

PLAN BUILDING FOR HOUSING CONVENTIONS

Movement Already Started to Erect Much-Needed Structure.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

J. A. Daugherty, vice president and general manager of the Robbins Body Corporation, today was named chairman of a committee which will investigate and formulate plans for the construction of a great industrial and convention building in Indianapolis. The other members of the committee are Walter B. Marmon, president of the Nordyke & Marmon Company; Henry L. Dithmer, president of the Polar Ice and Fuel Company; Felix M. McWhirter, president of the Peoples State Bank, and Harper J. Ransberg, president of the Ransberg Glass Company.

The plans were named today by O. B. Hes, chairman of the manufacturers' committee of the Chamber of Commerce, following a dinner given last night by the committee at the Chamber of Commerce. The sentiment of the assembled business men was unanimously in favor of such a building and no time was lost today in getting the movement under way.

With this movement for a building is also a movement for another industrial exhibition, which is to be held at the State Fair grounds last fall. Plans for such an exhibition are in the hands of the members of the manufacturers' committee and the exhibition is believed to be assured.

The building plan calls for a large structure in which conventions may be held and in which exhibitions, possibly permanent, of Indianapolis-made products could be housed. The building would be so situated that it would have facilities for the unloading of freight and would still be in a central location.

According to plans already roughly mapped out, the building would be constructed by a corporation organized for that purpose and which would probably be financed through the sale of preferred stock.

The speaking program at the dinner at which these proposals were made was opened by Charles F. Coffin, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who discussed business conditions generally. Mr. Coffin said it must be admitted that at present business conditions are unsatisfactory.

NO TIME FOR SELF-DECEPTION.

"There has been a great deal of guessing and taking for granted that these conditions must change," he said. "This is not time for thoughtlessness and for deceiving ourselves. Shouting prosperity will not bring prosperity. There must be other factors."

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH BUSINESS?

Some say transportation, others the high cost of labor, others the high cost of living generally. But to be helpful we must detach ourselves and look upon business as a whole. A diagnosis must precede the remedy, in this as in all its parts. Remedies should be suggested only after broad analysis."

Mr. Coffin said that it is merely thoughtless to say that all war taxes should be abolished in order to bring about business prosperity. He likened the present condition to the waves of the ocean which roll on for hours after the wind ceases.

"The war is over, but the waves it stirred up are still dashing about us," he said. "The war was the occasion, if not the cause, of present business conditions. Everything was turned upside down and every economic law was smashed. That is the reason for present conditions."

Mr. Coffin expressed the hope that if there is to be another world war the Government will step in and permit increases in the cost of labor. He declared that profiteering in such a case must never begin.

The question now, he said, is how long it will take prosperity to return. He cited the war 1812 and the Civil War and pointed out that it took 15 years to reach a state of normalcy. He said precisely the same conditions exist now as existed following those wars and that business cannot be expected to become stabilized for a like period.

"Why is this situation ahead of us?" he asked. "Because capital flights to the East have kept us in a bind. The reason is just as determined. Another reason is because this country cannot consume all of the products of the factory and the farm and there is no foreign market."

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When Dr. Sze had finished, A. J. Balfour and thanked Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour for their good offices in the Shantung negotiations.

The Chinese delegation rejoices in this settlement, not only because it removes a source of friction between China and Japan, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you see new hair, fine and downy at first, yet but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. Dandene is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorating and strengthening, yet helping the hair to grow long, strong and luxuriant. One application of Dandene makes thin, lifeless, colorless hair look youthful, bright, lustrous and just twice as abundant.—Advertisement.

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On the body of workers was engaged at the time of the general railroad strike last February. These are accused of incompetency by the older employees, who were taken back after the strike failed.

The new workers return by charging the older workers with carelessness.

It is said that the trouble is due to bad condition of the tracks caused by heavy rains and floods, and to the need of newer and better rolling stock.

WARSHIP HUNTS BANDITS.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 1.—The Argentine government has sent a warship and additional troops to punish the bandits who attacked British ranchers in the Lake Argentine district of southern Argentina.

HUGHES DECLARES "TIS A PLEASURE."

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"For this settlement," he said, "and by Mr. Balfour's announcement about the return of Wei-Wei, China now has

tend to hurry the return to "normalcy."

"The industrial exposition was a revelation to Indianapolis," Mr. Jewett said. "It will be continued from year to year to be more remunerative than expensive."

Mr. Jewett said Indianapolis business men would take little risk in investing their money in a convention and exposition building. He said such a building should be city owned but that he did not believe this plan practicable. He said that he believed such a building would be one of the greatest assets to the city of Indianapolis and that its construction would not require a fabulous sum of money. He said it could be put over and made profitable.

GETTING BETTER.

James A. Daugherty of the Robbins Body Corporation, expressed himself as favorable to the proposal and also expressed the opinion that business conditions are improving. He cited as an example the fact that his concern is currently employing 125 additional men.

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Following these talks a motion for the appointment of a committee of five to go into the building proposal was made and carried.

Preceding the speaking program a pageant in the nature of a cabaret entertainment with a number of "boost" industry speakers was given under the direction of H. V. Williams, business manager of Heart & Trade, one of the Chamber of Commerce publications.

5-POWER PACT RATIFIED IN OPEN SESSION

(Continued From Page One.)

other resolutions, previously agreed upon, respecting China—reduction of China's military forces, registration of Chinese treaties and agreements with the Washington conference, return to China of control of wireless stations within her own borders, etc.

Mr. Coffin said that the Chinese had concluded reading the various resolutions before formally announced to the conference that the Shantung controversy was settled.

HUGHES READS SHANTUNG PACT.

Secretary Hughes then proceeded to read the agreement under which Shantung is to be returned to China. Briefly, these are:

1. Japan to restore the former German-leased territory, Kiaochow, to China as soon as possible.

2. Japan to China to appoint a joint commission to arrange the exact terms of the transfer.

3. All archives and documents necessary to the administration of the territory to be turned over to China not later than six months after the date of this agreement.

4. Public property held by Japan to be returned to China with certain minor exceptions.

5. All Japanese troops in the territory to be withdrawn as far as possible, and not later than six months.

6. The customs system of Kiaochow is to be made a part of the regular Chinese system.

7. Return of German cables to China.

8. Japanese wireless stations to be removed, and Japan is to be compensated therefor by China.

9. The sale of ships is to be controlled by China, with Japan allowed to purchase a part of the annual product.

10. The Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway (chief object of controversy) is to be returned to China for \$30,000,000. No payment is to be made for the first five years and thereafter China is to have the option of paying it all in a lump, or in installments running ten years. Japan in the meantime is to retain partial control of the road through a Japanese traffic manager and chief accountant, both of whom, however, will be under the direction of a supreme Chinese managing director.

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