LONDON England Faces Gravest | BERLIN

strong enough to maintain order under

questions were asked tonight by a

speaker at a popular mass meeting de-manding that the government forcibly

any certainty. There are too many dif-

ferent things to consider. One specula-

the acceptance of any compromise,

bettered their conditions at all.

(By the International News Service.)

London, Feb. 24 .- Some idea of the

chaos which will result from the nation-

al strike of miners that begins on March

strike of 200 employes in the corpora-

tion's gas, highways and sanitary de-

The town was in darkness all night,

and remarkable scenes were witnessed.

by means of oil lamps. There was a

great demand for candles from shop-

TRAINED LEOPARD LEAPS

Places of amusement were illuminated

partments.

gines are used.

and jaguars.

has been supplied at Stalybridge by

These

danger of an actual civil war?"

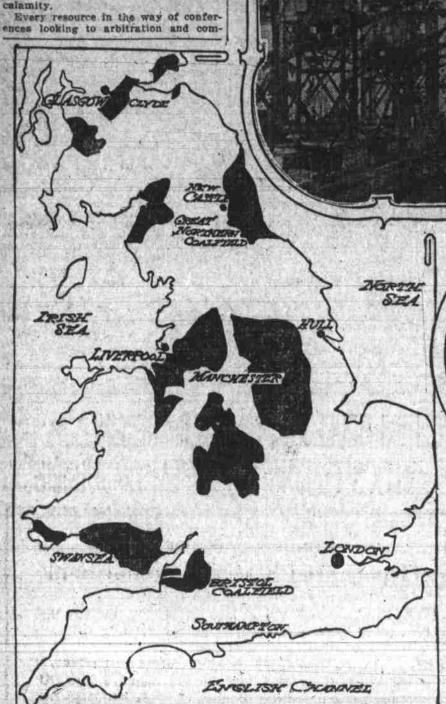
Night Life in Vienna Is a Thing of the Past

Double Crime in Paris | ROME

600,000 ENGLISH MINERS TO STRIKE, GRAVE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS AT HAND

Two Million Persons at Least Will Be Affected by Gigantie Walkout.

(By the laternational Name Service.)
London, Feb. 24.—The gravest industrial crisis of centuries will be precipitial crisis of centuries will be precipitated next Thursday, when the nation wide coal strike proclaimed by the Miners' Federation bogins throughout England. Nothing, apparently, can now stop the threatening peril, despite the almost frantic eleventh hour efforts being made by the home secretary, Sir Reginald Mc-Kenna, and Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, who is alding him in his desperate attempt to stave off the



How the British navy is preparing to stand the great coal strike that will begin throughout England on next Thursday. The snapshot photograph shows a gigantic navy collier loading up to its capacity with coal, as all the other colliers are now being loaded, so as to be able to supply the warships with coal during the strike and thereby prevent utter incapacitation of all of England's fleet. The portrait is of Sir Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, who is bending every energy to revent the strike at the last moment, but with practically no hope of success. The map shows in the darkened places where the coal beds of England are situated, covering almost a third of the entire area of the island.

promise has been exhausted, and the made to avert the approaching nation only hope now remaining is that one wide disaster, but every attempt has "We have taken off our coats to fight." when they have chosen not to."

Over \$00,000 members of the Miners' Federation will quit work at the stroke of midnight between Wednesday and Thursday, and with them over 1,000,000 more men, women and boys employed in connection with British coal mines, above and below ground, will be thrown

Factories will close, railway trains will cease to run, ships will lie idle in rate to partly, at least, guard against the ports. There will be no gas and no the disaster that will result from the electric light. Disorders will inevitably strike. Many large firms have ordered foow, and some predict a condition bordering on civil war. Without doubt the est part of it coming from America, and strike will be the greatest war of labor and capital in England's history, and ticular has been taking speedy steps to many expect it to develop into the great- provide against the fleets being renest the world has known.

conferences with the national union, has executed several large orders for the mine owners have proved obdurate, foreign coal, and in the meantime has and they have issued statements that caused every one of the gigantic colthey are fully prepared to cope with the liers to be loaded with all the domestic walkout of the miners. Their objection coal it can hold. to the demand of the miners for a "minimum wage" is that it would bankrupt long the coal in stock will last after them, and they can better bear the drain the strike gets started. One familiar that a general strike will entail. They with the situation said tonight that a Mme. Morrelli with a troupe of leopards declare the demands of the miners out. | month will completely exhaust every ton rageous and exorbitant. On the other of available coal. But this is not all. hand, the miners declare they can not Few large London concerns have the the arena. Mme. Morrelli belabored the earn a living wage under the conditions means of storing coal, and some of the of the prevailing agreement, which was most important of them live literally reached in 1910. British miners are from hand to mouth, for the reason that paid on a piece work basis, and when they use so much coal that any great given poor coal strata to work with, a storage arrangements would be an imminer can not dig enough coal to earn possibility.

work basis. in its favor was by the federation con- England's shores. ference last full coincident with the election to the executive of young and extreme men, Vernon Hartshorn and C. B. great municipal undertakings will be Stanton. The resolution declared for a driven to their utmost to get coal for general strike on November 15, but the the purposes of keeping going. Every lelegates of the federation decided not ton of coal, some predict, after the to strike at the time. After lengthy strike has been progress for a time, negotiation with the owners, a referen- will have to be moved under armed esdum vote of all the miners was taken cort, for the transport workers, according January, resulting in a 4 to 1 ballot ing to opinion, will make common cause in favor of a general walkout, the fig- with the miners and refuse to handle

since then strenuous efforts have been "Will, the whole British army be ures being 448,801 against 115,921.

side or the other will back down com- proved unavailing. The board of trade pletely from its position and concede pleaded with both owners and miners, everything to the other. What slight but neither side would concede a bit of chance there is of this can be gleaned ground. A conference was then held by from the latest declarations of leaders the representatives of the miners on of the contesting elements-the owners: February 13, which confirmed the decision calling for the strike. On the The miners: All the governments in same day, notice was served by 40,000 the world can not make the miners work miners in Derbyshire that they would quit work next Thursday, and almost daily thereafter miners in other districts have notified the owners of their intention to strike, the length of notice required varying in different districts. the notices go into effect next Thursday.

Many wonder that some of the miners out of employment. It is estimated that the strike will at the smallest computation directly affect 2,000,000 persons. animus against the owners is known to have not "bolted the traces" and struck before the notices go into effect. Their keepers, and they realized high prices. It will, in addition, ruin thousands of be so strong in some places that it had been arranged had to be postponed. small shopkeepers, and ultimately it will been expected many of them would be The trade of the town was seri bring the whole trade of the country to on strike, though unofficially, before affected throughout the day. Ten thouthis time.

Preparations are going on at a rapid and iron industries were unable to beimportations of foreign coal, the greatsome from Germany. The navy in pardered into a state of incapacity by ina-In every stage of the fight through bility to get coal. The admiralty office

There are various estimates as to how

his livelihood in the present days of high | An instance is seen in the generating cost of living. Accordingly insistence stations of the London county council has grown for a minimum guarantee to tramways and others in the big electric be paid by the owners, in event that a lighting and power companies. These miner does not earn more on the piece are mostly placed where coal can be delivered by ship or barge, as required. The question of a "minimum" wage Then there are the huge vessels of the has only arisen during the last two mercantile marine. Coal is brought to years, the result largely of persistent them by colliers direct, and they have socialist agitation in the mining towns no coal in store. A fortnight's stoppage and villages. The first resolution passed would mean that no ships could leave

> Coal Pamine Certain. Because of the shortage of coal, many

Conditions Almost Equal to Famine That Prevailed After 300,000 Men Left Pits and Refused to Work Longer.

By Wellington Hope.
(By the Interpational News Service.)
London, Feb. 24.—At a time when the country is menaced by a general stop-page of coal production, the terrible ex-periences during the last great struggle between the coal owners and the miners

in 1893 are recalled.

That was a disastrous epoch for sev-That was a disastrous epoch for several of the most important industries. The cotton trade of Lancashire was paralyzed by the lockout in the spinning trade, which began in October, 1892, and was not concluded until April in the following year. All the other industries dependent on the prosperity of cotton suffered proportionately, and the privations of the working classes constituted a poignant tragedy in the history of labor. The Hull dock strike followed. The Hull dock strike followed, and for several weeks the seaport was virtually in a state of civil war.

Then the long threatened troubles in the mining industry came to a head. In 1890 an agreement had been reached between the employers and the pit workers that wages should be calculated at 40 per cent advance on the standard of 1888. There was a period of depression aggravated by the dislocation caused by the cotton struggle, and the coal owners gave notice of their intention to enforce a reduction of 25 per cent, on the ground that the selling price of coal yielded no profit with wages at the existing stand-

Workers Take Stand. The answer of the men's leaders was that the 40 per cent rate was the standard living wage and the irreducible minimum, below which the workers could not sustain themselves.

At the conference of delegates held

in Birmingham on July 18, it was re-solved to resist the reduction, and when the notices expired 280,000 underground and surface men left the pits and some 20,000 others, to whom the notices did not apply, struck in sympathy. four months the fight was maintained; the reserves of coal over a large area such circumstances? Will there not be were soon exhausted; many of the railways had to suspend or reduce their services; the iron and steel trades, the textile, chemical glass and other industries of the north and midlands were brought ultimately to a standstill for lack of fuel.

intervene and compel some system of what the eventual outcome of the Cashire canals were dredged for the strike will be can not be forecasted with the canals were dredged for the cashire canals were dredged for ing greens were rooted up to collect the cinders laid for drainage. The funds tion is to the effect that either the of the unions were soon exhausted; disminers will win a complete victory, or tress and privation prevailed over a the strike will end with the smashing wide area and public feeling was deeply

of the Miners' Federation, which in its moved. 23 years of existence has accomplished Personal Reminiscences Given. much for the British miners. This event-I went through every phase of this the union councils, who advise north of England, and the black memually is feared by some of the old leadories of that time recur to me now in These veteran leaders cite as an ar- the face of the threatened crisis. As an gument the experience of the 11,000 object lesson of what may be before us miners in the Cambrian colleries three in the event of a national strike, I venture to draw a picture of what I saw years ago. After holding out for 11 during the eleventh week of the lockout months and spending all the funds of in St. Helens, a typical Lancashire town the South Wales Miners' Federation and the center of a large coal field with \$400,000 from the Miners' Federation important glass and chemical industries. Production and employment had stopped; all works and collieries were of Great Britain, they were obliged to give in to the owners and return to work on the old basis, after not having idle; and the signs of dire want were visible on every hand. Groups of thin, haggard men hung listlessly around the streets, orderly but sadly "clemmed," which is Lancashire for starved. Help was being received from several funds; the Salvation army here, as elsewhere, did what they could; the small shopkeepers gave long credit so long as they were able; but it was only practicable to give the women and children one good

meal a day and the men had to fend for themselves as best they could. A local publican of the best type had opened a soup kitchen in the yard of his inn. The miners' committee worked with him, and they began by distributing 1000 dinners a day, a number which was soon doubled. But even this substantial provision, eked out by other supplies, suage the worst pangs of hunger in a life, are almost descrited by 10 o'clock, in sharp contrast to those of Berlin.

animals with her whip to separate them. Suddenly one of the leopards leaped up to the top of the iron bars surround-A number of entertainments which had The trade of the town was seriously ing the arena and bounded down among



Princess Henry of Pless, who at the age of 40 is considered the fairest woman in all Europe. The princess has carried this title for more than five years. Her mother is Mrs. William Cornwallis West, whose beauty held reign in the court of St. James for many years. Princess Pless is typical of the English beauty. She is tall and slender, exceptionally graceful in all her movements, with exceedingly fair complexion, violet blue eyes and possessing an abundance of fair hair.

Ex-Crown Princess Louise and Her Husband



Ex Crown Princess Louise of Saxony and Enrico Toselli. Signor Enrico Toselli, who married ex-Crown Princess Louise of Saxony has brought suit against a woman residing in Brussels for \$20,000 for libel, accusing her of being the author of the memoirs of his wife, which were printed in a Paris newspaper. Toselli says that the use of his wife's name was a fraud.

IS LOSING LUSTER; VEXES CRAFTIEST

Becoming Stodgy and Listless as Compared With Other Places.

Berlin, Feb. 24 .- "Gay Vienna," of thkling glasses, beautiful women and 'Merry Widow' fame, is rapidly disappearing. Only here and there is still trace of the life that has made the city world famous. "Gay Vienna" has bewhen compared to that of Berlin and Paris and only the beautiful operettas and sensuous dreamy music of Franz Lehar, is keeping this fame alive. The streets at night, formerly presenting a

Perfect Type of Beauty



Proverbial Home of Gaiety Is Stovemaker Voluntarily Confesses to One Murder and Is Honestly Mystified When a Second Corpse Is Found.

> (Publishers' Press Leased Wire.)
> Paris, Feb. 24.—A bizarre story of love, revenge, and the corpse of an unknown woman, are elements of a to some of the women who are fighting grizzly mystery that is disturbing the so quietly for it, can possibly be judged soul of W. Gouichard, the new head of the Paris detective force. The proprietor of a hotel in the Rue De La Lune, near the Pont St. Denis, heard a servant girl of 22, Susan Le Tourneau crying for help. In a few seconds several shots were heard. On entering her room he found her lying on the floor with two bullets in her head. The assallant had escaped. The girl was removed to the hospital. Two hours later a man called on the local commissary of po- with the recognition of the right of

Admits Shooting Woman. "I am the assailant of Susan Le Tierri, 37 years of age, and I am a matter how humble they are. But we stovemaker by trade. Susan left me cannot hope to come to this grand consome time ago, but I could not live cession all at once and therefore we without her so I quit my job and began to search for her. I found her but she would not come back so I shot her. I live at the hotel Des Deux." He was RAILROAD MONEY WILL

A policeman was sent to Tierri's hotel, where the landlord said the man had a room, and was of good character. The officer asked to see the room. Lying on the bed partly dressed was a woman, face to the wall. Trying to awaken her his hand touched the face of a corpse-she had been strangled and had been dead two days. The body was identified as that of a laundress named Yvonne Durand aged 29. Entirely unknown at the hotel, no one had seen her enter the place. Naturally Tierri was accused of the murder. But when the police told him of their discovery seemed as genuinely surprised as the officer who found the corpse. Mystery of Corpse.

"What, the corpse of a woman in my room? It is impossible," he declared. "I do not know a girl of such name and I can prove I have not been in not to press the resolution my hotel for three days." Subsequently not considered in order. Tierri established an alibi. But an employe of the hotel testified that when he had carried towels into Tierri's room plause. two days before the body was found a woman was lying on the bed apparently sleeping. This was at 4 o'clock, or within an hour of the time Tierri left

the hotel. So the mystery is unsolved and M. Goulchard has the finest opportunity to prove that he is a second Vidocq.

NEW ENGLISH LAW MAY LIMIT USE OF "BANK"

London, Feb. 24.-There is every prospect that the government will introduce in the present session of parlia ment a bill to put an end to the wide-spread abuse of the word "bank." Recent failures, notably that of the Charing Cross bank, have emphasized the need of state action.

Sa.

It is understood that the bill will provide for a system of government inspection in the case of private banks and ample securities being placed by all

The reform which such a bill would

Coming Session of Parliament at Rome Will See First Sally in Campaign of "Votes for Women."

By Henry Wood,

(United Press Leased Wire.) Rome, Feb. 24.—At the coming seasion of parliament, the women of Italy will engage in their first skirmish for suffrage.

The suffrage campaign in Italy has differed greatly from those in other European countries, in that it has been conducted with lack of publicity. It has been exclusively in the hands of the educated women and since not a line about the struggle has scarcely ever appeared in the public press, the greater part of the female population is not even aware of the movement.

The fact, however, that the limited number of women, largely Roman matrons, who are back of the movement, are confident that they will be able to get a hearing this year before parlia-ment, would indicate that they have really done hard and extensive campaign

The opportunity for getting the de-sired bill before parliament comes from the fact that the principal item of busi-ness that will be disposed of this year is an electoral reform bill designed to grant practically universal suffrage to all classes of men in Italy. The women are confident therefore that the bill can be amended so that at least a part of their number will be given the right

Has Its Dangers.

However, to offset this favorable opportunity, lies the cartainty that if the clause for woman's suffrage should prove an obstacle to the passage of the electoral reform bill, it would be smoth-ered without discussion. Premier Glo-littl's elevation to power and the election of a parliament to back him was based largely upon his promise for gen-eral suffrage in Italy and it is not expected that he will permit the efforts of the women to stand in the way of getting his pet measure through parlia-

The electoral reform bill is now in the hands of a commission upon the members of which the Roman matrons are bringing influence to secure the in-sertion of a clause for women. So far they have been asked to reduce their demand to the lowest possible terms and have been assured that if they do not ask too much the clause may be in-serted in the general reform bill,

The woman's committee has therefore decided to ask for the present only that the right of suffrage be granted to women "laureate," or those who have received university degrees. In Italy the men themselves have only secured the right of franchise section by tion and the women feel that their best chance for success is to demand the right in the same manner. In making their preliminary demand, therefore, th women feel that they will disarm the possibility of opposition on the grounds of both intellectual and physical un-

Naturally, even should the commis sion agree to insert this clause in the electoral bill for the women, it will then be necessary to secure permission from Premier Giolitti, "The Iron Man of Italy," to allow it to be discussed in parliament. However, all of the wom-en relatives of Giolitti are aligned with the movement and the committee in charge is depending entirely upon these, through the subtle winning influences which the Italian women can always bring to bear, to secure for them the

Proponents in Earnest. Just how much this movement means to some of the women who are fighting from the statement by Lady Glacinta Martini Mareschoti, the founder of the movement in Italy, and who is still its "I have fought so much and suffered

desired permission.

so much for this ideal," she declared.
"—I have bound to this hope so much of my very life, that I would die content if we were able to attain it even in the most infinitesimal part. But while we would be content now even women to vote, we do not mean that it should apply only to the intellectua: class for whom we are first demanding it. I believe that all women who work Tourneau," he said. "My name is Pierre and think should have this right, no

FIGHT THE SOCIALISTS

(By the International News Service.) London, Feb. 24 .- At the half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan Railway company, \$500 was voted to be paid as a subscription to the anti-Socialist union of Great Britain in futherance of the propaganda. A director pointed out that the disturbance in railway circles was almost

ists, and as railway shareholders were affected they should help to expose the false statements and impossible promises of the agitators. Lord Aberconway, who was Sir

entirely due to the agitation of Social-

Charles McLaren, a Radical M. P., presided and said the board were in sympathy but it would perhaps be better not to press the resolution, as it was

Mr. Pownall pressed for a vote, and the resolution was carried amid ap-

Iceland Attracts Investors.

(By the International News Service.) Copenhagen, Feb. 24.—Frenchmen w beginning to take great interest in

A French company has bought Thorlahshavn, the best harbor in southern Iceland, and will improve it with a view to developing the expert trade. The company already is the owner of a waterfall of 200,000 horsepower not far from the harbor, and will use the waerfall in connection with saitpetre factories.

secure has long been urged by leading financiers, and it is considered that the measure will encounter little.

if any, opposition. On the Charing Cross bank case, the fury at the Old Balley added to their verdict a rider to the effect that The considered that there should be a law to prevent the use of the name or ta-title of bank by irresponsible per-