

BETTER SITUATION IN BRITISH COAL STRIKE

Asquith Ministry Working for Dear Life to End Paralysis of Industry.

SOUTH WALES IMPEDIMENT

Men Furnish Figures to Prove That Minimum Wage Is Feasible—Tense German Conditions.

Special Wireless and Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, via Glace Bay, March 7.—Strenuous efforts are being made by Premier Asquith to settle the coal strike and a more hopeful feeling is developing in some quarters.

It is believed to-night that a favorable situation is developing in spite of the repeated declarations of the miners' executive that they will decline to negotiate unless their own schedule of a minimum wage scale is accepted as a preliminary to any settlement.

Indeed, it seems pretty certain that the miners' executive committee is weakening in its insistence on the schedule being accepted prior to open negotiations and is preparing to discuss the questions at issue.

Mr. Asquith conferred frequently with Mr. MacDonald to-day and the optimistic tone of his reply to a question in reference to the strike in the House of Commons, although he said nothing very definite, confirmed the belief that Mr. MacDonald had given him hopeful news.

A settlement is prevented, it was said this afternoon, only by the uncompromising attitude of the South Wales operators. The Welsh mine owners insist that if they are compelled to pay a minimum wage they will be put out of business.

The pressure from their fellow unionists has had a subduing effect on the miners' representatives. They realize the great hardships imposed on all trades unions by the strike and by the widespread shutting down of factories and steamship and railway lines.

While maintaining steadfastly that they will insist on their demands it is known that they have intimated to the Premier a determination to compromise if they can do so honorably. Knowledge of this attitude has resulted in the Premier bringing pressure to bear on the operators, especially on the South Wales owners, who are now represented here by a committee.

Special prayers will be said in all of the churches in England and Wales next Sunday for the settlement of the strike. Many communities are now feeding hundreds of persons who are destitute because of the shutting down of their places of employment. Appeals have been issued by the Mayors of a large number of cities urging the strictest economy on the part of all citizens.

The arrangements for several of the King's undated prospective engagements are held in abeyance pending a settlement of the coal strike. While the strike lasts no dates will be settled.

PARIS, March 7.—The Miners' Federation met to-night and decided on a twenty-four hours strike on March 11.

HAVRE, March 7.—The managers of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has notified the captains of all its vessels to reduce the speed and economize on coal consumption because of the British strike.

BERLIN, via Glace Bay, March 7.—There is a grave situation in the Westphalian coal region owing to the threat of the miners to strike on March 11. A large body of mounted police is being concentrated in that region.

A general strike in the Westphalian coal districts on March 11 is now regarded as a practical certainty. The leaders of the Prussian trades unions, who are rivals of the Socialist workmen's organizations, continue to oppose a strike, but they seem to be losing hold on their followers, a great proportion of whom will make common cause with the other organizations if they stop work.

The Prussian Government announces that the fullest protection will be accorded to non-strikers and that any disorders will be suppressed with an iron hand. The coal owners in many cases have offered their men increases amounting to 10 per cent on their wages to avoid a strike, but the trades unions insist on 15 per cent.

BILBAO, March 7.—Great Britain may lose the Spanish coal market as a result of the miners' strike. The coal of some of the Spanish mines, it is said, is equal to the British steam coal. The Spanish coal hitherto has been used exclusively for the Spanish navy, but capitalists are now being urged to develop the mines, the coal from which will be used by the railroads, and thus aiding in a reduction of the railroad rates.

VIGO, March 7.—The Kaiser's yacht Hohenzollern has experienced difficulty in coaling here, as the stocks have been exhausted.

ANTHRACITE PRICES GO UP.

Pedlars on East Side Take Advantage of Trade Uncertainty to Boost Prices. Prices of anthracite in the small steam sizes and the domestic sizes continued to increase yesterday on account of an increasing demand and it was said that in some parts of the East Side where anthracite is sold in small quantities the pedlars had advanced rates. In some cases where coal was sold a ton at a time customers were charged 25 cents a ton more than the circular price.

One of the largest dealers in the city said that the coal pedlars were paying no more for coal than the circular price, which was \$4.50 a ton at this time of the year, and paid less for it at the yards, but wanted to conserve the supply. Nut size was raised 25 cents a ton to the dealers

some time ago, but was not raised by them to consumers. "Usually at the beginning of April," he said, "there is a discount of 50 cents a ton. This discount is reduced by 10 cents a ton each month until September, when the winter price is again reached. When the agreement last expired there was a suspension of work at the mines until an agreement was reached and the discount was held back."

It was learned yesterday that a number of superintendents and mine bosses at the anthracite mines who were promoted have still their miners' licenses. Under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania a man must have two years' experience in the anthracite mines before he can have a license to blast coal. In case of a strike these mine bosses and superintendents could be depended on to blast coal.

HUNGARIAN MINISTRY OUT.

Count Khuen-Hedewary Resigns—Trouble Over Army Control.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, March 7.—The Hungarian Cabinet, headed by Count Khuen-Hedewary, resigned to-day. The downfall of the Ministry was caused by the refusal of the Austrian Government to recognize the Hungarian demand for control of calling out the army reserves.

LONDON TO PARIS FLIGHT.

Henri Salmet Beats the Coal Strike at High Speed—Weather Checks Return.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, March 7.—Butterfly high winds and most of the time flying through a drenching rainstorm Henri Salmet, in a monoplane, made a no stop flight over the Channel from London to-day, 237 miles, in 325 minutes. He landed in the Issey aerodrome at 11 o'clock almost completely exhausted and so chilled that he had to be assisted from his machine.

Salmet said that having business in the French capital and the trains and boats being delayed because of the miners' strike, he determined to utilize his machine for the trip between the two cities. He says that he will return by the same means.

Late this afternoon Salmet reascended in his monoplane. He said that he hoped to go direct to London without a stop. He landed, however, at Berk about 6 o'clock to-night. He was compelled to abandon the return flight because of high winds, with which he had been battling for several hours.

He will resume his flight in the morning. Berk-sur-Mer is a village in Pas de Calais on the English Channel.

During his trip from London Salmet navigated his monoplane by the compass. He travelled at an average height of 6,000 feet and was generally above the clouds, only occasionally catching glimpses of land or sea. His extraordinary speed under the circumstances is explained by the fact that his machine was pushed along by a strong breeze from the north.

FREE SUGAR MEANS RUIN.

Porto Rico Strenuous Against Bill—Wants Native Attorney-General.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SAN JUAN, March 7.—Speaker Diego, in behalf of the House of Delegates, sent a cable despatch to-day to Mufes Rivera, the Porto Rican Commissioner at Washington, protesting against any action by Congress which would tend to reduce the tariff on sugar. Such action, it is represented, would be ruinous to Porto Rico, as sugar is the mainstay of its wealth.

F. V. Brown, the Attorney-General of Porto Rico, who has been from Tennessee, forwarded his resignation to President Taft to-day. The House of Delegates, on learning of this action by Mr. Brown, sent a cable message to the President asking that a native of Porto Rico be appointed to fill the vacancy. The message asks for a generous and just application of Section XVIII of the Foraker act in the making of an appointment.

It is argued by the House of Delegates that there are many Porto Rican lawyers who are well fitted for the office and it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to demonstrate in a practical way the fitness of the island for self-government. The salary of the Attorney-General of Porto Rico is \$4,000 per annum.

KAISER INVITES GOETHALS.

Will Discuss Panama Canal Locks With Chief Engineer at Luncheon.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Kaiser has invited Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals, U. S. A., chief engineer of the Panama Canal, to luncheon at the palace on March 10.

The Emperor differs from the American engineers in regard to a sea level as opposed to a lock canal and also as to the adequacy of the Panama locks for battleships of the future. He desires now to compare views with Col. Goethals, who has returned here from a flying trip of inspection of the Kiel Canal and other engineering works.

Col. Goethals found the locks of the Kiel Canal larger than those in Panama, but he was chiefly impressed by the military methods in the administration of the canal. He goes to Dresden to-morrow to see the methods employed on the canal being constructed there.

After lunching with the Kaiser he will go to Rotterdam and Antwerp to study the terminals there. Finally he will go to England if the coal strike does not prevent his reaching that country. Col. Goethals is accompanied by his wife and son.

ALL RED WIRELESS STATIONS.

Marconi Co. Makes Terms With British Government to Girdle the Earth.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 8.—The Government has accepted the terms of the Marconi Company for erecting long distance radiographic stations and inaugurating a British imperial scheme of all red wireless connection between the empire and the dominions, which was foreshadowed some months ago.

The initial stations will be at London, Egypt, Aden, Bangalore, Pretoria and Singapore. Other stations will be erected later on. The Marconi Company will receive in payment \$200,000 for each station and 10 per cent of the receipts for a period of twenty-eight years. The scheme must be ratified by Parliament.

CONTRADICTIONS AS TO CRETE.

Turkish News Is That the Powers Will Not Reoccupy the Island.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.—It is given out here that the Powers will not occupy Crete. They desire to avoid the fall of Premier Venizelos's Cabinet in Greece and he disturbances which would result from the Greek Premier's downfall.

MARSA MATRUH, March 7.—It is persistently rumored here that the Powers have decided to occupy Crete again. Troops are held in readiness, it is stated.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA TO BE MILITARY DICTATOR

Manifesto of Yuan Shih Kai Is Practically a Counter Revolution.

WILL END POWER OF NANKIN

Foreign Legations Worried and Want More Troops—Army of Dr. Sun Now Restive.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, March 8.—A despatch from Peking to the Daily Telegraph says a new situation has been created in China by the military revolts, which almost amounts to a counter revolution.

Emphasizing this idea, the correspondent says President Yuan has issued a remarkable manifesto to the army, which shows indirectly that the Presidency must include a military dictatorship. The fact that Gen. Li Yuan Hing, the Vice-President, is going to Nankin to fetch the Presidential seal to Peking will accentuate the military power of the new Government.

The forthcoming modifications in the plan of reorganization of the country will completely extinguish the powers of the Nankin rebels and political agitators and inevitably lead to a gradual resumption of the imperial character of Peking.

PEKIN, March 8.—The foreign legations are uneasily becoming anxious over the continuance of looting in many places and the fact that the candidates are not being punished. The foreign representatives met to-day and after some discussion of the situation it was the unanimous opinion that more foreign troops were desirable, but so far as known they have not been demanded as yet from the various governments.

SHANGHAI, March 7.—The National Chinese Assembly in session at Nankin yesterday sanctioned the inauguration of President-Elect Yuan Shih Kai at Peking and agreed that he should not be required to go to Nankin. The oath, it is said, will be administered by telegraph.

The urgent necessity of Yuan's presence in the north in view of the disorders is recognized, and hence the inauguration will take place at the capital. It is stipulated, however, that Yuan shall appoint a Premier who is approved by the Nankin representatives and that the President shall eventually come here to form a provisional Cabinet. The question of the permanent seat of government will be decided later on.

Owing to the seriousness of the situation in Peking the Governor of Canton has ordered 10,000 loyal Republican troops to that city to assist in suppressing the riots. The troops of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's army, who made possible the overthrow of the Manchū dynasty, are now becoming restless and demanding arrears of pay. Every effort will be made by the republican leader to raise this money as it is admitted to-day that should the funds not be forthcoming a rioting, paralleling that in the north might break out in the south.

In the north there are six army corps under command of the officers of President Yuan Shih Kai. Of these only two are free from the spirit of revolt, and there have been mutterings even among them. PEKIN, March 7.—The Foreign Ministers at a meeting to-day decided upon a protest to President-Elect Yuan Shih Kai against the presence of Chinese troops within the seven mile limit of the Tientsin concessions.

Looting is generally prevalent in the provinces of Shan-tung and particularly in the city of Tsi-nan. It is also spreading throughout northern China, where, owing to the mutineers not being punished, disorder is increasing and the robbers are growing bolder. In the city of Peking there are now about 3,000 foreign soldiers, and at Tientsin about 2,700, whereas there are 100,000 well armed Chinese troops in northern China who might attack isolated foreigners and endanger the ports.

At the foreign legations it is believed that a powerful demonstration might bring on an outbreak of anti-foreign rage, but the unostentatious bringing in of a few thousand foreign troops to Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei and Tsing-tau might pass unnoticed, while it would be easy for Japan to place 20,000 troops in the Liaotung peninsula and keep warships ready for their rapid transport to Chin-wang-tau.

TREN-TSIN, March 7.—The United States protected cruiser Cincinnati, from Shanghai, is expected to reach Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho, thirty miles from Tientsin to-morrow and the movement of 200 marines that left Shanghai on Tuesday on board the transport Abrenda is expected to reach here on Saturday.

A French cruiser landed a detachment of marines this morning at Taku. The police authorities and the Mayor of Tientsin have given notice by proclamation to the persons who participated in the recent looting that they will be granted five days grace during which those who return their loot to its owners will not be asked any questions or punished in any way.

TOKYO, March 7.—Japan will deal with disorders in Manchuria with an iron hand. This was made plain in the Diet to-day when Baron Uchida, interrogated regarding what action Japan is prepared to take in the event of the special Chinese troops menace the special interests of Japan, especially in the southern part of the province, made a formal statement.

"Should our interests in Manchuria be threatened," he said, "this Government is pledged to protect all of our special interests at any cost." It was made plain during the debate that the Japanese troops at Port Arthur are held in readiness for any emergency.

MANILA, March 7.—It was announced to-day that the Third Battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry will sail for China Saturday night. No recruits will go then. The transport Warren will take the troops.

Recruits will possibly follow, which will bring the total of troops in China up to 120,000. The battalion will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Edwin A. Root and will number about 600 men.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The situation in China appears to have become greatly improved for the present, according to a brief despatch received at the State Department to-day from Peking. President Taft received the following telegram to-day from Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Provisional President of the Chinese Republic at Peking:

"The President of the Republic of China begs to thank the President of the United States of America for his generous approval on behalf of the Chinese famine districts and to state that such approval on behalf of humanity commands the deepest gratitude of Chinese republicans and the entire people."

The American Red Cross has cabled \$20,000 to China for the famine relief, this sum having been raised as a result of President Taft's proclamation for funds issued in January.

UNA WILDER THREATENED.

So London Police Lock Up Brooklyn Woman in Divorce Court.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 7.—Una Wilder of Brooklyn, N. Y., was arrested in the divorce court yesterday, where she was present as the respondent in the suit of Wilder vs. Wilder and Charters. She was charged in the Guildhall police court to-day with sending a letter threatening to murder her husband. The threat in the letter which she is alleged to have sent was as follows:

"To George Wilder: "The day you get a divorce will be your last on earth. You shall be shot through the heart, so take warning."

The arrest of Mrs. Wilder was the culmination of a world tour made by the Wilders in 1910, when they had been married eleven years. In the divorce court Mr. Wilder's counsel said that Mrs. Wilder had been drinking to excess when the couple were in the United States. A letter was produced in which Mrs. Wilder told of a party at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York where there had been drinking of cocktails and champagne all night.

The couple separated in England in November, 1910. Mr. Wilder, who charged that his personal safety made it necessary for him to conceal his whereabouts, learned in March, 1911, that Mrs. Wilder had gone to New York. He employed detectives to follow her and they reported, he says, that she had frequented restaurants and stayed at the Hotel Gerard with Charles Charters, a Christian Science practitioner, between March 11 and March 28.

On the night of March 28, according to the testimony, the couple were discovered in a compromising situation. Mrs. Wilder was not put on the witness stand, but in a formal answer to the charges she and Charters denied all the allegations.

Counsel for Mr. Wilder said his client had allowed his wife \$2,250 a year so long as she had not molested him. The jury then retired and returned a verdict of guilty of adultery against Mrs. Wilder. Mrs. Wilder had a revolver in her possession when arrested. The threatening letter to her husband was written in May, 1911. Wilder is a rich landed proprietor in Surrey.

HOME RULE HELD UP.

Premier Asquith Announces Bill Won't Be Introduced Before Easter.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, via Glace Bay, March 7.—There is some hitch over the home rule bill, judging by an announcement made by Prime Minister Asquith in the House of Commons to-night. Replying to a question by William O'Brien, Nationalist, the Premier said the home rule bill would not be introduced until after the Easter recess on account of the exigencies of parliamentary business.

The announcement was greeted with long and loud cheers by the Unionists. It was correspondingly disappointing to the Nationalists, who had arranged to consider the provisions of the bill at Dublin during the Easter recess.

There were ironical shouts of "Manchester" from the Unionist side, the reference being to the by-election in that city early in the week, when Sir Arthur Murray, who was seeking reelection after his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, was defeated by P. K. Glazebrook, the Unionist candidate.

The gossip in the lobbies has it that the Cabinet is unable to agree on the financial clauses of the proposed measure. GIFT OF ALFONSO TO SPAIN

King Buys Famous Architectural Designs Which American Sought.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, March 7.—King Alfonso is again very popular to-day owing to his purchase for the nation of thirty architectural designs, including Herrera's drawings for the Escorial with footnotes by Philip II., and Pedro Machuca's plans for the palace of Charles V. in the Alhambra, which was begun in 1528.

An American, it was said, is bidding for the designs.

TO CROWD OUT U. S. MACHINERY.

Russian Capitalists Starting Factories at Riga With Bounty Prospects.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. RIGA, March 7.—Russian capitalists are establishing big works here for the construction of agricultural machinery. The purpose is to drive imported American agricultural implements out of the market and profit by Government bounties.

TWO FAST TRAINS WRECKED.

One Man Killed in Twentieth Century Limited Smashup.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Two limited trains on the New York Central were wrecked in Ohio this morning. One man was killed and a dozen persons were injured.

The most serious wreck was that of the section of the westbound Twentieth Century Limited, which was running at high speed just outside of the Collinwood yards, Cleveland, when the third car from the locomotive, a Pullman, left the track and turned over on a switch shanty.

The switchman, Peter Marr, was killed. The two rear Pullmans also left the track, but they remained upright. C. L. Hall of Woosocket, R. I., who was in the overturned Pullman, was found on the track after the wreck with one arm almost severed. He had been hurled from his berth out of a window. The arm was hanging by a shred and a trainman completed the amputation with his pocket knife and then applied a tourniquet to stop the blood. Mr. Hall was taken to a Cleveland hospital, where it was said his condition is serious.

The official report from the Lake Shore office says that fifteen other passengers were shaken up, but not seriously hurt. Among them were William D. Galbraith, 147 Elm avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; T. J. Fisher, Pullman conductor, 248 Audubon avenue, New York; G. F. Farmer, Brookline, Mass.; George H. Gilmore, Clamfont, N. H.; Charles W. House, West Hartford, Conn.; George Pope, Woosocket, R. I.

The second train wrecked was the Big Four Her, bound from St. Louis to New York. It was derailed at Bellefontaine, when it crashed into a box car which had toppled onto the main track while being loaded. The locomotive rolled down an embankment, but the engineer and fireman jumped and escaped with bruises. Several of the workmen being loaded, but remained upright. No passenger was hurt.

William D. Galbraith is a travelling salesman. He had just left Mount Vernon, where he had come for the funeral of his brother-in-law, to go to Chicago. This was his last home last night that his injuries are slight.

John Jameson Whiskey

Aids the Stomach, Relaxes the Nerves, Cheers the Mind. The Drink for YOU!

John Jameson Whiskey

COLOMBIA AFTER ALL CALLS OFF KNOX VISIT

Government's Statement Upholds Minister Ospina, Who Was Recalled.

REGARDED AS AN AFFRONT

Charge d'Affaires Announces Secretary Was Not Invited to His Republic.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Colombian Government issued a statement to-night saying in effect that it does not want Secretary of State Knox to visit the republic on his Central and South American tour. Thus the Government, while it recently recalled Señor Ospina, its Minister in Washington, in his spirit approved his action in writing to acting Secretary of State Wilson that a visit of Secretary Knox to Colombia at this time would be most inopportune.

To-night's development in this extraordinary situation came in the form of a statement given out by Señor Roberto MacDouall, Chargé d'Affaires of the Colombian Legation in Washington. Here is his statement: "The Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia said to-night that he was authorized by his Government to state that Secretary Knox has not been invited to visit Colombia."

There was nothing in the letter which Señor Ospina sent to acting Secretary Wilson to show that his Government approved of his action. On the other hand everything indicated that Colombia disapproved because several days after the Ospina letter was made public the Colombian Government recalled him.

Many persons in Washington, however, have maintained that the Colombian Government had known of Ospina's letter before it was sent to the State Department and that Ospina had an understanding with the Government by which he was to sacrifice his post in Washington for the purpose of drawing the attention of the United States to Colombia's claim against the United States in an emphatic manner. The United States declined to regard the Colombian Government as a party to the Ospina note inasmuch as the Colombian Minister himself maintained it was merely a personal expression of opinion.

A more serious situation is involved in the statement issued to-night and it is a question whether it will be regarded by this Government as a gratuitous affront. While Colombia in the opinion of diplomats had a perfect right to withhold any invitation to Secretary Knox it is regarded as inexcusable that the Government should have issued a formal statement that it had not invited Secretary Knox.

The statement is all the more interesting in view of the fact that it was said at the State Department after the recall of Señor Ospina that Colombia had invited Mr. Knox to visit that country. Later this statement was changed and there seemed to be some doubt in the minds of the State Department officials as to whether or not Secretary Knox really had been invited.

In the opinion of diplomats the McDouall statement clearly shows that the Government of Colombia approved of the action of Señor Ospina, but merely withdrew him from Washington because they realized his usefulness was at an end. The State Department has denied it brought any pressure to bear upon Colombia to bring about the recall of Señor Ospina, but the impression prevails that a plain invitation was conveyed to the Colombian Government of the undesirability of Ospina's presence in Washington as the representative of that country.

The Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, commenting unofficially on the situation, said: "I am now in receipt of a reply to my inquiry. My home Government states that no such invitation was ever voluntarily extended to the Secretary of State, Philander Knox."

"The facts are these: Secretary Knox advised the Colombian Government that he intended making a visit to various Central and South American nations, among which Colombia would be one of the honored. Of course my home Government replied what would otherwise have been a gross insult—that he would be welcomed by the Colombian Government. This was his only reply possible among civilized nations."

"This is the head and front of Colombia's invitation, to wit: That when Secretary Knox informed the Colombian Government that he was coming they said what they could not do otherwise than say, you are welcome."

KNOX LEAVES NICARAGUA.

Entertains Cabinet on U. S. Cruiser—Much Pleased With Visit.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. CORINTO, Nicaragua, March 7.—Secretary Knox entertained the members of the Nicaraguan Cabinet, who accompanied him here at a luncheon on board the cruiser Maryland to-day. The Secretary and party sailed on board the warship to-night for Amapala.

The leaders of the opposition to the Government at Managua told Mr. Knox that they were convinced that he was a friend of Nicaragua and that his mission had pleased the people.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 7.—Secretary Knox left for Corinto this morning. The Government protected his train with soldiers and pilot trains. The visit to the city of Granada has been omitted.

Secretary Knox expressed himself this morning as being much pleased with his friendly reception by the people of this city yesterday. A number of festivities had been arranged, and all of them were attended by large crowds.

American Tourists at Jaffa.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. JAFFA, March 7.—The Clark cruising steamship Arabich arrived here to-day with nearly six hundred Americans who are cruising around the Mediterranean. On landing, the party proceeded to Jerusalem in special trains.

The Bed Room and its Plenishing

THE Sleeping Chamber for its plenishing seems to call for that feminine sense of harmonious fitness which alone can make it a place of pleasantness and peace.

Whether My Lady decides to accomplish this by the demure simplicity of the Mahogany Furniture of Sheraton and his compeers or by the dainty elegance that belongs to the period of Marie Antoinette she may, in either case, rely upon our Reproductions of French and English Furniture of the Eighteenth Century.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company 34 and 36 West 32d Street Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway New York

"That which you have wrought shall in turn be wrought upon you. Take warning, therefore of what shall happen on the seventh day hence. As sun follows sun, so follows all that is decreed. The ways of our God are many. On the righteous He showers blessings; on the evil He pours misery"

Robert Cameron, rich and cultured, received this threatening note one morning, and from that moment his well ordered life changed to a terror-stricken existence in which murder and vengeance-seeking C inamens are strangely mixed. Horace Hazeltine clears up the mystery very cleverly in a cracking good story called

The Sable Lorcha FOR SALE AT YOUR BOOKSELLER'S

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers

MISS PANKHURST STILL HIDES; POLICE BAFFLED

READ NANSSEN'S ARTICLE THE RAGE FOR THE SOUTH POLE In the MARCH SCRIBNER all about the plans of Scott and Amundsen ALL NEWSSTANDS

Suffrage Meeting at Hammerstein's Tame—More Smashing in the West End.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 7.—The suffragette mass meeting at Hammerstein's Opera House to-night was a tame and uneventful affair. Christabel Pankhurst, who has so far eluded the police and who was expected to make a dramatic appearance on the stage, did not show up. The speeches and resolutions were mainly a defence of violence by the militant women.

A mob of medical students and others made a hostile demonstration outside the building and this drew a crowd of 20,000 persons, which included many women. They were finally hustled along by the police, who for a time were unable to check the demonstrators. The streets were finally cleared after a number of arrests had been made.

Armed with hammers, which they hid under their cloaks, a large crowd of suffragettes to-day descended upon the shops in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace and smashed a dozen large plate glass windows. Later they broke three windows, which they had previously spared, at Oxford Circus. Passersby who witnessed the demonstration did not allow the suffragettes to escape, but detained them until the police arrived on the scene. Six of them were arrested and taken to the Old Bailey.

To-day's issue of Votes for Women, the official suffragette organ, contains a number of blank pages. The printers refused to set up the highly inflammatory articles that had been written by the militant leaders, and they did not set sufficient type to fill the entire paper. The Advance proof of an editorial by Christabel Pankhurst was ordered suppressed at the last minute. It had been given out to all the newspapers, but for some unknown reason the organization decided not to print it at this time. In her editorial Miss Pankhurst said among other things: "Harsh punishment will not prevent further demonstrations. We are fighting for a noble cause and will gauge our actions according to those of authorities who refuse us the right to vote. As long as we are persecuted we will continue to persecute those who are fighting us."

It was reported that Christabel Pankhurst had been arrested at Weston-super-Mare, a fashionable watering place in Somerset, thirty miles from Bristol. Apparently the rumor was untrue. Details various reports locating her the prosecution efforts that at present it has no hopes that she will be found. One month at hard labor was the sentence imposed this afternoon on Mrs. Eleanor Jacobs, wife of W. W. Jacobs, the noted novelist and short story writer, who was convicted of window smashing in connection with the suffrage demonstration of last Monday. The court officials have become alarmed at the possibility of the suffragettes trying to attend the royal court to-morrow night and all those invited to be present have been asked to bring their invitation cards with them. Under ordinary circumstances this is unnecessary.