

TRUSTS BACK I. R., ASSERT TAFT MEN

President's National Headquarters Issues Statement Concerning Roosevelt Bureau.

LOCATED IN MUNSEY BUILDING

Owner Intimate Friend of Perkins, Good Angel of Colonel's Boom.

TALK OF STEEL TRUST LETTER

Roosevelt Managers Said to Have Missive Favoring Taft.

REVEALED BY INDISCRETION

Alleged Order to Employees to Work for President Told of Enthusiastic Roosevelt Doomer at Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The national Taft headquarters in Washington today gave out the following statement:

"Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, the new chairman of the Roosevelt national executive committee, today took formal charge of the campaign of the former president for renomination by officially opening spacious headquarters in the Munsey building in Washington. This building is owned by Frank A. Munsey, the well known publisher of Munsey's magazine and owner of a string of newspapers in eastern cities. He is the personal and intimate friend of George W. Perkins of New York, director and former chairman of finance of the International Harvester company. Mr. Perkins is personally financing the campaign, and is the 'good angel' of the Roosevelt presidential boom, which means that he is a substantial contributor to the Roosevelt campaign fund.

"That the Roosevelt committee, through the personal campaign contributions of such gentlemen as Messrs. Perkins and Munsey and their associates, either by actual money contributions or by the gratuitous tender of headquarters rent free in manifest by its various activities. Because of his close association with Mr. Perkins, who personally finances in large part, the beginning of the Roosevelt boom for the presidency, Mr. Munsey is now part and parcel of the Roosevelt movement and the location of the national Roosevelt headquarters in his fine building in the national capital therefore becomes especially significant.

Letter from Steel Trust Head.

"The enthusiasm with which the Roosevelt boomers took possession of their new headquarters today led one of them in an unguarded moment to say that a letter purporting to have been written by a head of the steel trust to its employees 'urging them to work for Taft' was in the possession of the Roosevelt managers and would be sprung as an offset to the unimpeached charge of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign managers. Of their ability, by reason of their intimate connection with Mr. Perkins and others, to know what the United States Steel corporation is doing or contemplates doing to escape the charges made openly by Mr. Houser, representing Senator La Follette, there can be no dispute. So far as Mr. Taft's campaign managers are concerned, they would have remained in total ignorance of the 'frame-up' had not one of Mr. Roosevelt's boomers let his enthusiasm get the better of his judgment."

McKinley Optimistic.

Representative William B. McKinley, director of the Taft headquarters, made an optimistic statement to newspaper men today, declaring President Taft's nomination and election were certain.

"I am thoroughly convinced of Mr. Taft's success at the convention in June and at the polls in November," he said. "Our preliminary canvass of the country shows that the president is gaining steadily in the confidence of the average citizen. With hardly an exception every primary and convention held to date has endorsed the administration and instructed delegates for Mr. Taft. This is true in parts of the country commonly

(Continued on Second Page.)

The National Capital

Monday, March 4, 1912.

The Senate.

In session 2 p. m.
Contingent expenses committee reported Cullerton resolution for investigation of 1908 and 1909 federal elections with an amendment confining it to collections and expenditures of national and congressional committees.

Agreed to meet Tuesday to expedite final consideration of British and French arbitration treaties which will be voted upon before adjournment.

Senator Kenyon denounced methods alleged to have been used in election of Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin.

Senator Bland introduced a resolution calling for an investigation to determine whether postmasters were being coerced in the interest of any presidential candidate.

Judiciary committee ordered favorable report on nomination of Mahlon Pitney as supreme court justice.

The House.

Met at noon.
Florida Drainage Engineer Wright's connection with the North Carolina swamp land negotiations were described to Agriculture department expenditures committee in evergreen investigation.

Rules committee hearing Lawrence strikers committee regarding strike incident.

Bill authorizing use of Red Cross in other than war time unanimously passed.

Wm. C. Clegg, engineer, introduced a bill to be made by two divisions of banking committee, one to investigate the charges of the existence of a money trust; the other the Aldrich currency plan.

A parcels post system provision in post office appropriation bill, introduced by Representative Moon of Tennessee. A request from the navy for a \$1,000,000 appropriation for wireless stations was transmitted by the secretary of the treasury.

Ways and means committee agreed to report favorably on sugar bill with excise bill for income tax.

Bill imposing heavy fines and taxes on and prohibiting the import and export of white phosphorus was favorably reported by ways and means committee.

Bill passed granting American citizenship to Porto Ricans.

Alleged Dynamiters Must Go to Indiana to Answer Charge

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 4.—William E. Reddin and Herman G. Seiffert, officials of the Milwaukee Iron Workers union, will be removed to Indiana for trial in the alleged dynamiting conspiracy, if they had committed an offense in Federal Judge A. L. Sanborn of Madison today having overruled their contention was committed in Wisconsin, not in Indiana.

Judge Sanborn held that every shipment of nitroglycerin by Otis McManis and the McNamars was chargeable also to all the other persons in the alleged conspiracy.

"So the offense if any," he said, "was committed in Indiana, although it may also have been in other states. The most convenient place for trial, from the standpoint of all the defendants is in the district of Indiana. Therefore these defendants should stand trial there, with the other, unless they have the staid, under the constitution to be discharged from arrest here."

Reddin and Seiffert challenged the sufficiency of the indictment in that it was not explicit enough in presenting proofs of guilt. The court held, however, that in a case where secrecy is of prime importance, a grand jury is justified in not incorporating too specific statements in the indictment.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Judge Hand in the United States district court today denied a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Patrick F. Farrell, indicted with other labor leaders for the alleged dynamite conspiracy, and ordered his removal to Indianapolis for arraignment.

Three Shots Fired at London Banker

LONDON, March 4.—An attempt to shoot Leopold Rothchild was made by a man this evening, as Mr. Rothchild was entering a motor car in front of the bank in St. Swithin's Lane in the city of London. Mr. Rothchild was not hurt by the bullets.

The man had been apparently awaiting for a chance to murder Mr. Rothchild. As soon as he saw the banker he whipped out a revolver and fired three times. None of the bullets hit Mr. Rothchild, but a detective standing on the opposite side of the lane was struck in the mouth, neck and chest and the windows of the automobile were smashed. The assailant was arrested.

Three Are Burred to Death at Boston

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—Three persons lost their lives at a fire in a tenement house in Hanover street today. Nearly seventy others escaped in safety.

The dead:

CARMELLO ZERRELLA, 35 years old.
GUSIPPE CRUSAFELL, 38 years old.
MRS. MARIE ALEGRA, 50 years old.
MRS. ALEGRA jumped from a window and was killed. The other two were succumbed.

Ohio Senator is on Trial for Bribery

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—Charged with having accepted a bribe of \$500 from a detective for his support of an insurance bill, State Senator L. R. Andrews of Lawrence county was placed on trial in criminal court here today. Andrews' trial is the second resulting from indictments returned last spring in connection with an investigation of charges of bribery in the state legislature.

KING GEORGE HOLDS HIS FIRST LEVEL OF SEASON

LONDON, March 4.—King George held his first level of the season today at St. James Palace. In the absence of Whitehall Reid, the United States ambassador, who is confined to his house with a cold, Paul Cambon, the French ambassador, presented the United States citizens who included the secretaries and attachés of the embassy in London, and also George Post, who is on his way to take up his position as secretary of the American embassy at Rome, and R. Newton Crane, former president of the American society in London.

FULL TEXT OF LETTER PRINTED

Teddy's Note Saying that He Would Not Be Candidate Addressed to Editor Van Valkenburg.

HE MADE NO PROMISE TO TAFT Says Statement Was Fabricated by Associated Press.

ROOSEVELT DRAWN ON JURY

Colonel Refuses to Take Advantage of His Exemption.

ELECTED FOREMAN OF PANEL

When First Case is Called He Is Ex- cused from Duty Until Wednes- day Morning and Left the Court Room.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Washington Star today prints under a New York date what purports to be the full text of the letter written by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, saying that he would not be a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1912. The letter, addressed to E. A. Van Valkenburg, president and editor of the Philadelphia North American, reads as follows:

"June 27, 1911.—My Dear Mr. Van Valkenburg: I am really obliged to you. Now will you give Mr. McClatchy from me a copy of this letter that I am writing to you and also send a copy of the letter to Mr. Frank B. Noyes. Mr. McClatchy states that Mr. Noyes informed him, as the story sent out by the 'A. P.' that Mr. Roosevelt had pledged himself to support Taft for a second term, that (Mr. Noyes) had the same information from sources entirely independent of those from which the Associated Press received the story.

"Mr. Noyes states that he understood that I did so express myself to a member of the cabinet and also to an insurgent senator, and says that he believes that President Taft thinks that he has assurances of support from me. Mr. Noyes adds that he explains my denial on the theory that I expressed my attitude confidentially and felt entitled to deny it when it was given publicly. Will you tell Mr. McClatchy and Mr. Noyes from me that Mr. Noyes is absolutely and completely misinformed and that there is not one particle of truth in the statements made to him which he thus repeated to Mr. McClatchy. The only two members of the cabinet to whom I have recently spoken are Messrs. Meyer and Stimson.

"The former wrote me and the latter informed me verbally what in each case I made no such statement to any insurgent senator or to any cabinet minister or to any other human being. The simple fact is that these stories are not misunderstandings; they are deliberate inventions. Mr. Noyes is entirely in error in stating that President Taft thinks he has assurances of support from me.

"Mr. Taft thinks nothing of the kind. He knows he has no assurance of support from me; and neither Mr. Noyes nor any one else has one least little particle of ground for the opinion thus expressed. I had thought that the story in question was given out from the White House, but I am now assured that it was gotten up and given out by the Associated Press representative at the White House and from Mr. Noyes' statement I should gather that this was true.

"I wish Mr. Noyes, as president of the Associated Press, to know that the story was not a misunderstanding, but was based upon misinformation, but was a deliberate invention, made out of whole cloth, without one particle of basis beyond the imagination of the man who made it.

"I have expressed myself perfectly freely to a large number of men in this matter, always to the same effect; telling you, for instance, personally, and those who were with you at lunch at my house and telling Gifford Pinchot, Jim Gardner and Representative Madison and Billy Loeb and Secretary Meyer and Secretary Stimson, all alike, just exactly what I have said always, that I would not be a candidate in 1912, myself, and that I had no intention of taking any part in the nomination for or against any candidate. Sincerely yours,

"THRODOR ROOSEVELT."

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., March 4.—Colonel Roosevelt said today it was perfectly true that he had said he would not be a candidate in 1912. He had made that statement to many persons, he said, but had not declared that he would not accept the nomination if it were tendered to him. He drew a distinction between becoming a candidate and being willing to accept the nomination.

The colonel made it plain that he saw nothing in the Van Valkenburg letter, in which he said he would not be a candidate in 1912, to conflict with his recent statement that he would become the nominee of the party if his party asked it.

Past Events Explained.

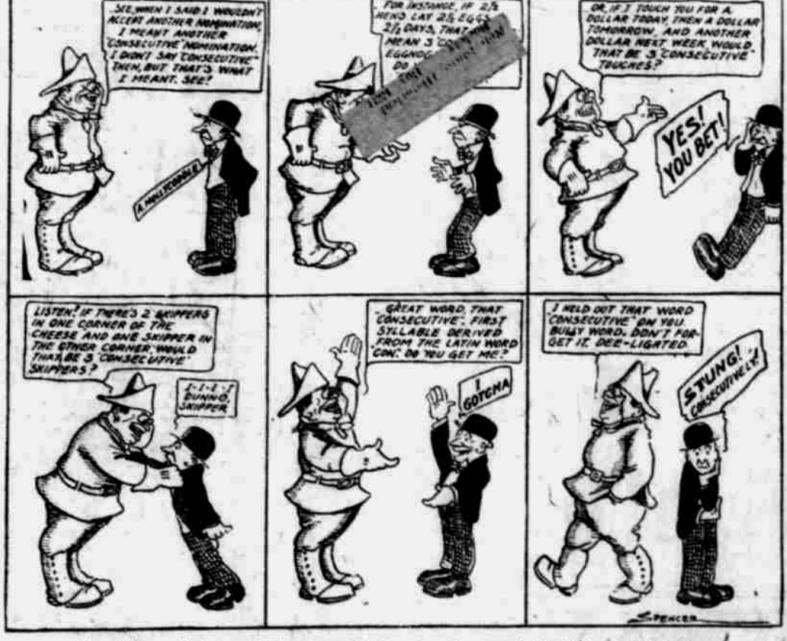
Colonel Roosevelt's position in the matter, is set forth in a statement which he gave out today, explaining the circumstances which induced him to write to Mr. Van Valkenburg. This is the statement:

"At that time persistent efforts had been made from Washington to convince the progressives that I was really supporting Mr. Taft. On this particular occasion the statement was made with the greatest explicitness. I promptly denied the statement, and was assured on the one hand that it had been inspired from the White House, and asserted on the other hand that it had not been, but on the contrary was made purely on the initiative of the Associated Press.

The Associated Press people assured me that they were not responsible for the false statements, and as it will be seen by reference to the letter itself, Mr.

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"You See It's This Way"



Colonel Roosevelt is now trying to explain how he gets around that "third term" business.

TIENTSIN BECOMES QUIET

Measures of Foreign Commanders Have Salutary Effect.

ALL AMERICANS ARE SAFE

Cruiser Cincinnati and Two Hun- dred Marines at Shanghai and Will Start for Tien Tsin on Tuesday.

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Arrangements were made here today whereby Mr. Calhoun, the American minister to China, may get 70 additional troops by telegraphing directly to Manila, should they be needed.

TIENTSIN, March 4.—Absolute quiet prevailed in all parts of the city today. The measures taken by the foreign consuls and commanders of the troops of various nations stationed here have evidently intimidated the riotous element of the population and the mutinous soldiery.

The buildings connected with the railroad and warehouses belonging to foreign firms, are guarded by strong detachments of foreign troops. Generally speaking, foreign property has not suffered, but in the native city there has been a great deal of destruction.

The railway from here to Peking is open and the trains today have not been molested.

Peking is Quiet.

PEKING, March 4.—Peking was surprisingly quiet throughout the day. At the foreign legations it is thought that order can be restored unless the southern soldiers also begin to mutiny.

Reports received from foreigners in the interior say that bands of soldiers are looting in all directions.

Cruiser Cincinnati at Tien Tsin.

SHANGHAI, China, March 4.—A detachment of 200 United States marines has been ordered to sail from here tomorrow on board the United States collier Abasco, to reinforce the American troops at Tien Tsin. The American protected cruiser Cincinnati will leave for Tien Tsin at the same time.

Methodist Missionaries Safe.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The following dispatch from Tien Tsin was received today by the Methodist board of foreign missions:

"There have been serious disturbances in Tien Tsin. The native city has been much damaged by fire. The foreign consulates and foreign property is safe. All are well here. The mission stations in Peking, Chang Li and Painfu are safe, according to last accounts."

Peking Comparatively Quiet.

LONDON, March 4.—Reports from Peking received at Tien Tsin show there still is some looting going on in the Chinese capital. According to a news agency dispatch received here from Tien Tsin today the Manchus are quiet and foreign property is safe. All are well here. The mission stations in Peking, Chang Li and Painfu are safe, according to last accounts.

Germany Sends More Men.

BERLIN, March 4.—The situation in China is causing considerable anxiety here and contributed today to a heavy break in the bourse.

The German admiralty at the request of the foreign office has ordered a detachment of 100 men to proceed from Tsingtau to Peking to reinforce the German legion guard.

The newspapers state that Dr. Schreyer, who was killed in Tien Tsin, was an Austrian and not a German subject.

Packers Exchange Information About Margins and Prices

CHICAGO, March 4.—Confirmation of the governments charge that the Chicago packers of trial for criminal violation of the Sherman law, or their representatives, systematically exchanged information regarding their shipments, selling prices and margins was given today by Charles F. Barry, manager of the dressed beef department of the National Packing company.

OMAHA DIOCESE IS DIVIDED

New Bishop Will Be Named at Later Date at Rome.

Church Dignitaries Will Soon Take Steps to Make Necessary Recom- mendations for New Bishop.

Right Reverend Monsignor Colaneri, vicar-general of the diocese of Omaha, was yesterday advised from Rome that the diocese of Omaha had been divided and a new diocese created at the Episcopal residence at Kearney, Neb., and that the new bishop will be appointed later.

The new diocese will comprise the territory west of Boyd, Holt, Wheeler, Greely, Howard and Hall counties to the south of the Platte river.

A meeting will be called in the near future of Archbishop Keane and Bishops Scannell of Omaha, Davis of Davenport, Garrigan of Sioux City, Tihen of Lincoln and the new bishops of Des Moines and Cheyenne.

This body will take up and discuss six candidates for bishop who will be named by the bishops and priors of the diocese. After discussion the head of the province will send in three names selected to Rome.

Bishop Scannell left San Francisco last night in good health and is expected in Omaha Thursday.

Jury Decides that Claimant is Not Geo. A. Kimmel

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4.—The jury in the Kimmel case reported to Federal Judge Amidon today that it had agreed that the claimant is not George A. Kimmel, but that it had not agreed that Kimmel was dead in 1904 when the present suit was filed. Judge Amidon then began instructing the jury anew.

Judge Amidon in his new instructions to the jury said the question to be decided was whether Kimmel was dead when the suit was filed in 1904. Unless Kimmel was dead then, he said the plaintiff was not entitled to a verdict.

"That the claimant is not Kimmel does not prove that Kimmel is dead," continued the judge. "You must satisfy yourselves that Kimmel has not been heard from since his disappearance and that the reason he has not been heard from is that he is dead and was dead in 1904."

"If you believe it more probable that Kimmel was dead than that he was alive you are to find for the plaintiff."

Cleveland Man Slain With Corncob Pipe

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—A corncob pipe, a weapon of offense to the nose only, as a rule, proved deadly when used by one of the disputants in a card game last Thursday night.

Tony Pitchen and Donato Lombardo were the disputants. Lombardo who is now under arrest, jabbed Pitchen in the cheek with the stem of his pipe. The injury did not seem serious at first, but last night Pitchen died.

Lombardo is held on a charge of murder.

PURCHASED SEAT IN SENATE

Senator Kenyon of Iowa Calls That of Stephenson Bought.

WISCONSIN ELECTION BARTERED

Use of Money in Large Sums to In- fluence Voters Denounced by the Hawkeye Senator in Net Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—"Why mince words? Every man in this body knows that the election of Senator Stephenson was bought about by the reckless, extravagant and wrongful use of money. You may gloss it over, smile about it, condone it, but the fact still exists—the seat was purchased."

Senator Kenyon, in a scathing denunciation of the methods alleged to have been used by the veteran Wisconsin senator in his campaign for his seat, made the foregoing part of a vigorous speech in the senate today. The Iowa senator, with Senators Clegg, Jones, Keffer and Lee, disengaged from the majority report of the committee, which investigated the election and held that charges of bribery and corruption had not been proved. Senator Kenyon denounced the election as "an organized riot of corruption, indefensible and tainted at its fountain."

"Riot of Corruption."

"The methods employed would not have dignified a candidacy for county sheriff," he said. "The election was the result of an organized riot of corruption, a debauchery of the electors by treating, employment, purchase of newspaper influence and other despicable methods, creating by money, political enthusiasm and securing political support. Such practices should cease and cease now. Otherwise this cancer of corruption will eat close to the heart of the republic."

"The only real danger that can ever threaten this nation in the future is corruption in the body politic. It is the child of avarice and special privilege. It can exist only when the electors are influenced, bribed, bought, or otherwise manipulated. The American people will drive the money changers from the temple and smite the arrogant demon of corruption wherever its vile head may appear."

Seats in the United States senate, declared Mr. Kenyon, did not belong to the highest bidder. If seats were to be bought and sold as merchandise, then he foretold the decadence of the republic.

People, Not Money, to Rule.

"If men can be sent here by money," he continued, "others can be defeated by money, and there are men in this chamber who know what it means to have the purses of great interests opened to defeat them. We are marching on; no one need be discouraged; the people, not money, are going to rule in this country. We are advancing."

"In the Payne case, Senator Frye, the conservative, brainy and honest senator from Maine, pleaded with the senate to investigate the charges that the Standard Oil company had, through its agents and officers, put its hands upon a legislative body and undertook to control and elect a member of the United States senate. He could not secure a hearing."

"Old Judge Thurman, with relation to the Payne case, said at that time in an interview: 'The democratic clock is put back four years, and corruption is given a new leasehold on our land, syndicates purchase the people's votes and honest men stand against.'

"We at least have had an investigation, a thorough one and as the lid has been lifted men have been sickened by the foul odors that came from the cauldron of corruption. There is no divinity that surrounds a seat in this body acquired by such methods, no reason to talk in whispers concerning it, but boldly to brand it, as it is, a purchased seat."

Against Public Policy.

"Above any other question is the great one of public policy. A man who turns this enormous sum of money to secure a seat here is not, as a matter of public policy, entitled to remain a member of this body; even were the election legal he should be expelled."

"The minority offer no apology for their action. It has been an unpleasant duty, but we have the consciousness at least of not voting to approve methods and practices in an election condemned by the majority as expenditures in violation of the fundamental principles underlying our system of government."

Captain Frank Wild.

ALBANY, Ill., March 4.—Captain Frank Wild, 73 years old, for more than fifty years a Mississippi river steamboat pilot, is dead at his home here.

GOV. FOSS SAYS REPORTS UNTRUE

Massachusetts Executive, in Note to Congress, Denies Sensational Stories from Lawrence.

CLUBS NOT USED ON CHILDREN

He Expects to Withdraw Troops in Few Days.

SAMUEL LIPSON TESTIFIES

Committee Thought of Appealing to Foreign Governments.

MANY STRIKERS FOREIGNERS

Witness Says He is Not Citizen Because He Needed Cost of Papers to Buy Shoes for His Children.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Samuel Lipson, member of the Lawrence strike committee, told the house committee on rules today that he had never become an American citizen because he had found it necessary to spend for shoes for his children the \$1 naturalization papers would cost.

At the outset of today's hearing Chairman Henry announced that no one but members of the committee would be permitted to ask questions, and cautioned the strikers to refrain from any demonstrations such as characterized the hearing Saturday.

"Unsensational things occurred here Saturday, and the room will be cleared if they occur again," said Mr. Henry. Representative Berger objected to not being allowed to question the witness, but the committee overruled him and promised to ask all the questions he wanted, principally of the children.

Letter from Governor Foss.

Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania submitted a letter from Dudley Holman, secretary to Governor Foss of Massachusetts, declaring conditions at Lawrence had been greatly exaggerated. The police, he said, were not biased and were acting in the best interests of the children who were sent away from Lawrence.

"The police did not use their clubs on the women and children, but simply brushed them to one side," the letter read. The governor through his secretary stated further that he would not allow troops to remain in Lawrence much longer in order to exploit conditions.

Lipson said that most of the workers were unorganized when the strike began. "When did the trouble start?" was asked.

"It started the first day, when the police came down to drive the people away from the mills."

"What brought about the strike, the reduction in hours?"

"No we had had previous meetings to plan how we could exist on what we earned, but the reduction in hours forced the strike."

Why Children Were Sent Away.

Representative Hardwick of Georgia inquired the purpose of sending the children away from Lawrence.

"Was it for their own good, or to arouse sympathy throughout the country?"

"It was to care for them—to keep them from the dangers of the strike," said Lipson.

"Didn't you try to send some to Philadelphia to take part in a mass meeting?"

"It was not a mass meeting," said Lipson. "There was to be a parade from the depot to where the children were to get something to eat."

"When we tried to get the children to the train," Lipson continued, "the police pushed the women and children with clubs. They acted worse than Russian Cossacks in times of revolution. Things were so terrible then that we decided to appeal to our ambassadors at Washington for protection. We decided to find out if Lawrence was in Massachusetts, and if Massachusetts was in the United States."

"The most of you are foreigners, and you decided to appeal to a foreign government rather than to the United States for protection?" asked Representative Hardwick.

"If necessary—conditions were awful. The soldiers beat the children, I have seen them knock down children on the streets."

Boy Stabbed to Death.

Representative Hardwick asked Lipson to give names. He said a Syrian boy had been stabbed.

"Is that boy here?"

"He is stabbed—dead, to death. He was running away when the soldier stabbed him."

"How old was he?"

"He was 15 to 20 years old."

"Then he wasn't a child?"

"Well, he was pretty young to be stabbed."

Mr. Hardwick demanded all details of the occurrence, which occurred in the Syrian quarter. Lipson later said that the soldier was exonerated.

Asked if the strikers had sent a committee to the mill owners, Lipson said a committee was sent to them on one occasion and the members of the committee were thrown down the stairs.

Representative Garrett of Tennessee asked Lipson:

"Isn't there another reason than lack of money that you have not become a citizen of the United States?"

"No."

"Isn't it true that you are not in sympathy with our institutions and would

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The Weather

For Nebraska—Generally fair; colder in central portion.
For Iowa—Generally fair; somewhat colder.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.	Hour.	Deg.
10 a. m.	58	21
11 a. m.	58	21
12 m.	58	21
1 p. m.	58	21
2 p. m.	58	21
3 p. m.	58	21
4 p. m.	58	21
5 p. m.	58	21
6 p. m.	58	21
7 p. m.	58	21
8 p. m.	58	21
9 p. m.	58	21
10 p. m.	58	21
11 p. m.	58	21
12 m.	58	21

Comparative Local Record.

Year	High	Low
1911	70	20
1910	70	20
1909	70	20
1908	70	20
1907	70	20
1906	70	20
1905	70	20
1904	70	20
1903	70	20