

COUNCIL MAY CUT COUNTY'S BONDED DEBT

Commissioners Shank and Tutewiler Bid for Re-election.

SPEND IMMENSE SUMS

The program of County Commissioners Harry Tutewiler and Carlin Shank calling for an additional bonded indebtedness of over \$2,000,000 probably will be greatly reduced by the Marion County Council at the February meeting.

Since Commissioners Shank and Tutewiler have announced their intentions to be candidates for re-nomination as county commissioners at the coming primary on the Republican ticket, both commissioners have daily been busy making plans to spend large sums of money on county institutions.

LIST OF EXPENSES.

The program of the Tutewiler-Shank combination of the board is as follows: Improvements in the courthouse, estimated at \$250,000. This is Tutewiler's pet scheme of improving the "fourth floor" of the courthouse. Indications are that the council will refuse to authorize a bond issue for that purpose.

Improvements at Juliette, estimated at \$150,000. These improvements are to consist of the building of two wings on the present main building. This is deemed necessary and officials say should have been done years ago.

The re-locating of the Colored Orphans Home, which has been conducted by the friends, but which is now turned over to the county. It will cost approximately \$100,000 to relocate this home. Mr. Shank and Mr. Tutewiler, since visiting Chicago, are enthusiastic over the Forest preserves in Cook County and they have plans of trying to do the same thing here. Such a plan is considered not only impractical but illegal by County Auditor Leo K. Fesler.

Both commissioners have discussed the establishing of a growers and gardeners market on the north half of the Courthouse yard. County Attorney Harry Hendrickson has rendered an opinion that such a plan is illegal.

BIG INCREASE IN BONDED DEBT.

The commissioners last year increased the bonded indebtedness of Marion County by authorizing the sale of bonds totalling \$1,300,000 for the county's share in the War Memorial Plaza. Also bonds totalling \$250,000 have been authorized, but not sold for the improvement of Northwestern avenue as a county unit road.

According to County Auditor Fesler the total bonded indebtedness of Marion County at the present time exceeds \$1,168,000, and that the proposed improvement program of the commissioners, including the plaza, will increase the bonded indebtedness to about \$6,000,000 or a 50 per cent increase in a year's time.

It Only Seems Longer

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Married persons live longer than single persons, according to statistics for all France just collected. These figures also show that bachelors, old maids, widowers and widows and their lives more frequently than persons who are married.

Gives Nine Reasons Why Arms Parley Is Success

National Council for Reduction of Armaments Will Issue Bulletin.

Special to Indiana Daily Times and Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Is the Washington conference a "success?" Well, rather, and the bulletin of the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments proceeds to tabulate nine reasons why all the women belonging to the organizations affiliated with the council ought to give it a boost, especially when it comes to getting the Senate to round out speedily what has been accomplished so far as to go on to the next step.

Are we not better off in reduction of armaments with respect to peace in the Pacific than we were Nov. 14? asks the bulletin which will be sent broadcast to the organizations affiliated with the council. The answer is yes, and the reasons given are:

1. A new understanding has come between America and Japan, the two nations that were headed straight for war. Japanese correspondents have reported from Washington America's sincere desire for peace. The Japanese delegation has experienced America's patience, justice and good will at the hands of Secretary Hughes.

2. The English-speaking nations are in closer sympathy than they have been since 1914. The continued settlement of the Irish question only removed a cause of trouble; it was the Washington conference that brought to light our solidarity.

FRANCE AND JAPAN SHOWN UP.

3. The extent and significance of militarism in France and Japan have been brought to the attention of their sister nations. Letting in light on an evil is a long step toward its abolition in the present state of world opinion.

4. China is several stages nearer justice than she was when the conference opened.

5. The four-power pact is preferable to the Anglo-Japanese alliance from every point of view.

6. The limitation of the number of capital ships among the great naval powers has made a successful war of aggression on the part of any of them doubtful and difficult.

7. The naval holiday liberates great sums of money for constructive uses. At the same time it removes fear measurably from the minds of the nations involved. Fear is the cause of war.

8. The limitation of submarines to "legitimate" warfare and the abolition of poison gas as a weapon of war are educative steps, and will lead to something more.

9. Open diplomacy and consultation of the people on measures proposed have, in so far as they have been tried, proved their value for all time. Secret diplomacy, like secret treaties, will hardly be tolerated.

WHAT WILL SENATE DO?

However, the bulletin points out very succinctly, will the Senate ratify or nullify the conference? This question is as important to the American people who demanded the conference as the conference itself.

"If you are disappointed that the conference has not brought greater reduction of armaments and a great measure of justice to China, that is no reason for unduly waiting what has been achieved. Don't permit partisan obstruction to

BELIEVE LABOR DISPUTE ENDED

Chicago Unions Expected to Accept New Landis Wage Scale.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Building trades unions are expected to accept the newest wage award announced by Judge K. M. Landis, arbitrator of the dispute between the unions and their employers that has hampered building operations here for more than a year.

The new scale, which replaces a previous scale to which the unions objected, provides for wages ranging from 55 cents an hour for excavating laborers, to \$1.12 1/2 an hour for expert tile layers.

The only obstacle to adoption of the scale is the insistence of unions that all nonunion men who have been employed on building jobs be withdrawn. With the announcement of the award Judge Landis expects a resumption of the building trades wage dispute.

British 1922 Army Less Than 235,000

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The British army totals for next year will run below 235,000 men, according to a statement by the war office.

The estimates for the current financial year gave the number of British troops to be on the establishment of the army, exclusive of India, as 201,127, but the present strength is some 10,000 below that figure, and the colonial and native Indian troops, which were shown in the estimates at 84,250 have been reduced by about one-half.

Illinois Central System Calls State Control of Rates Backward Step

There has been much discussion lately of bills introduced into Congress to take away from the Interstate Commerce Commission all authority over state rates. The proposed legislation, we believe, is unprogressive, impracticable and illogical.

Our Federal Constitution grew out of a generally accepted feeling on the part of the people that commerce among the states should be free. Our forefathers were convinced that nothing but ruin and chaos would result from a system which allowed one state to put restrictions upon the commerce of another state. The Federal Government was founded upon the theory that commerce and trade were national subjects and should not be subjected to local conditions. To that end the Constitution confers the exclusive power upon Congress to regulate commerce among the states.

By a long line of Supreme Court decisions it is now thoroughly settled that a state must not be permitted to make any rate or regulation which will interfere with interstate commerce. The power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to condemn such rates which do discriminate against interstate commerce has been repeatedly upheld.

As a practical matter, everyone knows that a railway system traversing a number of states is operated as a unit. All its property is used in both interstate and intrastate commerce. Its revenues from both are commingled; its expenses as between the two classes of commerce cannot be accurately separated. It ought not to maintain upon its line as many separate and distinct systems of rates as there are states which it traverses. In the case of the Illinois Central System, passing through and touching fourteen different states, it is obvious at a glance that, if such a theory is sound, so far as the practical effect is concerned, it would be equally sound to say that each county traversed by the railroad should have the right to make a separate system of rates. Of course, there is a political difference as between the relation of counties to states and states to nation, but, as a practical matter, the two situations are analogous.

No one has ever been able to give any good reason why a passenger making an intrastate journey should pay a rate lower than or different from that of the passenger making an interstate journey, both occupying the same seat and receiving precisely the same accommodations. Railroads in the United States have for a long time struggled against this divided authority. They have been subjected to a number of conflicting regulations, and have been greatly embarrassed and inconvenienced by the necessity of obeying the mandates of various state commissions on the subject of rates, many of which conflict with one another. In some instances state commissions have frankly announced their purpose to give to the people of their own state an advantage over the people of another state by making a discriminatory rate adjustment. In one western state, a state commission put out an order requiring the railroads to put up placards in their stations explaining how an interstate passenger can defeat the interstate rate by buying a ticket to a border line point, getting off the train, and re-buying across the border. All these considerations induced Congress, in the Transportation Act, to provide more convenient machinery than had theretofore existed whereby discriminations against interstate commerce could be removed, and whereby the states would be required to contribute their fair share toward the expense of maintaining the transportation machine.

While present legislation does not go so far, yet it is recognized by all thoughtful students of the problem that there should be but one body with power to regulate rates, and that the national body. There would still be left to the state commissions many important duties in connection with their police power. Their jurisdiction would be unimpaired as to service matters, such as operation of intrastate trains, character of station facilities, crossings, etc.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the control of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission would make it more troublesome and expensive for patrons of the railroad to obtain relief. The Interstate Commerce Commission has more than a thousand expert employees, drawn from every section of the country, thoroughly familiar with local problems and competent to assist in the solution of rate questions. A petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission will in nearly every case bring one of these examiners almost to the door of the petitioner, where the complaint can be heard. The proceeding is informal, the expense is less, generally speaking, than is involved in going to the state capital to present a matter to the state commission, and no reason exists why the public generally should not look with favor upon a system which will insure fair, consistent and harmonious treatment of the rate structure of the country.

The removal of the war tax January 1 has had the effect of making a substantial reduction in both freight and passenger rates, and the railroads have placed in effect reductions in freight rates on agricultural products. They will continue to make reductions as often as they are able to do so without impairing their ability to serve the public.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

C. H. MARKHAM,
President, Illinois Central System.

NEW APPEALS TO FARMERS FOR SUPPORT

Senator Opens Campaign By Pointing to Record of Congress.

CITES HELPFUL LAWS

Special to The Times.

TIPTON, Ind., Feb. 1.—A direct appeal for the farmer vote was made by Senator Harry S. New here last night in the first speech of his campaign for the Republican nomination for the Senate made outside of Indianapolis.

Anyhow, it is the general consensus of the bulletin has boiled down the accomplishments of the conference in perhaps simpler form than has been presented anywhere else.—Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Company.

System. These two laws are entirely constructive in character and have resulted in great benefit to the farmers, without injuring any other class," he said.

"Perhaps the greatest of these measures in its immediate results is the Agricultural Credit Bill, which provides a loan of a billion dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, through the War Finance Corporation, for financing the export of surplus farm products. More than \$100,000,000 has been advanced under this law up to date.

"The finance corporation also is authorized to assist persons outside the United States to purchase American products, but such funds must be spent in this country. In reviving the War Finance Corporation, the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the board, as a further guarantee of its proper administration. This tremendous credit organization is of an emergency character and is designed as a special aid in meeting the present crisis in agriculture. Already it has proved of great help in the movement of surplus products.

"In the Capper-Tincher Act, regulating the thirteen great grain exchanges of the country, an effort is made to eliminate gambling in food stuffs, by confining the trading in futures to actual dealers and their legitimate hedging operations. The exchanges are brought under the control of a board made up of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General. The law went into effect only with the beginning of the present year, and has not had time to demonstrate its worth, but it is designed to stop trading in "puts" and "calls," which everybody recognizes is gambling pure and simple. There is no intention to interfere with any of the legitimate operations of the grain markets.

ANOTHER EFFORT ON THE SAME LINE.

"An effort in the same direction is made in the packer control legislation enacted at the extraordinary session of the Congress. The law places the packing industry and stockyards having an area of more than 20,000 square feet under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture and is designed to prevent unfair charges and practices by the stock yards and the commission men attached thereto as well as by the packing com-

panies. It is sought to give free play to competition, and the result should be decidedly advantageous to the farmer, without exacting anything from packer or commission man except square and honest dealing.

"Two other important measures for the benefit of agriculture are yet to be enacted are the cooperative marketing law and the rural credits law. It is expected that legislation will be enacted in the near future to permit the organization of cooperative associations and their operation without fear of prosecution under the anti-trust statutes. Improved marketing methods are a crying need, and they will be encouraged, so far as they may be, by proper legislation.

"Reviving the War Finance Corporation was a necessary and admirable step in the acute emergency confronting agriculture, but at best it is but temporary in character. What is needed is a system of rural credits adequate to the farmers' needs. Under the Federal Reserve System and our general banking system we have perhaps the best system of commercial credits that can be devised. The thirty-day, sixty-day and ninety-day note provides a plan that is almost ideally suited to the turnover in trade and industry. But the farmer requires a period for his turnover of from a year and three years in case of livestock. Before the close of the present session of the Congress it is hoped to graft onto the Federal Reserve System, or the Farm Loan Bank System, a plan of rural credits, as distinguished from farm mortgage loans, which will provide a system of credits well suited to the needs of the farmer as the Federal Reserve System is suited to commerce and industry.

"No one is so fatuous as to believe prosperity either in agriculture or other industry, can be automatically restored by legislation. There is no magic wand

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Alfred fell. He became afraid of the knife, which his brother was brandishing, and, drawing a revolver, shot four times. Two of the shots took effect.

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MURDER CHARGE IS DISMISSED

Coroner Says Negro Slew Brother in Self-Defense.

A murder charge against Albert Motley, negro, 746 West Walnut street, was dismissed in city court yesterday on the motion of Dr. Paul F. Robinson, coroner.

On the night of Jan. 21 Motley shot and killed his brother, Theodore Motley, 510 North Talbott avenue. The verdict of the coroner read "self-defense."

The investigation made by Dr. Robinson showed Theodore Motley went to his brother's house on the night of the fatal shooting.

That you have seen in any store—at any sale—in any season—for such a price as

\$7.00

\$25 Wool Crepes
\$25 Tricotines \$20 Satins
\$15 Broadcloths

Stunning styles, cleverly trimmed, shown in navy blue, brown, tan and Sorrento.

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\$50 SEAL PLUSH COAT—Fur trimmed \$24.75
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\$40 Silk Plush.....
\$40 Normandy Cloth.....
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Blouse back, strictly tailored, self-trimmed, or with fur collars. Sizes 16 to 44.

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