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MEANT THREE CONSECUTIVE TERMS

Roosevelt's Answer to the Charge That He is Breaking His Pledges of 1904 and 1907

HE WILL ABIDE BY DECISION OF THE CONVENTION

Declares That He Will Support Republican Nominee, Whoever He May be—Tells Massachusetts Legislature of Plan to Give People Right to Pass on Constitutionality of Legislation—Reference to Controversy With Gov. Baldwin.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Colonel Roosevelt plunged into the thick of the fight for the presidential nomination today. He said unequivocally that he was in the fight to the end, and was glad of it. He replied to the charge that he would be breaking his "third term" pledge if he accepted the nomination, and asserted that whether or not he should be the choice of his party at the Chicago convention he would abide by its decision.

Will Support Republican Nominee.

"I am perfectly happy now," said he, "because I am making a straight-out fight for a principle. The issue is in no way a personal one."

"Do you intend to support the republican nominee, whoever he may be?" was asked.

"Of course I shall," he replied with emphasis.

Colonel Roosevelt's position in regard to a "third term" was explained to a number of callers today.

Meant Third Consecutive Term.

"My position is perfectly simple," he said. "I stated it as clearly as I could in 1904, and reiterated it in 1907. I said that I would not accept a nomination for a third term under any circumstances, meaning, of course, a third consecutive term.

Did Not Know There Would Be Demand for Him.

"I could not have said less at the time, nor could I have said more. Of course, I then could not know whether there would be a demand for me to accept a nomination at some future time. And believing, as I do, that the selection of candidates for the presidency rests entirely with the people, I could not say that at no time in my life would I accept another nomination."

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Explains and Emphasizes His Plan to Recall Judicial Decisions.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Standing in the assembly chamber of the Massachusetts capitol today, Theodore Roosevelt explained and emphasized his new project for the limited recall of judicial decisions. Colonel Roosevelt struck out boldly at those who have criticized his plan.

No Prolonged Applause.

"Our system of government is a confessed failure," he said, "unless the people are to be trusted to govern themselves." Colonel Roosevelt's visit to the state house was unexpected. After appearing in the house he went to the senate chamber and spoke briefly. In both instances he was received cordially, although there was no prolonged applause during his speech.

Mr. Roosevelt's Speech

In addressing the house, Colonel Roosevelt said in part:

It should be our aim, gentlemen, to help better, not merely politically, but industrially, the condition of those least favored by fortune, and to endeavor to make and to keep the government of this country genuinely a government of, by and for the people. And because I believe in genuine popular rule, I favor direct nominations, direct primaries, including direct preferential presidential primaries, not only for local but for state delegates. I believe in the adoption of wisely chosen devices under which the initiative and referendum can be used, not as a substitute for a representative government, but to make representative government genuinely representative, to see it corrected if it becomes representative.

Popular Interpretation of Constitution

And I wish to say a few words to you today specifically on the proposition of giving to the people in the last resort the interpretation of the constitution. My position is simple. It is that if the people know enough to make the constitution, they know enough in the last resort to say what it was they meant when they made it.

People Masters of Their Servants.

In the last resort, the people, after due deliberation, are to be and must be the masters and their representatives their servants. There is nothing ignoble in any man fit to be a public servant avowing that he is such. It was Abraham Lincoln who, in his first inaugural, spoke of his absolute responsibility to—I use his words—"his masters, the American people."

Not Advocating Recall of Judges.

Now, in the measure that I advocate, in the method of securing a proper interpretation of the constitution which I advocate, remember to take what I say, and not the headlines in the newspapers purporting to tell what I say. I am not advocating the recall of judges. I am not advocating the recall of the judge. I am advocating the recall of legalism to justice.

The Judge Baldwin Incident.

And I would like to ask you, whose memories extend back eighteen months to remember what was said eighteen months ago by the gentleman who criticised my criticism of the decision of Judge Baldwin as regards the workingman's compensation law. The same people that are most violent in denouncing the proposal I have now made, are those who at that time were most violent in denouncing my criticism of Judge Baldwin, and who hailed with delight the proposal that Judge Baldwin should sue me for libel. But since that time the supreme court of the United States took the same view that I did, and so the libel suit would have to include the supreme court as well as myself. And I think that most of my critics of that period have now caught up with me on that issue. Give them a little time, and they will catch up again.

Let People Pass Final Judgment.

Now, the proposal that I make is this: My proposal applies only to the legislative acts which the courts declare unconstitutional. I refer specifically to laws passed in the collective interest of the whole community, passed by the legislative body, in the exercise of the power to promote the general welfare. If such a law duly dealing with the collective interests of the community as a whole, passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, is declared unconstitutional by the court, I ask that the people be given the right, if they choose to exercise that right themselves, to pass final judgment upon the proposition.

People Shall Say Who Is Right.

My proposal is that if the court has decided that the legislature plus the executive has exceeded the power granted by the people to them under the constitution, that the people themselves shall have the right to say whether their representatives in the legislature and the executive office were right, or whether their representatives in the court were right. Provision should be made that no vote could be had, save at a regular election not less than six months distant after the appeal to the people is made.

Two Years of Discussion.

In that case, you see, that the minimum time would be two years of discussion by the people, two years of discussion which would include the first election, which would include the discussion before the committee, which would include the discussion before the house, which would include the discussion before the governor, which would include the discussion before the court, which would include the decision of the court, and which then would include the six months' discussion before the people finally and definitely acted.

Time for Full Deliberation and Consideration.

There would have been two years' discussion, two years' time for the fullest deliberation and consideration, and, that being the case, it is an obvious absurdity to say that I am proposing to submit such action to popular whim, to the frenzy of a moment. A moment that lasts two years is a long moment. If in two years the people are not able to make up their minds about a question, then I am sorry for the commonwealth of which they are citizens.

Not Wedded to Any Method.

Now, understand, I have no pride of opinion in this matter; I am not wedded to any method. I advocate the method I am advocating because it seems to me to offer a better chance of reaching a right solution than any other, but I am wedded to the purpose that I uphold. I wish to put a stop to the courts nullifying laws which the people deem unnecessary to their general welfare. I stand at opposite poles from those worthy gentlemen whose conception of the relations between the constitution and the people is that the constitution is a straitjacket to control an unruly patient. I regard the constitution as the means for giving the full expression to the deliberate and well thought out judgment of the American people.

Abide by Popular Decision.

I hold that no man, whether in executive or legislative or judicial office, or in private life, has a right to call himself the servant of the people unless he serves first his own conscience, unless his prime loyalty is to the immutable laws of righteousness, but I hold that it his duty to endeavor to get the people to act wisely by a frank and honest appeal to them and a readiness to abide by their decision, and not by trying to invent ingenious devices which shall seem to give expression to the popular will, while really denying it.

Government a Failure Unless People Are to Be Trusted.

Our system of government is a confessed failure unless the people are to be trusted to govern themselves. Let the judge fearlessly do his duty and record his decision, let the executive do his and the legislator do his, and when their several duties have been done, when the several opinions have been expressed, then, if you are true to the principles upon which this republic was founded, you are bound to put the issue before the people, to appeal to their common sense, their spirit of decency and fair dealing and applied honesty in public and private affairs, and abide the result like men.

LODGE IS NEUTRAL.

Senator Says He Will Take No Part in Campaign for the Nomination.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt's intimate friend and close counsellor, issued a statement tonight saying that because of their lifelong friendship he could not personally oppose the colonel and therefore would take no part whatever in the campaign for the republican presidential nomination. Senator Lodge also declared his opposition to the constitutional changes which Mr. Roosevelt advocated in his Columbus speech.

DESERTS "SQUARE DEAL."

Governor of Iowa Makes Sarcastic Reference to Roosevelt's Candidacy.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 26.—Governor Carroll of Iowa said in a statement today that he was surprised that Colonel Roosevelt "did not long ago announce his adherence to his oft-repeated doctrine of the square deal and recognize the justice of the candidacy of President Taft for renomination."

Governor Carroll also announced his support of Taft for the presidency.

READY FOR WAR.

Roosevelt Wanted to Be in Saddle on Mexican Border.

Washington, Feb. 26—The announcement of Colonel Roosevelt's willingness to accept the presidential nomination and his consequent open break with President Taft, was said here tonight to have removed a picturesque possibility relative to the threatened trouble in Mexico. Senators who professed to be conversant with the facts said that just about a year ago, when the Madero revolution was at its height in Mexico, and the possibility of American intervention was being discussed, Colonel Roosevelt wrote a letter to President Taft volunteering to lead a regiment of cavalry which was to be in the forefront of the invading forces.

Colonel Roosevelt, it is said, stipulated that his subordinate officers were to be of his own choosing, and went so far as to name some of he men he would select. These include Col. Cecil A. Lyon, republican national committeeman of Texas; "Jack" Abernathy, the wolf-strangling former marshal of Oklahoma; Sloan Simpson of Texas, a Rough Rider, Secret Service Agent James Sloan, Jr., now with President Taft, and several members of the old Rough Rider regiment of Cuban war fame.

Colonel Roosevelt said that at the time, it is said, that it was his highest ambition to again be in the saddle in time of war.

The colonel's letter to President Taft asking to be placed in command of a regiment in the event of trouble in Mexico, was addressed "Dear Will," according to those who say they saw the document.

President Taft's reply was addressed "Dear Theodore." It said, according to reports, that the colonel's proposal, "was very interesting, indeed," but that the possibility of American intervention was too remote a contingency to be considered at the time in any way.

DESERTS ROOSEVELT.

Congressman Gardner Cannot Digest That Columbus Speech.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 26.—In a communication to William F. Searle, secretary of the Essex County Republican club, today, Congressman A. P. Gardner, of the Sixth district, renounces his allegiance to former President Roosevelt and declares that if the initiative and recall are incorporated in the republican national platform he will refuse to stand upon it. He says he had intended to support Roosevelt until he read the former president's Columbus speech.

AN ALABAMA OPINION.

Democrats Would Have Better Chance Against Roosevelt Than Taft.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 26.—P. D. Barker, republican national committeeman for Alabama, declared this afternoon, in commenting on the Roosevelt announcement: "I do not believe Mr. Roosevelt will get the support of conservative republicans of the country. If he were nominated the democrats would have a far better chance to elect their nominee than they would if President Taft were the republican candidate.

Cabled Paragraphs

Constantinople, Feb. 26—The British steamer Whitehall from New York January 26, for Constantinople, which stranded yesterday at Cape Salonica, is lying in a dangerous position in the vicinity of some Turkish mines.

London, Feb. 26—It is reported in radical circles today that Premier Asquith has determined in the event of a national coal strike the government will take over and work temporarily all the coal mines and thus prevent a panic in prices.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 26—The demonstrations against the Canadian company which operates the street railway here and which began on Friday continued throughout the night with increased violence. The rabble got out of control, attacked the car shed and smashed a number of cars.

Fulda, Germany, Feb. 26—The district surrounding this city has been in a state of virtual war for a week owing to the presence of a band of gypsies who after committing three murders sought refuge in the forests. They have killed or wounded several of the police who have been attempting their arrest.

London, Feb. 26—A sensation was caused among the members of the House of Commons this evening by an individual dressed in clerical garb who called himself the "Messiah" discharging several shots from a revolver toward the ceiling in the lobby. The man was arrested and removed shouting "Hands off the Messiah."

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senator Poindexter Calls for Information on Lawrence Strike.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The day in congress.

Senate:—

In session 2 p. m.

Senator Cummins introduced trust bill creating trades commission and providing authority to limit size of corporation and guard against unfair competition.

Senator Poindexter, after a personal investigation at Lawrence, Mass., introduced a resolution to instruct labor bureau to furnish information on the textile strike.

Senator Gardner introduced bill for government acquisition of express properties at a probable cost of $39,-165,819.

Senator Stone introduced a resolution directing foreign relations committee to make prompt inquiry into conditions on Mexican border.

Senator Reed introduced a resolution directing an investigation into the election of Senator du Pont of Delaware.

Senator Cummins spoke, favoring general pension legislation, saying government could tax wealth, if necessary to provide revenue.

Senator Newlands introduced revised interstate trade commission bill, Page vocational bill, to provide appropriations for encouragement of education, introduced.

Adjourned at 5.20 p. m. until 2 p. m. Tuesday.

House:—

Met at noon.

Investigation of political influence charges against Major Ray resulting before war department expenditures committee.

British Ambassador Bryce explained British legislative system to judiciary committee in connection with legislative bureau bill.

Florida Everglades land case investigation was resumed by agriculture department expenditures committee.

After consideration of District of Columbia legislation, the house took up four-hour debate on fortifications appropriation bill.

Ways and means committee again considered avisability of increasing silk duties to make up for sugar tariff reduction. May report sugar bill in two weeks.

Money trust investigation hearings will begin here within a few days.

Secretary Meyer urged building of two battleships and $1,000,000 for round the world wireless system.

Representative Sabath introduced bill for acquisition by government of express, telegraph and telephone properties.

Adjourned at 5.30 p. m. until noon Tuesday.

Norwich Men Representing Finance, the Law, Commerce Manufacturing, and Other Interests.

ARCHIBALD S. SPALDING,
Clerk of the Board of Selectmen.

A Woman' Hat The First Clue

"SWEDISH ANNIE'S" GAUDY MILLINERY CAUSES GOSSIP.

FIVE ARRESTS RESULT

Three Men and Two Women Held for Taxicab Robbery in New York—Portion of the Loot Recovered in Boston

New York, Feb. 26.—Part of the $25,000 in currency stolen from two bank messengers who were assaulted in a taxicab in the heart of the financial district on February 15 was recovered tonight and three men and two women are held by the police.

Money Located in Boston.

After working with much reticence, the police admitted late tonight that $750 in money, in three bundles of $250 each, all bearing the stamp of the Produce Exchange bank, from which the messengers were taking the money at the time of holdup, has been regained. The money was found in Boston by New York detectives, who raided the home of Edward Collins, 25 years old, at 60 Windmere road, that city. The police say that Collins also describes himself as Edward Kinsman of Boston, a former pugilist and waiter. Collins is under arrest, together with Jesse Albrusco and Gene Montani, chauffeur of the taxicab in which the holdup occurred, and two women held by the police as material witnesses.

Women Furnish the Clues.

One of the women is described by the police as "Swedish Annie," and the other as Myrtle Hoyt. They furnished the police with some of the clues in the case.

On Albrusco's person the police found a key to a safety deposit vault in the Bowery Savings bank, and the prisoner is said to have admitted having about $2,000 in the box, but the police have hopes of finding a larger sum when they examine it tomorrow.

"Swedish Annie's" Stunning Hat.

The police regard the capture as one of the finest strokes of detective work in years. The interesting story of their chase is, roughly, as follows:

Two of the alleged holdup men escaped in a street car after the robbery, and later drove in a taxicab to Peekskill, N. Y., where they took a train to Albany with the woman known as "Swedish Annie." The next day the woman returned to New York with an elaborate hat which stunned her friends in the Tenderloin.

Gossiping Friends Tell Detectives.

Gossiping friends found detectives to confide in and for several days the woman was kept under surveillance. Some of Annie's friends got a peep at the label within the hat, and within a few hours detectives at Albany found the store where it had been bought with part of the alleged loot and learned that a man answering Collins' description bought the hat for her. They traced Collins to Chicago and thence to Boston, where the trail of him was lost, but where in his house part of the money was found.

Arrested in New York.

Detectives, watching a house in this city where Collins had rented rooms, saw him and his companion leave there today, and, following them to the Grand Central station, placed the whole party under arrest.

Favor Baldwin and Harmon.

Winsted, Conn., Feb. 26.—At a meeting of the chairmen of the democratic town committees of Litchfield county here today, former State Representative J. T. Sedgwick of Litchfield was selected as county chairman. A majority of those present are said to have favored Governor Harmon as presidential nominee and all favored the renomination of Governor Baldwin.

Livery Stable Burned Out.

Torrington, Conn., Feb. 26.—The livery stables of the American house were destroyed by fire this morning with a loss of $3,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

Brandt's Letter To Mrs. Schiff

CONTAINED IN A STATEMENT MADE BY HER HUSBAND.

TELLS OF AFFECTION

Missive Resulted in Discharge of the Valet—Schiff Says That Brandt Threatened to Scandalize Mrs. Schiff

New York, Feb. 26.—While Folke E. Brandt still remained in jail tonight, as the result of a technical legal delay in admitting him to bail, his former employer, Mortimer L. Schiff, gave out a statement 10,000 words long, setting forth "the pertinent facts connected with the Brandt case as far as they are within my knowledge."

Substance of Schiff's Statement.

Having been denied, he says, an opportunity of testifying either before Commissioner Hand, who was appointed by Governor Dix to determine whether Brandt was entitled to a pardon, or as yet before the grand jury which is investigating allegations of conspiracy relative to Brandt's sentence for thirty years for burglary in the first degree, Mr. Schiff says that a public statement to the press seems to be his only resource.

Brandt's Letter to Mrs. Schiff.

The statement for the first time makes public the letter which Brandt wrote to Mrs. Schiff in March, 1907, and resulted in his discharge from his position as valet. Mr. Schiff characterized it as "an impudent declaration of affection."

Addressed to "Dearest Lady."

The letter, addressed to "Missrs. M. L. Schiff, Dearest Lady," reads in part as follows:

"I'm a poor fellow, but I have a heart which I would part with to a lady which I love dearest on earth ('it is you, dearest lady,'). I do not know if you are interest or like my person but I do know that I am awfly fond of you, in every respect I like and admire you emenskliq, my feelings toward you dear lady has grown every day in larger circumference. Inside my heart is the eternal feelings which cannot be expressed in words ('only actions can speak')—and night, until the slumber takes me away I think of you dear lady."

The letter is signed "Lovingly," and contains a ('P.S.') beseeching Mrs. Schiff "for mercy dont show this to your husband or anybody."

After setting forth the details of the assault made upon him by Brandt, and the robbery of his stickpins at his home on the night of March 8, 1907, Mr. Schiff takes up Brandt's conviction. He says that after having received a note from Brandt, asking him to visit him in the Tombs, he sent Howard S. Gans, his counsel, to see him instead and that "Mr. Gans reported to me that Brandt had said to him in substance that if the charge was pressed he would make reflections upon Mrs. Schiff."

A Lying and Scandalous Tale.

Mr. Schiff then details the entrance into the case as Brandt's attorney of Carl Fischer-Hansen, and mentions a letter written by Brandt which he says Fischer-Hansen brought to Judge Rosalsky.

"This letter," Schiff continues, "contained the first written information of Brandt's lying and scandalous tale, that he was in my house by invitation. The outrageous falsity of this letter is shown by the letter that brought his discharge."

Shall Oppose Brandt's Application.

This same "lying story" was the basis, he asserts, of Brandt's appeal to Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota and of his application to Governor Dix for a pardon.

"If Brandt's application had been based upon a sincere repentance and contrition I should not have opposed it," Mr. Schiff concludes, "but based as it was upon lying and scandalous attack upon my honor I shall continue to oppose it."

Condensed Telegrams

The Revenue Cutters Are Busy Now destroying derelicts along the Atlantic coast.

The Navy Department Has Accepted the resignation of Lieut. Warren C. Nixon, U. S. N.

The Corcoran Art Gallery Opened an exhibition of the paintings of Miss Cecelia Beaux of Philadelphia.

Tenants in the Gorham Building in Cleveland, O., were forced to flee in their night clothes to escape from fire.

The Standard Oil Company yesterday announced an advance of half a cent a gallon on all grades of naphtha.

Mrs. Michael Hayes of Torrington, Conn., who attempted to drown herself on Sunday night, was adjudged insane yesterday.

Thieves Are Being Shot Daily in Canton, China, and the government is taking vigorous measures to suppress river pirates.

Sinai Temple, After Being Under a process of development for 51 years, has been completed in Chicago at a cost of $500,000.

An Epidemic of Dueling Prevails in Paris. In an encounter between Leon Daudet and Pierre Mortier, journalists, the latter was wounded.

The Regular Quarterly Dividend of the Calumet and Hecla Mining company was increased yesterday from $6, paid three months ago, to $8.

Senator Reed of Missouri yesterday introduced his resolution for an investigation of the election of Senator Henry A. Dupont of Delaware.

From 10 to 21 Per Cent. is Added to the cost of building naval vessels by application of the eight-hour law as recently amended and construed.

Harvard College Receives $10,000 and the Harvard Divinity school $5,000 under the will of the late Rev. Dr. Edward H. Hall of Cambridge, Mass.

Senator Cummins of Iowa in a speech yesterday advocated general pension legislation, even though it added many millions to the regular appropriations.

Three New York Policemen Are Witnesses to the accuracy of the announcement that a real Arctic seal has adopted the Hudson river as his abode.

The Majority of the Anthracite Coal mine operators are said to believe that the miners will strike, as the operators will refuse to grant any of their demands.

President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt have been invited to attend the national convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., in May.

Fire in the Cabin of the Presidential yacht Mayflower caused great excitement at the Washington navy yard yesterday, but was extinguished before serious damage was done.

Governor Johnson of California says that now Colonel Roosevelt has come out in the open for the presidential nomination, thousands of new admirers will join the colonel's friends.

Former Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine was awarded $20,-000 yesterday by the supreme court for his services as special master in the Virginia-West Virginia debt case.

Jewelers in the Maiden Lane District of New York report that the wave of holdups and robberies in New York city has caused a great demand for paste gems and imitation jewelry.

Representative Berger of Wisconsin, after a call at the White House yesterday, said that President Taft has promised him to take up with Attorney General Wickersham the Lawrence, Mass., strike.

Four Boy Bandits Who Held Up a fifth boy at Fairfield and robbed him of three cents and a collar button were each fined $1 and costs in a justice court yesterday and placed on probation for six months.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, owing to the "existing condition of business, tariff uncertainties and political agitation," has passed the usual quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent. on its preferred stock.

Realizing the Need of a Stronger patrol on the Mexican border in Arizona, the war department yesterday ordered two companies of the Fourth cavalry to Douglas and one company to Nogales, from San Antonio.

The Recent Report That There Was a mutiny among the enlisted men on board the battleship Vermont against inoculation with typhoid-prophylactic yesterday was made the subject of an official denial by the navy department.

A Strike of the Weavers in the Beacon mill at New Bedford, Mass., yesterday resulted in the shutting down of the plant. The weavers, numbering about 100, had demanded a 10 per cent. increase in wages, and the mill officials had refused.

Walter Peck Was Fined $500 in the superior court at Manchester, N. H., yesterday and given a suspended sentence of one year in jail under an indictment for manslaughter in causing the death of Charles H. Corey, whom he ran down with his auto.

Ten Thousand Women and Girls, members of the Chicago Women's Trade Union league, have designated this as self-denial week. Their purpose is to raise a campaign fund to assist other working girls to organize unions and enforce union conditions.

W. J. Ferguson, a Veteran Actor, who has been ill with blood poisoning at an Albany, N. Y., hospital, left for Boston yesterday to rejoin his company. Mr. Ferguson was in the cast at Ford's theater on the night of the assassination of President Lincoln.

An Investigation to Determine whether there is a money trust in the United States operating through or in connection with the national banks was ordered by the house by a vote of 270 to 8. Congressmen Higgins, Tilson and Henry voted with the minority.

W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, yesterday notified the general managers of the various railroads concerned that he would confer with them in New York on March 14 regarding the demands made upon them by the engineers.

Representative Henry, Chairman of the house committee on rules, announced yesterday that his committee would act this week on the Berger resolution for an investigation of labor conditions among textile workers of the country, occasioned by the Lawrence strike.

TO TAKE CHILDREN TO WASHINGTON

Little Offsprings of Lawrence Strikers to be Used As Exhibits at Congressional Hearing

IDEA SUGGESTED BY SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN

Another Day of Turbulence Followed by a Night Session of Court, 68 Cases Being Tried—Woman Gets 30 Days For Throwing Pepper Into Eyes of Policeman—Shots Fired at Police and Striker Wounded by Return Fire.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 26.—No attempt to export children will be made tomorrow, as had been planned, according to a statement made tonight by the textile strike committee of the Industrial Workers of the World. This decision was reached in view of the possibility of a congressional investigation and the fact that the cases of the mothers and children arrested on Saturday morning, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to send a party of children to Philadelphia, have not been disposed of by the court.

Police Would Repeat Their Action.

City Marshal John J. Sullivan had announced that until some higher authority instructed him that he was not acting within the law, he would do all in his power to prevent the exportation of the children, which it is claimed by the authorities is done for exploitation purposes.

To Take Children to Washington.

A letter was received here tonight from Congressman Victor Berger of Wisconsin, asking if a committee could accompany some children to Washington this week for a congressional hearing. William D. Haywood, one of the strike leaders, replied that such a delegation would be sent as soon as arrangements could be made.

68 Cases in Court Yesterday.

As an aftermath of one of the most riotous days since the inception of the strike seven weeks ago, the district court was in session until late tonight and Judge J. J. Mahoney, the presiding justice, heard 68 cases, the majority of which had a direct bearing on the strike situation. Only one jail sentence was meted out. This was imposed upon Julia Yutka, who was charged with throwing pepper in the face of Policeman O'Brien. She was sent away for thirty days. The others were fined from $3 to $10 each.

Boxed Militia and Police.

Essex street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, was in a state of disorder for half an hour while several thousand women and men strikers and their friends paraded along the picket line, booing the police and militia, singing the revolutionary song, "L'Internationale," and creating a general disturbance. They crowded about the railroad station as a demonstration against the action of the police Saturday in preventing the departure of a number of children for Philadelphia.

Rioters Bundled Into Autos.

Turning back from the station the crowd became so noisy that a hurry call was sent for assistance to the police on duty. The augmented force of officers, amid much vocal disturbance in which epithets were interjected into the booing, then began to arrest members of the mob. They picked out of the crowd nearly a dozen men whom they claim were either disturbers this morning or figured in previous outbreaks. They were bundled into automobiles that were kept running to and fro between the police station and the scenes of the arrests. One or two of the men objected to arrest, but in only one case was it necessary for an officer to use his club on the objecter's head.

Women Kept Moving.

Women were forced to move on, frequently at the prod of a night stick or some other club, but no women were arrested in this demonstration, which was not ended until the officers had charged the crowd off Essex street and out to the Common half a mile from the railroad station. The mob then was forced to scatter through the Common and quiet once more prevailed.

Shots Fired at Metropolitan Police.

That none of the metropolitan police officers who were stationed at the corner of Common and Newbury streets were not shot this morning, was considered miraculous. Two volleys of about nine shots were peppered at them from behind windows in nearby tenements. No one was hit and the officers then returned the fire. When they attempted to arrest two men they were met point blank by three shots which did not take effect.

One of Strikers Shot.

The two arrests were then made, and it was found that Carmelo Melag, one of the men, was shot in the right shoulder blade. He was taken to the hospital. His condition is not serious. Salvatore Bruno, upon whom a revolver was found, was charged with assault with intent to kill, the most serious charge yet made against anyone connected with the strikers, except the murder complicity charges against Joseph J. Etter, the erstwhile strike leader, and his lieutenant, Giovannatti.

MEXICAN THREATS AGAINST AMERICANS

Contained in Announcement of Anti-Maderists Sent to Juarez.

Bauche, Chihuahua, Feb. 26.—The following announcement was sent to Juarez this afternoon:

"Encampment near Ciudad Juarez, February 26, 1912.

"For the present I hereby announce in the name of all the chiefs and the troops under my command that all guarantees extend to all foreigners and natives as long as there is no resistance of any kind offered in Ciudad Juarez. If there is resistance offered we will enter the city through blood and fire, if need be.

"I have placed this time of six hours from two o'clock today so that all foreigners can know our purpose. All foreigners shall be notified of this announcement. In case of an attack by foreigners (Americans) we will unite without distinction of political parties.

(Signed)
"GEN. EMILIO CAMPA.
"COL. ROQUE GOMEZ.
"MAJ. TOMAS LOZA."

Many Americans Leaving Mexico.

Tucson, Arizona, Feb. 26.—All Americans who can leave Mexico are doing so as rapidly as possible, according to refugees who arrived here today. Those who feel that their interests there are too great to sacrifice are buying guns and ammunition in large quantities to defend themselves.

Americans Cross Over to El Paso.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 26.—United States Consul Edwards notified all Americans to leave Juarez and at 8 o'clock it was believed all had crossed the Rio Grande into El Paso.

Gomez Replies to Madero.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 26.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez today replied to President Madero's answer to a telegram in which Gomez requested Madero to resign and "bring peace to Mexico." Gomez denied he was fomenting revolution in Mexico, but said his present attitude as recognized head of it was what held together different elements. His withdrawal, he said, would mean anarchy.

Missing Man's Body Found.

New Haven, Feb. 26.—The body of Morris Greenberg, a fruit peddler, missing from his home, 248 Washington avenue, since Saturday, was found in West woods at Hamden today. The remains were viewed by a medical examiner and removed to a local undertaker's, where they are in charge of Coroner Mix.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Malta: Feb. 26, Arabic, from New York.

The Attack on Juarez.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 25.—Juarez will not be attacked until proper notice has been given by the rebels to the foreigners residing in the town, according to Emilio Campa, in command of 700 men encamped at Bauche, twelve miles south of Juarez, on the Mexico Northwestern railroad.

Death Due to Strong Wind.

New York, Feb. 25.—William H. C. Jackson, 45years old, of New Brunswick, N. J., a former state senator in New Jersey, who was blown off his feet on the street here by the 96-mile gale on Washington's birthday, died tonight of cerebral hemorrhage caused by injuries received in his fall.

UNITED STATES TO FALL IN THE REAR OF JAPAN.

Secretary Meyer Makes Interesting Statement to Naval Committee.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Japan by 1916 will have wrested the position of third naval power from the United States, and this country will have difficulty in maintaining itself in fourth place unless it builds two battleships a year, Secretary Meyer said this was a fact during his testimony today before the house naval affairs committee. The secretary urged greater liberality by congress in dealing with the naval establishment.

Mr. Meyer asked also for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to establish an around-the-globe wireless system, by which American warships could keep in constant touch with Washington, with their bases and with each other.

The committee is pledged to economy, and although appropriations for battleships have not been acted upon, many members are said to be inclined not to support the caucus which decided against a two battleship programme. The suggestion as to wireless it is not believed will be agreed to for reasons of economy. The secretary told the committee that even with the construction of two battleships a year the United States in four years would be forced to drop behind Japan in the naval scale. If only one ship a year be built, he said, the country would find itself outstripped by Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan.

As part of the general naval organization scheme, the secretary suggested the abandonment of the navy yards at New York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., provided $24,000,000 could be realized from their sale. In place of abandoned yards, the new plan contemplates one great yard in Narragansett bay, another at Norfolk, a torpedo station at Charleston, and a small yard at Key West. The latter would be in the nature of an auxiliary to the naval base at Guantanamo.

The secretary strongly advocated the creation of the grade of admiral on the active list, with the creation of two vice admirals.

TO SAVE DEPARTMENT FROM BEING DISGRACED

Why Engineer's Report on Florida Everglades Land Was Suppressed.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Fears that it would "disgrace and discredit" the government's drainage engineers prompted the holding up of the report on the Florida Everglades lands, according to Arthur E. Morgan, a special drainage engineer, who appeared today before the house committee on agricultural department expenditures. Mr. Morgan was formerly an engineer of the government's drainage bureau and is now retained in a consulting capacity by that bureau.

The witness said J. O. Wright, then in the government's employ, but now chief drainage engineer for Florida, drew the original report. A. D. Merehouse, acting chief of the drainage bureau at the time, Mr. Morgan declared, had submitted the report to him. On investigating it, he said, he discovered many grave errors. This resulted in its being held up.

Demand Surrender of Juarez.

Juarez, Feb. 26.—The rebel leaders today sent a demand to Juarez for the surrender of the city in six hours. They declare in their communication that if the city is not surrendered the attack will be made, and Juarez officials are asked to warn foreigners to leave.