

WHY MANAGER PLAN WAS LOST

Marion Opposing Factions Give Reasons for Defeat.

Special to The Times.
MARION, Ind., June 1.—In view of the fact that the city manager proposition, at a special election held in this city Tuesday, went down to defeat by an overwhelming majority, the Times reporter called on the leaders of the respective factions for statements on the results.

Thomas E. Pickrell, chairman of the Citizens' League, said:
"The plan is new in the State of Indiana. Marion, by force of circumstances, took the lead in the State and a short campaign of five weeks or less was not sufficient time in which to inform the people of the workings of the new law. Furthermore, we had solid opposition from the socialists and factory employees and also from other organized groups, political and otherwise, whose activities were crystallized because they thought this plan would take away some of their fundamental rights. This, we believe is not true."
Robert M. Vanatta, former judge of the Grant-Delaware Superior Court, chairman of the Representative Government League, made the following statement:

"The citizens of Marion were not willing to vote away their rights to representative government by adopting the commissioner-manager proposition."
The results of the election show that all classes of people of every political faith sided against the city manager plan.

TAGGART MAKES RELIEF APPEAL

Says No Call More Pitiful Than That of Hungry Child.

An appeal to the people of Indiana to cooperate in a final effort to raise the State's quota for Armenian orphan aid and Chinese relief is made by Thomas Taggart, relief chairman of the Third district, through the Indiana committee, 403 City Trust building.
Mr. Taggart said that, although a busy man, he could not refuse to become active in a great humane movement when asked to accept a chairmanship by Governor McCray.

"There can be no call in the world more pitiful to me than the cry of a hungry child for bread. It is life or death to those who lift their hands to us," said Mr. Taggart. "Let us save these babies, let us help poor, broken China. Will it not be bread cast upon the waters to return to us a thousand fold? I am sure my own district will answer this appeal. Let us cooperate all over Indiana and raise the state's quota. Those who only hope is America. My cherished wish is that a flood of contributions may pour into the hands of Thomas C. Day, treasurer of this worthy fund."
The Indiana committee is giving Mr. Taggart's appeal the widest publicity. State headquarters announces it will be necessary to raise \$120,000 by July 1, the end of the fiscal year, to meet the State's quota of \$400,000. The committee set out to pledge support for 7,000 orphans. Two thousand remain unprovided for.

"The State surely will not let these remaining little ones starve," said Dr. Clarence D. Royle, State director.

IMPETUS GIVEN OIL PROSPECTING

Hoosier Laws Seen as Incentive to Development.

Gradually Indiana is acquiring laws to enable geologists to compile data and locate territory offering scientific encouragement where and when it is most advisable to prospect for oil and gas. One law to this end which will go far to discourage "wildcat" exploitation in so-called oil fields originated in the State department of conservation requiring all parties drilling deep wells in the State to turn into the office of the division of geology, an annual log of the completion of the well within thirty days of the completion of the well.

This information, says Dr. W. N. Logan, State geologist, is invaluable for obtaining information of great value for the future development of property, because it permits the geologist to analyze the soil, clay, sand, and other factors on a basis on which to determine if territory in question indicates oil deposits. Such information provided by one Indiana company has originated in the State department of conservation requiring all parties drilling deep wells in the State to turn into the office of the division of geology, an annual log of the completion of the well within thirty days of the completion of the well.

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Woman Convicted on Shoplifting Charge

Ida Mechner, 50, 1511 College avenue, arrested Tuesday by operatives of the Chicago-Hyland store, was found guilty of a charge of petit larceny, was found guilty and was fined \$1 and costs and sentenced to two days in jail by Judge Walter Pritchard in city court yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Mechner was charged with having stolen perfume, nine hair nets, shoe polish and a nail file, amounting to \$1.50, from one of the 5 and 10-cent stores, and two remnants and two pairs of silk hose, amounting to \$3.78, from one of the downtown department stores.

It was brought out in court that Mrs. Mechner is the proprietor of a four-apartment flat on College avenue.

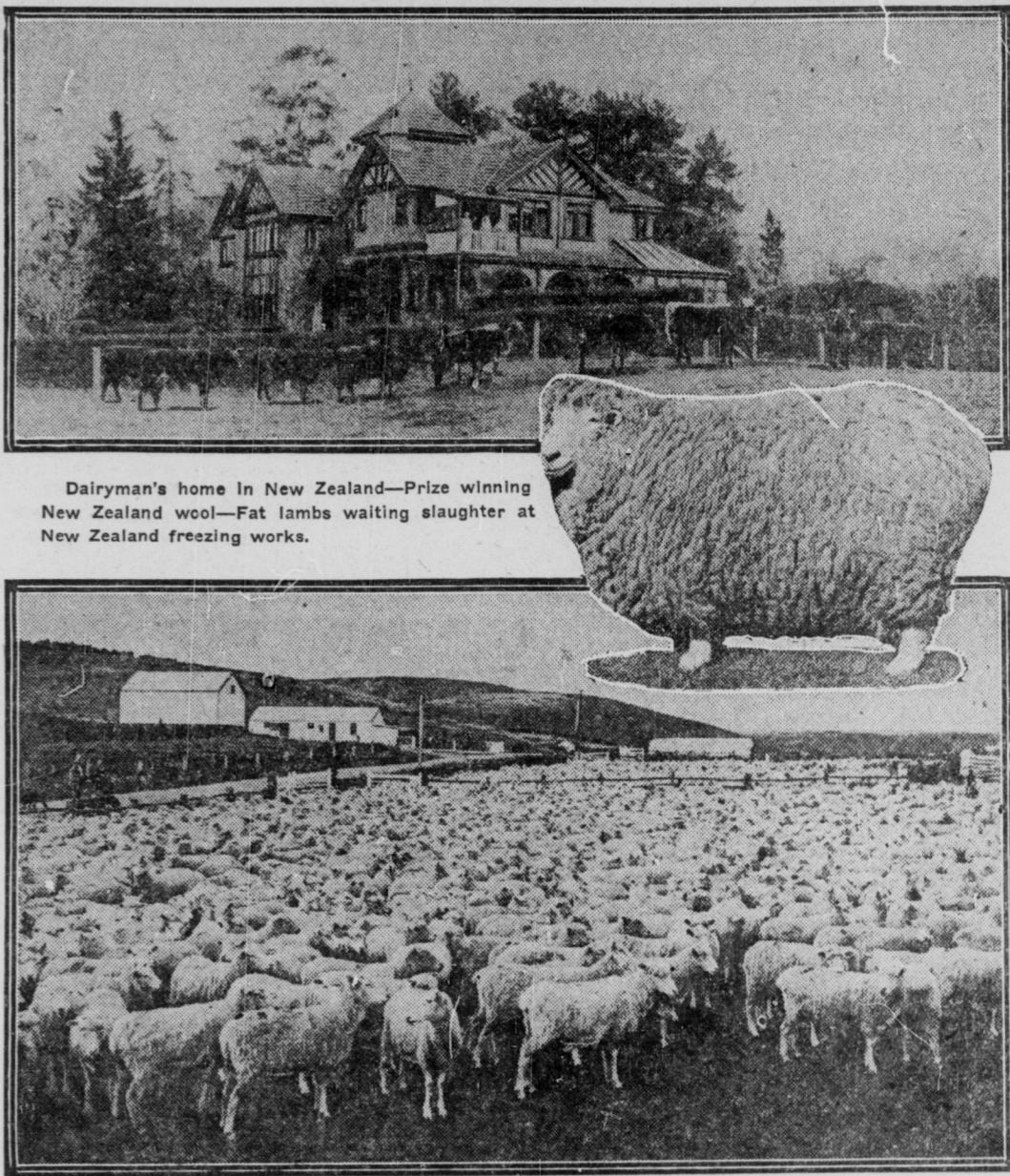
Argentine Gov't Nips General Strike

BUENOS AIRES, June 2.—The vigorous military preparations of the Argentine government appeared today to be broken the backbone of the general strike movement. General labor conditions already have begun to improve. There are indications that the strong measures taken as a result of the labor troubles have given a severe check to trade unionism in this country. The strike of harbor workers continues in force.

Religious Workers of 'Y Have Banquet

General plans of the International Y. M. C. A. commission, religious work department, were outlined today by E. T. Colten, head of the department, at a banquet given last night at the Columbia Club, and attended by twenty-two denominational leaders and members of the State religious work committee of the association. A short talk was made also by Dr. Don D. Tufts, the new State religious work director.
Mr. Colten is to speak tomorrow at the meeting of the railroad secretaries' division to be held at Peru.

Where the Sheep Is King



Dairymen's home in New Zealand—Prize winning New Zealand wool—Fat lambs waiting slaughter at New Zealand freezing works.

By W. D. BOYCE.

IN the days when the west of the United States still was young the man who raised sheep was an outcast, to be persecuted, hounded and run out of the country with such of his flock as might survive the attacks of the cattlemen. Today in the Dominion of New Zealand, which still is a young country, a different story being written. For the humble sheep is the king of animals there and the shepherd is the fair-haired boy to whom every one pays homage. When you mention farming to a New Zealander his mind once turns to sheep, and while you may be able to talk to him of tilling the soil and growing grain and fruits and vegetables, it is only a question of minutes before he has shifted back to sheep again.

It was thus in the days when the islands were divided into provinces, with separate governments; it is today, and it always will be. So greatly has the importance of the sheep been recognized that the heraldic arms of the Province of Canterbury, the agricultural center of the Dominion, display three sheep as the principal figures.
To one fresh from the United States the thing that attracts attention after you have been able to realize the extent to which sheep are raised in New Zealand is horses. For in rugged, mountainous country where grain cannot be raised anywhere throughout the Dominion the horse has not yet succumbed to the motor. And what horses they are! None of the undersized, poorly conditioned animals that are common in the United States are content to work, but great, broad-backed, deep-chested fellows, mostly Clydesdales and Shires, in whose veins runs blood of the best of each of the other breeds. For the New Zealander loves horses and only the best will suit him. And that is why the percentage of poor horses in the 375,000 now in New Zealand is so very small as to be negligible.

Next to sheep-raising dairying is the great industry of New Zealand and the government figures show almost 900,000 dairy cows are scattered throughout the country, on some 28,000,000 acres in the Dominion which is suitable for general farming there is a total of 27,000,000 acres which is purely pastoral—hills and slopes where grain cannot be sown but which during nine months of the year produce rich grazing.

GREAT FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING COUNTRY.

New Zealand is a great farming and stock-raising country because its range of temperature is just what is needed. Its summers never get too hot to burn up the grazing lands and its winters never are so cold that stock has to be housed from the elements. Water is plentiful everywhere and there are thousands upon thousands of acres of virgin land which are eminently suited to sheep.

In the North Island is to be found the greatest sheep and dairying districts, for the South Island's flat lands are best suited for the growing of cereals and fruit. Still the South Island does not yield the palm for livestock to the North Island, for the sheep on 40 (three million) acres of Canterbury Plains set the high standard of export mutton for which New Zealand is famous and the dairy products of Hanks Peninsula grade with the highest class. Canterbury, too, is the place to which in the winter months sheep are brought from other provinces for fattening upon the forage and root crops which are raised there for sheep feed.

It was the discovery in 1881 that sheep killed in New Zealand and frozen could be safely exported to other countries and sold at good prices which has revolutionized farming in New Zealand. Until that time the sheep were mostly in the blocks where the sheep were grazed upon wild grasses. Wool and tallow, with some preserved meat, were the products for which there was a market. With the advent of freezing works and refrigeration ships there developed a tendency toward mixed farming. Today instead of grazing sheep and lambs upon land which has been sown without plowing or letting them root out a living and grow fat upon the native growths, the sheepman grows special crops for fodder and makes it his object to fatten the greatest possible number of lambs so that they are ready for export at from four to eight months. Cultivation and manuring of the lands where root and forage crops are grown in rotation with grain crops has done much to increase the carrying capacity of the land. The climate of New Zealand is so eminently suitable to sheep that even in exposed mountainous country the increase by lambing is 75 per cent while in farm flocks increases of as high as 125 to 140 per cent are not uncommon. This high rate of increase and the low cost of fattening makes sheep raising a paying business.

ALSO GET PROFIT FROM THE WOOL.

From the wool, too, the sheep raiser gets a good profit. The wool is not of the highest grade, for pure-bred Merino sheep make up less than 5 per cent of the

dominion flocks, because it is the cross-bred sheep which makes the best food, and the great bulk of the sheep in the Dominion are cross-breeds. Southdown and Shropshire breeds are to be found everywhere, but in the South Island the English and Border Leicesters are favored, while in the North Island, which is more rugged and exposed country, the Romney Marsh and Lincoln breeds are most liked. There is a tendency, however, now to specialize everywhere on the Romney, which seems to give the best results. Importation of high grade rams and ewes is constant, and of sheep the same thing that happens to more animals or birds or fish or trees that are transplanted to New Zealand from other countries—they grow better and larger than they do in their native homes. This being true, New Zealand has established an export trade in sheep for breeding purposes with Australia and parts of South America.

Sheep farming begins on the big holdings of land. The wether lambs are sold to the small landholder, who fattens them in conjunction with his agricultural farming. The young ewes are kept on the home ranch for breeding, the surplus being sold to others for the same purpose. As the ewes get older they are sold to the small farmer, who gets one or two crops of lambs from them and then fattens them for the butcher.
To one fresh from the United States the thing that attracts attention after you have been able to realize the extent to which sheep are raised in New Zealand is horses. For in rugged, mountainous country where grain cannot be raised anywhere throughout the Dominion the horse has not yet succumbed to the motor. And what horses they are! None of the undersized, poorly conditioned animals that are common in the United States are content to work, but great, broad-backed, deep-chested fellows, mostly Clydesdales and Shires, in whose veins runs blood of the best of each of the other breeds. For the New Zealander loves horses and only the best will suit him. And that is why the percentage of poor horses in the 375,000 now in New Zealand is so very small as to be negligible.

KILLING DONE UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.

All killing is done under the inspection of government men, who also grade the carcasses according to weight and quality. Other government men follow the meat through until it is finally disposed of to the retailer in England. This is the protection which the Dominion gives its sheep farmers so that the quality of New Zealand mutton may always be upheld. So well is this known and so closely is the grading done that it is not unusual for large orders being given by cable, sometimes for shipments extending over a period of months.

The average slaughter of lambs in the Dominion in a year for export is around 2,000,000 (three million) head, average weight, thirty-five pounds, while more than 4,000,000 carcasses of sheep, averaging sixty pounds, are exported annually. In the last ten years 30,000,000 sheep and an equal number of lambs have been slaughtered in the Dominion for food purposes. For their own food the farmers kill an average of 600,000 sheep and 600,000 lambs a year. Government figures show that 120 pounds of meat and lamb are consumed a year by each person in New Zealand.

With these figures it is easy to see why as small a country as New Zealand ranks nine among the sheep raising nations of the world.

Wool, naturally, is the most important product of New Zealand and the value of the wool exported is more than a third of the total exports from the Dominion. Dominion mills also take a large quantity of wool, half-bred fleece being preferred.

Raising of cattle for beef purposes is done on a much smaller scale and hog raising is mainly done for local consumption. There are still in existence some fine herds of the Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus and Hereford breeds, but mainly cattle raising is for dairy purposes. Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires and the milking Shorthorns being the favored breeds.

DAIRY FARMING ONE OF BIG FACTORS.

Dairy produce is, of course, one of the big factors in New Zealand commerce and every aid and encouragement is given by the government. Advances are made by the State to dairy companies for the purpose of buying land, erecting buildings and buying machinery. Five per cent interest is charged and the debts must be liquidated within fifteen years by half-yearly payments.
Cooperative butter and cheese factories are numerous. They are operated by the farmers themselves, who bring their milk to these factories and haul away the skimmed milk, after the cream and whey has been extracted. The milk producers are paid for their milk according to the butterfat which it contains and, after the expenses of the factory have been paid, the net profits are divided among those who own the factory. Butter and cheese are either sold for the season at a fixed price or consigned to foreign markets, principally London, the person to whom it is consigned usually guaranteeing a minimum price.
Government grading of dairy produce is done free and so carefully is this done that the Dominion Inspector's O. K. is accepted wherever sold the certificates being taken as final so far as quality and weight are concerned.
Many of the factories run the year round, some close down for three months each year, while others make either but-

ter or cheese according to the season or the demand in the markets. The 214 butter factories and 400 cheese factories in the Dominion annually put up for export 20,000 tons of butter and 60,000 tons of cheese, in addition to the butter and cheese prepared for local consumption.
Speaking of cooperative societies, the farmers of New Zealand have many such bodies and they have strong organizations to protect their interests at all times. There are certain newspapers which are published by these organizations and you will usually find that the New Zealand farmer is exceptionally well informed. Probably the farmer as a class is the greatest power in New Zealand.

GET OUT AND DO WORK THEMSELVES.

Illustrative of how independent they are is the story of a strike among the dockworkers at a certain port. The farmers were not particularly interested in whether the longshoremen won their fight or not, but their own pocketbooks were threatened by the fact that their produce lay on the docks because the ships could not get coal nor cargo aboard. So the farmers gathered by the hundreds and themselves coaled and loaded the ships and enabled them to sail. And there was no interference on the part of the strikers.

Farmers' mutual insurance companies are located in several sections of the islands and because they believed that some of the rates which they were paying for ocean carriage was too high there is a well developed plan on foot to buy and own a line of cargo steamers. Already one such boat has been purchased in the Hawke's Bay district. If it is found that return cargoes can be obtained abroad the ship scheme may be carried out.

Particularly among the sheep and dairy men there is a tendency to buy out their smaller neighbors and a mortgage is no terror to the farmer who sees profits ahead in holding more land. His rates of interest are reasonable and he knows that in a few years he will be out of debt and on Easy Street.
When we were visiting Banks Peninsula I was told of the case of an old lady who, twenty years ago, bought the hilly land which she now owns at around \$10 an acre. Today that same land is quoted at \$200 an acre and her weekly income from her dairy herd is \$400.

THE GOVERNMENT IS WORKING TO PREVENT THE ASSEMBLING UNDER ONE OWNERSHIP OF VAST TRACTS OF LAND IN ORDER THAT MORE AND MORE PEOPLE MAY BE PUT ON THE LAND.

Eight thousand returned soldiers have been aided to get into farming and most of them are doing well.
The grasses of New Zealand upon which the sheep are fed are sweet grasses, as the country is hilly and rolling. There is no sour grass of the swamps and weeds of the plain. That, in my judgment, accounts for the sweetness of the meat of the sheep here, mutton or lamb, and the reputation it is standing it has in the markets of the world.
I have eaten New Zealand mutton or lamb at least once a day for forty days and I've not yet got tired of it.

FINES SPEEDER \$15.

Peter Schwinn, 21, 602 Highland avenue, arrested by Motorcycle Officer William Brooks on a charge of speeding, pleaded guilty and was fined \$15 and costs by Judge Pritchard in city court yesterday afternoon.

ONE LOT OF FANCY SPANISH COMBS, MOUNTED WITH BRILLIANT STONES.

—Street floor, aisle four.
\$1.98 Barpins, \$1.19
Fancy white stone barpins, with best quality white stones.
—Street floor, aisle four.

Long Silk Gloves, 98c

Double tipped, large sizes and white only.
—Street floor, aisle four.

\$3.98 Beauty Boxes, \$1.97

Nicely fitted beauty boxes, square size.
—Street floor, aisle five.

\$1.39 Silk Bags, 89c

One lot moire silk with tassel and fancy lined; all colors.
—Street floor, aisle five.

\$1.69 Hand Bags, 69c

One lot of real leather handbags in many different styles.
—Street floor, aisle five.

Six Silver Teaspoons, 69c

One lot of silver teaspoons, Al plate.
—Street floor, aisle four.

25c Djer-Kiss Talcum, 18c

—Street floor, front.

A new size package! Ten for 10c. Very convenient. Dealers carry both; 10 for 10c; 20 for 20c. It's toasted.



THE NEW YORK STORE

Friday Specials

No Mail, Phone or C. O. D. Orders

Slipon Veils, Each, 5c

Elastic veils in black and colors.
—Street floor, aisle two.

Auto Caps, Each, 10c

A clearance of auto caps and hats.
—Street floor, aisle two.

Lace and Embroidery Remnants, Half Price

All short lengths and soiled pieces.
—Street floor, aisle two.

Val. Insertions, Doz. Yds. 29c

Odd Val. insertions in pretty patterns; well made.
—Street floor, aisle two.

\$1.69 Stamped Pillowcases, \$1.39

Several attractive designs. The scallop is spoke stitched for crocheting.
—Fifth floor.

49c Angora Yarn, 29c

In white only.
—Fifth floor.

\$2.25 Stamped Scarfs, \$1.69

Pure linen; an excellent quality of white linen stamped in various designs for French and eyelet embroidery.
—Fifth floor.

\$2.00 Tussock Silk Pillows, \$1.69

Some with trimmings of fruit and some with large covered buttons.
—Fifth floor.

Women's Handkerchiefs, Each, 3 1/2c

Good size, plain white, hem-stitched.
—Street floor, aisle three.

Men's Plain White Handkerchiefs, Each, 5c

Full size, plain white, hem-stitched; slight imperfections.
—Street floor, aisle three.

Men's 85c Union Suits, 59c

Made of 73x30 pajama check nainsook. Have closed crotch.
—Street floor, east aisle.

Men's \$1.50 Shirts, 89c

In percales and madras; good patterns; all finished with soft cuffs.
—Street floor, east aisle.

Children's to Up \$1.75 Playalls, 95c

Ages 3 to 8 years, in plain blue or khaki color.
—Boys' clothing, third floor.

Boys' 98c Straw Hats, 48c

Broken line of odd lots for boys up to 8 years.
—Boys' clothing, third floor.

Boys' \$1.50 and \$1.95 Shirts, 89c

Neat dark patterns, with collars attached; sizes 12 to 14 years.
—Boys' clothing, third floor.

\$4.98 Fancy Combs, \$2.89

One lot of fancy Spanish combs, mounted with brilliant stones.
—Street floor, aisle four.

\$1.98 Barpins, \$1.19

Fancy white stone barpins, with best quality white stones.
—Street floor, aisle four.

Long Silk Gloves, 98c

Double tipped, large sizes and white only.
—Street floor, aisle four.

\$3.98 Beauty Boxes, \$1.97

Nicely fitted beauty boxes, square size.
—Street floor, aisle five.

\$1.39 Silk Bags, 89c

One lot moire silk with tassel and fancy lined; all colors.
—Street floor, aisle five.

\$1.69 Hand Bags, 69c

One lot of real leather handbags in many different styles.
—Street floor, aisle five.

Six Silver Teaspoons, 69c
One lot of silver teaspoons, Al plate.
—Street floor, aisle four.

Houbigant's Quelques Fleures Talcum, 89c

—Street floor, front.

\$1.25 Sylvan Toilet Water, 97c

Assorted odors.
—Street floor, front.

75c Sylvan Toilet Water, 59c

Assorted odors.
—Street floor, front.

Brunner's Combination Package, 48c

Contains one bottle peroxide, one jar peroxide cream, one cake peroxide soap. This is the combination you need during the summer weather.
—Street floor, front.

Box Jergen's Soap, 69c

Box containing nine bars of Jergen's toilet and bath soap.
—Street floor, front.

60c Dozen Water Glasses, 4c Each

Colonial pattern, good pressed glass.
—Basement.

\$1.00 Glass Water Pitcher, 46c

Covered pitcher, colonial shape, 3-pint size.
—Basement.

20c Glass Rose Bowl, 9c

Low shape, pressed floral design for short stem flowers.
—Basement.

\$6.00 Dozen Cups and Saucers, Set of Six, \$1.89

Imported china, plain white, set of six.
—Basement.

48c Pair China Salt and Peppers, 29c

Imported china, plain white for decorating.
—Basement.

45c Vegetable Dishes, 25c

Large size, semi-porcelain, plain white, unselected quality.
—Basement.

Women's Dresses, \$8.95

Only 22 taffeta, Georgette, crepe de chine and jersey dresses in lot. Good styles and new sport colors, navy, Copenhagen, brown, rose, pink; sizes 16 to 40.
—Second floor.

Up to \$4.50 Girls' Middy Skirts, \$3.19

In white suit satin, made on waist, knife plaited. Broken sizes up to 16 years.
—Second floor.

Women's 35c Vests, 21c

Sleeveless with tailored tops, in pink and white.
—Street floor, aisle five.

Women's \$2.00 Silk Hose, 97c

Pure thread silk; seam fashioned with lisle sole and heel and wide lisle garter tops.
—Street floor, aisle five.

Women's 79c Mercerized Hose, 48c

Very sheer; double sole and high spliced heels; in brown and white.
—Street floor, aisle five.

Women's White Canvas Pumps, \$2.95

One and two-strap models, Baby Louis and covered military heel.
—Street floor, east aisle.

Women's White Canvas Sport Oxfords, \$2.95

Trimmed in black and tan calf, military heel.
—Street floor, east aisle.

Children's and Misses' White Canvas Pumps, \$1.69

One-strap style (8 to 2).
—Street floor, east aisle.

Children's and Misses' Sandals, \$1.45

Sizes 8 to 2, tan calf bare-foot sandals.
—Street floor, east aisle.

\$90.00 Cabinet Gas Range, \$79.50

Oven 18x18 inches, gas broiler with four-top burners and simmer. Has canopy top. White porcelain splashers and trim.
—Pettis stoves, basement.

\$135.00 Electric Washer and Wringer, \$94.00

A few of these high-grade electric washers with swinging wringers which have been slightly used. Guaranteed same as new.
—Washers, basement.

\$25.00 Gladstone Bags, \$18.50