20 PAGES ONE SECTION

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS.

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Nine Members Of Organized Labor Under Indictment

The Sensation Long Expected in the Government Dynamite Plot Investigation Came with The Arrest of Prominent Labor Leaders.

List of Men Now Under Indictment—Grand Jury Will Resume Probe Into Dynamiting Conspiracy Next Tuesday—Men Make Denial.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 30.—The expected and long awaited sensation in the Federal investigation of the dynamite plot here, light on which came through the confession of Ortie McManigal, burst today in the return by the grand jury of indictments against nine members of organized labor, three of whom were arrested before the close of the day.

List of the Indicted.

The indictments which charge the illegal transportation of dynamite were returned against Olaf A. Tvietmoe, Anton Johannsen, J. B. Munsey, E. A. Clancy, Ortie McManigal, M. A. Schmidt, David Kapplan and John J. and James B. McNamara. Tvietmoe, Johannsen and Munsey were arrested as they sat in the witness room of the grand jury, which found the indictments, waiting to be called upon to testify.

Tvietmoe is secretary of the California building trades council and head of the Asiatic exclusion league; Munsey is business agent of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Johannsen is state organizer of the building trades council.

The Charges.

Today's indictments returned secretly to Judge Olin Wellborn, of the United States district court, are based on alleged violations of the federal statutes, governing the transportation of dynamite from one city to another for illegal purposes. The indictments were drawn up on the strength of the confession of Ortie McManigal, to the effect that James B. McNamara brought dynamite from Riverside, Cal., to Los Angeles in 1910. The dynamiting of any specific building or structure was not mentioned in the indictment.

Clancy, who had been in Los Angeles several days as a witness before the grand jury, could not be found this afternoon and is supposed to have gone to San Francisco. The authorities of that city have been notified to arrest him. Kaplan and Schmidt have been fugitives from justice for about a year. McManigal is in the county jail here, held on a county indictment and it is understood that the true bill against him will not be served. The McNamaras are in San Quentin prison.

In order not to disclose its hands until the men are brought into court for arraignment, the government took Tvietmoe, secretary, and Johannsen into custody on bench warrants returnable before Judge Wellborn today.

These warrants later were changed to read before United States Commissioner Owen next Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Bail Fixed at $5,000.

Judge Wellborn fixed the bail at $5,000 on the bench warrants and informed the accused men that he would allow that amount to stand on the indictments.

Tvetmoe, Johannsen and Munsey engaged Job Harriman, former McNamara attorney and later socialist candidate for mayor of Los Angeles to defend him. Harriman immediately began scurrying about for bail to keep his clients from going to jail.

While this was being done, the prisoners were held in the office of the United States marshal in the Federal building. Johannsen was the calmest of the three. He appeared to be absolutely unmoved. "I don't think anything serious will come of this," said he with a smile. "Anybody wanting me to answer my questions will have to ask my lawyers, not me."

"A Frame-up," Says One.

Johannsen, however, declared that their arrest was "a frame-up" and that the government had nothing on him.

"We have nothing to say regarding the charges," said Tvetmoe. "We are innocent of any conspiracy or crime and hope to prove it quickly."

Tvetmoe has been active in the work of the exclusion league for years and he played a prominent part in the activities against the Japanese which placed the United States government in an embarrassing position several times.

He is a warm friend of P. H. McCarthy, the labor mayor of San Francisco.

Tveitmoe has been suspected of connection with the McNamaras and it was learned after his arrest that he has been followed by secret service agents for many weeks.

It is alleged that Johannsen and Munsey knew James B. McNamara personally and were cognizant of the dynamite plot which resulted in the blowing up of the Times building.

After returning the batch of indictments the grand jury adjourned until Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when, according to announcement, it will resume the dynamite probe. The offense which the indictments alleged, is termed an "overt act against the peace and dignity of the people of the United States, in transporting high powered explosives on a common carrier, namely, a passenger train."

The offense is punishable by a two years imprisonment or a fine of ten thousand dollars or both.

Spanish Infantry Sent to Melilla

Gibraltar, Dec. 30.—Four battalions of Spanish infantry and several strong detachments of artillery left Ceuta today for Melilla to aid in putting down the rebellious tribesmen. Two rifle regiments are held in readiness and several gunboats will be despatched to the scene early next week.

The Spanish commander at Alhucemas, a small Spanish island fortress on the Moroccan coast, reports that 20,000 Rifians are aiding the Moors and a hard struggle is looked for before the natives are subdued.

King Alfonso, Premier Canalejas and thew ar minister have held several conferences on the situation.

THREE DROWNED WHEN ICE ON POND BROKE IN

Boston, Dec. 30.—Three boys were drowned and a dozen others were hauled out just in time for doctors by strenuous efforts to save their lives and more than a score of others had a narrow escape late this afternoon when the ice gave way on Daws' Pond at Melrose Highlands when a game of hockey was being played between the teams of the Melrose high school and the high school alumni.

Girls and college students from Harvard, Yale, Amherst and Dartmouth took part, in pulling out nearly thirty persons precipitatedly plunged into the icy waters well over their heads.

The drowned boys are Sargent Flagg, aged 12; Albert McIntyre, aged 15, and Alphonso Gaudet, colored, aged 14, all of Melrose street, Melrose.

Unions not Affected by Anti-Trust Law

Washington, Dec. 30.—That labor unions do not come under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law was the belief expressed today by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

"When the anti-trust law was framed," said Mr. Morrison, "there was no intention that labor unions should ever be affected by it. It was passed to meet a different demand. There is at present a bill pending in congress, introduced by Representative Wilson, of Pnnsylvania, to definitely exempt labor unions from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Morrison endorsed the plan for a labor commission, on a large scale as a government institution as proposed to President Taft by labor experts attending the convention of scientists here.

"We have always advocated a department of labor of the government," said Mr. Morrison. "There is at present a bill introduced by Representative Sulzer, pending before the house, providing for such a department. The federation always favored such a measure and is doing all it can to promote testimony of this new branch.

MRS. CAROLINE DUNN HICOX (ABOVE) LEO HICOX (BELOW)

New York, Dec. 30.—After being released from an asylum for the insane, Leo Hicox, scion of a wealthy family, entered the home of his wife, Caroline Dunn Hicox from whom he was separated, and marred her beauty by slashing both corners of her mouth. The cuts on her cheeks necessitated sixteen stitches, the slashes covering them from her lips almost to the eyes. Hicox is now in prison, and probably will be sent to an insane asylum for his terrible act.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDS LOW IN PRISON CENSUS

Washington, Dec. 30.—The prison population of the United States on January 1, 1910, was 113,579 and the number of commitments during the year was 479,763, according to a preliminary statement of prison statistics made today by Director of the Census Durand. These figures include every class of offense from vagrancy to first degree murder.

The ratio of prisoners to population on January 1 1910, was 125 to 100,000 and the ratio of commitments to population during the year 522, to 100,000. Thus at the beginning of the year 1910, one person out of every 800 in the United States greeted the new year in prison, and during the year 1910, for every 190 persons in the total population, there was one commitment The number of commitments does not represent that many different persons, because the persons comitted include many "repeaters."

The number of prisoners in proportion to population was smallest in South Dakota, 48 per 100,000 population, and largest in Nevada, 353 per 100,000 population, and the number of commitments in proportion to population was smallest in North Carolina 123 per 100,000 population, and largest in Arizona 2,992 per 100,000 population.

Three Killed In Train Wreck

Aneta, North Dakota, Dec. 30.—Train No. 3, the "Oregonian," on the Great Northern, was ditched and at least three persons were killed and a score of others injured this morning near Sharon, Steele county. The fatalities occurred in the dining car and the bodies were burned by fire, which started in the debris.

With the thermometer registering 12 below zero the injured passengers and trainment suffered before they could be given aid. The general manager's car and the observation car were transformed into temporary hospitals for the relief of the victims while others were taken to farm houses.

WILL ATTACK PRESIDENT'S TRAVELING FUND.

Washington, Dec. 30.—An attack on President Taft's $25,000 traveling expense fund will be made by democratic members of the house when the appropriation bill is reported.

Opposition to the fund will be exceedingly strong this year, in that democratic orators will urge that it will supply the president with ammunition for use against them in the presidential campaign. Much criticism of the president on account of his frequent long trips is heard.

GRAVE ASPECT TO TURN OF EVENTS IN PEACE BANQUET

Every Foreign Ambassador After Accepting Invitation to The Dinner Sent Letter of Regret at Last Moment—Serious Complications Feared

Sixty Members of Commission From Argentina Followed Lead of The Ambassador From their Country and Refused to Attend.

New York, Dec. 30.—That the turn of events in the peace banquet assumed an international aspect and that serious complications may result, or would have resulted unless summary action had been taken by the various governments, became known just before the banquet tonight.

It was learned from Samuel Bell Thomas, chairman of the arrangement committee, that every foreign ambassador, after accepting an invitation to the dinner, had for some unknown and mysterious reason at the last moment sent in a letter of regret.

Mr. Thomas was not backward in stating that in his opinion, the various ambassadors had been ordered to stay away from the peace dinner by their governments, as a result of the reported squabbles and scandles and also because most of the foreign ambassadors represented countries who were at present engaged in war.

Others Who Refused

It also became known that sixty members of the commission from Argentia here as guests of Charles M. Schwab, for the purpose of the navy of Argentina, and who have already bought two battleships, refused to come when they learned that the ambassador from Argentina had sent in his letter of regret and the commission did likewise.

Mr. Schwab later refused to comment on the matter, merely stating that the members of the commission thought it best not to attend.

Letters of invitation had been sent to all the foreign ambassadors. Letters of acceptance were received from the Italian, German, French, Turkish, Mexican, English and other lesser foreign countries.

Then, without explanation officially, but privately, it was learned on undisputable authority, the Italian ambassador wrote to Mr. Thomas that he could not attend. The real reason for his failure to come, said Mr. Thomas, was because the king had ordered him to stay away because Italy was at present at war, and, also, that it may be rather embarrassing to see the Turkish and Italian ambassador at a peace dinner.

Following close on the refusal of Italian and Turkish ambassadors to come—the Turkish ambassador refused just after the Italian ambassador—a letter of regret was received from the Russian ambassador. The latter said he had another very pressing engagement. But the real reason for his refusal to come was said to be the abrogation by this country of the passport treaty with Russia and also that Russia is having a little warlike experience with Persia.

Then came the letter of regret from the Mexican ambassador and the Brazillian ambassador, who sent a telegram late in the afternoon. The Chinese ambassador could not come, neither could the Persian, or the Austro-Hungarian.

The special train that left Washington this morning and which arrived here at 3:30 was supposed to bring all the representatives of the diplomatic corps. On the train came a number of officials of the state department and Congressman Richard Bartholdt, the famous advocate in congress of peace and arbitration.

Roosevelt's Letter.

Former President Roosevelt, in his letter of r efusal of the invitation written to Senator Griswold, waxed warm again on the subject of the treaties. He sent the following letter to the senator, which was given out in the late afternoon:

"My dear Mr. Griswold—It seems to worse than foolish, in short, utterly hypocritical, now to support these arbitration treaties (unamended) when we have just abrogated the Russian treaty. People can sincerely believe, as I do, that it is right to abrogate the Russian treaty and wrong to pass the unamended arbitration treaties; or people can sincerely believe as apparently only one representative in the house believe, that the principle of the unamended treaties is right; and that, therefore it is wrong to abrogate the Russian treaty; but it is absolutely impossible sincerely to advocate the unamended arbitration treaties and at the same time the abrogation of the Russian treaty. It puts us as a nation in a ridiculous and hypocritical position to do so. Holding these views, from what I now learn, I fear that I should not be in sympathy with the purpose of most of those giving the peace dinner. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Taft Guest of Honor.

With the president of the United States as guest of honr and representatives of the great movement for peace between the nations occupying places at the speakers table, the banquet given by the citizens' peace committee of New York, was held in the great hall room of the Waldorf Astoria tonight. Andrew Carnegie presided at the dinner, later stating that the peace movement was not dead. Governor Dix of New York, who acted as toastmaster.

The president and party, accompanied by John Wannamaker, arrived on

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NORMAN E. MACK

New York, Dec. 30.—It is understood that Norman E. Mack, chairman of the New York state democratic committee wants to relinquish that office and has made known his leaders to the prominent democratic party leaders of the state. His reason, for this retirement, it is said, is that he wants to give all his time to the work of the democratic national committee. Herbert Bissell of Buffalo is named as the probable successor of Mr. Mack.

APPEALS TO WORLD FOR RECOGNITION OF NEW REPUBLIC

Shanghai, Dec. 30.—A fervent appeal for recognition of the new Chinese republic by the cizilized world in general, the United States in particular, was made today by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, president of the revolutionary government.

"To work out the salvation of China is exclusively a duty of our own," he said, "but to avoid unnecessary sacrifice and to prevent misunderstanding and intervention, we must appeal to the people of the civilized world in general, and the people of the United States in particular, for your sympathy and support, either moral or material, for you are the pioneers of western civilization in Japan, because you are a Christian nation, because we intend to model our new government after yours, and, above all, because you are the champion of liberty and democracy. We hope we may find La Fayettes among you."

Dr Sun expressed the fear that, unless the new government is genuinely recognized by the outside world, China will become a field for strife of European powers such as Africa has been.

He declared that, notwithstanding the "hands off" policy of the United States, it has more genuine interest in China than any other nation. The passing of the Philippines into American control and the fact that China is a great market for American goods, he said, puts the United States first in being affected by changes in China.

He protested that the Manchus have trodden the Chinese under foot for centuries, preventing admission of foreign missionaries and traders into the country and forbidding education to the people. I, instead of the conquering Tartar tribe of Manchus, the Chinese governed the country themselves, ignerance would cease, and extensive relations with other countries would be initiated, he said.

"We, the Chinese people," he said, "have determined to attain these objects, peaceably if we may, forcibly if we must. The downfall of the Manchu government is but a question of time.

"And the enlightenment of the Chinese would result, not in a 'yellow peril,' but in a 'yellow blessing.' Universal peace will surely follow the step of the regeneration of China, and a grand field hitherto undreamed of will be opened to the social and conomic activities of the civilized world."

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday: North and South Carolina, rain Sunday; Monday clearing and colder.

MORSE WILL KNOW HIS FATE ON TUESDAY

Washington, Dec. 30.—An hour after the departure of President Taft for Philadelphia and New York today General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, went to the white house with the report of the special board of army surgeons sent to Atlanta to examine Charles W. Morse. The report was submitted to Surgeon General Torney of the army yesterday and then transmitted to General Wood.

It is expected the president will not take up the report until Tuesday, and that he then will send for the experts who made the examination, and discuss the report with them.

It is understood the report supports previous ones made to the president concerning the condition of the convict banker, and finds no immediate need for action on the part of the president. Impression here is that if a crisis had been found in the condition of the former banker the report would have been given to the president at once and not held at army hadquarters until after his departure from the city.

The report will indicate Morse is suffering from several diseases that eventually will prove fatal, but there is no immediate danger of death.

Judge Brogaw Succeeds Ward

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 30.—Steven C. Bragaw, of Washington, N. C., is the new superior court judge for the first judicial district to succeed Judge George W. Ward, who resigned, effective January 1st, on account of poor health and a desire to return to the practice of law at Washington, N. C. The appointment of Judge Bragaw was announced by Governor Kitchin in a commission effective January 1st, and the first court to be convened January 8th in Raleigh, where a two-weeks' term awaits him.

The contest for the judgeship had been sharply drawn between Bragaw and Col. W. B. Rodman, of Washington. Several other prominent lawyers of the district were mentioned and extensively endorsed.

SON OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE ILL.

By Associated Press.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 30.—General G. W. Custis Lee, son of General Robert E. Lee, is seriously ill at his home near Burke station, Va. His hip was broken some time ago. He is 80 years old.

DEATH OF SAMUEL SCHARFF.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 30.—Samuel Scharff, 33, a prominent business man of Memphis, and well known in business and fraternal circles in the South, died early today at Jonesboro, Ark., as the result of an acidental wound received while hunting with friends near Jonesboro yesterday.

Faithful Employes Rewarded.

Boston, Dec. 30.—Meritorious service during the past year was recognized today by the Boston elevated railroad company which distributed upwards of $50,000 among its car service men who have made creditable records during the year 1911.

About 3,500 mn shared in the gifts.

Will Richeson Be Able to Stand Trial?

Boston, Dec. 30.—Counsel for Rev. C. V. T. Richeson, accused of the murder of Avis Linnell after a visit to the prisoner today reiterated declarations that he would not be in fit shape to go on trial January 15.

Nevertheless the district attorney said Richeson surely would be brought into court two weeks from Monday.

Col. Henry Watterson Speaks In Interest International Peace

Large And Cultured Audience Greets Greatest of American Journalists in Presbyterian College Auditorium Last Night.

Grant's Famous Words, "Let us Have Peace," Opening Words—Ratification of Arbitration Treaties Between England, France, and U. S. the Subject.

"Let us have peace"—said Grant.

"With charity to all and malice to none"—said Lincoln.

"Blessed are the peace makers"—said Jesus.

These words formed the prelude of the Peace Message brought by Col. Henry Watterson last night—a message which was heard by a representative gathering of citizens that filled the large auditorium at the Presbyterian college up stairs and down stairs.

In some of the great metropolitan centers Col. Watterson may speak to a larger audience, but seldom to one which represented more intelligence, more culture. It was a brilliant audience, as well as a deeply interested one. Col. Watterson's subject was "Peace"—in other words, the ratification of the arbitration treaties between Great Britain, France and the United States.

Mr. Watterson in substance said:

It would seem that a measure of public benefit such as the Arbitration Treaties negotiated by our Government with the Governments respectively of England and France would call for little urging upon intelligent Americans there is no dissent whatever. But here, owing to the perversity of some and the indifference of the disregarded majority, ratification is resisted, a case where reason appeal to reason, which expect for the munificence—the extravagant munificence—of a single citizen, would be wanting to a popular confirmation put in definite terms and resonant voice of the truism that peace is better than war.

In this we have an example of a very general human absent-mindedness with respect to things obvious. We take them for granted and pass them by. Trouble follows, and it is too late. The ounce of prevention which is worth a pound of cure is rarely applied but for the most part becomes the tardy and impotent expression of the common failing.

All honor, therefore, to Andrew Carnegie! But for him we would not be here tonight. It should be of good augury to you, as it is both an inspiration and a happiness to me, that the Scotch-American laddie of seventy-six, whose heart, still warming to the tartan beats loyal to the flag, has been spared to set on foot a world-movement toward the brotherhood of man, without which the very religion we profess must perish from the earth and vanish like ashes of dead-sea fruit from the sight of men.

The disappearance of the duello and the code of honor both in England and the United States first leed my mind toward the inquiry whether if individual combat could thus eliminate from among gentlemen, collective combat might not be eliminated from among nations.

The Arbitration Treaties.

It took me a long time to reach an affirmative conclusion. I am—that is, I was—temperamentally a little disposed to contention. Circumstances made me, patriotically, a bit of a jingo. I liked to see the bunting wave and to hear theeagle scream; and being much upon the other side of the water in the earlier time when the screaming was not very loud and the waving not very lively, I thought to piece it out on occasion by tweaking the nose of Johnny Crapeau in his gilded and sinful haunts and twisting the tail of the British lion in his self-complacent lair—metaphorically, of course, meatphorically!—and otherwise compelling the

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Sixty-Eight Deaths From Poisoning Are Reported From Berlin Institution

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Eleven more deaths occurred today from poisoning, bringing the total up to 68 since December 25th, when a large number of the inmates of the municipal night shelter for the homeless were suddenly affected. The problem is becoming more mysterious, as among the victims one at least was never in a public shelter and some others did not partake of the tinue to insist that the sickness was suspected fish. The offical experts continue to insist that the sickness was brought about by ptomaine poisoning, but they can not ascertain where the poison came from.

Snow Mantles Entire Territory From Dakotas To Texas--Cold Wave Coming

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 30.—With snow falling over the central West and Southwest from the Texas panhandle to the Dakotas, the thermometer early today registered in the Dakotas, eastern Nebraska and Kansas and northwestern Missouri a fall of from 15 to 20 degrees since yesterday. The cold wave was moving toward the Mississippi valley.

Trains Snowbound.

Dalhart, Texas, Dec. 30.—No trains from Denver have arrived here on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad in three days, being held up by snow drifts. On the Rock Island system the first train to get through the snow in three days arirved this morning. The Rock Island route from here is via Kansas City. More snow fell today. Cattle are suffering. One large Panhandle stockman is spending $100 per day for oil cake to feed his herds.

Storm in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 30.—The storm that came from the West struck Oklahoma City before daylight this morning and is still raging. Sleet and snow have been falling all day, interfering with car service of all kinds. The storm is traveling east. It is the most severe that has come to Oklahoma in several years.