

LEADERS FEAR RACE CONFLICT EXECUTIVE WRATH IN ISLAND AVERTED

LITTLE HEADWAY IS MADE ON TAFT RECOMMENDATION IN TWO MONTHS.

DISGRUNTLED NEGROES TURNED DOWN BY AMERICAN HOTEL ARE PACIFIED.

WILL ADJOURN EARLY? ALL IS QUIET IN CUBA

Question of Quitting Work Without Accomplishing What President Desires Gives Deep Concern to Legislators—Lack of Unanimity Makes Work Mapped Out Difficult.

"Strong Undercurrent of Indignation" Is Restrained by Personal Efforts of President Gomez—Blacks Would Control Country, Could Political Organization Be Effected.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Little headway has been made in the two months that congress has been in session toward the enactment of important legislation demanded by President Taft, yet on every side are predictions of an early adjournment. Thoughtful members are asking each other what kind of a reception they will get if they go to the White House on April 15 or May 1 with plans to quit work for the summer. If the administration program is unfulfilled.

Havana, Jan. 30.—Fears of a race conflict, growing out of the refusal of the management of the principal hotel in Havana to entertain negroes, have, in a great measure, abated, possibilities of further trouble having practically disappeared. For a few days the situation was threatening and there was a strong undercurrent of indignation among negroes, which it was feared might not be kept in check. That it not only was restrained but the difficulty, for the present, was successfully smoothed over, is mainly due to personal efforts of President Gomez.

The question is one that congressional leaders admit is giving them deep concern. The absence of unanimity of thought on almost every one of the president's measures is such as to make exceedingly difficult the work mapped out for those who have bills in charge. Bills to create a court of commerce and amend the railroad rate laws, to establish postal savings banks, to validate withdrawals of public lands wanted for conservation purposes and to legalize national charters for corporations doing interstate business have met with opposition.

The president sent his secretary to confer with the management of the hotel and summoned General Cabrero and other negro leaders. He pointed out that the intrusion of negroes where their presence was not desired was undignified, and merely served to rouse the animosity of Americans, with whom it was highly desirable that all Cubans remain on the most friendly terms. He also reminded the negro leaders how much the prosperity of the city of Havana was dependent upon the number of American tourists, whose any danger of social disorders would deter from coming.

Investigation Muddle. From a political point of view, republican waters, seemingly, are becoming muddied by the several investigations in progress, and the minority members appear not unwilling to let this procedure continue indefinitely. Inquiries such as that being made into the affairs of the interior department and the forest service naturally are having some effect upon plans to amend land laws and enact legislation for Alaska, and even bear to some extent on the Arizona and New Mexico statehood bill. Other investigations, such as those relating to second-class mail matter and the postoffice deficit and causes of increase of living, tend to minimize a complete redemption of republican campaign pledges. A conference of republican leaders is being considered and probably will be held soon after Senator Aldrich returns from Florida, as he is expected to do this week. Vigorous means will be advocated to restore some semblance of order to the chaotic conditions.

Appeal to Patriotism. The press appealed to all patriotic Cuban negroes not to persist in enforcing their rights, at the cost of the rest of the community. The result was that the negro leaders engaged to use their influence to prevent their followers from further interfering with the hotel. The affair has served to revive agitation, which always comes to the front at the least suggestion of racial troubles, in favor of organizing a negro party to control the government. Provision, the organ of the partido independiente de color (independent party of color) prints the newly-constructed platform of the party, which contains these significant provisions:

The plan most in favor with such republican leaders as are now in Washington is for a rearrangement of the Taft cabinet, placed then in order of executive preference, or in such sequence as it is thought would most benefit a majority of the party. It has been declared that no progress will be made, so long as leaders are pushing interstate commerce legislation, other conservation policies and postal savings banks or federal incorporation laws. At present the house is occupied with appropriation bills. In the senate two administration measures—the postal savings bank bill and the Alaska legislative council bill—are being played against each other. Opposition has developed against both, and in such a situation the present tactics affect the chances of both. The statehood bill is ready for consideration by the senate and the army appropriation bill will be reported tomorrow.

Black to Control? "The independent party of color shall be organized throughout the whole republic, with a national character, to maintain its equilibrium to all Cuban interests. The republic of equality, sovereignty and independence without race discriminations or social antagonisms, shall get our support." There can be no doubt, if the organization of the negro race as a political party should ever be effected, it would rule the republic. The importance of the congressional elections, in July hardly can be overestimated. It is not so much a question of which party shall return the greater number of candidates as whether the independent republic, unaided by American supervision, shall prove itself competent to conduct an absolutely fair and peaceful election.

The several propositions before the house for the elimination of Speaker Cannon from the committee on rules and for the enlargement of the committee form a basis of informal discussion. No one is willing to predict what questions involved in these resolutions will come to a vote. There are various ways in which the matter could be brought up on the floor, and it may be precipitated suddenly or deferred for weeks. Many members of the house are absent on account of approaching primaries in their districts.

President Gomez's appointment of Senator Manuel Sanguily as secretary of state ends the long suspense regarding that important office. It is significant that the president should have gone out of the ranks of all political parties to select Sanguily, who ever has been an independent of independents. Americans are disposed to regard the president's choice as unfortunate, in view of Sanguily's avowed hostility to everything American. The senator lived in Harlem in the war of the revolution and returned to Cuba under the first intervention, buying himself at once with protests against the injustice of the United States in affairs of Cuba. He is the author of several unsuccessful bills to restrict the immigration of foreigners and to prevent their acquisition of land in Cuba. In one of his impassioned orations he denounced the influx of American settlers and bewailed the coming time when "where now were Cuba's virgin forests there would be clearings, ringing with the laughter of golden-haired Anglo-Saxon children."

BODIES OF BROTHERS LIE IN SAME GRAVE

Cincinnati, Jan. 30.—On the 10th anniversary of the assassination of William Goebel, the funeral of his brother, Arthur Goebel, who died in Phoenix, Ariz., on January 27, was held in Covington, Ky., this afternoon. Commonwealth Attorney Robert B. Franklin, who, at the request of the Goebel family, delivered the funeral oration, declared that "the bullet that killed William Goebel, together with the liberation of all those charged with the murder, just as certainly killed Arthur Goebel."

Anti-American. Senator Sanguily is for "Cuba for the Cubans." January 28 marked the end of the first year's existence of the new republic. On the whole, the republic has much to be thankful for. The only instance of armed resistance to authority was the abortive little uprising in February in Santa Clara province. With the magnificent sugar crop now being harvested, Cuba enters on her second year of independence with the happiest prospect of prosperity.

TO FORM CABINET. Athens, Jan. 30.—After conference with the political leaders, the king has consented to the convocation of the national assembly and has charged M. Dragomiris with the formation of a cabinet.

Memphis, Jan. 30.—Floating helplessly in a disabled gasoline launch, three men were drowned when the launch was run down by the towboat Enterprise, off Hopefield point, tonight. The dead: ALBERT SCHNIEBER, aged 32; JOSEPH DIETRICH, aged 33; HARRY SURF, aged 32. Charles Aufrecht, a fourth member of the launch crew, saved himself by seizing the gonwale of a barge the Enterprise was towing.

PROSPECTS?



INDUSTRIAL BATTLE IMPENDS, SAY MINERS

CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS ADJOURNS AND WILL ENTER TOLEDO CONFERENCE.

Indianapolis, Jan. 30.—One of the greatest industrial battles in the history of the United States impends, in the belief of leaders of the United Mine Workers of America. The convention of the organization, which has been in session for two weeks, will adjourn tomorrow night and it is probable that a majority of the 1,000 delegates will go to Toledo for a joint conference with the bituminous operators of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which will open Tuesday. This conference will negotiate a wage contract for those districts. To go into effect on April 12. But, as the tri-state contract is to be the basis of uniform contract in all other districts of the United States and Canada, it may be determined tomorrow that most or all soft coal miners assembled here should take part in the Toledo conference. Operators, according to rumors, will not yield to demands for an increase in wages and some take the stand that conditions warrant a decrease. The sentiment in the miners' union is unanimously for a general strike if the operators refuse a wage increase of at least 10 per cent.

Desire Increase. Western Pennsylvania miners stand for a 20 per cent increase on the ground that the settlement of their recent strike against the Pittsburgh Coal company resulted in a decrease of 10 per cent from the wage contract signed by the last joint tri-state conference. The wage scale committee of the miners' union will report tomorrow. It is expected that the day will be spent by the convention in formulating the contract to be presented to the operators on Tuesday.

THREE MEN DROWN IN RIVER DISASTER

Gasoline Launch, Disabled, Is Run Down by Towboat Near Memphis, and Only One of Crew Lives.

Memphis, Jan. 30.—Floating helplessly in a disabled gasoline launch, three men were drowned when the launch was run down by the towboat Enterprise, off Hopefield point, tonight. The dead: ALBERT SCHNIEBER, aged 32; JOSEPH DIETRICH, aged 33; HARRY SURF, aged 32. Charles Aufrecht, a fourth member of the launch crew, saved himself by seizing the gonwale of a barge the Enterprise was towing.

PATRIARCH "KENTUCK" MIXES IN GUN PLAY

Wallace, Jan. 30.—(Special)—The long standing feud between E. O. Finch, known throughout the district as "Kentuck," and O. E. Redford has broken out again, this time the trouble being occasioned by threats on the part of Redford to do Finch great bodily injury, the threats, it is alleged, being accompanied by gun play. Finch had his neighbor and enemy arrested, but he was immediately released upon the filing of a bond in the sum of \$300, with Frank Rose and A. Murphy as sureties. Finch a short time ago became the father of his twenty-fifth child, and was serving a jail sentence at the time the child was born. A few days later he was released upon the showing made by his attorneys that his family needed his assistance.

INDIANS MAY SELL LOTS ON LAKE

SENATOR DIXON REPORTS FA- VORABLY BILL ALLOWING CUTTING UP FRONT.

Washington, Jan. 30.—(Special)—Senator Dixon has reported favorably from the senate Indian affairs committee the bill he introduced early in the session providing for the cutting up of the Flathead lake front of Indian lands on the Flathead Indian reservation into two and five-acre tracts for sale as summer residence sites, and to allow the Indian allottees to sell 50 acres of their allotments, all the proceeds of the sales to go to the benefit of the Flathead, Kootenai and Upper Pend d'Oreille Indians on the reservation. As reported by Senator Dixon the bill provides:

Provisions. That the secretary of the interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to immediately cause to be surveyed and subdivided into lots, not less than ten acres and not more than five acres in area, all of the unallotted lands fronting on Flathead lake, in the state of Montana, that are embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian reservation, whether classified as grazing, agricultural or timber lands. That when said lands are so surveyed and subdivided into lots as aforesaid, the secretary of the interior shall sell the same to the highest cash bidder, either at public sale or under sealed bids, as in his judgment he shall deem best for the interest of the completed tribes of the Flathead, Kootenai and Upper Pend d'Oreille Indians, the proceeds from the sale of said lands to be expended by the secretary of the interior in the construction of the irrigation projects now under course of construction on said Flathead Indian reservation lands.

That where allotments of lands have been made in severally to said In-

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FLATHEAD REGISTER OFFERS NEW PLAN

ANDREW SWANEY SAYS THAT NO LEGISLATION IS NEEDED IN TIMBER PROBLEM.

Kalispell, Jan. 30.—(Special)—No new forestry legislation is needed to enable would-be settlers to take up land on forest reserves, in the opinion of Andrew Swaney, register of the local land office, who has come forward with a plan which has been submitted to numerous persons and pronounced sound, having for its object the opening of such lands.

"I have nothing to say against the administration of any of the departments," said Mr. Swaney, "but against the people, who have done nothing to get favorable action on this point, a point in which they are much interested, and to which they should give attention. I think we should send someone to Washington to talk with Mr. Wilson about the matter and point out that an appropriation to the forestry service is concealed in the desire to open these lands.

There is now sufficient discretionary power to enable him to make these lands subject to entry if he were permitted to classify as agricultural land containing merchantable timber. At present he cannot do this. That obstacle removed, the desired land could be partitioned for and the homesteader could be allowed to take 80 acres of some unit smaller than 160 acres and compelled to cultivate the land. He should not have the privilege of con-

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SENSATIONS EXPECTED IN COMMITTEE ROOM

Examination of Glavis May Bring Out New and Striking Features Re- garding Charges.

Washington, Jan. 30.—When the examination of L. R. Glavis begins tomorrow before the Gallinger-Pinehot investigating committee, it is expected that some new and striking features will be brought out regarding charges against officials of the interior department. It is expected that Representative McLachlen of California and Representative Kincaid of Nebraska either directly or through friends on the investigating committee, will put Mr. Glavis through a grueling examination in an effort to free themselves of certain suspicion.

Mr. Glavis said yesterday, after having been commissioner of the land office, Ballinger had acted as attorney for Mr. Kincaid. In regard to Mr. McLachlen, Mr. Glavis testified that Mr. Ballinger had suggested to him that the investigation against the California congressman be not pursued as there had been "too much of that sort of thing in the past."

REPORTS GIVE PUBLIC DESIRE PARISIANS HOPE DOESN'T ASK CHANGE

TIDINGS FROM FLOODED SECTIONS ABOVE FRENCH CAPITAL ARE ENCOURAGING.

MORAL NOW GENERALLY DRAWN FROM ENGLISH ELECTIONS IS CONSERVATIVE.

SEINE LOWERS SLOWLY CONCILIATION IN SIGHT

Situation in the City Shows Little Improvement, and Military Has Control of Completely Submerged Districts—Ghoul's Are Shot by Soldiers—Aid Is Extended—Rag Pickers Suffer.

Schemes for Compromise Are Being Debated and Reform of House of Lords Seems to Be Assured—When New Government Is Formed, Several Cabinet Changes Will Be Made.

Paris, Jan. 30.—While the most imminent peril is passed, the Seine since yesterday has measured only five and one-half inches in decline. At this rate it would require a fortnight for the river to reach its normal level. Fortunately, tides from flooded sections above Paris give hope of a more rapid subsidence after tomorrow.

London, Jan. 30.—With Premier Asquith on the continent and Chancellor Lloyd-George closely following him, politicians are resting on their arms, discussing what lines of battle will be taken up in the new parliament. The moral generally drawn from the elections is that the country does not want radical changes in the house of lords or in the government policies. The spirit of conciliation, therefore, is abroad and schemes for a compromise are being debated.

In the meantime, the situation in Paris and in many places throughout the country shows little improvement. Indeed, the ravages of the flood in the city seem to increase. The water was higher in some streets, while the situation in the town between Paris and St. Germain was distinctly more serious. A stream of water 12 feet deep was rushing through Gennevilliers and Colombes, making the work of rescue and succor more difficult even than yesterday.

Conservative Plan. Conservative papers propose the most interesting plan—that a joint cabinet be chosen from the most moderate men of both parties to carry on the government for two years and that a truce be declared on party questions in the meantime. A royal commission to investigate the country's fiscal policy and to make recommendations regarding tariff reform is proposed.

Bringing Aid. Several houses collapsed and many persons were taken off the roofs of their homes where they had been clinging for days. Hundreds are reported without food or shelter and all day an army of troops and civilians worked desperately in the flooded districts, bringing aid to the sufferers and distributing provisions by boat to the thousands of marooned victims who refused to quit their homes. Within the city itself are great throngs of sightseers.

The reform of the house of lords seems to be the one thing assured. Both parties support it. The lords themselves are willing to adopt moderate changes immediately, lest reforms that would knock the foundations from the upper house be carried.

The Champs Elysees, ordinarily a pathway and thrilling scenes and light, tonight had hand lanterns strung along the curbs. The usually gay boulevard scene was wrapped in silence and darkness. Restaurants and cafes were reduced to Venetian lamps. Most of the theaters were closed, but the Comedie Francaise, with its electricity and its heat gone, was open. Julius Claret, the manager, explained to the meager audience before the curtain rose that he considered that the national theater of France should not close its doors.

Reform Lords. The result is likely to be the abolition of the hereditary principle. Peers of the second generation are to be allowed to vote only after they have demonstrated their fitness to legislate by services in the house of commons and in civil office, or in the army or navy. The conservatives are willing that the lords be deprived of the power to hold up taxation bills if the plan be adopted whereby no new legislation shall be included in their bills.

Troops in Charge. Although there is no intention on the part of the government to declare martial law, the completely submerged district, such as Javel, are in the hands of the military to prevent pillaging. The soldiers have orders to give short shift to criminals caught in the act of looting. Thus far there have been no such cases in the city, but the danger is great, as the French keep their money and valuables in their homes.

That's All. Beyond the reform of the house of lords and the passing of the budget, parliament is not likely to get far with anything. Irish members probably will obtain the introduction of a home-rule measure, but conservatives will oppose that solidly and a number of liberals are pledged against home rule also.

Outside of Paris, however, many deplorable instances of looting have been reported. A band of thieves has been at work near Charenton, but soldiers have been shooting them at sight. The Zouaves last night killed two pillagers at Ivry. The ghoul's have transferred their operations to the devastated region below Paris, many attempts to pillage the deserted villas and homes being reported.

Several cabinet changes are probable when the new government is formed. Reginald McKenna, who has been unpopular as first lord of the admiralty, will likely be dropped. He may be given a peerage.

Priests Are Heroes. Papers recount many deeds of heroism on the part of priests at Alfortville, who continued the work of rescue between midnight and daylight, when the soldiers, jackies and firemen, after several days without rest, had become exhausted. Sisters of charity rowed to houses, giving assistance in several cases of starvation. Besides the aid distributed directly by the government and the municipality, more than \$25,000 from the fund raised by the newspapers has been handed over to the various relief societies and to the local authorities of towns and villages near Paris.

Recognize Sympathy. The press refers to the spontaneous help coming from abroad most gratefully and recognizes the illustrations of sympathy in the United States. A notable feature of the flood in Gennevilliers is the plight of the colony of 6,000 rag pickers, a fourth of whom are children. They are the poorest of all the Paris poor, and early each morning they cross the Seine to sort the refuse barrels of the great city. The village was a cluster of miserable hovels of plaster and earth, flanked with heaps of bones, rags, iron and odds and ends.

Rag Pickers' Plight. On the bursting of the dam, the torrents of the Seine swept away everything. Those rag pickers who had remained in the village, snatched up their children and fled, most of them

Richard Burton Hallock, secretary of state for war, may become head of the navy. John Burns, president of the local government board, will probably succeed Herbert J. Gladstone as home secretary. Winston Churchill will take the place vacated by John Burns and each will receive a salary of \$25,000, instead of \$12,500.

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PROGRESS OF TRAIN IS MARKED BY DEATH

Mansfield, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Pennsylvania train No. 9, westbound, today struck and killed Mrs. Roy Covert and fatally injured her husband at a crossing near Loudonville. Further on the train struck an automobile on the outskirts of Crestline, a few miles away, and killed J. H. Siglock, aged 40, and Charles Eichelberger, both of Hayesville. In the automobile with Eichelberger and Siglock was Curtis Doerfer of Mansfield. Doerfer's shoulder was crushed, his leg was broken and he received internal injuries.