FIRST SECTION

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LEADING WOMEN ARE SENTENCED TO PRISON

Mrs. Pankhurst Gets Two Months at Hard Labor—Dubbed Female Cranks by Prosecutor. Crusade May Lead to Bloodshed—$25,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

London, March 2.—As a result of the suffragette demonstration late yesterday when the plate glass windows of scores of department stores were smashed, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Mabel Tukeach, two of the most prominent leaders of the militant organization, were today sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Mrs. Emma Marshall, who admitted that she had participated in both of the outbreaks, was also sent to the Old Bailey to serve 51 days.

When Mrs. Pankhurst was called to the witness stand she freely admitted that she had helped smash the windows in Premier Asquith's residence.

"What the suffragettes have done," she said, "is only a flea-bite compared with what the miners are prepared to do to win their struggle.

"We are prepared to take any steps necessary to attain our object. We are willing to pay the price that the government may deamnd. Until we get the power to make laws we will continue to break them."

At this point, she was interrupted by Magistrate Bennett, who declared that such demonstrations could not be tolerated. "If the present laws are unjust," he said, "they must be amended but the violent steps you are taking will only destroy your own cause." The sentencing of the other prisoners continued rapidly. Most of them admitted their guilt.

When the 150 prisoners captured in yesterday's raid were arraigned in the Bow street police court, all other women were barred. Hundreds of women, however, lined the streets in front of the court house and cheered frantically as the prisoners were taken into the building under a heavy guard.

The authorities were evidently afraid of more rioting and police reserves were stationed every few feet along the street.

In opening for the prosecution, Attorney Muskett arraigned the suffragettes in the bitterest terms. He declared the city had stood for deeds of lawlessness from female "cranks" and that unless an example was made of them their outbreaks would undoubtedly lead to bloodshed.

Attorney Muskett said that yesterday's demonstration was wholly uncalled for. Dozens of merchants who had taken no part one way or the other in the fight for suffrage, had been made the victims of "wild emotionalists," who needlessly sacrificed a total of $25,000 worth of property for the purpose of "calling attention to the cause."

The prosecutor requested Magistrate Bennett to sentence all of the prisoners to long terms at hard labor.

During Attorney Muskett's arraignment of the women, a number of men spectators laughed at his remarks and were threatened with eviction by the bailiffs.

WILL HONOR W. D. HOWELLS

At a Banquet Tonight at Sherry's in New York City Where Many Notables Will Gather.

New York, March 2.—With President Taft and hundreds of the leaders of the world of literature and art present, William Dean Howells, one of the most illustrious of American authors, will be honored as few men of letters have ever been honored tonight at Sherry's. Four hundred guests—President Taft, Hamilton W. Mabie, Winston Churchill, Basil King, William Allen White, Augustus Thomas, James Barnes, Margaret Deland, Margarita Spalding Gerry, Ellen Glasgow, Mary Austin, Helen Hay Whitney and scores of others included, accepted invitations to the formal dinner celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of the dean of American literature. The complete list of those who accepted is practically the list of noted living American writers. The testimonial was arranged by Colonel George Harvey.

At the dinner, cablegrams of congratulations will be read from Thomas Hady, Lord Curzon, Arnold Bennett, Henry James, W. J. Locke, Andrew Lang, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, A. W. Pinero, H. C. Wells, Sarah Grand, Eden Philpotts, A. Conan Doyle and J. M. Barrie.

Only 170,000 of the 600,000 voters in Wisconsin took part in that Stephenson primary which cost him $107,000. If all had participated what would his bill have been?

WANTED—A Reporter. Call at The Mirror office.

THE MUTINEERS LOOT PEKING

Prests Murdered, Villages Burned, Many People Killed and Many Calls on the The Republican Troops at Nanking.

Peking, March 2.—Concentrating at Pao Ting Fu, the Peking mutineers today murdered several French priests stationed there and burned the village. They then started back to Peking where the palace of the father of the dowager empress was robbed.

The situation late tonight was again critical. All foreigners have taken refuge in the legation compounds and the guards have been doubled. An appeal to the foreign officers at Tien Tsin for aid has met with immediate response and 1,000 heavily armed soldiers are now enroute here.

YUAN FAILS.

Peking, March 2.—President Yuan Shi Kai tonight practically admitted that he was unable to preserve order when he summoned the republican troops from Nanking to quell the mutineers.

A general attack on the palace is feared tonight and the situation is getting more grave as the hours go by. There was a lengthy conference between the chiefs of the foreign legations this evening at which a plan of action was agreed on, should it be necessary to resist an attack. It was the consensus of opinion that the time is near at hand when the mutineers, tiring of robbing and killing their fellow countrymen, will turn on the foreigners here. While up to the present the rioters have discriminated between native and foreign property there is little doubt that they will soon try to plunder everybody. In the robbery of the palace of the dowager empress' father some 2,000,000 taels ($1,000,000 was stolen. The fire in the city, which for a time was under control has broken out afresh and is spreading rapidly through the flimsily constructed houses of the native quarter. No effort was made this evening to combat the spread of the flames. They were fanned by a strong wind and it was believed certain that a great part of the city was sure to be destroyed.

AMERICANS TAKE REFUGE.

A number of Americans who were in Pao Ting Fu when it was burned have taken refuge in the Methodist mission compound near there. They have been ordered to come to the capital as soon as it is safe to travel and will be quartered in the legation grounds.

The charge was openly made today that the entire trouble was started by President Yuan Shi Kai as an excuse for his establishment of a dictatorship. It had been planned, it is alleged, that the uprising would be of a mild character, but the mutineers, emboldened with their success, simply got beyond control and looted and murdered at will. Color was lent to this latter charge by the knowledge that great quantities of loot were taken within the grounds of the Forbidden City and kept there for a while before being taken out into the country beyond Peking.

Yuan has directed that the most stringent measures be taken to put down the uprising but there are very few foreigners now here who believe that he will be able to enforce his orders. His Manchu troops are wavering in their loyalty and if they abandon him, chaotic conditions must rule.

It was said that General Li Yuan Hung, former commander-in-chief of the republican army, would accompany the troops to this city. He is the most popular officer in the army.

Much Loot Taken.

So busy were the authorities in trying to prevent another outbreak that

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Socialists' Convention.

Columbus, O., March 2.—Joseph C. Shawe, state secretary of the Socialist party, has issued the formal call for the state convention of the Socialist party to be held in Columbus April 26, 27 and 28. Each local will be entitled to one delegate and one additional for every fifty additional members. The convention will nominate a candidate for governor and other state officers.

Marysville Chosen.

Columbus, March 2.—The board of administration today selected Marysville as the site of the new woman's reformatory. A 260-acre plot for the buildings will be purchased at once. The board already has an option on the desired land, the purchase price being $115 per acre.

The Mirror Takes Over United Press Wire

FOR several weeks The Mirror has been negotiating with the United Press Association relative to taking over the exclusive use in Marion of their leased wire press service and today marks another epoch in advanced journalism for The Mirror. The installation of this leased wire puts The Mirror in direct communication with the important news centers of the world and assures for Mirror readers a service which for real up-to-the-minute and absolutely reliable news, has not an equal in the state or nation.

If you would have **all** the news and have it **when it's news:**

Read The Daily Mirror

THIRTEEN LITTLE CHILDREN SHOW UP THE CRIMES OF CAPITAL

At Lawrence Where Extortion Grinds the Face of the Poor And Greed Does its Worst A Delegation in Washington.

Story of the Mills.

Washington, March 2.—Thirteen little children with the mark of toil stamped upon their pallid faces, stopped the calm, dignified progress of congress today.

The thirteen little ones took their places before the rules committee of the house—living exhibits of industrial war in the Lawrence textile mills. Every one of the children was a worker in the mills and bore in every movement, every expression, under their patched and frayed "Sunday best" garments, the mark of the loom.

Ten congressmen stood aghast as the "American workers" entered the room and stood, bashfully and timidly before them. The dignified lawmakers lost their blase air, when Samuel Lipson, mill worker and strike leader in his simple, broken English, told about the strike. Spectators crowded about the little group of embarrassed children, as Lipson exclaimed:

"Carmella stand up."

From the back row of the huddled group a sweet-faced, pallid little 13-year-old girl arose. She looked not more than twelve.

"Two years ago," began Lipson, "this little girl went to work in the mills. Three weeks afterward the machines were speeded up so fast that her hair was caught and almost torn off. She has been under doctors' care ever since. But she has been working in the mills, too, because her father is a poor man and has seven in the family. She must work to get food."

Then Lipson gave the story of the Italian workers.

"They went to draw their pay and their pay was not what they expected," he said. "They became excited. They sang a song. They sang that they must have bread for their children; that they must have shoes for the little ones whose feet had none; that they must have underwear for their babies.

"The bosses thought that by turning them out they could stop the excitement. The watchman turned the water on them. Then they called in the police and firemen and hired them to do these things and others."

A Strange Scene.

Washington, March 2.—The story of Lawrence was told today to the rules committee of the house by men, women and children who have endured the industrial warfare in the Massachusetts mill town.

There were a score of them. Thirteen were little children, with the pallor of the textile mills upon them and the drawn, haggard faces of youth grown old before its time.

There were young women with scenes of terror still staring in their eyes, the cries of stricken sisters and brothers ringing in their ears and on their lips a tale that blanched the faces of the calm, dispassionate lawmakers.

There were men, the small wiry men of a factory-bred people rather dazed by the sudden change from militia-policed Lawrence to the green spaces and peaceful quiet of Washington.

Representative Wilson, robust examiner, chairman of the labor committee of the house, and Icor Berger, the Socialist from Milwaukee, escorted the strikers' delegation from a hotel to the big white marble office building where the rules committee had borrow for the day the room of the Stanley steel committee. There where a few weeks ago Carnegie, Hill, Gary, Schwab and other millionaire masters of steel, talked calmly of millions and billions, the victims of Lawrence, with tense faces and set lips told of children pouring their youth and life into the maw of the mills for $4 a week. Where Carnegie told of a billion dollars made in steel, 21-year-old Josephine Liss told of her experiences with the glistening steel bayonets of Massachusetts militia.

About 200 spectators filled the big committee room when Representative Wilson opened the hearing. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, headed by President Gompers and President Golden of the textile workers' union, was present. Accompanying the strikers and the "strike children" were Commissioner of Police Lynch; City Solicitor Murphy; Representative Clark Carter; William M. Stewart; R. J. Macartney and other officials of Lawrence.

While Wilson outlined the facts regarding the holding up of the children who were sent from the strike-ridden city, the children of Lawrence with the strikers' committee headed by Representative Berger docked into the room. The children representing eight different nationalities and dressed in their poor "Sunday best" took seats immediately before the committee table with Josephine Liss at one end of the line and little fourteen-year-old Camella Teoli at the other. There they sat dazed by the bigness of the occasion.

Stunted Children.

"American workers," remarked Berger as the slim, stunted little ones lined up. Just in front of them sat little ten-year old "Bob" Henry, Jr., son of the chairman of the committee. When the children were asked to stand to have their picture taken, Representative Ames, Republican, Massachusetts, interrupted.

"There are two delegations from Lawrence," he suggested. "Do you want them both in this picture?"

"Yes, we do," said Berger. "I think the city marshal of Lawrence should be in the picture with the children."

"It is not the purpose of my bill to urge an investigation of the con-

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INADEQUACY OF THE MACHINERY

Of Government to Regulate Big Business Combinations is What is the Matter, Some Suggestions

Chicago, March 2.—Inadequacy of the present governmental machinery to deal with the question of "big business combinations," was given by Robert I. Raymon, of Boston, in an address before the Western Economic society today as the reason for the failure of all efforts to the present time, properly to regulate business.

The regulation of business by lawsuit, as the government now seeks to do, he declares "an absurd anomaly. "Actual and healthy regulation of trusts and big and little business could be brought about, he declared, by a law embracing the following provisions:

Make a corporation liable for damages to a competitor by local price cutting.

Forbid secret subsidiaries or bogus independent companies.

Prevent the purchase of any corporation of any less than the entire capital stock of another corporation; forbid any loose combinations depending merely upon an agreement.

Provide for voluntary federal incorporation and a trade commission to have charge of incorporation of interstate companies, to pass on agreements, require public and uniform methods of accounting.

Make the violation of any of these enactments prima facie evidence of unreasonable restraint of trade under the Sherman anti-trust act which should be retained unamended.

Gilbert H. Montague of New York declared that conservation of business opportunity lies at the bottom of the trust problem today. He declared that it is generally conceded that large business and benefitted labor, given the consumer better goods at lower prices, utilized waste and "strengthened the financial fabric." He declares that court decisions, legislation and even the economists have failed to answer the question, "does large business unreasonably narrow the field of independent business?" He declared that the 1,343 manufacturers constituting the country's shoe industry have had their fields opened up to them by a trust which refuses to sell them their machinery but rents it to them "at the same price to large and small manufacturers." This trust he declared had made it possible for men without capital to establish themselves as a part of the eighth largest industry in America.

OLD STORY REVIVED OF JAPAN'S ACTIVITY

In Mexico By Senator Lodge—President Has Declared Uncle Sam's Neutrality---Jealous and Discontent Disrupt Plans of Chiefs.

Washington, March 2.—In view of the present turbulent situation in Mexico, great interest has developed in official circles here in the statement made in the senate by Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, that a great eastern nation has been and is still endeavoring to obtain a coaling station on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Lodge after making the flat statement in the senate, refused to amplify it today. At the war and state departments information was refused with the statement that there was "nothing new in the situation."

The Lodge speech and other developments revived interest in the activity of Japan, which as shown in United Press dispatches at the time of the Madero revolution, has consistently endeavored to establish a coaling station at Manzanillo, on the Pacific coast of Mexico.

Consular advices revealed the leasing of a coaling plant by a ship line, heavily subsidized by Japan and available for government use in event of war. It is known that the United States is watching the situation closely. The warning let fall by Lodge is believed by many to have been carefully planned.

"The Pacific coast has been watching the matter closely," said Representative Humphrey, of Washington, today. "There can be no doubt that the establishment of such a coaling station would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine. I do not think, however, that there is any cause of uneasiness in regard to it at this time. The government undoubtedly is fully able to handle the proposition."

Uncle Sam's Neutrality.

Washington, March 2.—The president today issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in Mexico. This is the first official and formal recognition by this government of a condition of affairs in Mexico which the present Mexican administration is unable to control. The proclamation was decided upon in a special cabinet meeting hastily called by President Taft just prior to starting for New York. The proclamation will somewhat relieve the gravity of the Mexican situation, it is thought. It is warning Americans everywhere that a state of war exists in Mexico and that American citizens in the troubled republic must take their chances.

Prior to today's action this government could demand of Madero that he protect Americans in Mexico.

Besides warning Americans to keep out of Mexico the proclamation will result in the state department's authorizing Ambassador Wilson to tell Americans in Mexico to be prepared to leave districts in which fighting is likely to occur. Today's step, however, does not stop the United States from demanding satisfaction in case Americans are killed.

Jealousy and Discontent.

El Paso, Tex., March 2.—Petty jealousies among the rebel officers and discontent over the inactivity among the men are threatening the peace of Juarez and disrupting the plans of the Vasquistas chiefs.

The movement to Chihuahua, which was to have started yesterday, has been delayed for a number of reasons, chief among them being a lack of cars and engines, which were secretly brought to the American side. Genero Ceniceros, who has been appointed Vasquista consul in El Paso, established an office here today.

E. C. Llorente, the consul of the Maderista government, is also here and is recognized by the United States authorities.

Regular Killed.

Montreal, Que., March 2.—Early today a band of robbers tried to rob the branch of the Royal bank at Montreal, West. They were attacked by citizens and pursued, and one of the robbers was shot dead. The others escaped.

SHE WILL PLAN.

London, March 2.—"The militant activities of the suffragettes will continue until we are given the right to vote," said Miss Christabel Pankhurst, one of the most famous suffrage leaders in England today. She did not participate in yesterday's outbreak, but while her sisters are serving their prison terms she will be planning new methods of "making the authorities miserable." Miss Pankhurst said today:

"When the miners went on strike, Premier Asquith and the other government officials immediately set to work to pass a law which would force the operators to grant a minimum wage scale. The miners made themselves a nuisance and the success they met in dealing with the government is a direct incitement to women to carry on a similar campaign.

"We have been forced to adopt these tactics because the government refuses es to yield to our just demands. Until we are given the right to vote, we will continue to harass the authorities."

The beef packers may have fixed prices secretly, but they never had any hesitation in announcing a raise through a megaphone.

ON DICTAGRAPH THE STATE WILL

Depend In the Andrews Case to Secure Conviction—Sum Named Only $200.

Andrews an Attorney.

Columbus, O., March 2.—Although Senator L. R. Andrews, of Lawrence county, has retained three high-priced criminal attorneys to defend him on the charge of bribery, Andrews will direct his own defense when his trial begins here Monday.

Two terms experience as prosecutor of Lawrence county has made Andrews familiar with the line of attack to be expected from the state, and he will be in a position to be ready to meet any expected development.

It has even been whispered that Andrews will argue his own case to the jury when the evidence is in. Lawyers from southern Ohio concede that he is one of the most convincing orators Lawrence county ever produced.

The state will reply on the dictagraph, which placed Rodney J. Diegle behind the bars, to convict Andrews. The defense has not announced its line of defense. Andrews and his lawyers have worked day and night all week getting their evidence in shape.

Andrews will face an indictment charging him with accepting four $50 bills from Detective F. H. Smiley, a Burns operative, in return for his promise to vote the Cetone-Whitemore insurance bill out of the insurance committee of the senate, in which it was lying dormant. Diegle was convicted of aiding and abetting Andrews to secure this bribe.

R. R. Walcutt, a court stenographer, will tell the jury that he heard over the dictagraph in the Chittenden hotel Detective Smiley hold this conversation with another party:

Smiley: "I will tell you, senator, I guess you kno wthe bill I am interested in."

Second party: "That insurance bill, isn't it?"

Smiley: "Senate bill 256. It has been amended and we want it out of the committee. I have been talking with Diegle. He says that I can depend upon you to do what you say you will. I have already given Senator Cetone and Ike Huffman their $200 and I will do the same with you. There is four fifties, senator."

Second party: "Yes."

The state maintains that the "second party" referred to is Andrews, and on the strength of this testimony expects to secure his conviction.

T. R. AT WORK.

New York, March 2—Cheerily asserting that he intended to do nothing but work today, Colonel Roosevelt barricaded himself in his editorial office. Before noon he had conferred with Governor Stubbs, of Kansas; Amos Pinchot, Dr. Henry Moscowitz; C. B. Connolly and several others whose names were withheld.

Governor Etubbs told the colonel that there was no question but that he would be the Republican presidential nominee. "I told him," Stubbs said, "that I had found out that President Taft would have hardly a single delegate from his own state of Ohio and that I did not believe the president's name would go before the convention; that Roosevelt would have the delegates from all the western and middle western states; and that his nomination and election were already assured."

Philisophical Phelix.

OHIO WEATHER.

Snow late tonight or Sunday; slightly warmer Sunday.