

BIG STRIKES PART OF PLOT, IT IS STATED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—Charges that \$50,000,000 has been sent into the United States from Germany since the armistice was signed to finance a revolution in this country, of which the coal and steel strikes recently were to be a part, were made by Harry M. Haldeman, president of the Commercial Federation of California, before the conference of representatives of approximately four thousand Mississippi valley states here yesterday afternoon.

Haldeman declared that the revolution was to have been staged between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15, but the nation-wide roundup of radicals by the government broke the backbone of the uprising.

The confirmation that \$50,000,000 had been sent into America, from Germany, was asserted, came from a colonel in the United States Army.

He claimed the first intimation the government had of the coal strike came from Germany.

SENATE TURNS DOWN WOMEN BY 15-13 VOTE

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 2.—By a vote of 15 to 13 the state senate yesterday afternoon rejected the national suffrage amendment.

DAYTON WOMAN CRIES SWINDE

Alleged Fugitive From Justice to Be Taken Back.

Frederick C. Volquartz, 36, said to be wanted at Dayton, Ohio, for swindling a young woman out of \$200, appeared in Dayton, last evening, to find that Special Judge Frank A. Symmes raised his bond from \$1,000 to \$5,000. He will be taken back to Ohio.

Volquartz is a "very smooth individual," according to a statement made in a letter written by J. N. Allaback, chief of police at Dayton. The Dayton officers alleged that he travels around the country, victimizing girls through ads in the papers.

"His method, the police were informed, was to insert advertisements in newspapers, offering girls wages of \$25 a week and requiring \$230 cash security. He would keep the money given as security and skip town, it is alleged."

Glen A. Moore of Dayton, who was swindled out of \$200 by Volquartz, the Dayton police allege, Volquartz was arrested by Detectives Roache and Fossetti Saturday night. They found him at one of the leading downtown hotels. He had opened up offices, the police say, in a Dayton hotel, it is alleged.

Miss Frances Strand of Franklin avenue, Columbus, O., was another of Volquartz's victims, according to the Dayton police. She was swindled out of \$500, the police say.

Volquartz came to Indianapolis from Cleveland Feb. 24, it is said. He refuses to discuss the alleged swindles, or to make any statement to the police.

OBITUARY

Controller Bryson's Father Succumbs

Robert H. Bryson, city controller left the city yesterday for Newport, Ky., to attend the funeral of his father, Capt. Alonso Bryson, 80, who died Sunday at the home of a daughter, Miss Pearl Bryson, at Hammond. The body was taken to Newport, where the Brysons formerly lived.

Capt. Bryson was a steamboat master on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the days of river traffic's ascendancy. Born in Cincinnati in 1840, he entered the steamboat business in the late fifties. He commanded army transports and gunboats during the Civil War, army of the Cumberlands in the Tennessee river region. For many years he was engaged in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and Cincinnati and New Orleans trade. In 1878 he moved to Davenport, Ia., and commanded boats in the St. Paul-St. Louis trade.

Besides Robert H. Bryson and Miss Pearl Bryson, another daughter, Mrs. J. J. Duffy of Los Angeles, Calif., survives Capt. Bryson.

W. H. Gipe Is Buried With Masonic Rites

The funeral of William H. Gipe, 37, who died Friday of pneumonia, was held yesterday at the home of his father-in-law, John W. Rowe, 28 Parkview avenue. Rev. Dr. Dyer, pastor of the Woodmen Place Baptist church, officiated at the service. The Masonic Lodge was in charge of the services at Crown Hill cemetery.

Mr. Gipe was well known in railroad circles as he was manager of the Big Four general telephone office for many years. Twenty-three years ago he started in the employ of the company as a messenger boy.

He was a Shriner, a Knight Templar and a member of the Shrine, Gatlin Gun squad. Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Mabel Gipe; his mother, Mrs. Fannie L. Gipe; a brother, Edward, of Indianapolis, and a sister, Mrs. Gertrude Carter of Rushville, Ind.

Rollison Funeral Held at Lyons, Ind.

The funeral of David Rollison, 63, a farmer of Green county, Indiana, who died Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George M. King, 20 Polyanthus apartments of this city, was held yesterday afternoon at Lyons, Ind.

Mr. Rollison came to Indianapolis some time ago to be treated for Bright's disease. He suffered a paralytic stroke Friday.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Hannah Rollison, and five children, Mrs. King, Mrs. Edna Hendren and Everett L. Rollison of Indianapolis; Raymond Rollison of Indianapolis and G. C. Rollison of Logansport.

Held to Grand Jury on Serious Charge

Joseph Deterich, 43, 927 East Maryland street, was bound over to the grand jury in city court yesterday afternoon under \$10,000 bond on a charge of assaulting a 4-year-old girl.

The maximum penalty for conviction on such a charge carries a life sentence.

Siberian Jap Revolt Rumors Discredited

INDIANA, March 2.—Reports that Japanese detachments in Siberia had gone over to the Bolsheviks were discredited by the foreign office and the war office yesterday.

The Japanese legation was without any confirmatory dispatches.

LEADERS AT STATE INTERCHURCH CONFERENCE



Here are the leaders in the Indiana interchurch world conference at Tomlinson hall: Left to right—Don P. Tullis, Indiana secretary Interchurch World Movement; S. K. Arbuthnot, Buckhannon, W. Va.; Rev. E. C. Rapp; Mrs. Lida Robinson, Colorado Springs; Frederick W. Burnham; Mrs. William Fraser McDowell, Washington, D. C.; Dr. George A. Huntley.

DENIES MURDER OF HER HUSBAND

Plea of Not Guilty Made by Mrs. Anna Gossett.

Mrs. Anna M. Gossett yesterday in the criminal court entered a plea of not guilty to an indictment charging her with the murder of her husband, Omer J. Gossett, Dec. 26 last by stabbing him with a butcher knife.

She was arraigned with more than a dozen others charged with petty crimes. She is in jail without bond, as she was indicted on a charge of first degree murder. Following her plea, she was removed to her cell at the Marion county jail.

At the time Gossett was stabbed, he first informed the police that he was stabbed by a holdup man. After his release, the police authorities state that Mrs. Gossett confessed she stabbed her husband in self-defense when she saw a butcher knife out of his hands. She claims Gossett was threatening her life, the police state.

Others similarly indicted who entered not guilty were Ray Coleman and Henry Quinn, robbery; George A. Morgan, grand larceny; Russell Nicholson, grand larceny; James Wilson, burglary; R. Sandjean, larceny; Frank White, assault and battery; William Patterson, grand larceny; John F. Patterson, Forrest Reynolds and William Winters, conspiracy to commit a felony; William Nicholson pleaded guilty to petit larceny.

The grand jury also returned four new indictments, three of the four have not been arrested.

Cecil Rhodes, who is now in jail, was indicted on a charge of vehicle taking.

Judge Anderson Calls Halt Upon Voting of Foreigners

The last report of the census in Indianapolis was mailed to Washington, D. C., today by John Speigel, census superintendent. T. J. Stuart, in charge of the industrial census to be taken here, has taken charge of the census office in the Federal building. The work of making the industrial census was not started as planned, however, as the appointment of assistants has not been received from Washington.

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3 CAR SERVICES TO AUTO SHOW

Biggest Crowd in History Annual Event Expected.

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Charles F. Coffin, president; L. C. Huesman, vice president, and Felix M. McWhirter, treasurer.

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Fewer Hoosiers Go to Cuba in February

Tropical climates are losing their lure for Hoosier travelers, according to income tax certificates issued for passports in the office of H. M. Tebey, chief of the Indianapolis division, Internal revenue.

During February, 144 certificates were issued, most of them for travel abroad, including to Bonaire and Trasylvania.

Cuba usually leads the list, but there was a falling off in the number of tourists to that country during the last month.

Persons who motor to the show will experience no difficulty in getting into and out of the fair ground, since an adequate parking system is being worked out. The fair ground affords more parking space than any other place in which the show could be given.

Three white women, one negro and two negroes, arrested by the police in a raid on a house at 507 West Chesapeake street, were before Special Judge Frank Symmes in city court yesterday.

Cora Barber, negro, charged with operating a blind tiger, was fined \$100 and costs and sentenced to serve thirty days in the woman's prison. It was alleged she sold corn whisky in for 50 cents a drink.

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STEEL COMPANY NO TRUST, U. S. COURT DECIDES

High Tribunal Rules Corporation Not Monopoly Under the Sherman Law.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The United States, in its suit, the world's most gigantic industrial concern, is not a trust within the meaning of the Sherman law, the supreme court held yesterday.

The court also held that the corporation need not dissolve.

Justice McKenna read the opinion of the court.

The vote of the court was four to one. Chief Justice White, Justices McKenna, Holmes, and Van Devanter were in the majority. Justices Pitney, Day and Clarke dissented. Justices McReynolds and Brandeis took no part in the decision.

The decision was a defeat for the government which brought suit several years ago in which many of the biggest figures in financial and industrial life were named.

New Jersey courts dismissed the government's suit and supreme court yesterday affirmed this action.

PROMINENT NAMES BRIEFLY INTO SUIT.

Among the names brought into the suit were:

Roosevelt, Harriman, J. P. Morgan, Sr. and Jr.; John D. Rockefeller, Sr. and Jr.; Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, George W. Perkins, James J. and Louis W. Hill and Charles F. Dow.

It is not known what list of defendants were the following corporations:

The United States Steel corporation, the Carnegie Steel company, American Steel Wire Company, American Sheet and Tin Plate company, American Tin Plate company, American Bridge company, Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines company, Union Steel company, Clifton Steel company, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company and the Great Western Mining company.

Proprietors and individuals named defendants in the government suit were charged with constituting or causing an illegal combination to further a monopoly. The alleged "monopoly" started nineteen years ago, when some of the big financial minds of the country conceived the idea of consolidating the steel industry to merge the principal steel companies of the country into the one great corporation.

NINE COMPANIES MERGED IN TWO YEARS.

Between 1890 and 1900 nine big companies—principally the Carnegie company, valued at \$230,000,000—were merged. Their stocks totaled \$300,000,000. Out of them was formed the United States Steel corporation with capital stock of \$100,000,000, and bonds of \$303,000,000.

The American Bridge Company, with a capital of \$60,000,000, was added shortly afterwards.

The Company, owning fifty-six Great Lakes vessels, was acquired.

Merger followed—steel companies,

mines and ore leases. Included in the ore properties were the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, embracing the Mesabi range and the Great Western Mining Company, whose lease since has been discontinued.

In 1907 the transaction that caused more trouble than any other was affected. That was the transfer by the approval of then President Roosevelt of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to the Standard Oil Company.

H. C. Frick consulted with President Roosevelt about buying the property, telling him it was the only way to prevent spread of the panic; and that he, unacquainted with the real facts, authorized the transfer.

Mr. Morgan said yesterday it was his understanding any effort to bring about school matters before a special session would be discouraged. Apparently the word has gone out that the only matters to be offered for consideration by the legislature would be those which are most important.

The teachers' pension fund plan, prepared by S. Herbert Wolfe of New York, who was engaged by the state to work out such a system, would cost approximately \$500,000 a year.

Teachers would be retired on a pension when 62 years old or when disabled.

They would be required to pay dues annually, amounting to that paid by the state,

with the difference that much of the money paid by teachers would later be paid out by them with interest.

The plan provides teachers 20 years old would get \$34 a year for each \$100 of pension benefit; over 25, \$36.04; over 30, \$37, and over 40, \$32.90. After five years of service, teachers would receive a pension with 4 per cent interest. Thus the only money actually accruing to the state from the teachers' payment would be that paid in by teachers who retired before serving five years.

The teachers' pension fund plan has been approved by the legislature.

Involved also in the litigation were the noted Gary dinners that made history several years ago. These affairs, at which big business leaders gathered, taken individually and in combination, played a large part in the millions of words that comprised the steel trust evidence and argument.

The government in bringing the suit, declared the steel trust enjoyed a monopoly of many forms of the steel industry, principally that steel comes in plate and heavy structural steel, which some big companies—Bethlehem among them—do not compete.

Charges of crushing competitors, inflation of assets and price fixing all played a part in the effort of the United States to dissolve not only the company but its individual subsidiaries.

The trial began Oct. 27, 1911, alleging a combination in restraint of interstate commerce in iron and steel and an attempt to monopolize the same.

This case was argued before the circuit court during October, 1914. A decision adverse to the government was handed down on June 3, 1915, and a decree dissolving the petition was entered on Sept. 1, 1915. The court on this date as at the time of the trial, was the supreme court.

Argument was held before the supreme court in March, 1917, and restored to docket for reargument in 1917 and continued from time to time on account of war conditions.

We are working on