

# China Faces Repetition of Boxer Uprising—Powers Rush Troops to Peking Uncle Sam Warns Americans in Mexico ∴ Strike Prospect Frightens England

## UNITED STATES ADMITS INABILITY TO PROTECT AMERICANS IN MEXICO

### WILSON ORDERED TO WARN YANKEES; DANGER IS SEEN

Ambassadors of Other Countries Summoned and Informed of Action Taken by American Government.

(By the International News Service.)  
Washington, March 2.—Admitting that it is not able to protect the lives of American citizens in Mexico or to guarantee the safety of their property under the state of anarchy that now exists without physical intervention, the United States today cabled to Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City to warn all Americans to leave the danger zones without delay.

The ambassador is charged with the duty of ascertaining the particular localities in which it is not safe for Americans to remain.

Foreign Ministers Called.  
Following this cablegram the president summoned the ambassadors of France, Germany, Great Britain and Spain to the state department where they were informed by Huntington Wilson, acting secretary of state, of the action taken by the government.

By this act the administration specifically admits that not only is it unable to protect the lives of its own citizens, but that it will not be responsible for the safety of lives or property of citizens of other nations now in Mexico.

The president thus puts the issue directly up to congress. Either he must be authorized to send troops over the Mexican border and restore order by force of arms, or the Monroe doctrine must be abandoned as an active force and other nations be permitted to step in and protect their own citizens.

Cable to Own Governments.  
Upon leaving the department the four ambassadors of Mexico were cabled to inform the United States, to their own governments. At least three of the four governments whose citizens are thus left without protection by the United States are undoubtedly even now considering the necessity of interfering on their own behalf.

It was pointed out here today that the situation in Mexico is not one of a single force rebelling against a government but a condition of complete anarchy in which no one is responsible to anybody else.

Abie to Meet Situation.  
That the United States is fully able to meet the situation and restore order in Mexico if congress will give proper authority, is illustrated by the fact that not only is the entire mobile army in readiness to move, but that a plan of campaign has been completed by the army college in Washington.

Coincidentally with his instructions to Ambassador Wilson, President Taft issued a proclamation to all citizens of the United States now in Mexico or contemplating a visit to that country, warning them against participation in the disturbances there.

"It will be observed," said Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson, "that the proclamation is not a declaration of neutrality, nor is it in any way a recognition of a state of belligerence in Mexico. It is merely an admonition and warning to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States and to American citizens generally to obey carefully and strictly the laws of the United States and to hold themselves wholly aloof from all participation of whatever kind in the present disturbances in Mexico."

Instruction to Wilson.  
The instruction from the department of state to Ambassador Wilson is: "You are now in your own country, inform Americans that the embassy deems it your duty to advise them to withdraw from any particular localities where conditions or prospects of lawlessness so threaten personal safety as to make withdrawal the part of common prudence, specifying localities, if any, from which withdrawals may at any time seem advisable and stating that in any such cases consuls may take such charge of abandoned effects as may be possible under the circumstances."

"The department is sending a copy of this telegram to all consular officers in Mexico for their information and for the information of Americans in their districts."  
(Signed) "HUNTINGTON WILSON."

"ON TO MEXICO CITY"  
IS CRY OF 4000 REBEL  
TROOPERS IN JUAREZ  
(Continued on Page Nine.)



Henry L. Wilson, United States Ambassador to Mexico.

## TERRIBLE POVERTY OF JELLISON FAMILY IS SHOWN AFTER DEATH

Mother and Her Four Children Victims of Cyanide of Potassium, Slept on Straw.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)  
Salem, Or., March 2.—The death of Mrs. L. F. Jellison and her four children, all poisoned by the mother, revealed a terrible struggle for existence that shocked all Salem today. Living in a tent in the floor of a house with great holes and cracks, with no stove except a dilapidated sheet iron heater, sleeping on straw placed on dry goods boxes, with scarcely enough to eat to keep soul and body together, the poor woman took what she thought was the only way out of her misery.

Much has been learned today to indicate that her mind had been made up for some time to seek this way out of her trouble. The condition in which the bodies were found this morning by the Chief of Police Hamilton and Coroner A. M. Clough show that the plans were carried out with precision.

Mother Dresses for Burial.  
Her children, Harlan, aged 12; Emy, aged 10; Maude, aged 7; and Raymond, aged 3, were tucked in the makeshift beds, dressed in their night clothes. The two boys were lying on loose straw thrown on a large box with a thin covering over and under them, and the two girls were in bed with the mother, who was fully dressed in a dark colored dress, with a white lace collar and lace at the cuffs. A brooch was fastened at the throat.

The oldest son, Russell, aged 17, left his mother January 17, after she had tied him up and given him a flogging with a strap. The two did not get along well together, and she often whipped him. After Russell left she became ill with worry, and with her efforts to earn alone a livelihood for herself and her children.

History of Her Marriages.  
Three times Mrs. Jellison, who was 42 years old, had been married, and each time divorced. Her first husband was Elmer Storey, the marriage taking place in Ohio, where the couple lived. One son, Russell, was born to them. Her next marriage venture was with Charles Jellison, in Kansas. The oldest three of the four poisoned were his children.

After getting a divorce from Jellison, she came to Oregon and lived at Dundee awhile, then moved to Monmouth, where she was living when she married John Swanson, a little more than two years ago. She lived with him three months on a ranch near Lebanon, leaving him, she brought her family to Salem. The baby was his child.

Dreadful Struggle to Live.  
She began life here by doing any work she could get, taking in washing and cleaning house. She lived on the outskirts of the city near South Twelfth street, and there she became a close friend of Mrs. W. J. Pratt, who tells a harrowing story of the woman's struggle to live and keep her family together.

"Until Mrs. Jellison got work at the Royal Canteen about six months ago, she told me she and her family lived on \$2 a week," said Mrs. Pratt. "I know that for long stretches at a time they had only two meals a day, and that these consisted of mush and milk, without sugar, in the morning and bread and milk at night."

## WILSON'S ENEMIES DEPEND UPON TWO-THIRDS RULE

Virtually Admit That New Jerseyman Will Go Into Baltimore Convention With Plurality If Not Majority.

AGENTS OF OPPONENTS SAY  
DARK HORSE WILL APPEAR

But Glimpse Into History of Conventions Proves Looseness of Argument.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)  
Washington, March 2.—That interests opposing Woodrow Wilson virtually admit the New Jersey governor will go into the Baltimore convention with a plurality, if not a majority of the votes, his supporters say is proved by the fact that the agents of these interests are industriously spreading the report that even if Wilson gets a majority he cannot get the necessary two thirds vote required by the Democratic traditions and rules.

Some of these agents point out that Bland was defeated in 1896 by Bryan, although the Missouri man had a majority on the first ballot. The best answer to this statement, say friends of Governor Wilson, is that there were 759 votes in the Chicago convention. On the first ballot Bland led with 235, less than one third of the whole, and the next highest man was Bryan, with 119 votes. Bland's highest vote was on the third ballot, when he received 221, to Bryan's 219. No other candidate mustered more than a hundred votes. On the fifth ballot Bryan was nominated.

Bugsbee Is Unfounded.  
Further analysis of the history of political conventions shows that the above about the two thirds rule and the deadlocks and dark horses is unfounded. In the present instance the wish is apparently the father to the thought, since the most earnest talkers about the dangers of the two thirds rule are men who would like to see a dark horse named.

No man who ever received a majority of the votes in a Democratic national convention ever failed to get the necessary two thirds, with one exception, Martin Van Buren in '44. Dark horses have been nominated by the Democratic convention only three times: Polk in '44; Pierce in '52; and Seymour in '60. In the other 17 of the twenty conventions held by the Democrats since '52, the man with the plurality at first has been nominated. Of course, the exception must be made in the case of Douglas nomination, made only after a bolt.

Republicans Have Three.  
The Republican party has held only 14 conventions, and from the first it has made nominations by a majority.

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## PORTLAND GAS & COKE CO. TO BUILD PLANT

\$3,000,000 Will Be Spent on New Institution—To Be Built Near Linnton.

Announcement was made from the offices of the Portland Gas & Coke company last night that plans contemplating the establishment of a new manufacturing plant to cost \$3,000,000 have just been completed, and that the first unit will be finished before the end of the coming summer at a cost of \$750,000.

The company has a spacious tract of 40 acres contiguous to the government mooring just this side of Linnton. A landscape artist has been engaged at no little expense to design an artistic arrangement of building for the new plant. Instead of being an eyesore, the whole will present a pleasing appearance, and one that will harmonize with the "city beautiful" plans.

It is the intention of the company to remove the old plant at the foot of Gilliam street as rapidly as possible. The management hopes that this will have been accomplished within three years and that all of the units of the new plant, as designed thus far, will have been installed.

"We have made arrangements with the port of Portland to fill in our property up to the bulkhead on the river front," said one of the officials of the gas corporation last night, "and we intend to start on this soon."

The new plant, when completed, will have a total generating capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet per day. That will be exceeded whenever the demand warrants an increase. We have made our plans to build as the growth of the city requires. We have plenty of room to expand in.

"The crude petroleum which is used for the manufacture of gas will be stored in special tanks which will be filled from tank steamers at our own dock. We have already obtained a franchise from the county to pipe the product along the country road."

"As soon as the first unit is in operation this year the gas will be pumped from it to the Peoria and other points in the coast area, which has been secured from the government."

The new plant will be so built as to afford the least possible nuisance, equipped as it will be, with the most modern of machinery for purifying the smoke and filtering the lamp black by-product."

## LITERARY LIGHTS HONOR WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

New York, March 2.—Men and women who have written reasons of "copy" to entertain and educate America gathered tonight at Sherry's and did honor to William Dean Howells, admittedly the greatest of them all, who yesterday celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. Colonel George W. Harvey was host and President Taft was the special guest.

Others present were real literary "lights," including Hamilton W. Mabie, Winston Churchill, Basil King, William Allen White, Augustus Thomas, James Barnes, Ida M. Tarbell and Carolyn Wells.

## STARVATION LEERS AS ENGLAND FACES A GREAT CIVIL WAR

Hand-to-Mouth Country Now Realizes How She Will Be Placed If Coal Strike Is Prolonged.

MINE NATIONALIZATION  
CRY IN SOME QUARTERS

Vigorous Measures of Coercion Are Demanded by Others and Army Held Ready.

By William T. Stead.

(By the International News Service.)  
London, March 2.—Great Britain stands today on the very edge of hell. One million coal miners, representing the whole body of workmen engaged in coal mining, have struck and if they refuse to go back to work until their demands are conceded, and if those demands are not conceded, the country will be plunged into civil war.

Not civil war of the kind, in which two armed forces appeal to the arbitrament of arms as to which shall rule, but civil war of a far more terrible kind—civil war in which the sole arbiter will be starvation—starvation endured, not by the combatants alone, or even in chief, but the starvation of a nation. Starvation is a far more cruel arbiter than war.

Starvation Knows No Law.  
War has its laws; starvation knows none and it is now being realized for the first time in our highly complex hand-to-mouth civilization in this modern society of ours, which is as delicate as the works of a watch, it is in the power of a single determined trade union to convert a whole nation of civilized men into an amorphous multitude of wild beasts ravening for prey.

Since the world began there never has been a nation of 40,000,000 that lived so absolutely from hand to mouth as the British nation. Every one lives from hand to mouth, relying with implicit faith upon the continuous smooth working of the vast system of railroads, steamships and banks and the power which keeps the whole system going with the regularity of the planets, was coal.

Prospect in England.  
Our cities would be in darkness without coal; the sewage of London could not be disposed of without coal; our manufacturing industries would be paralyzed, outside the purely agricultural districts, every one would be reduced to absolute lack of food and drink, light and warmth without coal, and to go to work except on their own terms, this disaster is threatening the whole nation.

Ministers, appalled at the prospect of (Continued on Page Five.)

## New Chinese Republic Totters Foreign Intervention Is Certain Peking Plundered by Soldiers



Yuan Shi Kai, president of Chinese Republic, who is helpless in the face of uprising.

## BERGER FLINGS BACK \$5 BILL GIVEN BY MILL OWNER TO STRIKE TOTS

"Don't Want Your Money; It's Blood Money," Cries Congressman, Dramatically.

(By the International News Service.)  
Washington, March 2.—Grabbing a \$5 bill from a hat that was being passed around for the benefit of the war and haggard child textile strikers from Lawrence, who appeared before the house committee on rules today, Representative Berger, Socialist, hurled it into the face of its donor, J. H. Cox, a mill owner of Lawrence.

"We don't want your money; it's blood money," cried Berger, dramatically. "We'll take care of our own without help."

Instantly Cox and R. J. McCarthy, a banker from Lawrence, made a dash for Berger. Adult strikers hurried to the aid of Berger, but members of the committee and several lawyers jumped between them and prevented a physical clash.

Trouble Is Averted.  
With tense and angry visage, the banker on one side and the Socialist and strikers on the other, stood face to face, scarcely two feet between them. Then, with features relaxed but his eyes still dancing with rage, Cox left the room.

In the same room in which only a month or so ago Andrew Carnegie complained bitterly because he had been paid only \$220,000,000 for his property by the Steel corporation, where Judge Gary confided to a committee from congress that the steel trust had \$75,000,000 in cash always ready to meet an emergency; child strikers in the mills at Lawrence laid bare their scars to pitying congressmen today.

Presented by Representative Berger as an exhibit of what "one of the most highly protected industries in America does to human life by which it is served," 13 sallow checked, thin lips, hollow eyed, poorly clad children and six adults marched up Pennsylvania avenue and filed solemnly into the capitol.

In the room where attendants hurried to wait upon the smallest wish of Carnegie, Gary and Schwab, nobody had arranged for the comfort of these "exhibits," and they stood along the wall, until Representative Henry, accompanied by his own little son of 8, took pity on their plight.

"Get chairs for these children," commanded Judge Henry. "Arrange them any way you want and take your time," he added to Mr. Berger.

Before the witnesses began Chairman Wilson of the committee on labor pleaded for a federal investigation on the ground that in refusing to permit children to leave Lawrence several days ago the state authorities had violated the federal law.

"There should be no power on the part of the state," argued Mr. Wilson, "to prevent these children being sent out of Massachusetts unless they were to become a public charge. There was no such allegation in this case."

"Wasn't that the pretext in this case?" inquired Representative Hardwick of Georgia.

## DIPLOMATS HEED PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR ASSISTANCE

United States Troops and Others Hastening to Stricken City Where Armed Mutiny Prevails—Fire Loss Large.

(By the International News Service.)  
Peking, March 2.—(Sunday)—Martial law was proclaimed here this morning and at 2 o'clock comparative quiet prevailed. The bridges of the Hankow railroad have been dynamited and all the telegraph wires are cut. All communication is cut off between this city and Hankow and Tien Tsin. The booming of cannon continues incessantly from the direction of Feng Tan and the distant cracking of rifles tells of fighting in the suburbs.

The ministers conferred on the situation at midnight but were powerless to take any action. The American minister, Mr. Calhoun, stated that the American troops called from Tien Tsin would arrive at 5 o'clock this morning.

Peking, March 2.—Foreign intervention to stop further bloodshed in this city was decided upon today and tonight foreign troops are hastening to the capital from every post within a two days' journey. A detachment of several hundred United States troops is hurrying to the scene from Tien Tsin and British, German, French, Japanese and Russian soldiers are on their march from other points.

Scores of Christian missionaries have been murdered by the mutinous Chinese troops. A dispatch from Pao Ting Fu tells of the massacre of several French Catholic priests there this morning.

All the available foreign forces are now concentrated at the foreign legations, in which are gathered as many foreign residents as there is room for. Every legation is bristling with bayonets of a heavy guard.

The loss from fire alone in this city will reach \$25,000,000.

The foreign ministers met in conference this morning immediately after the receipt of a message from Tang Shao Yi, personal representative of President Yuan Shi Kai, in which he officially set forth the gravity of the situation, and asked that the powers take action.

A Japanese battleship has started for Ch Taku, at the mouth of the river Wei Ho, 30 miles southeast of Tien Tsin, to establish wireless communication with the Italian station at Peking.

Rioting continued throughout last night, and after a lull of two hours early this morning broke out again at 9 o'clock. At that hour a detachment of artillery, headed by a band, marched to the palace of Duke Kuei Hsiang, father of the empress dowager, shelled the palace and set it on fire. The palace was looted of \$50,000 in money and of most of its valuable furniture and art objects. The soldiers then instituted an orgy of rioting and robbery.

Scores of private residences were burned, and hundreds of shops looted. Many of the terrified residents who had fled to the streets were shot down and decapitated. Headless torsos are lying everywhere. Seemingly crazed and bereft of all reason by their own hideous atrocities, the looters are fighting among themselves.

The city of Pao Ting Fu presents a scene of utter devastation. The garrison there mutinied last night, and hundreds of civilians were killed in their homes. The soldiers swept through the streets looting and firing every house and store in their path. Large areas of the city are smoldering heaps of debris, and still other sections are burning tonight.

The ranks of the mutineers were swelled by large numbers of the regular troops in this city, who marched to Pao Ting Fu yesterday afternoon. Hearing of their departure, Yuan Shi Kai ordered them halted and killed if necessary, but they arrived in safety and joined the local garrison in the pillaging. The French Catholic priests were murdered in cold blood in their mission. Another band of Peking mutineers went today to Feng Tan, 20 miles from this city, and looted and burned a large part of the city. The women and children were all gathered within the British military post, and this protected. Still another gang of mutineers proceeded to Yung Piu Fu, north of Lan Chau and looted the city. The railroad station was guarded by American troops.

