

VICE PRESIDENT GUEST OF STATE G. O. P.

SKIP SYSTEM SCHEDULE TO BEGIN SUNDAY

Signs in Street Cars Announce Time of Change.

CITY TAKES HAND Erect Loading Platforms in Middle of Blocks.

Signs announcing the skip-stop system will go into effect Sunday morning were carried in all cars of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company today. President Robert I. Todd said middle-of-the-block loading in the congested district will be started simultaneously. The changes were ordered by the board of public works.

James P. Tretton, superintendent of the street railway company, said before the board of public works today that the board does not intend that it shall be a frontal rule cars stop every other block in the residential district. The board prefers, on the inbound track, stops be arranged so as to fall on corners where there are drug stores or other convenient points for passengers to wait for cars. Mr. Tretton said he is concerned with the board's action that it will be possible to establish the stops generally at the points where they were general during the war period in order to get the skip-stop plan into immediate operation. Beginning next week, he said, many changes in stops will have to be made and the wishes of the board will be followed therewith. The board arranged to go over all routes with Mr. Tretton Monday afternoon and pick changes they believe necessary.

Car cars will be instructed not to stop anybody on Sunday and Monday, even though they are waiting at a non-stop corner. On Tuesday they will adhere rigidly to the skip-stop rule, Mr. Tretton said. The board approved this.

The street railway company has seven crews of sign painters marking poles at the streets where cars will stop. In general, these are the same as during the war period, when the skip-stop system was used, Mr. Todd said.

Because of the faster running time possible under the changes it will be necessary to change the schedule of every line. Mr. Todd said this is being worked out as rapidly as possible, but it is likely some minor complications will arise when the change is made. Lines will be speeded up thereafter as fast as the new running cards are finished.

The city is responsible for marking the new middle-of-the-block loading platforms. These will be located in the center of alternate blocks on each track within a district roughly bounded by Alabama, 16th, 18th, 20th streets and State Avenue. Cars may not be boarded at points other than the loading stations. These will be enclosed with standards and chains at the start, according to plans of the city engineering department. Passengers must enter by one gate and leave by another.

INDIANA BILL FOR 2 FEDERAL COURTS IS O.K.D

House Judiciary Committee Reports Favorably on Hickey Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House Judiciary Committee today reported favorably a bill by Representative Hickey of Indiana, establishing two Federal judicial districts in Indiana.

Movements to establish another Federal judicial district in Indiana have arisen from time to time for a number of years past, but always have been killed in committee. Agitation for a separate court is particularly strong in northern Indiana, around Gary, East Chicago and South Bend. This anxiety for a separate judicial district is attributable, many persons believe, not so much to any feeling that there is a real need for a new court, but from a strong desire on the part of powerful political elements in northern Indiana to get out from under the strong hand of Judge Albert B. Anderson, and from a desire on the part of politicians to create a new district with all the jobs and patronage that would go with it.

As a matter of fact Judge Anderson could easily handle far more business than he does, according to Frederick Van Noy, former United States district attorney, who said recently twice as much business could be handled. Despite the fact that the prohibition law and national motor vehicle act have turned Federal Court into a police court and that hundreds of cases of this character are handled annually, the Federal Court calendar never is crowded and there are days at a time when practically no business is transacted by the court.

WEATHER

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 p.m., Jan. 28, 1922:

Generally fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; lowest tonight 15°, highest 30°.

HOURLY TEMPERATURE, 6 a. m. 16 7 a. m. 16 8 a. m. 16 9 a. m. 18 10 a. m. 23 11 a. m. 27 12 (noon) 29 1 p. m. 31 2 p. m. 31

Third Degree Fills N. Y. Underworld With Dread Alarm

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The dread third degree, whisper of which strike terror in the underworld, is being used in New York City, Magistrate Joseph Corrigan of Essex Market Court, charges.

Brutality in the police department, denied specifically by commissioners and inspectors, exists and "police department officials know it, and decent citizens know it," Corrigan declared.

SEEKS MEANS OF BLOCKING BIG MERGER

Present and Former Corporation Counsel in Conference.

CONSIDER ACTION

Means of further opposition to the Indiana Electric Corporation merger were discussed today at a conference of Taylor E. Groninger, corporation counsel; Samuel Ashby, former corporation counsel, and Fred Bates Johnson, who represented a number of northern Indiana cities in opposition to the corporation's petition before the public service commission. The commission granted the corporation's petition to issue \$17,496,000 in securities for the purchase of seven Indiana electric power plants late yesterday.

As corporation counsel in the Jewett administration, Mr. Ashby fought the merger position with great vigor, con-

trasting with other counsel arrayed against the utility interests that the capitalization sought far in excess of the actual value of the plants to be built.

Corporation Counsel Groninger said no decision was reached at the conference as to what action will be taken, but that "there will most probably be steps taken." He said that William L. Taylor, attorney for large users of the power of the companies involved in the merger, would join Mr. Ashby, Mr. Johnson and himself in another meeting this afternoon.

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The right of all skilled or unskilled workers to earn an adequate living wage sufficient to maintain the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort, and to afford the reception is evidenced by her smile.

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The plants to be purchased by the corporation are the Merchants Heat and Light Company of Indianapolis, the Elkhart Gas and Fuel Company, the Vandalia Lighting Company, the Indiana

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SANCTION FOR NEW MINING CODE SOUGHT

Tri-partite Plan Is Sponsored by Senator Kenyon.

INCLUDES PUBLIC Twelve Principles Set Forth for Industrial Relations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Sanction by Congress of an industrial code applicable to coal mining and the creation of a tripartite Federal board to adjust differences between coal operators and miners "that there may be peace in the coal industry," were recommended to the Senate today by Senator Kenyon, Republican, Iowa.

Kenyon's recommendations were a result of a study of the mining industry, in connection with an investigation by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of trouble between operators and union miners in West Virginia.

The tripartite mediation board proposed by Kenyon would be composed of three representatives of the employees, three of the employers and three of the public, all to be appointed by the President. The new agency, according to Kenyon's plan would be operated much in the same manner of the United States Railway Labor Board, no penalties being provided for violation of the board's orders.

Among the basic principles which would be established as an industrial code for the guidance of such an arbitration board, Kenyon suggested the following:

1. Coal is a public utility and in its production and distribution, the public interest is predominant.

2. Human standards should be the constraining influence in fixing the wages and working conditions of mine workers.

3. Capital prudently and honestly invested in the coal industry should have an adequate return sufficient to stimulate and legitimate the production of the essential commodity.

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