

WOMEN ATTACK KING

GEORGE V. OF ENGLAND TARGET FOR MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES IN LONDON.

SEVEN AMAZONS ARRESTED

Two Railway Stations Are Burned, Supposedly by Suffrage Advocates—Parliament Takes Extra Precautions to Avoid Any Interference.

London, March 12.—Suffragists here Monday made King George and Queen Mary targets for an attack. While the king and queen were on their way to Westminster five women attempted to approach his majesty in historic Whitehall. They carried petitions setting forth the grievances of women. The police promptly arrested the five and imprisoned them.

There was a notable demonstration of hostility against the suffragettes by the vast throng gathered to see the royal procession. The five women required the protection of a hundred policemen to keep back the mob, which was exasperated by the recent outrages of the militants.

Two other suffragettes were arrested in the vicinity of Marlborough house and escaped rough handling only through the energetic efforts of the police. Shouts of "Duck them!" "Into the lake with them!" brought out a mob of 3,000, all bent on taking the women from the hands of the police. Militant suffragettes also started another campaign of arson. Early in the morning they set fire to the Saunderton station of the Great Western railway and burned it to the ground. Another station, Croxley Green, about three miles from London, on the London & Northwestern, also was burned, but the cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

In connection with the opening of the new session of the British parliament by King George, elaborate precautions were taken to prevent interference by militant suffragettes or their male supporters. The time-honored ceremony known as "searching the vaults" underneath the house of commons and the house of lords, which has been carried out since the attempt by Guy Fawkes in 1605 to blow up the king and parliament, but which in later years has been performed in a perfunctory manner, was undertaken seriously.

FIREBUG MAKES CONFESSION

Ben Fink, "Torch" of "Arson Trust," Makes Startling Disclosures Involving From 60 to 75.

South Bend, Ind., March 12.—Ben Fink, "torch" of the "Arson Trust," confessed here Monday. All of the secrets of the gigantic organization for the exploitation of incendiarism were bare to the proper officials and the authorities are now able to bring about the prosecution of from 60 to 75 persons who are hopelessly involved in the plots and counterplots which have resulted in the destruction of property to the value of \$1,000,000 scattered through four states, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Only a small part of this stupendous destruction of property took place in Indiana, but the fires set off in South Bend, Fort Wayne, Remington and several other cities in the northern part of the state led to the undoing of the criminals, more than did the three scores of fires set off in Chicago.

The confession was made to First Assistant State's Attorney Frank Johnson, Jr., of Chicago; Prosecutor C. R. Montgomery of South Bend and attorneys for the defendant, Miller Guy and C. E. Pattee, also of South Bend.

BLAST WRECKS SCOTCH CITY

Detonation of Dynamite at Marble Works Near Glasgow Causes Big Loss—Six Bodies Found.

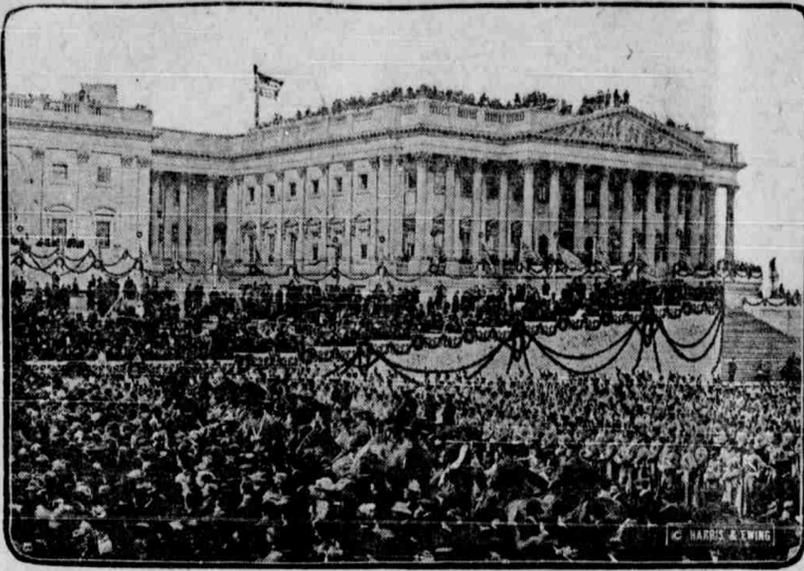
Glasgow, Scotland, March 12.—A terrific dynamite explosion wrecked the town of Irvine in Ayrshire Monday. The number of dead is not known. It is said that the injured number hundreds. The explosion occurred at Nobel's explosive works at Arder, twenty miles from Glasgow. Within a radius of several miles it had the force of a destructive earthquake. The town of Irvine was shaken to its foundations. Many houses, churches, schools and public institutions were destroyed. Six bodies were recovered, while seven persons fatally hurt and a number of others less seriously injured were taken to hospitals.

Jim Hall, Pugilist, Found Dying. Neenah, Wis., March 12.—"Jim" Hall, a former well known pugilist, was found dying of tuberculosis in a hotel Monday. He is penniless, and his once great physique has wasted away until he is hardly recognizable.

Munsey Sells Boston Paper. Boston, March 12.—Frank A. Munsey sold his morning paper, the Boston Journal, Monday. The announcement was made, but the identity of the purchaser was not made known. He bought the paper in 1908.

House Will Not Censure Police. Harrisburg, Pa., March 12.—The resolution censuring the police of Washington, for alleged failure to protect the women's suffrage parade of March 8, was defeated in the house by a vote of 72 to 67 Monday.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON



This photograph was taken during the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as president of the United States, while the new chief executive was delivering his address.

32,000 TURKS TAKEN

GREEK SOLDIERS CAPTURE JANINA AFTER TERRIFIC FIGHT.

Three Transports Carrying Serbian Troops Are Sunk by the Ottoman Cruiser Hamidieh.

Athens, Greece, March 8.—The Turkish fortress of Janina, key to the possession of the province of Epirus, with its garrison of 32,000 men, surrendered to the Greek army Thursday, after a defense which forms one of the most brilliant episodes of the Balkan war. The surrender was preceded by a fierce bombardment, lasting without cessation for two days and two nights.

Not fewer than 20,000 shells were fired by the Greek guns during the first day's cannonade.

With all the defending batteries in the hands of the Greeks and the Hellenic soldiers at the gates of Janina, Essad Pasha, the Turkish commander, sent messengers under a flag of truce to Crown Prince Constantine of Greece, announcing the surrender of the city and all the troops under his command.

Vienna, Austria, March 8.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh sank three Greek transports loaded with Serbian troops on the way to Scutari, according to a Constantinople dispatch.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Erie, Pa., March 8.—Commodore Perry's old flagship, the Niagara, which for almost a century has rested at the bottom of Misery bay, an arm of Lake Erie, was raised during a blinding snowstorm.

New York, March 8.—Francisco Madero, father of the late president of Mexico, arrived here from Havana, a refugee. He was accompanied by a son, Ernesto, and the latter's wife and family. The widow of the late president remained in Havana.

Washington, March 8.—James R. Blakeley, secretary of the Pennsylvania state Democratic committee, has been selected for nomination as third assistant postmaster general.

Washington, March 10.—The funeral of Mrs. Levi Z. Letter took place at 2 p. m. Saturday from Letter Castle, Dupont circle, Rev. Roland Cotton Smith of St. Johns church officiated. Many diplomats attended.

Washington, March 10.—The Democrats of the senate in caucus selected James M. Baker of South Carolina, assistant librarian of the senate, as candidate for secretary of the senate. This action means his election. Mr. Baker was selected on the second ballot, receiving 25 votes.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary of State Bryan attended the First Presbyterian church Sunday. He wore a high hat. It was a very striking and shiny affair and the Nebraska wore it with evident embarrassment.

Washington, March 11.—Sergeant Charles A. Norton, Corporal Theodore D. Roberts and Private Ernest Johnson of the marine guards at Managua, Nicaragua, were killed and Capt. Edward A. Green and several other Marines were injured, but not seriously, in a railroad collision between Managua and Leon Sunday.

Himalaya Mining Company Bankrupt. New York, March 11.—The Himalaya Mining company, an Arizona corporation, with mines in California and Nevada, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in federal court Saturday. Liabilities are \$477,700.

Find Two Bodies in Fire Ruin. Hot Springs, Ark., March 11.—Charles A. Carey and E. J. Reynolds of Utica, Ill., perished in the fire that destroyed several local stores. Their bodies were found in the ruins of an oriental goods store Sunday.

HUERTA MEN SLAIN

MEXICAN REBELS MAKE BITTER ATTACK ON REBELS AT NACOSARI.

FIRST BATTLE OF REVOLT

Secretary of State Bryan Compliments Ambassador Wilson on Conduct During the "Trying Times" in the Southern Republic.

Douglas, Ariz., March 11.—One American, J. S. Williams, Jr., manager of the Monteruma Copper company, was shot in the leg and seven federal soldiers were killed in the first battle of the Sonora rebellion at Nacosari, below here, Sunday. It is believed that many of the federal defenders were wounded. Constitutionalists sustained no appreciable loss and succeeded in advancing their lines considerably.

The fight was precipitated when a force of 500 rebels under Colonel Bracamonte, former prefecto of Monteruma, was marching to reinforce the rebel command which is encamped on the outskirts of Agua Prieta, and encountered part of the federal garrison of 250 rurales protecting the town.

Monterey, Mex., March 11.—The first serious clash between federal and Carranzistas is reported to have occurred at Reata in the state of Coahuila, midway between here and Monclova, Sunday.

The losses as reported from government sources included twenty-six rebels killed and eleven wounded and thirty-three rebels killed.

Mexico City, March 11.—Ambassador Wilson received the following telegram Saturday from the state department: "The department of state desires to give expression to its gratification at the very cool, capable and successful manner in which, throughout the recent difficult situation in the City of Mexico, the United States citizens there, American organizations, and especially the United States embassy and its staff, have conducted themselves. The department of state considers that if it had not had such efficient and prompt co-operation on the part of the embassy the conduct of the relations of the government of the United States and Mexico throughout this trying time would have been less effective and successful."

"WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN"

MONOPOLY CHARGE IS DENIED

James Gayley Testifies in Suit Alleging U. S. Steel Corporation Is Illegal Combine.

New York, March 8.—Denial of any intention on the part of the United States Steel corporation to secure a monopoly of iron ore was voiced by James Gayley, formerly vice-president of the corporation, on the witness stand in the government's suit to dissolve the so-called trust.

"The question of monopoly never entered my head," Mr. Gayley testified. "My whole ambition was to see that the corporation had a supply of ore for a long term of years as a matter of self-protection."

The witness added that monopolization was never a subject of discussion among the men with whom he was associated.

Auto Crash Proves Fatal. Huntsville, Ala., March 11.—Two persons were fatally injured and two others seriously so in an automobile accident which occurred near here Sunday. The dying are: Allen Hutchins and Benjamin Cooley.

Belgian Official's Wife Slain. Teheran, Persia, March 11.—Mme. Constant, wife of the Belgian director of customs at the port of Bushire, was murdered here Saturday by an unidentified Persian, who also severely wounded M. Constant.

FIFTY SLAIN BY BLAST

VESSEL LOADING DYNAMITE IS BLOWN TO ATOMS.

U. S. Collier Jason Wrecked—Many Craft Damaged Explosion in Baltimore Harbor.

Baltimore, Md., March 10.—Fifty lives were lost and 100 were injured Friday when nearly 350 tons of dynamite which had been loaded into the hold of the British steamer Alum Chine, at anchor in the Patuxent river near Hawkins Point, exploded. The property damage will amount to fully \$5,000,000.

The explosive had been loaded into the vessel to be taken to Panama to be used in the construction of the canal. A fire of unknown origin broke out on the vessel while the last of the explosive was being loaded. It spread with lightning rapidity to the dynamite and when the explosion occurred the vessel was blown into bits and sent hurtling in all directions through the air.

Bits of the steel sides of the Alum Chine were blown with such force that they tore their way through the armored sides of the collier Jason nearby a mile away, killing four men and injuring ten others aboard the collier. The tug Atlantic of the Atlantic Transport company caught fire while rescuing some of those on the ill-fated ship and was sunk. Other damage was caused by the breaking of glass and wood work in dwellings as far as several miles from the scene.

DARROW TRIAL IS FAILURE

Calling McNamara Workers for Great Cause and Not Slayers Hung Jury—New Trial March 31.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 11.—Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago attorney who defended the McNamara brothers, and who has been on trial for alleged bribery of one of the jurors in the case, was himself responsible for his failure to go free, according to one of the jurors, who requested his name be withheld. The jury, after being out 48 hours, stood 8 to 4 for conviction late Saturday.

Just one declaration of the lawyer during his plea for liberty settled the case with the men who hold his fate in their hands. Darrow declared that, although the bomb which destroyed the Los Angeles Times building had killed 20 men, the McNamara brothers were not murderers, but workers in a great cause.

Immediately after the verdict was announced counsel for Darrow made a motion for a new trial. There was no objection on the part of District Attorney Fredericks, and after a short parley Judge Conley fixed March 31 as the date.

MANY EASTER HATS BURNED

Several Persons Injured in Spectacular Fire in Heart of Boston's Business District.

Boston, March 10.—Many thousands of dollars' worth of Easter millinery were destroyed in a spectacular fire in the heart of the shopping district. The fire started in a four-story building on Summer street and before it was discovered by a watchman had gained great headway and spread to an adjoining building. The damage is estimated at \$100,000. Several persons were injured.

New Miss Gould Arrives.

New York, March 10.—Congratulatory telegrams, letters and gifts of flowers poured into the Fifth avenue home of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould following the news of the arrival of a new Miss Gould Friday.

McFarland Beats Britton.

New York, March 10.—By popular decision Paakey McFarland won on points in his ten-round bout with Jack Britton at Madison Square garden here Friday. The men weighed in at 137 pounds at 8 p. m.

NOTABLE VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE

Upsetting of Western Classification 51 Means Much.

RAILROADS LOSE BIG CASE

Chairman Thorne of Iowa Commission Tells How the Shippers and Consumers of the West Benefit by the Decision.

Des Moines, Ia., March 13.—The people of the United States have had Iowa to thank for a number of excellent things, and to the list must be now added an achievement that means a great deal to the shippers of the entire west from the Mississippis to the Pacific. Especially are those shippers under obligations to the Iowa state board of railroad commissioners and its chairman, Clifford Thorne.

This achievement is the suspension and revision, by the interstate commerce commission, of an entire freight classification, known as Western classification No. 51, and on March 31 the several hundred changes made to conform to the commission's order will go into effect. Shippers and consumers alike will benefit by the revision.

Iowa Leads the Fight.

Iowa's commission was by no means alone in the good work, but it took the initiative in the case and assumed the chief part of the burden of preparing and trying it. Sixteen western state railroad commissions united in the fight, and Mr. Thorne was the chairman of the committee representing them. He gives much credit to Benjamin L. Jacobson, who had general charge of gathering the evidence and preparing the specific cases for trial, and to A. D. Beals, Iowa's rate expert.

Mr. Thorne today had this to say of the big case and its outcome:

"One day during the summer of 1911 I was seated in a hotel parlor in Milwaukee. In one end of the room there were sixteen men in their shirt sleeves, talking and listening occasionally to a person standing in the center of the room; two or three minutes were allowed to the gentleman talking; he took his seat and another person told a short story; and so on, during the course of the whole day.

Powerful Group of Men.

"This small group of men exercised more power than any other similar group, perhaps, in the United States. Some nine hundred railroads, large and small, interested in traffic between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, have organized what they call a western classification committee of about eighty-five members. These eighty-five men have selected a sub-committee of sixteen men. This sub-committee, which is dominated by one or two individuals, determines the freight ratings on over 7,000 articles, on which 35,000,000 people have to pay traffic between about 20,000 towns, located between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast. This is one of the three important classification committees in America, the other two being the official, covering the northeastern portion of the United States, and the Southern.

"For the first time in the history of American railroads an entire classification of one of these three great freight classification committees has been suspended by the federal government. And the committee I have described has been making a revision of its former work, in accordance with the decision which was rendered by the interstate commerce commission recently, known as the decision in the case of Western classification No. 51.

The railroads have just submitted to the commission a list of several hundred changes in this classification to conform to the commission's order, and these will go into effect March 31. The opinion in this case, next to the one rendered in the express case, is perhaps the longest ever written by the interstate commerce commission. The case is of national importance. Many of its features are unique, and of profound concern to the consumers of the country.

Sixteen States United.

"Many shippers and shippers' organizations were parties to this case. But perhaps the most interesting feature was the fact that on behalf of the consumers the railroad commissions of sixteen great states appeared. These states were Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, Washington and Oregon. On the one hand we had the representatives of some nine hundred railroads, and opposed to them the representatives of sixteen state governments, with the interstate commerce commission as the deciding tribunal. The hearing in the case lasted about a year.

Western Classification No. 51 Involves more changes than any other tariff publication ever issued by American railroads.

The work done in preparation for this issue is said to have cost the railroads approximately \$500,000.

Most important phases. "Of the many phases of the decision the first in importance are the rules and regulations. The carriers proposed many changes. These are applicable to every city, town and hamlet west of the Mississippi river. The state commissions made objections to fourteen of these rules, and changes were made or ordered in twelve of them.

"A concrete illustration of these changes is the allowance. Prior to the issuance of No. 51, the carriers permitted the shippers to use lumber and boards to prop up machinery in a car, the railroads hauling 500 pounds of such lumber free of charge. No. 51 abolished the dunnage privilege, and the commission ordered it reinstated. When one considers the thousands of shipments that are made annually, the importance of such a ruling can be appreciated.

"Another change of importance to the western half of the United States concerns green hides. The carriers put in a rule permitting them to refuse to take green hides or shipment. We pointed out that they could be stored or handled in live stock cars, and not contaminate other commodities, and claimed that the carriers should be compelled to accept the same for transportation. Our position was sustained by the commission.

Minimum Rate Ruling. "Several hundred advances were proposed by the railroads in minimum weights. They announced their policy to be the establishment of minimums upon the physical capacity of the cars, refusing to take into consideration the commercial conditions surrounding the transportation.

Carload Mixtures. "One of the most important parts of this case concerns carload mixtures. The carriers proposed the elimination of carload mixtures on 234 articles, and proposed changes restricting carload mixtures on more than three hundred other articles. One of the most important changes affecting carload mixtures, which serves as an illustration of the effect of such changes, concerns binding twine. Prior to the issuance of No. 51, the carriers permitted binding twine to be shipped mixed with agricultural implements, all of which took carload rates. In No. 51, they proposed to apply less than carload rates on all shipments of binding twine made in this manner. This would have caused an advance of about one hundred per cent in the freight rates on binding twine, and more than ninety per cent of all binding twine shipments, we were told by the largest shippers in the country, would be affected by this hundred per cent advance.

"As indicating the policy of the carriers, thirty-two articles had carload mixtures granted to them, while over five hundred articles were totally eliminated from carload mixtures, or the mixtures were changed or restricted. The interstate commerce commission has ordered the carriers to pursue diametrically the opposite course. Instead of restricting mixtures, they are instructed to make them more liberal.

"In addition to these changes in rules, the commission made specific orders disapproving advances on a long list of articles. The decision in this case is the most epoch-making on classification matters ever rendered by the interstate commerce commission.

MUST LOVE THE LITTLE FOLK

Otherwise the Girl Who Adopts Profession of Children's Nurse Will Not Succeed.

The great essence for any girl adopting the profession of children's nurse is that she must have a great love for the wee folk, to be able to enter into their feelings, to sympathize with their sorrows and joys. A child's nurse must not be a cynic. She must know the importance of little things to children, must know that the molehills of grown-ups are the mountains of boys and girls. Nowadays the children's nurse must be a comrade and companion as well as mentor to her young charges, but the latter role must never be over-emphasized.

It is well, too, for any girl desiring to become a nurse of this kind to go somewhere and obtain the proper training for the position. It is a big advantage when seeking employment. Briefly, the nurse of children must be able to superintend the children's health, their food, their clothes and their lessons—not at all onerous duties to the girl who is fond of children.—Exchange.

Not Long to Wait.

Bumble—Why didn't you get on the water wagon?
Rumble—No seats left.
Bumble—Oh, well, if you persist in the notion, you will find a seat later.—Judge.

Removing Grease From Paint.

A paste made from ordinary whiting applied wet and permitted to dry before it is rubbed off, will remove grease from paint without injuring the latter.

His Position.

He was a minister of the old school and was catechizing the children on their biblical knowledge. "Who was Isaac?" at length he asked. "Please, sir," replied a small girl eagerly. "Please, sir, he was Rebekah's man."

Saving Time.

"Roosevelt Named for 1916." But why stop there? Why not for 1920, 1924 and 1928? It would save both time and the cost of holding conventions.—New York Evening Post.

FRIENDS PUSHING WAREHOUSE BILL

WILL HELP SOLVE PROBLEM OF HIGH COST OF LIVING.

AIMED AT GRAIN GAMBLERS

Board of Trade Manipulators Are the Only Ones Opposed to Measure.

Lincoln.—The imperative need of making selection of sifting committees in both the house and the senate in the near future in order that the overcrowded general file and list of bills still confronting the standing committees may be relieved, has called the attention of the legislators to the fact that more than ordinary care must be taken in perpetuating those bills which have real merit and those which can easily be stifled without any great effect being felt.

Outside some of the measures which are of vast interest to the business side of the administration of the state's affairs there is no bill at the present time which is of more real worth to the people of the state than the public warehouse bill now in the senate committee. The bill has received glowing endorsement at the hands of hundreds of producers of the state and likewise a large number of consumers who see in its operation one of the roads to solution of the problem of the excessive cost of living.

The bill, as explained by its author, Senator McFarland of Douglas county, is modeled after the best parts of similar laws in other states where the principle has been worked out to the satisfaction of farmers and townsmen alike. It is aimed at board of trade manipulators who play the labor and producer of western farms on their gigantic chess board with little thought of the effect on the people who raise and who consume the grain. Grain gamblers of every sort are hit by the measure, which virtually provides the farmer with the ways and means whereby he may obtain storage for his grain and where it can be held until the market warrants its sale.

Elimination of the gambling element on the sale of farm products has been a goal long sought by those most vitally interested in farm marketing, and not until the public warehouse idea became workable was there a method provided whereby this could be accomplished.

"The public warehouses plan must prevail in Nebraska some day. Legislators who are supporting the movement to make it a part of the present session's accomplishments and who intend to battle vigorously for its passage say that dollar and cent savings to the people of the state during the coming two years will more than total to an amount equal to the appropriations provided for in some of the leading state business bills now pending.

Intensive farming, made practicable in the minds of Nebraska farmers through its successful operation in other countries, is no more important than intensive marketing. Those who have faith in the public warehouse idea assume the position that only a combination of the two can bring to Nebraska farmers the utmost returns for their labor. "What does it profit a man to raise big crops and then lose money in the marketing thereof?" they argue—and the answer is so plain that it permits of no contradiction.

Bills Passed by the House.

H. R. 559, by Hostetter: Teach subject of food and diet in eighth, ninth and tenth grades of public schools. Passed, 52 to 32, after emergency clause had lapsed, 57 to 28.

H. R. 325, to increase poll tax to \$3 and permit it to be worked out, postponed.

H. R. 367, bridges built by two counties shall be paid for by both according to their valuation; indefinitely postponed.

The following were recommended for passage:

H. R. 323, permitting farmers to farm unused portions of the road adjoining their farms.

H. R. 324, county to levy road tax in road districts.

H. R. 278, bridge plans to be furnished counties by state engineer.

When counties dispute over locating or contracting for bridges to be constructed by two counties. Each shall have one vote and state engineer one vote.

General Deficiencies Bill. The general deficiencies bill was introduced by Chairman Busch of the deficiencies committee. It carries a total of \$145,000—somewhat less than was feared earlier in the session.

Carrying Weapons Misdemeanor. The house passed the bill by Sugarman, reducing the crime of carrying concealed weapons, making it a misdemeanor.

To Increase Police Pension. Senate File No. 32, by McFarland of Douglas county, which increases the pension of the police of Omaha to \$50 a month after a service of twenty years, when they shall have reached the age of 50 years or over, was ordered engrossed for third reading and passage.