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The damage already done to the mines in South Wales is estimated at 15,000,000 (normally \$25,000,000).

At Cheltenham and Alfreton, important rail centers, railway workers are reported to be objecting to the contemplated strike call.

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Dynamite Indictment Still Hangs Over Man to Be Freed May 10.

Federal authorities here are uncertain as to what action will be taken with respect to indictments returned against John J. McNamara by the Federal Grand Jury here Feb. 14, 1912, after his release from the penitentiary at San Quentin, Cal., May 10, next, where he has been serving a fifteen years' sentence for murder in connection with the dynamite plot at the Los Angeles Times building in October, 1910.

The indictments returned by the Federal grand jury here charged McNamara with complicity in the famous dynamite plot for which thirty-eight defendants after were found guilty and sentenced by Judge Charles E. Anderson, and the three indictments were returned James B. McNamara had been sentenced in the California State courts to fifteen years' imprisonment and his brother, James J. McNamara, to a life sentence. As a result neither of them ever was arrested on the indictments returned here.

All doubt as to the present effectiveness of the indictments was dispelled by Frederick Van Nys, United States district attorney.

"The indictment against McNamara is just as effective today as it was the day it was brought," Mr. Van Nys said. "The fact that the indictment is nine years old does not effect its validity in the least."

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SHELTON SAYS REJECTION OF BIDS MISTAKE

Retiring Purchasing Secretary Reviews State Institution Coal Needs.

The Joint State purchasing committee made a serious mistake in rejecting all bids for coal for State institutions, in the opinion of Maurice Shelton, who is retiring today as secretary of the commission at the request of Governor Warren McCrary. It is understood Governor McCrary advised the rejection of bids for coal.

Mr. Shelton, in his statement, issued to the press here, said, "I have never been asked to let coal purchases be made by each institution, totaling 600,000 tons." He also reviews the past experiences of the State in buying coal and points out that something should be learned from that experience.

His statement, in part, follows:

"It has been the policy of the committee to buy Indiana coal at the various State institutions. It is my opinion that that policy should still be pursued. In the recent call for bids the specifications practically limited bidders to Indiana coal.

PLANS FOR COAL PURCHASE.

"The contract year in the coal business is from April 1 to April 1. The experience of the past several years has been that fair and reasonable prices and satisfactory supplies of coal were secured by the large consumers of coal who made annual contracts for their requirements as against those consumers who relied on the purchase of coal as needed on the open market. With this in mind, through me as secretary, you called for bids for coal for the period from April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, for each of the institutions, and the bids and proposed forms of contract contemplated adapting the coal supply to the points of consumption as to bring the coal and constant supply of coal over the shortest haul and the least freight rate attached. Also the specifications contemplated getting the particular kind and grade of coal which was adapted to the needs of the various institutions.

"On April 1, you were requested not to let coal contracts on account of the Governor's belief that coal would be cheaper and as a consequence you will now be compelled to buy coal on the open market for the various institutions. It is my feeling and fixed opinion that this policy is a very hazardous one from the standpoint of the proper supply of the requirements of the institutions and it is likewise a bad policy as applied to the coal industry in Indiana. It is quite true that for the time being open market coal can be bought at a price below any price which would probably be offered on an annual requirement contract. This apparent advantage, however, has many times proved to be an illusion and has led the State of Indiana into grave difficulties.

"You, the committee, have gone through this matter, therefore, under the same

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WHAT HARDING WILL SAY ON HOME ISSUES

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The rough draft of President Harding's first message to Congress will be read before the committee on post roads and transportation by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

TARIFF.

Prompt action on anti-dumping and emergency tariff legislation is to be asked.

RAILROADS.

President Harding is expected to limit himself to a general reference to the critical transportation situation and await the findings of the Senate investigation soon to be undertaken.

His recommendations on domestic questions include:

FOREIGN TRADE.

Additional legislation, which will enable American business men to enter foreign markets and compete to better advantage with citizens of countries which pursue an aggressive trade expansion policy, is likely to be asked.

SOLIDERS RELIEF.

The Daws report advocating consolidation of the Red Cross Bureau and other relief sections of the bureau for vocational education and the Public Health Service, and creation of a veterans service administration will be basis of the President's recommendations.

WEATHER.

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 7 p. m., April 10. Fair, tonight and Sunday, with cold relief sections of the bureau for vocational education and the Public Health Service, and creation of a veterans service administration will be basis of the President's recommendations.

TAKE.

Repeat of the excess profits tax will be asked and possibly repeat of the soda water tax and other consumers taxes will be urged. There is some doubt as

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STREET CAR CO. FILES ANSWER TO CITY BRIEF

Contends Earnings Put Into Dividends and Improvements on Board's Order.

MAY RULE NEXT WEEK

The public service commission should not be deterred in granting the Indianapolis Street Railway Company an increase in fares by the contention of the city that the company has paid dividends and made capital improvements out of its earnings, because these expenditures were made in carrying out order of the commission, Ferdinand Winter, attorney for the car company declared today in a reply brief filed with the commission.

"The street railway company does not claim that there is anything in any order of the commission that obligates the commission to provide rates of fare that will enable it to pay dividends upon its preferred stock," the brief states. "It does claim, however, that the public has no right to the use of its property except by the payment of rates which will afford a reasonable return upon the value of such property, and that, as the commercial rate of interest ranges from 7 to 10 per cent, the reasonable rate of return should be at least 7 per cent after payment of all operating expenses, including the sum set apart by the commission for maintenance of roads and buildings."

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