

## CLEVELAND FINDS MANAGER'S RULE SUCCESS IN YEAR

Many Improvements and  
Savings Enjoyed by Ohio  
City Under Plan.

Accomplishments of the city manager form of government in Cleveland in 1924, first year of its existence, were surprises even to most ardent supporters.

With the city administration almost in collapse, the first year showed what could be done with an efficient handling of municipal affairs.

In the outstanding work was complete reorganization of the financial structure. William J. Semple was drafted for the job. He straightened out the city books so that departments knew where they stood financially and started to wipe out the sinking fund deficit of \$6,000,000.

### Employees Pleased

One of the most popular moves made was in the manner of paying employees on city work. They had been skeptical as to the workings of the new form of government, fearful of losing their jobs. But they found themselves benefited by a simple change in the manner of payment. They had been compelled to go to the city hall twice monthly to get pay checks.

By use of an armored motor car, paying the men on the job, employees were saved a great loss of time and the city was saved \$40,000.

So great were the economies during the first year of city manager government that Cleveland ended 1924 with a cash balance of \$525,000, having lived within its income during the year.

Another accomplishment was in the street paving department. The year 1923, the last under the old form of government, had been a banner year in this respect, but the very first year of the new regime resulted in more paving at less cost per square yard.

### Streets Cleared

The good work was kept up in the street cleaning department. The policy of flushing the downtown main streets nightly and cleaning every street in Cleveland twice each month was adopted. Collection of rubbish was increased by 80,000 calls. Garbage collections amounted to 14,000 tons more than in 1923. Cost of handling garbage at the city disposal plant was reduced from \$4.12 to \$2.75 a ton.

The service department was loaded with obsolete and worn out equipment, which was replaced with \$500,000 worth of motor equipment. Street extension programs were revamped and speeded up.

The park department was in a bad way at the beginning of 1924. The first year's work consisted largely of repairing buildings and roadways, cleaning out pools and ponds and providing new bath houses and playgrounds throughout the more than 2,000 acres of parks. Marked improvement was made in playgrounds.

An outstanding achievement was the splendid earning record of Cleveland's public auditorium, \$50,000 toward its fixed charge.

The police department was made really efficient. Crime in general was retarded, despite aggravating local conditions during the year. One hundred men were added to the force in 1924.

A hitherto impossible traffic situation was relieved by initiation of no-parking rules in congested districts during rush hours.

### SCHOOLMEN TO GATHER

Teachers Will Meet Saturday for  
Discussions.

The Indiana Schoolmen's Club will meet at the Lincoln Saturday.

De Witt S. Morgan, Technical High School assistant principal, and Prof. Homer L. Humpe, Evansville College, will speak at the morning session. At 12:15 p. m. George H. Reitzel, county superintendent, Danville, Ind.; Marie J. Abbott, Bedford school superintendent, and O. F. Deitz, Crawfordsville High School superintendent, will discuss budgetary procedure of summer months.

### FREE SHOW AND CANDY

Land Negro Boy in Detention Home  
After Chase.

A Negro boy, 11, was in the Detention Home today after enjoying a free show and candy at the expense of the Capitol Theater.

He stole up a back stairs and saw the show, spent the night in a store-room, and early today broke open a candy case, filled his pocket and ran-sacked the office for money, he told police.

Then the janitor sighted him and chased him after a chase through the dark building.

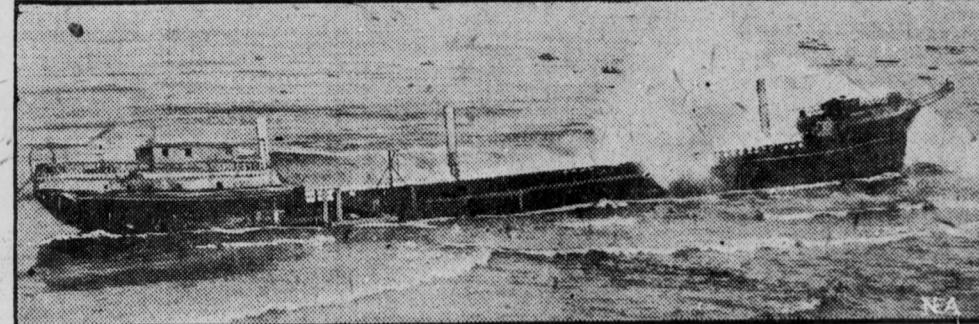
### Negro Woman Slashed

Police sought Mary Yocom, alias Cull, Negro, today, following investigation of a cutting affray at 2518 Martindale Ave., late Wednesday. Mrs. Amanda Debaugh Negro, 44, 2554 Martindale Ave., was cut about the nose and Mrs. Delta Atkins, 2554 Martindale Ave., had a slashed coat.

The postage stamp had its origin in Great Britain in 1840. The first stamps made in the United States were in 1847.

During these years the boy's par-

## Going Down to Davy Jones



Slowly succumbing to the elements that lash her seasoned sides, the old sea dog Fullerton, one of the last of the brave ocean windjammers, is shown as she fights destruction around at Rendondo Beach, Cal. Breaking away from her fishing anchorage during a storm, the old boat took one last wild fling across a "flowing sea." Several aboard were rescued after a hard battle to get a line aboard the pitching barkentine.

## SELF-RELIANCE LEARNED EARLY IN LIFE BY LINDY

Boy Grew Up in Healthful Atmosphere of Woods and Farm  
in Minnesota Home.

By Morris Dehaven Tracy  
United Press Staff Correspondent  
(Copyright 1927 by the United Press)

### CHAPTER III

Self-reliance, one of the characteristics of Charles A. Lindbergh, which enabled him to fly alone from New York to Paris, and become an international hero, was developed in him early in life.

When he was a month old his mother took him back to the Lindbergh home at Little Falls, Minn., from Detroit, Mich., where he was born Feb. 4, 1902.

There the Lindbergh family lived on a farm on the west bank of Little Falls. It was a farm of remarkable beauty. The house was a comfortable one-story, white structure with spacious basement located on sloping ground, surrounded with trees and woods and the river near by.

His teacher, Miss Elizabeth E. Marshall, while he went to school in Washington, described him as a quiet, unassuming lad, yet distinctly "individual." Even as a youth Charlie Lindbergh was never one of the herd, those who knew him then recall.

To his Washington schoolmates he was "Cheese" Lindbergh, so called because his name was so much like limburger cheese.

By the time he was five years old the amazing sense of direction which reinforced only by a compass, enabled him to fly a course across the Atlantic as straight as that of a homing pigeon was developed.

He and his father were on one of their excursions into the woods a mile or more away from the Lindbergh home. The father wished to go farther to look over some land, but fearing the boy would tire, left him on the trail.

Boy Was Gone

"You stay here for a few minutes," the older Lindbergh told him. "I'm going on a bit and will come back pretty soon and get you here."

But when the father returned the boy was gone. The elder Lindbergh searched through the woods, but could find no trace of his son.

Frightened and picturing all sorts of misfortunes befalling the boy, Lindbergh hurried home, intending to enlist the aid of neighbors and begin a wide search. But 5-year-old Charlie greeted him at the gate.

"How did you get here?" the father asked.

"When we were walking you told me that the sun always goes down in the west and we were walking straight at the sun," Charles explained. "I got tired of waiting, so I just walked straight away from the sun and I came right home here."

Elected to Congress

That same year Lindbergh was elected to Congress and the family moved to Washington in 1907, where for a decade a part of each year was spent. The Lindberghs lived near the White House and young Charlie came in contact with that famous gang of Washington youngsters headed by Quentin Roosevelt, whose father was then President.

He played much on the White House grounds and is said to have had a part in some of the happenings which made the White House a lively place in those days.

When Quentin Roosevelt rode his once familiar pony into the White House and browbeat an attendant into giving it a ride on an elevator—an incident—which the President never tired of recalling—Charlie Lindbergh is said to have been one of the gang that was egging Quentin on.

At His Store

F. C. Henry, a Washington druggist, recalls that Charlie Lindbergh was one of the many small boys of the neighborhood who, with Quentin Roosevelt, bought their sundries at his drug store. Quentin developed at one time a habit of charging the sundries to the White House account, something which again annoyed the President, but of which he is said to have disapproved as a bad habit for a boy of few years.

Charlie Lindbergh is also credited in Washington with having had a part, along with Quentin Roosevelt, and a number of others, in cutting the light wires and plunging the White House into darkness on one famous occasion.

During most of the time Lindbergh lived in Washington airplanes were still considerable of a novelty. The Wrights were carrying on their experiments, as was Curtis, but planes were used chiefly to thrill crowds, and flying was a highly hazardous occupation. But even then Lindbergh was interested in "flying machines," as was Quentin Roosevelt who was destined to die in the war, shot down in a battle with a German plane.

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## VACCINATION

These citizens of Indianapolis and especially parents of school children who are opposed to compulsory vaccination are invited to attend a mass meeting in the Assembly Room.

Second Floor, Denison Hotel,  
Friday Evening, June 3rd, 8 P. M.

## PUBLICLY OWNED GAS, ICE, WATER PLAN SUCCEEDS

Omaha Utilities Project  
Now Worth Nearly  
\$23,000,000.

By Roscoe B. Fleming

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Pleasant figures, those Senator Howell of Nebraska was studying.

He caused him to smile and chew his gum a little faster. They were the figures showing the financial condition at the beginning of 1927 of the Metropolitan Utilities district of Omaha, Neb.

The Metropolitan Utilities district of which Howell used to be general manager, operates the Omaha gas plant, water plant and ice plant. He's pleased with what the boys have done to vindicate and forward the general principle of public ownership of important utilities while he's forwarding it in the Senate.

"The figures show that the district owns property worth \$22,959,332, on which it owes only \$11,392,000," said Howell.

"The ice plant is owned clear of all charges. We paid for it in seven years out of earnings, and it's clear velvet and worth \$763,000.

"The water plant is worth \$11,500,000 and we owe less than \$7,000,000 to it. We have a surplus of \$4,707,000.

"Last year the district paid \$336,000 interest on its bonds and still laid aside a surplus of \$866,000."

**CORN PRICES STILL  
MOUNT AT CHICAGO**

Reach Highest Point in More Than  
Two Years.

By United Press

CHICAGO, June 2.—The corn market continued sky-rocketing in the opening hour on the Chicago Board of Trade today and prices advanced 1c to 2c to the highest point in more than two years. July sold at \$1.054 and September at \$1.09.

Since April 16, corn prices have risen 30 1/2 cents, the most sensational spurt the corn market has known in years.

Unfavorable reports from the corn growing areas are responsible for the strength in board dealings. Iowa, world's largest corn producing area, has only 75 per cent of normal areas planted and continued heavy rains in practically all of the corn belt caused poor germination.

**BICYCLE THIEVES BUSY**

Five Wheels Stolen in Day, Detectives Report.

Boys! Lock your "bikes!"

A gang of bicycle thieves, who steal the wheels, interchange parts and sell them to second-hand dealers, is at work in the city, detectives said today. Five wheels were stolen Wednesday.

The losers: Lawrence Underwood, 2249 Royal Ave., \$20; Edgar Spee, 2048 Caroline St., \$20; Harbison Pharmacy, 1534 Central Ave., \$20; Charles Dalton, 1809 Flinley Ave., \$10, and Phillip Smith, 718 W. Pratt St., \$5.

**Nicaraguans Honored**

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, June 2.—Four Nicaraguans sailors were decorated yesterday by United States Minister Charles Eberhardt for saving the lives of an American sailor of the U. S. S. Tulso in Lake Managua in January, 1925.

**Gets Loot Via Icebox**

A burglar crawled through an icebox door from the hallway to get into the apartment of Mrs. Francis Chapman, Apt. 17, 3630 N. Meridian St. Then he pried open a window to get from an inner hallway to Mrs. Chapman's room, where he took clothing valued at \$230.

**'Silver King' Dies**

SEWARD, Alaska, June 2.—John Nash, a pioneer of the West, and once known as the "silver king of North America," because of the fortune he took out of Colorado silver mines, is dead here. In 1922 both Nash's legs were amputated as a result of an infection caused by freezing during the Nome gold rush.

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## They Play to Millions



## COURT ACTION NEAR IN COAL RATE DISPUTE

West Virginia Rival Operators Disappointed in Lake Fight.

By United Press  
WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Supreme Court eventually will be called on to settle the coal freight rate dispute between rival coal fields in Pennsylvania and Ohio and those in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

Disappointed because of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission which lowered the freight rate between Pennsylvania and Ohio mines to Lake Erie ports in the lake cargo controversy, West Virginia operators are planning court action.

### Voluntary Reduction

The plan is to have the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and other coal-carrier railroads voluntarily reduce rates on lake cargo tonnage 20 cents a ton, the reduction ordered by the commission for the Pittsburgh district benefit. If the reduction is voluntary, the West Virginians and allied operators again, will have advantage of the same differentials which Pennsylvania and Ohio operators say forces poverty on their fields.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will be called on to protest the reduction and order suspension of the new tariffs. This will enable operators and railroads to take the complaint to the United States courts with the Supreme Court.

### Two Possibilities

Two possibilities are causing worry. The first is whether the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, dominated by the Van Sweringen interests of Cleveland, will consent to the scheme. The second is the attitude of the Supreme Court, which in an action known as the "assigned car case," upheld the authority of the commission.