

CHICAGO ENDURING A REIGN OF TERROR FROM CRIMINALS.

Not Safe for Women to Walk the Streets Alone by Day or Night—Too Few Police and Great Slowness in Prosecution, Alleged Causes.



The early American had to depend upon the ancient and clumsy arquebuse for the safety of his wife and children.



But the modern Chicagoan arms his family with the latest and most approved form of seven shooter.

Chicago, Jan. 27 (Special).—The criminal reign of terror which has lasted practically unchecked for years reached its climax in the fiendish and fatal assault upon Mrs. Franklin C. Hollister by a young carpenter, Richard Ivens, some days ago. The inadequate policing of this great Western city has been and is in a large measure responsible for the epidemic of crime, but the failure of justice to be swift and sure after the commission of crime and the capture of the criminal perpetrator is the chief cause for the criminal conditions existing here to-day.

This time, for the vital point in the whole matter is to provide sources of additional revenue to put more elaborate and successful protective and punitive measures into force at the earliest possible date. Continued attacks upon women almost daily reinforce the cry of the people of Chicago for protection of the innocent and the punishment of criminals.

Under the system of felony trial and punishment in Chicago the safeguards that the law intends shall be thrown around the innocent, are twisted into devices of delay and advantage for the guilty. A striking illustration of this is found in the recent trial of Gilbooley and others, hired sluggers of law defying labor unions, indicted for murderous assaults upon non-union workers.

Taken in their order, the most notable women murders which as yet defy the Chicago police for a solution of the mystery surrounding them are as follows: Mrs. F. A. Mize, slain on August 23, 1905, about dusk, while out walking with Mrs. Wilson, a hired companion, not far from her apartment in the Hyde Park district, on the South Side.

DANGER ALWAYS NEAR. With the failure of justice to be prompt and the police authorities to be vigilant and efficient, likewise adequate, the citizens of Chicago only know that life and property here are always in danger. Owing to the smallness of the police force they seldom see a policeman, and know, too, that hardly one lawbreaker in a hundred is ever caught.

A TERRIBLE LIST. The foregoing are the murders which still mystify the police and which, apparently, go into the local criminal annals as unfathomable tragedies. Beginning in the order of their occurrence, the seventeen women murders of record in the last two months are as follows: January 21, 1905—Mrs. John Mueller and her two baby girls murdered by her husband.

searching for him. The victim had repulsed the officer's attentions, he being anxious to marry her. February 28, 1905—Mrs. Della Tracey, a young married woman, slain by a negro youth, who held her up in daytime near her house. The murderer was given up by his father, confessed his crime in court, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

and the wife of a wealthy mail order man, slain by Frank J. Constantine, Jr., a roofer in her flat, who was treated as a friend of the family, but who, it is believed, was a practical stranger to the victim and her husband. Constantine, who has been variously represented as the wild son of a wealthy New-Yorker and the leader of a gang of professional crooks, made his escape.

signation sweeping the city of Chicago, but despite the fact that the people are aroused and the authorities more alert to check the progress of crime against women, the latter continue to be the prey of desperate thieves and degenerates. On Tuesday night, January 16, two women were attacked on Oakley Boulevard, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

CHOLERA ROUTES.

How Disease Traversed Germany to French Frontier.

Paris, January 16. The French Academy of Medicine and the Paris Board of Health have been working together in the last few months in investigating the routes by which the cholera last autumn traversed Germany and reached the French frontier near Strasbourg. The sanitary authorities are already taking precautions in view of the possibility, some say probability, of the cholera resuming its march westward as soon as the winter breaks up.

So well defined was the movement of the epidemic that the authorities were able to establish with certainty the manner of its propagation. The river and canal system of Russia and of Germany supports a huge floating population, all engaged in the transport of timber.

the dread disease to the French frontier, when a soldier joining the colors at Strasbourg, but coming from an infected town on the Russian boundary, fell ill with cholera. It was a happy coincidence that in both these cases, in Hamburg and Strasbourg, the cases occurred in just those parts of the population which are the best regulated, namely, the emigrants and the army, and the strict health regulations in force in Germany enabled the patients to be instantly isolated.

The point that Professor Chantemesse made in his report to the academy was the insufficient character of French legislation in view of a danger such as this. German laws have, on the contrary, placed a perfect weapon in the hands of the sanitary authorities. At the first sign of the outbreak the strictest quarantine was imposed, and when the highly localized nature of the epidemic was seen, the boat and raft men were forced to make the journey across the empire under closest surveillance and without the least contact with the shore.

A NOVEL RAILWAY CAR.

Designed to Afford as Little Resistance to Wind as Possible.

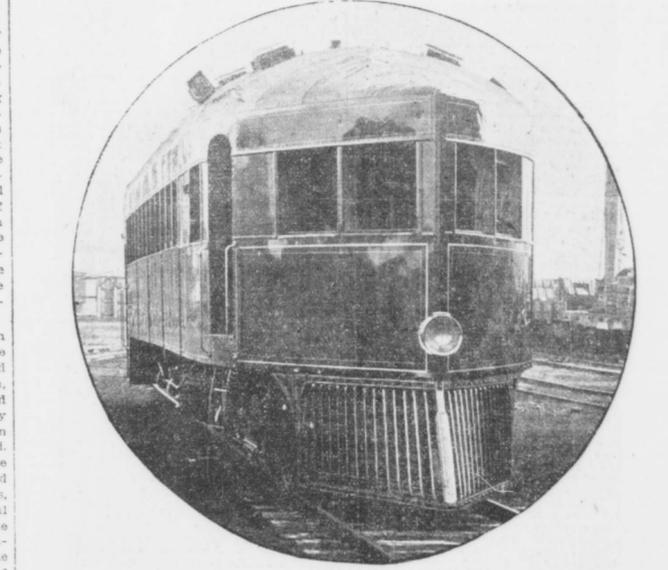
Omaha, Jan. 27 (Special).—Perhaps the strangest looking railway car in the world is the new gasoline motor which the Union Pacific Railway has recently completed at its shops in this city. The design of the car body is similar to the hull of a racing yacht, and as it tears across the rails it somewhat resembles an overturned craft driven before a gale with its keel in the air.

HOUSE OF LORDS STILL SAFE.

Although the late Sir William Harcourt and many others of the Liberal statesmen, including even Lord Rosebery, have for a number of years past been proclaiming that the abolition or the radical reorganization of the House of Lords would constitute the first and principal reform which their party would endeavor to institute on its return to power, and in spite of the fact that John Burns, the representative of labor in the new Cabinet, has since his appointment as a Minister and as a Privy Councillor announced to his constituents at Battersea that he was as strongly opposed as ever to the upper chamber of the national legislature as now constituted, there is little likelihood of the present administration fulfilling its pledges or public expectations in the matter.

an alliance with the Irish party for the purpose of securing legislation in the direction of the reform or abolition of the House of Lords. But, in the first place, it is doubtful whether the Cabinet, as now composed, would, in view of the circumstances of the recent appeal to the people, see its way to support any such movement. Were even measures of that kind to pass the House of Commons they would certainly be rejected by the upper chamber with a still larger majority than in the case of the Home Rule bill, and should an appeal on the issue be made to the people in the form of a general election it would, according to present appearances, result in the establishment of the House of Lords upon a firmer basis than ever, as constituting a protection against the effects of ill considered legislation on the part of the House of Commons.

Reasons Why Liberals Cannot Yet Carry Out Their Promises of a Radical Reorganization in the Upper Chamber.



NEWEST THING IN RAILWAY CARS. Type of sharp pointed gasoline motor cars for passengers which the Union Pacific Railroad will use instead of ordinary local trains with locomotives on the Western plains.

greater or less degree, the other civilized countries of the world, are indebted for the recognition of popular rights and for the origin of parliamentary government. It was the barons by writ in the time of King John who wrested from that most disreputable of English sovereigns what is known as the Magna Charta—the basis of the British constitution and the foundation of all the prerogatives and rights of the people.

sovereign himself, and who therefore styled themselves the monarch's "peers," which constituted the origin of the British Parliament, the most ancient national legislature now in existence, and on the lines of which almost every modern legislature is more or less modelled. Peers by patent, such as are also created nowadays, are of far less antiquity, and were practically unknown prior to the reign of Henry VIII, the Bluebeard of English history.

Andreas and after him Count Kalnoky referred when in resigning the Chancellorship of the Austro-Hungarian Empire they intimated to their sovereign that they considered they had fulfilled their share of what they held to be their civic and patriotic duty. They each of them remained in office for about fifteen years laboring hard for the weal of their country, and sacrificing all their Magyar and Austrian love of ease, pleasure and, above all, of sport.