

## SHANK TO GIVE RECEPTION AT INAUGURATION

Mayor-Elect Sends Word of Plans for Party at Marion Club.

### TO TRIM CITY BUDGET

Dispatches received today from Mayor-Elect Samuel Lewis Shank, who is vacationing at Hot Springs, Ark., that he probably will hold a reception at the Marion Club on Jan. 2, the day of his inauguration, and will call a meeting of the men and women he has appointed as department heads in the city council Thursday, Dec. 15.

The mayor-elect wired that he intends, if possible, both to be sworn in and receive the public at the Marion Club, but it was thought by municipal leaders that he finally will adhere to the established custom of holding the inaugural ceremonies at the city hall. The plan for a reception afterwards at the Marion Club met with no opposition.

Taylor Groninger, appointee of Mr. Shank for corporation counsel, who is informally representing the mayor-elect during his absence, said that a preliminary discussion of problems facing the new administration will take place at the Dec. 15 conference. The discussion likely will center around plans for an immediate reduction of the expense of municipal government, Mr. Groninger believes. He said that he has been studying the city budget for 1922, which was adopted by the present administration in September, the time fixed by law for such action, and believes he can point out a number of places where economy can be effected. He said he mentioned this in no spirit of criticism of the present administration, however.

One of the items which Mr. Groninger believes can be reduced is the help on the public playgrounds. He said he had discovered in the budget that provision had been made for paying next summer as many as four instructors, two matrons and a custodian for each playground.

"I think that expense can be cut in two without injuring the efficiency of the playground organization," he said. "Every department head will be instructed to take an invoice of the personnel and materials in his department with a view to seeing how much can be dispensed with, said the corporation counsel appointee. "I think a great many people can be cut off of the city payroll and put into pursuits where there is real work to be done. As the Daily Times said editorially the other day, 'loafing on the job is an economic crime.'"

In order that the incoming administration may know just what it is responsible for, a complete invoice of materials and equipment on hand will be asked of the present administration just before the government changes hands, Mr. Groninger said. The new department heads will be instructed to carefully check these invoices, he said.

Mr. Groninger also said that he is writing to Mr. Shank to request that City Councilmen Russell Wilson, Gustav G. Schmidt and Jesse E. Miller be added to the street car routing committee, which is studying the downtown street railway traffic problem under Chairman Frederic M. Ayres. The councilmen have given much study to the problem and their knowledge would be valuable to the committee, Mr. Groninger said.

### Brazil Petitions for Cut in Water Rate

The city of Brazil petitioned the public service commission today for permission to reduce its rates for water supplied by municipal water works.

The La Porte County farm bureau asked the commission to investigate the rates charged by the La Porte Telephone Company. The farmers contend the rates are too high.

The Seymour Water Company asked permission to issue \$45,000 additional common stock.

### HYATT ASKS NEW TRIAL

Russell Hyatt, who was sentenced from one to fourteen years at the Indiana State reformatory on a charge of vehicle taking, today filed a motion for a new trial in the criminal court. Argument will be heard at a later date. The new trial is asked on the ground of alleged error at the time of trial.

### Marriage Licenses

Paul Kafader, 929 Sanders ..... 18  
Mildred Thorne, 23 N. Mainman, 12  
Edgar Rorer, 1214 Blaine ave., 52  
Jesse Tumulty, 615 Virginia ave., 43  
Henry Best, 832 S. Pennsylvania, 42  
Nelle Sibert, 906 S. Capitol ave., 31  
Jesse White, North Vermo, Ind., 48  
Annie Danielson, 2325 Kenwood ave., 46

### Deaths

Ben Arnold, 48, 6004 Ferguson, acute gastritis.  
George Anderson, 6, 10 South Hawthorne, diphtheria.  
Benjamin McDush, 45, city hospital, acute interstitial nephritis.  
Monroe B. Hill, 71, 1946 North Olney, pneumonia.  
Dale Peeks, 30, Indiana avenue and New York, pulmonary hemorrhage.  
Sallie Crowe, 16, city hospital, appendicitis.  
Albert Aicheles, 30, 1640 Columbia, pulmonary tuberculosis.  
Mary Gilligan, 65, 2232 North Illinois, chronic interstitial nephritis.  
Mary Vickers, 70, 5053 North Illinois, cerebral hemorrhage.  
Florence Dunlap, 39, 6004 Massachusetts, pulmonary tuberculosis.  
Walter Cole, 76, 115 East Twenty-third, Bright's disease.  
Francis Arthur O'Reilly, 2, 1250 Indiana, diphtheria.  
Irene V. Webb, 73, 2381 North Tallahassee, arterio sclerosis.  
Jess Pyle, 3 days, 832 North Tacoma, premature birth.  
Mary L. Stateman, 35, Central Indiana Hospital, general paresis.

## STUDENTS IN MUSICAL SHOW



Scenes from "The Maid and the Middy."

"The Maid and the Middy," a musical comedy, will be presented at the Murat Thursday evening by the Opera Club of Technical High School. The plot of the play is built around the disappearance of the charming heroine, Anita, and offers

opportunity for a network of mystery. Colosa Kinnaman plays the leading feminine role "the maid" and James Hamilton is the leading man being "the middy." Other students who take leading roles are Noble Boston, Morrison Davis, Laura Fessler, Iris Hopper, James Peabworth,

## SPECIAL SESSION UP TO MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE

(Continued From Page One.)

law provided for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the removal of the institution. It is understood that the proposed new law will provide for appropriating the money received for the institution in addition to the \$300,000. There has been no definite indication as to the provisions of the bill concerning the location of the institution.

Governor McCray saw members of the Senate this morning and members of the House this afternoon. Lieutenant Governor Emmett F. Branch also saw the Governor. Members of the Senate who attended the meeting are Oscar Ratts of Paoli, Republican floor leader; Estes Duncan of Cloverdale, a member of the Reformatory removal commission; James J. Nedli of Whiting, Joseph E. Heney of Bloomington, Cleo Richards of Terre Haute, Arthur R. Baxter of Indianapolis, Robert L. Moorhead of Indianapolis, Winfield Miller of Indianapolis, and J. Fred Masters of Indianapolis. Senator Heney is a Democrat.

### FIGHT FOR SPEAKER'S CHAIR LOOMS

Perhaps the most interesting development of a special session would be the fight for the speakership of the House brought about by the recent death of Speaker John F. McClure. The two most active contestants are Representative Claude A. Smith of Princeton and Representative Jacob D. Miltenberger of Muncie. They are the only avowed candidates for the speakership. It is generally believed that the contest lies between them. Mr. Smith has been in Indianapolis for several days and has called on the Governor at least once. He was waiting to see the Governor following his conference with members of the Senate. Mr. Miltenberger also has visited the Governor's office. He became a candidate for the speakership.

## UNITED STATES FIRM ON RATIO

(Continued From Page One.)

announcement as to a session on Monday.

Current speculation has it that the formal adoption of the principle of the 5-3-3 ratio would take place at the plenary session. That would leave many details of the program for settlement subsequent to the plenary session. The submarine question would be discussed later, but the great outstanding principle of the relative strength of the fleet of the United States, Great Britain and Japan would come up for approval. It would constitute a milestone in the conference.

The position of the American Government manifestly to the suggestion of Vice Admiral Kato was said as follows: "Take the existing strength of the United States as a basis for comparison. Great Britain has world-wide possessions. The United States has two long coast lines and a divided fleet. Therefore, if national need is to be considered the 10-10-7 proposal suggested by Vice Admiral Kato is a very extravagant one. The 5-3-3 ratio carried in the American proposal is much more accurate in meeting the national need.

The proposal made by the United States is far more fundamental than the conception of the Japanese spokesman suggested. The American proposal says in reality: "Stop where we are." Get away from that, and the proposal is destroyed. If in a race one of the runners says: "Stop where we are," and you do so and then he takes an additional ten yards there is no equality in that.

### QUESTION BASED ON RELATIVE POWER

The naval armament question is one primarily on the basis of the principle of existing strength of the navies and it is not understood there has been any disagreement in regard to the taking of the existing strength of capital ships to form the actual strength of the navies. That accords with the position of Great Britain and the United States and it is understood by Japan as well.

Headaches from Slight Colds. Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets relieve the headache by curing the cold. A tonic laxative and germ destroyer. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. (Be sure you get BROMO.) 30c.—Advertisement.

## 47.4 Pct. in Indiana, Over Age of 10, Work for Living

(Continued From Page One.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—More than 50 percent of the inhabitants of the United States over the age of 10, work for a living, the census bureau reported today.

Persons of both sexes engaged in "gainful occupations" total 41,099,192, the bureau stated.

Of the total 33,050,793 were males and 8,048,399 females.

A partial list of the percentages follows:

Indiana, population 1,117,032, or 47.4 percent; Illinois, population 2,628,547, 48.1 percent; Missouri, population 1,317,010, or 48.1 percent.

ships under construction where keels have been laid, and you will find the ratio is about 100 to 45.

Take the basis where the keels have not been laid, but money has been spent, and in to take case what the strength of the ship would be if completed, and you get about 100 to 53.

That takes in the two cases, first, where keels have been laid, and secondly, where money has been spent, and in each case the tonnage of the ships if they were completed.

NATIONS' FIGURES TO BE ACCEPTED.

Now, take the percentage of completion of ships, using the figures of American naval operations, and you get the correct figures given by the other governments, and you find the ratio is 100 to 46.

There is a proposition to leave out of consideration ships in process of construction. America says: "No, that is not entirely permissible." The United States can and will scrap ships which directly have cost \$200,000,000.

error's office since he became a candidate for the speakership.

It is not debatable. That \$230,000,000 represents existing naval strength, an investment in naval strength. If we were in trouble those ships soon would be available.

AMERICA IS WELL INSIDE LIMIT.

From any point of view the United States is well within the ratio suggested in the American proposal to the conference for a limitation of naval armaments.

It has been said there should not only be considered ships built and building but also pre-dreadnaughts some more than 20 years old. Take that plan and you strike a ratio of 100 to 53, taking into account all the pre-dreadnaughts and dreadnaughts and ships in course of construction.

If we say we will destroy America's and allow Japan to keep hers, and the ratio then would be 100 to 50.

Therefore, it is not clear that the United States, no matter from what angle you regard this, no matter from what road to reach the destination, has taken a liberal figure, one that is the outside estimate on the most generous basis. It is 7000 more in the League of Nations, which is asking for more than the controls in Japan. Japan does not desire a great naval base in the shadow of the Golden Gate. It is as long a voyage from Japan to California, as from California to Japan. If America does not contemplate such a cruise, Japan holds she should destroy her fortresses in the sea of our shores."

The Japanese seaman concluded by saying the Japanese viewpoint on dismantling of all fortresses in the Pacific.

Why should America desire fortresses and coastal stations near the shores of Japan? Japan does not desire a great naval base in the shadow of the Golden Gate. It is as long a voyage from Japan to California, as from California to Japan. If America does not contemplate such a cruise, Japan holds she should destroy her fortresses in the sea of our shores."

Admiral Count's "No," cannot see our point. We have given definite reasons for making our demand for a higher ratio. The Americans have given no reason for taking the stand they do. I am often asked: "Why does Japan insist upon a 70 per cent naval status? My reply always is, 'Why does America insist on 60 per cent for Japan?' America does not answer."

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## NAVAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN SEES NO COMPROMISE

(Continued From Page One.)

Japan is constructing only three capital ships while America has, I believe, eight—seven included in its capital tonnage which are now in course of construction."

"My nation does not plan an offensive war, but in the cold light of naval technology, Japan must have a navy of offensive strength to wage successfully any defensive war."

"If an enemy fleet of ten ships laid siege to Japan, we would have to send out at least ten defensive ships to lift the blockade. We could not do it with six. We must have ten ships to fight ten ships. And we will have them."

The Tokio expert also revealed that Admiral Count, the American chief of naval operations, has been in Japan for several days.

"Admiral Count," he said, "cannot see our point. We have given definite reasons for making our demand for a higher ratio. The Americans have given no reason for taking the stand they do. I am often asked: 'Why does Japan insist upon a 70 per cent naval status? My reply always is, 'Why does America insist on 60 per cent for Japan?' America does not answer."

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