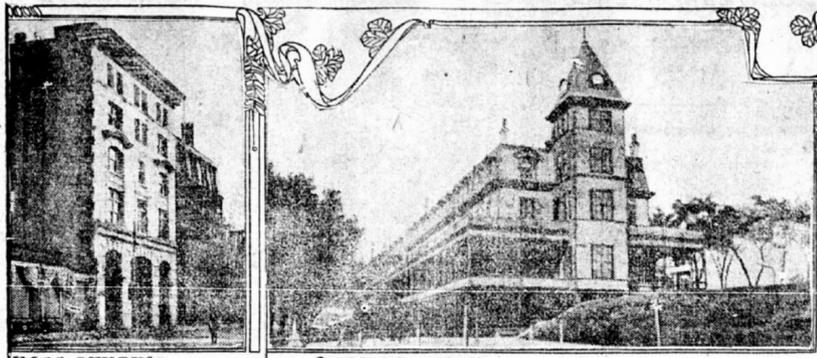


**COSTLY AND HANDSOME BUILDINGS BURNED IN THE DISASTROUS \$10,000,000 FIRE WHICH SWEEPED THE CITY OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.**



**IN FIRE-SWEEP CHELSEA.**

Relief Measures on a Great Scale Are Being Successfully Carried Out. System and order have succeeded chaos in fire-swept Chelsea, Mass. Relief committees have now an almost perfect organization. Nearly 10,000 persons are homeless and destitute and providing shelter and food for these is a difficult problem. From all parts of the State of Massachusetts money, clothes and provisions have poured into the stricken city. It is estimated that fully \$500,000 will be subscribed for the relief of the sufferers. Already 11 bodies have been recovered amidst the ruins of the burned city and it is feared that this number will be greatly increased as the work of clearing away the debris goes forward. The flames swept over the doomed city with such rapidity that many persons were barely able to escape with their lives. The fleeing residents could not even save their household effects. Some people removed their possessions from their homes in the burning district to another section of the city to have them burned later when the flames swept entirely across the town.

Plans are going rapidly forward toward rebuilding the burned district. Fortunately the securities of all the banks, which were burned, were found to be safe in the vaults and Chelsea bankers say they stand ready to pay dollar for dollar to depositors. The monetary loss occasioned by the fire will approximate \$10,000,000. To offset this there is an insurance of \$4,500,000 and the insurance companies state they are able to pay all policies in full.

**Edison Cement House Report.**  
An authoritative investigation of the much-discussed poor man's mansion, as the poured-cement house, is completed in a day at small cost, has been described, has now been made by the experts, whose reports appear in the March number of the Cement Age. The inventor of this magic house plan, Thomas A. Edison, was put through a rigid examination by the experts—E. S. Larned, chairman of the tests committee of the National Association of Cement Users, and Percy H. Wilson, secretary of the Association of Portland Cement Manufacturers, both civil engineers of high standing. Edison explained to them his method of overcoming the settling of the poured cement in his complete house molds, which is by adding colloids (clay) and electrolytes to the mass of concrete, which give the uniform flow desired and prevent segregation of the gravel. Mr. Larned is skeptical about the effectiveness of these methods after the cement comes to a standstill. Edison's mixture is one part cement to three of sand and five of stone or gravel, through a half-inch sieve. The steel re-inforcements will be put in place when the molds are set up. Larned admits that the forms are entirely feasible, their total weight being 280,000 pounds and their estimated cost is \$25,000. Edison says these can be erected in two days. Both the investigators doubt that the proposed houses can be built in the time stated by Edison. Mr. Wilson finds that Edison has not yet proved that the added clay will not delay the hardening of the mass, and cannot be certain that the stone will not flow uniformly.

**Another Sleeping Sickness Case.**  
At Glen Cove, L. I., the fourth recorded American case of the disease known as sleeping sickness, from which 200,000 people have died in Central Africa, has resulted fatally, the victim being Howard Price, the 25-year-old son of a well-to-do merchant. This illness was of three weeks' duration and was the first the young man had ever experienced. He was one of a family of seven children, all of whom are healthy. The first and constant symptom was the uncontrollable desire to sleep which came upon him suddenly as he was out walking. Until near the end he was able to eat and lost little weight. He appeared well, and went among company a day or two before he went to sleep for the last time.

**Tennessee Ousts Oil Trust.**  
The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the Standard Oil Company may engage only in interstate commerce in that State, affirming the decision of Chancellor Stout at Gallatin based upon acts held to be in restraint of trade. The company has appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

**Prof. Koch on a World Tour.**  
Dr. Robert Koch, the famous German scientist who has discovered the germ of the sleeping sickness and a curative serum for checking it in ravages in Africa, is now in America on a journey around the world, accompanied by his wife.

**POLITICS and POLITICIANS**

The convention of South Dakota Republicans voted to instruct its delegates to support Taft in the national convention.

In St. Paul the Bryan Democrats claim that Johnson men have tried to exclude them from the caucuses and they will hold separate caucuses of their own.

Secretary Taft, upon reaching Cincinnati for a rest among old friends after his trip West, expressed the belief that "woman suffrage will come eventually."

In passing through Nebraska on his way to Kansas, Gov. Johnson declared that W. J. Bryan has passed the zenith of his popularity and joined the "has-beens."

Secretary Taft made a clean sweep of the Minnesota county conventions. Even in Hennepin, claimed as a La Follette stronghold, the convention instructed for Taft.

In New York Frank Duffy, an election district captain who was convicted of having assisted thirty men to register falsely at the last election in the Seventeenth Assembly District, was sentenced

to not less than two years and three months in prison.

The Democratic convention at Manila deflected by one vote a resolution condemning the Taft administration of the islands and then endorsed Bryan for the presidency.

After two days of hard fighting the New York Democratic convention refused to endorse W. J. Bryan, but drove Senator Patrick McCarren and his Bryanites from their seats and elected an unopposed delegation.

Organs of the Socialist party throughout the country are reprinting the recent editorial from the Washington Post approving the statement made by John S. Wise of Virginia that American politics is now chaotic, and that nobody knows what a Democrat or a Republican is.

Gov. Johnson gave his presidential boom some personal attention on his way to and from the dedication of the Minnesota monument on Shiloh battlefield. Besides his Shiloh speech, he delivered an address at Louisville and informal talks at Chicago, Indianapolis and other cities en route.

The Illinois Democratic convention instructed the fifty-eight delegates to the Denver convention—eight at large with half a vote each—to vote for William Jennings Bryan, and "to use all honorable methods to secure his nomination." A "personal liberty" plank was put into the platform after a spirited two-hour fight in the resolutions committee. The platform instructs for Bryan and severely arraigns Gov. Deenen's administration as a "compound of extravagance and favoritism" and "an unprincipled treatment" of State wealth. It charges Republicans with being in league with "rich tax dodgers" and the "plooting of public funds by favored contractors."

Rev. O. D. Ellett, an ex-Methodist preacher and editor of the Iowa Prohibitionist, will be a candidate for the Prohibition nomination of Governor of Iowa at the primaries to be held on June 2.

**NIGHT RIDERS FACE JUSTICE.**

Scores of Kentucky Outlaws in Jail Awaiting Trial. The night riders of Kentucky have passed the seed time; now they are reaping the harvest. Scores of them are now face to face with the machinery of the law and can escape only by paying heavy fines or serving long terms in prison.

Singularly enough, the worst of the night riding took place in that part of Kentucky where there was the least provocation for it—in the southwestern counties. The severity of the struggle for living prices for tobacco fell upon the farmers of the burley district, and in this territory there were night riding of tobacco beds and some barn burning, but it was outside the burley district that night riding became something more than destructive forays by brutal men bent on whipping, burning and even murder.

Calloway County was one of the worst affected. Outrages were numerous and anarchy speedily would have mounted the throne and governed with her chaos-creating scepter, had it not been for Judge Wells and a few men

like him. Gradually he secured confessions, and gradually he secured confessions. Then came indictments and arrests and a revolution of the whole scheme of outlawry. The result is that scores of men are under arrest and the cells of the county jail are jammed with men awaiting trial.

Perhaps the most startling of the confessions and affidavits in possession details how the whole county of Murray, a town of about 2,000 persons, was marked for destruction on the night of March 23. From this affidavit, made by a man who was forced on his knees to take the night riders' oath, it appears that the Calloway County gang were to have been re-enforced by 250 armed men from Trigg County, and that a raid was to have been made which would have left Murray in ashes.

On the night before the contemplated raid, however, the Calloway County gang held a meeting and decided that it would be better to defer their assault for a few nights or weeks. Judge Wells had learned of their plans and had prepared to give the raiders a warm reception. A squad of seventy-five heavily armed men were guarding the town and they had placed a gatling gun so that it could sweep the streets in all directions. The would-be raiders realized that any attempt to burn Murray would result in death to perhaps scores of them. Messengers were dispatched to the Trigg County leaders and it required a great deal of persuasion to deter them from making the raid regardless of consequences.

Now that so many men have been arrested and the names of scores of others are in possession of the courts it is believed that night riding in Kentucky is a thing of the past.

**Blood Oath of Night Riders.**  
The hearing of three alleged members of the Kentucky "night riders," Elih Duncan and Thompson, at Murray, Ky. revealed the fact that the secret organization of tobacco growers had exacted blood oath from its members. The three accused men were identified by seven witnesses who had met with ill treatment by a band of the riders.

**COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL**

CHICAGO. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade in the Chicago district says:

Easter trade in personal needs rose to satisfactory proportions and retail sales generally made a seasonally recovery, higher temperature stimulating the demand in leading lines. Favorable weather conditions at interior points induced a wider absorption of light weight apparel, and there is increase in the receipt of re-orders requiring immediate shipment. Late buyers have found the reduction of stocks better than was expected and many now find it difficult to obtain all the goods required. Visiting merchants from the Northwest select more freely in the principal staples and report their local conditions brightening, there being a large inflow of settlers and numerous new towns springing up under the influence of railroad extensions through promising territory.

Forwarding by the wholesale houses continues exceptionally large in dry goods, food products, housewares and hardware, and there is also increasing activity in vehicles, camping and sporting goods. Mail orders from road men make an improving exhibit in clothing, woollens, footwear and furniture for fall deliveries, and the outlook affords more encouragement with the usual and high prospects in agriculture. Provisions disclose some decline in the east-bound tonnage, foreign orders being smaller, but there is returning strength in the markets for hides and leather, and wool displays increasing consumption.

Mercantile collections in the West and Southwest make a good showing, bank deposits steadily grow and further ease appears in the discount rate for accommodation. Financial conditions do not indicate that liquidation has run its course, but commercial defaults include none of notable significance, and the volume of payments through the banks again is seen to compare favorably with that of a year ago.

Operations in the prominent manufacturing present no material change as to production. Collections show slight improvement in a few centers and filling in orders by jobbers are a trifle better, but reports from leading industries are no more favorable, rather more weakness is noted in iron and steel and fall trade in leading lines is still disappointingly backward. The dullness in building lines—expenditures for the first quarter being 40 per cent below 1907—affects all the lines of materials and export and import trade are ebbing, indicating the first decrease in foreign trade from the preceding fiscal year noted for five years past.

The number of idle hands is as large as for some time past, wage reductions curtail buying power and the number of failures continues far ahead of a year ago. Business in pig iron is very light and lower prices have been made to attract even the small business going. Finished iron and steel are likewise quiet and rail orders are only fair. Plates are exceptionally dull, and fabricators of structural material, particularly in the Chicago district, have named some low quotations on business recently booked, although there is no evidence that the shapes have brought lower than list prices.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending April 16 number 201, against 258 last week, 107 in the like week of 1907, 117 in 1906, 183 in 1905 and 190 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week ending April 16 number 29, against 28 last week and 18 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

**NEW YORK.**  
Easter trade at retail, though affected in sections by unfavorable weather, is on the whole fair. Collections show slight improvement at a few centers and filling in orders by jobbers are a trifle better, but reports from leading industries are no more favorable, rather more weakness is noted in iron and steel and fall trade in leading lines is still disappointingly backward. The dullness in building lines—expenditures for the first quarter being 40 per cent below 1907—affects all the lines of materials and export and import trade are ebbing, indicating the first decrease in foreign trade from the preceding fiscal year noted for five years past.

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**THE MARKETS**  
Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.15; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.80; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 65c to 66c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; No. 2, 79c to 80c; hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$10.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 65c to 77c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 3 white, 54c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 81c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.05 to \$1.08; corn, No. 3, 65c to 66c; oats, standard, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 1, 79c to 80c; barley, No. 2, 86c to 88c; pork, mess, \$13.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.15; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$6.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.40.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 65c to 66c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; No. 2, 79c to 80c; hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$10.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$13.00; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 26c; eggs, western, 13c to 17c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 86c to 88c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 66c to 67c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 81c; clover seed, prime, \$12.50.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2 white, 63c to 65c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 2, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 76c to 77c.

**THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN**



1598—Henry IV. of France promulgated the Edict of Nantes.

1638—English settlers arrived at New Haven, Conn.

1746—The English under the Duke of Cumberland defeated the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender at the battle of Culloden, near Inverness.

1749—British warship Pembroke wrecked near Porto Novo, with loss of 320 of her crew.

1755—Dr. Samuel Johnson's "Dictionary of the English Language" published.

1793—First newspaper in what is now the Province of Ontario issued at Newark (Niagara).

1803—The Bank of France established.

1815—Commodore Decatur of the United States navy captured two Algerian vessels and 600 prisoners.

1829—British Parliament passed the Roman Catholic relief bill.

1835—Emperor and Empress of the French arrived in England to visit Queen Victoria.

1838—Dr. Simon Bernard acquitted of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon.

1861—Confederates seized Harper's Ferry.

1862—France declared war against the Mexican government.

1865—Battle of Columbus, last conflict of the Civil War, fought east of the Mississippi river. Union flag replaced on Fort Sumter.

1868—British troops under Sir Robert Napier took Magdala, a strongly fortified place in Abyssinia.

1874—Body of Livingston, the explorer, interred in Westminster Abbey.

1891—Treaty for the delimitation of the British and Italian spheres of influence in East Africa signed at Rome.

1900—Troops sent to Cornell Dam, Westchester county, N. Y., to quell a strike of Italian laborers. Paris International Exposition opened.

1904—Attempted assassination of Premier Mauru of Spain.

1905—Morocco rejected the French reform demand.

1907—National Arbitration and Peace Congress opened in New York. An earthquake destroyed Chilpancingo and Chilapa, towns of Mexico, with great loss of life.

**SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES**  
The explosion of a powder magazine at the Minnesota university shattered glass to the value of \$250 in the university buildings and gave the neighbors a great fright.

The faculty of Clemson college, Clemson, S. C., has expelled 303 students because of an all-fools' day prank; they remained away from drill and classes on April 1.

By the will of Dr. John Ordronaux the sum of \$30,000 is left to aid retired members of the Dartmouth college faculty. The rest of his estate is distributed among various charities.

The regents of the Minnesota university have given the professors authority to use their discretion in regard to the importation of rare books, charts and other aids to school work.

**OPENING OF THE BASEBALL SEASON.**



**DEATH OF FAMOUS BRITON.**

Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal Leader, Succumbs to Lingering Illness.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who retired recently from the British premiership, died Wednesday at his official residence in London. The death of Sir Henry after a lingering illness did not come as a surprise.

From the beginning of the present session of parliament Sir Henry had been suffering ill health and, after the opening day, he practically had not been able to attend the sessions at all, Chancellor Asquith acting as premier in his absence. He was seriously stricken after a big political meeting held at Bristol on Nov. 13, and he was



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

obliged to give up his plans for a series of political speeches that he intended to make.

Few invalids have been the object of so much solicitude and attention as has been bestowed upon Sir Henry, there having been a constant stream of callers at his Downing street residence, including King Edward, who visited him on two occasions; Queen Alexandra, and the dowager empress of Russia, the prince and princess of Wales and many diplomats and men prominent in public life.

On his resignation, April 5, the representatives of all parties united in paying tribute to his ability and strong character. Mr. Asquith said of him: "In the annals of our history there is no man who after long years spent in the thick of public contention has ever laid down the highest office under the crown more universally and deservedly beloved."

Mr. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, said that in Campbell-Bannerman's disappearance Ireland suffered a loss second only to the loss caused by the retirement of Gladstone. "There is not an Irish Nationalist in any part of the world," said Mr. Redmond, "who will not deeply deplore that this consistent, brave, honorable friend of Ireland has been taken from the arena of public life."

Can Not Export Jersey Water. The United States Supreme Court has upheld the New Jersey law prohibiting the exportation of water from the State by pipes, the appeal from that law having been made by a water company which had contracted to deliver a large quantity daily to one part of New York City. The company insisted that the law impaired the contract and therefore was unconstitutional.

To Elevate the Legal Profession. The Committee on Code of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association has formulated in the preliminary draft of about seventy canons of professional ethics relating to the duty of the lawyer in relation to the profession to the public, to the client and to the judiciary.

Frederick MacMonnies has been selected to prepare a model for the statue of Edwin Booth which will be erected by the Players' Club of New York in Gramercy Park in that city. The memorial will cost \$25,000.

The annual convention of the Millers' National Association met in Chicago. The most important matter before the meeting was the introduction of Canadian wheat into this country without duty, in order that it may be milled by American labor. The millers are anxious for legislation along this line.

Frank Sprague walked down the street in Davis City, Pa., and saw his sweetheart riding in a carriage with another man. He spoke pleasantly to the couple and passed on, but before he had gone twenty-five feet he drew a revolver and shot himself dead.

**FORTUNE FOR LABORER.**

Because Thirty-Five Years Before He Saved Benefactor's Life.

To have saved the life of a fellow emigrant in a wreck in 1873 and thirty-five years later to have read in a newspaper plastered upon the wall of a homestead shack an advertisement which led to his becoming the recipient of a fortune of \$375,000 is the luck of Peter Andersen, a farm hand, who resides near White Bluffs, Wash. Andersen received a check for \$5,000 to enable him to proceed to New York to carry out the final legal formalities necessary in the transfer of the fortune.

Andersen left Denmark in 1873 upon the ship W. J. Gottry. Off the coast of Newfoundland the Gottry was wrecked. Andersen supported Peter Knudsen, a fellow passenger, until they crawled upon a piece of driftwood. Later they were tossed upon the deserted Newfoundland beach. After terrible privations the two men reached New York City, where they separated. Knudsen made \$1,000,000 in the glove business in New Jersey.

Emma Goldman Not Barred Out. When the woman leader of American anarchists, Emma Goldman, returned from a brief trip into Canada, where she went to address striking workmen, an effort was made by the American frontier authorities questioning her right to re-enter this country, and it was supposed that the action was inspired from Washington, in view of the current federal activities against those of her cult. She submitted papers showing that she had married J. E. Keenan, an Americanized foreigner, and with this explanation she was admitted.

Alexander Berkman, the New York anarchist and comrade of Miss Goldman, was released from custody of the local police in connection with the Union Square bomb throwing. Silverstein, the man who was injured in trying to throw the bomb at the police, still lingered between life and death at the hospital and is said to have told the police how he made the bomb and intended to get revenge upon the police, who had clubbed him.

**ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT**

The national baseball commission has taken Player Campbell from Winnipeg and awarded him to Chicago.

The national baseball commission proposes that players who played in the California State League during the winter be fined \$100 each, as the California league is an outlaw.

In a fight at Dublin, Tommy Burns, the American heavyweight champion, knocked Jim Roche, the Irish champion, out of the ring in one minute and thirty-eight seconds.

George Hestenschmidt would like to regain his wrestling title, but he will attempt it in a Chicago ring. This was the statement the thoroughly tamed "lion" made as he boarded the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to return to Europe. "Hack" claims he was no fairly treated in his match with Gotch. Experts who witnessed the match say "Hack" had not the endurance to wrestle under American rules. His limit is 20 minutes to a bout.

The wedding out process in the Ames baseball squad has begun. The team will be weak behind the bat, as there are no first class backstops as yet in the lineup. Better, the best man in the position, is needed at first, and will be kept there if possible.

Prof. E. D. Angell, assistant professor of physical training in the University of Wisconsin, coach of the basket ball and track teams, has accepted the position of director of athletics at the Oregon State Agricultural college at Corvallis, Oregon. He will leave Wisconsin at the end of the present school year.