

PEKIN BEHIND NO CONCESSION CHINESE POLICY

Dr. Sze Says Bending to Japan
in Shantung Negotiations
at an End.

PUT HOPE IN MEDIATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The new government at Peking stands squarely behind the Chinese delegation here in its policy of making no further concessions in the negotiations with Japan for the return of Shantung. It was announced today by Dr. Alfred T. Sze, one of the senior members of the delegation.

Instructions received from the new Chinese prime minister approve the work already done by the delegation and announce that there is to be no change in the foreign policy, Dr. Sze said. Any effort by Japan to bring about a settlement of the Shantung controversy by direct negotiation with Peking will therefore come to nothing, it was stated, and no opportunity will be given the Japanese to avoid the Shantung issue in the Washington conference when China brings it up.

SEE EFFORT TO EVADE CONFERENCE DISCUSSION.

Notwithstanding denials by Baron Kato, head of the Japanese delegation, it is believed here that the Japanese are making efforts to evade discussion of the Shantung problem directly between Tokyo and Peking, members of the Chinese delegation believe such efforts are being made. They see in the Japanese statement that the subject of Shantung was brought up only casually during a courtesy call by the Japanese upon the new premier of China, merely an attempt to get the Japanese to camouflage their efforts to avoid discussion of the Shantung question in the conference.

Meanwhile the Chinese delegates are bringing all the pressure they can muster to bear upon Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour to use their good offices in the interest of a settlement. Since it was only because of the tender of the good offices that the Chinese agreed to attempt a settlement of the Shantung problem outside the conference, the delegates will have no hesitation in demanding that they be given the benefit of such mediation.

The Chinese are not entirely satisfied with the way their suggestions of mediation thus far have been received. Mr. Hughes is extremely anxious to see the Shantung problem settled before the conference adjourns, but he is loathe to proceed too rapidly in view of the assertion of the Japanese that they must await instructions from their home government.

OTHER MATTERS HINGE ON SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT.

Nevertheless the Secretary of State realizes that several other important matters affecting China and the fullest success of the conference are contingent upon a solution of the Shantung problem and he has no intention of setting the seal of his approval upon obstructionist tactics on the part of Japan. He is not forgetting that France agreed to surrender Kiangtseu only in the event that similar action was taken by other powers holding leased areas in China, and that Great Britain made the return of Weihaiwei contingent upon the Japanese giving up Shantung.

At any rate there must be at least one of the so-called "collateral conversations" between the Japanese and the United States before negotiations are declared off. This meeting will be for the purpose of permitting Japan to acquaint itself with the views of the United States on the exchange of communications between Washington and Tokyo. It is then that announcement is most likely to be made of the mediation, if Mr. Balfour and Mr. Sze decide to accede to the importunities of the Chinese.

RATE-MAKING POWERS MAY BE REDUCED

(Continued From Page One.)

by all the expert engineers, both those of the plaintiff and those of the public service commission. The physical valuation of the property on Jan. 1, was found to be \$1,783,000.

REPORT SHOWS DEPRECIATION.

The report states the annual rate of depreciation will be not less than 6 per cent, the property, but for the purposes of the report 5 per cent, the figure used by the commission, will be used. It suggests, however, the commission might increase the depreciation rate. This would be a factor in determining earning power and rates.

The report has the following to say on the financial condition of the company:

"The master finds the net income to the plaintiff corporation produced by the rate fixed by the commission in the order complained of is 13-10 per cent based on the conceded valuation of the property used and usable. The evidence shows the prevailing rate of interest in the city of St. Louis on well secured bank loans for short time is 7 per cent. The rate on public utility preferred stock or first mortgage bonds, where the security is of undoubted soundness and the company has had an uninterrupted history of dividend-paying power is 5 per cent.

BOND ISSUE IS ALTERNATIVE.

"The plaintiff company is in the position where one of two things must inevitably happen. Either it must float a considerable issue of preferred stock or first mortgage bonds to obtain more than \$1,200,000 to reconstruct the plant and, in order to do this, it must have a net return on its property, used and usable, invested in the business of not less than 8 per cent, or it must continue to stumble along in its present condition, furnishing a poorer and poorer security, until it inevitably goes into bankruptcy. Of course, the latter alternative involves a gradual confiscation of the property of the corporation, for its capital must inevitably be consumed piecemeal in attempting to provide service under the rate fixed by the public service commission."

TRIAL ADDS TO INCOME.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 4.—Several local residents are making money out of the trial of Andrew Sargent, charged with murder. They go to court as soon as the building opens, get front seats and sell them to murder fans for \$1.

When Congress Met in Wall Street

BY O. P. AUSTIN,
Statistician, the National City Bank of New York.

Just 131 years ago the Congress of the United States was bidding adieu to Wall Street, where it had associated with the "money power" for a five-year period, returning temporarily to its scenes of former activity at Philadelphia, whence it was to finally remove to the new capital to be established on the Potomac.

Few of the thousands of people who pass the historic spot at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, but a few feet from the doors of the National City Bank of New York, are mindful of the stirring events which occurred during the five years in which it was the abiding place of Congress.

It was in 1783 that the Congress of the Confederation, after a decade of wandering in search of a permanent abiding place, established itself in the modest old City Hall, which then stood at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets. During the period of its existence, which began at Philadelphia in 1774, it had held session in no less than seven different cities and towns, thus making New York the eighth capital of the United States, while Washington became in its turn the ninth capital.

CONGRESSMEN KEPT ON THE RUN.

The peripatetic life which Congress had led during the decade before settling down in New York had been in large degree due to the necessity of hurried moves to prevent the capital and the Congress falling into the hands of the British.

The first movement from the original meeting place, Philadelphia, occurred in 1776, when the British were preparing to move upon that town, and the December session of that year, 1776, was held at Lancaster.

With the danger of an immediate occupation of Philadelphia temporarily removed, however, the Congress returned to Philadelphia in March, 1777. But with another movement of the British in that direction, it hastily removed to Lancaster, Pa., where it remained for but three days, removing thence to York on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, where it spent all of that terrible winter in which Washington was at Valley Forge.

SOLONS RETURN TO OLD QUARTERS.

On the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in 1778, Congress returned to its old quarters in that city, remaining there until 1783. Owing to some misunderstanding with the Philadelphia authorities, it removed over night to Princeton, N. J. At Princeton it completed its session and there adopted a plan for the creation of two permanent capital cities, one to be located in the Potomac and the other on the Delaware.

The session of 1783 was held at Annapolis and that of 1784 at Trenton, where it appears that the lure of the great city of New York, which had then a population of 35,000, overpowered the doubts of the delegates. In January, 1785, the Congress removed to New York, where it was granted the use of the city hall.

All of the meetings up to this time had, of course, occurred under the Articles of Confederation, which, however, had proven unsatisfactory, and when the ninth State ratified the proposed Constitution, in 1788, the Congress then, in session in New York, hastily passed a measure requiring that the vote for the President, provided by the new Constitution, should occur on "the first Wednesday in January, 1789," that the electoral votes should be cast on "the first Wednesday in February," and "the President should be inaugurated on the first Wednesday in March." As it happened that the first Wednesday in



The American Congress had ten meeting places up until the time it was located in Washington in 1800. The pictures reproduced here are from rare old prints and original drawings collected by Mr. Austin. They are listed below in the order in which the buildings were occupied by Congress:

1. Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., November, 1783.
2. Courthouse, York, Pennsylvania, 1777.
3. Courthouse, Annapolis, Md., 1783.
4. Old City Hall, New York, Wall and Nassau streets, 1785-88.
5. Courthouse, Trenton, New Jersey, 1784.
6. Baltimore, December, 1776.
7. Federal Hall, New York (reconstructed City Hall), Wall and Nassau Streets, where the first Congress under the Constitution met, and President Washington was inaugurated.
8. Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, 1774.
9. Courthouse, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1777.
10. Independence Hall, Philadelphia, 1775, 1777-78, 1790-1800.
11. First Capitol building at Washington, D. C., 1800.

of Columbia and the city of Washington. One of the first important questions laid before the Congress had been that of the assumption by the Government of the existing debts of the Confederation and those which the states had created during the revolution. The foreign debt amounted to \$12,000,000, the domestic debt of the Confederation \$12,000,000, while the debts of the various states amounted to \$12,000,000. The Revolutionary War aggregated \$20,000,000, making the grand total of \$80,000,000, a sum which then sounded large, no matter how small it seems to us in these days in which we count governmental appropriations in terms of billions.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S THREE PROPOSALS.

The proposition submitted to the Congress by Hamilton included: First, the assumption of the foreign debt of the Confederation; second, the full payment of the domestic debt, which had fallen far below par in market value; and third, the assumption by the Government of the debts incurred by the respective States during the revolution. The first proposition, for full payment of the foreign debt met with no opposition, and that for the payment of the

domestic debt and the payment of the capital buildings and present residence would be ready for occupancy.

And this is how it happened that 131 years ago Congress was tearfully packing its belongings at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets preparatory to the trip to Philadelphia, which was then a matter of several days, instead of a couple of hours, as at present.

Advisory Delegate Sees Gain in Arms Conference

BY CONSTANCE DREXEL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—No one can deny the disappointment over the apparent failure to at least restrict the building of submarines. That means that the most important of the full payment of the domestic debt, which had fallen far below par in market value; and third, the assumption by the Government of the debts incurred by the respective States during the revolution. The first proposition, for full payment of the foreign debt met with no opposition, and that for the payment of the

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And this is how it happened that 131 years ago Congress was tearfully packing its belongings at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets preparatory to the trip to Philadelphia, which was then a matter of several days, instead of a couple of hours, as at present.

"What do you think of the conference?" I asked her. "I have been thinking about it because of the failure to curb the number of submarines," she was asked.

"No indeed," was her quick, emphatic answer. "The agreement to stop building capital ships costing \$400,000 apiece and the willingness to scrap some of those already building as the United States, England and Japan have agreed to do, is an immense step in advance toward disarmament."

"Secondly, there is the four-power treaty. Coming from the Pacific Coast, I do, perhaps, I attach more importance to that treaty than persons in this part of the country. But that

four-power treaty, eliminating as it does the British Japanese pact, which we have always disliked in the West, is the second great accomplishment of the conference."

Mrs. Edison was not a bit downhearted and felt that the Washington conference has fully justified itself, even though all that might have been accomplished will not be possible at this time.

A large audience, mostly of women belonging to affiliated organizations, listened with rapt attention the other afternoon to a summing-up of the British position on submarines by Capt. B. Domville, one of the chief naval advisers to the British delegation, at the headquarters house of the national council for the limitation of armaments.

Captain Domville explained at some length the reasons why British claimed submarines were useless as a defensive weapon except breaking no matter what international rules might be made.

It is with this contention that the United States naval advisers differ, thus preventing the United States from supporting Britain in her plea for the abolition of submarines by this conference.

However, the British intend to keep up that agitation in Washington, and the subject will not be dropped, even though the failure to curb this weapon of war will be laid to the conference.

The Root proposals are considered merely as a temporary expedient without much import one way or another. Perhaps the men will forget all about the submarine after the conference is over, except to go on building them, so it may devolve upon women to keep the struggle against them. Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Company.

HAYS DISPOSED TO ACCEPT BID TO HEAD MOVIES

Does Not Wish to Change
Jobs if Construed as
Harding Desertion.

NEW IN CABINET TALK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Postmaster General Hays in personally disposed to wards accepting the offer to become head of the motion picture industry of America, although his final decision is still under consideration, it was learned authoritatively today.

While the offer of a three-year contract at a net salary of \$100,000 a year, exclusive of all income taxes is admittedly appealing, Hays does not wish to make a move at this time which might be construed as a desertion of the Harding Administration. He is also in the midst of working out a number of policies in the postoffice department which he wishes to see realized before he leaves the cabinet. Whether these policies will be carried out if he resigns is understood to be the question on which his decision is hanging. Hays spent two hours at the White House on his return here yesterday and he will hold another conference with the President within the next few days.

President Harding is said to be reluctant to have his cabinet disarranged so soon after the beginning of his Administration, but Hays has assurance that the President will interpose no obstacle in the way of a resignation if Hays decides upon that course.

Hays is attracted by the educational feature of the proposed job. The movie industry, now fourth in the United States, offers opportunities for educational work yet scarcely touched, he thinks.

Speculation as to the next Postmaster General in event Hays resigns is already being widely indulged in here. William Boyce Thompson of New York, a close friend of Hays and prominent in the Republican party, is mentioned as a possibility. Others whose names are being discussed include Senator Henry New, Indiana; John T. Adams, who succeeded Hays as chairman of the national committee, and John T. King, former national committeeman, of Connecticut.

SHANK SCHEME FOR PARK PLAYS IS FINE IDEA

R. Walter Jarvis, Director of
Recreation, Sees Big
Possibilities.

R. Walter Jarvis, director of recreation, said today that he sees great possibilities in Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank's plan to have standard plays presented in the public parks under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. G. Carlton Guy, professionals, who have been appointed to positions in the recreation department.

Shank has instructed Mr. Guy to work out a plan with Mr. Jarvis. The two will start work on details in a few days.

In a preliminary discussion of the scheme Mr. Guy discovered that he will have a qualified helper in Mr. Jarvis since the latter was at one time professionally interested in the theater. During the Spanish American War, in which Mr. Jarvis was a volunteer, he had charge of recreation for the 6th Brigade, stationed at Camp Alger, Va., and gained fame all over the East for the theatrical troupes he organized among the soldiers. Shortly after the close of the war he spent thirty-nine weeks studying under Walter Brown, assistant stage manager for Richard Mansfield and several months studying under Wright Lorimer, stage manager for "The Shepherd King," then one of the leading successes in New York City.

The assistance of the Little Theater Society in presenting the out-of-door theatricals was offered to Mr. Shank yesterday afternoon by Mrs. W. O. Bates, president; Mrs. R. Felix Geddes, member of the board of directors and R. Felix Geddes, member of the society. Mr. Shank declared he was happy to receive the offer and believed the society could be of great help.

ASKS TO GO TO JAIL.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 4.—Jesse Hanley, 37, is not a masher, but got a ninety-day sentence at his own request. "My wife wouldn't believe I was falsely arrested and would kill me," Hanley told the judge, in asking for a jail term.

NEWBERRY TO MAKE DEFENSE BEFORE SENATE

Michigan Election Case Rests
With Man Who Seeks to
Keep Seat.

OTHER SOLONS WEIGHED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, today held his senatorial fate in his own hands.

His own defense before the Senate against charges of too lavish expenditure in connection with his election probably will determine whether he retains or loses his seat.

Half a dozen Senators will determine the question. If Newberry convinces them with his defense, which he is now preparing, he will keep his place. If his personal appeal to the Senate fails to move them, he will be ousted.

Newberry's defense "managers" who have seen the speech he will deliver in person to the Senate late this week or early next, predict the mere fact that he defends himself will satisfy the "doubtful" Senators. There were indications, however, that some of them who insisted he must defend himself, wish more than a mere perfunctory answer to the charges.

Meantime it is becoming apparent to the Senate that the country feels more deeply about the Newberry matter than other Republican or Democratic leaders suspected.

The result has been to put several Senators who next November will seek reelection in uncomfortable places. Cummins of Iowa, is one; Johnson of California is another. Cummins insists he has not committed himself. Johnson is on his way to Washington from the Pacific coast. It is expected here in time to vote on Newberry. Pointexter of Washington, who is still on the coast, has sent word

he will leave for the capital the middle of January. He said he expects to be here in time for the vote.

Townsend, Michigan, Newberry's colleague, finds his political fortunes tangled with the Newberry case. Some Republican Senators say they wish to hear Townsend's final defense of his colleague before making up their minds.

Home-made Remedy Stops Coughs Quickly

The best cough medicine you ever used. A family supply easily and quickly made. Saves about 5¢.

You might be surprised to know that the best thing you can use for a severe cough, is a remedy which is easily prepared at home in just a few moments. It's cheap, but for prompt results it beats anything else you ever tried. Usually stops the ordinary cough or chest cold in 24 hours. Tastes pleasant, too—children like it—and it is pure and good.

Four 2½ ounces of Pinex in a pint bottle; then fill it up with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. Thus you make a full pint—a family supply—without costing more than a small bottle of ready-made cough syrup.

And as a cough medicine, there is really nothing better to be had at any price. It goes right to the spot and gives quick, lasting relief. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops the annoying throat tickle, loosens the phlegm, and in four cough stops entirely. Splendid for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, famous for healing the membranes. To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Advertisement.



For light fluffy cake or crisp, cookies, use EVANS' E-Z-BAKE FLOUR. Only the choicest wheats, blended by a secret process, go into this every-purpose flour for home use.

Avoid baking disappointments and the consequent waste of other ingredients by always using reliable EVANS' E-Z-BAKE FLOUR.

Your grocer has it

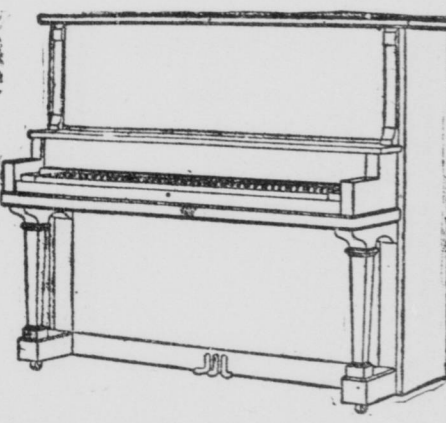
EVANS' E-Z-BAKE FLOUR

100 Years of Progressive Milling

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Your Silent Piano

(Now hold this Ad up to the light)



Gulbransen Player Action

THE above drawing was copied from a photograph of a Piano in which a Gulbransen Player Action has been installed. As you see, it does not deface the instrument in any way. Nor does it injure the tone, nor the keyboard touch; yet it makes your Piano usable by any member of the family, for playing any kind of music.

Let us give you an estimate of the cost.

The Edison Shop

122 North Pennsylvania St.

HOPKINS MUSIC CO., Owners.

An Appreciation

We take this occasion to thank the many thousand friends who responded to our invitation to be our guests at the opening of our new banking home Tuesday, Jan. 3.

We wish to assure the hundreds who opened new accounts with us of our hearty appreciation.

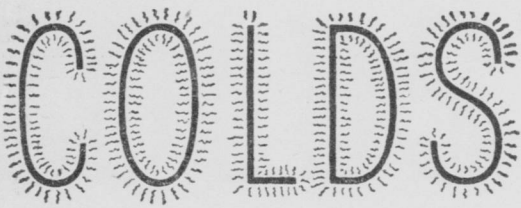
We expect to render the people of Indianapolis and Indiana a service far exceeding what we were able to give in our old location.

Our wish for 1922 is that it will bring Health and Prosperity to All

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"Pape's Cold Compound" Breaks any Cold in a Few Hours

Instant Relief! Don't stay stuffed up! Quit blowing and snuffing! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks any cold right up. The first dose opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages of head; stops nose running; relieves headache, dizziness, feverishness, sneezing.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance. Tastes nice—contains no quinine. Insist upon Pape's—Advertisement.