Looking Backward This Day in Omaha
Thirty—Twenty—Ten Years Ago
—See Editorial Page of each issue

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

WEATHER FORECAST.
Generally Fair

VOL. XLI—NO. 225. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1912—FOURTEEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

COLONEL QUOTES MUNSEY LETTER

Former President Makes Further Attempt to Show that He is Not Breaking Promises.

DID NOT CLOSE AND LOCK DOOR

Never Said He was Unwilling to Accept Nomination.

MORE CHARGES MADE BY DIXON

Roosevelt Manager Says McKinley is Rounding Up Office Holders.

CIRCULAR SENT TO POSTMASTERS

Head of Taft Bureau Calls Attention to Fact that Requests in Notes are Clearly Within the Law.

NEW YORK, March 5.—To clear up conflicting statements as to what he had said in the past in regard to the presidential nomination Colonel Roosevelt today made public a letter which he wrote last January to Frank A. Munsey, the publisher. Colonel 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 Colonel Roosevelt, "I made in substance the same statement, and I made it in literally hundreds of letters."

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

"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 thing to Secretary Stimson, Secretary Meyer and Congressman Longworth, who are supporting Taft; to Mr. Pinchot and Congressmen Lenroot and Kent, who are supporting La Follette. I have said that to editors like Mr. Nelson, Mr. Van Valkenburg and Mr. Wright; I practically said that to the entire Aldine club—democrats, republicans, every one.

Will Not Tie Hands.

"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 this matter purely from the standpoint of the public interest, of 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 interests 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."

When Colonel Roosevelt reached his editorial office from Oyster Bay this morning he found a number of politicians waiting to see him. John T. Murphy of Philadelphia brought him the latest reports from Pennsylvania; William Allen White, the Kansas editor; R. J. Wynne, who was assistant postmaster general in the Roosevelt administration, and Elon Hoker, treasurer of the Roosevelt New York City committee, also talked with him.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The National Roosevelt headquarters today gave out a statement which said:

"Further evidence of the manner in

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Weather

For Nebraska—Unsettled weather and probably snow flurries; warmer.

For Iowa—Generally fair; not much change in temperature.

5 a. m.	4
6 a. m.	5
7 a. m.	7
8 a. m.	8
9 a. m.	12
10 a. m.	14
11 a. m.	18
12 m.	21
1 p. m.	22
2 p. m.	22
3 p. m.	24
4 p. m.	24
5 p. m.	23
6 p. m.	22
7 p. m.	20
8 p. m.	17

Comparative Local Record.

	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Highest yesterday	24	60	72	37
Lowest yesterday	4	35	34	34
Mean temperature	14	48	53	46
Precipitation	T	.09	.00	.09

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	30
Deficiency for the day	16
Total deficiency since March 1	96
Normal precipitation	.04 inch
Deficiency for the day	.04 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	.3 inch
Excess since March 1	.16 inch
Deficiency for cor. period, 1911	.19 inch
Deficiency for cor. period, 1910	.19 inch

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p. m.	High-est.	Rain-fall.
Cheyenne, cloudy	42	42	.01
Davenport, clear	18	24	.00
Denver, clear	22	28	.00
Des Moines, clear	18	22	.00
Dodge City, pt. cloudy	20	24	.02
Lander, clear	20	26	.00
North Platte, pt. cloudy	18	22	.00
Omaha, clear	20	24	T
Pueblo, clear	22	24	.04
Rapid City, cloudy	22	24	.00
Salt Lake City, pt. cloudy	50	54	.00
Santa Fe, pt. cloudy	50	52	.00
Sheridan, pt. cloudy	14	18	.00
Sioux City, pt. cloudy	20	24	.00
Valentine, pt. cloudy	18	20	.00

The National Capital

Tuesday, March 5, 1912.

The Senate.

Met at noon.

After routine business took up British and French arbitration treaties for final action before adjournment of the "legislative day," which may continue over several "calendar days."

Senator Poindexter unsuccessfully sought consideration of his Lawrence strike investigation resolution.

Steel tariff revision bill hearing resumed by finance committee with clock and electric machinery manufacturers protesting against reductions.

The House.

Met at noon.

Mrs. Taft attended Lawrence strike hearing and listened to tales of cruelty told to rules committee.

Former Indian Commissioner Leoph's methods were considered at White Earth allotment investigation resumed today.

Ways and means committee favorably reported sugar tariff revision bill. Excise bill providing income tax will be reported later.

Considered agricultural appropriation bill.

Unanimously passed resolution for investigation of alleged shipping trust by Merchant Marine committee.

Representative Sulzer urged before territories committee that government build and operate railroads throughout southwest Alaska and engage in coal business.

Capital of Chinese Republic Will Be Moved to Peking

NANKING, China, March 5.—In an effort to restore order and inaugurate a stable government as soon as possible, it is understood that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his advisers have decided to go to Peking and make that city, for the present at least, the capital of the new republic. This step is regarded as advisable on account of the mutinous spirit evidenced by the troops in the vicinity of Peking and the general unrest there.

The plans which are now being prepared, provide for the early removal of the entire official machinery of the republic. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the acting president, and Li Yuan Heng, the vice president, will be accompanied by all the members of the cabinet and by the assembly. The officials will be guarded by 2,000 veteran troops and picked body guards of ninety men.

It is believed here that the removal of the seat of government to Peking will of itself restore order there. The formal establishment of the government and the inauguration of Yuan Shai Kai as president will be undertaken immediately. Dr. Sun Yat Sen is confident that affairs in Nanking will remain peaceful in the meantime.

Official announcement of the removal to Peking probably will be withheld until after the return here of the four southern delegates who have been in consultation with Yuan. It is understood that Yuan is in favor of the move.

WEI-HAI-WEI, China, March 5.—It is estimated that 1,000 people were killed in the course of the recent fighting between the republicans and the villagers outside the British concessions here. The republican troops are now in complete control of the situation.

PEKING, March 5.—A letter from a missionary at Hwang-Hsien near Chi-Fu, received here today states that the Imperial troops put out the eyes of forty Christian converts and then beheaded them, saying 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. The farmers are not bringing in much produce and prices are rising.

Some of the officers are haranguing and endeavoring to pacify the soldiers, but it is reported that many of the officers were among the looters.

Franklin Tells Grand Jury Cash Paid Bain Came from Darrow

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 5.—Clarence S. Darrow, indicted on a charge of jury bribing, has in his possession today a copy of the testimony given against him in the grand jury chamber by Bert H. Franklin, the former McNamara detective, who recently was fined $1,000, after pleading guilty to a charge of having attempted to influence Robert F. Bain, the first juror sworn in the trial of James B. McNamara.

The copy of Franklin's testimony was given to Earl Rogers, chief counsel for Darrow, by W. Joseph Ford, assistant district attorney, who declared that the former detective's evidence in the presence of the grand jurors consisted practically of only one question and its answer.

"Was the money you paid to Robert F. Bain furnished you by Clarence S. Darrow?" was the question asked.

"Yes," was Franklin's answer.

The additional testimony was furnished the defense in accordance with the prosecution's offer to turn over all the evidence in its possession.

Demands of Hard Coal Miners are Rejected

NEW YORK, March 5.—Anthracite coal operators, in session here this afternoon, decided to reject the demands of the miners for an increased pay. A committee of operators was appointed to notify union officials of the result.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Representatives of the bituminous coal operators' associations in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, met today with officials of the United Mine Workers of North America and it was decided that another meeting should be held in Cleveland, March 20, when the coal mining situation would be discussed.

Harry N. Taylor of Illinois, one of the operators' representatives declared the union was demanding a 20 per cent increase in wages. He said unless this demand was modified a disagreement would result.

Although the agreement is to affect directly only the miners in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, it is used as the basis for agreements in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky and Iowa.

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, was one of those who represented the miners today.

STIMSON HOLDS TAFT FILLS NEED

Secretary of War Declares for Renomination of President in Chicago Speech.

ROOSEVELT'S SINCERE FRIEND

Entered Cabinet with Understanding Would Be Politically Free.

BIG MAN FOR REAL PROGRESS

Does Constructive Work Without Seeking Personal Glory.

TERM SEES BIG ACHIEVEMENTS

Refuses to Subscribe to Recall of Judges and Asserts Those Who Bring Out Roosevelt Hinder Real Advance.

POINTS MADE BY STIMSON.

Secretary of War Stimson in announcing his decision as between Taft and Roosevelt, said:

"I am for the renomination of President Taft.

"I am now and always have been a progressive.

"Mr. Taft has faithfully carried out the progressive faith.

"I entered public life under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt.

"I am a firm believer in his great national policies.

"I now remain his sincere friend.

"But I believe those who are forcing him, against his original intention, into the arena against Mr. Taft, are jeopardizing instead of helping real progress.

"Mr. Taft has faithfully carried out his pledges of four years ago.

"Mr. Taft has been most falsely villified and abused.

"The recall of judges would bring the courts down into the welter of politics."

CHICAGO, March 5.—Henry L. Stimson of New York, secretary of war, and the Roosevelt candidate for governor of New York in 1910, tonight declared himself for President Taft, and said that while he remained the sincere friend of Mr. Roosevelt, he could not support him for the presidential nomination.

Mr. Stimson entered President Taft's cabinet last year, after consultation with Mr. Roosevelt, and with the distinct understanding with the president that he would be bound in no way to take part in the political activities of the administration. In a speech before the Taft club of Illinois tonight, he declared his belief that President Taft's administration represented the highest expression of progressive republican policy.

"I am here tonight to speak for the renomination of President Taft," said Mr. Stimson. "I am now and always have been a progressive.

"I am for Mr. Taft because I believe he has faithfully carried out the progressive faith of the republican party; that his administration stands for orderly, permanent progress in our national government; and that to refuse him the nomination on the assertions that have been made against him, would be a blow to that progress and would put a premium upon hasty and unfounded criticism.

"I entered into public life under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. I am a firm believer in the great national policies for which he has fought; and I now remain his sincere friend. But I believe that those who are forcing him, contrary to his original intention, into the arena against Mr. Taft, are jeopardizing instead of helping the real cause of progress in the nation.

Personal Issue is Unfortunate.

"The introduction of such a contest at this time, dragging in, as it necessary will, new and personal issues which are quite foreign to the great progressive policies for which the republican party stands, cannot fail to weaken whichever candidate is eventually nominated in June. If, as a result, that candidate is defeated in November, the government may be thrown into the hands of a truly reactionary party for years to come."

Mr. Stimson said that President Taft had devoted himself unceasingly to the carrying out of constructive work along progressive lines. The administration was begun, he said, upon a plan that had the thorough approval and deliberate endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt and to that plan President Taft had adhered rigidly.

"Is it fair now to criticise him," asked Mr. Stimson, "because in faithfully carrying out this pledge of four years ago, in performing this vitally useful though inconspicuous work, he has not dominated the public attention with dramatic display?"

President Taft pledged himself, said Mr. Stimson, to a "progressive development" of the work that President Roosevelt had inaugurated, and the "completion and perfection of the machinery by which the moral standards set by President Roosevelt may be maintained."

Taft's Methods Undramatic.

"To this work Mr. Taft has devoted himself," said Mr. Stimson. "He thus deliberately renounced more striking methods of reform, and set himself to the undramatic and inconspicuous public service which leaves out all thought of a man's own aggrandizement.

"He has repeatedly, for example, urged upon congress to place upon the classified civil service virtually all of the presidential offices; a measure which would at one blow strike out most of the enormous political power of the president.

"The results of this deliberate self-abnegation are shown in the great legislative and constructive accomplishments of his term. Mr. Taft's standards of administration, like those of Mr. Roosevelt, have been constantly toward purity and elevation in our public service and our public life.

"With great patience, with unswerving courage, with absolute disinterestedness, in these excitable times when men's minds are full of a readiness for criticism and a desire for experiment, he has carried on the burden of administration and has carried it forward. It will be a reflection upon our own power of fair-minded and candid judgment if we do not recognize the merit as well as the difficulty of that achievement now."

Certain reform methods of government advocated by many of the progressives, and in part by Mr. Roosevelt, were severely criticised by Mr. Stimson. He denounced the recall of judges as destined to bring the courts "down into the welter

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

"I just can't make up my mind whether to go in for athletics, dress or equal rights."

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WILSON MEN FEAR HARMON

Meeting at Lincoln Organizing Field Against Ohio Man.

FEAR MACHINE MAKES GAINS

Mike Harrington Declares Bryan is Only Man Who Can Keep Baltimore Convention from Getting Into Reactionaries' Hands.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—The Woodrow Wilson democrats, or rather about seventy-five of them, met in a hall in the Fraternity building today to organize for the coming campaign.

They did not nominate any ticket of delegates, national committeemen or electors, but this matter was left for a later date. It is planned to have a meting of all the progressive democrats, the Wilson, Clark and Polk Democrats, in fact all brands except the Harmon men, on the afternoon of March 19, preceding the Bryan birthday banquet, and there pick out a ticket from those who have made fillings for delegates.

All through the meeting it was apparent it was the intention to make it a fight of the field against Harmon and the tone of the speeches seemed to intimate the speakers feared the Harmon machine was in such working order that it was likely to win out, and Wilson men were further warned that the Harmon men were flirting with the Clark men and might win them over to an alliance instead of combining with what the Wilson men deem are their natural allies.

There appeared to be little enthusiasm, the only cheering being when M. F. Harrington said that W. J. Bryan was the only force which could prevent the Baltimore convention from falling into the hands of the reactionaries. Judging from the personnel of those at this meeting and the Harmon meeting recently held at Fremont, the old guard of the party is either keeping out of the fight or is lined up with Harmon.

Among those present who have in the past been prominent in party councils were Judge Dean of Broken Bow, Ed Brown of Lincoln, R. L. Metcalfe of Lincoln, M. F. Harrington of O'Neill, F. O. Garrett of Fremont and Edgar Howard of Columbus.

J. W. Woodrough of Omaha was made temporary and then permanent chairman of the meeting and later elected president of the Wilson state league. Outside of the executive committee the entire state organization is officered by the Omaha Wilson club, H. S. Daniels, secretary, and W. H. Green, treasurer. Dr. Mullin of Bloomfield was temporary secretary.

It was decided to have an executive committee of one from each senatorial district, which was named in full except the one from the Fourth, Douglas county, which the chairman is to name later. The committee is as follows:

First district, E. B. Quackenbush, Nemaha county; Second, H. H. Hanks, Nebraska City; Third, Dr. E. O. Webber, Wahoo; Fifth, E. O. Garrett, Fremont; Sixth, Mark Murray, Pender; Seventh, J. H. Emly, Wisner; Eighth, Dr. Mullin, Bloomfield; Ninth, J. F. Rice, Neligh; Tenth, F. J. Hales, Norfolk; Eleventh, W. G. Phillips, Columbus; Thirteenth, F. W. Brown and I. H. Hatfield, Lincoln; Twelfth, R. C. Roper, David City; Fourteenth, E. O. Kretsinger, Beatrice; Fifteenth, W. H. Rhodes, Hebron; Sixteenth, J. N. Bennett, Crete; Seventeenth, F. A. Gilbert, York; Eighteenth, F. L. Vogt, St. Paul; Nineteenth, W. H. Lanning, Hastings; Twentieth, A. D. Ranny, Red Cloud; Twenty-first, J. R. Cooper, Holdrege; Twenty-second, G. J. Richmond, Minden; Twenty-third, Ross G. Moore, Broken Bow; Twenty-fourth, C. J. Coffee, Spencer; Twenty-fifth, William Kreitz, Lexington; Twenty-sixth, B. Hoefer, McCook; Twenty-seventh, William Morrow, Scott's Bluff; Twenty-eighth, C. Patterson, Rushville.

In calling the roll for the executive committee the men present did not appear to be certain of all the men named, and one nomination, that of W. J. Furse of Alma, had been ratified when some one called attention to the fact he was out in an interview for Champ Clark.

The Lancaster county democrats are to have a banquet tomorrow night at the Lincoln hotel and all the men who have expressed a desire to gain a place on the democratic state ticket have been invited to be present and make speeches.

Injured by Dynamite Cap.

GERMANIA, Ia., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—A dynamite cap in the hands of the young son of Fred Walders exploded tearing off all the fingers of his right hand and two of his left hand today.

Rebels are Said to Be Ready to Advance Toward Mexico City

EL PASO, March 5.—A train with a large number of Americans aboard left Chihuahua this morning, according to Mexican Central officials. They are due here tonight. The rebels are reported in peaceful possession of Chihuahua, making ready for an advance on the City of Mexico.

If reports brought into this city are correct hundreds of Americans and other residents in Mexico will flock here within the course of the week. They have placed the most serious construction on President Taft's warning and are getting out of the country, which seems to them doomed to anarchy.

MEXICO CITY, March 5.—As in the last days of the presidency of Porfirio Diaz, the military school at Tlalpan, a suburb of the capital, is to be called upon to release its third and fourth year students for service at the front. It is expected that a hundred of them will be given their commissions and sent north immediately.

General Pascual Orozco is to be met with a stubborn resistance on his march toward the south. Seventy carloads of light and heavy artillery started from here for Torreon today.

General Blanquet, with 1,000 seasoned men, is due to arrive in the capital today on his way north.

Hard Labor Added to Sentences of Suffragettes

LONDON, March 5.—Two of the suffragettes who took part in last night's window smashing campaign in Victoria street in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament were sentenced by the Bow street magistrate today to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

The magistrate has 150 cases against suffragettes still to deal with, eighty-seven of them arising from the serious riots of last Friday, when the accused caused damage of $5,000 and the others in connection with last night's disturbances.

Alice Wright, described as an American residing in Paris, was sentenced today in the West London police court to two months' imprisonment at hard labor on the charge of window smashing.

All the other women who engaged in the raid yesterday in the West End of London received similar sentences.

The addition of hard labor to the term of imprisonment is a departure on the part of the magistrates and has caused dismay among the women.

Colorado Miners' Strike is Settled

DENVER, Col., March 5.—By an agreement entered into today by officials of district 15, United Mine Workers of America, and officials of the American Fuel company, the strike of the northern coal fields, which has existed for nearly two years, virtually is settled, so far as the eight mines of this company are concerned.

As a result about 300 men will return to work in Louisville and Lafayette tomorrow and nearly 1,000 men will return to work in the northern field within ten days.

The agreement was the result of concessions on both sides, in order to end the industrial warfare which has cost each side nearly $500,000 since April 1, 1910.

Under the terms of the agreement the men are giving an increase of 3 cents a ton in wages on the run of mine coal and of 5 per cent on day work. They asked for an increase of 5.5% per cent on all work.

SULPHURIZED OATS ORDER IS SUSPENDED

CHICAGO, March 5.—All activities of the government relative to the enforcement of the recent rule of the Department of Agriculture against the sale of sulphurized oats will be suspended until July 1, pending further investigation, it was announced today by President Bunch of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Bunch received the news from Washington.

PEACE PACTS MEET FAVOR

Debate in Senate Indicates Treaties Will Be Ratified.

OPPONENTS AIM AT ONE CLAUSE

Smith Raises Question Whether American Policy in Cuba Will be Threatened by the Proposed Agreements.

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 2 of Article III. 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 said tonight he expected a vote tomorrow, and that while the vote on the committee amendment proposing to strike out Clause 2 from the treaties probably would be close, he believed that the treaties unamened would be ratified with his resolution.

The speakers today were Senator Brown of Nebraska and Senator Williams of Mississippi, who favored the treaties, and Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who opposed them. Senator Smith of Michigan, in colloquy with Senator Heyburn, asked whether the so-called Platt amendment, by which the United States undertakes a certain sovereignity over Cuba, might not also become a subject of international inquiry if Article 3 were to be left in the treaty as submitted.

"We have spent millions and millions of dollars," Senator Smith concluded, "that the island might be free, and having enjoined upon them certain conditions for the maintenance of their freedom, we have elected to say that it shall not be within the power of that sovereign state to contract any [illegible] would impair its sovereignty, that question could not be inquired into by a tribunal such as we seek to superimpose upon us by Article 3. I do not know of a controversy that can be taken before that tribunal. We are embarking upon a general scheme which begins nowhere and ends nowhere, and if we pass this treaty in the 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."

[illegible]

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.

Senators Bacon, Shively and Smith of Georgia are expected to speak tomorrow.

Senator Brown, in his speech, said Senator Lodge's recent statement that the shores of the Mediterranean today would be peaceful had Turkey possessed a strong navy was a reflection on the Italian government.

"Did the great navies of Japan or Russia a few years ago," he asked, "or did the smaller navy of either invite war?" We would have declared war with Spain if Spain's navy had been the greatest in the world and we had had no ships at all. The argument which would substitute dreadnaughts for an arbitration court is not sound."

TWO MINERS BURNED TO DEATH NEAR GALENA, ILL.

GALENA, Ill., March 5.—Peter Christoff, Toder Petroff and D. Georgeff, Bulgarian miners, were burned to death today in a fire which destroyed a boarding house at the Vinegar Hill mine, near here today. Sixteen others escaped by jumping from windows. Several were slightly burned and others were bruised.

Hamilton is Willing.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 5.—John T. Hamilton, former member of the State Board of Control, in an interview given out today, said he would accept the democratic nomination for governor if tendered him, but that he would make no fight for the honor.

RELIEF GIEVN TO GRAIN DEALERS

Secretaries Nagel and Wilson Indicate Orders as to Transportation to Be Suspended.

ACTUAL DECISION NOT MADE

Question Will Be Taken Up at Once is Promise.

DELEGATION VISITS PRESIDENT

Taft Against Unnecessary Interference with Industry.

M'CAULL ACTS AS SPOKESMAN

Secretary Nagel Expresses Doubt That Pure Food Act Was Intended to Apply to Natural Gain.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretaries Nagel and Wilson, two members of the cabinet who are charged with enforcement of the pure food law, today virtually advised representatives of the National Grain Dealers' association that the pure food orders relating to transportation of grain in its natural state would be suspended.

Secretary Nagel expressed doubt that the pure food act was intended to apply to natural grain. No immediate decision was given, but Secretary Wilson told the grain men he would take the question up with his associates immediately.

Grain raisers as well as merchants are interested in th edecision. Orders promulgated related to sulphuring of oats and another held that corn which had more than 20 per cent of moisture could not be sold except for distilling.

J. L. McCaull, president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, was spokesman for the grain dealers. Others in the delegation were A. Brandeis, Louisville Board of Trade; F. C. Wallbaum, president Illinois Farmers' Elevator association; P. E. Goodrich, president national association; G. H. Gibbs, president Texas Grain Dealers' association, and John W. Sneider, Baltimore Grain exchange.

President Taft received the grain men at the White House and promised that so far as it lay in his power their industry would not be obstructed by any unnecessary interference.

Head Consul Talbot Cites Woodmen Law of Insubordination

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Head Consul Talbot of the Modern Woodmen of America has taken official notice of the meeting called at Hastings by Queen City camp of the order. He has sent a circular to each camp in the state and also one to each member of Queen City camp, in which sets out what he considers to be the illegal status of the Hastings meeting and the consequences of it to members who encourage it or participate in the proceedings.

In his circular both to the order at large and the one to the Hastings camp members Mr. Talbot calls attention to the clause in the by-laws of the order which may subject a camp or a member to discipline which reads: "For any act of wilfull insubordination or contempt of any superior authority in the society," the penalty may be suspension of a camp.

Mr. Talbot asserts that attendance upon this meeting may jeopardize the benefit certificates of every camp participating or of any individual member taking part. He holds that the new rates were legally adopted and that the action proposed at Hastings comes under the head of insubordination and subjects all to the penalty.

NEW TRIAL DENIED IN KEATING DIVORCE CASE

LOS ANGELES, March 5.—Judge Church of Fresno today denied a new trial of the divorce action of Hazel M. Keating against Edward Keating, son of the late Andrew J. W. Keating, once known as "the nitrate king of Chile." When Judge Church granted Mrs. Keating a decree and $2,000 alimony several months ago the defense moved for another trial on the ground that Mrs. Church had influenced the judge on behalf of Mrs. Keating.

Aged Man Gets Divorce.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., March 5.—Benjamin Yount, 75 years old and prominent here, was today granted a divorce in the district court from his wife, Anna, aged 61, on the grounds of cruel treatment.

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