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"Every Other  
Daily

# THE DENISON REVIEW

Roosevelt  
in  
Denison  
June 2nd.

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DENISON, IOWA, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1903.

NO. 52

## Better Investigate Chamberlin's Line Of Bicycles.

### ST. LOUIS FAIR DEDICATED

Imposing Ceremonies Mark  
Official Epoch in Exposition.

WEATHER IS DISAPPOINTING.

President Roosevelt Makes the Dedicatory Address—Great Military Parade is One of the Spectacular Features of the Event.

St. Louis, May 1.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition were formally dedicated to their purpose with all possible pomp and ceremony. In every way, save one, the exercises were an unequivocal success, and this one circumstance was the weather. It would be difficult to imagine a more disagreeable day. The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending great clouds of dust over the troops as they marched past the president, and at times so nearly blinding the president that it was well nigh impossible for him to see across the street upon which the troops were marching. Added to the discomfort of the wind and dust was a temperature which sought for the marrow, and generally reached it. The ladies who came in summer dresses suffered greatly, and but for the thoughtfulness of officers commanding the guards in providing them with blankets, many of them would have been obliged to leave the place. President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland remained in the reviewing stand, exposed to the icy wind, until the end of the parade, although their faces were blue and their limbs stiffened by the cold.

The parade was a great success. There were 11,000 men in line—3,100 regulars and 7,900 of the National Guard, New York being represented by 1,000 officers and men, Illinois 1,000, Iowa 950, Missouri 3,000, Oklahoma 200 and Ohio 1,000.

Conditions in the Liberal Arts building, where the dedication ceremonies proper were held, were little better. There was no wind, but there were manifold drafts, which, added to the dampness inseparable from newly erected buildings, produced a penetrating chill that was uncomfortable to a degree. The effect of this was evident in all of the speeches, as the speakers commencing their speeches in clear tones were without exception given over to catarrhal infections as they finished.

Despite this heavy handicap, the ceremonies proper were splendidly handled and the program was carried out to the letter. The police work was excellent and the patrolling of avenues and passage ways by the First Missouri infantry was ably done and all possible consideration shown to the great crowd, which numbered in round figures about 145,000. The parade was somewhat longer in passing before the president than had been expected, but for all that he was but fifteen minutes behind the scheduled time when he was escorted by the committee into the Liberal Arts building.

During the lunch which he took at the conclusion of the parade he was shoved hither and yon by half the people who had been in the grand stand. The food was placed on a rectangular counter, and the president, like everybody else, "helped himself."

The important ceremonies in the Liberal Arts building were handled with all possible dispatch. Of all the speakers, President Roosevelt alone was able to make his voice carry further than fifty feet from the stage. The larger part of the assemblage could hear nothing and it was nearly freezing to death and thousands of people in the rear part of the hall were constantly moving about and producing a muffled roar that would have baffled a foghorn.

When the president rose to speak he was cheered to the echo. A burst of applause greeted his statement that the Dutch had done great things for the country in its infancy and the president laughed in a manner which plainly said, "That means my ancestors."

After leaving the hall the president was entertained at dinner in the Administration building, from the windows of which he watched the fireworks until 10 o'clock, when he entered his train and resumed the journey westward, with Kansas City as the first stopping point. He was accompanied by Secretary of War Root, who will travel as far as Topeka with him. The majority of the soldiers, militiamen and regulars alike, who spent the night in the big, draughty buildings, caught colds, but with the exception of seven cases of tonsillitis, which developed, only ordinary treatment was required.

### ROBBERS GET TEN THOUSAND.

Hold Up Express Agent at Britt, Ia., and Rifle Safe.

Mason City, Ia., May 1.—Agent John Peterson of the United States Express company at Britt, forty miles west of this city, was compelled by two masked and armed men to open the shipping safe in the office and permit the robbers to take a package containing \$10,000. They also secured other packages of money, and after binding and gagging Peterson, they escaped. Two traveling medicine men have been arrested, but Peterson was unable to identify them.

The \$10,000 package was registered and was to be transferred from the Milwaukee to the Minneapolis and St. Louis railway. It was taken to the express office, in an isolated building, from the train that arrived here at 7:10 a. m. Peterson reached the office half an hour later and placed the package in the shipping safe. He then worked at his desk until a tap on his shoulder startled him, and he turned to be confronted with two robbers. The men, after compelling him to open the safe, tied him and gagged him securely and placed him in a rear room. How much the men secured is not known. Except for the arrest of the two medicine men, no arrest has been made in the case.

### HOWARD IS FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Returns Verdict and Fixes the Penalty at Imprisonment for Life.

Frankfort, Ky., May 1.—In the third trial of James Howard for the killing of Governor William Goebel over three years ago the jury came into the court room and handed to Sheriff Jeffers the sealed verdict, which was passed up to Deputy Clerk James, who read as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty and fix his punishment at life imprisonment."

The jurors took only one ballot on the question of guilt or innocence, all twelve voting for a verdict of guilty. The disagreement was as to the extent of punishment and on this question nine voted for the death penalty and three for a life sentence. On the next ballot two of those who voted for a life sentence came over with the nine. Juror Burke then announced that he would under no circumstances vote for the death penalty, and a verdict of life sentence was afterward agreed upon.

### Illinois Miners Strike.

Springfield, Ill., May 1.—The 3,000 miners in the ninth subdistrict of Illinois struck because the operators refused to come to an agreement by which the differences existing should be settled in a subdistrict joint convention, the operators insisting that each company should settle with their own local union of miners, as the case heretofore.

### No Strike in Sight.

New York, May 1.—On the opening of May the 65,000 workmen who are members of forty-two organizations, represented by seventy delegates in the united board of building trades, in the metropolis and vicinity, began work without a single new strike or one in sight. This is a new record for the first day of May.

### Ship Builders Strike.

New York, May 1.—The conference between the proprietors of the ship yards and committees of their men closed this morning and resulted in a failure to agree. The men demanded \$3 a day and refused the \$2.94 offered by the employers. The employers also refused to recognize the union.

### Rioting at Kischeneff.

London, May 1.—Letters which have been received in London from Kischeneff, Bessarabia, confirm previous accounts of the Easter anti-Semite riots. Over 2,000 shops, booths and stores in Kischeneff were wrecked. Not a building in the Jewish quarter was spared. The town today has the appearance of having withstood a siege and there are 15,000 troops there. Seventy men are known to have been killed or succumbed to their injuries. Of this number, sixty-three were Jews. Over 300 persons were injured. Although the riots took the form of a savage and merciless attack on the Jews, there is little doubt that the outbreak was engineered by secret Russian industrial societies desiring to injure and discredit the government. Ten thousand Jews have fled from Kischeneff.

### Fifteen Killed in Riot.

Hallfax, N. S., May 1.—It is reported that fifteen of the crew of the British second class cruiser Pallas were killed and a number injured during the rioting at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on Tuesday. The officials at the admiralty refuse to confirm or deny the report.

### POWDER PLANT BLOWS UP

Explosion Wrecks Works of Crescent Company.

VICTIMS ARE BLOWN TO BITS.

Of the Thirty Employees Nine Are Instantly Killed and All the Others Badly Injured, Including Superintendent Taggart of Pittsburg.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., May 1.—The extensive plant of the Crescent Powder company at Ganistock, about ten miles south of here, was wrecked by four explosions. Of the thirty employees, nine were killed outright and all the others were badly injured by being blown about the buildings in which they were employed.

The dead—Frank McKernan, Ross Kennedy, George Fay, Andrew Gabriellac, Charles Ross, William Lyons, Giuseppe Maleo, Frank Strasser, John Patrovinski.

The list of injured includes Adam Taggart of Pittsburg, the superintendent of the company, who was found unconscious in his office by his wife and was dragged out of the building by her at the peril of her own life.

The first explosion occurred among the material in the mixing house, blowing that building to atoms, and also destroying the two punching houses and the office. Nothing was left of these structures. Fire arose in the other buildings to complete the chapter of horrors. The force of the explosion was felt in towns five miles away and all houses in the locality were damaged. The bodies of the dead are unrecognizable and the ground is strewn with the remnants of what was once human forms. There are 2,240 boxes of dynamite stored in the buildings and greater calamities are predicted should another explosion occur.

### PENNSYLVANIA FOREST FIRES.

Flames Spread Over Miles of Territory, Causing Loss of \$1,000,000.

Bradock, Pa., May 1.—The worst forest fires in the history of this section of Pennsylvania are in progress and a million dollars worth of property has been destroyed. The forests have been ablaze for the past week. A stiff southeast gale sprang up and fanned the smoldering embers into a roaring mass of flames.

Watsonville, ten miles south of this city, is reported as being destroyed, and it is expected that a number of lives have been lost. The last word from there was about 2 o'clock. At that time the fire was on all sides of the place and the people were fearful of being burned to death at that time, as there was no avenue of escape. That was the last heard from that quarter. All wires are down in that direction.

At Simpson, where the forest is thick, a large number of oil wells are located, and the fire was very fierce. On both sides of the railroad the woods were a mass of flames and swept over an area of two miles, taking everything in its path. The people of the town were rescued by a special train, being run as far as Davis City, and brought to this city last evening. They lost all their belongings and the latest advices from there state that the town is destroyed, and it is expected some have perished in the flames.

The town of Mount Jewett was threatened with destruction from the fires that hemmed in the place, but by heroic efforts the place was saved, but not until several buildings were burned.

Fires are reported from all sections and a number of lumber camps and chemical factories are reported as being in ashes. The loss will probably reach over \$1,000,000.

### Decision in Omaha Police Case.

Lincoln, May 1.—At an adjourned meeting of the supreme court, the opinion in the Omaha police case was handed down. It is in favor of the present board. Judge Holcomb wrote the decision.

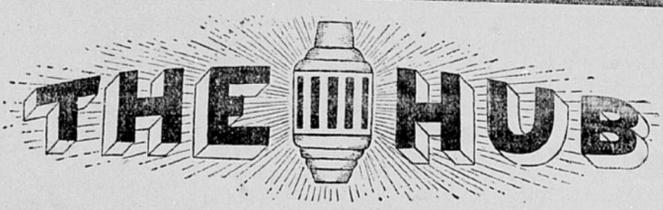
### Denman Thompson Ill.

Claremont, N. H., May 1.—Denman Thompson, the actor, was stricken with neuralgia of the heart and is in a very serious condition. All dates for his "Old Homestead" company have been canceled.

### Writ Refused in Chase Case.

Indianapolis, May 1.—The federal court refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Moses Fowler Chase. The case goes to the United States supreme court.

## Roosevelt Will Visit Denison June 2nd.



### Is Here Every Day

MANY people will come from a long distance to see the President and will be well dressed. You will want to "show off" a little yourself, and you cannot do better than to get fitted out at our store. We have just what you want for "state" occasions as well as for every day.

### SPRING GOODS ARE NOW READY

Our new line of headgear is superb, made by the best manufacturers, any style, shape and price.

Our line of shoes cannot be beat for the price, and are known for quality.

Swell spring shirts—either in colors or white. An exact fit and prices to suit.

We do not take time to quote price, come in and pick out what you want and we'll make the price to suit you.

In clothing we have the very latest in style and weaves, and can fit you better than a tailor.

When you come to see the President make our store your headquarters.

## THE HUB E. C. PETERSEN, Prop.

### EMPLOYEES TO FIGHT STRIKERS.

Kansas City Association Said to Have Membership of Over 6,000.

Kansas City, May 1.—The Employers' association, which was organized less than two months ago for the purpose of resisting the demands of union labor and to put an end to the sympathetic strike, has grown to enormous proportions and its influence is already manifest. The association has a membership of 6,350 employers. The indications are that fully 4,000 craftsmen will be on strike before May 15. The Employers' association will absolutely refuse to recognize the unions, declaring that they will close their plants and suspend business until the strikers' places are filled or the strikers themselves return to work without receiving any concessions whatever.

### Shoe Workers' Strike Averted.

Chicago, May 1.—The threatened strike of the 3,000 members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union in Chicago was averted by the manufacturers agreeing to the demands of the men, who had asked for a nine-hour day without a reduction in wages. Clean linen will be at a premium in Chicago before many days unless the trouble between the Laundrymen's union and the laundry proprietors reaches a settlement.

### Labor Troubles at Omaha.

Omaha, May 1.—The Team Drivers' union declared a strike on every employer of the city who had not signed the scale proposed by the union; the restaurant and hotel men, including the waiters, cooks and helpers, decided to strike on refusal of their employers to accede to the unions' propositions, and all the carpenters employed by contractors refusing to sign the scale took similar action.

### Virginia Town Is Burning.

Richmond, Va., May 1.—A message from West Point, thirty-eight miles from here, and with a population of 1,500, says the town is burning. A train from here has gone with a fire engine.

### BULGARIANS HURL BOMBS

Ottoman Bank at Salonica Blown Up by Dynamite.

MANY KILLED OR WOUNDED.

Postoffice and Other Buildings Also Attacked While Second Band Keeps Sultan's Guard in Check—Troops Slay Hundred Insurgents.

Salonica, European Turkey, May 1.—The Ottoman bank here was destroyed by dynamite. The postoffice and other buildings were also attacked, resulting in a panic, during which two men were killed and two persons were injured.

A detachment of 2,000 additional troops has since arrived here from Smyrna. The attack on the bank was carried out by two bands of men. One of them attacked the guard on duty at the bank and the other hurled the bombs. It is thought that the strong room resisted the explosions. Several of the men who took part in the attack have been arrested. The destruction of the French steamer Guadalquivir by an explosion while leaving this port Tuesday was evidently caused by a bomb. A Bulgarian has been arrested in connection with the outrage.

In an encounter with Turkish troops at Nevrokop, European Turkey, eighteen Bulgarians were killed and fourteen were made prisoners. There was also a serious encounter near Djumabala, where a band of over 100 insurgents was annihilated.

Vienna, May 1.—An official telegram, reporting the Salonica outrage, says that fifty other dynamite explosions occurred in different parts of the city at the same time and that many persons were killed or wounded.

### Easy in Combination.

"Dey tells me," said Uncle Eben, "dat contentment is better dan riches, but I spicions dat wif de proper facilities I could hab bof of 'em at once."—Washington Star.

### ABANDON SOMALI CAMPAIGN.

Reverses of British in North Africa Cause a Change in the Plan.

Aden, Arabia, May 1.—In consequence of the recent British reverses in Somaliland, it is reported here that the advance of the British expedition has been suspended indefinitely. Major General Egerton is mentioned as the successor of Brigadier General Manning. It is feared that the recent victory will embolden the forces of the Mad Mullah to attack isolated posts.

London, May 1.—In the house of commons War Secretary Brodrick announced the virtual abandonment of the Somali campaign. In a discussion of the army estimates, members of the opposition attacked the government for doing unnecessary police work for Italy and for the action in Somaliland. Lord Cranborn defended the government's course. Mr. Brodrick rose and said the Somaliland operations were inevitable because of treaties. "We shall do everything possible to break the Mad Mullah's power, but we shall not send a large force to pursue him, as we have already dealt him a heavy blow by the seizure of his cattle, his principal source of wealth."

### GERMAN REICHSTAG ADJOURNS.

Number of Important Measures Placed on Statute Books.

Berlin, May 1.—The reichstag completed its term with the adoption of a bill amending the sick insurance law for laborers. During its five years of work, the defunct reichstag has placed a number of important measures on the statute books. The general tendencies running through the term have been toward the enlargement of the powers of the empire at the expense of the states, the increasing of the functions of the government at the expense of the individual citizen, the extending of social reform legislation in behalf of the workingman, the subjecting of the tariff policy to agrarian demands and otherwise playing into the hands of agrarian interests. Some of these measures, the tariff law of last December for instance, have given the country the highest duties ever known, particularly agriculturally.