

### APRIL 1 MAY SEE COAL STRIKE ON

#### Suspension of Work in Anthracite Field Predicted by Mineworkers' Chief.

### DEMANDS ADHERED TO

#### Operators Also Determined Not to Grant Compromise—Hostile Forces Will Hold Conference in New York Today.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The United Mineworkers of America will not compromise a single demand that they have made of the anthracite coal operators, declared John P. White, president of the Mineworkers, this afternoon.

"I look for a general suspension of work in the anthracite field on April 1," he added.

"The operators have notified us that their reply is final. When we meet them tomorrow we will file merely a formal reply, reiterating our demands. It will then be up to the operators. If they make no concession, every mine hard-coal mine in Pennsylvania will lay down its tools on the night of March 31."

Members of the miners' committee met earlier today to consider the refusal by the operators of their demands for a 20 per cent increase in wages, recognition of the union and an eight-hour work day and other changes in conditions at the mines. They expressed the opinion that the counter proposition made by the operators yesterday to continue the present working agreement for three years, was made to pave the way to a compromise agreement.

The present agreement is objectionable to the miners, but the counter proposal of the operators, it was thought, gave an opportunity for the miners to debate the matter with the operators.

There also has been reports that the hard-coal miners' committee would ask, when they meet with the operators tomorrow, for a further extension of time in order to wait the result of the conference between the bituminous operators and their miners in the West next week.

The question of strike will be taken up by what is known as the policy committee. This committee, made up of anthracite and bituminous miners, has the power to recommend a strike, but following such recommendation the question has to be put to a vote of the miners.

### FOUR MILLIONS SUFFERING

#### Whole Families Starve as Result of Strike in England.

LONDON, March 14.—The pangs of hunger as a result of the coal strike today are affecting many thousands dependent directly or indirectly on the miners for sustenance.

The strike has affected in a direct way, counting only the miners and the other men thrown out of work, with their families, more than 4,000,000 persons. It has paralyzed practically the whole life of the nation. Prices of food have gone up and the situation is untenable. Railroads have curtailed their service, shipping has been held up and every branch of industry stopped to some extent.

The striking coal miners number a million, and there are more than a million men out of employment because the factories and mills cannot be run without fuel. The families of these men have to rely on their savings or on the small out-of-work pay provided by the trade unions. However, there are many men not connected with the coal trade who don't belong to any trade union from which they draw benefits, and these with their families are among the greatest sufferers.

Even the wealthy trade unions are now beginning to feel the pinch, because the demands on their resources by the army of the idle.

The negotiations between the mine-owners and the miners in the coal trade dispute appear to be taking a favorable course. Progress is slow, but when the joint conference adjourned this afternoon after a four hours' session, it was announced that the deliberations would be resumed tomorrow.

### THREE OFFICIALS SLAIN

#### (Continued From First Page.)

and reports of a wholesale slaughter went out.

#### Officials Fearless in Duty.

Floyd Allen was before the bar this morning, convicted of taking a prisoner from a deputy sheriff. Allen had struck the sheriff over the head with the butt of a rifle and the prisoner escaped. Sheriff Webb had gone up into the mountains and taken Allen, despite dire warnings of what such a venture might mean. Attorney Foster had prosecuted him fearlessly and a mountain jury gathered from the inland sections (for no man in Carroll County cared to sit on the trial of Allen) had convicted him.

The fact that he was to be sentenced this morning attracted an unusually large gathering to the courthouse in the center of the village. Those who could not get into the small room peered through the windows, opened to the first day of Spring.

### Troop Hides in From Hills.

Just as Allen was about to be called up for sentence, his two brothers, Sidney and Jack, at the head of a troop of 20 mountaineers, rode up to the courthouse. Their ponies, splashed with mud, testified to a long ride through the hills.

The two brothers and their companions, some carrying rifles and others armed with revolvers, crowded into the small courtroom and stood behind the rail and about the door. Floyd Allen was in the dock. In his youth he was of great strength and at 50 now, his reddish brown whiskers turning to gray, he is no weakling.

Judge Massie mounted the bench and Prosecutor Foster moved sentence upon Allen, who stood up. There was a shuffling of feet and a general movement among the mountaineers in the back of the room.

### Sentence is Signed.

The usual legal formalities over, Judge Massie began pronouncing sen-

### POWER TRUSTS

### FEARED BY SMITH

#### Commissioner Urges President to Conserve Remaining Resources.

#### BIG CONCERNS IN CONTROL

#### Large Proportion of Developed Resources Declared Held by Interests Closely Interwoven Through Directorates.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Concentration of control over water powers by large interests in important localities is increasing so rapidly, in the opinion of Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, that he has reported to President Taft that the Government should preserve title to the remaining power sites and develop them to prevent possible monopolization by public utility companies.

Commissioner Smith directs particular attention to the increasing affiliation of water power concerns and public service agencies, such as street railway and lighting corporations and oftentimes banks as well. The concentration of such concerns, he regards as serious public significance.

The concentration of control over water powers, the commissioner declares, is exercised in direct ownership of stock, but mainly through interlocking directorates.

#### Monopoly of Power Possible.

The rapidly increasing concentration of water power control, about which the Commissioner sounds a warning may become, he says, the nucleus for a monopoly of both water and steam power. If the water power cannot meet the entire demand of a given locality, he points out that the owners can acquire auxiliary fuel plants and handle water and fuel power over the same distributing lines and thus a complete commercial power monopoly might gradually be built up in fact already existing in some communities.

Ten great groups of interests, with the General Electric Company as the most powerful, are declared by Commissioner Smith to control or influence about 60 per cent of the developed commercial water power of the United States. These 10 groups themselves are more or less interrelated, with resultant growing community of interests.

Mr. Smith, urging the immediate formulation of a definite policy of developing the remaining water power sites on the public domain, recommends, generally speaking, that the Government retain the ultimate control of these sites. They should be developed at once, he declares, not only to conserve the fuel supply of the country, but because they are fast passing into private control. It is estimated that the water power now in use saves \$2,000,000,000 worth of coal annually and, Mr. Smith adds, the water power resource is not expended in its using.

#### Water Power Favored.

The problem of development, the Commissioner continues, cannot be solved by fixing by law the selling price of water power by itself, which, he says, would be controlled by the cost of fuel power. Recognizing that the most efficient use of water power requires a considerable degree of control, the Commissioner makes this recommendation for the development of public water powers:

"The public can either develop and operate the sites, selling the energy at market rates, or the public may lease the sites at a rental fairly representing its natural value. The Commissioner favors the rental system.

The water power of the country, developed and practically controlled by development at this time, probably does not exceed 25,000,000 horsepower. Mr. Smith says. The total developed water power today is about 4,000,000 horsepower. The total stationary power used in the United States—steam, water and gas—is probably more than 20,000,000 horsepower.

The Bureau of Corporations, in its investigations, found concentration of water powers, according to the report, in three distinct phases. First, there was a centralization of control in each important locality; second, large interests influenced a number of these local centers, and, finally, there was found a growing relationship among the big interests.

In Washington two counties control 10,000 horsepower or about 70 per cent of all developed water power.

#### Great Groups Are Powerful.

The General Electric interests, the report declares, control or influence 923,999 horsepower of developed water power in 15 different states and 410,000 horsepower of undeveloped resources, a grand total of more than 1,300,000 horsepower. "Next are the Stone & Webster interests," the report continues, "which either own or strongly influence 278,000 horsepower, chiefly in connection with public service concerns being required, Colonel Roosevelt says, to exercise control, largely through management rather than ownership, over 55 or 60 companies. Eight have water power, the largest being on the Mississippi River and in the Puget Sound region.

"The other groups are the Hydraulic Power Company, of Niagara Falls, 144,000 horsepower; the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, with over 118,000 horsepower developed and the dominating factor in a large portion of California; the group known as the Clark-Potter-Hodgson-Walbridge interests, 104,000

horsepower, largely dominating the water power situation in Michigan and also active in Maine and Oregon; the Southern Power Company, 101,000 horsepower, which owns the great bulk of the commercially developed power in South Carolina; the S. Morgan Smith interests, Georgia, 76,000 horsepower; the Brady interests, Tennessee, 70,000 horsepower; the United Missouri River Power Company, 65,000 horsepower, which with the Butte Electric Power Company (General Electric group), practically dominates the power situation in Montana; and the Telluride Power Company, Colorado, Idaho and Utah, 56,000 horsepower. The last-named five interests also include under their influence 857,000 horsepower undeveloped."

Carrying the community of interest to a wider range, the report continues, these great groups show more or less relationship with each other. "The two greatest, the General Electric and the Stone & Webster groups, have directors in a number of the same corporations. It is added, "and the S. Morgan Smith, Westinghouse and Brady interests are similarly connected."

"The reasons for this are obvious," says the Commissioner. "Control of the chief consumers of power both insures a market for power and excludes others. This connection between great power groups and the agencies that directly serve the public is of serious public significance."

#### JUROR T. R. IS EXCUSED

#### COLONEL'S PRESENCE IS DISTRACTING, COURT DECIDES.

#### Lawyers Say Jurymen and Witnesses Can't Keep Minds on Case With ex-President There.

MINNEOLA, L. I., March 14.—Theodore Roosevelt's jury duty is over. Supreme Court Justice Putnam told him today he could be excused. Counsel had confided to the court that Roosevelt's presence in the box might distract his fellow jurors' minds from any case, and for that reason they would challenge him.

The Colonel appeared at court as usual this morning. When a court officer touched him on the shoulder he stepped to the bar.

"I understand," said the court, "there is little likelihood of your services being required. Colonel Roosevelt, on account of your other engagements I will gladly consider any request you wish to make."

"Your Honor," said the Colonel, "as I have been here two weeks, I shall make a request to be excused, if that is a proper request."

The court granted the request, and shook hands with the Colonel, who then departed for Oyster Bay, to remain all day.

### GIRL'S DROWNING MYSTERY

#### Coroner Investigates, Suspecting Suicide or Foul Play.

LAKEPORT, Cal., March 14.—Pearl Wheeler, 16-year-old daughter of A. O. Wheeler, of Upper Lake, was drowned in the creek near her home under mysterious circumstances following her disappearance from home last night.

The body was discovered today and the coroner ordered an investigation, saying that he suspected either suicide or foul play.

### Schubel Files Declaration.

OREGON CITY, Or., March 14.—(Special.)—C. Schubel, of the law firm of U'Ren & Schubel, today filed his declaration as a candidate for Representative. Mr. Schubel says if he is elected he will introduce an act providing

### Railroad Gets Right of Way.

FLORENCE, Or., March 14.—(Special.)—Mr. Walker, right of way man for the Willamette-Pacific Railroad, a branch of the Southern Pacific, is here taking up options obtained some time ago on a right of way for the road through this section. Arrangements are being made to remove buildings on the right of way.

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Perhaps your eyes show their weakness more in the glare of the Summer sun than at any other time. Have them examined at once and protect them this Summer from the trouble you had last Summer.

#### COLUMBIAN OPTICAL CO.

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