

## CABLESERVICE TO U.S. ABROAD AIRED IN QUIZ

Senate Committee Witnesses  
Say France and England  
Censor Messages.

### MIAMI CASE IS HEARD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—American precedents and traditions were upheld by the State Department in refusing to permit the Western Union Telegraph Company to land a cable at Miami, Fla., without a permit, Norman H. Davis, acting secretary of State, told a Senate committee today at the beginning of hearings on the whole cable situation.

Davis, in answer to questions by Senator Kellogg, chairman of the committee, told the history of the South American cable business; how the Western Telegraph Company, a British concern, has a monopoly in Brazil and the rest of the eastern portion of South America, and has refused to share this business with the All-American Cable Company, which operates on the western coast and has land lines to Rio and Santos.

He told of the controversy over the ex-German cables, showing how France and Great Britain have seized the Atlantic cables, have shut the United States out of direct communication with central Europe and Scandinavia. He declared the United States is standing firm for a restoration of the service which obtained before the war and also adheres to its claim to part ownership of the cables.

### CHALLENGED AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT

Kellogg first took up the controversy over the attempted landing at Miami.

The Western Union, Davis said, first asked for a permit to land at Miami, but later challenged the Government's authority to require it to get a permit. Efforts were made to get the Western Union and the Western Telegraph Company to agree to certain conditions which would have been of benefit to American business men.

It was also suggested, Davis said, by the All-American Cable Company that a traffic agreement be made between it and the Western Telegraph Company to permit the All-American to serve eastern South America, but this was turned down by the British company.

Davis agreed to give the committee copies of all landing permits granted by the Government to cable companies.

### EIGHT TO ROUTE OWN MESSAGES.

Walter S. Rogers, who like Davis, was an American delegate to the international communications conference, declared the important condition of the three, the Government sought to impose on the Western Union before allowing the cable landing at Miami, is the one giving the sender the right to route his cable as he pleases.

Rogers went into the controversy over the Miami-Barbados cable. He said the Barbados legislature sought to pass an act providing among other things that any cable station on that island should be permanently manned and controlled by British subjects, employees of the Western Telegraph or some other British company.

He declared the censorship of commercial messages is a great disadvantage to Americans. Rogers said he had often heard that the British and French had gone so far as to turn over to their own nationals, certain cable messages between American and foreign business men. Both Davis and Rogers asserted that the United States should have direct cable communication with foreign lands even if it has to build the cables itself.

### POSITION SINCE 1914 IS TOLD.

In discussing the controversy between the United States and the other powers over the former German cables, both Davis and Rogers confined themselves to explanation of the history of the cables and to stating in the most general terms the position of the United States Government. Davis told how since 1914, the United States has had no direct cable communication with Central Europe, because the British and French cut two cables from Emden which landed on Long Island. The British directed the European end of one cable to Penzance; the French took the other one to Brest. Late in 1918, the British cut the Penzance cable 600 miles out of New York and took it to Halifax. Davis also told of the situation in the Pacific concerning the Yap-Guam-Shanghai cable and other German cables there.

At this afternoon's session of the committee officials of the All-American Cable Company will be heard, and will be followed by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union.

### Mexican General Dies

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.—Gen. Benigno Hill, secretary of war, died today. He was in command of the anti-Carranza troops in Sonora when the May revolution broke out.

## GAS COMPANY ASKS RATE BOOST

(Continued From Page One.)

As a consequence it has become increasingly difficult for utilities to sell their securities.

During the past four years (with the exception of the first nine months following the armistice when there was a business depression, and with the exception of the past month, when a new business depression has set in), there has been an active demand for coke and the by-products of petroleum's manufacture, almost the entire market for which, other than the sale of gas, has been outside the city of Indianapolis. By reason of the profit made from such transactions the consumers of gas in the city of Indianapolis have been able to receive gas as a by-product at a price far below that at which it could be produced but for such conditions. So that it has been literally true that cheap gas in Indianapolis has been provided, not by the people of Indianapolis, but by business interests throughout the country, which have purchased the coke and by-products other than gas from the petroleum.

### WATER GAS ONLY CAN BE PRODUCED.

The only gas which can be produced by the carbonization of coal into coke is what is known as water gas and for which the production cost is about \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet per day. The actual cost of the production of water gas during the last year, without any allowance whatever for depreciation, repairs, overhead expense or return on capital, has been much in excess of 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and with the above items included, would be in excess of \$1.00 per 1,000 cubic feet.

That the prime expense in the production of water gas is the element of gas oil, of which nearly four gallons are necessary to produce 1,000 cubic feet of gas with the required heat standard and the cost of such quantity of gas oil in the last year has been approximately 50 cents. The constant demand for gasoline for automobile and other purposes has brought about a condition in the market where cheap gas oil cannot be expected in the near future, and, therefore, it will be impossible to provide water gas at an expense even approximately 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The production of gas, other than water gas, is an incident to the manufacture of coke and unless a sufficient quantity of coke is manufactured to give off a by-product enough gas to meet the requirements of consumers, the only alternative is to produce water gas to meet the deficiency. This alternative condition existed in the month of November, 1920, when as a result of the increased demand for coke the operation of the ovens was reduced, thereby reducing the amount of by-product gas from more than 50,000,000 cubic feet of water gas were produced at an actual loss to the petroleum of many thousands of dollars.

### NO AVAILABLE FUNDS TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

The established relationship of cheap gas to prosperous times with a large demand for coke and the consequent necessity of producing water gas to meet much in excess of 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, when times are not prosperous and the market for coke good, creates an inherent weakness in petroleum's security so long as the maximum rate of 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas prevails.

Petitioner has no available funds or income, under present condition, with which to make such improvements or to meet such general mortgage bonds at their maturity, and such means must be provided through the sale of additional stock of petitioner and additional obligations in the form of collateral notes or bonds.

Petitioner has made inquiry of institutions standing high in American financial circles, and who are familiar with petitioner's history and present condition as well as the general condition pertaining to the industry, and has been advised that in the spring of the year 1921 it will in all probability be possible to sell petitioner's securities at an expense for interest and discount more favorable than that which now prevails; but that it will not be possible to sell such securities unless an increase in gas rates can be obtained as an assurance that the interest on such new obligations will be met and a substantial portion, if not all of the principal thereof, be paid at maturity.

Such opinion corresponds with and confirms the belief of petitioner and which has been expressed by petitioner in a public way to the city of Indianapolis, the public service commission and the consuming public of the city of Indianapolis on various occasions during the current year.

That the most urgent of all the improvements required to be made to petitioner's plant and one which it has agreed with the city of Indianapolis to make in the year 1921, is a new storage holder with a capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet; it will require at least one year from the date an order therefor is given to secure the manufacture and erection of such holder. That the ex-

## Landlords to Oust Striking Janitors

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Six thousand janitors scheduled to strike Jan. 1 unless they are given a wage increase will be evicted from their homes if they carry out the strike, according to plans announced today by the landlords.

"Occupation of the premises ceases with his employment and he is a trespasser and will be treated as such," said John Carroll, representing the landlords.

Expense of such holder will be more than \$500,000 and this petitioner cannot enter into a contract therefor without having reasonable assurance of the means whereby to meet the cost thereof.

Mortgages and outstanding debts against the company which must be met in 1921 amount to \$1,500,000, the petitioner states, and to meet these obligations with the improvements that must be made, will entail expenditure of about \$4,500,000.

"Other improvements to the plant of petitioner are quite as urgent as the providing of the new gas holder," the petition states, "but the same conditions prevail with reference to entering into a contract therefor as are set out with reference to the gas holder."

Wherefore, Petitioner shows that an emergency exists requiring the making of additions and betterments to the plant of petitioner in order to meet the requirements of the consumers of the city of Indianapolis; that such emergency cannot be met and such improvements made without sale of petitioner's securities; that such securities cannot be met under present conditions with a basic rate of 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas; that an increase in gas rates from 60 cents to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet is necessary; and will if granted, enable petitioner to finance the cost of making such improvements.

Wherefore, Petitioner asks the Public Service Commission of Indiana, Inquiry being first made into the matters and facts herein set forth, to issue its order authorizing this petitioner to increase its charges to consumers for gas from 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, such increase to continue during the emergency and until the further order of the commission.

The company is represented by Smith, Remser, Hornbrook and Smith. The need for constant enlargement and improvement in the gas company's equipment is stated by John R. Welch, president, and J. D. Forrest, secretary of the gas company.

With the filing of the petition the gas company issued the following petition to the public:

Every citizen of Indianapolis should know the history of the Citizens Gas Company and the features of its organization for the protection of the public.

In ordinary corporations a person holding a majority of the stock can elect directors of his own choice and thus control the company.

Thus in the old Citizens Gas Company there was no voting power. All the stock is placed in the hands of five men who are selected as citizens interested in the public welfare and entrusted with the power of electing the directors from year to year.

These trustees are Thomas L. Sullivan, ex-mayor of Indianapolis; Thomas H. Spann, real estate dealer; Lucius E. Swift, lawyer; Henry Kahn, manufacturer, and G. A. Schnull, wholesaler.

The present board of directors, most of whom have served for more than ten years by appointment of the trustees, are: John R. Welch, president, real estate and insurance; Alfred F. Potts, vice president, lawyer; A. Ekroynson, treasurer, president H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. D. Forrest, secretary and general manager; Franklin Vonau, Vice-president Hardware Company; Henry W. Bennett, president State Life Insurance Company; H. H. Hornbrook, lawyer; Robert Lober, Lober & Co., and J. H. Hooker, president Singer-Davis Company.

The company was organized in 1905 through a popular movement inaugurated in the Commercial Club, now the Chamber of Commerce.

Scores of public-spirited citizens undertook the great task of financing the company by securing subscriptions which totaled \$60,000. There were more than 3,000 subscribers ranging from \$25 upward. Not one cent was paid to any person for aiding in the promotion of the company. There is not a dollar of water in its stock.

The company was financed by our people and in fact belongs to them. More than 2,500 persons are now holders of its stock. The efforts of the directors of the Citizens Gas Company have been and are now being directed toward holding and perpetrating this situation for the public welfare.

Special features of organization peculiar to the Citizens Gas Company are:

Stock is beyond chance of manipulation through being held and voted by the trustees, in the public interest.

Unlike any other public utility or private corporation, no dividend beyond 10 per cent per annum can be paid, no matter how much the company may make. Any profits above 10 per cent go into the gas properties.

All stock after the original issue of \$1,000,000, has to be sold at auction to the highest bidder and sold at a premium thereon, above par value, go into the treasury and no dividends can be paid therefrom.

The premiums thus received up to this date have amounted to the sum of \$418,711.28, all of which has gone into the gas properties.

The stock issued amounts to \$2,900,000, for which the company has received \$2,418,711.28. Dividends of 10 per cent per year are paid on the face value of this stock, which is only a fraction above 8 per cent paid by the company for the use of this capital.

**SPECIAL PROFITS NOT DIVIDED.**

No "bonuses" can be cut or special profits divided.

The success of the company's management is evidenced by the fact that it has furnished gas for nearly twelve years at 60 cents per 1,000, the lowest rate of any city in the world.

No "bonuses" were fixed and the company began operations in 1905, its coal was purchased at the mines at \$1.50 per ton. This same coal in 1920 was furnished at \$2.00 per ton, with a freight charge of \$2.88 per ton.

Labor at the gas plants, on the distribution system and in other lines ranged from 12 1/2 to 18 cents an hour. The range is now from 35 to 75 cents an hour.

All clerical and office wages and salaries are from 50 to 100 per cent higher. All materials, such as gas piping and other supplies have advanced from 100 to 300 per cent.

Interest rates have advanced from 3 per cent to 7, 8, 10 per cent.

From 60 cents to 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet is necessary, and will if granted, enable petitioner to finance the cost of making such improvements.

Recognizing that in a rapidly growing city like Indianapolis there is imperative need for constant enlargement and improvement in the gas company's equipment, the directors have adopted a program of building and improving the plant of the company over a period of three years and requiring an expenditure in excess of \$2,750,000—\$1,000,000 of these improvements will be necessary as rapidly as the company can raise the necessary funds and completed in 1921.

To carry through the proposed program of improvements and enlargements requires an expenditure in excess of \$2,750,000, which must be raised by the sale of the company's stock and bonds. The directors have postponed this necessary work in the hope of better prices on material and labor, but the situation seems to force the company to proceed with the work without further delay.

**HEAVY PREMIUMS  
ON CAPITAL.**

As is well known it is only possible to secure capital at this time by paying heavy premiums for money and investing banks able to finance such an enterprise look very critically into all the circumstances that confront the borrower. It must be demonstrated that the income of the company will enable it to carry its interest charges on the new capital.

The trustees and directors have stood out against making this appeal not only in the hope of better prices, but because of the pride they have taken in keeping Indianapolis at the front as the only 60-cent gas city in the world. This sentiment will have to yield to the necessities of the situation until the return of normal times.

What we ask by this communication is to refresh the memories of the people as to the history and character of this organization and what has been accomplished by it.

## 'Dry' Movement Hits Paris With Force

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The first official prohibition movement in Paris, sponsored by the government, is under way today. The military governor is organizing fifty "dry" meetings which will be addressed by army doctors and others on the evil effects of alcohol. Moving picture companies will be asked to cooperate.

plished by it.

We wish the people to realize that the trustees and directors are trying to serve the public and have no personal interest in the matter. We trust that the public will cooperate in the effort to keep the company apace with our growing city. Finally we wish to emphasize the fact that every dollar which may be realized from an increase of rates goes back into the improvement of the service and that nothing beyond the fixed limited dividend can be paid to any stockholder.

## CROSSTOWN CAR ORDER HELD UP

The board of public works today decided not to order the Indianapolis Street Railway Company to establish a cross town car line connecting the Virginia Avenue line with those in Kentucky Avenue for the time being. The decision was based upon a showing of officials of the company that present traffic between the southwest and southeast sections of the city, as shown by a check of transfers issued between Oct. 24, and Nov. 6, is not sufficient to permit the operation of even one crosstown car line without a financial loss.

Dr. Henry Jameson, president of the board of directors of the company, brought the report of the transfer check to the board. In a discussion of the company's affairs Dr. Jameson declared that it may have difficulty in obtaining ten rebuilt cars, which a Dayton company has announced will be ready for shipment next Tuesday or Wednesday because the street railway company may be unable to meet a cash payment of approximately \$50,000 demanded by the Dayton Company before delivery. The traction head said every effort is being made to raise the money. The cars are part of a consignment of thirty-five summer cars sent to the Dayton company for conversion into closed cars several months ago.

**SHOWS HOURS OF  
MOST TRANSFERS.**

The transfer check showed that most of the transferring from the Virginia Avenue to the Kentucky Avenue lines and from the South Meridian and Garfield lines, is done between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning and 5 and 6 in the evening. It would be a good idea, the board members thought, to establish cross town service at these hours only when cross town traffic again becomes heavy enough to make it possible to operate such service without loss. It was pointed out that the present traffic between the south sections is not as heavy as formerly for the reason that so many of the industries are not operating with their full personnel.

The check showed that between Oct. 24 and Nov. 6, a two weeks period, the daily average number of transfers from the Virginia Avenue line to the stock yards and West Indianapolis lines, which operate for short distances over

Kentucky Avenue and are therefore termed "Kentucky Avenue lines," was 197. The number transferring from the Kentucky Avenue to the Virginia Avenue lines was 188. Had these transferring passengers traveled on a cross town line running through South street, as has been proposed, the average daily revenue would have been \$19.25. The average annual revenue on this basis would be \$7,028.25, the company's report stated.

The report also pointed out that the average daily number of transfers from the Minnesota line to the Garfield, South Meridian, Stock Yard and West Indianapolis lines for the period checked, was 55, and those issued in the opposite direction, 71, making a total of 126. The two lines were established, would be \$8.30 per day, or \$2,305.50 a year.

From these figures it was concluded that the total annual revenue the company could expect from a cross-town line of the nature suggested would be \$9,257.75.

Dr. Jameson stated that the average annual cost of operating one car is \$12,600, indicating that the loss from a south side cross-town line under present conditions would be more than \$3,600 per year.

A letter from James P. Tretton, superintendent of the street railway company, was read, in which he pointed out that on the stock yards and West Indianapolis lines was very poor in November because trains of the Belt Railroad held up cars for long periods almost every day, was presented to the board. Clerk W. F. Cleary was instructed to request officials of the Belt Railroad to remedy the evil.

The board confirmed a resolution for the resurfacing Morris street from West street to Madison Avenue.

## Auto Deaths Increase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Deaths from automobile accidents continued to show an increase during 1920, with a total of 7,969 for the calendar year, a registration area, comprising about 80 per cent of the country's total population. The total includes 3,808 deaths in sixty-six of the larger cities.

## OUCH! ANOTHER RHEUMATIC TWINGE

Get busy and relieve those pains with that handy bottle of Sloan's Liniment.

What Sloan's does, it does thoroughly—penetrates without rubbing to the afflicted part and promptly relieves most kinds of external pains and aches. You'll find it clean, non-staining, keeps it handy for relief, muscle, neuritis, over-exerted muscles, stiff joints, backache, pains, bruises, strains, sprains, bad weather after-effects.

For 39 years Sloan's Liniment has helped thousands the world over. You aren't likely to be an exception. It certainly produces results.

All druggists—5c, 7c, \$1.40.

**Sloan's  
Liniment** Pain's enemy

## Town of Macy Suffers \$40,000 Loss by Fire

PERU, Ind., Dec. 15.—The little town of Macy, north of Peru, suffered a \$40,000 fire yesterday afternoon.

Fire broke out in the Edward Wood Grist Mill and rapidly spread to adjacent buildings. The local fire department was unable to cope with the flames and a call was made on the Peru fire department for assistance.

The loss to the Wood mill is estimated at \$35,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

### BANQUET FOR MACHINISTS.

A banquet in honor of striking machinists formerly employed by the American Can Company was held at Machinists' Hall, 39 1/2 South Delaware street, last night.

Considerable interest is being evidenced by Indianapolis men in the exhibits of made-in-Indianapolis goods in the chambers at the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The exhibit which has just been removed was by the Leedy Manufacturing Company. The exhibit now in is by the International Printing Company, an Indianapolis concern which makes packages for manufacturers over the entire country.

last night, at which twenty men were present. Albert Lehman acted as toastmaster. Among those who took part in the festivities were William Stumph, president of Machinists' Union No. 161; M. E. Alexander, business agent for the machinists, and George Doyle, organizer of the International Association of Machinists of Washington, D. C.

The exhibit which has just been removed was by the Leedy Manufacturing Company. The exhibit now in is by the International Printing Company, an Indianapolis concern which makes packages for manufacturers over the entire country.

EVANS' E-Z-BAKE FLOUR

Made by Master Millers in Modern Mills

Soft, rich Indiana winter wheat is scientifically blended by a SECRET process with some of the hard varieties from distant sections to produce a flour good for every purpose to which flour can be put in the home.

We could tell you that the big electrically operated Acme-Evans Mills turn out 3,200 barrels of wheat flour, 500 barrels of corn products, 350 tons wheat dairy stock and poultry feeds and still you wouldn't know just how good and reliable EVANS' E-Z-BAKE FLOUR is.

Go to your grocer—ask for a sack of EVANS' E-Z-BAKE FLOUR and learn by actual test just what it can do.

ACME-EVANS MILLS

EVANS' E-Z-BAKE FLOUR

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## SAVED FROM THE FIRE

JAP GRASS RUGS

9 X 12 \$6.75

These rugs were made to sell at \$18.00. They are beautiful, finely woven rugs with Gretchen borders and attractive patterns. They are new and absolutely undamaged.

Heating and cooking stoves, all makes and sizes. Some as low as \$8.50.

Gas ranges in several popular models. Well built stoves, priced \$9.50 up. All guaranteed.

Oil stoves are fine for cold mornings and for use in rooms that are hard to heat; \$4.50 up.

New brass beds, \$8.85 up.

New davenport, in several finishes, \$12.50 up.

Slightly used brass beds, full size; price, \$6.50 up.

Used from beds, in good condition, \$3.25 up.

A number of used dressers are priced \$7.50 up.

New dressers in finishes to match your suite, priced \$17.75 up.

**GLAZER**

444 E. Washington St.

## CHRISTMAS JEWELRY ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN

Everyone Can Secure Christmas Presents Here

A shortage of money is no excuse for you to neglect your family, friends and relatives at Christmas time.

**Our Easy Payment Plan**

makes it possible for all to secure the gifts needed and make the holiday season what it should be. Ask us about the payment plan.

**A Sparkling Line of Jewelry**

is presented by us—diamonds of all values and sizes, watches of various makes, and in fact one of the most complete lines of jewelry we have assembled in our thirty-five years of business in Indianapolis.

Remember, we sell talking machines also on the payment plan.

**GRAY, GRIBBEN & GRAY**

Corner Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

Remember, we sell talking machines also on the payment plan.

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Remember, we sell talking machines also on the payment plan.

**GRAY, GRIBBEN & GRAY**

Corner Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

## THE WHEN STORE

Sensible Gifts

For Him!

GIVE a man a useful gift, and you may be sure 'twill be welcome. That, of course, means making selections at a man's store; for something that he can wear is sure to be useful.

For Convenience, Check the Items on This List Which Interest You