

**STEINHART CO. TO
HANDLE OAKLAND****Convinced of Utility of Car
and Policies of Makers.**

The E. W. Steinhart Company, it was announced today, has become representative for the Oakland Motor Car Company, in this territory, and in that adjoining the company's branches at Ft. Wayne, Terre Haute, Lafayette and Richmond. The announcement follows a thorough survey of the motor car industry, undertaken to enable the company to select a genuinely dependable, economical and properly priced light car.

In commenting on the new representation Mr. Steinhart, president of the companies bearing his name, says: "We believe in the utter goodness of this car in the materials used, in the methods of construction, in the sales policies adopted by the makers, and equally in the integrity and responsibility of the organization behind it—a unit of the General Motors Corporation."

A complete line of the various body styles available is now on display in the company's local showrooms.

**PACKERS ENLIST
C-C IN FIGHT****Demand Hearings on Govern-
ment Control Bills.**

At the request of the Indianapolis packing industry the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce is insisting that the Agriculture Committee of the Senate at Washington give the packers an opportunity to present their objections to Senate bill 639 and House bill 1024, all of which aimed at Government control of the packing industry.

The cooperation of Senator Harry S. New, and Congressman Merrill Moores has already been secured.

A wire received at the chamber from Senator Harry S. New, he says, "That Senator Norris, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, says that the committee has agreed to hold the further hearings on the Senate bill, because it is practically the same as the bill considered last session. There is no danger of the bill being rushed through, however."

John R. Kingan, general manager of Kingan and Company says, "These bills will seriously injure America's greatest industry. It is an unnecessary piece of legislation. Our effort is to have the Senate bill through without a hearing. The packers of course, want time allowed them to present objections."

**6,000 CHILDREN
FORM PAGEANT****Sunday Schools of County
Hold Exercises at Monument.**

Six thousand Marion County Sunday school children assembled at the Soldiers' Monument yesterday afternoon in a May day pageant and song service, appealing for the religious education of children.

The program began at 2:30 o'clock with the ringing of the chimes of Christ Church and numbers by a band. Children of the Junior and primary departments, 6,000 in number, were seated on the north and south sides of the Monument. On the outer edge of the monument plaza stood groups of Campfire Girls, uniformed in white. On the sidewalk outside were the beginning and cradle roll children. On the extreme outer edge of the Circle were Boy Scouts. Separate services were held on the north and the south sides of the Monument. On the north side Rev. James M. Bakins delivered the invocation and Mrs. J. L. Stacy made the address of welcome. On the south side the invocation was delivered by the Rev. Virgil E. Rorer and the address by Mrs. F. H. Stockwell. On the north side a Manual Training High School quartet led the singing and on the south side the singing was led by a quartette from Shortridge High School. The soloists were Miss Mary Ann Ogden and Beatrice Batty. Their accompanists were Miss Helene Harrison, harpist; Miss Margaret Harrison, violinist; Miss Margaret Campbell, cellist; Miss Victoria Montani, harpist; Miss Gertrude Conte, harpist; Joseph Overmeyer and Claude Palmer led the children's chorus.

The program ended with a parade of all the children around the Circle.

**CRANE LECTURES
START TOMORROW****Will Tell How to Arrange
Home Artistically.**

When the cave man designed his abode Little artistic knowledge he showed; He lived in a hole And content filled his soul. For alas! nothing better he knewed. —Slapstick Stuff.

The cave man's idea of simplicity in home-making was commendable, according to Ross Crane, the evangelist of better homes, who lectures at Tomlinson Hall May 3, 4, 5 and 6, under the auspices of the Indianapolis Real Estate Board. However, simplicity is rather a broad word and the kind Crane talks about doesn't necessarily mean a home built of mud.

He refers to artistic simplicity, which, he explains, means making a home attractive without overdoing it.

"We are not called upon to be painters and merchants and tanners and builders," concedes Mr. Crane, "but in the doing of our work, whatever it may be, we are called on to be artists."

The series of talks and demonstrations which make up the Better Homes Institute program were arranged to cover every angle of home planning, from the vacant lot to the home complete, not only from the standpoint of a "stic beauty but convenience as well.

A bungalow Mr. Crane describes as a thing which costs more than it looks like. As a matter of economy, he declares, the bungalow is not a good form of architecture, because the same roof which covers the bungalow would shelter two floors as adequately as one. The lecturer also recommends the brick, stone or stucco house, for the reason that the cost of maintenance is considerably less than that of a frame structure.

**OLD AT 40?
IRON STARVATION****of the blood perhaps and your worn out,
exhausted nerves need to be revitalized**

For this purpose there is nothing better than Organic Iron; not metallic iron which people usually take, but pure Organic Iron—Nuxated Iron—which is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples. One dose of Nuxated Iron is estimated to be approximately equivalent (in organic iron content) to eating one-half quart of spinach, one quart of green vegetables or half a dozen apples. It is like taking extract of beef instead of eating pounds of meat.

Over four million people annually are using Nuxated Iron. It will not injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach. A few doses will often commence to enrich your blood. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain satisfactory results. At all drugists.

NUXATED IRON

The Plain Truth About the Building Strike

Which is Better for the Workman— A High Wage and No Work, or a Fair Wage and Steady Employment?

There in a nut-shell is the one question to be asked concerning the strike which is now in operation in all branches of the building industry in this city. If the union worker, who is now contending for a continuation of wartime wages, will answer the question truthfully, the strike will end without more ado.

But before he can answer that question, the workman must be placed in the full possession of facts. We do not believe that the average worker really knows the situation as it exists today. We say this because we realize that the American workingman is at heart an honest man. He wants all that is coming to him, it is true, but he never knowingly violates the dictates of common sense as they affect fundamental economic conditions. So we, the Building Contractors of Indianapolis, are using this newspaper space to acquaint both the public at large and the striking tradesmen with all the facts in the case.

In the first place, there is a terrible shortage of houses—not only in Indianapolis, but all over the United States. According to reliable information, this shortage in Indianapolis alone amounts to 8,500 homes.

This condition means that those who, through force of circumstances, are forced to seek new dwellings, must bid against each other. Landlords have been able to extort higher and higher rents. **TODAY, THE VERY WAGE-EARNERS WHO ARE STRIKING TO PERPETUATE THIS SHORTAGE OF HOUSES ARE PAYING AN ENORMOUS TOLL IN INCREASED RENTALS.**

If it were possible to build the 8,500 additional homes now needed in Indianapolis, rents would tumble immediately, and the whole community, including the building trades workers, would benefit.

Yet, so long as building costs remain as disproportionately high as they are at present, there will be but the scantest amount of building operations.

In the last year or two, thousands of prospective builders of houses, flats and apartments have been forced to postpone their operations because of their abnormally high costs.

Bankers have refused to loan more than 40 per cent. of building costs, because they know that costs must come down some time in the future and that a large proportion of the present costs of putting up a building would be lost to the investor because of a consequent shrinkage of values.

All of these conditions have prevented building operations in anything like a normal volume. **And as other costs decrease, the cost of building gets more and more out of line,** so that even less building is forecast for the future than the very limited amount that has been undertaken in the immediate past.

If building costs do not come down, all building must stop. The tradesman, who is now voluntarily refraining from work, will be forced to continue out of employment, because there will be no demand for his services.

IT WAS BECAUSE OF THESE CONDITIONS—AND PARTICULARLY BECAUSE CONTRACTORS BELIEVE THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE CONTRACTOR AND THE EMPLOYEE ARE MUTUAL—THAT THE BUILDING CONTRACTORS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO BRING ABOUT A CONDITION WHICH WOULD KEEP THE TRADESMEN IN STEADY EMPLOYMENT AT A FAIR RATE OF WAGE.

These contractors have voluntarily reduced their own profits. Many of them have been operating at an actual loss—for the sole purpose of keeping their organizations intact.

But a sacrifice of the contractors' normal profit alone can not bring building costs down to the point that will satisfy the public.

Neither can the decrease in the cost of building materials permit a sufficient cut in building costs to stimulate the industry.

IMPORTANT

Many men are now accepting work on building jobs in an independent capacity. It is important that these men, and those who employ them, should know that the State of Indiana has very drastic and just laws, requiring an owner or contractor to take out Compensation Insurance. Where an owner employs a workman, union or non-union, for any kind of work around his premises, if said workman is injured during such employment, the owner is subject to the compensation payments set out by the law. Should a serious accident occur, it might work a very serious hardship on the owner. Builders should guard against such a contingency by requiring the workman to produce a certificate from the State, showing that the contractor has taken out insurance as required by law.

LABOR REPRESENTS THE LARGEST SINGLE ITEM OF COST ENTERING INTO BUILDING. FULLY 50% OF THE COST OF ERECTING A BUILDING AFTER THE MATERIAL HAS BEEN DELIVERED ON THE GROUND, IS THE LABOR COST.

UNLESS THIS LABOR COST IS REDUCED, THE COST OF ERECTING A BUILDING MUST REMAIN SO HIGH AS TO BE PROHIBITIVE IN ALL BUT THE MOST NECESSARY CASES.

In Baltimore, Maryland, the Labor Unions have accepted a voluntary wage reduction of from 10% to 20%. As a result, many millions of dollars' worth of new construction are now under way, and the members of the building trades of that city are at work at wages that permit them to have all the advantages they enjoyed when war-time wages prevailed.

It was to bring about a similar revival of building, with the consequent employment of an increased number of workers, that the Building Contractors of this city requested the workmen in the eleven building trades affected by the strike to consent to an average reduction of a little less than 17% of the 1920 wages—which were the highest wages ever paid in the building industries.

That this reduction is not drastic is proved by the fact that the U. S. Bureau of Statistics reports a decline of 27.66% from the peak prices for commodities prevailing in 1920.

IF THE WORKERS ACCEPT THIS REDUCTION, THEREFORE, THEY WILL STILL RETAIN 10% GREATER BUYING POWER THAN THEIR 1920 WAGE GAVE THEM WHEN PRICES WERE AT THEIR HIGHEST.

And since the offered wage is to be **guaranteed for a full year**, during which still further decreases in living costs may be reasonably expected, the offer seems more than fair.

THE UNIONS, THROUGH THEIR REPRESENTATIVES HAVE DECIDED TO REJECT THIS FAIR OFFER. BY THAT REJECTION THEY WOULD PERPETUATE THE HIGH COST OF BUILDING WHICH HAS THROWN THOUSANDS OF THEIR MEMBERS INTO SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT.

Most firms and individuals who have had the work on their buildings interrupted by the strike, feel that the position of the contractors is the only fair and just one; and are not urging completion of their work until after the matter of wages has been satisfactorily settled.

We ask the public—and the members of the striking unions, to weigh the above facts and to realize that to accept the proffered wage reduction will give employment to many thousands of workers **at a wage which, in comparison to living costs, is really higher than that of last year.**

We believe a full realization of this condition will prompt the same patriotic and unselfish action in Indianapolis as that which in Baltimore has created for the members of the building trades a most prosperous condition.

AFTER ALL, IT IS A QUESTION OF WHETHER THE WORKER WANTS A THEORETICALLY HIGH WAGE—BUT NO WORK WITH WHICH TO EARN IT—OR A GENUINELY FAIR WAGE AND AMPLE EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.

The Building Contractors Association of Indianapolis