afflict them, the doctor says.

The doctor's arrest came when it had been reported that many were taking his medical treatments because of the high alcoholic content of some of his preparations. On purchasing a bottle of the stuff, Hammond police claim they have a good case against him.

Kills Wife 'to Make Good Woman of Her'

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 30.—Thomas Lattaso killed his wife "to make a good woman out of her," police said he confessed today.

"I don't give a damn if they hang me," Lattaso said, according to the police. "I did right. I was trying to make a good woman out of her."

The woman, 38, was shot and mortally wounded on a downtown street corner John Grannell, the only witness, said he saw Lattaso shoot her four times and flee.

Lattaso told the police he met his wife while in Liverpool as an American soldier during the war and brought her to this country when the hostilities ended.

Farmhouse Is Burned

Special to The Times.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Nov. 30.—The large residence on the farm of Oscar O. Day was destroyed by fire late Monday. The loss is estimated at \$8,000, less than half of which is covered by insurance. The flames started in a defective fuse.

70,000 MEN SHORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The regular army still is nearly 70,000 short of the authorized strength of 280,000 officers and men. This is shown by a War Department statement giving the deposition of

Alhambra Cook Wants New Name

Alhambra Cook started out today to change his first name from Alhambra to Wilbur A. Cook in a petition filed in Judge Harry Chamberlin's of the Circuit Court, states that he desires to have his name changed because it is so unusual and is not easily understood, and also because he is often compelled to explain and spell it. Cook claims the name Alhambra causes him "great annoyance" and seeks to avoid it by having the court enter a decree changing it to Wilbur.

NEW ORPHANAGE PROPOSAL HEARD

Home for Colored Children May Be Given County.

The Marion County commissioners today were considering an offer of the trustees of the Colored Orphans' Home, which was established after the death of the Quaker Church, at Twenty-First street and Senate avenue, to take over the home, the buildings and the land. T. H. Harrison, one of the trustees of the home conferred with the commissioners regarding the transfer of the institution with its one large building and power plant to the county.

The trustees said the home has outgrown its present quarters and that the commissioners could sell the present site and building and use the funds for re-modeling the institution.

The commissioners explained that the trustees and the church must necessarily relinquish all control if the county should accept the gift. This Harrison said, the trustees would be willing to do.

No action was taken by the commissioners, but the question offers several perplexing problems. One is that the trustees, if accepted, must be unable to foresee what consequences might result if, in the future, some judicial tribunal should hold that the action taken by the commission was illegal.

M'CORMICK SAYS IT'S HIS OWN TRIP

Denies He Is 'Colonel House' of Harding Administration.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Senator McMillin McCormick, of Illinois, who is reported to have come to Europe to sound out statesmen on the project of forming an "association of nations" as advocated by President-elect Harding, surrounded his mission with a cloud of mystery today. He denied he was the "Colonel House" of the Harding administration. But despite this it was generally believed he was here on some definite errand. This impression was heightened when he took a suite at the Claridge where Count Sforza, Italian foreign minister, and his staff are quartered. The Italian statesman came here to attend a conference of allied premiers.

The Senator's arrival at a time when the allied leaders are gathered was expected to afford him unusual opportunities for getting in touch with the general European situation.

"My journey has no political significance whatever," the Senator said in an interview.

"I hope to spend two or three weeks in studying the European situation. Also I have a lot of friendships to renew and many acquaintances to dig up. If possible, I intend to visit Rome, Warsaw, Paris, Prague and Berlin."

A trip to those centers should yield information which will prove valuable to me in the Senate, but the journey is entirely my personal affair."

JAPAN'S SILENCE BROKEN BY ISHII

League May Meet First Monday in September.

GENEVA, Nov. 30.—The first Monday of every September was proposed today as the regular meeting date of the League of Nations assembly. It was believed the assembly will approve the plan suggested by the committee on organization.

Danger that the assembly will become a "babel" was believed obviated when the commission announced Spain had withdrawn request that Spanish be recognized as one of the official languages of the league. Spain withdrew her request when it was pointed out that other countries had as good a claim to this recognition and that it was impossible to please all.

The silence which has enveloped the Japanese delegation was broken by an idealistic address by Viscount Ishii, head of the Nippon delegation declared Japan has a firm intention of carrying out her international obligations and that she has demonstrated that intention.

Japan is prepared to carry out all the sublime conceptions of the league covenant which she is convinced, Ishii said, is the most effective means of ushering in an era of peace.

The Viscount's address, although regarded as passed on to the various delegations through their interpreters, was greeted with great applause.

Files \$11,000 Suit

Judgment of \$11,000 was asked today in a suit filed in Superior Court, room 4, by the Link Belt Company against William Hurst, receiver of the Van Briggles Motor Dr. Co. Company, Liburn Van Briggles, Henry S. Rominger, W. Z. Wiley, Frank Hilgemeier, R. E. Guild and John H. Bunning.

The plaintiff seeks judgment on a promissory note for \$14,425.58 which was executed on Sept. 13, 1920, and which is now past due by only \$5,480.97 has been paid. It is claimed.

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C. L. HENRY SAYS STREET CAR CO. HAS ADVANTAGE

(Continued From Page One.)

terurban companies are not able to do the freight business they should do. He said, however, that the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern freight house on Kentucky avenue was adequate.

Robert I. Todd, president of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company, was called to the stand as the first witness in this morning's session by E. I. Lewis, chairman of the commission, to give some further details in relation to cost of carrying passengers, the effect of the "skip stop" system, which was in effect at one time in this city and about other street railway matters.

Samuel Ashby, corporation counsel, who spoke on behalf of the city of Indianapolis, followed Mr. Henry and was the last speaker at this morning's session.

It was set forth in the statement of the interurban companies that "the interurban companies have been benefited by an opening up of the contracts by your honorable body and the fixing of the 'compensation' to be paid by them without regard to the terms of such contracts, but that the interurban companies are unable to foresee what consequences might result if, in the future, some judicial tribunal should hold that the action taken by the commission was illegal."

RESERVE RIGHT TO GO BEFORE TRIBUNAL.

"Each of these companies, therefore, reserves the right to except to and submit to a judicial tribunal for review any determination, affirmative or negative, you may reach on the subject. On that subject we submit the following:

"(a) Those contracts were made by the interurban companies before the act of the Legislature referred to in said supplemental petition, and the amounts named by said contracts to be paid by the interurban companies to Indianapolis Street Railway Company were agreed upon between all the companies parties thereto as fixing the 'compensation' which should be paid by the interurban companies to Indianapolis Street Railway Company for entrance of inter-

urban cars over the tracks of Indianapolis Street Railway Company. Said act provides that, 'all the terms and covenants of any contract so named, as aforesaid, shall be binding and conclusive for the period fixed therein, and no longer, and the mutual rights, powers, obligations and liabilities of the parties thereto, shall be as therein expressed, subject, however, to all the provisions of this act.'"

"(b) The statute referred to and the contracts made under its authority provide that the interurban companies shall pay 'compensation,' and do not provide for or contemplate a fixing of rates and fares with which the public is to be charged, or a division of rates and fares collected by the interurban companies."

After explaining that the interurban companies recognized the importance of the matters involved in the hearing and were anxious to cooperate with the commission to the fullest degree in any investigation which the commission might determine upon, the statement continued:

"If, therefore, the commission shall hold that it has jurisdiction of the matter presented and has the right to set aside the contracts referred to in the supplemental petition and to fix the 'compensation' to be paid by the interurban companies to Indianapolis Street Railway Company, without regard to said contracts, they will, subject to the reservations above stated, ask that they may be heard fully upon all questions involved and insist that the following principles shall govern all investigations and all final orders made by your honorable body:

"(1) That the contracts fixing the 'compensation' to be paid by the interurban companies to Indianapolis Street Railway Company are changed in any respect, the entire contracts should be opened up and all stipulations which are thereafter to govern the amount of the 'compensation' shall be adjudicated and fixed without regard to the provisions of the present contracts. As they now stand, they are entire contracts fixing an entire 'compensation,' although the total amounts are arrived at in several different ways in covering the different features of the service and concessions rendered and given by Indianapolis Street Railway Company. No part or parts of the contracts should be canceled or changed unless the contracts as a whole are revised."

"(2) While the rates at which the interurban companies carry interurban passengers were, when the contracts referred to were entered into, about 1 1/2 cents per mile, and have since been increased from time to time, with the consent of the commission, so that they now are 2 1/2 or 3 cents per mile, such increases in fares have been made only for the purpose of enabling the interurban companies to meet greatly increased operating expenses and taxes, and have not resulted in materially increasing the net revenues of the interurban companies; and those companies would be unable to pay increased 'compensation' to the street railway company without further increases in their rates."

"The suggestion which, according to the press, has been made by the corporation counsel of the city of Indianapolis, that the interurban companies should be required to pay greater compensation to the street railway company because the interurban fares are higher than when the contracts governing such companies were originally made is diametrically opposed to the correct principle governing the fixing of public utility rates. The Legislature, in section 7 of the utility commission act, has laid down the rule which the commission must apply to all cases in these words:

"The charge made by any public utility for any service rendered or to be rendered either directly or in connection therewith, shall be reasonable and just, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared unlawful."

"If the terms of 'compensation' fixed by the contracts should come before your honorable body for readjustment, the sole question will therefore be whether those terms are just and reasonable."

After further discussion of the matter of compensation, the statement set forth that "in any proceeding for the readjustment of said 'compensation,' the interurban companies would expect to demonstrate that the present rates of 'compensation' are as a whole unjust and unreasonable, and should be reduced, and they would ask that a reduction be ordered thereupon."

After touching upon the early history of the contracts, the statement said that

such rates were accordingly found, when tested in practice, to be very profitable to the Street Railway Company—so much so that the said contracts with the interurban companies, running to at least 1933, have for many years been regarded as among the most valuable assets of the Street Railway Company, and the large profits arising therefrom have in the past greatly contributed to the ability of that company to furnish to the public an excellent street railroad service at a fare of 5 cents or less."

In closing, the statement said: "We come now to the question of freight terminal facilities. It is a fact, of which the commission has full knowledge, that the street railway company has very grossly failed in performing its part of the contract regarding the furnishing and maintenance of proper freight terminal facilities, and if the contracts under consideration are to be set aside the interurban companies must receive full compensation for the damage sustained by them on account of such failure on the part of the street railway company, and for the future due consideration must be given to the situation, and full and complete provision be made for the street railway company to provide proper and sufficient freight terminal facilities, so that the interurban companies will be protected against further loss and damage."

The statement was read just prior to afternoon adjournment, by Charles L. Henry, president of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company.

Prior to its presentation the Indianapolis Street Railway Company presented further exhibits relative to its earnings and expenses.

At the close of the afternoon session it was announced that the hearing would be resumed at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

STEGMEIER LET GO ON PROMISE

(Continued From Page One.)

been wagged at Stegmeyer's place. The house took all profits of money and laid it for takers. Whenever it was taken the house deducted a percentage of the wager.

Previously to the last election a facsimile of one of these tickets was printed in the Times. The police made no move toward stopping the business and after

two days a search warrant was sworn out by the editor of the Times and a raid was conducted on the place. Before the police reached it a man who impersonated a newspaper reporter "tipped" Stegmeyer of the coming of the police and only a part of the betting books were obtained. Stegmeyer pleaded guilty at a special session of the police court and paid a fine.

Thereafter a representative of the Times found the betting continuing and another search warrant was served, this time without interference.

Henry Stegmeyer then pledged himself to stop the betting.

ORDERS THREE HELD IN FATAL BUILDING CRASH

(Continued From Page One.)

and treasurer of the Wm. P. Juncos Company; Robert Berner, vice president of the Hetherington & Berner Steel Works; John C. Loucks, chief of the fire department; Jerry E. Kinney, chief of police; and Detectives Long and Houlihan, for their invaluable services in connection with this investigation.

Respectfully submitted, PAUL F. ROBINSON, Coroner of Marion County.

During the investigation which started on the day following the fatal collapse, forty-five witnesses were questioned by the coroner, and their testimony was recorded. Besides this number probably twenty other witnesses appeared at the coroner's office and were questioned, but when it was found they either knew nothing about the accident or could give no information which would help place the responsibility for the collapse, their evidence was not recorded.

WOMEN WON'T BE SLIGHTED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 30.—Women will serve on juries in Vanderburgh County in 1921. Circuit Judge Gould announced today he would issue instructions making half of the 550 names in the jury box those of women.



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	PRESENT PRICE	SALE PRICE 1/2 OFF
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32x3 1/2	\$50.00	\$25.00
31x4	\$62.00	\$31.00
32x4	\$64.00	\$32.00
33x4	\$66.00	\$33.00
34x4	\$68.50	\$34.25
32x4 1/2	\$73.40	\$36.70
34x4 1/2	\$77.00	\$38.50
35x4 1/2	\$79.00	\$39.50
35x5	\$94.40	\$47.20