

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 convention here.

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
DANGER PASSED.
Danger of a financial panic has dissipated, it was stated in a liquidation of the situation 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-considered 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 pre-war levels. However, no readjustment can be complete without reduction of costs of railroad transportation, both for domestic and export shipment.

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 held up pending revival of world commerce.
3. Maintenance of lines not justified by freight offered should be discontinued.
4. Combined passenger and freight service between the United States and its possessions and foreign ports should be maintained.
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 to oppose the election of C. O. Williams, former Superintendent 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.

Members of the temporary 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 old and new statutes defining qualifications. 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 Connersville 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 S. Boyd of Chicago, secretary of the board of Sunday schools of the 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.

There are many large 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 moonshiner still was discovered by a farmer's boy in a sequestered ravine a half mile from any public road three miles southwest of this city. The matter was reported to the sheriff 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

The annual 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 organization 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 Cohen, a Civil War veteran, 77, was married yesterday to Melinda Ferguson, 64. The aged couple were married by the Rev. E. H. Vest at her home in East Columbus. It was the third marriage for the man and the second for the woman.

CITY GAS RATE HIKE TO 90 CTS.

(Continued From Page One.)

month of February showed a profit of \$11,000.

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

The commission 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 \$330,757.71. It is the company's contention that its net income for the year was \$154,815.30.

The commission excluded from the production of a total of \$254,168.16, representing \$246,000 charge off for shrinkage of inventory and \$8,168.16, representing obsolete material charged off. The commission also eliminated income tax from operating taxes, deducted \$74,544.44 from the depreciation fund, and charged to reserve for a sinking fund, which the commission held was not a proper charge, as it did not represent the actual payment of a debt.

THE PROBLEM GOES INTO MUCH DETAIL.

The coke problem is discussed in detail in the following language:

"No provision is made in any of the classifications of accounts for artificial gas utilities permitting or authorizing expense the hypothetical loss supposed to have been sustained by reason of its fall in the market price of materials and supplies on hand referred to as shrinkage of inventories. The whole theory of utility accounts is built up on an actual basis, and the company is charged with operating expenses as incurred at the cost price. The Federal government for the purpose of computing income tax in 1920 has permitted concerns to make inventories on the basis of cost or market, whichever ever was lower. This, of course, has a tendency to minimize profits upon which income tax must be paid. This policy seems to have been initiated by the government in order to assist in the readjustment of business after the war period. The commission for the reason indicated does not allow the company to make such shrinkage in inventories operating expense."

DOUBTS COMPANY'S CREDIT EXHAUSTED.

In taking up the contention of the company that its credit is exhausted, the commission states that the circumstances make this hard to believe. It points out that the total of stocks and bonds of the company would be only \$7,025,000, "45,000 less than conservatively value of the property" of the Citizens Gas Company. The commission points out that the company earned more than twice its fixed charges last year. The additional reason for making up the total of \$12,000,000 is derived from a valuation of \$4,000,000 placed on the property of the Indianapolis Gas Company with which the citizens company operates.

In its statement on the coke problem, the commission states that if 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 only 16.3 cents per cent of the total.

OVEN GAS COST 8 CENTS LESS THAN NOTHING.

"The statement shows us that if 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 only 16.3 cents per cent of the total.

"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 the gas and delivered it to the people of Indianapolis. We properly may say that, in addition to the 61.74 cents per 1,000 cubic feet realized from sales to consumers, it realized 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of profit on its coke business, and a large percentage of the coke 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 the cost of the coke business, consisting of distribution, amounting to 10.49 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and all the commercial expense of the whole business, amounting to 3.7 cents, and all the general expense of the whole business, amounting to 3.29 cents, and all the taxes on the whole property, amounting to 1.32 cents, making a total of 34.46 cents, we have left a gross income available for return on the investment of 34.28 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of gas sold.

ALL EXPENSE CHARGED TO GAS BUSINESS.

"Obviously the items above mentioned could not properly be charged against the gas alone, but it is impossible to say how much of each should be charged to the gas business and how much to the coke and other business, all of such expense will be charged to the gas business for the purpose of this calculation.

"At the worst, therefore, we have a gas income of 34.28 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. If we then charged against the gas business all the fixed charges of the entire business, including all of the interest charges and lease rentals, amounting to 23.32 cents and the full dividends on all of the stock of the petitioners, amounting to 6.55 cents, or a total deduction from the gas income of 29.87 cents, there would still be left 4.41 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for surplus, which on the basis of the gas sold in 1920 would be \$128,470."

The proportion of water gas to oven gas will have considerable effect on operation costs, the commission shows, but it holds there is no reason for treated property of this type of gas, unless the company desires to cut down its coke production. At the same time water gas cost the decreased cost of a decrease of the coke cost of the coke business, sets out a table of figures showing the collapse of the coke market which the company gave as its reason for an increase.

"In order for the practitioner to prosper, it is absolutely necessary that it market its entire production of coke at favorable prices," the commission states. "Its production has been over 40,000 tons a month. It will be noted from the foregoing figures that from December to March the sales per month dropped from 25,000 tons to 11,239 tons. Ordinarily the entire water production is sold immediately. The price realized on such sales as were made dropped from \$13.46 per ton in December to \$9.00 per ton in March and \$8.92 per ton in April. During the same period the stock increased from 15,000 tons to 102,000 tons.

"Petitioner caused its records to show a price of the coke placed in stock in December of \$3.05 a ton. In January such coke was valued at \$7.70 a ton. In February such coke was priced at \$14.39 a ton. On Jan. 1, 1921, all the coke in stock was valued at \$7.00 per ton. In February such coke was priced at \$14.39 per ton. In March it was valued at \$10.46 per ton. In April it was valued at \$10.46 per ton. The commission is not sufficiently advised to understand fully the nature of these fluctuations of coke prices. Neither was the commission able to decide until the supplemental hearing, even approximately, what value really should be placed on coke.

"Brushed aside on all the eight or nine different figures on coke as shown on petitioner's books, and taking the evidence of the expert witnesses at the supplemental hearing, it now appears that

petitioner's coke in stock and the coke to be produced by it during the next year, as an asset, should not be valued to exceed \$8 a ton.

"Based on the made for the future. It is impossible properly to fix rates for the future, unless an estimate of future operating costs can be made with a reasonable degree of certainty. In this case no such estimate can be made because of the uncertain future of the coke market. The commission, however, has attempted to make a projected year's income statement based as nearly as possible on the actual income for the first quarter of 1921 and petitioner's present situation, as disclosed by the evidence."

This theoretical income account, 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 \$114,178.58 for the first three months of this year.

IN MONTHLY REPORT.

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

1. The tons of coke 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 coke carbonized and price paid 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 average price paid thereon.

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 to holder.

13. The amount of gas sold.

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

15. The amount of gas oil used for enrichment and the price at which it was charged to operation.

16. Any and all steps taken to encourage the sale of coke for domestic consumption in Indianapolis, showing the advertising and solicitor 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 during the hearing before the commission, that the order 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 with the position of the company. He stated the entire proposition probably would rest on the coke problem with which the company is confronted.

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

BARES ASSAULT PLOT FOR \$1,000

Assailant Says Man Hired Him.

Special to The Times.
BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 7.—Roy C. Heath, held here in connection with the shooting of Joseph Fritch of Unionville, April 12, last, just confessed that he had been offered \$1,000 by John G. May, son-in-law of Dr. Fritch, to abduct the doctor and take \$500 which Dr. Fritch was thought to have had in his possession. Heath's confession came after an hour's grueling cross-examination by the undersigned, Commissioner of Insurance of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1920, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my (SEAL) official seal, this 29th day of April, 1921.

T. S. McMURRAY, JR., Commissioner.

State of Indiana, Office of Commissioner of Insurance:

I, the undersigned, Commissioner of Insurance of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1920, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

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ALIENATION SUIT FOR \$10,000 LOST

Jury Decides Against ex-Husband.

Special to The Times.
GREENSBURG, Ind., May 7.—The jury in the Edward vs. Jackson alienation case in Circuit Court here this afternoon returned a verdict for the defendant last night after six hours and thirty-five minutes' deliberation.

Clifford Edward asked \$10,000 damages for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections. The two families had lived on adjoining farms west of this city for many years and it was alleged that improper relations between Jackson and Mrs. Edward led to a separation in 1917. The divorce proceedings were in court for three years and Edward was finally granted a divorce in March of this year by Judge Blair of Shelbyville. In his decision Judge Blair presumed that improper relations between the two parties existed prior to the separation.

Mrs. Edward has a case in court now against George S. Little, Anna Little, Dr. Tremaine of Adams and Mrs. E. Penny for the alienation of her husband's affections and asks \$10,000 damages.

WANT TO BE SCHOOL HEAD.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., May 7.—Miss Belle Ward, a teacher in the city schools here, will be a candidate for county superintendent of schools in June. County Superintendent W. E. Pursey also will seek reappointment.

Statement of Condition OF THE

Kentucky Central Life & Acc't Ins. Co.

ANCHORAGE, KY.

ON THE

31st Day of December, 1920,

F. J. WALKER, President, T. O. WEST, Sec. and Treas.

Amount of capital paid up...\$200,000.00

NET ASSETS OF COMPANY.

Cash in banks (on interest and not on interest).....\$ 7,081,108.13

Real estate unimproved.....1,891,689.92

Bonds and stocks owned (amortized value).....80,907,346.12

Mortgage loans on real estate (free from any prior incumbrance).....45,468.62

Bonds and stocks owned (market value).....223,546.00

Mortgage loans on real estate (free from any prior incumbrance).....651,675.00

Accrued securities (interest and rents, etc.).....19,310.18

Premiums and accounts due and in process of collection.....29,910.10

Accounts otherwise secured.....63,335.31

Accounts otherwise secured.....456.08

Total net assets.....\$927,705.10

LIABILITIES.

Reserve or amount necessary to reimburse outstanding risks.....\$190,567.00

Losses and unadjusted and in suspense.....1,513.00

Losses adjusted and not due.....17,633.75

Bills and accounts unpaid.....7,194.00

Premiums paid in advance.....30,534.30

Commissions due agents, brokers and other intermediaries.....13,840.00

Federal and state taxes.....18,000.00

Capital and surplus.....339,103.00

Total liabilities.....\$827,705.10

Maximum risk written.....\$ 1,000.00

Amount retained by company.....1,000.00

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T. S. McMURRAY, JR., Commissioner.

State of Indiana, Office of Commissioner of Insurance:

Nelson Kin Would Break \$19,000 Will

Legal action to set aside a will, which bequeathed the \$19,000 estate of the late Wilbur M. Nelson to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Hospital and the Deaconess Home of Indiana, was instituted today in the Marion Probate Court by Alvin Scott Nelson in interest of himself and numerous other relatives.

The complaint sets out that the deceased was of unsound mind at the time the will was made and that it was unduly executed. The entire estate was left to his wife, Nancy M. Nelson, who died prior to her husband. The will provided that in the event of the death of Mrs. Nelson the entire estate was to go to the organizations mentioned in the will.

The will made no provision for any of the heirs mentioned in the complaint.

Woman's Clubs Hold District Convention

The Seventh District Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its annual convention in the assembly room of the Severin Hotel May 23. A luncheon in the Rainbow room will be the special feature of the day. Reservations may be made through members of the ways and means committee, including Mrs. C. T. Austin, Mrs. John F. Boesinger, Mrs. David Lurvey, Mrs. B. S. Gadd, Mrs. Frank McCaslin and Mrs. J. W. Erther. Business sessions will be held both morning and afternoon. Mrs. John Downing Johnson, district chairman, will preside.

Statement of Condition OF THE

Continental Assurance Company

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 910 Michigan Avenue.

ON THE

31st Day of December, 1920,

H. G. B. ALEXANDER, President, MANTON MAVERICK, Secretary.

Amount of capital paid up...\$200,000.00

NET ASSETS OF COMPANY.

Cash in banks (on interest and not on interest).....\$ 7,081,108.13

Real estate unimproved.....1,891,689.92

Bonds and stocks owned (amortized value).....80,907,346.12

Mortgage loans on real estate (free from any prior incumbrance).....45,468.62

Bonds and stocks owned (market value).....223,546.00

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Accounts otherwise secured.....456.08

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Capital and surplus.....339,103.00

Total liabilities.....\$827,705.10

Maximum risk written.....\$ 1,000.00

Amount retained by company.....1,000.00

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JEALOUS SUTOR KILLS WRONG MAN

Friend Who Steals Girl's Affections Escapes Injury.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Doris May Rodda's transfer of affections caused the slaying of one man and the placing of a charge of murder against a sutor here today.

Miss Rodda formerly "kept company" with Andrew Knucky.

Knucky introduced his friend, Frank Pennell, to the girl.

Last night Pennell and Leo Sharpe were standing in front of the girl's home talking with her. Pennell had taken the place of Knucky in the girl's esteem.

A man who police charged was Knucky came up to the trio and shot without warning. Sharpe fell dead. Knucky escaped. He shot the wrong man, as Pennell was the one he was after, authorities stated.