

STATE FREIGHT RATES ON IRON ARE PROTESTED

Indiana Users Claim Present Scale Unusual, Favors Competitors.

This is another article of the series, dealing with freight rates in Indiana and the charges of discrimination against Indiana's industries.

By CHARLES CARL

A request for reduction of freight rates on pig iron that will place those from Chicago into Indiana on a comparable basis with those from the same point into Illinois is before the Interstate Commerce Commission now. It is charged in the complaint that there is a serious mal-adjustment in rates at this time.

The case was brought by the St. Louis Coke and Iron Corporation against the Alabama, Great Southern Railroad Company and the Indiana State and Terre Haute Chambers of Commerce have intervened in behalf of this State. The latter groups have prepared a brief on the case which will be filed with the commission.

Charge Discrepancies

Decided discrepancies in rates are shown in the transportation of pig iron from the Chicago district to Indiana points as compared to carriages from Chicago to places in Illinois and Wisconsin. In many instances the gross ton rate is several cents higher in Indiana for distances similar and sometimes less than those in the other two States.

Terre Haute, it is estimated, uses about 15,000 tons of pig iron each year, most of which comes from the Chicago area. The present rate for this is \$2.37 a gross ton. Terre Haute is but a few miles from the Illinois line and Paris, Ill., about eighteen miles from Terre Haute, pays \$2.14, a difference of 23 cents.

In addition to this, the rate from the Chicago district to St. Louis, 100 miles from Terre Haute, is \$2.16 a gross ton, two cents more than the haul cost to Paris, Ill., and 21 cents less than the Terre Haute cost.

South Bend Rate High

In the northern part of the State there is a decided demand for pig iron in automobile and agricultural machinery factories at South Bend and Michigan City. The average haul distance to South Bend is 79 miles and the rate is \$2.05. To points about as far distant in Wisconsin the rate is \$1.39.

Michigan City is on an average haul distance of 44 miles from Chicago and the rate is \$1.40. This contrasts with places 33 miles farther in Illinois that pay \$1.39 a gross ton.

According to traffic authorities the excess cost of transporting the raw materials to the factories in Terre Haute, Michigan City and South Bend cause consumers to suffer great losses in the profits of their organizations. This condition also prevails in other Indiana cities.

Competitors Are Favored

It is necessary for these firms to compete with out-State companies that are paying much less for obtaining of the materials for manufacturing purposes.

There are many pig iron consumers located in Indianapolis, Richmond, Munroe, Evansville, Anderson, Kokomo, Marion, Wabash, Columbus and Ft. Wayne, in addition to those already mentioned.

It costs \$2.65 a gross ton to ship this material from Chicago to Indianapolis and Kokomo. There is a rate to Peoria, Ill., of \$1.76 for 155 miles while Kokomo users pay \$2.65 for 134 miles.

Southern Points Slighted

Evansville and Richmond are two points in the southern part of Indiana where pig iron is used to a great extent. Consumers there are in the \$3.15 group, which takes in the southern half of the State and in which there are thirty-five shipping points, at a distance of 232 miles. The East St. Louis rate for a distance of 227 miles is \$2.15 compared to the southern Indiana costs.

The pig iron case was taken before the commission as an attack on rates from Granite City, Ill., to points in Indiana and twelve other States as "unjust and unreasonable."

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Famous Authors Sometimes Fail in Movies; Action Must Tell Story



Here is shown at his typewriter, "batting out" original stories for moving pictures, John Monk Saunders, one of the young movie writers of Hollywood whose manuscript usually finds a ready market. At the left, B. P. Schulberg, production chief for Paramount, is conferring with two of his writers, Ray Harris (left) and the Hungarian, Ernest Vajda (right) over a manuscript he has just received. Maybe it's to be rewritten.

The inside story of moving picture making, containing many interesting incidents, is now being written by a series of twelve articles by Dan Thomas, the author of "The Story of the NEA Service," his second article on the subject of the picture, will appear Wednesday.

By DAN THOMAS

NEA Service Writer

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., April 17.—How is a motion picture made?

Of the 120,000,000 people in the United States, probably not more than one-five hundredth could answer the above question. Most of them, of course, have ideas about a lot of lights being stuck around and grinding cameras recording the action of the players. Beyond that they know little of the process—or the weeks and months of work that goes into a film they see on the screen in from an hour to an hour and a half.

In the following series of twelve stories I am going to give a fairly detailed account of picture production, starting with the conception of the story and following through the preparation, filming and editing—right to its exhibition in your local theater.

Getting the Idea

There are numerous ways in which a motion picture gets its start. Often a writer strikes upon what he believes to be a great title. With that as the sole basis for his story, he starts writing. Other writers, a single incident will suggest a plot around which a story can be written. And on still other occasions, the characters form the foundation of a scenario.

It is about a fifty-fifty break these days as to whether stories are written for certain players or whether the players are made to fit certain stories. An executive often will call a conference of his writers and perhaps a few directors and tell them he must have a story for such and such a star.

From their combined ideas, the skeleton of a story is drafted. It is handled to a scenarist to work out the details.

Story Told in Action

While a few realize it, writing a story for a motion picture is a distinct art in itself. In the average short story or novel, perhaps half is told in the conversation of the characters. When writing for the screen, this naturally can not be done. Words can't be photographed. Therefore, everything must be told in action. Sub-titles help some in this respect, but they can't carry the story.

Many successful scribes have been utter failures in Hollywood because they fail to conform to the screen's

PRIVATE OWNED INDUSTRY BEST, SAYS COOLIDGE

National Control Destroys Initiative, President Believes.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Coolidge reaffirmed his position against entry of the Federal Government into private business enterprises in an address here Monday night before the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Asserting that "in general the country is best served through the competition of private enterprise" and that "if the people are to remain politically free, they must be economically free," the President said:

"The very essence of business is the expectation of a profit on the part of those who conduct it. Government is conducted from an entirely different motive."

"When business is in private hands, it is expected to be run for the benefit of the owners."

"When the Government steps in, the purchasers, users and beneficiaries of what the Government undertakes to supply insist that the concern should be conducted for their benefit."

Under these conditions, the President pointed out, business lacks enterprise and initiative and has no motive to provide an improved service. Continuing, Coolidge said:

"Flowing out of these unavoidable conditions, if the Government gets into business on any large scale, we soon find that the beneficiaries attempt to play a large part in the control. It comes to be regarded as a species of Government favor

and those who are most adroit get the larger part of it."

"Men in public life are besought to secure places of employment for some persons in their locality and favorable contracts for others."

"The situation rapidly develops into a position of entrenched selfishness, where a great body of public employees and large outside interests are in virtual control, with the general public paying a high cost for poor service."

If it is desirable to avoid "the blighting effects of monopoly supported by the money of the taxpayer," prevent existence of a privileged class, shield public officials from the influence of propaganda, and "keep the government unencumbered and clear, with an eye single to public service," the President declared, "we shall leave the conduct of our private business with the individual, where it belongs."

PALS CLUB MINSTREL TO BE GIVEN THURSDAY

Hyman Granofsky Is End Man; Other Well-Known Artists.

Hyman Granofsky is one of the end men whose antics will provide entertainment at the fifth annual minstrel show and dance to be given at 8:30 p. m. on Thursday at Kirshbaum Community Center, 2314 N. Meridian St., by the Pals Club.

With Granofsky will be Isadore Bachrach, Sam Cohen, Lou Kassef, Nathan Aesnick, Jack Kollinger and Joe Bernstein, other end men. The show will have a cast of thirty members of the club.

Minstrel shows presented by the club in past years have won wide recognition. Music for dancing will be provided by the Palmer Laycock orchestra.

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OWEN COUNTY PICKS SPELLER

Woodrow Gentry of Freedom Enters Finals.

By Times Special

SPENCER, Ind., April 17.—Piece, nice, judgment and receive were stumbling blocks in the paths of spellers in the Owen County spelling bee held under direction of the Spencer Evening World.

Woodrow Gentry, an eighth grade student from Freedom, Ind., was the winner of the county meet.

He will be sent to Indianapolis May 4 for the State spelling bee under the direction of The Indianapolis Times.

Twenty-six grade school children faced the pronouncer in the county match, but only Gentry survived. Some contestants dropped out early in the fray, but others stuck along with the winner.

The Indiana winner will be sent to Washington, D. C., May 22 with all expenses paid by The Times to enter the national contest.

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Mrs. Morgan Belmont



MRS. MORGAN BELMONT

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Made from the heart-leaves of the tobacco plant



SMOOTHER AND BETTER . . . NOT A COUGH IN A CARLOAD

ABSCESS AND GLANDULAR SORENESS DISAPPEAR

Indianapolis, Indiana. September 6th, 1927.

This is to testify to the good work of Dr. Bebout, Chiropractor, who I hope will go to his office and see me the same day.

In September 1926, I went to Dr. Bebout for glandular trouble and an abscess under my right arm. My doctor and I were very worried about this for several weeks during which time the abscess had been lance nine times, without giving me any relief. I had taken various treatments since, before for Galactostasis and was saved an operation, so I now decided to try Chiropractic for the abscess. In a very short time I received improvement and in two or three days the abscess had completely disappeared and the glandular soreness was gone.

I can recommend Dr. Bebout as a Chiropractor who is certainly competent and qualified to handle the most difficult cases.

Mr. Harry Davenport,

4115 E. 21st St.

D. C. F. C.

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NOT SEVERE

Like all sciences, Chiropractic is advancing. Chiropractic properly done is not severe. So certain am I of my method, that I make this statement: Come in, bring this notice with you, let me give you one adjustment; after I have finished, if you think my adjustment was rough or severe, or without value to you, then the adjustment will not cost you one cent. You take no risk, you are the sole judge.

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Office Hours: 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.—3 to 5:45 P. M.—7:30 to 8:30 P. M.
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