

LARGE ROLLEY PROFITS SEEN

Accountant Says Rates Netted Big Increase.

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emergency issue early today, indicated no ruling would be made until all parties have had opportunity to present evidence.

Tempera flared in yesterday's public hearing on the question as Public Counselor Glenn Sienker charged the transit company's current rates, in effect since Sept. 15, were bringing in "gigantic profits" and that the public was being "taken for a ride."

Tactics Lashed
Attorneys for the OPA, siding with the public counsel in seeking a lower rate schedule, and attorneys for the company repeatedly took time out from the argument of the emergency question to lash one another's legal tactics.

At one point members of the commission halted the cross-examination of company attorney, Arthur Gilliom, charged the OPA with implying that the railway company had "pulled off some sort of shenanigan" in getting the allegedly increased rates last September.

Damnable Lie

Declaring the implication was a "damnable lie," Mr. Gilliom pointed an accusing finger at OPA utilities counsel, Harry R. Booth, and said: "There is the man who is responsible for that lie."

Mr. Sienker, in his closing argument of the day-long hearing, told the commission there had been too much talk about "confiscatory action" in connection with the possible reduction of rates.

"The only party entitled to use that term is John Q. Public," he said, "and he is really being confiscated. The trial period on these rates showed a gigantic profit all out of proportion to the value of the company's property."

Token Rate Lower

Mr. Gilliom argued that if the public chooses to use the token rate the present scale is lower than the old one and that the PSC has "no duty to protect the rider who voluntarily pays the cash rate of 10 cents a ride."

The company was supported in its fight against lowering of fares by employees' unions which contend workers would suffer an automatic reduction in earnings under a lower rate schedule.

Union attorneys pointed out at the hearings that employees now receive incentive pay based on the company's gross revenues and that any rate cut, by lowering those revenues, also would cut that incentive pay.

The OPA also indicated at yesterday's sessions that it would continue the federal court fight to press fares in Indianapolis back to pre-September levels.

Mr. Booth indicated an appeal would be taken soon from a recent decision of Federal Judge Robert C. Bailett denying a temporary restraining order sought by OPA.

Big 3 Requirements Met by Romania

(Continued From Page One)

a prerequisite for Anglo-American recognition, was encountered greater difficulty than the parallel move in Romania.

Premier Kimon Georgiev of Bulgaria arrived in Moscow last night, the Moscow radio announced, a few hours after his government announced that it refused to accept demands made by the two opposition parties, the Agrarians and Socialists.

Georgiev was met at the airport by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov. In a short speech Georgiev praised Russia as the source of hope and strength for all democratic peoples. He apparently sought Russian advice and support in dealing with the opposition groups.

A Big Three commission was sent to Romania to supervise the broadening of the government, but no parallel mission was sent to Bulgaria. The Bulgarian government was instructed to seek advice from Russia.

Vice Foreign Commissar Andrei Vishinski, Russian member of the Big Three Romanian commission, was to fly to London immediately for the United Nations assembly meeting. U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr also had finished their task in Bucharest.

REBEKAH LODGE TO INSTALL OFFICERS

The Progress Rebekah lodge 395 will install Mrs. Frances Switzer as noble grand at a meeting at 8 o'clock tonight.

Other officers to be installed are: Mrs. Albert Williams, vice grand; Mrs. Marie Crouch and Mrs. Mary Abben, supporters to the vice grand; Mrs. Mabel Schenk and Mrs. Chelda Hundley, supporters to the noble grand; Mrs. Mary Kohl, treasurer; Mrs. Katie Brown, financial secretary; Mrs. Naomi Armstrong, conductor; Mrs. Paula McCracken, ward; Mrs. Lettie Ward, pianist; Miss Wanda Bates, inside guardian; Mrs. Betty Williams, past noble grand; Mrs. Fred Andrews, outside guardian; Mrs. Edith Irwin, chaplain; and Mrs. Kate Crouch, publicity chairman.

FINNS TO CHANGE LEADERS

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 8 (U. P.)—Political quarters predicted today that the ailing and aged Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim will be replaced as president of Finland soon, possibly within two weeks.

SUES FOR DIVORCE

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 8 (U. P.)—Actress Kim Hunter, 23, said today she had filed suit for divorce from Marine Capt. William A. Baldwin.

Seek Fiend as Murderer of Child in Chicago Kidnaping



Edwin O'Neill of the Chicago Crime detection bureau is shown making plaster casts of footprints discovered back of the apartment from which Suzanne Degnan, 6, was kidnapped.

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had a lock of Suzanne's hair and part of her blue pajamas.

Police said the same man had called the home late yesterday.

Coroner A. L. Brody, who pronounced the head—found floating face upward in a catch basin—as that of Suzanne, said:

No Frowler Reported

"It could possibly be that the person entered the bedroom, the girl awakened and probably recognized him or her and started to scream. Then the murderer might have grabbed her throat to stifle the scream, perhaps accidentally strangling her."

No one had yet reported any suspicious figure prowling the alleys of the neighborhood. The killer apparently worked in the pre-dawn darkness, dropping the dismembered body into the sewage filth a few hours after taking the child from her bed.

Police believed the kidnaping and slaying to be the work of a degenerate. If the crime was a well planned kidnap plot an automobile would probably have been waiting to whisk the victim from the neighborhood, and her body would have been concealed somewhere else.

The head, legs and torso, were severed by clean strokes of a sharp instrument.

Head Found First

Chief of Detectives Walter Storms said the head, discovery of which was the first evidence that Suzanne had been killed, was found first, 12 hours after Mr. Degnan reported his daughter missing from her first-floor bedroom.

Mr. Storms said the head had just been identified by two family friends when the right leg was found less than a block away by detectives.

The torso, Mr. Storms said, was discovered in a fourth sewer half a block from the head and left leg. The torso was encased in a 50-pound paper bag, bearing the one word—"Sugar."

Legs Severed

The legs had been severed at the hip. Police experienced difficulty in holding back hundreds of "very high strung" curious and sympathetic persons who thronged the area.

Within the Degnan home, the child's mother lay in sleep induced by a sedative. She collapsed yesterday under the strain of awaiting word of the younger of her two children.

Police, so hard hit by the atrocity that they could not face Mrs. Degnan, asked her parish priest, the Rev. George Kearney of St. Gertrude's Catholic church, to break the news.

Father Made Radio Pleas

Mr. Degnan made two radio broadcast appeals promising the kidnaper "immunity" if the girl were surrendered or set free at once.

The \$7500-a-year OPA executive, formerly of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, asked that the child be kept warm and well. She wore only her pajamas when kidnapped.

Tears welled in veteran patrolmen's eyes as they recovered the various parts of the body.

19th Murder in Chicago in 6 Weeks

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 (U. P.)—The brutal kidnap-killing of Suzanne Degnan, 6, was Chicago's 19th murder in six weeks.

Police still hunted today the slayer of WAVE Frances Brown, 33. Her killer left a lipstick-printed note on the wall urging that he be caught "before I kill more."

Also sought was the knife killer of Lawrence Lange, 38, private secretary to a Fairbanks-Morse Corp. executive.



Suzanne Degnan, 6-year-old victim of a fiend.

VETERANS GROUP SET FOR BIG BONUS DRIVE

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bill by Rep. John Lesinski (D. Mich.) providing adjusted compensation at the rate of \$3 a day for domestic service and \$4 a day for duty overseas.

The maximum payment would be \$4500, with an extra \$500 thrown in for wounds.

Payment would be in bonds, cashable at the rate of one-fifth a year. V. F. W. estimates the bill will cost \$25,000,000,000. Other sources put the cost as high as \$50,000,000,000.

The Disabled American Veterans has endorsed a measure identical to V. F. W.'s in amount, but differing in method of payment. It calls for a 10-year redemption, with the veteran entitled to borrow against his credit for business, educational or home building purposes.

Rep. John Rankin (D. Miss.), chairman of the house-veterans committee, has proposed that all ex-servicemen be paid the maximum \$1040 readjustment allowance provided by the G. I. bill of rights for unemployment.

So far no bonus bill has won any congressional attention. The world war I bonus was enacted, after heavy opposition, in 1924. It cost \$3,812,000,000.

BANK OFFICERS ARE RENAMED

(Continued From Page One)

president; William C. Griffith, vice president; Carl H. Bals, vice president; William C. Grauel, vice president.

G. F. Lichtsinn, M. A. DeWees, Thomas A. Resler, also manager bond department; M. D. Pearson, E. J. Bechtold, Paul F. Cross and L. W. Rinehart, are assistant cashiers. R. C. Smith is comptroller.

Directors are: Fred C. Krauss, F. T. Holliday, A. Kiefer Mayer, William B. Stokely Jr., Robert B. Falley, Edward J. Bennett, Harry J. Herff, Lyman S. Ayres, William C. Griffith, J. P. Frenzel Jr. and Otto N. Frenzel.

Willis B. Connor Jr., former chairman of the Indiana War Finance Commission, who was elected to office several months ago, assumed his duties as assistant vice president in today's meeting.

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DR. H. G. MORGAN IS DEAD AT 60

Headed Health Department Here 33 Years.

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pleted all his own funeral arrangements excepting the details called in his son, Herman Jr., and asked him to extend personal thanks to Indianapolis newspapermen for their "splendid co-operation" during his term of office.

Dr. Morgan had undergone an operation at St. Vincent's hospital this fall.

His last public appearance came at ceremonies last month at Flanner House in which a new health center was dedicated in his name. The dedication honored him for his long, continuous public service to the community.

Fought for Ideas

During the war he threw his own and his department's resources fully behind the isolation hospital, established for general control purposes. Frequently, he labored far into the night experimenting with advanced preventative methods that finally curbed the venereal rate here despite wartime turmoil.

"Doc" Morgan never became too old to learn.

"Doc" was a city hall individualist. Holding the health department reins under varying administrations, he didn't hesitate to introduce new ideas and fight for them in the face of political opposition. Nobody ever got for certain whether he was a Republican or Democrat.

This city health secretary usually won his jousts with politicians, amateur public health advisers, purse-punching city councilmen.

In his long tenure at City Hall, Dr. Morgan picked up a few political pointers himself. But when it came to a show-down, he subordinated politics to community interests. His stubborn refusal to compromise when the city's welfare was at stake won him the deep respect of politicians and lay citizens alike.

Droll and shrewd, he argued his beliefs in city council and before social gatherings with twinkling eyes and a sly, sardonic humor. He was much in demand at informal get-togethers, as well as starch-collared banquets.

A convivial conversationalist, the "Doc" was a favorite of City hall newspapermen of two generations. On dull days, Dr. Morgan could always come up with a story. He was a walking encyclopedia of Indianapolis history.

After graduating from Indiana university medical school, Dr. Morgan, specializing in surgery, agreed in 1912 to accept the city health post on the recommendation of Indianapolis' famed surgeon, Dr. John Holliday Oliver. The job was assigned on a "temporary" basis. Dr. Morgan remained for 33 years.

Didn't Ask for Job

"I never asked for this job, and I never asked to stay on under succeeding administrations," he once said.

The city health chief was a pioneer in practically every modern health and sanitation program the city now takes for granted. Among these are such progressive measures as the pasteurization law, typhoid and smallpox immunization in public schools, the raw milk ban, sanitary district surveys, the establishment of tuberculosis clinics, school nursery and medical inspection, infant feeding clinics, improved restaurant inspection processes, venereal disease control.

His toughest crusade was waged in behalf of milk pasteurization from 1912 to 1916. The legislation was adopted after an intense four-year struggle.

He likewise was active in obtaining the extension of Indianapolis' sewer system as the metropolitan area grew.

Urged Merit System

The city experienced epidemics under his health leadership, but in all cases the scourges were "nation-wide" and not attributable to local sanitary factors.

Politicos consistently opposed, his attempts to place the health department on something resembling a merit system. But the "doc" achieved his goal by diplomatically hammering in one progressive wedge after another. The city, clinical and school inspection staffs are all on a strictly merit basis.

Dr. Morgan first became interested in public health work during his student days at I. U., when he administered smallpox vaccinations to school children, a daring innovation at that time. From 1906 to 1908, he served in the city health laboratory, testing contagious disease control measures.

At the beginning of his colorful career, the "doc" practiced medicine in various untamed mining settlements along the Colorado-New Mexico border. With him went his young bride, the former Marie Louise Leckert of Indianapolis, whom he married following his graduation in 1908.

Survivors besides his wife, are a daughter, Marie Louise, and three sons, Jackson C. Robert and Herman G. Morgan Jr., and five grandchildren.

CHINESE FACTIONS REPORT AGREEMENT

CHUNGKING, Jan. 8 (U. P.)—Leaders of China's warring factions announced today they had reached an agreement on the major points before them at a "peace conference" with Gen. George C. Marshall tonight.

Settlement of the Chinese civil war appeared near on the basis of statements issued after a meeting of nationalist and communist delegates, with Marshall sitting in as conciliator.

Gen. Chou En-Lai, leader of the Chinese communist delegation, issued a post-conference statement saying: "A major portion of our problems were settled, and certain details were discussed and disposed of."

Demobilization Cannot Be Speeded, Truman Says

(Continued From Page One)

to many appeals for release of various groups from the armed forces. The President said it was impossible to "prefer the members of any single group."

The President said he wanted to satisfy himself that demobilization was being carried out with all possible speed. So, he reviewed the army and navy procedures.

Convinced of Justice

"I am convinced, as every other American who examines the record must be, that the services are carrying out demobilization with commendable efficiency and with justice to all concerned," Mr. Truman said.

He explained that there are two primary reasons why it is impossible for every member of the armed forces to be discharged promptly.

"First," he said, "there is the enormous size of the task involved. Second, there is the fact that our nation must assume its full share of responsibility for keeping the peace and destroying the war-making potential of the hostile nations that were bent on keeping the world in a state of warfare."

Mr. Truman said that a critical need for troops overseas, rather than arbitrary army action, was responsible for a slow-down in the army rate of demobilization.

Speaks of Huge Task

Mr. Truman reminded the nation of the enormity of the task of demobilization.

He said the army had released well over half of the 8,300,000 men and women in service on V-E day. From a peak strength of 3,500,000, the navy has returned close to 1,250,000 to civilian life.

"These numbers are staggering," the President said. He asked the people to consider the ships, extensive staffs and rail transportation involved.

The Manila demonstrations were most spectacular. But gripes also were registered at Paris. And a group of enlisted men at Andrews

field, just outside Washington, protested to their officers of "inequality" in the discharge system.

Many congressmen considered the demonstrations so serious that they withheld "immediate comment." Others, including members of both parties, charged bluntly that the army had broken faith with its men and demanded an investigation.

Marine Corps Makes Out

The marine corps, meanwhile, announced new point reductions which will make an estimated 25,000 additional officers and men eligible for discharge by Feb. 1, when critical scores will be lowered from 50 to 45 points.

Bound up tightly in the entire demobilization controversy was the problem of United States prestige in the conquered countries and the touchy homefront question of universal peacetime military training.

Also certain to have a bearing on the outcome of investigation demands was congressional concern over the possible effect of G. I. discontent in the impending 1946 elections.

The army, which touched off the demonstrations with an announcement that demobilization would slow down from now on, said it could not "rob" veteran occupation forces because it did not have adequate replacements.

Brown Urges Investigation

It said the situation stemmed from the lack of any comprehensive program for replacing veterans in Europe and Asia. It also blamed changed "world conditions" which required this country to maintain adequate occupation forces.

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R. O., Utah) of the senate military affairs committee, had no comment. White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said President Truman had no plans to intervene in the picture and that "none is under consideration."

Senator James E. Murray (D. Mont.) cautioned the G. I.'s to be careful "and not do anything that would jeopardize this country's position." He said the demonstrations were "unfortunate."

The war department reiterated that the demobilization slowdown was not unexpected.

Officials recalled that army planners ever since V-J day have predicted that a point would be reached early this year where occupation requirements rather than available shipping would determine how fast

ing congress to enact compulsory military training or to extend the draft?

"It is the duty and responsibility of the proper committees of congress to investigate as soon as congress reconvenes."

Mansfield Joins In

Rep. Mike Mansfield (D. Mont.) joined the demand for an investigation. He said he saw "no need" for large U. S. occupation forces in a score of countries, including Greece, India, Burma, Java and China.

Mr. Mansfield sent a letter to Chairman Andrew May (D. Ky.) of the house military affairs committee. He urged the committee to see to it that the army's demobilization program can be continued at the present rate and wherever possible accelerated."

Similar demands were made in the senate.

Democratic Senators Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.) and John L. McClellan (Ark.) agreed an investigation was in order. Senator McClellan charged the demobilization slowdown was "a breach of faith with the veterans."

No Comment by Thomas

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D. Utah) of the senate military affairs committee, had no comment.

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The war department reiterated that the demobilization slowdown was not unexpected.

Officials recalled that army planners ever since V-J day have predicted that a point would be reached early this year where occupation requirements rather than available shipping would determine how fast

men could be returned from overseas. They pointed out that army demobilization plans, presented to the house military affairs committee last August, called for an army of 2,500,000 on July 1, including 900,000 men in the Pacific and 400,000 in Europe.

MANILA, Jan. 8 (U. P.)—Soldiers who organized the mass meeting of 20,000 American troops in protest against a demobilization slowdown expressed gratification today at congressional interest in their demands.

Sgt. Harold Schiffrin, chairman of last night's rally in which demonstrators booted their commanding general and demanded quick trips home, said he was well pleased with statements made in Washington by sympathetic congressmen.

Lt. Gen. W. D. Styer, Western Pacific area commander, sent a detailed report on the mass meeting to the war department. No disciplinary action was contemplated.

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Two of the three combat divisions now in the Philippines will be returned to the United States or inactivated this month, the war department said today.

This move had already been scheduled and is not the result of G. I. protest demonstrations in Manila, army officials said. There are 300,000 troops in the Philippines.

The war department plans to return the 83d infantry division to the United States this month. The 96th division will be inactivated in the Philippines at about the same time, and its high point veterans returned to the United States as "casuals."

The 86th infantry division will remain in as a permanent garrison force. The army plans to have only 70,000 soldiers in the Philippines by July 1, it was stated.



Fashions for a bright new year... as featured in "Polly Pigtales"... the brand new magazine for girls.

1. Margaret O'Brien frock, fashioned by Dell Town — 5.00
2. Sunny-Lee Fashion of Bates fabric — 4.00
3. Cerey, 100% imported wool skirt by Bonnie Belle — 6.98
Margaret O'Brien blouse, fashioned by Dell Town — 4.00

Sizes 7 to 14
Girls' Shop, Fourth Floor

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