A PAPER OF QUALITY

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

LARGEST MORNING CIRCULATION

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TEN THOUSAND HOMELESS; $15,000,000 LOSS BY FIRE

Chelsea and East Boston Ravaged by Flames. Militia Called Out to Help Save Lives.

USE DYNAMITE TO PREVENT SPREAD

Area of Three Square Miles Devastated—Martial Law Is Declared—Total Number of Dead Not Yet Learned, but May Reach Ten or More.

Boston, April 12.—One-third of the city of Chelsea was destroyed by a fire which started at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and twelve hours later it had practically burned itself out.

Two burning barges drifted across Chelsea Creek and set fire to the Beacon Yard Plant of the Standard Oil Company, in East Boston. At midnight there appeared no danger of the flames spreading into East Boston any farther.

The homes of at least 2,000 families were destroyed, many of these being wooden tenements, which burned like chips. With a few exceptions, all of the public buildings were burned. Altogether, including tenements and residences, churches, business blocks, halls and hotels, and manufacturing plants, 800 structures were wiped out. It is estimated that 10,000 people were rendered homeless, and the estimated loss ranges from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Loss of Life Is Heavy.

So far as at present known six fatalities occurred; also there are rumors in circulation to-night that the bodies of four people have been found among the debris of the burned houses. One of the fatalities is that of a man who was seen running across the Boston and Albany Railroad bridge over Chelsea Creek. The man was caught in the flames on the Chelsea side of the creek, and started to cross the burning structure into East Boston.

Before he reached safety his clothing caught fire, and he just reached land when he was overcome and fell beside the railroad track, where his body was seen by your correspondent at 9:30 o'clock to-night. It was practically incinerated.

Deaths so far discovered number six in all. They include the man burned crossing the bridge into East Boston, a man and woman burned in Chelsea, a woman who died on the way to the hospital, and a man and woman who committed suicide.

Several scores of people were injured, some of them seriously.

Negro Looters Shot.

Two negroes were shot and wounded by militiamen while trying to loot a Broadway jewelry store. Two other men are reported to have been shot when detected in the act of entering one of the Chelsea savings banks about 9 o'clock to-night.

During the early part of the fire several men attempted to hurry the thing along by setting fire to their stores, but law-abiding citizens detected them and administered severe beatings to them.

The stores were burned just the same.

A complete cordon of militiamen has been thrown around the city, and it is difficult to gain entrance. Residents of Chelsea who tried to reach their families were obliged to prove their citizenships before they were allowed to pass the line.

Marines Guard Bridge

Marines from the navy yard guarded the bridge leading from Charlestown to Chelsea, and they shoved bayonets at the breasts of every one who was tardy in obeying the command to halt.

Before midnight relief measures had progressed so rapidly that the stricken inhabitants were being housed in military tents in the parks.

In Boston every available city wagon was pressed into service to convey food and clothing to Chelsea. Hacks loaded with blankets were seen hurrying to Charlestown late at night.

The fire is believed to have started in a dump near the plant of the Boston Blacking Company, in Summer street, in the northwestern side of the city. It quickly communicated to several junk shops, and then to the blacking company's buildings.

Embers in the Air.

From these buildings the high northwesterly gale carried the burning embers upon the roofs of neighboring buildings, nearly all of which were wooden, and in a few minutes twenty buildings were afire. More embers were thrown into the air, and the fire spread before the gale rapidly.

It raced along in a southeasterly direction to Broadway, the principal business street of the city; crossed over and swept over Bellingham Hill down to the water front of Chelsea Creek.

The area burned was cigar-shaped, about half a mile in width and three miles long. At one place it is a mile in width. The extreme southern end took in the big plant of the Tidewater Oil Company, and here the progress of the conflagration was stayed through the efforts of the Boston fireboat and single company of the men from Ladder No. 8 of the Boston department.

Barges Break Loose.

While the fireboat was pumping water upon the blazing Tidewater plant through a hose manned by Ladder No. 8's men, two wooden barges broke adrift from the blazing Cabot Chemical Company's burning plant, on the Chelsea side of the creek.

They were driven by the high wind across the narrow channel and landed against the piers in the Beacon yard of the Standard Oil Company, in Chelsea street, East Boston. Before the fireboat could get to work on the oil company's building the three brick structures containing oil and gasoline in barrels were ablaze and frequent explosions occurred.

A number of wooden sheds and storehouses in the yard took fire, and then the wooden drawbridge began to blaze.

Several Yachts Burned.

Between the draw bridge and the Boston and Albany Railroad bridge were a number of yachts tied up for the winter. Two large steam yachts, a schooner yacht owned by Sheriff Seavey, a large sloop, and a number of smaller craft were destroyed.

The railroad bridge was burned and by this time the pumping station of the metropolitan sewage plant in East Boston, opposite the oil plant, caught fire and was quickly gutted. This seemed to be the end of the destruction in East Boston, although there were a number of small fires due to embers.

In Chelsea the only buildings of any consequence which were known to have been saved were the police station, the new high school building, the Park Hotel, the Sweet Car Wheel Company building and a number of smaller business structures.

List of Buildings Burned.

Among the buildings destroyed were City Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall, which is a new building, on the site of the old Academy of Music, burned several years ago; the Frost Hospital, from which all the patients were safely removed as the flames advanced; the Shurtleff School, the old high school building, the Y. M. C. A. Building, the Central Fire Station, the Fitz Public Library, the new State Armory, in Broadway, recently completed; the Boston Elevated Car Barn, in Broadway; St. Rose's Roman Catholic Church, the parochial school, connected with it, and the Sacred Heart Convent, adjoining; the Chelsea Trust Company Building, two savings bank buildings, three Jewish synagogues, Bellingham Methodist Church, Masonic Hall, Granite Block, Unitarian Church, New England Telephone Building, Polish Catholic Church, Universalist Church, African M. E. Church, Central Congregational Church, the Eastern Storage Company, several box factories, the Crown Chocolate Company Building, portion of the old Cordage plant, the Cabot Chemical Works Building, the Tidewater Oil Company Building, the American Circular Tool Company Building, a chalk factory, and many other manufacturing plants.

All the business blocks on Broadway, from Chelsea Square east to the Boston and Maine Railroad tracks were wiped out. The rapid progress of the fire during the ensuing three hours, following its start at 11 o'clock, is indicated by the fact that at 2 o'clock the flames were in control of a section of Bellingham Hill, where some of the finest residences were located.

Flee Before the Flames.

So swiftly did the fire assume the proportions of a conflagration, that many people living in the neighborhood north of Broadway had no time to save any of their household effects. Their flight before the advancing fire was precipitate, and at 2 o'clock a number of desolate families had sought refuge in Union Park, which was roped off for the use of the homeless and the preservation of as much property as had been rescued.

Many children sick with typhoid fever, measles, and diphtheria, had to be hurriedly wrapped in blankets and carried through the streets to the nearest place of safety.

In some instances the children were moved successively three or four times as the flames advanced.

In several places dynamite was used to destroy frame structures in an effort to check the progress of the flames.

Before the fire had been burning half an hour the Chelsea fire chief began calling for assistance from Boston, Revere, and Everett, and before he finished all available apparatus within a radius of twenty miles of the burning city was hurrying to the scene. Engine companies came from as far north as Lynn and Salem, and from Quincy, Brookline, Waltham, Somerville, Winthrop, and other towns.

Many Engines on Scene.

It was stated by one fire lieutenant that there were so many engines drawing water from the mains at the same time that some of the steamers were unable to send a stream fifteen feet into the air.

The police force of Chelsea was inadequate to cope with the situation, and bluecoats from Boston were hurried across the ferries.

The militia were called upon, and a company of the Eighth Regiment, under Col. Sweizer, responded. The militiamen rendered great service aiding the terror-stricken people, keeping guard over pitiful little piles of household goods that were gathered together in the parks. The soldiers also helped stay the progress of the flames on the northeast side of the burned area by tearing down a high wooden fence that ran alongside the elevated car barns.

There were the usual stories in circulation of wholesale looting, and it was reported that a militiaman shot one of these miscreants, and that the police had captured a number of others. None of these reports could be confirmed to-night, as it was almost an impossibility to get into the city after nightfall, except by making a wide detour through Everett in an automobile.

Big Crowds Witness Blaze.

Late in the afternoon both the Chelsea and East Boston ferryboats stopped running, but crowds went to East Boston through the tunnel under the harbor to-night, and were rewarded by getting a fine view of the burning oil tanks and a number of burning buildings scattered along the Chelsea side of the creek which separates that city from Noddle Island, which is East Boston.

The blazing plant of the Cabot chemical works and the Tidewater Oil Company's buildings furnished great spectacles as one gazed across the creek, while on the East Boston side of the stream thousands of barrels of oil in the Standard's plant sent flames high in the air.

In Chelsea the buildings of brick and stone crumbled rapidly and many fell into the street, crushing several pieces of fire apparatus beneath them.

The police started in early killing cats and dogs, horses and cows which were running at large through the streets. A great many people were picked up sick. Early in the afternoon many men of wealth who had gone to witness the fire forgot what they had come for and at once put their automobiles at the command of the police. Dozens of physicians from Boston and other cities hurried to Chelsea and rendered medical aid.

A boy one year old was found on the sidewalk near a burning house suffering

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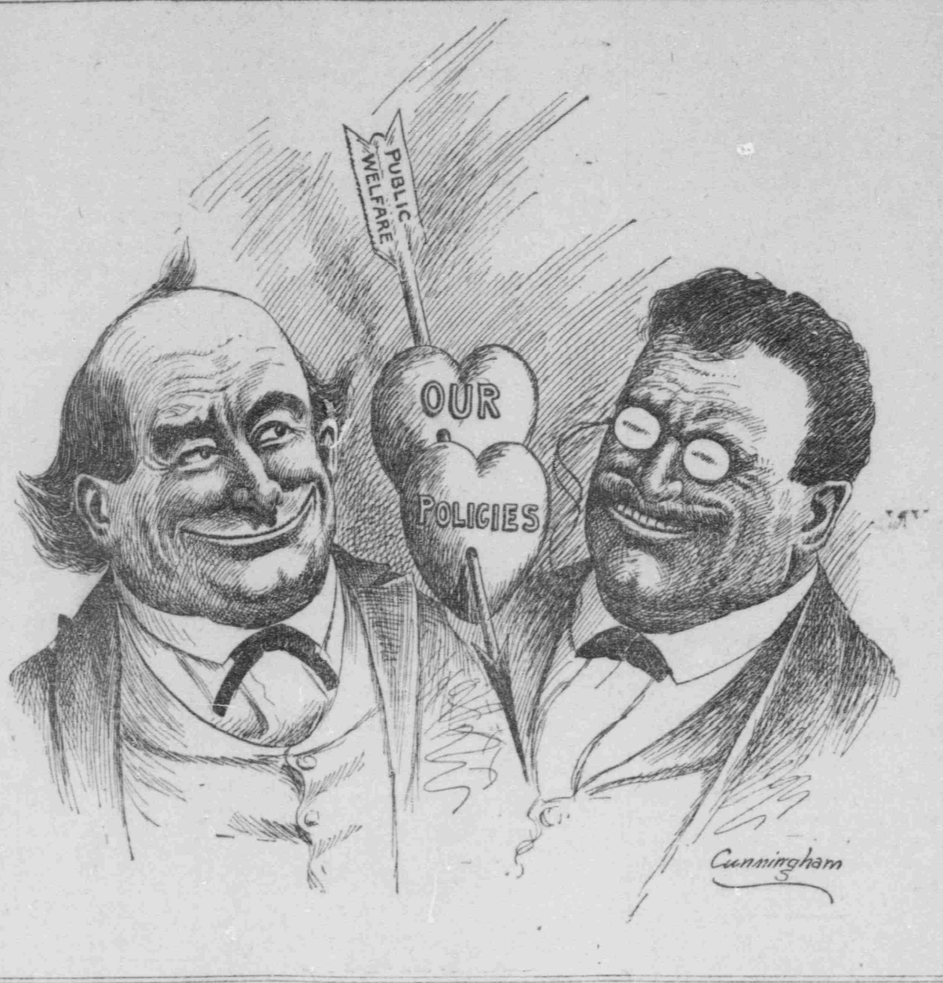
Sweet Violets, 25c Bunch.
Kramer, the Florist, 916 F st.



HUGHES ON WARPATH

Asks Utica Citizens to Aid in Gambling Fight.

GOVERNOR HEARD BY MANY

Addresses Big Sunday Meeting and Appeals for Senator Ackroyd's Vote on Racing Bills—Wildly Greeted as He Denounces Abuse—Calls Public Betting an Unmitigated Evil.

Utica, April 12.—Gov. Hughes came to this city this afternoon seeking Senator Joseph Ackroyd's vote for the passage of the executive's anti-race track gambling bills, and 3,000 of the senator's constituents, after listening to an impassioned address by the governor on the subject of racing bills, rose as one man and with a shout adopted resolutions calling upon Ackroyd to support the measures which a few days ago he voted against.

The spectacle in the Majestic Theater this afternoon of an audience that filled the playhouse from the orchestra rail to the topmost seat in the gallery, disturbing the calm of Sunday with a frenzy of enthusiasm, joined in alike by clergy, while the governor argued for support of the racing bills, is difficult to describe.

The foremost citizens of Oneida County were present, and there was no mistaking the fact that the audience was in complete sympathy with the governor's attitude on the subject of the racing bills.

Hughes Defines Position.

The governor spoke, in part, as follows:

"It is quite evident to me that the people of Utica have something on their hearts, and I can assure you that you are not alone in your appreciation of the serious importance of the question that is now before us. On Friday night I was a guest of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce, and the leading citizens of Watertown, irrespective of party, and all that was representative of the life of that important city of the North were outspoken in their condemnation of the failure to rid our State of a notorious abuse.

"Last night I was in Buffalo. I addressed a meeting of lawyers, the association of the bar of that flourishing city. There were present, I believe, all the judges of the appellate division of the fourth department, a court justly esteemed for its wisdom, its fairness, its splendid illustration of the working of the judicial system of the State. There were other judges, local judges, judges of the Supreme Court. I did not hear a single lawyer or a single judge express a word of disapproval; on

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

A New Residence for Each Working Hour

During the month of March was the record of permits issued for Washington, to cost an aggregate of $635,600. Washington is growing, and growing on right lines. Growing in homes. Her wondrous beauty, charming climate, educational, social, and material advantages appeal to the world.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD is her most powerful exponent, and goes into her home life.

GROWING!

NOW LET US ALL WORK FOR 500,000 PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON.

Two Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars
Are operated on Baltimore & Ohio 11:30 p. m. train, Washington to New York. This affords ample opportunity for passengers by this line to secure superior accommodations.

Through Coach to Erie
Via Pennsylvania R. R. on and after April 12, leaves Washington 10:40 p. m. daily, running through to Erie without change.

Your Order for Easter Flowers
And plants will be most satisfactorily filled if placed with Shaffer, 14th and I.

Blackistone's Carnation Special.
Beautiful Carnations, 50c dozen. 14th & H.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. **TELEGRAPHIC.**
1—$15,000,000 Fire at Chelsea, Mass.
1—Hughes May Call Out Militia.
1—Hughes Invades Senator's District.
1—New British Cabinet Announced.
2—Local Option Downed in Pennsylvania.
3—New York Democrats to Meet.
3—Strong Gray Platform in Delaware.
9—Priest Assails Slum Workers.
9—Combine to Defeat Col. Pearre.

LOCAL.
2—Police Hear of Many Robberies.
2—Seven Injured in Trolley Accident.
2—McCreary in a Dying Condition.
3—Gray Supporters Make Appeal.
5—Turners Plan an Exhibition.
12—Rabbi Says Crime Is Growing.
12—Palm Sunday Generally Observed.
12—Dr. Radcliffe Tells of Spring.

HUGHES MAY USE TROOPS

Governor Bound to Stop Racing at Aqueduct Track.

Friends Declare Executive Will Use Limit of Power Vested in Him.

New York, April 12.—Gov. Hughes, according to information received from Albany, is preparing for a coup at the opening of the racing season in this State, which takes place at Aqueduct on Wednesday.

Angered at the refusal of the legislature to kill race-track gambling, the governor is reported to be bent on repressive measures of the sternest kind.

Those who claim to know his mind say he will stop at nothing short of the exercise of the utmost power vested in the chief executive of the Commonwealth to accomplish his purpose.

This would involve as a last resort, it is pointed out, the calling out of the militia, a step which Gov. Folk, of Missouri, was compelled to threaten to take before he succeeded in stopping gambling at the race tracks in that State.

LINEMAN IS ELECTROCUTED.

Edward Bashman Loses His Life on the Benning Road.

Lying on the edge of the eastern branch of the Potomac River, near the end of a bridge, the body of Edward Bashman, a lineman employed by the Potomac Electric Light and Power Company, was found this morning about 2:30 o'clock by Sergt. Emerson, of the Ninth precinct.

Bashford left home shortly before midnight to repair a break in the line of telegraph wires on the Benning road.

It is thought that while on top of the telegraph pole he came in contact with a live wire and was electrocuted. His body was bruised. An ambulance surgeon summoned from Casualty Hospital said death was due to electrocution.

Bashman lived at 626 Sixth street southwest.

Seeks to Kill Brother.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 12.—Anse Cox, twenty-six, is in the Mingo County jail, charged with the murder of his ten-year-old brother, Robert Cox, jr.

The murder was committed at the home of their parents at Thacker yesterday.

Grant Shepherd Ill.

New York, April 12.—Grant Shepherd, the second son of the late Alexander R. Shepherd, of Washington, is critically ill of pneumonia at his home, 263 Lexington avenue.

To-day at Sloan's.
Rare furnishings for the homes of the elite from all parts of the world will be sold at auction by catalogue at Sloan's, 1407 G st., to-day at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. This sale presents a rare opportunity to secure unique pieces, and should be attended by those searching for things unusual.

NEW CABINET NAMED

British Premier Makes Few Changes in List.

TWEEDMOUTH IS REDUCED

First Lord of the Admiralty Gets Lower Position as Result of the Publication of the Kaiser's Letter. Earl of Crewe Well Received—Winston Churchill Gets Good Place.

London, April 12.—The appointments to the newly reorganized cabinet under the premiership of Herbert Asquith are officially announced as follows:

Lord president of the council—Lord Tweedmouth.

Secretary of the colonies—Earl of Crewe.

Chancellor of the exchequer—David Lloyd-George.

First lord of the admiralty—Reginald McKenna.

President of the board of trade—Winston Churchill.

President of the board of education—Walter Runciman.

All the foregoing held cabinet positions under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with the exception of Winston Churchill and Mr. Runciman. Mr. Churchill was under secretary for the colonies in the previous administration, while Mr. Runciman held the post of financial secertary to the treasury, but neither of these positions included membership in the cabinet.

Mr. John Morley, secretary of state for India, and Sir Henry H. Fowler, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, have been created viscounts. They will retain their former offices. Mr. John E. Seeley, member of Parliament for the Abercromby division of Liverpool, succeeds Winston Churchill as under secretary of the colonial office.

Viscount Morley has written to his constituents, regretfully resigning their representation. He says he had to choose between withdrawing from the India office and withdrawing from the House of Commons, finding that he was unable to do justice to both. Prime Minister Asquith and his fellow-members of the cabinet strongly desired that he retain the India office, a desire which it was not easy, without a sacrifice of loyalty and credit, to resist.

Cabinet Strengthened.

It is generally conceded that the cabinet has been decidedly strengthened by its reconstruction, and Mr. Asquith is receiving congratulations even from his political opponents. The Earl of Elgin, who held the post of secretary of state for the colonies, is the only one of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's appointees who retires with his former chief. His supersession is little commented upon. He is regarded as a capable man, but he was never popular, and the Earl of Crewe is welcomed as persona gratissima by all the parties. He is one of the ablest Liberal peers, and is a polished debater.

Lord Tweedmouth's removal from the post of first lord of the admiralty to a less important and less well paid office is generally attributed, in part at least, to his indiscretion in connection with the Kaiser's letter, but his policy at the admiralty was also unacceptable to some of his colleagues.

Mr. McKenna's promotion to the admiralty is much criticised even in Liberal circles. His views on naval policy are practically unknown, but he is suspected of being a "little navy man," and he has yet to justify his appointment to the advocates of a strong navy.

George's Promotion Approved.

Mr. Lloyd George's promotion is universally well received, he having achieved great personal success in the last two years.

Churchill's appointment to the presidency of the board of trade, although it is mainly approved, is questioned by those who think he has hitherto shown more brilliance than weight and balance. It is an odd coincidence that he and Mr. Runciman attain cabinet rank simultaneously, inasmuch as they twice fought one another for the representation of Oldham, when Mr. Churchill was a Conservative, victory resting with each in turn.

Grand Opera at Lyric Theater, Baltimore,
Opposite Baltimore and Ohio Mt. Royal Station. Trains leave Washington "every hour on the hour" for Baltimore up to 8 p. m. $2 round trip. Returning, leave Mt. Royal Station 10:50 and 11:23 p. m., after the opera.

CHANDLER ASSAILS TAFT'S CAMPAIGN

Urges West to Support La Follette Boom.

HINTS AT TRUST DEALS

Says Ohioan Bids for Support of Corporations.

Declares Administration Is Abandoning Railroad Policy in Hope of Getting Votes—Accuses Pilfering of Foraker's Ideas—Declares He Should Then Be President if His Policies Are Proper.

With the Republican convention about two months away, the contest in the party for the control of delegates is becoming red hot.

The progress made by the Taft forces is attracting attention, and already the leaders of the Secretary of War's faction are beginning to be more vociferous in their claims of ultimate victory.

President Roosevelt, whose slogan, "If you don't take Taft, you'll have to take me," has had a marked effect in the party struggle, is telling people that Taft's selection is already assured, and that his nomination will be conceded by everybody by May 1.

But there is a cloud on the brightness of the Taft sky.

The methods used to obtain support for the Secretary of War have angered and chagrined old warhorses of the party, who, while willing to admit Mr. Taft's qualifications for the Presidency, object seriously to the attempt of Mr. Roosevelt to name his own successor, the alleged misuse of the power of appointment to that end, and the campaigning methods of the Secretary to the detriment of the business of the War Department.

Senator Hale, of Maine, voiced the feeling on this last count when he spoke in the Senate last week on the "frequent protracted and necessary absence of the Secretary of War."

Think Huge Expense Improper.

Then there are those who see an element of impropriety in the expenditure of large sums of money by the Taft management for the maintenance of expensive headquarters, the distribution of literature, and the travel of Taft emissaries.

Of the other Republican candidates, Vice President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, Senator Knox, Senator Foraker, and Senator La Follette are sticking close to their legislative duties, while Gov. Hughes' journeys are neither frequent nor protracted, whether they are necessary or not.

It is the opinion of many prominent Republicans that Mr. Taft would strengthen his own position by resigning from the Cabinet and thus obviate the criticism that he remains nominally in the President's official family mainly on account of the party prestige which comes from this association with Mr. Roosevelt.

The opposition of labor and the negroes to Mr. Taft is giving his managers more concern, however, than anything else, and they are now beginning to disseminate literature to show that the Secretary of War will have the support of both elements. They gave out a statement last night to show that in two Chicago Congressional districts which have a large population of negroes, one district instructed its national convention delegates for Taft and the other left its delegates free to vote for Taft if they saw fit to do so. Editorials from negro newspapers favorable to Mr. Taft are cited also.

Chandler Makes Appeal.

William E. Chandler, former Secretary of the Navy, and former Senator from New Hampshire, was out last night with an "Appeal for Senator La Follette's Nomination for President." Copies of this appeal were sent by Mr. Chandler to candidates for the Republican nomination. To some of these he sent, also, a personal letter, not intended to be made public.

In his "appeal," which is addressed "To the Republicans of Wisconsin and the West," Mr. Chandler asks support of Senator La Follette, "as the best representative of the radical railroad reform policy of the Republican party, which the present administration has decided to abandon. The adoption of this policy," he says, "will be, in history, the only great achievement of that administration—made even more prominent by the surrender thereof."

Mr. Chandler then enters into a review of interstate commerce legislation since 1887. He declares that the "initial abandonment of the cause of the people involved in the railroad-rate bill" has become "a complete abandonment in connection with the Presidential contest of 1908."

Promise to Railroads.

The promise is made, he asserts, that both the railroad-rate law and the Sherman anti-trust law "shall be amended, and thereby destroyed, in the hope to induce the railroads and the monopolies to allow or advocate the election of the administration's candidate for President."

Mr. Chandler quotes from the President's recent special message advocating amending the anti-trust law so as to allow combinations of railroads, and in the course of his comment speaks of Mr. Taft as the "officeholders' candidate," and says that "the administration has surrendered completely to Senator Foraker's argument, and if this new policy is to prevail, he (Foraker) should be the President to execute it."

Mr. Chandler says, also:

"The Republican party organization in the South is to continue to be destroyed; the colored voters are to be excluded from the polls and from Republican caucuses and conventions; the rampant labor unions are to be conciliated upon their own terms as to the legislation and kind

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

Are You Laying Aside
A portion of your income? Become identified with banking dept. of Union Trust Co., 15th and H sts. Interest paid on all accounts. Deposits subject to check.