

FINAL RUSH TO SEE HARDING IS ON THIS WEEK

Political Chiefs Busy Fixing
Appointments Prior to
Inaugural.

LABOR POST IS PROBLEM

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 15.—The political chieftains of the Republican party are gathering at this Southern retreat of President-Elect Harding this week for what probably will be the last major conferences prior to March 4.

Will H. Hays, the national chairman, arrived last night and was closeted with the President-elect until a late hour.

Harry M. Daugherty, the personal and political adviser of the next President, who is looked on as the next attorney general, will come to St. Augustine Wednesday.

Later in the week Fred Upham, the National Treasurer, will come to make a report on the state of the Republican exchequer, which closed the campaign with a deficit of more than a million dollars and which has been a source of more or less embarrassment to the party leaders. A portion of this deficit has already been made up by generous party men, but there still remains a sizeable chunk unpaid. All the organization officers have been working diligently to make up this indebtedness before March 4, and they will report to Mr. Harding this week on the progress they have made.

HAYS AND DAUGHTERY CASES TO BE SETTLED.

The status of both Hays and Daugherty as Cabinet possibilities may also be settled this week.

Mr. Harding's inaugural plans are still more or less unsettled, aside from his determination that there will be no elaborate display or ostentation.

Report published in a Sunday newspaper that President Wilson had written President-elect Harding a letter of inquiry about riding to the Capitol on March 4, and that this letter had been ignored by the President-elect, has been emphatically denied by Harding headquarters here. There has been no correspondence of any sort between the President and Mr. Harding on this or any other subject.

The next President is being deluged with advice and recommendations concerning the secretariat of labor, for which there are several candidates.

James J. Davis, Pittsburgh, supreme director of the Loyal Order of Moose, who is mentioned as prominent candidate for the post, probably will come to St. Augustine the last of this week. T. V. O'Connor, New York, head of the Longshoremen's union, will also be here this week.

Friends of James Duncanson, Massachusetts, an officer of the Granite Cutters' Union, are insisting that he be appointed labor secretary. Included in Duncanson's support is the not inconsiderable weight of Senator Penrose, Pennsylvania. Duncanson is an officer of the American Federation of Labor, and has been out of sympathy with President-Gomper's open espousal of the Cox case during the campaign. Duncanson worked for the Republican ticket and this fact is not being overlooked by the President-elect and his advisers.

On Mr. Harding's appointment list to-day were Congressman Fear of Wisconsin, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and Charles F. Ferguson, an American, who for some years has been adviser to the Chinese government. Fear was expected to report to the President-elect on the condition of several congressional matters, including that of taxation and tariff. Ferguson, it is understood, made a report on general conditions throughout the Far East with which he is familiar.

REPORT PUTS O. K. ON STATE ENGINEER BILL

(Continued From Page One.)

motion was made by Representative Oscar A. Ahlgren, Lake County, for advertisement of patent medicines for treatment of venereal diseases would be prohibited by the terms of a bill introduced by Representative Elmer Sherwood of Greenwood County.

The salary of the coroner of Marion County would be fixed at \$5,000 a year and he would be permitted to collect no fees, by the terms of a bill introduced by Representative John E. Jamieson of Marion County. The coroner would be allowed a chief deputy at a salary of \$2,500 a year and a clerk at \$1,500. The county commissioners would be permitted to allow \$500 for the purpose of making special analyses. The bill was referred to the Committee on Affairs of the City of Indianapolis.

Other bills introduced were:

James, concerning payment of wages to employees before the same are due, limiting the per cent on collection of the wages to 5 per cent. Judiciary B.

Leer, providing for payment of expenses incurred by judges of the Circuit Court. Judiciary B.

Leer, amending an act concerning teachers' tenure. Education.

Sieg, amending an act authorizing school township and corresponding civil townships to borrow money and issue bonds for the purchase of school grounds. Education.

Sieg, requiring township trustees to employ high school principals with advisory powers. Education.

Field, amending an act concerning real property. Judiciary A.

Ahlgren, amending the inheritance tax law. Ways and Means.

Abrams, by request, amending an act relative to construction of tenement houses. Judiciary A.

O'Brien, amending an act concerning admission to the State Soldiers' Home. State Soldiers' Home.

Johnson of Ripley, amending an act to provide for establishment, opening, etc., of highways. Roads.

Haswell, amending an act to provide for establishment, opening, etc., of highways. Roads.

Busgood, providing for licensing and inspection of hotels and restaurants. Judiciary B.

Beyler, amending an act concerning municipal corporations. Cities and Towns.

Representative Delaplane, introduced by Representative Delaplane, which would give township assessors a fee of 10 cents for each farm schedule made out, was killed by a vote of Judiciary A Committee.

The Ahlgren bill, providing increases in pay for the riding battalions of courts from \$2 to \$6 a day and fixing the pay of the battalions at \$4 a day instead of \$2.50, was killed by Judiciary B Committee.

Sante Fe Agency Opens Agency Here

Announcements from the Chicago offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company tell of the opening in Indianapolis of a new freight and passenger agency at 313 Merchants Bank Building. E. P. Fisher is the general agent in charge, while J. W. White is the resident traveling passenger agent.

GOLDEN RULE UNREST CURE

Miss Tarbell Gives Views on
Country's Problems.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, famous American biographer, in her lecture last evening in the New Temple, stated that if the golden rule were earnestly applied in the business the industrial unrest and labor troubles of America would soon be brought to an end.

She defined the two main roots of unrest and discontent as the conviction among laboring men that the fruits of labor are not fairly divided and growing resentment on the part of labor through the feeling that it is not given a fair voice in the management of industries.

"Honor, law and service," she stated, "is the trinity of business principles which would aid in gaining universal peace."

The lecture was the third of a series of programs presented in the Temple by the education department of the Council of Jewish Women.

Following her talk Miss Tarbell was entertained with an informal reception by the women. Mrs. Benjamin Moyer, chairman of the education committee, presented Miss Tarbell.

FIRE DAMAGES DOUBLE HOUSE

Flames Break Through Roof
Before Discovery by
Neighbors.

Fire originating in an attic of a large double house at 511 and 513 East St. Clair street, last night, did not break through the roof until it was too late to save the structure. The loss is estimated at more than \$20,000.

Firemen were unable to determine whether the fire started from defective wiring or from a defective furnace. Rose Grift, 511 East St. Clair street, was not at home when the fire started.

It was on her side of the house that the fire was discovered when it broke through the roof. Neighbors telephoned the fire department.

As soon as the firemen reached the scene an alarm was sent in for more companies.

William Barrett occupied 513 East St. Clair street. Mr. Schumacher is the owner of the property.

The loss is partly covered by insurance.

SENATE KEEPS BONE DRY BILL ALIVE BY VOTE

(Continued From Page One.)

turning the proceeds over to the school funds.

Opposition to the bill was expressed by Senator William E. English of Indianapolis, who declared he could see no reason for the re-enactment of Federal laws into State laws. Senator Miles J. Furness of Lynn declared the bill should be amended and that, although he would vote to have it considered, he would not vote for it in its present form.

Senator Noble Hayes of Scottsburg said the proposed law would be needless legislation and that needless legislation is vicious legislation. Senator Neill took the occasion to remark that there now are more prohibition laws than can be enforced and that new ones should not be enacted until the present ones are enforced.

A number of Senators were not present when the vote was taken and Senator Winfield Miller demanded that "these gentlemen be put on record." Senator Ray Southworth of Lafayette, however, moved that the absentees be excused and the motion carried.

The absentees were Rehmer, Elitch, Hartzel, Masters, Nichols, Self and Frode. Senator Oscar Rags of Paoli, Republican floor leader, who was presiding, was not recorded as voting.

The section of the bill which has met with the most objection, that which would make unlawful the mere possession of liquor above a specified amount, was stricken out on a motion by Senator Dunn, author of the bill.

Senator Furness attempted to amend the bill to make it more in line with the constitution, but the attempt failed. Numerous other efforts toward minor amendments to make the bill less stringent also failed.

PROHIBITION HOLDS
IN SILIOS BARRED.

The debate took a humorous turn, when Senator Alfred Hogston of Marion introduced an amendment to make unlawful the possession of a silo with a hole in the bottom. He declared it is a common practice in the country for farmers to make silos with a hole in the bottom. The amendment was finally killed.

The next attempt to amend was made by Senator Neill, who attempted to have the bill amended to place the prohibition on the sale of proprietary medicines for beverage purposes. Senator Neill declared this provision covered too much ground and he demanded to know how a druggist who sells medicine containing alcohol is to know whether it is to be used for beverage or medicinal purposes.

Senator A. H. Beardsley of Elkhart declared it would be a detriment to the bill to strike out this section. He said "the bill" proprietary medicine manufacturers are not in the habit of having their products sold for beverage purposes. The amendment was finally killed.

The next amendment was introduced by Senator Will Brown of Helion, who moved to amend the bill to place restrictions on the sale of alcohol by druggists. The amendment was killed.

Senator Neill moved to make further consideration of the bill a special order of business for 2 P. M. on Saturday afternoon, when the Senate is not ordinarily in session. Senator Dunn moved to table the motion and the motion was tabled.

'Saplings' to Face Mysteries Tonight

A class of seventy-five "saplings" will be taken through the mysteries of the Forest of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon tonight at the Gelling Club, 707-708 North Illinois street, the personally conducted tour to start promptly at 6:30 P. M.

Everything and Grand Duke of the Jack Knife O. E. Steinkamp, chief master of ceremonies, says he's in fine working order.

Attention is called to the fact that the initiation fee is the only cost to the Tall Cedars. There are no dues and the money left over after the initiation is presented to the Masonic Home at Frankfort.

Napariu Murder Case Goes to Johnson Co.

Harold Kaufman, one of the seven men indicted through the mysteries of the Forest of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon tonight at the Gelling Club, 707-708 North Illinois street, the personally conducted tour to start promptly at 6:30 P. M.

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LESH TO DECIDE IF CONTRACT ON BOOKS IS GOOD

Attorney General Will Be
Asked for Opinion on
Possible Remedy.

HEARINGS ARE FINISHED

The question whether anything now can be done about the awarding of textbook contracts at figures higher than the old contracts was being discussed by the Senate Committee of Rights and Privileges today, following a hearing on the subject last night. The committee desires to learn whether the vote of the State board of education to award contracts to certain publishers constitutes the award of a contract, even though all the necessary signatures have not been attached to the contracts.

Attorney General U. S. Lesh will be asked for an opinion on the subject.

Some of the members of the board in the hearing indicated they believed it would be advisable to ask for new bids and some of the textbook publishers said a lower price could now be given. The question involved, however, is whether the textbook publishers could contest such action successfully in the courts.

The investigation was made as a result of a resolution introduced by Senator Howard Cann of Frankfort, who had introduced a bill to amend the law at this time at a price reported to be \$180,000 a year more than the old price.

At the committee's final hearing last night it was decided that the board of education is divided in its opinion as to the advisability of obtaining textbooks at this time and that publishers are divided in their opinion as to whether prices are lower now than in December, when bids were submitted, and whether prices will be lower in the near future.

A general circumstance was that book men who did not obtain contracts were emphatic in their statements that prices are now lower than when bids were submitted and publishers who did obtain contracts were just as emphatic in their statements that prices are now lower.

WITNESSES ARE
EVENLY DIVIDED.

The committee heard four representatives of the board of education, two witnesses for the adoption of the bill and two who voted against the adoption, and four representatives of publishing concerns, two who obtained contracts and two who did not.

The first member of the board to make a statement was A. M. Hall of Indianapolis, who voted for the adoption. He said the contracts were awarded because many members of the board feared if they failed to award the books they would lose the opening of the school year. He explained that, according to the Indiana law, if a publisher reduces his price in another State he must reduce his price in Indiana. He said the new contract would cost the State an additional annual burden of \$180,000 on the buyers of school books. He said the difference would be less than \$9,000, or about 22 cents a book. He said the grammar books cost less than the old ones. He declared that books must all be changed at once, declaring classes with old books can continue to use them.

"If you have old books to go down to Indiana because the price has been reduced in other States," Senator Cain asked.

"I have not during the four years I have been a member of the board," was the reply.

"Before the contracts were let did you have data as to what the extra expense would be?" the Senator asked.

"No, I do not," he replied.

"Did you discuss the hardship that would be worked on the buyers of books?" the Senator asked.

"The figures show that no hardship would be worked," he replied.

Senator William M. Swain, a member of the committee, asked if prices always followed the decline of the board.

Mr. Hall replied that the quality of the book was always the first consideration. In answer to a question why he had not asked the board to consider the quality of the book, Mr. Hall said that this was thought advisable because no child can use the same book eight years and would be required to buy a new one any way.

PARSONS REPLY.

Dr. W. W. Parsons, president of the State Normal School, one of the members of the board who voted against adoption of books at this time, said he believed the decline of the board was in opinion, a majority of the board did what it thought best under the circumstances. He said he felt under obligation to buy books at the lowest possible prices.

"Do you believe that was done?" Senator Swain asked.

"I don't know," was the reply. "I felt it would be better to reject all bids and ask for new bids. I felt the trend in prices was downward. I do not know how much less the cost would have been if we had re-adopted the old books. We could not have adopted all the old books, for most of them were obsolete. In a revised form, I felt we had before us a big business deal, involving about \$2,000,000, and I believed if we re-adopted the old books we would get lower prices."

"What about the law that prices must come down in Indiana if they come down in other States?" Senator Swain asked.

"It would be easy to present slightly different books in other States," Dr. Parsons replied. "During the thirty-five years I have been a member of the board I have never known Indiana to benefit by a change of books."

"Does the question of who publishes the books enter into their adoption?" Senator William A. Arnold, a member of the committee, asked.

"Not so far as I am concerned," Dr. Parsons answered.

"I should be glad if the whole thing could be put in the hands of the board," Dr. Parsons said.

"I have been informed that books could be ready for distribution if the board decided to reject the new books. The books were let two or three months later."

Dr. George R. Gross, president of De Pauw University and a member of the board, said he had made up his mind to reject all bids. He said he had voted to reject all bids. He said the process of adoption was entirely regular and that the difference in cost of re-adoption of old books and the adoption of new ones was relatively small.

C. O. Williams of Richmond, a member of the board who voted for adoption, said it was necessary because the books must be in the hands of the dealers by August. He defended the adoption of new books, declaring teachers and school officials were dissatisfied with the old ones.

"Did you have any facts concerning a probable decrease in cost?" Senator Cain asked.

"I have been informed there would be no decrease," Mr. Williams said.

A. E. Wilson, representing Glen & Co., one of the successful bidders, said his price on the geography which was adopted would not be any lower now than in December, when the bid was submitted.

"If the board should rescind the contracts would you feel justified in contesting the case in the courts?" Senator Oliver E. Dunn, a member of the committee, asked.

"I think I would," Mr. Wilson said. J. N. Tankersley, Chicago manager of the McMillan Company, an unsuccessful bidder, declared that if his geography had been adopted his company would immediately have reduced the price of the first book 9 cents and of the second book 15 cents. He said the price of book and paper had dropped since December.

J. C. Carr, representing the Bobbs-Merrill Company, a successful bidder, ridiculed the idea that prices could be any lower now than in December. He said his company's bid price had been based on an average price of materials covering a period of five years. He declared that his company could give a better price now than in December. He said the price of binding cloth has dropped 5 cents a yard and that the price of paper is lower.

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WARN HOUSTON TO HOLD UP ALL FOREIGN LOANS

Senators on Committee De-
mand Delay Until Congress
Is Informed.

DATA NOT YET READY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate Judiciary Committee today informed Secretary of the Treasury Houston that it is the sense of that committee that he should make no further extensions of credit to any foreign government or any country until the committee has had an opportunity to determine all the facts surrounding foreign loans and make a report to the Senate.

The action followed receipt of word from Secretary Houston that he was not prepared to appear before the committee today to present all data on foreign loans. The committee had called on Secretary Houston to appear, but when the committee met Secretary Houston sent word that he was "preparing his papers."

On receipt of this information the committee, still in session behind closed doors, agreed that the Secretary should be immediately informed that it was the sense of the committee that all payments on foreign loans should be suspended immediately.

The action was considered as a warning to the Secretary that the Senate is opposed to any further payments of foreign credits and will not brook any attempts to delay action to suspend these payments.

The committee adopted unanimously the following motion made by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri:

"I move that the chairman of this committee be requested to immediately notify the Secretary of the Treasury that he should pay out no more money on account of any commitments or loans to foreign countries until the facts have been submitted to this committee, and it has had an opportunity to consider the same and report to the Senate."

Houston assured the committee he would appear Wednesday.

On Houston's ability to justify his foreign loan policies will depend largely whatever action the committee takes on Reed's bill to prohibit him from making "any new commitments, credits or advances" to any foreign government.

A number of committee members indicated they believed Reed's bill should be reported favorably with a strong recommendation for early passage.

SPECIAL COAL FUND MOUNTS TO \$104,907.45

(Continued From Page One.)

as a result of the coal commission act. In commenting on the report submitted by the committee, the report said:

The committee has through its efforts, was able to establish business relations between many retailers and operators who had never had business relations before. The effect of the commission has always been that it let the operators of Indiana had shown the same disposition to co-operate with this commission that a few of the operators of other States had shown. It has been found that the price to the ordinary consumer will be prohibitive, and the opportunity during the life of the special fund to increase the commission to increase the consumption of Indiana coal has been one which good business men ought never to have overlooked.

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