

CITY MANAGER BILL DRAFTED FOR ASSEMBLY

Dr. A. R. Hatton of Western Reserve University, Draws Up Measure.

STATE BODIES GIVE AID

An optional charter bill, applying only to those cities in the State that by election choose the commission plan of city government or the commission manager plan, has been drafted to be presented at the session of the Indiana State Legislature, with the backing of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, the Indiana Commercial Secretaries Association and various business, commercial, Rotary Clubs and Kiwanis Clubs in the State.

PROVISIONS OF BILL GIVEN.

Following is a digest of the provisions of the bill.

The bill will apply only to those cities which by election choose one of the two forms of government prescribed.

The special election takes place on petition of 10 per cent of those who voted at the last preceding municipal election.

The election board for the special election, the recorder, the clerk, and two others, are known to be opposed and the other in favor of the plan.

The plan selected shall take effect the first Monday in January next succeeding the first election of officers under the new plan.

The commission shall be elected at large and shall have all the rights, powers and duties of the common council, mayor, and executive departments and boards.

The commission shall be elected in two groups, one for three years and one for four years. Thereafter members shall be elected for three years.

The election shall take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in October of odd numbered years.

If all the candidates to be elected do not receive a majority of the votes cast, another election shall take place in November.

Nominations are made by petition of at least one per cent of the qualified voters. Nomination petitions are to be filed with the city clerk.

Ballots are to be without party designation and the names of the candidates are to be rotated in such a way that one man's name does not appear first on all the ballots.

MAJORITY VOTE REQUIRED.

Majority vote required for election to commission. Vacancies on commission shall be filled by it.

Commission shall meet at least once each week.

Commission shall elect one of its members chairman with title of mayor.

Clerk chosen by commission. Commission shall act only by ordinance or resolution. No ordinance shall be passed unless it has been read on three separate days.

The voters shall have the right to propose any ordinance or resolution by petition and to adopt the same at the polls. (Sections 27-33 inclusive.)

Bill provides for the referendum.

No ordinance, except emergency ordinances, shall go into effect until thirty days after passage.

Bill provides for a strict and comprehensive budget procedure. (Section 45.)

Bill provides against political assessments and contributions.

Bill forbids dual office holding.

Permits the purchase or lease of public utilities.

Permits cities to make contracts with public utilities running for not more than twenty years.

Requires separate accounting system for municipal utilities.

Recommends required on bond issues and franchises.

Commission appoints the city attorney.

Commission appoints the city judge.

Commission consists of five members in cities of first, second and third class cities; \$5,000 in second and \$2,000 in third class cities; \$1,500 in fourth class cities, and \$1,000 in fifth class cities. Mayor receives an extra 20 per cent.

Each commissioner gives a bond, \$10,000 in cities of first and second class, and \$5,000 in the other three classes.

Five executive departments, public safety, public utilities, public works and parks.

The commission shall assign one of these departments to each commissioner.

The commissioner appointed to be mayor shall be director of public safety.

Department of public safety shall have direction of the police, fire and health service.

The city health officer shall be a doctor of medicine.

NINE MEMBERS IN FIRST CLASS CITY.

In cities adopting the manager plan (Sections 77-83 inclusive) the commissioners shall consist of nine members in cities of first, second and third class cities, and five in fourth and fifth class cities. Each commissioner shall receive \$600 in first and second class cities; \$500 in third and fourth, and \$300 in fifth class cities. The mayor shall receive 50 per cent extra.

Commission shall appoint a city manager for cities of the second and all cities, and he need not be a resident of the city or State when appointed.

No member of the commission shall be chosen as manager.

City manager is appointed for an indefinite period and is removable at the pleasure of the commission.

After serving six months, if removed, he may demand written charges and a public hearing.

The commission shall fix his compensation.

The manager appoints all his subordinates.

Under the manager plan, there shall be a department of law, department of finance and such other departments and offices as may be established by ordinance.

The commission shall by ordinance prescribe and define the functions of all departments and may abolish any department or office established by ordinance or transfer its duties in whole or in part to any other department or office.

At the head of each department there shall be a director.

The city attorney shall be director of law. All other directors are appointed by the manager and may be removed by him.

The act shall take effect on its passage so far as nominating and electing officers is concerned.

In all other respects it shall be in full force and effect on Jan. 1, 1922.

Cusses Self 'Broke'

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—You've no idea how cuss words mount into money in the Salsbury household of Brooklyn. John Salsbury, 28, promised his wife, Nazeira, \$10 every time he was cussed. In just no time at all John has caused himself into insolvency, being \$2,000 in debt.

Russian Trade With England Not All Off

MOSCOW (by wireless to Berlin), Dec. 31.—Although the soviet government has recalled Leonti Krassin, the Russian commercial envoy in London, negotiations for the resumption of trade relations between Russia and Great Britain have not been completely broken off, it was announced today. M. Krassin is to return to Moscow at once.

Officials of the Bolshevik government declared that "Russia was tired of dickering without getting anywhere," but it still adheres to the Russo-British agreement of July 1.

GIRL ASSAILANTS GIVEN WARNING

(Continued from Page One.)

ferred him from the reformatory to the penal farm.

MADE UP FOR LOSS BY 'ESCAPE.'

However, he soon made up for the loss and "escaped" with almost the same alacrity shown by his partner in crime.

There is a report, as yet unsubstantiated, that the two men who escaped from the penal farm were defendants connected with Local No. 16,404 of the Federal Union, Defenders and Paperhangers of America and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

James B. Cox, president, Harry Ward and Elmer Thurston, members of the board of trustees, are defendants connected with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 1,022, are William Loggins, president, Charles Mitch, recording secretary; William Westrick, preceptor; William Davis, treasurer, and Paul Ray and Francis Rice, members of the board of trustees for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 2,108, are Samuel Thornburg, president; Al Street, financial secretary; Oliver Wilson, treasurer; Clarence White, Thomas H. Hayes, members of the board of trustees, according to the bill.

These arrangements are reputed to have been made following the failure of a group of "fixers" in Indianapolis to obtain suspended sentences for the two whose offense was only that of a trifling thing as the luring of a young girl to a secluded spot where they might successively attack her without interruption.

The trial of this particular gang of child abusers took place in Criminal Court shortly after the community had been disgusted by the two-time failure of the grand jury in Justice Court, "national no-good court," to indict Ray Morris, the man who was accused of having beat up the boy he had assaulted so many girls he could not remember them all.

OTHER DEFENDANTS INVOLVED.

Other defendants involved in the bill, who are to be members of one of the three labor societies, are Ed Dehee, Robert Waddell, Eddie Taylor, Charles Stillwell, Fred Fisher, Henry Glass, George L. Johnson, John S. Lewis, Mr. Albert Henry, Charles Carter, Irvin Schermer, Jim Hillman, Chris Fisher, William Fout, William Schadley, William Heustis, Roscoe Anderson, George Lee, Rita Caldwell, John Griffin, George Thomas, Eddie Wods, Pete Miller, Joe Hermon, Vernon Cross, William Weakley, Sr., Manford Handley, Otto Cherry, Henry Franklin, Harry Brown, Frank Forster, Tom Griffith, George Kelley, Harry Banta, William Klundt, George Wilson and others.

LINGENFELTER CASE BROUGHT TO MIND.

Public sentiment was somewhat aroused over the fact that instead of being brought to trial after being caught in the act of assaulting a child, Lingenfelter was permitted to join the Navy and the grand jury, without examining witnesses to his attack, decided that there was not sufficient evidence presented on which to base an indictment.

Under these circumstances the powerful influences that have heretofore obtained suspended sentences in the Criminal Court for other convicts failed and Judge Collins declared publicly that the nature of the offense of these men was such that they must serve a term in the reformatory.

Then, before the two men reached the reformatory, the "nationally known" judge recommended that they be confined in the reformatory, but be allowed to serve their term at the penal farm "because confinement might injure their health."

These recommendations to Governor Goodrich were not made public at that time and none came forth to voice a recommendation to the health of the little girl who was subjected so severely at the hands of these criminals.

The crime, the penalty of which these men have so far escaped through the secret manipulations of the public's rendering judgment of a judge who still sits in the Criminal Court is disclosed by the records of the police department and the reports of detectives.

FACTS ABOUT ASSAULTS ON LITTLE GIRLS.

Briefly, it is this: A girl whose age was probably such as to make an assault on her a life-time offense was lured into a taxi and held up to the Ed. Cox bottoms, where her abductors were not by another taxi load of boom companions.

The taxi driver who hauled her there, realizing her fate and being powerless to fight the gang, hurried to the telephone and notified the police.

Two emergency squads were sent to the bottoms and a part of the gang was captured.

From information given by the little girl when she recovered from the horrible abuse suffered at the hands of these merciless gang, others were arrested and the whole crowd eventually was tried in police court, where it was revealed that other girls had suffered at the hands of some of them.

The order which was issued in such cases, is that the two who were not the victims but unable to produce them as witnesses, shall be tried together with the others.

One suggestion was that the unions should be asked to inspect the unions in their respective locals.

The order which was issued with the consent of the parties in open court, restrained the defendants from using violence or interfering with the employees, from intimidating employees, to induce the companies to compel employees to join the unions, from trespassing, picketing and congregating in groups which may indicate organization or activity.

Upon signing the petition for temporary injunction Judge Anderson declared that there must be no misunderstanding of the order; that all strike activities now employed by the defendants must cease at once, and that there must be no subterfuge advised by any one. He promised full cooperation to the city police force of Shelbyville if they could not be restrained.

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"This is not a fight to better working conditions," he said. "It is a fight for the control of business. This is a Government by law, and no so-called 'organizer' can attempt to regulate private business."

After court had been adjourned Judge Anderson appeared in the doorway and said he had been informed that the activities of the strikers had been suspended.

He was then advised that the strikers had been informed by Marshal Stoen that they had not left the city, and were serving the notice to the defendants, before they continued their activities," he said.

JUDGE COLLINS KNEW ALL ABOUT IT.

The records of the case disclose that Judge Collins was fully cognizant of all the circumstances and the memory of those upon whom men goes back to his public service. He is reported to have said that he was not the kind of a man who would condone such an offense against society.

But the records of the Governor's office also disclose that although he recommended the transfer of the two to the reformatory for an indefinite period, he did not leave the city to the police force of Shelbyville if they could not be restrained.

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SHELBYVILLE WORKERS HELD BY COURT WRIT

Judge Anderson Issues Temporary Injunction Restraining Furniture Employees.

INTERFERENCE DENIED

A temporary injunction restraining seven employees of fourteen furniture companies of Shelbyville from continuing activities which interfere with the production of the plants today was issued by Judge A. B. Anderson in Federal Court. The complaint which lead to the hearing was filed Monday by Hubert Clark of Chicago, salesman in the employ of the Bolshevik government.

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EDUCATION BILLS TO BE PRESENTED

Thirteen Ready for Distribution to Legislators.

Men From Rival Battleships Engage in Conflict.

500 BLUEJACKETS FIGHT IN STREET

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—With the sidewalk lined with cheering people, an estimated five hundred men fought today in front of all the houses in Market street between Twelfth and Thirteenth, under the dome of the city hall, while police tried vainly for two hours to disperse the gobs.

Riot calls were turned in, but police for a time were powerless to prevent the continuance of the melee, being swept into the tide of men, and health authorities are considering the quarantine of all this city and Hammond. Should a general quarantine be placed in effect many of the huge steel plants in the district would be compelled to shut down.

Nearly 100 cases of smallpox were reported daily in East Chicago and Hammond. The entire south half of East Chicago is under quarantine. Residents are not allowed to go beyond prescribed boundaries. Traders are permitted to enter the district only on special permit and must leave all merchandise on doorsteps without entering houses.

Street cars make no stops within the quarantined district and theaters and schools are closed.

The seventh Ready for Distribution by Smallpox Through Epidemic.

12,000 Under Quarantine

Special to The Times.

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., Dec. 31.—Twelve thousand people here are under quarantine because of an epidemic of smallpox today, and health authorities are considering the quarantine of all this city and