A. B. & A. STRIKE AUTHORIZED BY BROTHERHOODS

Action Challenge to U. S. Rail Labor Board, Which Denied Jurisdiction.

WAGE CUT ISSUE RAISED

CHICAGO, March 3.—Sixteen rail brotherhoods issued today what is in effect a challenge to the United States Railway Labor Board and authorized a strike of employes of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, whose request to put into effect a wage cut was recently declared to be a matter in which the board has no jurisdiction because of the financial condition imposed.

Sanction of the A., B. & A strike was telegraphed to the road employes, following an all-night conference of the heads of brotherhoods.

LOCALS TO DETERMINE DATE IN EFFECT.

The telegram dispatched to Atlanta indorses a strike vote taken by the A., B. & A. employes Jan. 28, and becomes effective on a date to be determined by local representatives of the organizations on the roads in question.

Coincident with the strike announcement, testimony was before the board by General Organizer Grosser of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employes, to show that railroad employes in some cases have been discharged after testifying in railroad hearings.

"Railroad employes in many cases have found that if they give information or testimony concerning the roads, sooner or later they will be discharged," Grosser told the board.

SAYS MEN DISCHARGED FOR GIVING TESTIMONY.

Grosser read from a paper quoting various instances of employes being discharged for giving information, but refused to give names. E. T. Whiter, spokesman for the railways, took exception to the reading, asking that it be substantiated by reading into the record of the hearing the names of all men discharged in such manner.

Grosser, under questioning, said he had been discharged from the Nickel Plate Railroad, as he believed, for giving out information concerning conditions. He promised to furnish the board specific examples and names of men discharged for giving testimony.

Pullman employes requested from the board a ruling that they are under national agreements adopted by the employes and the railroads under Federal administration and that their wages and working conditions be governed accordingly.

PLAN JULIETTA ANNEX, DESPITE EXPERT ADVICE

(Continued From Page One.)

stated by those most familiar with the problem of caring for the insane that the best work is done in States where the insane are committed only to State hospitals. Such is the system in New York, Connecticut, Illinois and Massachusetts. Rarely are the insane well cared for in almshouses, and any system which permits them to remain in or enter an almshouse is defective.

The existence of Julietta as a county institution renders it easier for almshouses throughout the State to harbor the insane. As long as it is operated as a county institution there will not be a clear understanding as to the proper place for the insane. No such uncertainty exists in New York, or in Connecticut, Illinois or Massachusetts. In those States it is clearly understood by all that only State hospitals receive the insane.

Julietta is not so well operated as the State hospitals in Indiana and probably will not be as long as it is a county institution. It does not belong to a system with standards and conferences of officers. Each of the State hospitals is familiar with the work and results of all the other hospitals of the State, and each profits by the experience, success and failures of the other institutions.

For the good of the insane in Marion County, and for such in other counties as are committed to almshouses, it would seem advisable to discontinue Julietta, and transfer the inmates to the care of the State. To accomplish this, additional accommodations would be needed at the Central Hospital for the Insane or in colonies operated by it. Such provision should be made.

Pending the time when such a transfer can be made, certain improvements should be made at Julietta. A larger proportion of the patients apparently could work on the farm. To do this, however, would require more attendants. The increased produce due to the patients' work would offset the extra cost.

Some dark cells are still used for disturbed women. These have been replaced by light, well ventilated rooms on the men's side. A like substitution should be made on the women's side.

Very little fruit is used in the dietary. Old people can do well with little meat, but they need fruit. More should be used.

No record is kept of the farm produce used on the table. It is impossible to know what the maintenance is costing or what the farm is producing, without such records. The lack of these records is no doubt due to a lack of clerical help. The superintendent not only does all the medical work, administers the institution, supervises the farm, but also keeps the books. No one man can perform all these tasks successfully. The superintendent is a doctor, and his chief effort should be exerted in the care of the patients.

No occupational work is provided for the patients. It is always depressing to go through an insane hospital or poor asylum and see the inmates sitting with folded hands doing nothing. It is hard to go to an institution with the knowledge that one is going there to die; that life is all in the past; it adds to the depression to have nothing to do to divert the mind from that thought. A teacher is needed to show the patients, however feeble or crippled, something they can do.

In the insane hospital at Jacksonville, Ill., though fifteen occupational workers have been added to the staff, yet the total number of employes has been reduced owing to the fact that patients employed are more easily cared for than patients idle.

There evidently are some patients at Julietta who do not belong there—for instance, three small feeble-minded boys. If all the patients were examined probably more would be found that belong at the State School for the Feeble-minded, or at the poor asylum. If possible, the Institution should be cleared of all patients not insane.

The atmosphere of an institution is frequently entirely changed by the introduction of potted plants and window boxes. These would be advisable at Julietta.

Those in charge of the institution have had under consideration the correction of the bad ventilation due to the blanketing of some rooms by the porch on the east side of the building. It is urgent that the matter be corrected.

Two cisterns receive water from the roof to be used in case of fire. These cisterns leak, so that little water stands in them. Without a body of water for immediate use, the fire hazard is great. Either these cisterns should be relined, or what is better, an elevated tank should be erected.

The institution is clean, in good repair, and, considering the limited help, is reasonably well managed. Satisfactory results, however, cannot be expected until more attention can be given to the patients.

Commissioner Shank stated that at any time in the future Dr. Wright's recommendations can be carried out by removing patients to a State hospital for the insane the poor farm could be removed to Julietta.

There has been a plan on foot for several years to sell the valuable poor farm land, but so far it has been blocked.

House Aims Humor Shaft at Posey County Bachelor

Majority members of the House today attempted to take advantage of Representative R. U. Barker's good nature by trying to slip an amendment over on the Dean bill placing a tax of $3 on bachelors when it was returned by Judiciary A Committee.

Representative Barker, Democratic member from Posey County, is a bachelor.

The amendment, which was ruled out of order by Speaker John F. McClure, is as follows

"That every male person of the age of 30 or over, resident within this State, who is a Democrat and is unmarried and who lives in Posey County, Indiana, and is baldheaded, shall pay a tax of $25 per year in addition to any and all other taxes which such person may be required by law to pay, which tax shall be assessed and collected at the same time and in the same manner as poll taxes, and shall be paid to the public service commission for the purpose of examining the public utilities of Mt. Vernon, Ind.

"Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply if any such person shall within thirty days after the taking effect of this act renounce the Democratic party and swear allegiance to the Republican party, and provided further that this act shall not apply to widowers, paupers, persons unfit to contract marriage or any Republican member of the Indiana State Legislature, and when so amended that said bill do pass."

TREASURER GETS MORE PAY UNDER BENEDICT BILL

(Continued From Page One.)

taxpayers double the amount paid out for running the treasurer's office.

The following table shows the salaries provided in the bill compared to the present profits of each office, as estimated by Representative John L. Benedict, Indianapolis, who introduced the measure:

	New salary.	Present estimated profits.
Clerk	$7,500	$35,000
Auditor	7,500	20,700
Recorder	6,500	14,612
Sheriff	7,500	25,557
Treasurer	40,215	80,320
Prosecutor	7,500	35,000

The "joker" in the bill, as it is being construed, applies to the treasurer's office, where the treasurer is relieved of all necessity of paying deputies' salaries and office expenses, out at the same time is permitted to retain a large part of his fees.

At present his income is estimated as follows:

Statutory salary	$ 25,000.00
Salary as city treasurer	8,500.00
Salary as school treasurer	1,500.00
Delinquent tax fees	22,575.14
Demand fees	25,707.05
Delinquent Barrett law fees	2,640.49
Notice fees	2,398.60
Interest on Barrett law fund	20,000.00
Total	$108,320.75
Expenses	28,000.00
Estimated net profit	$ 80,320.75

Under the bill as it passed the Legislature and as it is being construed by its author the treasurer would receive the following:

Salary	$ 5,000.00
Salary as city treasurer	8,500.00
Salary as school treasurer	1,500.00
Delinquent tax fees	22,707.05
Delinquent Barrett law fees	2,640.49
Total estimated profit	$40,215.63

The bill provides employes of the various offices shall be paid out of the general fund of the county, into which the fees collected by the officials must be turned. Assistants will be employed with the approval of the county commissioners.

WOULD PREVENT JAIL SCANDAL.

It does away entirely with the 60-cents-a-day system of feeding prisoners, placing the expenditures for operation of the jail in the hands of the commissioners and preventing a repetition of the recent jail scandal expose. The fee system has been the root of more trouble in Marion County affairs than possibly any other one thing.

The full text of the bill under which most of the fee system is done away with follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that in counties having a population of 300,000 or more, according to the last preceding United States census, the following named sums shall be the salaries of the respective officials named herein: **The clerk of the** Circuit Court shall receive an annual salary of $7,500; the county auditor shall receive an annual salary of $7,500; the county recorder shall receive an annual salary of $6,500; the county sheriff shall receive an annual salary of $7,500; the county treasurer shall receive an annual salary of $5,000; the prosecuting attorney shall receive an annual salary of $7,500. The salaries named herein shall be in full for all services and no other compensation or fees of any nature shall be paid to any of the above officials except as herein provided; provided, that the county treasurer shall serve as the treasurer of the civil city and the treasurer of the school city of any county seat city located in such county and for such service he shall receive no compensation except as provided in this act.

Sec. 2. At the beginning of his term of office and of each calendar year each official named herein shall make out a schedule of the number of deputies and assistants necessary to conduct the business of his office with the salaries attached thereto, which schedule shall be first approved by the county council in joint session. If more deputies or assistants are needed after said schedule is adopted any official may make a showing of such necessity, at any time, and such officials may be authorized by the county council in joint session to employ such needed help. All such deputies and assistants shall be appointed and may be removed by the county officials under whom such deputies and assistants shall serve; provided, however, that no deputy shall receive a salary to exceed $200 a month for time actually employed except the deputy treasurer, who may receive a salary not to exceed $4,000 per year.

Sec. 3. All fees, interest, penalties, costs, fines and forfeitures provided by law shall be collected by the proper officials and shall be paid into the county treasury, except fees on delinquent tax collections and delinquent improvement assessments, which fees shall be distributed as now provided by law; also except foreign fees collected by the sheriff, which shall belong to and be the property of the sheriff. It shall be unlawful for an official named herein to retain any fee as his own except as herein provided.

Sec. 4. Deposits must be made of all funds of any character whatsoever coming into the custody of any official named in this act and such funds shall be held subject to the provision of the depository laws of the State of Indiana.

Sec. 6. All allowances made for the feeding of county prisoners by the county sheriff shall be expended by such official under the direction of county commissioners. There shall be no profit accrue to such officials as a result of such allowance and the county sheriff shall appoint such deputies as shall be necessary for the feeding of prisoners at cost to the county.

Sec. 6. Any official contemplated in this act who may be required under the law to give an official bond shall give such bond with a surety company authorized by law to transact business in the State of Indiana and the cost of the bond shall be paid by the county.

Sec. 7. This act is not to be construed as diverting any portion of fees, interest, penalties, costs, fines or forfeitures from any public fund, as now provided by law, but is to be construed as supplementary to such existing laws.

Sec. 8. The provisions of this act shall not affect any official herein named during the term for which he has heretofore been elected.

Sec. 9. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

The bill was piloted in the Senate by Senator Winfield Miller, Indianapolis, who declared its enactment would save Marion County $100,000 a year. Senator William E. English, Indianapolis, objected to passage of the bill on the ground that the Legislature has already provided for an investigation into salaries of county officials with a view to revision at the next regular session.

Objection to any attempt to eliminate the fee system was made by Senator Arthur R. Baxter, Indianapolis, who said it would not do to put the county offices under control of the commissioners.

The only Senators who voted against the bill were Baxter, English, Cravens and Meeker.

LABOR HIT HARD BY FULL CREW LAWS' REPEAL

(Continued From Page One.)

State. Organized labor was represented by scores of persons and the railroads were just as strongly represented. When the final vote came the Senate chamber was filled to capacity.

DEFENDS FULL TRAIN CREW LAW.

The argument was opened by Senator Lee J. Hartzell, Ft. Wayne, who received an extension of time to speak against the bill. He declared that the full train crew law and the full switching crew law have made good. He said they are absolutely necessary for the safeguarding of life and property.

"If you repeal this bill you have voted to take away every safeguard around the lives of the public," he declared.

He said that seventeen States have full train crew laws and that with small train crews innumerable wrecks can be expected. He declared that large train and switching crews were employed the same as firemen and policemen are employed, as a reserve to be used in cases of emergency.

"Don't vote on this bill from the point of view of labor or of the employers," was his final appeal. "Vote to safeguard human lives."

HENLEY LEADS OPPOSITION.

The opposition to the law was led by Senator Joseph Henley, Bloomington. Senator Henley sai dadditional men are not needed in switching and train crews and that they are costing the railroads millions of dollars.

"As an economic proposition it is our duty to save the integrity and the existence of the railroad companies," he said.

Figures showing how railroad expenses have increased were quoted by Senator Roscoe Kiper, Boonville, in favor of the bills. He declared the laws have cost the people more than $1,000,000.

Senator Harold Van Orman, Evansville, spoke for the bills on the theory that no business should be told by the Legislature how many men it should employ. Senator Clem J. Richards, Terre Haute, declared it is time to stop trying to regulate public utilities from the Senate chamber.

Senator Alfred Hogston, Marion; James Humphries, Linton, and Charles Balnum, Vincennes, made short speeches against the bills repeating essentially the arguments made by Senator Hartzell.

SENATE AVOIDS ANY STAND ON TEXTBOOK ROW

(Continued From Page One.)

floor leader, moved that they be tabled and the Senate lost no time in passing his motion. Thus the textbook investigation, which never was in good taste in the Senate, was shelved without action.

The Dunn report declares the unsuccessful bidders "offered their books at an increase of 112.9 per cent over the prices they bid in 1919," and that this "demonstrated the folly of the claim that an enormous sum of money would have been saved the State providing the State board had thought best to readopt the books now in use."

Then Senator Dunn proceeds to compare the cost of the old books with the new bids and finds "the difference between the cost of the adopted books and the cost of the old books is 70 cents."

"There are nine books in all," he continues, "making an average increase of 8 cents per book, and, as each book is used an average of two and one-half years the total increase in cost of the adopted books over the old ones in only a little more than 3 cents per year."

HOLDS BOARD ACTED WISELY.

"The State board acted wisely in letting the contracts when they did," the report says. "The chief element of cost in manufacturing books is labor. The recent investigation has shown that there is no probability of a reduction of labor costs in manufacturing books.

"The question before the State board was whether to adopt the old books at increased prices or by paying an average of 3 cents more a book to get new books, which, in their judgment, are better fitted to the needs of the schools.

"Your committee recommends that the Governor of the State of Indiana direct an investigation covering the laws regulating school book adoptions, and that the findings made by this investigation be presented to the next General Assembly of the State of Indiana, so that if, in its judgment, any changes or amendments to the present law are necessary they may be made, so as to safeguard at all times the financial as well as the educational interests of the State."

PLAN TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF CHAMP CLARK

Washington Officials to Honor Former Speaker in Capitol Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A tribute such as usually is reserved for Presidents who die in office was planned today for Champ Clark.

The body of the former Speaker, who died yesterday, will lie in state in either the rotunda of the Capitol or the House floor, probably the latter. Funeral services will be held in the House chamber at 10:30 Saturday morning.

President Harding probably will be one of those who will attend the funeral if he can make arrangements to do that so closely following his inauguration. Clark and Harding were friends.

After the funeral service here the body will be taken on a special train to St. Louis, arriving there Sunday noon. It will lie in state until Sunday evening and then will be taken to Bowling Green for burial in the midst of Clark's home scenes.

All the flags at Washington will be half-staff because of Clark's death.

Despite the press of legislative matters, the House will pause in its work for an hour tonight to eulogize the former Democratic leader. His political friends for the last quarter of a century will speak, including "Uncle" Joe Cannon, Representative James R. Mann, Illinois; Representative Rucker, Missouri, and others.

CLARK'S WIDOW VOTED $7,500

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate this afternoon passed the House resolution providing for the payment of $7,500 to the widow of Champ Clark, former Speaker of the House, who died yesterday.

ROBISON MEN AROUSED OVER LEMAUX WORD

(Continued From Page One.)

the nomination and that he was going to bend all his efforts toward obtaining a square, fair primary, where the best man might win.

The list of those to whom nominations have been promised, so far as the Robison workers have been able to ascertain definitely, they said, includes Edward McGuff, city inspector of weights and measures, for county clerk; Fred Akin, Barrett law clerk in the city controller's office, for county recorder; George Snider, present sheriff, for renomination; William P. Evans, prosecuting attorney, for renomination; Judge Walter Pritchard of city court, for judge of Criminal Court, and Carlin Shank, county commissioner, for county auditor.

The Robison people failed to see the hand of Leo K. Fesler, present county auditor, in any of these "promises," and were attaching considerable significance thereto. They expected that Mr. Fesler would not be found among those who play the game of the "organization" any longer as a result. Mr. Fesler, they said, did about all that a man could do to further the cause of Jewett. Lemcke and Roemler in the last campaign when he repeatedly prevented the Democrats from blocking moves of the Republicans, which the Democrats did not consider fair and when he assisted the Republicans, through his office, in doing about anything they cared to do, it was considered surprising when reports of Mr. Fesler's break with the "organization" were circulated.

The extravagance of the administration of Mayor Charles W. Jewett was discussed by Samuel Lewis Shank, candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor, at a well-attended neighborhood meeting last night, at 1156 Roach street.

Mr. Shank will speak at 1544 South East street tonight and before the Harrison Club, Clifton and Udell streets, Friday night. An effort was being made by officials of the club to have Mr. Thomas C. Howe, former president of Butler College, News-Jewett candidate for mayor, to speak at the same meeting.

Shank organization meetings will be held at 213 Martindale avenue for workers of the Fourth Precinct of the Second Ward at 8:30 o'clock and at 2708 Dearborn street for workers of the Third Precinct of the First Ward at 9:30 o'clock tonight.

Thomas D. Stevenson, city attorney and Republican chairman of the Fourth ward, who is using his influence in the party organization in favor of Mr. Howe, denied the statement of members of the organization of Mr. Robison that a number of the precinct committeemen of this ward have deserted the Howe movement and joined the Robison forces. The Robison people assert that Thomas Bosson and four other precinct committeemen left the meeting of Fourth ward committeemen at the Marion Club Tuesday evening and went to the Robison meeting. Mr. Howe was present at the Fourth ward meeting, but this did not deter the committeemen from stating that they were for Mr. Robison, the Robison workers say.

Mr. Stevenson admitted that Committeeman Bosson got up in the Howe meeting and openly declared that he was for Mr. Robison. The ward chairman insisted that Mr. Bosson was the only committeeman who left, however.

"We're going to build around him and I told him so at the meeting," Mr. Stevenson said.

He insisted that the twenty other committeemen were loyal to the Howe movement. The Robison workers smiled at this assertion and indicated that they thought Mr. Stevenson did not have the very latest information about the situation in his ward.

Sues Street Railway Company for $50,000

Damages of $50,000 were asked today against the Indianapolis Street Railway Company by Richard E. Coleman for injuries said to have been sustained when pushed off of a car by a conductor on Dec. 2 last. The suit was filed before Judge W. W. Thornton of Superior Court, Room 1.

BLIND MEN PLAY FOR CITY JUDGE

Music attracted much attention in the city courtroom yesterday afternoon.

The music was rendered by Harold Dizel, 23, 3224 North Gale street, on the guitar, and Oscar England, 18, 1659 North Arsenal avenue, on the violin, the boys being before Judge Walter Pritchard on charges of vagrancy. Both men, who are blind, were arrested by Motorpolice Hudson and Landers Tuesday afternoon, by request of institution officials, who said they were giving "free" concerts.

The first selection was "Whispering" and the second on the program was "We'll Raise a Cute Little Still on the Side of a Hill." Both were well handled.

Judge Pritchard took the case under advisement until today, stating that he would have to look up the definition of vagrancy from this standpoint.

CUT IN LAND TAX COSTS MILLIONS

Senate Passes Bill Virtually Exempting Timber Areas.

Millions of dollars will be cut from the tax valuations in Indiana through the action of the Senate yesterday afternoon in passing a House bill practically exempting timber lands. The bill provides timber lands more than three acres in extent shall be valued at $1 an acre for taxation purposes.

The bill was supported by the State department of conservation to encourage reforestation. Senator Joseph M. Cravens, Madison, speaking against the bill, declared it would include one-third the land in southern Indiana. He insisted that it would mean that scores of southern Indiana schools would have to close because of lack of funds.

The Senate a few days ago passed a special emergency bill providing for the transfer of $40,000 from the tuition fund to the State aid fund for schools of southern Indiana. Then in the interest of reforestation it has cut off more than this much revenue from ordinary taxation, the bill's opponents contended.

Senator Cravens demanded to know where the State expected to get its revenue to meet its appropriations.

The vote was 29 to 13.

SENATE MOTION ASKS APOLOGY FOR CHARGES

(Continued From Page One.)

published accounts of the affair should also apologize.

The bill which caused all of the trouble as passed by the Senate would limit the hours of women's work in industry to fifty-two hours a week. Senator Miller, when the measure was on second reading, attempted to insert an amendment that would have made the measure apply to "household or office work," a condition that would have destroyed its effectivenes. The amendment, however, was rejected and the bill was sent to the House.

When it came up there is was found that the lost amendment was incorporated and Representatives Givan and Harris made their charges. The House appointed an investigation committee, which found that the bill had been altered "through design or error," and the controversy apparently was dropped.

Advertising Club to Give Party and Dance

Active plans are in progress for a party and dance to be given by the Advertising Club of Indianapolis, Saturday evening, March 12, at the Hotel Severin. Harry B. Williams, chairman of a general committee on arrangements, declares the event will be the club's social triumph of the year. Half a dozen committees are at work planning a good time. There is to be music, cards, dancing and numerous other "stunts" of a social nature. Among the active committees are the following:

Tickets—Frank S. Chance, O. T. Roberts, Wallace Lee.

Decorations and Refreshments—Mrs. DeWave Payne, Charles Birdsong, Miss Mary Davis.

Entertainment and Music—Ralph W. Wishard, Edward Hunter, Harry B. Williams.

Cards—Briant Sando and Mary Buehler.

Reception—J. B. Ryde, Carl R. Switzer, Eugene Roesch, Mrs. Otto Abel, Wallace Lee, Mrs. E. Stedfeld, Alta Bohren, Ruth Broderick, Jesse Hanft.

BONDS PUT UP BY OPERATORS IN COAL CASES

Ten Indiana Employers Out of State Will Appear at Later Date.

Indiana coal operators and dealers, together with their bondsmen, filed in and out of the office of United States Marshal Mark Storen all day today, giving bonds of $10,000 on indictments returned against them for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law by the Federal grand jury last week.

Two retailers, Charles W. Grant and W. L. Morris, of Logansport, whose names were not made public when the indictments were returned, appeared and gave bond, as did Bernard R. Batty of Indianapolis, manager of the Ogle Coal Company, sales agents for the Vandalia Coal Company.

By noon eighteen of the thirty Indiana operators indicted had given bond and it was announced by their attorneys that Alfred M. Ogle of Terre Haute, president of the Vandalia Coal Company, and Valentine Martin of Bicknell, officer in three southern Indiana companies, would provide bond this afternoon. The other ten defendant operators are away from the State and will provide bonds as soon as they return, it was announced. In every instance the defendants were released on the old bonds given when the Lever act indictments were returned March 11, 1920.

The complete list is as follows:

Banus E. Neal, Indianapolis. Bondsmen, Charles B. Sommers and Cyrus L. Slinkard, Indianapolis.

Morton L. Gould, Indianapolis. Bondsmen, Charles C. Perry and Thomas A. Wynn, Indianapolis.

Bernard R. Batty, Indianapolis. Bondsmen, William Kothe, Lucius O. Hamilton, Indianapolis.

Phil H. Penna, Terre Haute. Bondsmen, Charles C. Perry, Indianapolis, and Steward Shirkie, Terre Haute.

Edwin O. Logsdon, Indianapolis. Bondsmen, Charles B. Sommers and Walter S. Johnson, Indianapolis.

Carl J. Fletcher, Indianapolis. Bondsmen, Charles B. Sommers and Frank H. Williams, Indianapolis.

Edward H. Hackett, Louisville. Bondsmen, Henry Bosquet, Louisville, and Henry M. Clemmons, Cannelton.

Walter W. Tally, Terre Haute. Bond signed by Aetna Casualty Surety Company of Hartford, Conn.

Edward Shirkie, Terre Haute. Bondsmen, Lucius O. Hamilton and Charles D. Renick, Indianapolis, and John E. Cox, Terre Haute.

George A. Van Dyke, Indianapolis. Bond signed by Republic Casualty Company of Pittsburgh.

George H. Richards, Terre Haute. Bondsmen, Frank E. Fishbeck and Charles E. Fishbeck, Terre Haute.

Robert J. Smith, Terre Haute. Bond signed by Fidelity Casualty Company of New York.

Archibald D. Spears, Clinton. Bondsmen, Samuel C. Stultz, Clinton, and John F. Habbe, Indianapolis.

David Ingle, Evansville. Bond signed by American Surety Company of New York.

John Chesterfield, Brazil. Bondsmen, John F. Brown and William E. Carpenter, Brazil.

Jonas Waffle, Terre Haute. Bond signed by National Surety Company of Terre Haute.

Harry W. Little, Evansville. Bond signed by American Surety Company.

Robert M. Ferguson, Clinton. Bondsmen, Samuel C. Stultz, Clinton, and John F. Habbe, Indianapolis.

Charles W. Grants, Logansport. Bondsmen, Ellsworth E. Heller and Fred Goepper, Indianapolis.

N. L. Morris, Logansport. Bondsmen, Horatio G. Williamson and Elias Winter, Logansport.

CREDIT MEN'S SECRETARY OUT

Lawrence G. Holmes has resigned as general secretary of the Indianapolis Association of Credit Men, effective March 15, because of illness and the threat of nervous breakdown. He will go to Miami, Fla., for the remainder of the winter to recuperate and next June will take an examination for appointment to the consular service.

He has been secretary of the association since his discharge from military service about eighteen months ago.

Mr. Holmes will be succeeded by E. E. White, Jr., also former service man, who has been employed as private secretary to the general manager of the Schlosser Creamery Company.

At the weekly meeting of the Association of Credit Men at the Claypool Hotel today Mr. Holmes introduced Mr. White and in a brief talk outlined the progress made by the organization.

TUMULTY TURNS DOWN POSITION

Declines Wilson Offer of Place on International Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, today declined appointment by President Wilson as a member of the International Joint Commission.

Tumulty stated that the work of the commission is "most important, affecting as it does, the relations between the United States and Great Britain," and that because of "professional engagements" he did not feel he would be able to devote the time to the work that it required.

President Wilson today appointed Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson to the position.

ENGLAND FEELS ARSON EPIDEMIC

Widespread Damage Charged to Sinn Fein.

LONDON, March 3.—An epidemic of fires on English farms last night was charged today to Sein Feiners.

Buildings and hay ricks were saturated with petrol before being fired. Scattered over a wide territory, the destruction included four fires at Eccles, two at Urmston and one at Northendon, all in the Manchester district. Others occurred in Kingsbury, Middlesex, Catford and Kent.

Burning of the Blackstone Junction railway station in Scotland also was charged to Sinn Feiners.

DUBLIN, March 3.—Another victim of the Sinn Fein's warfare against "spies" was found near Curragh Clough today. He was a farmer who had been taken from his home by a band of armed and masked men and shot to death. On his breast was pinned the following note.

"A convicted spy. Informers beware."

Talk Tournament Plans at Meeting

Plans for a "Tournament of Fall Roses and Flowers" will be discussed at the monthly meeting of the Marion County Association of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the assembly room of the I. O. O. F. Building. The project has been approved by the county association and it is proposed to make the event an annual one.

FROM THE ANNEX

An Unusual Saving for You in This

Sale of Good Work Shirts

88c

Every shirt is guaranteed to give 100 per cent good service. They are the genuine "Bluebell" medium blue chambray and "Stifel" heavy indigo blue drill. Collar attached style with two-buttoned-down pockets. Every shirt is full cut and double stitched throughout and guaranteed perfect; sizes 14½ to 17.

Extra sizes, 98¢.

Goldstein's

A Square Meal and A Square Deal

Here's a square deal for the people who can't eat a square meal without after-pain or distress.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of Mi-O-Na Tablets, the great prescription for indigestion and stomach troubles.

Take one, or if your suffering is intense, two tablets with or after meals and at the end of ten days if you can't eat a square meal without distress go and get your money back.

That's where the square deal comes in.

But Mi-O-Na is really a stomach upbuilder of great merit.

The quick and positive action of Mi-O-Na on the stomach in case of gas, waterbrash, sour stomach and heartburn is worth a lot of money to any sufferer.

Why not try Mi-O-Na at the Haag drug stores and druggists everywhere.

HYOMEI (PRONOUNCED HIGH-O-ME)

Ends Catarrh or money back. Just breathe it in. Outfit includes inhaler. Extra bottles at all druggists

—Advertisement.

Do you know why it's toasted

To seal in the delicious Burley tobacco flavor.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

The American Tobacco Co.

Why Be Afraid of Good Food?

Eat What You Like Best But Follow It With a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet.

When the stomach sours or becomes gassy, with heartburn, it needs the alkaline effect to offset the acid condition.

This you get from one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Relief is usually very prompt. The regular use of these tablets after meals gives the stomach and small intestine substantial help to digest food and you will then be bold enough to eat baked beans, fried eggs, sausage, buckwheat cakes and many other things you thought would make your stomach miserable. Get a 60 cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store and you will then eat whatever you like and be fortified against the acid, sour stomach due to indigestion or dyspepsia.—Advertisement.

Grove's is the Only Genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets

The first and original Cold and Grip tablet, the merit of which is recognized by all civilized nations.

Be sure you get BROMO

The genuine bears this signature E. W. Grove

Price 30c.

Mother! Look at Child's tongue

Give "California Syrup of Figs" only—Say "California"

If your little one is out of sorts, half sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. Give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently pass without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless laxative, because it never fails. Children dearly love its delicious, "fruity" taste. Full directions for babies and for children of all ages printed on each bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Mother, you must say "California." If you don't say "California" you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

BABY BORN ON PEACE DAY

After Mother Had Been Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Salisbury, Mass.—"For seven years I had a female trouble and such bearing-down pains I could hardly do my housework. The doctor said, 'If you can have another baby it might be the best thing for you but I am afraid you cannot.' I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my baby was born on 'Peace Day.' If women would only take your Vegetable Compound they would have better health. I always recommend it."—Mrs. TRACY PATTEN, 2 Lincoln Ave., Salisbury, Mass.

The experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation, as it is impossible for a weak, sickly wife to bring healthy children into the world.

Therefore if a woman is suffering from a displacement, backache, inflammation, ulceration, bearing-down pains, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" she should profit by Mrs. Patten's experience, take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be restored to health.

BAYER

Aspirin

You must say "Bayer"

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for 21 years.

Insist upon an unbroken package of genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" containing proper directions and dose proved safe by millions.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

RED PEPPER HEAT QUICKEST RELIEF FROM RHEUMATISM

Concentrated Heat Penetrates—Brings Quickest Relief.

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuritis, backache, stiff neck, sore muscles, strains, aching joints. When you are suffering so you can hardly get around, just try "Red Pepper Rub" and you will have the quickest relief known.

Nothing has such concentrated, penetrating heat as red peppers. Instant relief. Just as soon as you apply Red Pepper Rub you feel the tingling heat. In three minutes, it warms the sore spot through and through. Frees the blood circulation, breaks up the congestion—and pain is gone.

Rowles Red Pepper Rub made from red peppers, costs little at any drug store. Get a jar at once. Almost instant relief awaits you. Use it for colds in chest. No matter what you have used for pain or congestion, don't fail to try Red Pepper Rub.—Advertisement.

Business Chances

Our Business Chances Want Ads offer *wonderful opportunities* for you. They have been the *open road* along which many a successful business man in this city has *gone* to *fortune*. Whether you wish to *buy* or *sell* a business

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AN OLD RECIPE TO DARKEN HAIR

Sage Tea and Sulphur Turns Gray, Faded Hair Dark and Glossy

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients, at very little cost. Everybody uses this preparation now, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy and you look years younger.—Advertisement.

USE MURINE Night and Morning Keep Your Eyes Clean—Clear—Healthy

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