

U. S. DELEGATES TO ARMS PARLEY FOR PUBLICITY

Decision Up to Conference, but Hughes to Ask Open Session.

PROGRAM IS ELASTIC

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lloyd George will attend the Washington limitation of arms conference unless unexpected developments in the Irish situation prevent, it was authoritatively stated today.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The French cabinet today officially designated Premier Aristide Briand, former Premier Rene Viviani, Admiral Sarraute and Ambassador Jasson, and as France's delegation to the limitation of arms conference at Washington next month, it was authoritatively announced today.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Dr. Schanzer, Rolandi Ricci, official media will be three of Italy's delegation to the limitation of arms conference at Washington next month, it was authoritatively announced today.

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Open sessions of the conference on limitation of armament, as far as they are compatible with progress, will be earnestly advocated by the American delegation. The high importance of the decision was taken at the first meeting of the American commissioners—Secretary Hughes, Bill Root, Senator Lodge and Senator Underwood—who were in session at the State Department continuously for three and a half hours Wednesday. The delegation was moved to adopt in principle the idea of open sessions by what was described, after the meeting, as the unmistakable demand of the American people for the maximum amount of conference publicity.

It was made plain that it will not be for the American delegates, but for the conference itself, finally to decide the question. But it is certain that if there is any prospect of obtaining open sessions, no objections will be forthcoming from President Harding's representatives in the conference. There is no proposal that all conference sessions, or even any considerable number of them, shall be held in the open. What the American delegation is ready to support is a policy of throwing open as many sessions as can be held in public without retarding the real work of the conference.

The session was the first occasion on which the American commissioners have come together. Secretary Hughes higher to have only conferred with Messrs. Root, Lodge and Underwood individually. An official joint session is improbable before next week, but the conference will be held in the open. Mr. Root, holding himself in readiness to be in Washington as soon as he can, is expected to be in Washington as soon as he can. The delegation did not see President Harding, but of course, will maintain constant contact with him. The first formal action taken was to elect Basil Miles, native of Philadelphia and secretary of the University of Pennsylvania, secretary of the American delegation. Each delegate in addition will have his own secretary. The conference will elect its secretary general, while it may not be an American. In accord with custom and tradition, Secretary Hughes, as "foreign minister" of the power that summoned the conference, will preside over the sessions. It is expected that Mr. Root will be elected its presiding officer.

DISCUSSIONS IN PACIFIC

Barring the decision to favor "feasible" open sessions of the conference the American delegation confined its deliberations to routine matters. After "getting acquainted" with each other, as one participant put it, the delegation inspected a vast mass of preliminary details submitted by the other nations. These included the preliminary communications in the Pacific. Under that subject all questions relating to cables and wireless messages were discussed. The delegation also discussed the preliminary communications in the Pacific. Under that subject all questions relating to cables and wireless messages were discussed. The delegation also discussed the preliminary communications in the Pacific. Under that subject all questions relating to cables and wireless messages were discussed.

Secretary Hughes approved the delegation that the State Department has established a special "Far Eastern and Pacific Section," which, in conjunction with the existing Far Eastern and Pacific Section, will provide the American delegation with a storehouse of pertinent information. To that end the Carnegie endowment for international peace, at Washington, through its director, Dr. James Brown Scott, will cooperate with the delegation. Mr. Root is chairman of the endowment.

Secretary Hughes made plain to his fellow delegates that the agenda proposed by the United States, while it has encountered no objections among the invited powers, is elastic. It is subject to amplification by any power that brings forward a subject of sufficient importance to warrant its inclusion in the conference material. There is absolutely no bar in that regard.

The material assembled by the War and Navy departments, also was laid before the American delegation. It is exhaustive and highly informative, revealing not only a graphic picture of America's present hour status among the nations and the world, but also a picture of the pending plans and future projects of other powers, as far as publicly known. It is expected the American delegation, between now and conference time, will confer with the War and Navy departments with a view to further elucidation of technical phases of the armament problem.

Secretary Hughes fully acquainted the delegation with the arrangements for the conference at the Pan-American Union building, where sessions will be held, and at the Navy Building, where two whole weeks have been set aside for the reception of all delegations, including that of the United States—Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Company.

National Retail Coal Directors Meet Here

A joint meeting of the directors and executive committee of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association, presided over by the president of the national association, Roderick Stephens of New York City, opened in this city today and will continue tomorrow.

Other national officers scheduled to take part in the meeting were: J. M. Lloyd, Philadelphia, vice president; C. B. Staats, Albany, N. Y., vice president; Homer C. Jones, Chicago, vice president; John A. George, Indianapolis, vice president; J. E. O'Toole, Philadelphia, secretary; S. B. Crowell, Philadelphia, treasurer. Others who had signed their intention of being present were: W. V. Griffith, Washington, D. C.; J. L. Brown, St. Louis, Mo.; F. S. Shaw, Norfolk, Va.; Bertollet, Reading, Pa.; C. B. Elwood, Rochester, N. Y.; R. J. Wolf, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. J. Barkum, Detroit; Peter Beck, Harvey, Ill.; E. E. Schewe, Detroit; C. A. Bruce, Minneapolis. Saul Munter of this city, is a national director.

It is planned to take the visitors to the industrial exposition.

Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Australia.—In 1835 a Tasmanian, John Batman, man by name, having sailed across Bass Straits to the then deserted Port Phillip and taken a stroll for thirty miles inland, came upon a river called the Yarra which took his eye. Contrary winds had prevented him from sailing back to Tasmania, so he killed time by walking about the banks of the stream. That night he wrote in his diary: "This will be the site for a village."

I wonder what old John Batman would say if he could see that site eighty-six years later, when I was there. The village which he saw in his mind's eye was revealed to me as Melbourne, capital of the commonwealth of Australia, with a population of almost three-quarters of a million people, the ninth largest city in the British empire and the thirty-eighth city of the world in the point of population.

A turf but was the first building erected on the site, then a ready-made wooden house brought over from Tasmania, and by degrees the village which Batman had predicted. It was from this very modest beginning that Melbourne has sprung. Its career as a city has been checked, it grew much as other people speak of Melbourne as a "sporty" city and it has a good deal of that reputation in Australia. Partly this is due to the fact that the people like horse racing and snappy shows and rich dinners, and partly because the city is a "sporty" city and it has a good deal of that reputation in Australia. Partly this is due to the fact that the people like horse racing and snappy shows and rich dinners, and partly because the city is a "sporty" city and it has a good deal of that reputation in Australia.

Then it became the leading place of thousands of men from all over the world, attracted by the discovery of gold in Victoria and had its liveliest boom days when men spent like mad money in the height of the gold fever of the old days.

wood houses were torn down and replaced by solid structures of more height which in their turn were torn down to make way for the great structures of modern Melbourne.

NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST. When Melbourne was laid out its principal streets were parallel to the Yarra River and that way they have remained, and everywhere in the English world men anxiously hover about telegraph wires and newspaper offices to learn who won the cup?

THOUSANDS WAGERED. Horse racing is the national pastime of Australia and a great many of the people say it is the national curse, too.

Walking down the street, however, you would begin to notice little things that we do not see at home. Its street cars are operated by underground cables like we had in the United States thirty years ago, and they are painted vivid blues or greens or reds. It is done with a purpose, however, so that he who cannot read who may forget names easily, can get the right car by picking it from its color alone. The conductors and motormen are garbed in khaki. The former is decorated with strips of paper pinned to his blouse by safety pins. The strips are var-colored and numbered and are the cash registers, for the conductor must punch on these tally sheets the money he receives for fares. The different colors represent different distances and different fares. The cheapest ride is two miles for 4 cents.

Traffic direction in Melbourne is a don't be afraid, for at the street intersections stand a policeman and an employee of the railways. The officer majestically waves his hand and the policeman waves his arm. The street car signal man waves flags of green or white to move the cars. At night lanterns replace the flags. Pedestrians must cross these streets at right angles. The law frowns upon jaywalkers in Melbourne. The law in all British cities, tram moves on the left-hand side of the street, which is confusing to those who are used to the opposite system. Australians are splendid specimens of manhood generally, but in Melbourne they seem to have grown taller and heavier than elsewhere. Most of those you see on the streets are big men and they walk with a bit of a swagger and with a vigor and swing that speaks of the pink of physical condition. Perhaps the climate is about as far south of the equator as Richmond, Va. is north of it, but in Melbourne snow is unknown and the summer here only a few very hot days. All over the world you will hear people speak of Melbourne as a "sporty" city and it has a good deal of that reputation in Australia. Partly this is due to the fact that the people like horse racing and snappy shows and rich dinners, and partly because the city is a "sporty" city and it has a good deal of that reputation in Australia.

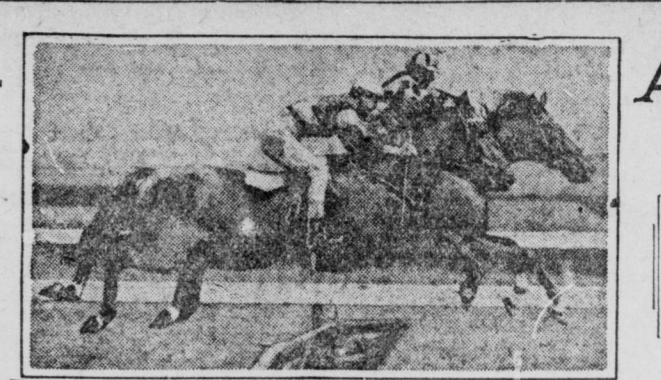
Did you know that Australia gave to the world of 1921 the eight-hour working day in 1888, many years before it was adopted in any other country? This is the monument which stands in one of the small public squares of Melbourne, state of Victoria, to mark the event. It is a plain, round granite column upon a square pedestal. It is surrounded by the number eight shown three times and a bell on which is inscribed "Labor, rest recreation," meaning the three equal divisions of the day under the eight-hour day.

For no race is run, even in the most remote districts, without having some thousands of dollars wagered upon it. Immense fortunes change hands each year on the results in the cup race, for it is the one day of the year when almost every Australian plunges some. From high official to the most lowly shop girl they lay aside a little money to place bets on the favorite for the cup. From all over the state of Victoria they come by the thousands to Melbourne on cup day. They come, too, from the other states, and for weeks ahead the hotels are flooded with re-

turns from the year that so-and-so won the cup. A great many of you would know without further explanation just what the cup is, for the running of the Melbourne Cup at Flemington race course in November each year is one of the most famous events of the world. Why shouldn't it be when as many as 150,000 persons jam every range point at Flemington on this day, and everywhere in the English world men anxiously hover about telegraph wires and newspaper offices to learn who won the cup?

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Horse racing is the national pastime of Australia and many people say that it is the national curse, too, owing to the heavy betting. Here we see a hurdle race.

quests for reservations. Many of them find it impossible to see the race, but they are fairly well satisfied to be even in the city where it is run.

Betting in Australia is mostly done through bookmakers. The pari-mutuel, or totalizer machines, are not unknown and they are taboed by law, but at some race courses they run anyhow and the state takes its 24 per cent of the money wagered out of the 10 per cent which the club holds out for letting the machines operate.

Cup day in Melbourne is, followed by theater night, for everybody takes in a show even though it be only a movie. The theater managers know full well that they are losing money, but they find that old kind of a show will do, too, and that is why the week when the cup

is run never finds any high-priced performers on the boards.

Next to horse racing the Australian is devoted to cricket. It is a game which has been played in Australia for generations. Personally I never could understand it and appreciate it, but I can understand the enthusiasm with which Britons regard it, for I have seen this favorite makes a good play or grows toward baseball. While we were in Melbourne a series of matches was being played between teams representing Australia and England. I am told that these matches attract crowds of 40,000 to 50,000, and I have seen men and women alike jammed about open-air scoreboards where the plays of the matches were being posted, cheering wildly when the batsman made a hit or growling when the rivals are leading. It is our own love for baseball, but lavished upon another game.

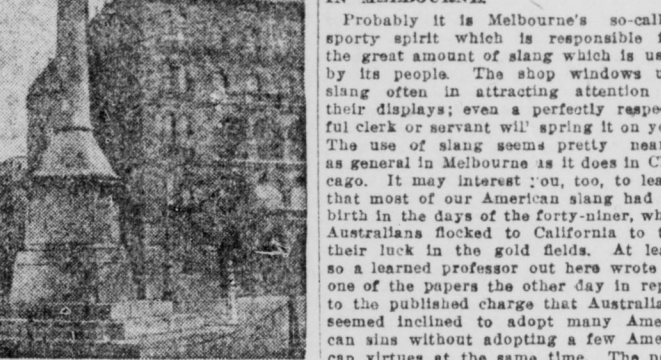
The papers here are full of long stories about the matches and about the players and columns of letters from ardent fans discussing the merits of the teams. Reading them through you will find little here and there of the fair-play spirit which characterizes the average Briton, or the spirit of "fair dinkum," as they call the square deal out here.

SLANG MUCH USED IN MELBOURNE. Probably it is Melbourne's so-called sporty spirit which is responsible for the great amount of slang which is used by its people. The shop windows are slung often in attracting attention to their displays; even a perfectly respectable clerk or servant will spring it on you. The use of slang seems pretty nearly as general in Melbourne as it does in Chicago. It may interest you, too, to learn that most of our American slang had its birth in the days of the forty-niner, when Australians flocked to California to try their luck in the gold fields. At least so a learned professor out here wrote to one of the papers the other day in reply to the published charge that Australians seemed inclined to adopt many American slang words without adopting a few American virtues at the same time. The particular thing which was under fire was the habit of eating ice cream cones in public.

The women of Melbourne are good looking as a rule and dress well and far more modestly than the styles in vogue when we left the United States. They admit, however, that they use great quantities of cosmetics and face powders to help out their complexions because they say that the streets are so dusty that a woman's face won't stay clean unless she powders and paints. Personally I think that is just one of their little jokes at their own expense, for I saw hundreds of fair, rose-cheeked misses who would fare well if put up in competition with their English cousins.

It might work just as well if the cosmetics were poured on the streets, for when a wind comes up, as it often does as the forerunner of rains that come down at intervals for two or three days at a time, Melbourne is truly a swirl of dust. There doesn't seem to be any systematic effort to sweep and sprinkle regularly.

There are many fine homes out in the residence districts, and in the suburbs of Greater Melbourne and St. Kilda road, leading from the city proper to one of



its famous bathing beaches, is one of the most lovely boudoirs I have seen out here. But the homes which are nearest the city seem strangely lacking in front yards and lawns and trees and shrubbery. That is, they appear strange for Australia, which a love for beautiful flowers and shrubs amounts to almost a passion.

One of the most magnificent libraries and museums combined in Australasia is in Melbourne. It is a splendid structure of stone exterior and marble interior, but, oddly enough, the builders surmounted it with a huge dome of concrete, which is said to be the largest in the world.

Stone buildings with brick facings are among the most favored, as quarrying and brick-making are among the industries which flourish near Melbourne. Tanning, woodworking, distilling and brewing, woolen manufacturing of all kinds and the handling of the raw products of farm and dairy and vineyard and orchard are the principal industries of the city. It also is a shipbuilding and ironwork center and probably has more printing establishments than any other Australian city.

With the vast quantities of fruit which come into Melbourne from its tributary districts the city's jam and preserve and confectionery industries have shown a remarkable increase in the last few years and the state government has taken steps to help them by encouraging the raising of sugar beets in the rich soil of the Gippsland district.

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West by Southwest

New Zealand, Australia and South Sea Islands

By W. D. BOYCE. Organizer and leader of the Old Mexico research and African big game expeditions, author of "Illustrated South America," "United States Colonies Dependencies" and "The First Americans—Our Indians of Yesterday and Today."

structure of brick which houses hundreds of stalls and here in the early hours of the morning are held the auctions of produce and fish and the housewife comes to do her kitchen shopping. One part of the building is given over to storage chambers for poultry, butter, rabbits and so on intended for transshipment overseas, for the market house lies in a bend of the river close by the wharves at which are moored the ships which come to Port Phillip.

The Melbourne visitor will be impressed by the great number of churches of the city. They are of all denominations and range from modest brick structures to the great cathedrals of the Anglican and Roman Catholic faiths. If they are not well attended it is not because there are many churches, but because the mind on Sunday, for in Melbourne, as in all Australasia, the injunction to remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy is rigidly obeyed. All business, save hotels, restaurants and drug stores close up tightly and over the city broods a restful quiet.

All over the world the people are in the habit of referring to the people of the United States as "money mad." They point to the long hours which we keep in shop and store and office and to the short periods for rest and recreation which we give ourselves. I haven't heard any Australians so far forget their natural aversion to the word "money" as to speak as loud as words. In Melbourne, as in all Australia, the stores are forced to close at 6 p. m. for four days a week, but must close at 1 p. m. Saturday and remain closed until Monday morning. This gives the people a chance to rest and get out in the open air and fresh air, and out of the principle of "Eight hours labor, eight hours rest and eight hours recreation," which the workers of Australia have adopted, the whole of Australia is now on the same basis.

A monument of the eight-hour working day stands in Melbourne up near the buildings of the state government, some of which are under construction. It is a tall, slender column of white marble, topped by a statue of a woman holding a torch. It is a monument to the eight-hour working day, which the workers of Australia have adopted, and the whole of Australia is now on the same basis.

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as a former president of the switchmen's union, declared that Mr. Shank is the for of organized labor because he wanted policemen to ride on the street cars during the street car strike and had charges preferred against thirty-three policemen who refused to ride cars. In numerous north side speeches Democratic speakers have attacked Mr. Shank on the opposite ground that he sided with the union men in the car strike.

"The progress of the labor movement is due to its strikes and not to its conservatism," declared Mr. Hawley. "In the near future by reason of the present depression and the oppression of those who employ you what confidence can you have in Lew Shank. He laid down on the teatimers."

Mr. Sexton in introducing Mr. Hawley declared that when Lew Shank was mayor before he crossed the union men and union sympathizers by not sticking on the job.

L. Ert Shank, former United States district attorney and at present the special prosecutor in charge of the Government's prosecution of union coal miners and opponents of violation of the Lever act through strikes during the war period, followed Mr. Hawley.

"I'm still connected with the Government. I wish that I wasn't but I am," said Mr. Shank.

SLACK RAPS JEWETT ADMINISTRATION. "The progress of the world which we rapped the Jewett administration."

"We all know that Indianapolis is not well governed now," he said. "I am not talking politically, I am just telling what everybody knows. We're just a very badly misgoverned city."

He said he doesn't care how much Lew Shank "cussed the News," and then praised the News.

"Oh, yes, I'm not forgetting the other papers. It doesn't make any difference to me what the Daily Times says. I don't know who it is for and I don't think that it knows itself yet. It also doesn't matter to me what the morning paper is for."

Mr. Shank pointed to his record in the State Legislature, where he said he was listed in a labor publication as "a friend of all the labor boys." He said he got protection from the Central Labor Union in moving his household goods into the city during the steamfitters' strike, because the police would not promise him protection.

"It is far better that we should live under Democratic rule than under control of the police," he said.

Shank administration and the whole of the Jewett administration."

NOMINATED TO DEFEAT MACHINE. "The speakers kept pecking away at the Jewett administration. Thomas E. Garvin, nominee for city judge, came in and said:

"Shank was nominated not because the people were so strong for him, as because he was so opposed to Tom Howe and because the people were opposed to the political machine that was back of him. The way they could defeat that machine was to vote for Shank, he said."

"Shank has made a deal, the terms of which are as follows: In return for the support that a certain crowd will give him at the polls the latter will support Charles W. Jewett for Congress next year. If you supported Shank in opposition to that Jewett machine he has sold you out."

And then from James E. Deery: "You can't disconnect Shank from the Jewett administration. The day after election you'll find the same old crowd landed together again to defeat the Democrats in the county elections next year."

Mrs. Maude Swift Anthony and Thomas P. Colbert, coal-miner nominee, and Mrs. Martha Tob Marston, nominee for city clerk, spoke briefly.

A small band on a motor truck, followed by fifty people bearing red fire paraded the neighborhood before the meeting.

30 LASHES AND 10 YEARS GIVEN GIRL ASSAILANT

Jury's Recommendation of Clemency Kept Court From Giving Death Sentence.

SANDWICH, Ontario, Oct. 13.—Thirty lashes and ten years' imprisonment was the sentence passed on James Grant, 23, for an attempted attack upon a 10-year-old girl.

The sentence was imposed by Justice Logie after a jury had found the prisoner guilty but recommended clemency. The recommendation saved Grant from a death sentence, the justice announced.

He decreed that the thirty lashes should be administered in three whippings, consisting of ten lashes each. The whippings will be administered at Kingston prison under the direction of a medical officer.

Justice Logie, in passing sentence, said he hoped the lashes would be a warning to men who "hang around corners looking for young women."

While it lasts it's awful. Wise people keep a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets handy to prevent these attacks or relieve them when they come. And such people eat what they like—pie, cheese, sausage, griddle cakes, pork and beans and other such supposedly indigestible foodstuffs suffering from the acid, sour, belching, gassy stomach due to dyspepsia. These tablets give the alkaline effect to thus sweeten the stomach and make it comfortable. Try them if you are subject to indigestion. You will find them on sale at all drug stores at 60 cents a box—Advertisement.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH. Red Blood, Vim, Vigor, Vitality. Follow This Advice.

South Bend, Ind.—"I know of no better blood purifier and tonic than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is safe and reliable to be given to even tiny children. I believe my daughter would not be alive today had it not been for the 'Golden Medical Discovery' which I gave to her (a few drops at a time) when she was so frail it seemed she could scarcely live from one day to another. I have three children that have taken the 'Discovery' and they are all healthy and strong young people." Mrs. Marquess, 1212 S. Carroll St.

As soon as you commence to take this "Discovery" you begin to feel its bracing, appetizing effect. Buy it of your druggist, in tablets or liquid—Advertisement.

Freed From Torture. Eatonic Cleared His Up-Set Stomach.

"The people who have seen me suffer tortures from neuralgia brought on by an up-set stomach now see me perfectly sound and well—absolutely sane to Edmond," writes R. Long. Profit by Mr. Long's experience, keep your stomach in healthy condition, fresh and cool, and avoid the ailments that come from an acid condition. Eatonic brings relief by taking up and carrying out the excess gastric acid and gas. It is quick, powerful, wonderfully helps you. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

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