

STRUGGLE OF AISNE UNDECIDED FRENCH SAY GERMANS YIELDING

WILSON DEFIES MINE OPERATORS

WILL NOT AGREE TO MODIFY
SUGGESTIONS FOR TRUCE
WITH MINERS

MAY WITHDRAW TROOPS

Letter Sent by Mine Owners. Last
Night Agreeing to Obey Laws
But Refuse to Enter the
Three-Year Truce

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—President Wilson today refused to change his attitude toward the Colorado coal strike condition, and indicated that the mine operators must accept the basis of settlement agreed to by the miners on stand responsible for the result.

J. P. Welborn, president of the C. F. and I. Co., discussed the situation with the president today and told some points of the tentative agreement which his concern disapproved. He proposed another plan but the president refused to take it up. He expressed a disinclination to keep Federal troops in Colorado much longer.

Operators Refuse to Agree
DENVER, Colo., Sept. 23.—Willingness to obey the mining statutes of Colorado; to reemploy such of the striking miners as they think desirable for their work but a refusal to enter the three-year truce with the United Mine Workers of America; to employ all strikers not convicted of crime; or to submit to final arbitration of all grievances, by a Federal commission was expressed in a letter tonight sent by operators claiming to produce seventy per cent of the coal of Colorado, to President Wilson.

Text of C. F. & I. Letter.
The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's response to the President of the United States, setting forth its position and relating its progress in improving Colorado industrial conditions incidental to the coal strike. The following letter is in response to a letter from the president, dated Sept. 5, 1914, and enclosing a plan of truce, proposed by Messrs. DeLoach and Fairley, as applicable to the present situation.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 18, 1914.
My Dear Mr. President:
Permit me to express my sincere appreciation of your letter of September 5 and your evident purpose to lend to the benefit of your great office in the amelioration of industrial conditions in Colorado. We have ourselves keenly realized the danger to our common welfare involved in a failure to allay distrust and to establish healthy relationships. From the very beginning of the present trouble we have done every thing we could in good conscience first to prevent and then to heal the breach.

When this agitation first started I assured the governor of Colorado that no incident were we that our men already enjoyed all the so-called conditions of peace, other than recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, that we were willing to accept the decision of the governor himself as to whether this were not so at our mines. If it were not so, we told him we would make it so. At no time have we desired a triumph merely through superior strength or endurance, and we have been peculiarly sensitive of the popular understanding that we have been unwilling to yield anything or to consider terms of accommodation.

Some of the incidents of this dispute have been most painful to us all, and we have felt a profound responsibility to take steps which would if possible create a condition permanently satisfactory to all concerned. It is a pleasure, therefore, for us to accept those portions of the plan you have endorsed which can form a sound basis for permanent progress. We cannot but regret, however, that the plan is, in form and effect, a truce, for that implies a possible renewal of hostilities—an essentially an armistice—merely anxious to avoid.

In order that you may understand the situation in which we now find ourselves, we feel impelled to set forth certain controlling factors which distinguish this from the usual industrial dispute.

1. Before this agitation began, our employees had not manifested dissatisfaction with their conditions and had not asked us to change them.

2. This breach was instigated by an organization financed and controlled outside this state, and of which but few of our employees were members. A careful inquiry at the most critical stage of the agitation a year ago disclosed almost unanimous opposition on the part of our men to the proposed cessation of work.

3. Only a fraction of our best responded to the call to lay down their tools, many of those took

ROOSEVELT ASKS UNHAMPERED VOTE

RENOUNCES LOYALTY TO NAME
ABOVE LOYALTY TO BASIC
PRINCIPLES

A FOLLOWER OF LINCOLN

Discusses Tariff Question at Length
Criticizing Policies of the
Democrats and the
Republicans

By Associated Press.
DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 23.—"My main plea to you here in Iowa is that you vote as you really think, and do not permit yourselves to let loyalty to names make you disloyal to principles," Col. Theodore Roosevelt said to his hearers at a meeting of progressives here tonight.

"As at present controlled and managed, the democratic and republican parties are poor instruments with which to work out the welfare of the country as were the democratic and whig parties sixty years ago when the republican party was first founded. Abraham Lincoln was then a man of middle age and all his life long had been a whig. He found that he could be true to the principles which had made him a Henry Clay whig only by refusing longer to be fettered by allegiance to a party name. He left the party with which for a quarter of a century he had been identified and which had elected him to office and joined the new party—the progressive party of that day.

"For the first six years of its existence, the then progressive party the republican party had to struggle with all the difficulties with which the progressive party today is now struggling with. There were foolish radicals who said it did not go far enough, and foolish conservatives who said it went too far. Moreover there were plenty well-meaning men who wished the progressives instead of standing by their own men to support non-progressives in both the old parties. They insisted, as we now see with entire accuracy, that the old parties, because of their constitutions and traditions because of the make up of the men in control of them, were entirely unfit to meet the new conditions, and that to support a non-progressive in one of the old parties meant merely to throw back the whole movement.

Senator Cummins and those who train with him are on the wrong track. They cannot be true to the old time principles of Lincoln and Lincoln's day as long as they continue their association with the utterly reactionary republican machine as now controlled in the nation and in the largest and most populous states. We must not let our loyalty to a name blind us to existing facts. The Iowa progressives when in 1914 they oppose Mr. Cummins stand exactly where the republicans stood in 1858 when the opposed Stephen A. Douglas.

"Mr. Cummins and the republicans who think as he does really stand in absolute alliance with those in control of the present democratic party and with the national democratic administration as regards both the tariff and the trust questions."

Mr. Roosevelt discussed the tariff question at some length, criticizing the policies of both the democratic and republican parties.

Touching on the reform question he referred to a plan of limiting the capitalization of industrial trusts that no unit should have more than 25 per cent of the business of any given type, which he said had been advocated by both democratic and republican leaders.

The slightest study of our industrial situation," he said, "will show you that the evils which can properly be charged to the trusts may also be properly charged to corporations who do not have 25 or even 10 per cent, or even sometimes not five per cent of the total business.

The most striking example is one that is before our eyes at this moment. The corporation which has caused most industrial trouble in this country during the past year is the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. It has long been singled out by writers on economic reforms as showing all the peculiarities which they most condemn in the work of corporations of the wrong kind.

This corporation has brought civil war, social war, on the state of Colorado, and has paralyzed the state government which has had to appeal to the nation and invoke the protection of the United States army in order to restore the ordinary conditions of orderly civilization. Yet this corporation has not twenty-five per cent—probably has not ten per cent—of mass control over the commodities in which it deals."

J. J. Rousseau; Belgian Hero of the Present War



This is a photograph of J. J. Rousseau, hero of the present war, who was captured after the great battle of the Marne in the autumn of 1914. He was the national hero of the Belgians and his capture of Count von Buelow, one of its former commanders of the German empire, was the exploit which brought him European fame. He was now a member of the fourth regiment of the North Brabant Chasseurs.

BREAK BETWEEN MEXICO LEADERS

VILLA DISAVOWS CARRANZA AS
FIRST CHIEF EXECUTIVE
IN MEXICO

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—General Villa telegraphed to General Carranza, disavowing the latter as first chief executive in charge of Mexico, according to a telegram from General Carranza tonight to the Central American agency here.

Villa also announced that neither he nor his delegates would participate in the national convention at Mexico City on October 1, to designate a provisional president. The exchange of dispatches resulted from Carranza's order to suspend railroad communications between Aguas Calientes and Torreon and he learned whether General Carranza was held under arrest by General Villa.

General Obregon it was learned was detained on General Villa's order. The sudden break between the Mexican leaders caused a sensation here. Officials were also puzzled and it is generally understood that since no date has been fixed for departure of federal forces from Vera Cruz they will probably delay the evacuation until the controversy is adjusted.

Villa Announces Independence.

By Associated Press.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 23.—General Villa the dominant leader in Northern Mexico, tonight denounced the Central Government headed by Carranza and announced his independence in a statement to the Associated Press.

CONDITIONS SEEM GROWING BETTER

ACTIONS OF LEADING BANKERS
REGARDED AS INDICATION
OF CONFIDENCE

By Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Financial developments having a bearing on domestic conditions, were today of a hopeful character.

The chairman of the New York City loan of a hundred millions with the power already granted at a substantial discount and every financial institution bankers in connection with the gold pool are regarded as sure indications of returning confidence.

Asiatic Cholera Appears.

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Nine cases of Asiatic cholera have been discovered among alleged soldiers in Hungary according to an official communication by the minister of the interior. It has caused the greatest apprehension throughout the district.

Russians Friendly.

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Russia's manifestation of friendship for the United States, expressed in her announced intention of signing the peace commission treaty, may lead to negotiations for a new treaty of commerce and navigation to replace the one abrogated during the Taft administration according to the view of many diplomats and officials.

Comment on Situation.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The official statement compares the situation in that in Manchuria in the nature of the results required to stabilize the economy and adds "it might be added that the exceptional power of the artillery facing each other, the heavy German artillery against the French 15 centimetre cannons, given particular value to the temporary fortifications in which the two adversaries are drawn up."

The cost of to take a whole row of entrenchments, each protected by barbed wire and minefields connected in these circumstances progress is necessarily slow."

RUSSIANS STILL PRESS AUSTRIANS BRITISH AEROPLANE DROP BOMBS

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT SAYS RUSSIAN FORCES LOST HUNDRED
AND FIFTY THOUSAND KILLED AND NINETY THOUSAND
CAPTURED—RUSSIANS SINK GERMAN CRUISER

By Associated Press.
LONDON, September 23.—The battle of Aisne seems to be waiting the outcome of the attempt of the Allies to outflank the German right. Military experts warn the public not to ignore the German efforts to force the The piece is apparently surrounded and now they announce the occupation French barriers, however. The English and French public are patient, confident that the Allies will win.

In Galicia the Russians are pushing steadily to their goal of Przemyel of Wislok, an important station on the Hungarian border.

On the German frontier the Russians are close to the German forces, but no battle has occurred.

The Servians record almost daily successes, the latest being the capture of Liubovia on the Drina river.

The event of the day has been the flight of British naval aeroplanes from Antwerp to Russeldorff, five hundred miles, and dropping bombs on the Zeppelin airship sheds. The official bureau indicates the flights are a warning to the Germans against dropping bombs on unfortified towns in Belgium and France.

It was reported today from Holland that fifty thousand wounded Germans have passed through Liege from France. Another batch of fifteen hundred German prisoners arrived in England today.

Austrian losses, according to Russian papers, are heavier than those of the Germans. They claim to have 64,000 prisoners including 535 officers.

A news agency dispatch is authority for the statement that the Germans have entrenched and mined the approaches to Brussels and elsewhere to prevent the Belgians from falling upon the Germans should a retreat from France be forced.

Replying to Germany's protest against the landing of Japanese troops on Chinese soil, China replied she was unable to defend her neutrality.

BIG RUSSIAN LOSS REPORTED

A German official report says the Russians lost in a battle near Tannenberg, one hundred and fifty thousand killed and 90,000 captured.

A correspondent to the Harwich News, says he learns from the survivors of the three British cruisers sunk yesterday by a German submarine that Captain Johnson of the cruiser Cressy, went down with his ship, cheered by his men swimming around the doomed vessel. As nearly as can be learned, 1,133 of the total of 2,200 men were lost. It is possible that fishing trawlers may have made further rescues.

According to a message from Paris to the Central News, a Russian cruiser has sunk a German cruiser and two torpedo boats in the Baltic Sea.

ALLIES CLAIM PROGRESS

PARIS, September 23.—The Allies since the beginning of the battle of Aisne have pushed the Germans back eleven miles, forcing them to a rough country, however, which affords excellent opportunity for entrenchment.

Noyon is suffering from the German gun fire. Today's advance of the Allies entailed severe fighting, the artillery playing a large part. The combat lasted 24 hours and eventually the Germans yielded, losing heavily. The Allies also suffered severely.

Many ambulance trains have left the front for provincial cities, carrying German and French wounded. Large numbers of seriously wounded British officers were transported to American and other hospital ships in Paris.

Among the killed today was General Dupuis, commander of the 67th infantry brigade.

Eight American and British correspondents who had been arrested, were released today.

FRENCH ANNOUNCE NO CHANGE

PARIS, September 23.—The French official communication tonight, announces there has been no change in the condition at the battle front since the issuance of the last communication, and comments on the battle of Aisne.

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