

WORKMAN DECLARES BOYCOTT ON MEAT

7,000 Factory Hands Start Move as Protest Against High Cost of Living

IS EFFECTIVE FOR THIRTY DAYS

Cleveland Club's Idea—Other Communities May Take Similar Action—Test of Packers' Assertion that Gluttony Makes Meat Expensive.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.—Four hundred and sixty superintendents and foremen of twenty-one of the largest manufacturing concerns of this city have pledged themselves to aid in a general boycott on meat for thirty days. In addition to agreeing to do without meat themselves, the superintendents and foremen have promised to induce as many as possible of the 7,000 employees under them to dispense with the food for the same period. If the employees enter into the pact, approximately 30,000 Clevelanders will abstain from meat during the next month.

The anti-meat action was taken at a meeting of the Superintendents' and Foremen's Club, in which practically every manufacturing plant of the city is represented. The idea of living the vegetarian life for a period originated in the minds of a few members of the club while discussing high priced food at dinner yesterday. Meat being the most expensive portion served at dinner, the club members decided not to eat meat that meal and so how they felt when the day's work was over. Each of the abstainers was no more fatigued than usual when night came and it was then decided to form a thirty day vegetarian club among workmen. The pledge follows:

1. We, as wage-earners, are willing to assist both the state and the municipalities in probing into the high cost of living, particularly the cost of meats, which is prohibitive.

2. This agitation can best become effective by refraining from eating meat for a period of thirty days.

3. If this does not bring the price of meat within the means of poor people, then we will refrain from eating meat for sixty days.

4. We, citizens, do hereby ask our representative in each councilmanic district and the legislative bodies to keep this agitation uppermost in their minds and actions until the result manifests itself.

5. We ask the co-operation of all persons who are interested in fair play and the future of our otherwise prosperous country.

6. This self-denial to take effect Jan. 17 and continue henceforth.

LIFE LOST IN HOTEL FIRE

Employee Suffocated, but Guests Escape in Scant Attire.

Oneonta, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Fire starting at 3:40 a. m. near the furnace destroyed the Central Hotel, F. A. Herrie's men's furnishings store, C. H. Dorst's grocery, Townsend Brothers' hardware store, Ingraham's barber shop and the office of the National Express Company. Loss on the hotel, \$60,000; on the other property, \$40,000.

Jacob Hedinger, an employee of the hotel, was suffocated on the top floor. The flames shot up the elevator shaft and shut off the thirty-five guests from the stairs. All of them, in scant attire, escaped by ladders or were carried out by firemen, losing all of their clothing and other possessions.

WOMAN DIES IN A TRANCE

For Three Months She Had Been Speechless, After Baby's Fall.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18.—From a trance in which she had lain three months, Mrs. Kate Mendelsohn died at a hospital to-day. Physicians are puzzled.

Her husband on the night of September 30 found her in a comatose state. Their baby lay on the floor, apparently having fallen from bed. Mr. Mendelsohn thinks his wife must have been shocked into unconsciousness by the baby's fall. He believes she must have thought the child was killed. She had been frail, but in normal health, and had not spoken since the incident.

COHEN MAY GET LIFE TERM

Philadelphia Will Prosecute Him Under Drastic State Law.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—Life imprisonment may be the punishment of Frederick Cohen, the waiter who eloped with Roberta De Janon, granddaughter of the millionaire seedsmen, Robert Bust.

It is the intention of the Department of Public Safety to endeavor to convict Cohen on the charge of abduction. Director Clay said that Cohen would be prosecuted to the full extent, and if convicted he can, under the law, be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Poste's Bank for Brazil. Washington, Jan. 18.—The establishment of a postal savings bank is a feature of the reorganization of the Brazilian postal service which went into effect this month. Depositors draw 4 per cent. interest.

TAFT TELLS POLICY ON CONSERVATION

In Special Message He Approves Plans of Ballinger for Preserving Natural Resources.

Taft's Recommendations on Natural Resources.

Classification of public lands according to agricultural or mineral values.

Selling the surface for farming and exacting royalties for underground treasures.

Short-term leases of water-power rights with precautions against monopolies.

Greater conservation of soil so as to produce more food.

Thirty million dollars in bonds to complete projects for reclamation of arid lands.

Complete Ohio River water-way improvement first, then consider the Mississippi.

Washington, Jan. 18.—In a special message only ten printed pages long, President Taft sent to Congress his recommendations in regard to the conservation of the country's natural resources. The Senate was not in session, but the House listened with apparent interest to the reading of the document by the Clerk, though there was evidently some disappointment at the absence of comment from the President on the latest developments in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy.

Most of the President's recommendations have been made public in his previous speeches, and he states that his message is practically a summary of the report of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. Aside from the infernal expression of confidence in his Cabinet officer, the only other reference to the Pinchot-Ballinger affair is in the closing paragraph of the message, where he states that the outcome of the investigation will have no bearing on the merits of his recommendations, and urges that they be enacted into law as soon as possible.

One of the President's recommendations is that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$30,000,000 for the completion of reclamation projects in arid regions of the West. He also asks for correct classification of public lands according to their mineral deposits or other characteristics of chief value.

He would separate mineral rights in land from agricultural rights, and would lease mining rights under restrictions.

Of power sites the President declares that the Government now has control of enough to prevent private capital from monopolizing the water power of the country. He suggests grants of these sites for terms of years, with provisions that will compel development and will prevent combinations and exorbitant prices.

He puts the need of draining wet lands on the same plane as the need of irrigation. For reforestation of bare water-sheds he suggests a moderate appropriation for five years.

On inland waterways he does not depart much from the position he took on his trip down the Mississippi.

When plans have been drawn and costs definitely ascertained it will be time to go into the lakes to the gulf scheme. He advocates, however, deepening of the Ohio River to a depth of nine feet from Pittsburgh to Cairo, of the Mississippi River to a depth of six feet from St. Louis to St. Paul, of the Missouri to a depth of six feet from Kansas City to St. Louis, and of the Mississippi to a depth of eight feet from St. Louis to Cairo.

Cohen said they left the steamer at Halifax because the English officers objected to carrying Teotsie, Miss de Janon's terrier, and the girl would not go on without the dog.

They went from Halifax to Boston and direct to Chicago. They attracted little attention when they first went to the Superior street house, and in the closing paragraph of the message, where he states that the outcome of the investigation will have no bearing on the merits of his recommendations, and urges that they be enacted into law as soon as possible.

According to Mrs. Perrin, the pair were living as father and daughter. Both protested to the police that their relations since leaving Philadelphia had been that of father and daughter.

Cohen, himself, traced their route from the day they eloped out of Philadelphia. They went first to New York where they found difficulty in getting rooms and after remaining overnight went to Montreal. The news of the elopement frightened them and they went to St. John, New Brunswick, where they took passage for England on an English steamer.

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In the girl's possession the police found one remarkable letter from Cohen to the girl, dated December 14, in which he begged to think twice before eloping with him.

MISS DE JANON IS FOUND IN CHICAGO

Eloping Heiress and Cohen, the Waiter, Arrested in a Cheap Rooming House

POSED AS FATHER AND CHILD

Dog That the Girl Insisted on Taking Along Leads to Arrest of Rich Philadelphian's Daughter and Man with Whom She Fleed.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Roberta de Janon, the Philadelphia heiress, and her friend and admirer, Frederic Cohen, the Bellevue-Stratford waiter, with whom she eloped on December 29, were captured by the police here and held awaiting the arrival of officers from Philadelphia.

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The Girl

The man in the big easy chair looked across the table at his wife.

"I am repeating what Richardson said. He told me this morning that the boy had braced up in quite a wonderful way. He is punctual and energetic and works as if he meant to climb. Richardson says he is positive that Edgar has stopped drinking. His eyes have lost their dullness and his hand is steady."

The woman breathed more quickly.

"Wh-what-will you do, Robert?"

"Do?" the man answered. "Nothing. This isn't the first time the boy has tried to brace up. You