

LATE CABINET ACTION GIVES BRITAIN HOPE

Hold Up Premier's Manifesto to Masses in Impending National Tie-up.

OTHER STRIKES LOOM

LONDON, April 9.—The Cabinet late this afternoon reconsidered and held up the manifesto which Premier Lloyd George planned to make public today, appealing to the masses to support the government in the situation growing out of the miners' strike.

The action of the Cabinet was construed in official circles as indicating that there may be some possibility of averting the triple alliance strike set for Tuesday.

It was officially announced at 6 o'clock tonight that additional troops have been sent to South Wales and to Scotland "to aid in the preservation of national peace."

FURTHER STRIKES ARE THREATENED.

The miners' defiant attitude has begun to encourage workers in other industries to threaten strikes. The engineers at the Welsh iron foundries were reported to be resisting a threatened cut in wages, threatening they will walk out if it is enforced.

The damage already done to the mines in South Wales is estimated at £3,000,000 (normally \$2,000,000).

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

Determined to save the mines from utter ruin the government sent naval engineers, adequately protected by troops, into the Rhonda valley this morning with orders to start pumping immediately.

This is the first use of military forces in the miners' strike. Clashes between miners and soldiers are looked for. Other troops are expected to be sent to the Lanarkshire collieries, where the flooding has already had disastrous results.

Fervent all-night efforts to get the miners and the government together again were completely fruitless, but are being continued. At this writing there seem no chance of peace, for only a breakdown by one side or the other can avert the general strike of the triple alliance called for Tuesday.

ROYAL FAMILY CHANGES RESIDENCE.

The royal family has moved from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace. Windsor lies some twenty-one miles from London, proper on the right bank of the Thames. Buckingham Palace is in the heart of the capital. It is a fortress as well as a palace.

How little chance there is of conciliation was indicated by this statement of a miners' delegate:

"It is vanity on the part of Lloyd George to think we will surrender our mine weapons."

The weapon is the miners' refusal to safeguard the mines against flooding. Automatic destruction of the kingdom's richest coal fields goes on unabated, accompanied by ever increasing violence.

A full cabinet meeting was summoned by the Premier shortly after noon. Meanwhile London and the rest of the kingdom is assuming a more and more (Continued on Page Two.)

U. S. ACTION IN J. MCNAMARA CASE IN DOUBT

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 dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building in October, 1910.

The indictments returned by the Federal grand jury were charged McNamara with conspiracy in the dynamite plot for which thirty-eight defendants afterward were found guilty and sentenced by Judge Albert B. Anderson. At the time the indictments were returned James B. McNamara had been sentenced in the California State courts to fifteen years imprisonment and his brother, John 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 Nuy, United States district attorney, when he said:

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

Mr. Van Nuy said he was unable to say what steps would be taken in the matter.

The famous dynamite cases were tried before Judge Anderson while Charles W. Miller was United States district attorney, and Mr. Van Nuy is not familiar with the details of the cases.

The local cases were the direct result of the arrest of the McNamara brothers here at their office in the American Central Life building, April 22, 1911. Following their arrest they were driven out of the State by automobile and taken to Los Angeles for trial on indictments for murder returned by the grand jury at that place.

Their arrest and the manner in which they were taken from the State later resulted in the arrest and indictment on charges of kidnapping of Joseph Ford, assistant district attorney of Los Angeles, Detectives William J. Burns and James Hovick. However, nothing came of these cases.

WEATHER

Forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 7 p. m., April 10, Fair, to clear, Sunday, colder tonight, with freezing temperature.

Political Fight Is Back of Real Fistic Encounter

Standholder and Assistant Courthouse Custodian Mix Over Privilege.

As a climax of a Republican political fight for control of the market stand privileges in the courthouse yard, which has been going on for a month, there was a free-for-all battle early today between Guber Downing, 29, 347 1/2 East Washington street, a statistician, and William McGee, negro, 1640 Martindale avenue, an assistant custodian at the courthouse. McGee was arrested on the charge of assault and battery by a policeman who witnessed the fight. Downing put a "big eye" on McGee, but McGee did not get arrested after he "bashed" a special police baton.

Downing said he paid City Marketmaster Harry R. Li Beau a Jewett appointee, and therefore a supporter of Mr. Thomas C. Howe's candidacy, 50 cents for the privilege of having the stand on the west side of the courthouse. Downing said he camped out all night, guarding the seven-foot board that marked his stand that he might not be crowded out. He stated McGee came to him today and ordered him to move his stand.

"LONG GREEN."

"He asked me if I had 'any long green,' meaning money," declared Downing. "You see, they want to give the green place to a fellow for few. When I told McGee that I had paid Li Beau for the space he started to tear down my stand and we mixed. Don't he look like he mixed?"

McGee looks like he may "mix" with a thrashing machine, for blood was running down the side of his face as he stood in the turnkey's office while Downing was being slugged.

Back of the fight is a still bigger battle that centers around the Republican primary election fight between the "Jewett good government machine" and Samuel Lewis Shank, also a candidate for nomination, according to the market master.

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 T. McCray. It is understood Governor McCray advised the rejection of bids for coal.

Mr. Shelton, in his statement, issued to the purchasing board, lists the amount of coal used by each institution, totaling 1,000 tons, and compares the past experience of the State in buying coal and points out that something should be learned from this experience.

His statement, in part follows:

"It has been the policy of the committee to burn Indiana coal at the various State institutions. It is my opinion that that policy should still be pursued. In the recent call for bids for coal, I have 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 supply of requirements were obtained by thoroughgoing competition, 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, I thought it was necessary to call 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 adopted for the supply of coal to the points of consumption so as to bring about the most constant supply of coal over the shortest haul and the least freight rate attached. Also the specifications for the coal were made as simple and kind and grade of coal which was adapted to the needs of the various institutions as shown by experience."

"On April 1 you were requested not to bid on coal on account of the Governor believing 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 that the coal industry in Indiana is quite true for the time being open market coal can be bought at a price which any price would probably be better than the price of coal on contract. This apparent advantage, however, has many times proved to be an illusion and has led the State of Indiana into a very difficult position."

"You, the committee, have gone through this matter, therefore, under the same (Continued on Page Two.)

WHAT HARDING WILL SAY ON HOME ISSUES

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The rough draft of President Harding's first message to Congress is nearly completed. It is possible to give a summary of the domestic problems to be treated.

What Harding will say about foreign relations, however, remains for the most part secret.

Harding will appear before a joint session of the Senate and House Tuesday afternoon after Congress convenes. He decided on this course in belief that it would give what he had to say more emphasis.

His recommendations on domestic questions will 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.

SOLDIER RELIEF.

The Dawes report advocating consolidation of the War Risk Bureau with soldier relief sections of the board for vocational education and the Public Health Service, and creation of a veterans' service administration will be a basis for the President's recommendations.

TAXATION.

Repeal of the excess profits tax will be asked and possibly repeal of the soda water tax and other consumers taxes will be urged. There is some doubt as to whether definite recommendations for tax revision will be made in the President's message or placed before congressional committees later by Secretary of the Treasury.

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 outcome of the Senate investigation soon to be undertaken.

GOOD ROADS.

The necessity of Federal encouragement, and to good roads movement is recognized, but no Federal aid should be granted unless there are strict requirements which would compel States to maintain the roads in proper condition.

ALASKA.

Attention may be called to the possibilities for development in Alaska and to the need of encouragement by Congress.

BUDGET.

Harding will undoubtedly endorse the passage of a budget bill to bring about coordination of government income and expenditures.

MERCHANT MARINE.

The President will clearly indicate that he is for whatever steps are necessary to preserve and increase the American merchant marine.

STREET CAR CO. FILES ANSWER TO CITY BRIEF

Contents 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 on 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 8 per cent, such reasonable return should be at least 10 per cent after payment of all operating expenses, including the sum set apart by the commission for maintenance and repair, and all taxes."

POINTS OUT 7 PER CENT SET AS FAIR RETURN.

The brief continues by pointing out that the company understands the commission has set 7 per cent as a fair return, but that the company is asking for much less than this. It points out that the value of the property as fixed by the State tax board is \$16,500,000 and that the value of the property as actually used is \$11,000,000. It also shows that 7 per cent of this sum is \$770,000, and that the proposed net earnings of the company would be only \$801,257.41, which would be further reduced by \$327,060.02, representing the difference between an overestimate of estimates of receipts from cash fares and an underestimate of expected receipts from transfers.

"But while the company would have no right to complete if its existing rates of fare were sufficient to yield a return of 7 per cent upon the value of its property used and useful for public service, it is not prepared to accept, without complaint, although such rates return only 5 1/2 per cent on a valuation of \$16,500,000 and 5 1/2 per cent of a valuation of \$11,000,000, it has the right to insist that it should not be required to pay dividends to its stockholders and appropriate all of its net earnings to the maintenance of the system, and that if the permanent order to secure such action by the commission in the emergency which the commission has found to exist as a result of its order, it is not prepared to accept, without complaint, although such rates return only 5 1/2 per cent on a valuation of \$16,500,000 and 5 1/2 per cent of a valuation of \$11,000,000, it has the right to insist that it should not be required to pay dividends to its stockholders and appropriate all of 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