

## 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 Ford & Marmon Company; Henry L. Dittmer, president of the Polar Ice and Fuel Company; Felix M. McWhirter, president of the Peoples State Bank; and J. R. Ransburg, president of the Ransburg Glass Company.

The men were named today by O. B. Iles, 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 the 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 such as was given 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, 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. "But this is no time for thoughtlessness and for deceiving ourselves. Shouting prosperity will not bring it. Prosperity must be earned by other factors."

"What is the matter with business? Some say transportation, others the high cost of labor, others the high cost of raw materials, and still 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 of the body. 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 up," 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 ever another world war the Government will step in and raise the permit price increases, rent increases or 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 of 1812 and the Civil War and pointed out that it was twenty to thirty years after each before business reached 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 fights to the last to keep what it has gained and labor 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."

"But what can we do? One thing that should be done is for the United States to acknowledge its international obligations and to undertake to discharge them. We have said 'paddle up your own canoe,' but we are waiting up to the fact that we are in the same canoe and it is up to us to help it along."

**SHOULD TAKE PART.**  
Mr. Coffin said the United States will be represented at the conference at Genoa whether it wishes to be or not, because representation will come through nations which owe money to the United States. He urged that this country be represented directly at the conference.

"There are other things that we can do," he said. "Now is the time for men to think and study and plan for the own individual business. We must get rid of the idea that economy is a thing of the past and work and be as economical as we can."

The last industrial exhibition was then referred to by Mr. Coffin as one of the things that must be done. He said that every one must keep his head and must not be discouraged for a minute. The most valuable man to any community, he said, is the prophet who is never discouraged, the man who is always ready to say, "Forward march!"

Mr. Coffin was followed by J. Harper Ransburg, who suggested that a committee be appointed to arrange for another industrial exhibition, and to arrange a site for the proposed exhibition. He remarked that a great many persons have suggested the advisability of a hall for such exhibitions. It was finally decided that the matter of holding such an exhibition be placed in the hands of the manufacturers' committee.

Mr. Ransburg then elaborated on the building idea and the situation warrants the manufacturers' committee and other business men of Indianapolis getting behind such a project. Mr. Ransburg was followed by former Mayor Charles W. Jewett. Mr. Jewett said he did not take a pessimistic view of the business situation because there are many things, including modern transportation and modern banking facilities, that would

**WOMAN BLAMED BY HER FAMILY**  
Restless, irritable, nervous, excitable and exacting is the charge against her by those nearest and dearest. How little they realize the struggle the overworked wife and mother is making to keep about and perform the hundred and one duties that devolve upon her! Every hour her headaches, backaches, nervous pains drag her down until she can stand it no longer. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored more women in this condition to health and happiness than any other medicine. The grateful letters we are continually publishing in this paper from women who have found health by its use prove it. Advertisers.

tend to hurry the return to "normalcy." "The industrial exhibition was a revelation to Indianapolis," Mr. Jewett said. "If it can be continued from year to year it will 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 was practical. 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 that it could be put over and made profitable.

**BELIEVES BUSINESS 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 recently employed 125 additional men.

Indians in his position are scarce because of the lack of facilities. John B. Reynolds, general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said. He referred to the fact that the furniture manufacturers go to the city with no place for a permanent furniture exhibit.

Merle Sliden expressed the opinion that the selling of Indianapolis industries to people who do not live here is a mistake. "The education of the people to what we have industrially can be brought about by the industries," he said. "The exhibition last fall was the best advertisement Indianapolis has ever had. Instead of a convention hall, let's call it an industrial hall and have permanent exhibits of everything made in Indianapolis."

The plans for the automobile show and the need for a large building were outlined by John Orman of the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association. Howard Griffith, sales manager of the Udel Works, said of the wish of furniture manufacturers for an exposition building.

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 was given at the Chamber of Commerce. The pageant was given under the direction of H. V. Williams, business manager of Heart of 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.

When Secretary Hughes had concluded reading the Chinese resolutions he formally presented 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 and 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 shall be removed in three months if 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 salt industry 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.

**JAPAN SURRENDERS SPECIAL RIGHTS.**  
11. Japan surrenders special rights or privileges in Shantung.

12. Chinese citizens are to keep the right of pressing for damages as a result of Japanese occupation.

13. Japanese coal mines to be operated under Chinese control. Japan is to have the right of investment therein.

14. Japan is to renounce all treaty rights secured from China in the China-Japan treaty of March 6, 1915.

When the agreement was read, the reading of the agreement was prolonged applause from the crowded galleries.

"Permit me," said Hughes, "to express my most cordial congratulations on the successful conclusion of a satisfactory basis of this great controversial question."

This was greeted with renewed cheering from the galleries, and it grew in intensity when Baron Shidehara, Japanese ambassador, rose to address the conference.

He spoke of the great difficulties both Japan and China has been confronted with, but expressed the opinion that an agreement honorable to both countries had been achieved.

Throughout both Mr. Hughes' announcement and the speech of Baron Shidehara there were frequent bursts of applause and when the Baron sat down there was renewed hand-clapping.

When Baron Shidehara finished, Hughes

## Summary of Naval Treaty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A summary of the five-power naval limitation treaty adopted by the Arms Limitation Conference in open session today follows:

**DRAFT TREATY.**  
The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, "Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of the general peace and to reduce the burdens of competition in armament;

"Have resolved, with a view to accomplishing these purposes, to conclude a treaty to limit their respective naval armaments, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: (Here follow the names of the delegates) who, having communicated to each other, their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

"Chapter I.  
"General provisions relating to the limitation of naval armaments:  
"Article I, the contracting powers agree to limit their respective naval armaments as provided in the present treaty.

"Article II, the contracting powers agree to retain the capital ships named further on, and that in addition, the United States may complete and retain two ships of the West Virginia class, and the British Empire may complete and retain two new capital ships of 35,000 tons, on the completion of which she will scrap the Thunderer, King George V, Ajax and the Lion.

**SHIP BUILDING.**  
"Article III, Subject to the provisions of Article II, the contracting powers shall abandon their respective capital ship building program, and no new capital ships shall be constructed or acquired by any of the contracting powers, except replacement tonnage.

"Article IV, The total capital ship replacement tonnage of each of the contracting powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 225,000 tons, for the British Empire, 175,000 tons, for France, 175,000 tons, for Italy, 175,000 tons, for Japan, 175,000 tons.

"Article V, No capital ship exceeding 35,000 tons standard displacement shall be constructed by, for, or within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers.

"Article VI, No capital ship of the contracting powers shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of sixteen inches (406 mm.).

"Article VII, The total tonnage of aircraft carriers for each of the contracting powers shall not exceed in standard displacement, for the United States 135,000 tons, for the British Empire, 135,000 tons, for France, 60,000 tons, for Italy, 60,000 tons, for Japan, 81,000 tons.

**AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.**  
"Article VIII, This article provides that all aircraft carriers may be new.

"Article IX, This article provides that no aircraft carrier shall be built in excess of 27,000 tons, and that the carriers are free to convert partially completed ships for aircraft carriers up to 33,000 tons, up to the maximum tonnage prescribed.

"Article X, No aircraft carrier shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of eight inches.

"Article XI, This article limits the size of auxiliary ships to 10,000 tons.

"Article XII, This article provides no auxiliary ship shall carry guns greater than eight inches.

"Article XIII, Except as provided in Article XII, no ship designated in the present treaty to be scrapped, may be converted into a vessel of war.

"Article XIV, No preparations shall be made in merchant ships in time of peace for the installation of warlike armaments for the purpose of converting such ships into vessels of war, other than the necessary stiffening of decks for the mounting of guns not exceeding six-inch caliber.

"Article XV, This article provides none of the powers may construct ships for any outside power greater than the limits herein prescribed.

"Article XVI, Provides for the notification to the other treaty powers when any power undertakes warship construction for an outside power.

**PROHIBITS USE OF OUTSIDE TONNAGE.**  
"Article XVII, Treaty powers in case of war shall not use tonnage which they may be building for outside powers.

"Article XVIII, The powers pledge read into the record an agreement entered into by China and Japan in connection with the main agreement, whereby Japan admits the right of China to employ or discharge submarines of the Shantung railway.

Dr. Alfred Soe of the Chinese delegation then arose and reiterated China's intention to observe the "open door" principle. Dr. Soe concluded, "but because it enables the two countries to share in the real spirit of this conference."

When Dr. Soe had finished, A. J. Balfour arose and thanked both the Japanese and Chinese for their expressions of gratitude.

He then announced Great Britain would return to China the port of Wei-Hai-Wei, a leased area which she had held for years. Earlier in the conference Balfour had announced this would be done under certain conditions, and these, Balfour said, now had been fulfilled.

Mr. Balfour reviewed the history of China and the efforts of the powers to gain a foothold in China. He spoke of the Russian seizure of Port Arthur and the German seizure of Kiaochow.

"With the restoration of sovereignty over Shantung to China, Great Britain likewise will initiate steps for the prompt return of Wei-Hai-Wei," Balfour declared.

**HUGHES DECLARES 'TIS A PLEASURE.'**  
After Mr. Balfour's speech Mr. Hughes rose again and said it had been a privilege to aid in settling the controversy.

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

themselves not to give away or transfer to any other power warships which may become a part of the recipient's navy."

"Article XIX, This article provides for the status quo with regard to Pacific fortifications within the limits already laid down and published. In the case of the United States, this applies specially to Guam, the Philippines and the Aleutian Islands, but Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal Zone are not included.

The status quo applies to "Hongkong and the insular possessions which may be acquired in the Pacific ocean, east of the meridian 110 east longitude except (a) those adjacent to the coast of Canada, (b) the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories, and (c) New Zealand."

"Article XX, China, under the terms of the maintenance of the status quo under the foregoing provisions implies no new fortifications or naval bases shall be established in the territories and possessions specified; no measures shall be taken to increase the existing naval facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces, and no increase shall be made in the coast defenses of the territories and possessions above specified.

"Article XXI, The contracting powers agree to scrap and replace worn-out weapons and equipment as is customary in naval and military establishment in time of peace."

**ARTICLE XXII.**  
"Whenever any contracting power shall become engaged in a war which in its opinion affects the naval defense of its national security, such power may, after notice to the other contracting powers, suspend for the period of hostilities its obligations under the present treaty other than those under Article XII and XVII, provided such power shall notify the other contracting powers that the emergency is of such a character as to require such suspension.

"The remaining contracting powers shall in such case consult together with a view to agreement as to what temporary modifications, if any, should be made in the treaty as between themselves. Should such consultation not produce agreement, duly made in accordance with the constitutional methods of the respective powers, any one of said contracting powers, may, by giving notice to the other contracting powers, suspend for the period of hostilities, its obligations under the present treaty, other than those under Articles XIII and XVII.

**"DANDERINE"**  
Grows Thick, Heavy Hair  
35-cent Bottle Ends all Dandruff, Stops Hair Coming Out

"The Law and the Woman"

Loew's State Theatre

Loew's State Theatre

Loew's State Theatre

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ing just when each nation may replace ships and in what cases. Each contracting power is to notify the others when a ship is started and finished.

**THEY TELL WHAT CAPITAL SHIP IS.**  
Part I—Definitions:  
A capital ship is defined as any ship of more than 10,000 tons displacement which carries a gun greater than eight-inch caliber.

An aircraft carrier is defined as a vessel of war in excess of 10,000 tons designed for the specific and exclusive purposes of carrying aircraft.

**DISPLACEMENT IS EXPLAINED.**  
Standard displacement is defined as the displacement of a ship fully manned and equipped and ready for sea.

Chapter III—Miscellaneous provisions.  
Article XXI, "If during the term of the present treaty the requirements of national security of any contracting power in respect of naval defense are, in the opinion of that power, materially affected by any change of circumstances, the contracting powers will, at the request of such power, meet in conference with a view to the reconsideration of the provisions of the treaty and its amendment by mutual agreement."

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contracting powers a certified copy of the present verbal of the deposit of ratifications.

"The present treaty of which the English and French texts both are authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other contracting powers."

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I ALWAYS keep Dr. King's New Discovery handy. It breaks up hard, stubborn colds and stops the paroxysms of coughing. No harmful drugs, but sure good medicine. All druggists, 60c.

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For Colds and Coughs

Stubborn Bowels Tamed. Leaving the bowels unmoved results in health destruction. Let the gently stimulating Dr. King's Pills bring you a regular, normal bowel functioning. 25 cents. All druggists.

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