

TELEGRAPHERS OF THE FRENCH POSTAL SERVICE ON STRIKE

Not A Single Dissenting Voice Heard in Meeting of Five Thousand

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT TYRANNY

Pledges Taken To Resist All Measures of Oppression And Repression.

(By Associated Press.) PARIS, March 15.—A general strike of the telegraphers of the postoffice department was declared this evening following a meeting of the General Association of Post-Telegraph employees, at which 5,000 were present. The resolution to strike was voted without a single dissenting voice and orders were issued immediately for the withdrawal of all operators employed in the telegraphic bureaus of the department. The resolution recites that the strike action is taken as a protest against the arbitrary and tyrannical administration and that the decision was precipitated by an insulting address by M. Simyan under secretary of posts and telegraphs, to the officials of the association. Some time prior to taking a vote the general association of employees issued a statement protesting vigorously against M. Simyan's charge that the movement was anarchistic; they declared that it was designed solely to protect their interests. The resolution adopted also pledges the members of the association to resistance until all measures of repression have been drawn and provides that an urgent appeal shall be issued to the telegraph operators in the provinces to join in the movement.

TOUGH ON LONDON. LONDON, March 15.—The London morning papers are almost without news from Paris, owing to the telegraphers' strike there. There was a long delay in telegrams between London and Paris and direct service ceased last night.

MRS. FLORA C. JONES, OF INDIANAPOLIS, DIED YESTERDAY MORNING

Mother of R. S. Jones, of This City, Succumbs to Long Illness

SUFFERED TWO YEARS

A telegram from Indianapolis yesterday afternoon announced the death of Mrs. Flora Caroline Jones, mother of Mr. Robert S. Jones, of this city. Mrs. Jones visited Asheville about four years ago, spending several months with her son. During her stay here she won many friends by her gentle character and sweetness of disposition. The Indianapolis News of yesterday contained the following: "Mrs. Flora Caroline Jones, of this city died this morning at 10:30 o'clock after a lingering illness. She was a daughter of General William J. and Mary Little Elliott, born at Hamilton, Ohio, August 4, 1845. The family removed to Indianapolis in December, 1850, and has been prominently identified with it since then. Mrs. Jones was educated at McLean's Female seminary, and on October 14, 1868, was married to Aquilla Jones, Jr., of the wholesale boot and shoe house of Jones, McKee and company, who was a nephew of Aquilla Jones, former postmaster of the city. Her husband died January 10, 1888. At an early age Mrs. Jones united with the First Presbyterian church, of which she has since been a devoted member. About two years ago she was attacked by neuritis and was confined to her bed since September, 1907. She bore her long and painful illness with Christian resignation until death came to her relief. "Mrs. Jones leaves surviving, a son, Robert S. Jones, of Asheville, N. C., two daughters, Mrs. Jacob S. Dunn and Miss Florence L. Jones, three brothers, Byron K. Elliott, Joseph Taylor Elliott, president of the board of public works, and William Davenport Elliott, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and two sisters, Mrs. Emma Davis, of this city, and Mrs. Edwin H. Peck, of New York city."

AGREE ON TRIBUNAL

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Direct agreement has been reached between Great Britain and the United States on the personnel of the court at The Hague, which is to pass upon the issues in controversy between the two countries regarding the New England fisheries. The tribunal will meet April 4th, of next year or later, as may be agreed upon, and when each side will present its case.

M'CARN CLOSES FOR STATE; CASE GOES TO THE JURY TODAY

Attorney for the Defense Delights His Friends By Making A Brilliant Speech.

(By Associated Press.) NASHVILLE, March 15.—The general belief that the case would go to the jury today caused the largest crowd yet assembled to try to get into the court house for the final scenes of the trial of Col. D. B. Cooper, Robin Cooper and John D. Sharp for the murder of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack. But there was another delay. After Attorney General McCarn had closed for the state Judge Hart announced that he had not completed the charge but hoped to have it ready some time tomorrow. General McCarn spoke only a little over an hour this morning but closed with a burst of eloquence, a farewell invocation to Carmack, "statesman, patriot, diplomat, Christian gentleman and friend." Fine Argument. General McCarn's argument is considered to be a remarkably able and strong one. This is his first big case, almost the first case he has actually tried since he took the oath of office last September and his friends were out in force to see how he acquitted himself. At the conclusion of the proceedings they crowded around him as he sat with his eyes filled with tears, and fairly overwhelmed him with congratulations. Mrs. Carmack was in court again today, heavily veiled as usual. When General McCarn reached his peroration she leaned over and rested her head on her sister's shoulder. Little Ned Carmack sat on the lap of one of the attorneys for the state and listened intently to every word that was spoken. When court adjourned a number of the attorney general's friends surrounded him and escorted him home. Some alleged threats that "this is the day they will get even with McCarn," alarmed that official's intimates, but he only laughed at the rumors. General McCarn briefly recounted the circumstances of the meeting on Seventh avenue and declared that the Coopers committed an overt act. He deplored the selfishness of the trial and blamed the lawyers.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS GIVES DINNER IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT

"A Greater Nation Through A Greater South" Was the Slogan

W. W. FINLEY SPEAKS

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 15.—Distinguished men from every part of the country, jurists, senators, representatives and leaders of the business world, attended a dinner tonight in honor of Col. John M. Parker, of New Orleans, La., president of the southern, commercial congress. The occasion reflected in a marked degree the rapid strides which the congress has made since it was launched in this city three months ago, as a potent and vigorous agency for a "greater nation through a greater south." This slogan was the key-note of notable speeches prophetic of the achievements to follow the vigorous campaign of the congress in its mission of revealing to the whole country the south's wonderful resources. Addresses were delivered by W. W. Finley, president of the Southern railway; Senator Joseph F. Johnson, of Alabama; Former Senator Henry Massey Davis, of West Virginia; Representative Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana; Representative Robert L. Henry, of Texas; and others. Thomas G. Boggs, of Baltimore, Md., secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, was toastmaster. "Our southern section is a land rich in natural resources and abounding in opportunity," declared Mr. Finley. "The splendid record of accomplishment made by its people in building an agricultural, industrial and commercial empire upon the ruins left by war is an assurance of greater progress yet to come."

ENGINEERS TO SURVEY ROUTE

(By Associated Press.) SAVANNAH, Ga., March 12.—To survey an inland waterways route and report upon its cost from Beaufort, N. C., to Key West, Fla., and to survey a route for a ship canal across the northern end of the Florida peninsula, a special board of engineers has been appointed and will include Col. Dan C. Kingman, of Savannah; Captain Adams, of Charleston, S. C.; Captain Spaulding, of Jacksonville, Fla.; and Captain Brown, of Wilmington, N. C., all United States engineers. Appropriation for the work of survey was recently made by congress.

REDUCES TIME OF TRIP BY 7 HOURS

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, March 15.—The Mallory liner Brazos which reached this port from Galveston today made the fastest trip on record between the two cities. The ship traveled the 2200 miles in four days, fifteen hours and fifteen minutes, an average speed of 19.52 knots. From Key West to New York the ship broke all records by more than five hours. The best previous Galveston-New York trip was in four days, twenty-two hours.

CONGRESSMAN CHAMP CLARK, One of the Most Distinguished of the Democratic Statesmen of Missouri.



He Led a Small-sized Riot in the House Yesterday.

HOUSE RE-ELECTS SPEAKER CANNON BUT PUTS LIMIT TO HIS AUTHORITY

"Insurgents" and Democrats Get Together and Amend House Rules in Face of Strong Opposition—Amendment a Slight Improvement, But Has Its Faults, Says "Uncle Joe."

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 15.—Congress convened in extraordinary session at noon today. Joseph G. Cannon was re-elected speaker, but the house refused to adopt the rules of the last house, whereby the "insurgents" scored a victory. The resolution offered by Minority Leader Clark providing for a committee of fifteen to amend the rules was defeated and a resolution by Representative Fitzgerald of New York restricting the speaker and the committee on rules was adopted. After one of the stormiest sessions in its history the house of representatives today, regardless of party alignment, adopted by a vote of 211 to 172 a resolution by Mr. Fitzgerald, democrat, of New York, whereby the rules were amended in several important particulars. The resolution was a substitute for one offered by Mr. Clark of Missouri. Its adoption was accomplished only after the "insurgents," with the aid of the democrats, with one or two exceptions, had won a decided preliminary victory by voting down a resolution of Mr. Dabzell of Pennsylvania making the unamended rules of the sixth congress applicable to those of the present congress. The call of the roll on the Clark resolution was followed with intense interest. Such was the fever heat of the members that Mr. Clark, of Missouri, got into a spirited colloquy with Mr. Dabzell, had mounted the rostrum to read the resolution of the minority leader. Mr. Clark wanted him ordered away from the desk by which proceeding Mr. Dabzell objected, saying he had a right to know what led to a controversy with the speaker the measure contained. This incident which lasted long enough for Mr. Dabzell to get the information he desired and he stepped from the platform and returned to his seat. As analyzed by parliamentarians the amendment makes three important changes. First, it establishes a "calendar for unanimous consent," the effect of which is to enable a member to have a proposition brought before the house without having to go to the speaker for recognition. This change they say will be a relief to the speaker. Second, when consideration of a bill is concluded and the previous question is ordered the rules heretofore have provided for a motion to commit with or without instructions. It has been the practice to recognize a member of the majority party to make this motion and thus prevent the minority from offering such instructions as it may desire. The new rule gives the minority the preference in making such a motion and thus enables them to get a record vote on propositions which would otherwise be settled in committee of the whole house, where no record vote is possible. Third, it protects the calendar Wednesday by requiring a two thirds instead of a majority vote to set it aside. Fourth, it is also claimed that the amendment will have the effect of preventing favoritism by the action of the committee on rules in special cases. "Uncle Joe" Approves. Speaker Cannon is inclined to regard the amendment as a slight improvement on present rules in that, instead of throwing the responsibility for recognition on him, it sets aside certain days for the consideration of measures under unanimous consent; but, he says, under the new rule members will have to wait for those days. The election of the house officers preceded the action on the rules. With plenty of votes to spare, Joseph

MR. HARRIMAN SAYS DAWN OF ACTIVITY IS CLOSE AT HAND

Probable Passage of Measure By Congress Points Way To Prosperity

THE PRESENT LAWS WILL BE AMENDED

Renewal of Operations Means Expenditure of Vast Sums of Money.

(By Associated Press.) PASADENA, Calif., March 15.—Resumption of railroad improvements and extension contemplated before the panic of 1907 will follow the passage by congress of a law giving power to allow the railroads to enter into a mutual agreement; that is, permitting the strong roads of the country to extend their credit and protection over the weaker roads according to a statement made today by E. H. Harriman, who is in Pasadena to attend a meeting of officers of the Harriman lines and affiliated roads. "Such a renewal of railroad activity," said Mr. Harriman, "would mean the expenditure of an immense amount of money; and eventually, I believe it will result in reduction in the cost of operation and in charges. "At the present time there is a clause in the law which prohibits a parallel or competing line. This is what we want changed. It is a question of the weaker and the stronger. If the stronger roads are allowed to come to the aid of the weaker, there will be a great betterment of conditions all along the line, and the employment of thousands of men and the opening of many new lines will follow." Mr. Harriman expects, it is said, that congress at the special session will make some amendments to the interstate commerce laws.

DORANDO PIETRI WINS OVER HAYS IN 26 MILE MARATHON

Italian Defeats Johnny Hays In "Rubber" Match For Supremacy

DORANDO LED FROM THE START TO FINISH

In Seventeenth Mile, Italian Gained Lap In Less Than Half Mile.

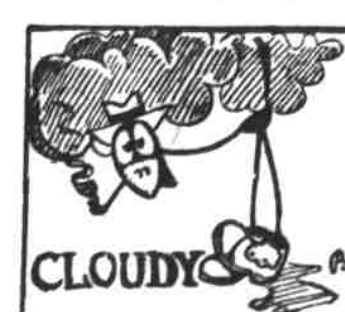
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., March 15.—Before ten thousand spectators, a large majority of whom were his countrymen, Dorando Pietri tonight defeated Johnny Hays in the "rubber" match for Marathon supremacy. The race was at the regulation distance, twenty-six miles, 288 yards, and was run over a ten-lap track in Madison Square Garden. Both men were in excellent condition and Dorando proved himself to be the master of Hays at the game of long distance running. From the start's gun to the end of the race, the Italian led the American boy, throughout being spurred on by the cheers and plaudits of his emotional countrymen. In the seventeenth mile Dorando started a heart-breaking sprint which Hays was unable to follow and before half a mile had been run, the foreigner had gained a lap. Again in the eighteenth, after he had taken a breathing spell, the Italian set out at a pace Hays was unable to follow and annexed another lap. Thence forward to the finish Dorando merely jogged behind Hays, winning the race in easy fashion. "Looked Like a Test." In the running of the fourteenth lap Hays made a sprint which to the spectators looked to be a try-out to ascertain just how much the Italian held in reserve. Several times the runners changed positions, but the Italian would not be fooled and led Hays across the line at the end of the fourteenth mile. Dorando also held the lead at the finish of the fifteenth, his time being 1:27:05. Dorando, after finishing the sixteenth mile in 1:33:20, sprinted away and amid terrific cheering lapped Hays inside a half a mile. Dorando's time for seventeen miles, 1:59:22 2-5, was the fastest for the distance ever run in America. During the running of the eighteenth mile Dorando gained another lap and then settled in behind the little Irish-American, whom he followed step by step, with dogged persistency. From this stage of the journey there was little doubt as to the result, as Dorando simply jogged behind Hays, and in the final miles romped away from the London Marathon winner, defeating him by half a mile in 2:48:08.

NEW YORK POLICE ARE AT SEA OVER THE MURDER OF DETECTIVE PETROSINO

Four Suspects Arraigned in Court, but No Evidence to Convict Them

11 MORE ARRESTED

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, March 15.—While the authorities here are known to have taken every measure within their power to discover any possible evidence of conspiracy on this side of the water in connection with the assassination of Detective Joseph Petrosino at Palermo, Sicily, so far as is known nothing has been discovered to connect any person here in any way with the crime. The four Italians arrested on suspicion in Brooklyn yesterday were arraigned in court today and held in \$1,000 bail each, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. It was first suspected that the men had knowledge of the plot to kill Petrosino, but no evidence in that connection has been forthcoming. Late tonight the police rounded up eleven Italians against whom charges of carrying concealed weapons and being suspicious persons will be adopted. A reward of \$1,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the murder of Petrosino was offered tonight by The World. PRAIRIE AT PENSACOLA. (By Associated Press.) PENSACOLA, Fla., March 15.—The cruiser Prairie, parent ship of the third torpedo flotilla arrived here today from Washington. The other boats of the fleet are here.



WASHINGTON, March 15.—Forecast for North Carolina: Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, rain Tuesday night or Wednesday, warmer Tuesday; moderate southeasterly winds.

MURDERER MUST PAY THE DEATH PENALTY

(By Associated Press.) NORFOLK, Va., March 15.—The last hope for Benjamin Gilbert, the eighteen-year old boy, convicted of murder of his sweetheart, Miss Amanda Moss, who killed him, passed today when the supreme court of Virginia denied him a writ of error. Governor Swanson, who has granted Gilbert several respites pending action by the supreme court, declines to interfere further and without executive clemency he must pay the penalty of his crime in the electric chair Friday next. Governor Swanson some time ago refused to commute Gilbert's death sentence to life imprisonment.

STAY IN COUNTRY, HE TELLS NEGROES

(By Associated Press.) COLUMBIA, S. C., March 15.—Speaking in the opera house here to a crowd of negroes, Booker T. Washington tonight advised his race to stay in the country, and urged that country life be made more attractive to the negroes. The negro, he said, had done well in South Carolina, but can make himself much more useful. Dr. Washington declared that the two races were friendly to each other, and that both suffered through mistaken idea of the prevalence of crime among the negroes and lynching among the whites. He referred to social equality as a bugbear.