

CANTON HAS INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION

Ohio City Incorporates One Million-Dollar Concern to Boost Business.

Leaders of the Federation of Civic Clubs movement to establish an industrial foundation here today studied the plan recently adopted in Canton, Ohio.

The Industrial Development Foundation of Canton, Inc., was incorporated, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 has been subscribed. Only \$100,000 of the sum, payable the first year, has been collected, according to Charles E. Morris, Canton Daily News publisher.

"It contemplates a rotary fund for investment and for loans on second mortgages. No bonuses are considered," Morris said.

Mark Hambleton, a business leader, is chairman of the movement which developed from a co-operative effort of the Chamber of Commerce and business interests.

Prosperity Is Goal
The program of the foundation is to secure for Canton: Increased business, larger pay rolls, greater prosperity, growing property values, greater purchasing power, greater industrial development, and a bigger and better Canton.

"The object of the foundation is to provide adequately for the commercial and industrial expansion of the city by creating a revolving fund of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of assisting local enterprises and bringing new industries to Canton," said Morris.

Made Survey First
The financing of industries is one of the greatest problems facing many cities and Canton has adopted this plan after two years of research and investigation of various plans in operation in other cities throughout the United States.

"The proceeds will be loaned to and invested in worthwhile industrial enterprises that have prospects for growth in Canton. The fund will be secured by mortgage on land, buildings and equipment, by collateral in the form of stock, bonds, personal indorsements and such other security as the trustees may require, governed by the financial strength and record of the applicant."

Should Make Profit
"The fund is an investment and will be guarded by a group of directors or trustees, to be elected by the stockholders. The foundation should not only be self-sustaining, but eventually should be profitably conducted, from income on realty holdings, interest on loans and other sources of profit that such a foundation has the opportunity to make. However, the object is the procurement and development of industries."

The Chamber of Commerce will pay the expense of soliciting industries and of making necessary investigations when prospect is interested in Greater Canton. Stockholders are liable only for the stock subscribed, the fund being a regularly organized Ohio corporation for profit and in no sense a partnership."

Edward O. Sneath, local federation industrial chairman, is studying the plan used in several eastern cities. On recommendation of a committee composed of Sneath, John F. White and A. L. Porteus, the Federation voted to invite all local organizations to aid in the establishment of an industrial bureau for Indianapolis.

ONE-ARMED MAN USES SHOTGUN IN SUICIDE

Joseph A. King, Wabash, Reassembled Weapon Relative Took Apart.

WABASH, Ind., July 1.—Joseph King, 43, killed himself at his home here with a shotgun despite being one-armed and compelled to use up parts of the gun piece by piece and reassemble it.

Several threats in the last months to end his life, King's son, Chester Lawson, took the gun apart and hid parts at different places about the home. King, patiently hunted until he found the pieces and put the gun together again. He went to a barn at his home and fired the fatal shot.

Despondency over ill health and domestic trouble are given as causes of the suicide.

INDIAN RULER SENDS PRESENT TO HOOSIER

Prince Recalls Friendship of Son and Anderson Man.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 1.—Oscar Ryan, attorney has received a gift of a photograph of the late Prince Gaekwar of India, known being the prince's father, Saheb Gaekwar, wealthy powerful ruler.

Seven years ago Ryan, while on his way through Harvard, employed as a private tutor to the young prince. The friendship developed then is recalled by Ryan in a letter accompanying the photograph.

Every Stephenson Charge of Cruelty and Misconduct by Prison Officials Held Baseless

Obsessed With Idea That Every Act of Others Is Inspired by Malice, Says Board Report.

By Times Staff Correspondent.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 1.—Every charge of cruel and unusual treatment of himself and of misconduct by Indiana State Prison officials made by D. C. Stephenson, lifer, was found baseless in the report of the Indiana charities board to prison trustees, made public at the prison here this afternoon.

The charities board members, who investigated Stephenson's charges in hearings here June 7, 8 and 9, reported that rather than being denied use of the mails and conference with attorneys for the purpose of carrying on his private business affairs, the former grand dragon has been given more privileges than most prisoners.

When Stephenson was before the charities board he withdrew and modified many of his charges, particularly withdrawing the charge that he was shoved down a stairway in a plot to take his life, the report says.

Stephenson admitted the fall was his own fault, according to the report. The charities members found no acts of violence committed and held that such punishments as have been given Stephenson for violation of prison rules have been the same as those given any other prisoner.

The report states that the charities board members considered Stephenson's charges of a plot of officials with Ku-Klux Klan leaders

FOUR ANGLES OF STEVE CASE TOUCHED IN DAY

Prosecutor Remy announced after meeting Robert H. Moore, D. C. Stephenson's attorney, that a message Moore bore from Stephenson contained nothing to warrant immediate investigation. Supreme Court heard arguments upon Stephenson's appeal from La Porte Superior Court, where he was denied a writ of habeas corpus freeing him from prison.

State charities board report exonerating prison officials from Stephenson's charges of cruel treatment and misconduct made public by prison trustees at Michigan City.

Prison trustees sitting at a pardon board took up Stephenson's application for a ninety-day parole.

to run him as being a matter for courts and not their consideration, so they took no cognizance of them. The board finally dismisses Stephenson's charges with an analysis of his character, which is summed up in these words:

"His temperament and mental attitude seem to make all restraint very irksome to him. He regards everyone who would thwart his desires as an enemy and as a member of a conspiracy to destroy him. Their every act is regarded as an act of hostility, as being inspired by malice and as having a sinister purpose."

The report was signed by board members W. H. Eichorn, Francis H. Gayvisk, Mrs. E. C. Rumpier, William J. Sayers, M. M. Feuerlicht and John A. Brown, secretary.

State Charities Board Makes Report on Steve

By Times Staff Correspondent.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 1.—Important excerpts from the report of the State charities board exonerating Indiana State Prison officials of cruelty treating D. C. Stephenson follow:

I.—UNFAIR RESTRICTIONS INVADING RIGHTS OF PRISONER.
The board is of the opinion that the prisoner has not been deprived of any substantial right and that no unfair restrictions have been imposed upon him. This conclusion is based on the following facts:

a. Since the admission of D. C. Stephenson to the prison on Nov. 21, 1925, he has had ninety-six visits from forty-two different persons, including fifteen attorneys-at-law, of whom at least four held power of attorney from petitioner. These four made forty-seven visits to the petitioner.

All visits with exception of those made by representatives of the Marion County prosecuting attorney's office, United States officials and one visit by business associates when special matters were discussed, were made under supervision of prison officials as the rules provide.

Seven Visits Denied.
Only seven requests for visits were denied. The only restrictions to visits found were that prisoner was not permitted to have private interviews, and visits except those with attorneys were limited to one hour each.

These restrictions are similar to those in other State prisons and in our opinion are justifiable and necessary to the safe and proper administration of the prison.

Warden denies interfering in any way with petitioner's attorneys who have seen prisoner on practically every visit, and an extension of time has been given them when it was requested.

Prisoner admits Warden Daly told him in an interview that there was no disposition to limit visits from attorneys to one hour.

Sent Mail, Telegram.
In the matter of mail, the petitioner since his incarceration, November 21, 1925, has written 175 letters to 14 correspondents and has received 161 letters from 61 persons. He sent 19 telegrams to and received 13 from business associates and attorneys. Letters from attorneys-at-law and attorneys holding

power-of-attorney from him number 122.

He has sent 128 letters to attorneys. Some letters were not delivered to petitioner because they were not signed or were so signed that identity of writer could not be established and under the rules could not be received by prisoner.

Some letters written by him were not sent to persons addressed, because they contained matters forbidden by the rules. Some of these were returned to prisoner, others held by the warden in his files.

Power-of-Attorney Given.
b. Soon after entering the prison Warden Daly advised petitioner that he could not conduct his business from the institution; that he would have to give some one power-of-attorney or authorize his attorneys to take care of it for him.

According to the evidence including prisoner's own statement, powers-of-attorney were delivered by him to at least four different persons of his own selection who conferred with him a number of times under the usual prison regulations.

We find no evidence that his choice of attorney in fact was ever denied.

c. Prisoner admits visits and correspondence with attorneys-at-law, persons holding power-of-attorney from him, and business associates. He has been given special writing privileges in regard to business affairs; also the privilege of receiving and sending telegrams to some of these persons and others.

He has had every right accorded him that is given to other prisoners under like circumstances. No prisoner is permitted, while in prison, personally to conduct his business, but must delegate authority to an attorney or business associate, and we believe that Stephenson has had ample opportunity to do that.

D. & E. The records show, and period from Sept. 20, 1926, to date of this inquiry there was no interruption of his visits or correspondence except while he was in seclusion, from Oct. 9 to 24, 1926; from Nov. 11 to Dec. 20, 1926, during the Marion County grand jury investigation; and while in solitary confinement March 21 to 30, 1927.

Under the rules of the prison, prisoners are not permitted to give interviews to newspapers. The

warden to get him to commit himself.

The basis for these interviews were the articles of Court Asher appearing in newspapers in the fall of 1926. After several articles had appeared there were certain statements made that led prison officials to believe that the petitioner was "smuggling" out mail, and they were making investigation.

Refused Statement.
c. There is no evidence of threats which the prisoner said were made because he would not sign "protection papers." At petitioner's request he was granted an interview with the warden.

He asked the privilege to repudiate Court Asher by a public statement in the newspaper. This privilege was properly denied. According to statement of four officers he was asked if he would make an affidavit denying any connection with the articles mentioned, and refused.

He was asked in seclusion in a regulation cell which was screened to prevent passing of written communications. This was not meant as punishment, but one means undertaken to prevent this communicating with forces outside of prison. He was told on this occasion that if he was "smuggling" out letters he would be punished as any other prisoner would be.

d. Prisoner withdraws charge that he was shoved downstairs and positively states that it was purely an accident for which no one except himself was responsible.

Solitary Confinement.
e. Prisoner was confined in solitary cell as punishment for the serious infraction of rules, that of "smuggling out" letters. Officers state he was confronted with the charge, but prisoner denies this.

The charge was supported by sworn statements of two officers who admitted carrying out his letters and were discharged for their acts. While so confined he was given bread and water for food and a mattress on the floor upon which to sleep.

His charge that cells are damp and totally dark is untrue. These cells are ten feet long, four feet ten inches wide and ten feet high, with a window 18 inches by twenty-eight inches near the ceiling in end of wall. They are equipped with a toilet, running water for drinking purposes, ventilating stack and proper heating facilities.

While in this cell he was visited daily by the deputy warden, a guard in charge and the prison physician who gave him medical attention when he complained of a headache. His health, according to the physician, for whom the prisoner expressed the kindest feeling, was not impaired.

Weight 165 Pounds.
His weight on May 25, 1927, was 165 pounds, and records show his height to be 5 feet, 7 1/4 inches. He has some stomach trouble, which ailment he admits he had several years prior to entering prison. His eyesight is failing, but he has had the service of an oculist and was fitted with glasses.

His hair is touched with gray, but not completely gray, as petition states. He states he was not chained to the door of the cell at any time while in seclusion or in solitary confinement.

III.—MISCONDUCT OF OFFICIALS.
In so far as prisoner consented to testify to this class of charges, his testimony consisted of inferences and surmises, which in the opinion of the board, are not warranted or justified by the evidence obtained and we therefore hold these charges are not sustained.

More than a half million young men in the United States are said to have adopted the feminine habit of using cosmetics and face lotions for their complexions.

IV.—MISTREATMENT.
The board is of the opinion that the evidence does not sustain the charges of cruelty and mistreatment of prisoner as set forth in the petition. This conclusion is based on the following facts:

a. Prisoner refused to give any facts or disclose any specific information as to who threatened him or in what manner, except that this information was first received by him from a source outside of the institution and he would not disclose any information as to its source.

b. In answer to the question of what he meant by the statement, "compelled to bow in obedience," he replied, "That is not my language. It seems ambiguous and you are as qualified to answer it as much as I am. I do not know what that statement refers to."

Interview Held.
He also modified the statement as to the number of times he was subjected to "inquisitions" and stated that he was interviewed five or six times a day for three or more successive days, in the warden's and Deputy Warden's offices by the Warden, Deputy Warden and John Moorman.

These officers state there were but two interviews, one in the Warden's office when Warden Daly, Deputy Warden Claudy and Mr. Craig, chief clerk, were present and the other in the Deputy Warden's office, when Warden, Deputy Warden and Mr. Moorman were present.

Prisoner stated that officers and prisoners on numerous occasions questioned him and he was certain they were acting at suggestion of

FAINT HOPE OF WRIT TO STEVE

Attorneys Argue on Habeas Corpus Appeal.

That D. C. Stephenson, serving a life term in the Indiana State Prison immediately will not win his freedom on a writ of habeas corpus was indicated today, when oral arguments were heard by the Supreme Court on appeal from La Porte Superior Court.

Argument of John H. Kiplinger of Rushville, Stephenson's counsel in appeals to Indiana's highest court, was interrupted several times by Judge David Myers.

Shortly after Kiplinger got under way, Myers suggested that the attorney was attacking the jurisdiction of the Hamilton Circuit Court, where Stephenson was convicted of murder and not the decision of Judge Harry L. Crumpacker of La Porte, who refused the writ last December.

Kiplinger contended, as he did at the hearing in La Porte Superior Court, that because the transcript of the Marion Criminal Court was not attested by the Marion County clerk before sending it to Noblesville, where the case was tried, that it was void.

Appearing for the State in opposition to the granting of the writ Attorney General Arthur L. Gilliom told the court that all phases of the law covering the questions advanced had been handled in his brief. The court is to reassemble July 12 and again July 18-22, and the case may be decided at that time.

Sure Thing Bet

By Times Special.

MARION, Ind., July 1.—Ray Ballard is a prisoner of the police and Dean Love is \$20 poorer as the result of a knife-opening bet episode. Love says Ballard used a knife to sharpen a pencil, then closed the knife and challenged Love to open it on a \$10 bet. Love tried and lost. Two strangers approached. One whispered to Love that he could open the knife and advised another \$10 bet to "get even." Love bet—and lost again.

Plans to receive the cost with issue.

The W. J. J. underbidding \$122,490 on the \$115,000 was original include fees and Park Commission hard said.

Bids to resurface between Fall Creek and St., were rejected so further consideration posed widening of the Park Engineer J. draw new specifications to increase the thirty-six to fifty.

A resolution to Gardens, on the park purposes, allowing a public the board has \$45,000 law real appraisers. Geo. James E. Eble, Coneyale were named.

OWE SUCCESS TO RAILS
Traffic Club Speaker Says Airplanes Will Not Displace Trains.

R. R. Nace, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in his address at a dinner of the Traffic club at the Spink-Arms Thursday night attributed continued prosperity to excellent transportation systems. He declared that air progress would in no way diminish the importance of railway transportation.

Lawrence N. Helm, Traffic club president, presided.

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As a special "Good-Will" offer we are going to sell two matched lamps—bridge and junior styles—for the price of one! They're in the newest design, with beautiful shades and wrought iron effect standards—values that would sell in the regular way for almost double this price!

WARNING: Be here at 8 tomorrow morning, as the supply of these lamps may all be sold in a few hours.

This sale is for old as well as new customers. Tell your friends about it.

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HOT or COLD Liquid or Food

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THE MIRACLE OF CORRECTED EYESIGHT THROUGH GLASSES

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