

DEMANDS OF COAL MINERS REJECTED BY ALL OPERATORS

Bellef Growing That There Will be a General Strike in Anthracite District

MINERS MAY BE GIVEN COUNTER PROPOSITION Miners Want Shorter Working Day, More Money and Recognition of Union

NEW YORK, March 5.—The anthracite coal miners' demands for increased pay, recognition of the union, a shorter working day and other changes were unanimously rejected this afternoon by 47 operators. The operators adjourned sine die after appointing a committee to acquaint the United Mine Workers of America with their decision. This committee was clothed with full power to act and will formulate its reply Monday for presentation to the miners March 13.

The decisive action of the operators was unexpected. It was believed that a compromise course would be suggested. After the meeting, however, one of the operators declared that the action would prevent the committee from making a counter-proposition to the miners. This belief is growing among the operators that there will be no general strike of the 150,000 men in the Pennsylvania fields affected by the decision. He said, but the operators would rather face a general strike than advance wages 20 per cent, and in consequence be compelled to increase the price of coal.

ARBITRATION TREATIES LIKELY TO BE RATIFIED BY THE SENATE TODAY

Regarded as Consummation of First Great Move Toward Universal Peace. TO PASS UNAMENDED

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Four hours' debate in the senate today seemed to indicate that the pending arbitration treaties with England and France probably would be ratified late tomorrow. The ratification will be the consummation of what many statesmen view as the first great move toward universal peace.

The target for the opponents of the treaties is the much discussed clause three of article three. Some senators hold that this section delegates treaty-making powers of the senate to a joint high commission. Around this clause ranges the running fire of amendments, ratification resolutions and the real fight upon the treaties themselves. Senator Lodge stated tonight that he expected a vote tomorrow and that while the vote on the committee amendment proposing to strike out clause three from the treaties probably would be close he believed that the treaties, unamended, would be ratified with his resolution.

The speakers today were Senators Brown, of Nebraska, and Williams, of Mississippi, who favored the treaties, and Senator Haysburn, of Idaho, who opposed them. "We are embarking upon a general scheme which begins nowhere and ends nowhere," said Mr. Smith, of Michigan, and if we pass this treaty in this form, in which it comes to us there is not a senator in this body who can tell what questions we have resolved to arbitrate with Great Britain and France."

Senator Williams said he hoped to see an international court of arbitration to which all disputes among nations should be submitted. He said that none of the prerogatives of the senate would be surrendered by referring disputes to the proposed joint high commission.

TEXAS FOR ROOSEVELT. FORT WORTH, Texas, March 5.—The republican state executive committee today selected Fort Worth as the meeting place of the state convention which is to assemble May 28, and endorsed former President Roosevelt for the presidential nomination.

YOUNG HUSBAND IS VICTIM OF BULLET FIRED BY HIS WIFE

Walter A. Harrison, Southern Ry. Fireman, Met Almost Instant Death Yesterday Morning—Wife Held Without Bail.

Walter A. Harrison, a fireman of the Southern railway, was shot and killed yesterday morning at his home at 118 Bartlett street, by his wife, who is being held at the county jail, without bail, a coroner's jury composed of T. P. Johnson, J. H. Richardson, J. E. Misenheimer, Jas. Corn, W. P. McCollister and T. B. Kelley yesterday afternoon having rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot, fired by his wife."

The deceased met his death at his home shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and within a short time after he died his wife was placed in the county jail by members of the sheriff's department and the police force, who arrived on the scene within a few minutes after the killing and placed the woman under arrest.

The body of the dead man was taken to the undertaking establishment of Noland, Brown & Co., where the coroner's inquest was held, and it is expected that the remains will be taken to Salisbury, the former home of the deceased, for burial this morning. The date of the preliminary hearing of Mrs. Harrison has not yet been named, although it is quite probable that she will be given a hearing within a short time, as soon as her condition is such that she is able to leave her cell. The woman is in a very critical condition; her nerves are almost shattered and she cries continually as she sits behind barred windows and thinks of the death of her husband and which accounts for her present plight. She is about twenty years of age and her husband was twenty-seven. They had been married two years and have a son, seven months of age who for some time past has been at the home of Mrs. Harrison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. White, of Hickory.

Pistol Shot Heard. The pistol shot was heard by Maggie Hillam, who was employed at the Harrison home as a cook, and she ran into the room from which the sound was heard. She was met by Mrs. Harrison who it is said, asked her to summon a physician. She ran to a neighbor's home and telephoned for Dr. W. J. Hunslett, who went to the place at once, where he found that the body of the de-

"MONEY TRUST" PROBE TO BE BEGUN IMMEDIATELY ACCORDING TO PLANS

Details Have Not Been Worked Out, But Inquiry Has Been Divided.

PRELIMINARY WORK

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It is the plan of the banking and currency committee of the house to begin its investigation of the "money trust" immediately.

The details have not been worked out, but the inquiry has been divided. One is to be an inquiry into the money trust and the other a consideration of the Aldrich currency plan. This latter committee will also summon witnesses but its work will be more along the line of constructive legislation than those of investigation. The sub-committee to investigate the money trust will consist of Representative Pugh, of Louisiana, chairman; Representative Brown, of West Virginia; Stephens, Mississippi; Dougherty, North Carolina; Dougherty, Missouri; Byrnes, South Carolina; and Neely, Kansas, democrats, and four republican members who will be designated by Representative Vreeland, of New York, the senior republican on the committee.

The committee which will make it which will take up the Aldrich plan will consist of Representative Glass, of Virginia; chairman; Talbot, Maryland; Taylor, Alabama; Korbly, Indiana; Moore, Texas; Bulkley, Ohio; and Kindred, New York, democrats, and three republicans. Mr. Vreeland also will select these committee appointments.

Considerable time was taken today discussing the counsel to be selected. It was practically decided to have two attorneys one for each committee. The first witness to be heard by the committee on the money trust will be government officials who will describe banking and currency conditions and trace, as far as possible, the affiliations of the banks with each other and with industrial and other institutions. This preliminary work will be undertaken simultaneously with an investigation of the qualifications of attorneys who are suggested as counsel for the committee. Their employment with previous clients will also be looked into.

ROOSEVELT STILL TRIES TO EXPLAIN WHERE HE STANDS

Digs up Letter to Frank A. Munsey Where he Said he Would be Receptive

ANXIOUS TO SERVE THE "DEAR PEOPLE" "Would be Shirking a Plain Duty if I Denied Them Their Desires"

NEW YORK, March 5.—To clear up conflicting statements as to what he had said in the past in regard to the presidential nomination, Col. Roosevelt today made public a letter which he wrote last January to Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, Col. Roosevelt's object in giving out the communication, he said, was to refute the charge that he was breaking a promise in agreeing to accept the nomination if it were offered to him. He called particular attention to a passage in the letter in which, while stating that he would not be a candidate, he declared that he would not go on record as being unwilling to accept the nomination.

"To every man I talked to," said Col. Roosevelt, "I made in substance that same statement, and I made it in literally hundreds of letters."

Portion of Letter. The portion of the Munsey letter to which the colonel called particular attention follows:

"I entirely agree with you as to the fact that my silence is deliberately misrepresented by my enemies, with the purpose of confusing good people and getting them to take a wrong view; and moreover I entirely agree with you that this purpose is at least partly achieved. The trouble is that as so often happens, this is a case where any course pursued would lead to just such misrepresentations. Just such misjudgment, just such puzzling of the minds of good people. Personally, I think that any other course than the one I am adopting would lead to even more serious and dangerous misrepresentations than those which I am adopting. As I have again and again said, I am obligated to state my position fully and frankly, not only to any sincere and honest supporter but to any sincere and honest opponent. What I have said to you, and am about to say to you, I have, for instance, said not only to other friends who think I ought to be nominated, but to friends (and even foes) who think I ought not to be nominated, provided only I could trust their sincerity, intelligence and truthfulness. For instance, I have said the same things to Secretary Stimson, Secretary Meyer and Congressman Longworth, who are supporting Taft; to Mr. Pincher and Congressman Leonard and Kent, who are supporting Roosevelt. As I have said to editors like Mr. Nelson, Mr. Van Valkenburg and Mr. Wright, I practically said them to the entire Ailene Club—democrats, republicans, everyone. I am not and shall not be a candidate. I shall not seek the nomination, nor would I accept it if it came to me as the result of an intrigue.

"But I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task if the people as a whole seemed definitely to come to the conclusion that I ought to do that task. In other words, as far as in me lies I am endeavoring to look at the matter purely from the standpoint of the public interest or the interest of the people as a whole, and not in the least from my own standpoint.

"If I should consult only my own pleasure and interest I should most emphatically and immediately announce that I would under no circumstances run. I have had all the honor that any man can have from holding the office of president. From every personal standpoint there is nothing for me to gain either in running for the office or in holding the office once more and there is very much to lose."

Declaring that if he consulted only his own interests he would not obey any popular mandate, would not run if nominated, Col. Roosevelt goes on to say: "I shall not follow this course, because I am sincerely endeavoring to look at the matter only from the standpoint of the popular interest. It is not only necessary for the people to have the right instrument, the right tool, with which to work in any emergency, but it is necessary that they themselves shall choose, and shall believe in the sufficiency of that instrument. If at this particular crisis with the particular problems ahead of us at this particular time, the people feel that I am the one man in sight to do the job, then I should regard myself as shirking a plain duty if I refused to do it. What I am interested in, remember, is not in the least holding the office but doing a job that is actually worth doing; this is the position that to the best of my belief I have always taken and always shall take. If the people should feel that I was the instrument to be used at this time, I should accept even although I knew that I should be broken and cast aside in the using."

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, March 5.—Forecast: For North Carolina: Rain on the coast, snow followed by clearing in interior Wednesday; Thursday fair.

NOMINATION OF MR. TAFT IS CERTAIN SAYS THOS. SETTLE

One of The Pillars of New Republican Organization Discusses Political Outlook in State and Nation. Dwells on Roosevelt Record.

The Hon. Thomas Settle, fresh from a warm contest at the meeting of the republican executive committee which endorsed President Taft and his administration at Raleigh last week, returned to Asheville Saturday, preparatory to taking up the cudgils in behalf of the president in this state. Yesterday Mr. Settle gave the following statement to The Citizen wherein the colonel's Roosevelt Taft and deals interestingly with the Rooseveltian record. He says: "Mr. Taft will be re-nominated and re-elected. This is as certain as any human event can be. As to affecting this result one way or the other, it matters not how North Carolina votes in the Chicago convention, or at the polls on election day. It would be pleasing to have her contribute to this result, but she cannot prevent it. Her interest and welfare cry aloud to those of her citizens who have ears to hear, to help with her votes in the nominating convention, and also with her votes in the electoral college.

"I have, of course, heard the noise of the Roosevelt movement in the state. The questions involved are too great to be decided on the issue of personality; and this statement by no means admits that were they to be so decided, Mr. Roosevelt would win over Mr. Taft.

"The maintenance of the institutions of our country, which are involved in the issues of the contest, and the adherence of North Carolina republicans to the fundamental principles of the republican party, which is also involved, are of vastly more importance than the personality of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft, either of both.

For American Institutions. "Regardless therefore of the issue of personality, it so happens in this contest that Mr. Taft stands for the maintenance and perpetuation of the institutions of our country, for the constitution of our country, for the wonder and admiration of the world; the independence and integrity of the judiciary; against the compulsory referendum, and against the recall of judges or judicial decisions except as provided by the constitution, and for the maintenance and perpetuation of the fundamental principles of the republican party, while Mr. Roosevelt goes on.

"I have canvassed the state of North Carolina on two occasions for Mr. Roosevelt, but the man I canvassed for then was a different man from the Roosevelt of today. He did not then stand for the revolutionary doctrines he now advocates. I have rendered him more service than any of the gentlemen in the state who now advocate his nomination, but I rendered that service when he was standing on, for and by the constitution, and advocating the principles of our party.

"If, however, republicans of North Carolina must choose between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt under the influence or at the dictates of emotion and passion, how then does the record stand? Every republican should ask himself this question, and should know the record before he decides.

Had Roosevelt's Approval. "It has been the fashion to refer to a speech made by Mr. Taft to the republican convention in Greensboro some years ago. Democrats have done this when they wanted to make republicans feel badly. Some republicans are now doing so in the effort to arouse Roosevelt sentiment.

"That speech was made when Mr. Roosevelt was president, and Mr. Taft was secretary of war. Mr. Taft came from tuxter Bay, the home of Mr. Roosevelt, direct to Greensboro. All the circumstances justify the statement that that speech was submitted to, approved of, and endorsed by Mr. Roosevelt. The following is a part of that speech so much referred to. Whatever sentiments are aroused in our breasts upon reading it, they are to be visited upon Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt share and share alike.

"In my judgment, the republican party of North Carolina would be much stronger as a voting party if all the federal offices were filled by democrats. Of course, I cannot deny that a wish to fill the public office is an honorable aspiration, whether by appointment or by election, but when all hope of choice by the people is abandoned, and everything is given over to influencing a distant appointing power to choose particular men to perform official functions in a community politically hostile to those men, the result is not good for the men or the community. The struggle for federal political office producing as it does, jealousies and strifes and disappointments, paralyzes united effort to make the party strong at the polls and worthy of success. The men upon whose change of vote success in the election depends are not particularly interested in the success of one faction or another, but they are interested that their votes shall be cast for those candidates for local and state offices whose character, devotion to duty, intelligence and ability will assure good local and state government, and for those representatives in the national congress who will faithfully and courageously carry out the high principles of the national republican party with a due regard to the peculiar interests of the district and the state they represent. As long, however, as the republican party in the southern states shall represent little save a factional chase for federal offices in which business men and men of substance in the community have no desire to enter, and in the result of which they have no interest, we may expect the present political conditions in the south to continue. I accept with confidence the assurances of your representatives that you expect to appeal to the business interests of your community, to the men who read aright the signs of the times, and who understand that the real hope of the south is in having a number of her states break from the democratic column and assert their independence of past political traditions, in order that this section may be accorded that importance in national matters to which her population, her wealth and intelligence entitle her. Republicans of North Carolina, in this great work of redeeming your state and your section from the present incubus of iron democratic rule, your fellow republicans of the entire country bid you God speed."

"As the questions at issue are too big to be decided with the mind fixed (Continued on Page Five)

PRIMARY IN EVERY STATE ASKED FOR BY SENATOR DIXON

Chairman Roosevelt Executive Committee Challenges Taft Campaign Forces

"MAIN PURPOSE IS TO ELECT A REPUBLICAN" "Time to Find Out What Voters Want is Before and Not After Nomination"

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee today challenged the Taft campaign forces to a test by means of primaries in every state in the union. Senator Dixon conveyed the proposal in a letter to Representative William B. McKinley, director of the national Taft bureau.

Director McKinley tonight sent a letter to Senator Dixon asking if the proposal was made with the authority of Col. Roosevelt, and also asking if Senator Dixon were acting as chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee either by selection or authority of the colonel.

Senator Dixon's letter was as follows: "My Dear Mr. McKinley:

"For the purpose of determining definitely whether the republican voters of the country desire Col. Theodore Roosevelt or President Taft as their candidate in the approaching presidential campaign, I hereby challenge you to a test by means of primaries in every state in the union."

Senator Dixon states that the obvious purpose of both the republican campaign committees is to elect a republican next fall; that both are interested primarily in the success of the party; and that the first requisite to such success is to choose the candidate with the greatest popular strength.

"We ought to have a free and voluntary expression of opinion directly from the voters who will carry the ballots that will determine finally the verdict at the polls," the letter continues. "The time to find out what the voters want is before the nomination is made rather than afterwards. It will be too late after the convention is held."

Senator Dixon states that the republican national committee was not justified in having the primary question to the action of the states.

"In every state and district in the union proper arrangements can be made and effectively carried out," he says, "for securing a free and voluntary expression of the will of the republican voters. If it cannot be done (Continued on Page Five)

COMMISSIONER DID NOT KNOW BY WHAT AUTHORITY OF LAW WOMEN WERE HELD

Women Tell of Insults They Resented, for Which They Were Fined.

HEARING CONTINUES

WASHINGTON, March 5.—C. F. Lynch, commissioner of public safety at Lawrence, Mass., who has charge of the police department there today told the house rules committee, which is hearing testimony on conditions in the mill strike in that city, that he did not know by what authority of law women with babies in arms had been taken to the police station after the riot at the depot.

Under questioning by Representative Stanley Lynch said none of the parents of the children had appealed to him against their being taken away but he understood from one of his police captains that all of them did not have permission to leave.

Mrs. William H. Taft attended the hearing and gave close attention to the testimony of the riot at the station.

Josephine A. Liss, a striker testified that when she went out for a walk a soldier stopped her with a bayonet and swore at her. Then she struck him with her muff and was arrested for assault, locked up and fined \$10. On another occasion, she testified, she had seen a woman struck on the head by a policeman with a club and had seen men beaten until their heads were covered with blood.

The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

SENATOR PERCY ASKED TO RESIGN FROM U.S. SENATE

Resolutions to This Effect Passed by Both Houses of Mississippi Legislature.

JACKSON, Miss., March 5.—A joint resolution demanding the resignation of United States Senator Leroy Percy was adopted by both houses of the Mississippi legislature today. The resolution recites an alleged promise of Percy to resign if he should be defeated in the democratic primary election of last summer. Former Governor James K. Vardaman won the nomination over Percy in the primary.

PERCY WOULDN'T TALK. WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Percy tonight had not received the Mississippi legislature's resolution calling for his resignation, and didn't care to talk about it. A few weeks ago in the senate he bitterly attacked Senator-Elect Vardaman, his successor, and repeated a former declaration that he would resign when the legislature convened.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAFT. TALLADEGA Ala., March 5.—Four district delegates to the republican national convention J. A. Bingham and J. I. Abercrombie, instructed for Taft.

IMPERIAL TROOPS BEHEAD ALL CHRISTIAN CONVERTS

First Put Out Their Eyes. Saying That They Are Naturally Rebels.

PEKING, China, March 5.—A letter from a missionary at Hwang-tsun near Chi Fu, received here today, states that the imperial troops put out the eyes of forty Christian converts and then beheaded them, saying that they were naturally rebels.

Heads still hang warningly on tripods here and there in the streets of Peking, although some of the bodies have been removed and buried.

Cheng Ting Fu, an important city on the railroad about 160 miles to the southwest of Peking was added yesterday to the list of places which have been looted and burned. No details have reached here but it is thought there need be no fear for foreigners there because the mutineers everywhere are observing the same rule of not touching strangers.