

FIRE RAZES SALEM

HISTORIC MASSACHUSETTS TOWN PRACTICALLY DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

THOUSANDS MADE HOMELESS

Water Falls and Buildings Are Dynamited to Stop Flames—Number of Dead Is Unknown—Martial Law Declared.

Salem, Mass., June 26.—This historic city of 43,000 population was swept by fire on Thursday. Almost the entire city was destroyed. It is the greatest American conflagration since the Chelsea disaster in 1908. At midnight the great fire fighting force of nearly one thousand men drawn from all the cities and towns within a radius of 25 miles was helpless. The water supply gave out.

Dynamite took the place of water in the mad fight to check the flames. But this was ineffective. The center of the city was swept away by raging flames. Fifteen thousand persons are homeless. The property loss will not be less than ten million dollars and may greatly exceed that figure.

Untold horrors have come in the wake of this terrible calamity. Scores have gone mad, driven insane by the excessive heat and the excitement. The mercury stood at 94 degrees when with a small explosion fire broke out in the leather factory in the manufacturing section of the city. Then came the first alarm, a second, a general and then the calls for help to outside cities and towns.

Fanned by a fresh gale from the northwest the fire spread. Carried a mile by flying embers, the fire broke out in other sections of the city until at least three large sized conflagrations were raging in the city.

Panic reigns in the city. The militia, aided by nearly one thousand policemen from this and other cities, stand guard about the ruins, keeping off looters.

The Salem hospital with a list of 200 patients was destroyed. Automobiles were used to remove the patients. Clarence Kirkland was in charge of the machines and has already removed a dozen sick men and women.

Governor Walsh arrived here on Thursday accompanied by a number of his military staff. He has taken charge of the militia situation.

Orders have been given for food supplies and bedding for the refugees. Thousands are wandering about the streets homeless and hungry. The fire is the worst in the history of New England since the great Chelsea fire. The suffering is greater than at the Chelsea horror. The heat is terrific. Throughout the city the mercury stood at over the one hundred mark. Firemen felt in their tracks exhausted by the heat.

The dynamiters worked toppling over buildings as if they were made of straw, but their efforts were of little avail. The flames leaped angrily across the abysses made by the dynamiters and continued their work of destruction.

How many dead? is the query on every one's lips. No estimate is made by the police or the firemen. In the excitement hundreds are unaccounted for. The terrific heat makes it impossible to penetrate into the fire zone. The firemen are without water to wet down the ruins. No search can be made for bodies under these conditions. There was a persistent rumor that 20 girls had been trapped in one of the leather factories and had lost their lives.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Washington, June 29.—The naval appropriation bill was approved finally by congress. It provides for selling to Greece the battleships Idaho and Mississippi and for constructing a super-dreadnaught for the American navy from the proceeds of the sale.

Manchester, N. H., June 26.—Five firemen were badly burned and guests of the Orrington hotel and the New Manchester house were driven out by a fire which threatened to destroy the heart of the business section of the city. The loss was \$500,000.

Friedrichshafen, Germany, June 25.—The bodies of ten men were recovered from Lake Constance and at least 25 more were missing, believed to have been drowned in a sudden storm which broke over this region.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 25.—Three men were overcome and rescued by firemen in a fire in the six-story Masonic block. The loss was \$50,000.

Washington, June 25.—Ten-year-old Laura Margaret Kelly traveled all the way from Los Angeles to Washington to be kissed by President Wilson.

Autos Are Barred. Washington, June 29.—By a vote of 130 to 128 the house refused to accept a senate amendment to the legislative appropriation bill authorizing the purchase of automobiles for Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark.

Philadelphia Heat Kills Eight. Philadelphia, June 29.—Eight persons, including an electric-light line-man, who was overcome while working on a pole 60 feet in the air, met their death from the oppressive heat here. The maximum temperature was 94.

INVESTIGATING GREAT SEA DISASTER



Captain Kendall, commander of the Empress of Ireland, is here shown testifying before Lord Mersey's commission which is investigating the causes of the disaster in the St. Lawrence in which nearly a thousand lives were lost. Lord Mersey is the figure at the left.

MANY DIE IN STORM

WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA, SUFFERS.

Eleven Killed in Wisconsin, Four Perish in Minnesota and Deaths Reported From Many Towns.

Milwaukee, June 26.—Eleven dead, a loss of over one million dollars and 55 persons seriously injured comprises the storm casualty record of the cyclone which swept nearly every part of the state on Wednesday.

Green Lake—One dead, three injured. Money loss, \$10,000.

Fond du Lac—One dead, two fatally hurt. Money loss, \$50,000.

Appleton—Two dead, eight hurt. Property loss, \$200,000.

Oshkosh—One dead, ten hurt. Money loss, \$50,000.

Milwaukee—Money loss, \$100,000; one dead, three hurt.

Sparta—Money loss, \$50,000.

Tomah—Money loss, \$50,000.

Waukesha—Two hurt. Money loss, \$15,000.

La Crosse—Money loss, \$75,000.

Mantowoc—Money loss, \$10,000.

Watertown—Two fatally injured. Money loss, \$50,000.

Apparently the storm struck with greatest severity at Watertown, where it cut through a section of the city for 16 blocks with cyclonic force. Three hundred buildings were wiped out. Mrs. Carl Backlund and baby and Miss Marie E. Clove were caught in the wreckage of their homes and possibly fatally injured.

The storm struck the state after one o'clock in the morning and swept east, reaching Milwaukee about three o'clock, with a trail of havoc behind the storm center. Train service was shut off entirely in many parts of the state, because of washouts.

Clear Lake, S. D., June 26.—H. E. Manning was killed and Mrs. Christanson and baby daughter were probably fatally hurt in a tornado near here on Wednesday. Property loss is \$40,000.

St. Paul, Minn., June 26.—Four persons were killed in Minneapolis and a score seriously injured by the wind and rain storm, which swept over North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

LABOR MEN WORK IN PRISON

Frank M. Ryan and Eleven Associates Are Helping With Structural Steel on Addition to Jail.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 27.—Frank M. Ryan, former president of the Structural Ironworkers' union, and 11 other ironworkers refused pardons by President Wilson, are helping with the structural steel work on the addition to the federal prison here. The men arrived at night, Ryan greeting Warden Thomas Morgan by saying: "Here we are, warden, back home again," and immediately began serving the unexpired portions of their sentences. By 10 p. m. all the men had been dressed in, given the same numbers and cell mates they had during their previous stay in the prison, and locked in their cells.

Miss Belva Lockwood Hurt. Washington, June 27.—Miss Belva Lockwood, aged eighty-four, the only woman who was ever a candidate for the office of president of the U. C., fell in her law office, breaking her arm and dislocating her shoulder.

Tie Up Delivery of Ice. St. Louis, June 27.—Striking ice wagon drivers managed to tie up four ice delivery companies serving approximately 12,000 customers by kidnapping in a large red touring car ice wagon drivers and helpers.

OWES \$36,000,000

\$2,800,000 ADDITIONAL DUE MANUFACTURERS FROM BANKRUPT CLAFLIN FIRM.

BRANCH STORES WILL CLOSE

Twenty-Seven Concerns Financed and Controlled by New York Corporation Will Nearly All Go Into Hands of Receiver—Banks Will Escape Loss.

New York, June 29.—H. B. Claflin company, the bankrupt firm, it was learned, owes about \$2,800,000 to manufacturers and dealers in dry goods and notions. This sum, added to the \$24,000,000 owed to banks on discount paper, makes the total liabilities of the firm \$26,800,000. It should be said, however, that the indebtedness of \$2,800,000 for merchandise purchased is not charged entirely against the H. B. Claflin company, but also against the 27 stores controlled and financed by the corporation.

Six of these stores, two of them in Brooklyn, went into bankruptcy following the failure of the parent house. Others are going into receiverships in various cities throughout the country. A few of the stores may be able to finance themselves, but the bankers' most conservative with affairs of the Claflin concern say that this fortunate condition applies to not more than two or three of the establishments affected.

Though several of the stores controlled by the famous dry goods house have followed the Claflin company into the hands of receivers, confidence was expressed among business men here that the great firm's financial solvency would be ultimately established. Predictions were made that its debts would be paid dollar for dollar and that it would resume its place in the business world after a reorganization.

Fears aroused by the fact that the paper of the firm was scattered among 3,000 banks, representing practically every city having 25,000 or more inhabitants, were partially relieved when it became known that the way in which the paper was scattered would probably prevent any widespread financial difficulties. For many hours after the failure became known it was feared that many of the banks would have to suspend.

NAVAL BILL IS APPROVED

House Agrees to Conference Report on Appropriation Measure.

Washington, June 27.—The house agreed to the conference report on the naval appropriation bill. As the bill finally came from conference and was approved by the house, the senate yielded on its amendment proposing a \$3,000,000 drydock for Norfolk, Va. The senate accepted substitute house section for the sale of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi to Greece. The president is authorized to sell the two ships and to use the funds received in building a new dreadnaught.

\$100,000 Fire in Hagerstown, Md. Hagerstown, Md., June 27.—Fire which was started when the building was struck by lightning on Thursday, destroyed the plant of the Windsor knitting mills early in the day. Loss, \$100,000.

Ty Cobb Fined \$50. Detroit, Mich., June 27.—Ty Cobb, who chased W. L. Carpenter, a butcher, with a revolver for an alleged insult to Mrs. Cobb, pleaded guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace and was fined \$50.

PROTOCOL IS SIGNED

HUERTA AND U. S. ENVOYS AGREE TO THREE ARTICLES.

Villa Wins Zacatecas After Four Days' Battle—Losses Are Heavy on Both Sides.

Zacatecas, Mexico, June 27.—The fiercest fighting on both sides and an unusually high loss of life to both federals and constitutionalists ended in the capture of Zacatecas by General Villa's forces. It required four days of battle to take the federal stronghold of central Mexico.

The federals under Gen. Medina Barron defended their positions stubbornly. But they were overcome by the forces of Villa and General Natera.

Fully 2,000 federals were killed in the fighting, and as many wounded. Five thousand federals were taken prisoners. Practically all of these will be enrolled in General Villa's ranks. Of General Barron's army of 14,000 men less than 5,000 escaped.

Washington, June 26.—Three important paragraphs were signed on Wednesday by the United States and Huerta envoys, their ultimate value to depend upon whether a final agreement will be reached on the knotty problem of a provisional president. The completed agreements are:

The different protocols agreed upon supplement the protocol already signed which provides for a provisional government to succeed President Huerta. The protocols agreed upon were as follows:

The provisional government shall be constituted by agreement of the delegates representing the parties between which the internal struggle in Mexico is taking place.

Upon the establishment of a provisional government in Mexico City the government of the United States of America will recognize it immediately and thereupon diplomatic relations between the two countries will be restored.

The government of the United States of America will not in any form whatever claim a war indemnity or other international satisfaction.

The provisional government will proclaim an absolute amnesty to all foreigners for any and all political offenses committed during the period of civil war in Mexico.

The provisional government will negotiate for and constitute an international commission for claims of foreigners on account of damages sustained during the period of civil war as a consequence of military acts or the acts of national authorities.

The three mediating governments agree on their part to recognize the provisional government organized as provided by section 1 of this protocol.

RALLY TO THE PRESIDENT

Wilson's Message Brings Support For Anti-Trust Bills—Delay Would Result in More Agitation.

Washington, June 29.—President Wilson's emphatic declaration of the administration's intention to go straight ahead with its anti-trust program and place those measures on the statute books of the country with the prediction of unparalleled prosperity to follow attracted widespread attention on Friday. In congressional circles especially the president's utterances were read with keen interest. While the president's speech was addressed to members of the Virginia Press association, it was regarded as perhaps the most important message the president has given to the business world and as his final answer to those who oppose the enactment of the anti-trust program at the present session of congress. The president made it clear that he was determined to push the trust program.

2 DEAD; 16 HURT IN WRECK

Passenger Train on Yosemite Valley Road Plunges into River in California.

Merced, Cal., June 29.—Two men were killed, four others were injured, perhaps fatally, and 12 persons were less seriously hurt when two cars of a passenger train plunged 20 feet down an embankment into the Merced river. Most of the passengers on the Yosemite Valley railroad, were tourists on their way to the Yosemite National park. Among the injured were: Mrs. Margaret Ottens, Chicago; Mrs. Emma Wassergord, Chicago; Miss Elsie Betz, Philadelphia; Mrs. R. T. O'Donnell, Ogden. One of the killed was Conductor Mahoney. His body was swept down the river and has not been recovered. Sixty passengers worked frantically in the darkness to save those imprisoned in the half-submerged coaches. Several were taken out just in time to prevent their drowning.

King Has Narrow Escape. Nottingham, England, June 27.—King George and Queen Mary had a narrow escape from an automobile accident here. While they were motorized a policeman's horse bolted and dashed by the car, just grazing it.

Fletcher Sails From Key West. Key West, Fla., June 27.—The United States steamship Dolphin, with Rear Admiral Fletcher and staff aboard, sailed for New York from here. Admiral Fletcher will proceed to Washington from New York.

WHEAT HARVEST UNDER WAY.

Enormous Yield Is Found From the First Fields Cut.

The wheat harvest is in full blast in the southern tier of counties in Nebraska and by the middle of next week it is expected that cutting will begin in the northern half of the state. The yield is better than the most optimistic predicted and railroad men are placing the total anywhere between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000.

In Gage county reports to the Burlington are to the effect that some threshing has been done and in fields that have been considered only about an average, wheat has turned out as high as forty and forty-five bushels per acre.

General Superintendent D'Bernardi of the Missouri Pacific, just in from Kansas City, made a trip through northern Kansas and asserts that from there south, the wheat will practically all be cut by the end of the present week and that threshing will be well along.

The second filing for chief justice of the supreme court under the non-partisan judiciary law passed by the last legislature has been made by Chief Justice M. B. Reese. The petitions contained 8,400 names, coming from seventy-five counties, the largest petition coming from Douglas county with about 1,000 names. Three petitions with 188 names came in from Clay county, the home of H. C. Palmer, the first man to file for the same office. A number of democrats are on the petition of Judge Reese, among them being W. H. Thompson of Grand Island, and I. L. Albert of Columbus, both attesting to the petitions sent in.

Frank R. McCormick, receiver of the First National bank of Sutton filed notice of appeal in the federal court in his suit against Elwin E. Culver, in an attempt to collect an assessment on bank stock of the defunct Fullerton bank which it was claimed Culver owned. Culver claimed he had turned the stock back to the bank, but the books of the bank did not so indicate. The court held that the stock had not been transferred and Culver did not have to pay. Mr. McCormick claims the case is identical with that of Whitney vs. Butler in 118 U. S. 655.

The state railway commission heard testimony Thursday in the matter of the report of the Lincoln Telephone company for leave to place on its switchboard of the Farmers' Independent Telephone company of Red Cloud and this company objects to the change. The Lincoln company does not propose to cut off exchange between the farm lines and the Independent company, but proposes to connect its exchange with the Independent company's exchange by a trunk line.

The supreme court has suspended sentence in the case of Thomas J. Brown, convicted of cattle stealing by the Caery county district court. Andrew J. Morrissey and Allen J. Fisher made application for the suspension on the grounds of error in the court's instructions to the jury. Brown was convicted of stealing seven head of cows, valued at \$210, the property of Thomas Byron. He was given an indeterminate sentence of from one to ten years.

Two more republicans who have a desire to serve the people as register of deeds filed as candidates at the August primary. They were Douglas A. Frye and Karl Schmitt, both of Lincoln. Mr. Frye has been county clerk and is now serving as deputy in that office. He presented his resignation as deputy to County Clerk Wells, to take effect July 1st. Mr. Frye's home was in Panama precinct before the lure of office brought him to Lincoln.

Judge Risser of the county court has entered judgment in the case of John W. Dally vs. the Capital Carriage company, tried by him several days ago. The plaintiff sued on notes transferred to him at the time he bought out the business. The defendants maintained that they did not endorse the notes by their signatures, merely intending to transfer them. Plaintiff was given judgment for \$104.92.

Food Commissioner Harman received notice that he had won out in the prosecution of Mike Svantner, a St. Paul butcher whom the department had accused of unsanitary and unlawful methods in the handling of hogs for sale over his counter. The butcher pleaded guilty on six counts and was fined \$500. The cases were prosecuted by Inspectors Kemble and Mayo of the pure food department.

The county court jury which tried the case of the Emerson-Birmingham implement company vs. Theodore Karr, was unable to agree after many hours' deliberation and was discharged by Judge Risser. The plaintiff sued on notes given by the defendant, and he filed a counterclaim for breach of warranty on an engine bought by him from the plaintiff.

Women of Nebraska are displaying much interest in the pure food display at the next state fair. Under the direction of Deputy Food Commissioner Harmon, all the details of the manufacture, handling and production of foods will be exemplified. Special attention will be given to demonstrating the foods manufactured in Nebraska and enlightening the public as to their value. The building formerly used for the agricultural exhibit will be devoted to this purpose. The club women are working with the deputy food commissioner.

Hats Backgrounds for Gay Flowers



The milliner may go forth and gather what she will, for Fashion has supplied her garden with all sorts of flowers and ribbons and inconsequential but alluring fabrics. Her path is strewn with roses and other things which may be most agreeably united into such expressions of youth and pleasant weather as the pretty hats shown here bespeak.

It happens that black maline makes a background for gay flowers which allows those who dream out our hats to put many sorts and colors together. Black tempers the color-riot and proves an inspiration to the dreamer. One such inspiration accounts for the excellence of the hat of black hemp with facing of knife-plaited maline in which a bouquet of roses and jasmine find a resting place.

The shape is flat, an almost crownless model set on a wide bandeau. There is a wreath of small half-blown roses laid about the juncture of the brim and crown, or what may pass for a crown. A little to the left of the front the brim lifts in a sharp point, and where it droops at the right it is weighted with a rosette of black ribbon with the ends fastened to the bandeau underneath to keep it in place.

The shape is not worn at the extreme angle which many wearers like for similar shapes. But the sharp droop of the brim serves the same purpose as such an angle; it makes the right underbrim a background against which at least a part of the profile is silhouetted. And at the left side there is an opportunity to study the pretty dressing of the hair.

An extreme of the mode, but a pleasing example of it, rivals the black hat. It is made of maline and lace trimmed with forget-me-nots. The big rosette of narrow velvet ribbon mounted at the right supports two blossoms of the cape jasmine flower. One of them overhangs the brim, drooping to the shoulder.

This hat is managed in its curious pose by the way in which the brim is placed on the crown. In reality the crown sets almost squarely on the head. But the impression one gets of this bit of fancy headwear is that it is about to slide off at the left side. It is a rakish little affair for a frivolous mood such as belongs to those who go a-pleasuring in the good old summer-time.

Her Own Sweet Will in Auto Hats



MORE independence in the matter of headwear than is evident in any other of their diversions and occupations is shown by women who spend much time in the auto. Silk bonnets and chiffon veils for the long tour made a good start in the race for popular favor in the spring, but no one style or material actually achieved a lead.

Silk braids sewed row on row to foundations of crinoline or net, and stayed with one, or at most two, small wires, make it possible to develop a hat in any color. Besides these "made" hats the soft hemp and similar shapes that come in such immense variety ready made, present many shapes designed for the autoist.

Those auto hats showing a combination of braid brim and silk crown may be depended upon for comfort and durability, and they are as becoming as any of the all-braid hats. Two designs of this kind are shown in the picture given here.

One of these has a moderately close-fitting crown of silk. A group of plaits extends across it from front to back. The brim of hemp braid turns back and is finished with a side plaiting of narrow ribbon matching the silk in color. At each side and toward the back straps of silk hold the long chiffon veil in place when it is adjusted to the bonnet.

The other hat, of silk and braid, has a small puffed crown of silk with a broad band of hemp braid extending about it. The brim is like that in the hat just described. There is a little flat bow of braid, used in the manner of ribbon, at the front. These flat bows of straw or heavy silk braid or of folded ribbons are most appropriate on auto hats.

Two of the remaining hats are made of silk-fiber millinery braids, and the remaining one is a pressed shape of hemp. A glance at them shows the extreme simplicity of trimming which is allowed the auto hat.

The most satisfactory veil is a large square of hemstitched chiffon. Smoke color and green are about the most satisfactory in point of color, but the veil of washable crepe chiffon, in deep cream color, has many loyal adherents, who find its washable qualities the best of charms. One can wash and dry it over night and it is ready for use next morning as good as new.

Lisle thread gloves have the same advantage qualities for the autoist. There is an inspiration in their freshness and the knowledge that they are clean.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY