

CHICAGO HAS BIG FIRE; WHOLE CITY MENACED

Spectacular Elevator Blaze Causes Loss of Over One Million Dollars.

DEPARTMENT IN HARD FIGHT.

Huge Grain Storehouses Are Destroyed and Fire Boat Is Sunk.

One of the fiercest and most spectacular fires that has raged in Chicago in years, which left a property loss of \$1,538,000 in its wake and threatened a repetition of the conflagration of 1871, started Monday afternoon in the dock freighthouse of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at 16th street and the river. Two grain elevators, hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain, a freight depot, fifty freight cars and a number of buildings and sheds were destroyed.

During the height of the blaze hundreds of burning boards and shingles were carried on the breast of a strong southwest wind, and the situation became so critical at one time that Fire Marshal Horan prospected a general conflagration throughout the city, if the fire crossed the river. Desperate work by the firemen kept the flames from spreading.

So intense was the heat at one time that the firemen could not approach

CHICAGO'S HEAT RECORD.

Temperature Rises to 96.4 Degrees, Highest Since July 21, 1901. A heat wave that killed, prostrated, sickened, crazed and irritated struck Chicago Monday. The thermometer reached 96.4 degrees. There was only one place in the United States warmer than Chicago, and that was Kansas City, Mo. The federal thermometer there registered 98 degrees as its high mark, but even with this record it is not certain that different wind and humidity conditions may not have made the Missouri city much more endurable than Chicago. The odd part of it all was that there was a wind of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour most of the day. Not since July 21, 1901, has Chicago had a higher thermometer. On that date the mark showed 103 degrees.

AUTO BRAKES SNAP AND 5 DIE.

Huge Tonneau Plunges Down Embankment, Killing Occupants. The second disastrous automobile accident within forty-eight hours, involving prominent San Francisco people, occurred Monday afternoon near Burlingame, the fashionable suburb of the city, when a huge tonneau occupied by five women and two children plunged down a steep embankment as the result of the snapping of the brakes and caused the death of five of the occupants and injury to two others.

Coming down a steep grade near Crystal Lake, Miss Ethel McCormick, who was at the wheel, endeavored to check the speed of the car by applying the foot brake. It failed to hold the automobile, and she hastily threw on the emergency brakes. They snapped. Then the young woman endeavored to steer the car against the high bank on the right. The front wheel, however, struck a large rock, and the next mo-

DEATH TAKES U. S. SENATOR W. B. ALLISON

Noted Statesman Succumbs to Attack of Heart Failure at His Home in Dubuque.

FIGURE IN IOWA POLITICAL WAR.

Public Career Covering More Than Three-Score Years Breaks All Records for Length.

United States Senator William B. Allison dropped dead at Dubuque, Iowa, Tuesday of heart failure. The senior senator's decease comes on the eve of his re-election to another term in the upper house, where he had been a leader for years. His death will perhaps throw Iowa politics into a turmoil again.

William Boyd Allison was born in Perry, Ohio, March 2, 1829. He passed his boyhood days on the farm, securing his preliminary education at the country schools, and graduating from the Western Reserve College in his native



SENATOR ALLISON.

state. Senator Allison was admitted to the bar in 1850 and engaged in practice at Ashland, Ohio, where he was married in 1852 to Miss Anna Carter of Wooster, Ohio. He practiced law in Ohio until 1857, when he moved to Dubuque, Iowa. Here he entered politics. Two years after moving to the Hawkeye State he was a delegate to the Republican state convention.

Young Allison represented his congressional district at the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860. It was in that year that he was appointed a member of the governor's staff and as such engaged in raising troops for the Civil War. He was elected to Congress in 1863, representing his district in the lower house at Washington until 1871. He retired to the practice of law in 1871, but tired of private life and in 1873 made a successful campaign for the United States senatorship from his adopted state. Senator Allison's term in the Senate would have expired the day after his eightieth year.

For more than three score years he was actively engaged in public work. He broke all records for mere length of service. On three occasions he declined a cabinet portfolio, Presidents Garfield, Harrison and McKinley each having tendered the place of secretary of the treasury to the distinguished Iowan in 1881, 1889 and 1897 respectively. He was in public life when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and he was a delegate to the famous convention at Chicago in 1860 which put Lincoln in nomination. Passing through the reconstruction time and following Grant through all his troubled administration, the Iowa senator, almost at the beginning of his career in the senate, began to acquire a reputation as a financier.

The local fame of Senator Allison as an expert on monetary matters was extended to international confines when in 1892 he was chairman of the American delegation to the International monetary conference at Brussels. It has been said that Senator Allison and Speaker Cannon know more of the actual mechanism of the American government than all the rest of Congress put together.

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President Bryce of the Columbus, Ohio, baseball club and one of the founders of the American Association, dropped dead of heart disease in front of 8,000 people at the Columbus ball park.

A 1000-Foot Building Next. Before the new tower of the Metropolitan building is complete, with its title to the highest occupied structure in the world, New York is told that plans have been drawn for the erection of a tower 1,000 feet high on the Mills building, in Broad street. The owner has not decided definitely.

A patient in the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat hospital at New York, whose name the doctors refuse to reveal, is suffering from a peculiar form of blindness, which makes him sightless when standing up, but when he sits down his vision is unimpaired.

TAFI FOR ROOSEVELT'S POLICIES; PLEDGES CONTINUANCE OF REFORMS

William H. Taft, standing on the porch of his brother's home in Cincinnati, the city of his nativity, formally accepted the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He pledged allegiance to the policies of President Roosevelt and asserted that the chief function of the next Republican administration would be to develop the Roosevelt policies and clinch what had been begun by the present chief executive of the nation.

In doing this, however, Mr. Taft pointed out that there will be serious and difficult work to do, principally to "devise ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he (President Roosevelt) has established may be maintained and departures from it restrained without undue interference with legitimate business." In part Mr. Taft said:

Senator Warner and Gentlemen of the Committee: I am deeply sensible of the honor which the Republican national convention has conferred on me in the nomination which you so gallantly tender. I accept it with full appreciation of the responsibility it imposes.

Gentlemen, the strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on.

The man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt. He laid down the doctrine that the rich violator of the law should be as amenable to restraint

for the railroads is essential to general prosperity. Injustice to them is not alone injustice to stockholders and capitalists, whose further investments may be necessary for the good of the whole country, but it directly affects and reduces the wages of railway employes, and indeed may deprive them of their places entirely.

From what has been said, the proper conclusion would seem to be that in attempting to determine whether the entire schedule of rates of a railway is excessive, the physical valuation of the road is a relevant and important but not necessarily a controlling factor.

Another suggestion in respect to subordinate and ancillary machinery necessary to carry out Republican policies is that of the incorporation under national laws or the licensing by national license or enforced registry of companies engaged in interstate trade.

The tendency of Mr. Bryan's proposals have generally been destructive of the business with respect to which he is demanding reform. Mr. Roosevelt would compel the trusts to conduct their business in a lawful manner and secure the



WILLIAM H. TAFI. THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

SALIENT SENTENCES FROM TAFI'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Roosevelt's policies have been progressive and regulative—Mr. Bryan's destructive.

The Republican platform well states that we must have a "more elastic and adjustable" financial system.

Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of injunctive process and the persons engaged in them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution.

We are a world power, and, although at peace with the world, we must be prudent and not be lulled into a sense of security, which would possibly expose us to national humiliation.

Never in the history of the country has there been such an insidious attack upon the judicial system as the proposal to interfere a jury trial between all orders of the court made after full hearing and the enforcement of such order.

Our position is clear and unequivocal.

and punishment as the offender without wealth and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing executive action to make that principle good in actual performance.

Lauds Roosevelt's Act.

President Roosevelt demonstrated to the people by what he said, by what he recommended to Congress, and by what he did, the sincerity of his efforts to command respect for the law, to secure equality of all before the law and to save the country from the dangers of a plutocratic government, toward which we were fast tending.

Under the present rate bill, and under all its amendments, the burden of the Interstate Commerce Commission is supervising and regulating the operation of the railroads of this country has grown so heavy that it is utterly impossible for that tribunal to hear and dispose, in any reasonable time, of the many complaints, queries and issues that are brought before it for decision. It ought to be relieved of its jurisdiction as an executive, directing body, and its functions should be limited to the quasi-judicial investigation of complaints by individuals and by a department of the government charged with the executive business of supervising the operation of railroads.

benefits of their operation and the maintenance of the prosperity of the country of which they are an important part; while Mr. Bryan would extirpate and destroy the entire business in order to stamp out the evils which they have practiced.

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One important phase of the policies of the present administration has been an anxiety to secure for the wage earner an equality of opportunity and such positive statutory protection as shall place him on a level in dealing with his employer.

The Republican party has passed an employers' liability act for interstate railroads, and has established an eight-hour law for government employes and on government construction.

In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request for changed terms of employment, workmen have the right to strike in a body. They have a right to use such persuasion as they may, provided it does not reach the

point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-workers to join them in their union against their employer, and they have a right, if they choose, to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to officers the power to direct the action of the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with, or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy.

What they have not the right to do is to injure their employer's property, to injure their employer's business by use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for him, or deal with him, or by carrying on what is sometimes known as a secondary boycott against his customers or those with whom he deals in business.

Takes Up Injunction. Threatened unlawful injuries to business, like those described, can only be adequately remedied by an injunction to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin in such cases arises from the character of the injury and the methods of inflicting it and the fact that suit for damages offers no adequate remedy.

The man who has a business which is being unlawfully injured is entitled to the remedies which the law has always given him, no matter who has inflicted the injuries. Otherwise we shall have class legislation unjust in principle and likely to sap the foundation of a free government.

I come now to the question of notice before issuing an injunction. It is a fundamental rule of general jurisprudence that no man shall be affected by a judicial proceeding without notice and hearing. This rule, however, has sometimes had an exception in the issuing temporary restraining orders commanding a defendant in effect to maintain the status quo until a hearing. Such a process should issue only in rare cases where the threatened change of the status quo would inflict irreparable injury if time were taken to give notice and a summary hearing.

Notice for Defendants. The unlawful injury usual in industrial disputes, such as I have described, does not become formidable except after sufficient time to give the defendant notice and a hearing. I do not mean to say that there may not be cases even in industrial disputes where a restraining order might properly be issued without notice, but, generally, I think it is otherwise.

A statute may be framed which shall define with considerable particularity, and emphasize the exceptional character of the cases in which restraining orders may issue without notice and which shall also provide that when they are issued they shall cease to be operative beyond a short period, during which time notice shall be served and a hearing had unless the defendant desires a postponement of the hearing.

This inadequacy of our present currency system, due to changed conditions and enormous expansion, is generally recognized. The Republican platform well states that we must have a "more elastic and adaptable" system to meet the requirements of agriculturalists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, which must be automatic in operation, recognizing the fluctuations in interest rates, in which every dollar shall be as good as gold, and which shall prevent rather than add financial stringency to bring on a panic.

Favors Postal Savings Banks. In addition to this, the Republican platform recommends the adoption of a postal savings bank system under which, of course, the government would become responsible to depositors for the payment of principal and interest.

The Democratic platform recommends a tax upon national banks and upon such banks as may come in, in the nature of enforced insurance to raise a guaranty fund to pay the depositors of any bank which fails. The proposition is to tax the honest, prudent bankers to make up for dishonesty and imprudence of others.

No one can foresee the burden which would be imposed upon the sound and conservative bankers of the country by this obligation to make good the losses caused by the reckless, speculative and dishonest men who would be enabled to secure deposits under such a system on the face of the proposed insurance. In its present form, the proposal would remove all safeguards against recklessness in banking and the chief and in the end probably the only benefit would accrue to the speculator.

The Republican party has pursued consistently the policy originally adopted with respect to the dependencies which came to us as the result of the Spanish war. The material prosperity of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines and the progress of their inhabitants toward better conditions in respect to health, living and education should make every American proud that this nation has been an efficient instrument in bringing happiness to these millions of people.

The Question of Reasonable Profit. Critics of the tariff plank in the Republican platform are declaring that there is probably not a protected industry in the country that thinks it has "a reasonable profit," even under the present law. That assertion is not true, surely, and it may be doubted if those who make it believe it to be true. No cause is helped by misstatements, deliberate or other. The necessity of maintaining profits in connection with an effort to equalize the cost of production at home with the cost of production abroad may not be apparent. At the same time, not all the men at the head of enterprises which benefit by the duties that are levied at ports of entry are so foolish or short-sighted as to contend that they are not making reasonable profits, and some of them, bent on securing cheaper raw materials, have admitted over their own signatures that they could compete on almost equal terms with foreign rivals. Protection that does not protect is of no advantage, of course, and protection that does give to home producers what practically amounts to a monopoly of the home market must, in the nature of things, yield a fair profit or business would come to a standstill.—Providence Tribune.

King of His Kind. The protective tariff law, designed for the purpose of fostering the rights of the American wage earner, from the first until the present has been bitterly opposed by Democracy, and yet no single law in all American history has been so prolific of good for the laboring man as this very law. It has made him the absolute king of his kind in all the earth, and has clothed him with a prestige and a power not approached by the laboring interests in any other land under the sun.—Tulsa (Ok.) World.

SULTAN OF TURKEY TARGET FOR DAGGER

Stabbed in the Breast in His Palace and Saved from Death by Armor.

CAPTURE WOULD-EE SLAYER.

He Is a Minor Official and Gold Found on Him Indicates He Had Been Bribed to Commit Act.

Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey was stabbed in the breast at Constantinople by a minor palace official. Only the coat of mail which the Sultan always wears saved his life. This deflected the blow of the would-be assassin's knife, and rendered it practically harmless. The Sultan's assailant was seized at once by the guards which came at the ruler's call.

The Sultan's outcry as he grappled with the man aroused hundreds of palace attendants, and immediately the whole Yildiz Kiosk was in an uproar. Soldiers came clattering in and formed a strong guard around Abdul's private apartments. The commotion was unusual, even for the palace, which has been the scene of so many tragedies arising from attempts and fancied attempts against the Sultan's life. The would-be assassin apparently had been bribed to commit the act, as he had a



ABDUL HAMID II. SULTAN OF TURKEY.

large sum of gold in his pockets and his baggage was packed ready for flight.

Abdul Hamid is said to be the most hated monarch in Europe, not even excepting the Czar of Russia, and during his long reign he has lived in continual dread of assassination. He is credited with the blotting out of many lives because of his constant fear of his own life. His victims have been principally members of his household, who for trivial offenses were made targets for the bullets from his beautifully jeweled revolver that he carries constantly on his person. Abdul has ruled over the people of the Turkish empire for more than thirty-two years, having come to the throne in 1876 after successfully deposing his brother, Mourad V.

Former attempts have been made on the life of Abdul Hamid, the most sensational being that of July 22, 1905, when unknown assassins threw a bomb at the red ruler as he was leaving the mosque where the celebration of Salamat had taken place. He escaped serious injury on that occasion, although thirty or forty people were killed. Again in October, 1906, when a report was spread that the Sultan was suffering from a serious illness, it was later learned that the real cause of his affliction was a bullet wound inflicted by one of his Turkish wives.

SINGER'S FINGERS BITTEN OFF.

Miss Emelle Gardner Has Encounter with Ferocious Beast in Dark. Her left arm frightfully lacerated and two fingers of her right hand chewed off, Miss Emelle Gardner, an opera singer, is in a critical condition at the Coney Island Hospital as a result of being attacked by a huge bull terrier.

Miss Gardner has been spending the summer in her cottage at Seagate, Coney Island. Her housekeeper, Mrs. Bangman, is the owner of a big female dog, which she kept in the rear yard. Sunday, on account of the heat, Mrs. Bangman transferred the dog and her puppies to the pantry in the basement of the cottage.

At night Miss Gardner, who was alone in the house, entered the pantry. The room was dark, and as she closed the door the dog sprang upon her. Miss Gardner threw up her arms, but the teeth of the dog caught her left arm between the wrist and the elbow, crushing flesh and bones. As she struck at the brute with her right hand it snapped at the hand and severed the two first fingers.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE. The balloon "Hamburg," of the Hamburg Aeronautical Society, met with an accident while trying to effect a landing at Lutwick.

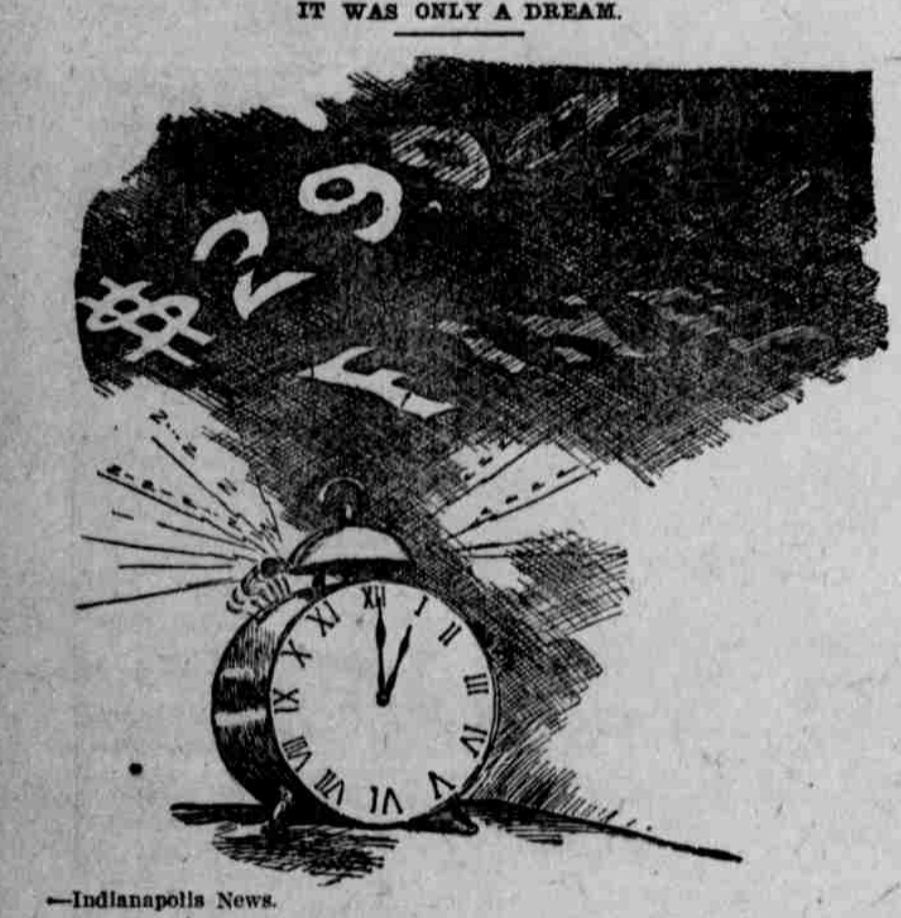
The Mexican government now claims to have caught the two chief instigators of the recent revolt in the northern section of the country.

Correspondence between the republics of Nicaragua and Guatemala has been made public in showing that the most strained relations exist between the two countries.

Business was at a standstill and a great throng of people assembled about the harbor of Honolulu, when the American battleship fleet arrived from San Francisco.

Upon the advice of the American minister to Hayti, Mr. Furness, the gunboat Padoucah has gone to Haytian waters. The government of Nord Alexis is again threatened with a revolt.

The international miners' congress, meeting in Paris, adopted a resolution in favor of the nationalization of miners, but upon the condition that the miners be secured in their right to preserve their union organizations.



IT WAS ONLY A DREAM.

within half a block of the flames and the point on the boat Chicago, which was nearest to the scene, was scorched in several places. The grain stored in the elevators was attacked by fire on every side and its destruction gave additional alarm to members of the board of trade, who are exercised over a threatened crop shortage.

Wall Sinks Fire Tug. The steel fireboat Illinois, the pride of the Chicago fire department, was sent to the bottom of the river at 8:30 a. m. Tuesday as the spectacular culmination of the disastrous blaze of the day before. The fireboat was sunk by the collapse of the east wall of elevator F, near 16th street and the river, and a number of firemen were slightly injured and narrowly escaped death by drowning when the crash came without anything to indicate that danger was near.

Two engineers and four stokers, together with Capt. Lyons, were on board the boat and were rescued with difficulty. A pipeman, who was standing on the docks, was knocked senseless by a ball of flying debris and was severely cut on the head.

The boat, valued at \$200,000 received the full force of the terrific crash and was crushed in by the falling wall. The engine room and the fire-fighting machinery were reduced to a tangled mass of steel and the craft sank immediately.

Automatic Trainstop Wanted. Secretary Borland of the Signal and Train Control Board of the Interstate Commerce Commission says it will be worth \$1,000,000 to the person who invents an automatic train stop to be relied upon and which can be installed at a reasonable cost. After going over the plans of many inventors, the board has found none altogether acceptable, but it was decided to give a trial to the Rowell-Potter system on the Burlington road over a period of several months.

New Revenue Rules Enjoined. Judge Thomson in the Federal Circuit Court at Cincinnati, granted a temporary injunction to stop the enforcement of the new internal revenue rules against the local distillers. He holds that the system of branding which has prevailed for many years has not been abrogated by the new pure food law, and that the marking of certain products "spirits" and others "alcohol" is still lawful, though contrary to the new rules of the department.

Pioneers to Celebrate. The executive committee of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers' Association is planning for special exercises as a golden jubilee celebration at the fair grounds during State fair week this year. The secretary of the association has received a donation of \$500 from the State Agricultural Society for use in the celebration.

Walker Brought Back. W. F. Walker, the former bank cashier of New Britain, Conn., at last has been extradited from Mexico and brought back to face trial for his crime.



The three-mile open professional bicycle record was broken at Salt Lake City by F. A. McFarland, whose time was 5:33.

President Roosevelt has sent a congratulatory message to the American rifle team on its victory at the Olympic shoot at Bisley.

Reports that James B. Keene will ship his stable to England this fall unless the turf situation improves are current in New York.

At Latonia, Will Fizer still leads the winning owners with a comfortable margin, Pinkola being the nag that is responsible for it.

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At Peoria, Ill., Amy Brooks won the 2:19 trot in straight heats from Spanish Queen, the candidate for the Detroit, M. and M. stakes.

The Michigan Supreme Court has sustained the Circuit Court in refusing to issue an order prohibiting Sunday baseball in Detroit.

For the first time in many years Du-luth will be well represented in the big harness races that will be pulled off at the western fairs this fall.

James G. Lathrop, for twenty years coach of the Harvard track team, has been dismissed as the crimson coach by the Harvard athletic committee.