

## ADVISES LONG TERM CREDITS AS TRADE AID

National Association Suggests Way to Deal With Foreign Problems.

### PLANS MARITIME POLICY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 7.—Immediate creation of financial institutions under the Edge law, whose machinery will facilitate extension of long-term credits to promote free exchange of exports and imports was urged today at the final session of the National Foreign Trade Commission.

It was further declared that the reduction of loans and accumulation of banking reserves justified the extension of credits sufficient to accelerate business in lines which have suffered partial or complete stagnation.

### FINANCIAL PANIC

Bankers of financial panic has disappeared, it was said, and as liquidation progresses and reconstruction in Europe proceeds, normal conditions will be restored. However, it was recognized that months may elapse before necessary liquidation will have been accomplished. Commercial and financial interests, meanwhile, are advised to refrain from hasty and ill-advised expansion which would nullify the present efforts to lead the country back into paths of safety and sanity.

A number of manufactured articles, it was declared, remain too high in cost of production to compete in neutral markets, while agricultural products have been reduced to prewar levels. However, no readjustment can be made without reduction of costs of railroad transportation, both for domestic and export shipping.

### OUTLINE OF MARITIME POLICY.

The following American maritime policy was outlined:

1. Retention of Government-owned ships until such time as they can be sold advantageously.

2. Ships which cannot be chartered on a bare boat basis or time charter should be laid up pending revival of world commerce.

3. Maintenance of lines not justified by freight offered should be discontinued.

4. Shipping laws, requiring larger crews on American vessels, should be repealed.

5. American shippers should give preference to American vessels.

6. Combined passenger and freight service between the United States and its possessions and foreign ports should be maintained.

### DEMANDS SCALP OF SCHOOL HEAD

Wayne County Organization Opposes C. O. Williams.

Special to The Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 7.—A county-wide organization has been perfected by citizens of the various townships of Wayne County here for its object the prevention of reelection of County School Superintendent C. O. Williams, former member of the State board of education.

Representatives from all parts of the county have attended two meetings to discuss the matter. Election of the superintendent occurs on the first Monday in June and is by vote of the board of trustees. Arthur H. Hines, of Cambridge City, has been recommended as a successor to Williams.

Mr. Williams and his democratic organization charge the school superintendent with an arbitrary attitude in forcing schools upon townships in defiance of local wishes and needs, and opposition to changes in the school system which would tend to minimize his control.

Mr. Williams, in replying to the charges, states that he can qualify under several points of both law and necessity, defense of his actions.

He declares that he has at no time appeared in court, nor issued orders from his office, and has used no means except moral suasion and advice in promoting the establishment of township buildings. He has tried, he states, to give country boys and girls the same advantages as the school children of the city of Richmond.

### M. E. Bible Classes to Meet at Rushville

Special to The Times.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., May 7.—A rally for all the men's Bible classes of the conservative district of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Coliseum in this city Sunday afternoon, May 22.

The meeting will be presided over by Dr. J. M. Walker, the district superintendent, and will be addressed by Dr. William C. Board of Chicago, secretary of the board of Sunday schools of M. E. church and one of the prominent Sunday school workers in the world, his labors having put him in touch with every land on the globe. The men's chorus of the First M. E. Church of Shelbyville will sing and the mass singing will be directed by L. V. Hegwood of Connersville.

The meeting, the largest Bible classes in the district, the largest numbering 240. It is the first meeting of the kind to be held in the district.

### Moonshiners Flee; Officers Get Still

Special to The Times.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., May 7.—A moonshine still was discovered by a farmer's boy son, seconded by a half mile from any public road three miles west of this city. The matter was reported to the landowner and officers and late Friday evening five armed men went on guard.

Soon after dusk, two men with buckets came to the still prepared to work when one of the guards exclaimed, "Here they are." The moonshiners broke to the bushes and made their escape, although at least a dozen shots were fired by the posse.

The still was well equipped for making whisky and had probably been in operation for weeks.

### Church Federation Will Meet Tuesday

Special to The Times.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., May 7.—A meeting of the Church Federation of Indiana will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday. Luncheon is to be served at 12:15 o'clock, followed by a business session at 1 o'clock. During the afternoon, Dr. Frank W. Merrick, executive secretary, will present plans for the constitution of the federation and organizational work for the coming year. Dr. George Savary of this city will preside.

### Jim, 77, Takes New Wife—Melinda, 64

Special to The Times.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 7.—James Cohee, a Civil War veteran, 77, was married here yesterday to Melinda, 64, a widow. The aged couple were married by the Rev. D. H. West at her home in East Columbus. It was the third marriage for the man and the second for the woman.

### CITY GAS RATE HIRED TO 90 CTS.

(Continued From Page One.)

month of February showed a profit of \$111,000.

"This remarkable difference," the order points out, "in the showing of the two months was caused by an adjustment of coke prices."

The company then sets out in detail what it believes to be a fair income statement of the company for the year 1920, showing a net income of \$330,753.71 against the company's contention that its net income for the year was \$154,815.30. The commission excluded from the statement of production a total of \$24,620.42, representing \$245,620.42 charged off for shrinkage of inventories, and \$147,741, representing the material charge on the commission also eliminated income tax from operating taxes, deducted \$74,544.41 from the depreciation as set out by the commission, shows a projected deficit of \$1,430,724.40 for the year. This is projected on a deficit of \$114,175.58 for the first three months of this year.

### WHAT TO INCLUDE IN MONTHLY REPORT.

In the monthly report the company was ordered to submit shall be shown the following information:

1. The tons of coal purchased and delivered and the average price paid, including freight. Coal from the company's mine should be shown separate from that purchased elsewhere.

2. The tons of coal carbonized and price per ton at which it was charged to operation.

3. The tons of coke produced.

4. The tons of coke sold and the average price.

5. The tons of coke sold for domestic consumption in Indianapolis and the average price realized.

6. The tons of coke used in operation and the value placed upon it.

7. The tons of coke in stock and the value placed upon it.

8. The tons of coke in stock at the end of the month and value placed upon it.

9. The amount of the adjustments of the coke stock, if any.

10. The amount of oven gas delivered to holder.

11. The amount of water gas delivered to holder.

12. The percentage of water gas to holder to total gas sold.

13. The amount of gas sold.

14. The amount of gas oil purchased and delivered and the average cost per gallon.

15. The amount of gas oil used for heating before the commission.

16. Any and all steps taken to encourage the sale of coke for domestic consumption in Indianapolis, showing the advertising and soliciting done, the sale price offered and to whom and the hauling and delivering arrangements and facilities.

### ASHBY PROTESTS; KEEPS PLANS SECRET

Samuel Ashby, Indianapolis corporation counsel, in commenting on the order held to his opinion, expressed the view that the entire period of discussion of the petition of the company, that the increase is not justified by the showing made in the first hearing before the commission.

Mr. Ashby would not intimate what action might be taken regarding the increase, stating that he had not seen a copy of the order, and was not acquainted fully with its provisions. He stated the entire petition probably would rest on the coke problem with which the company is confronted.

Mr. Ashby declared that the facts presented in the first hearing before the commission, on the company's petition, absolutely would not justify an increased. He added that his opinion and the opinion of the commission, on what constitutes an emergency sufficient for increases for relief, were never in accord.

### LESS THAN NOTHING.

The commission states that the residual coke, ammonia and tar) earnings are deducted from the total production of oven gas, the average cost per 1,000 cubic feet of oven gas at the holder would be in 1920, 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet less than nothing. By reason of the use of about three fifths of the total oven gas produced under the oven, the production of coke is the relative small volume of gas sales and the total sales petitioned actually realized for its 8 cents per thousand cubic feet before any of it was sold to the public.

"There would have been 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of profit to the gas company on its oven gas if it had not had a single consumer, and if it had thrown away all the gas that was delivered to the people of Indianapolis. We properly charge the consumer 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.74 cents plus 8 cents, or a total of 69.74 cents. Now, if we take from this realization all the cost of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per thousand cubic feet, and the gas company 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it results in 8 cents direct earnings by the use in its coke business of a large percentage of the gas produced so that the total revenue per 1,000 cubic feet was 61.7