

'PENNSY' LINES DECENTRALIZE FOR SERVICE

Official Points Advantages in Rail Operations Under Divisions.

CITES BETTER RESULTS

Decentralization of the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad as beneficial to the public and to employees has been decided upon, according to an announcement made by W. W. Atterbury, vice president in charge of operations. In a meeting at Philadelphia attended by 300 officials of the road and more than 300 representatives of employees, Mr. Atterbury's statement to the meeting has been transcribed to the local office of the railroad.

Mr. Atterbury said in part:

"Coincident with the return of the railroads to their owners on March 1, it has been decided that so far as the Pennsylvania system was concerned, decentralization as far as practicable, would become the policy of this road in view of the regional system now adopted. Prior to Government control, we had the Eastern Lines and Western Lines, with the Cumberland Valley, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, the Vandals, and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, operated more or less independently. The great transportation centers of St. Louis and Chicago, and, in fact, the West and the South, were without adequate executive representation. We are again in active competition with the other trunk lines, but now enjoy the advantage of having the organization so decentralized that important matters can now be settled without the necessity of coming to system headquarters for decision. This means satisfied patrons and satisfied patrons mean good business."

VALUES PLEASED PATRONAGE.

"As representatives of the employees you are vitally interested in a pleased patronage, an aggressive, business-getting organization. To you it means greater earnings, more regular employment and employment opportunities."

"It has been clear to me that the existing overlapping of the schedules, or contradictory schedules, on the divisions, or in the regions, would necessarily create a situation which the men would themselves recognize and would voluntarily organize themselves, to provide regional committees to correspond with our regional organizations. I have been willing to wait this time, but our hands have been forced. I find, in the decision of the labor boards that there have no jurisdiction in regard to boards of adjustment. The boards of adjustment can only be formed by the voluntary act of the management and its employees. This explains why I have called this meeting."

"Three principal points should be discussed: First, regional committees; second, the principals of schedules, whether systematic or divisional; third, the setting up of machinery to promptly handle controversial questions of BARGAINING."

"We have had 'collective bargaining' in force for at least seventeen years. This meeting today is in continuation of that policy."

"In all these seventeen years, although occasionally strikes have been threatened, none have ever been made. We have always been able to compose our difficulties. You represent the 'conservative' in labor organizations. You neither practice nor advocate the 'closed shop,' nor the 'sympathetic strike,' nor can a strike of your organizations be called without being properly submitted to your members. It is not, however, not intentionally through your schedule limit production, as the combination of 'day' and 'mileage' is 'piece work' pure and simple."

"The management also has a duty to the public. If the railroad is granted reasonable and fair rates, the public in return is entitled to efficient and satisfactory service."

**LAX DISCIPLINE
SPILLS DISASTER.**

"Last, but not least is the duty of the management to the employees, that is good wages, good working conditions, and discipline facility and impartially maintained. Kindness, courtesy and con-

sideration are not incompatible with good discipline. Lax discipline is not kindness, for, in your occupation, lax discipline spells death and disaster."

"The employees equally with the management have their responsibilities. Given fair wages, and fair working conditions, the management has the right to expect an effort from the employee in honest day's work. Prompt, willing and cheerful observance of orders and economical use and care of the property entrusted to them. The management has the right to ask the same kindness, courtesy and consideration to the officers and to the public on the part of the employees, which the employees have the right to expect from their officers."

DENNIS J. BUSH IS STILL AT LIBERTY

(Continued From Page One.)

the clerk. It is their duty to see that the sentence is carried out, not mine."

So that is where the Dennis Bush case stands now.

It lay for three days in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court and no action was taken until action was insisted upon. Then it spent one day in the mails. Now it has been in the hands

of the Criminal Court for five days. The only action that has been taken is the notification by mail of the special judge who says he has nothing whatever to do with the matter. Meanwhile, Dennis Bush is preparing to spend the holidays at home.

The Bush case in the Supreme Court became known as one of the longest on record, having been on the docket for more than four years.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The case grew out of the political campaign of 1914, when Ralph E. Richman was assaulted in his own home by a gang headed by Bob Walters. The trial led to Bush as the instigator, and he was convicted by a jury, fined \$600 and sentenced to serve four months on the penal farm. The case was immediately appealed.

Although Bush was the most deeply involved in law violations of any member of the Bell administration, this was the only charge on which he was ever tried. He joined the opposition to the Bell administration and since has been apparently immune from prosecution.

On the other hand, before charge Bush was indicted July 10, 1914, and about two years after the alleged offense was committed, together with Walters, Otto Jones and Ralph (Stibble) Staub. Bush was fined and sentenced Oct. 30, and Walters and Staub were each fined \$500 and costs

and sentenced to six months Nov. 9. Jones was not convicted.

The assault and battery case, however, was just an incident. Nineteen indictments were returned against Bush Nov. 29, 1916, charging him with manipulating pay rolls, with receiving large sums of money illegally and with conspiracy. These indictments were returned as a result of Bush's activities as street com-

bers and Bush did yeoman service to the element which was conducting the prosecution, with the result that on Dec. 27, 1918, the conspiracy indictment pending against him and the other defendants was dismissed by Judge James A. Collins on motion of Alvan J. Becker, prosecuting attorney, the others having been indicted a few days before.

Thus Bush, who was originally branded as the arch conspirator in the Bell cases, was relieved of all possibility of punishment, except in an insignificant assault and battery case, which he succeeded in keeping in the courts more than four years, and the judgment of which he has not yet availed himself.

During the long interval, that Bush has been avoiding the judgment of the court he has been the most privileged citizen of Indianapolis.

Following a midnight conference in a saloon where he was promised immunity from the indictments against him, he took up his stand at a gambling house in West Ohio street, where race pools were sold without molestation under the police administration of George V. Coffin. Bush was a frequent visitor at the sheriff's office and there never was a police raid on the gambling house until after a representative of The Times placed a bet there and exposed it.

Since that time Bush has been engaged in race pool selling at divers places, coming into court and pleading guilty under

the alias J. J. Casey, when caught by a former morals squad.

At that time he was permitted to enter his plea at a special noontime session of the City Court and escaped with a light fine, although subsequent raids on gamblers' saloons have been attended by jail sentences.

Bush is frequently seen about the city hall, where he calls often on Thomas Riley, member of the Jewett board of works. He is friendly with many other members of the administration and is generally conceded to be the one man in Indianapolis who has influence enough to sidestep not only the county courts but the judgment of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

HINES' PROTEST IS ANSWERED

No aid will be given L. N. Hines, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General, in the effort to have the practice of signature for registered packages for a different rate of delivery discontinued. This is indicated in a letter received today by Mr. Hines from the acting third assistant postmaster general, in reply to a letter of protest written some time ago by Mr. Hines.

Mr. Hines' letter referred to the signature of a receipt for a registered package containing teachers' examination ques-

tions, by the superintendent of school in Indianapolis. The question was submitted at Indianapolis on the Tuesday preceding the examinations on Saturday, with requests to postmasters that the note be delivered until Saturday morning when they are to be opened in the examination room before not less than three persons.

The county superintendent at Covington, however, received the package, dated the previous Oct. 30, and the receipt was returned to the superintendent at Indianapolis Oct. 29.

The letter in reply to Mr. Hines' protest indicated that the postmaster was not obligated to deliver the package on Saturday, thus leaving the protest of no avail.

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