

## WIND CARRIES DEATH

### STORM AND FLOOD COSTS MANY LIVES.

Wide Area Ravaged in Illinois Indiana and Kentucky—Thirty Persons Known to Be Killed—One Town Swept Away.

At least twenty-nine persons were killed, scores were injured and property damage aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars was done by wind, rain and thunder storms which devastated large sections of southern Illinois, southern Indiana and western Kentucky between midnight and dawn Saturday morning.

Throughout a large area houses were swept away, hundreds of head of live stock were killed and crops were devastated. Long after the storms had ceased the rivers continued to rise until thousands of acres of wheat and corn land had been flooded and the crops ruined.

Twenty-one persons perished at Gradyville, Ky., a village of 175 inhabitants fifteen miles from a railroad. Owing to a cloudburst Big Creek suddenly changed its channel, rushed through the town and swept away almost every house. The inhabitants awoke to find themselves surrounded by water and their dwellings crumbling away.

Those left alive made their way to the hills and shivered in the rain until

Reports from such other places told of heavy rains and high winds which did great damage, but of no other loss of life. In many localities bridges were washed away, roads made impassable and wires broken, so that it is feared other fatalities will be reported when communication is restored.

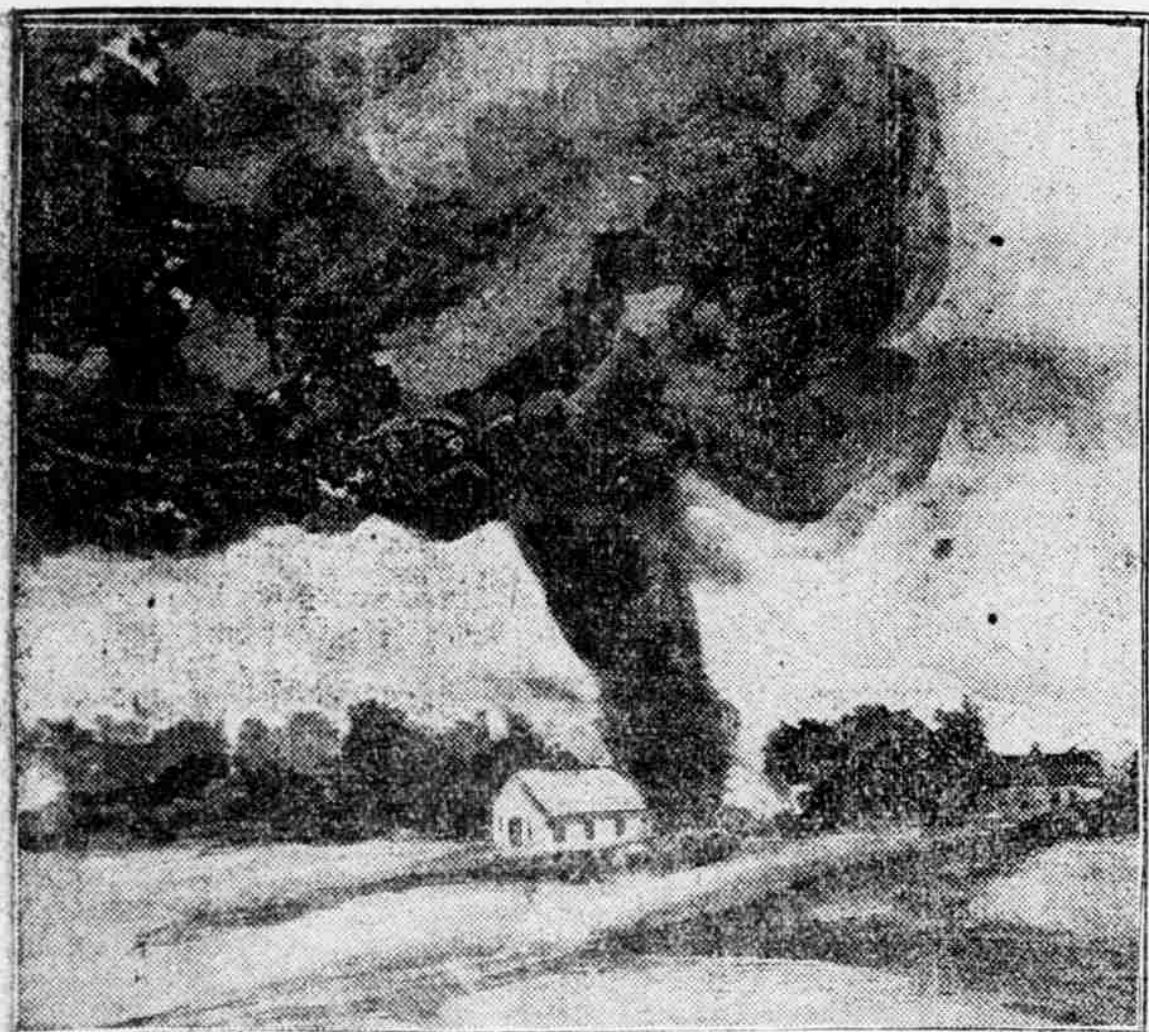
A telegram from Evansville, Ind., reported much damage for a hundred miles in every direction. At Corydon, Ky., lightning destroyed the Baptist church, and at Smith Mills, Ky., a residence was struck by lightning and burned. At Petersburg, Ind., much damage was done by wind and rain, and White River rose until it spread over thousands of acres of farm land. A few miles south of Petersburg the storm swept a path half a mile wide, destroying trees, fences and barns. Bridges over all the streams in the vicinity were washed away. As far as could be learned, however, there was no loss of life in that neighborhood.

Louisville and Lexington, Ky., also suffered some damage from electrical storms and an unusually heavy rain.

The vicinity of Harrisburg, Ill., also was visited by a destructive storm. Barns and fences were blown down, and Liberty Church, near the town, was wrecked by the wind. The heavy rain caused floods in all the small streams which washed away many wagon bridges.

Advices from Duquoin, Ill., said that storm did damage amounting to \$150,000 in that immediate vicinity. Many houses in the town were damaged and hundreds of trees were uprooted.

### DEVASTATING STORM SWEEPS WIDE AREA.



dawn. It was hours before the news of the disaster reached Columbia, the nearest town of any size, and then physicians and relief supplies were hurried to the scene as fast as the condition of the roads would permit.

A tornado, accompanied by a deluge of rain, devastated York, Ill., where three lives were lost. Property damage in the town and vicinity was \$150,000. Besides those killed, eight persons were probably fatally injured, and more than a score less seriously hurt. Nearly every house in the town was damaged, and several were blown down, their occupants being buried in the debris. That the loss of life was not larger was remarkable, in view of the damage done.

Mrs. Lucinda Pinkerton was blown into the top of a tree several hundred feet from her home, and her body hung in the branches for hours before it was found by searchers. The Methodist church was demolished, its timbers wrecking a saloon across the street. The saloonkeeper was blown fifty feet and stuck in a hedge, but escaped serious injury.

New Minden, Ill., also was struck by a tornado, and five lives were lost, while a number of persons were injured. Nearly every house in the northern part of the town was destroyed and the German Lutheran church was wrecked.

An odd feature of the tornado is that hundreds of head of stock has disappeared from nearby farms, and no trace of them or their bodies can be found. It is supposed they were blown into the Wabash River and their bodies swept away.

Near Mount Vernon, Ill., the electrical display was especially severe. Several barns were struck by lightning, and many head of stock were killed. Crops were seriously damaged, and communication with the surrounding country is practically suspended because all the bridges were washed away and the streams are out of their banks.



The top picture shows the funnel-shaped cyclonic cloud approaching a town; the second is a view of ruined buildings in its wake, while the map shows the course and area of the recent storm which took nearly thirty lives and did property damage amounting to thousands of dollars.

### Swallows Fight Boll Weevil.

The biological survey of the Department of Agriculture, while investigating the boll weevil pest in Texas, where the cotton crop has been damaged many millions of dollars annually, has discovered that no less than thirty-eight species of birds feed upon the troublesome insect. It is not claimed that the birds alone can check the spread of the weevil, but it has been demonstrated that they are an important help, hence an appeal is made to the northern farmer to aid in the work on the ground that the insect enemy of the farmer of every district is the common enemy of the country. Swallows are the foremost of the allies against the boll weevil, and they have been described as "the light cavalry of the avian army." They have no rivals in the art of capturing insects in midair, and it is to this fact that their peculiar value to the cotton grower is due. Other useful birds of prey are the orioles, blackbirds, wrens and flycatchers. As many as four boll weevils have been found in the stomach of a single cliff swallow. The plan of the department is to increase the number of swallows both north and south by forming nesting colonies. The southern colonies will work during the summer, while in the fall the northern birds, as they pass southward, will keep up the war.

### SPENDING MONEY HERE.

#### America Reaps Commercial Benefit of Friendship for Japan.

America's industrial invasion of the far East is now in full swing, and Japan is pouring a golden stream into the United States for steel rails, cars and locomotives.

Twelve million dollars has already been expended in this country for railroad supplies to be used in the construction of the South Manchurian railway, and it is now learned that contracts involving millions of dollars are pending. Deliveries of rails are now being made, and for the next three months steamships chartered by Japan will ply across the Pacific bearing valuable cargoes of steel and iron.

Manchuria will be strapped with American steel rails from Dalny to Mukden, while the traveler will ride in cars of American manufacture, drawn by locomotives built in this country. Thousands of dollars have been spent in premiums to our manufacturers for quick deliveries, for the Japanese insist that these miles of railroad, through this great stretch of agricultural country, must be built and in full operation within two years.

Japan's representatives were told to go ahead and get the railroad supplies at all cost. Having broken one record last February, when they purchased 50,000 tons of steel rails at the Carnegie mills for \$28.50 a ton, they proceeded to break another and bought 13,000 tons of rails for \$29 a ton. One car company received an order for 1,000 freight car trucks, the bodies of which will be built in Dalny. Over \$2,000,000 has been spent with American locomotive building companies and every steamship departing from Seattle and other Pacific ports has one or more locomotives stored in its hold. Over 200 locomotives have been sold to the South Manchurian railway.

Japanese agents here indicate that \$5,000,000 will have to be spent for rails in this country before the railroad in Manchuria is completed.

### Eight-Hour Day Decision.

The Supreme Court has sustained the validity of the federal law limiting to eight hours a day the employment of laborers and mechanics by contractors on government works, but coupling with the finding that the law does not apply to the employes on dredges. Justice Holmes said that as floating dredges were vessels, all the hands employed on them were classed as seamen, and it had been held repeatedly that seamen were not subject to the eight-hour law. This decision settles a question which has prevented the awarding of \$87,000,000 of contracts authorized by the river and harbor act. The estimates for these appropriations were made on the basis of dredgeboat employes not being included in the eight-hour restriction.

### Root as an Optimist.

In his closing lecture at Yale on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship," Secretary of State Root pointed out that the present outcry against rebates and prosecution of rebating corporations "is not evidence that we are growing worse, but evidence that we are growing better; that our government is applying a higher standard of justice in the control of pub-



Increased difficulty is being experienced in obtaining horses and mules for the army. Bids which have been opened show that prices generally have increased. For the cavalry, 725 horses are to be bought at an average price of \$175 each. The artillery corps is to buy nearly 350, for which \$211 is the average price. Army mules heavy enough to do draft work bring \$188 each, and nearly 300 of these have been contracted for. Lead mules, somewhat lighter in weight, bring \$108, and pack mules, still lighter, \$131. The quartermaster's department says that army mules are bought practically by the pound. An experiment is being made at Fort Riley, Kan., in buying yearly a small number of pedigreed colts and putting them through a course of training for the cavalry service. This experiment has proved beneficial, and thirty-six of these blooded horses have just been purchased.

The United States Supreme Court in a recent decision held that the action of Congress last summer in ratifying the collection of duties on merchandise going into the Philippine islands between the date when the treaty of peace was signed and the enactment by Congress of the Philippines tariff was valid, notwithstanding several years had passed. The court had previously held that the collection of these duties by authority of the tariff act promulgated by President McKinley under the so-called war power was illegal. It now affirms the power of Congress to ratify and legalize these collections, even though they were unauthorized at the time. Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented. It is said that this decision will affect claims of over \$4,000,000 now pending, besides prospective claims to the amount of several millions more.

Fresh eggs, \$2 a dozen; milk, 50 cents a quart; bacon, 50 cents a pound; butter, 50 cents a pound; flour, \$6 per 100 pounds.

These are the prices that Consul C. C. Cole, of Dawson, reports to the government must be paid in the Yukon territory of Alaska. "There is no article sold for less than 25 cents, no matter how trivial," says the consul, "as there is no money in circulation of a less denomination than that amount." Mr. Cole predicts that prices will remain high until a trunk line railroad from the open sea into the heart of the great Yukon valley is constructed. He suggests that such a railroad, if constructed, be under the control of the government, to keep down excessive freight and passenger rates.

One of the most important investigations which the Census Bureau has ever undertaken will be an examination of criminal statistics, of the cost and methods of administering criminal justice. The practical value of such information is evident from the fact that according to conservative estimate the apprehension, trial and support of criminals cost this nation half a billion dollars a year. As yet we have no scientific information about how this money is spent.

In response to the inquiry of Secretary Root, Gov. Gillette of California has submitted a report concerning the recent attack upon Japanese restaurants in San Francisco. This and other official reports confirm the impression that the riots were the outcome of labor troubles, and had little to do with the racial feeling, except in some details. This subject is still causing considerable agitation on the part of the progressive party in Japan.

The army signal corps conducted a trial trip from Washington with its first big war balloon made by Leo Stevens. Capt. Charles Chandler and J. C. McCoy, accompanied Stevens on the trial flight. The journey was ended at Linglestown, Pa., a distance of 149 miles, in four hours and thirty-seven minutes.

President Roosevelt has proclaimed the conclusion of a commercial arrangement between the United States and Germany, mentioning the list of articles upon which duties are reduced in return for concessions made by the German government. The list includes forty articles, most of which entered into the trade of the past year.

The President has ordered the Department of Justice to prepare suits against the so-called anthracite coal railroads, and these will be filed in the federal court at Philadelphia. The cases grow out of the investigation conducted by the interstate commerce commission in obedience to an act of Congress.

Terence V. Powderly, formerly head of the Knights of Labor, who later was commissioner of immigration under President McKinley, has now re-entered the service, being appointed chief of the bureau of information in the immigration bureau.

Captain George W. Baird, U. S. A., lately retired, aside from his excellent war record, is a scientist, writer and inventor of some pretensions.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL MEET

### GREAT WORLD'S CONVENTION IN ROME.

Fifteen Hundred Delegates from 37 Different Lands Assembled in Biggest Sunday School Gathering in History of the World.

There recently assembled in Rome, Italy, the greatest Sunday school gathering in the history of the world. For five days about 1,500 delegates, representing thirty-seven different lands, nearly all evangelized creeds, and 26,000,000 Sunday school adherents, met together to hear reports of progress throughout the earth and study the best methods of winning the world to Christ through the medium of the Sunday school. From beginning to end the keynote of the fifth world's convention was the Sunday school as a missionary force. It was clearly brought out that the hope of evangelizing the world lies in the potential energy, as yet largely untouched, of the Sunday school.

Near the close of the convention there occurred the most epoch making event since the inauguration of the international system of Sunday school lessons a generation ago.

There was formed the World's Sunday School Association to rapidly develop and promote Sunday school work throughout the entire world. Bishop Hartzell was chairman of the committee which brought this action before the convention, and in moving its adoption he declared it was the most important movement he had ever been privileged to endorse. Without doubt it will mean an unparalleled advance of Sunday schools during the next few years. The lot fell to England to have the first president of the world association in Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London; but to America was given the chairman of the executive committee, Dr. George W. Bailey, of Philadelphia.

A strange and impressive scene was presented at the opening meeting. The representatives of thirty-seven lands made a polyglot company as on the day of Pentecost in Jerusalem, and as then all were with one accord in one place praying and praising God in diverse tongues. There were seen in the audience dark skinned men of Egypt, with their red fezes; native delegates from Palestine; a dark faced college president from India; swarthy men and women from Spain, Bulgaria and other countries of southern Europe; fair haired delegates from Sweden; considerable delegations from France and Germany; over 300 delegates from Great Britain; as many as could crowd in the building from Italy, and about 500 from the United States and Canada.

The five days of the convention were crowned with addresses by famous Christian leaders; reports of Sunday school progress in all lands; conferences in Italian and German and English, and committee meetings of the widest import by the prominent business men who had charge of the convention and the worldwide Sunday school movement. Among the speakers who stirred the convention by their messages were Rev. F. B. Meyer, Bishop J. C. Hartzell, Mr. Marion Lawrence, Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D., and numerous others, including Madame Bieler, of Paris, the daughter of Professor D'Aubigne, the historian of the Reformation. One man, Dr. W. A. Duncan, of New York State, journeyed over 6,000 miles to Rome and return, simply to address an Italian and a German conference on the home department of the Sunday school, which he founded.

A large part of the convention was taken up with reports giving a bird's-eye view of Sunday school conditions throughout the world. Many of these were intensely interesting and stirred the hearts of the audience with new enthusiasm for assisting the work in lands where the movement is yet in its infancy and where the work is carried on under the greatest difficulties. For example, in Belgium, there are only 2,300 scholars enrolled in the schools; in Tunis 2,000; in Bulgaria 3,000; in Spain 6,500; in Egypt 11,301. In many other countries the number in the Sunday schools is large and the work is growing and developing at an astonishing rate. In Japan there are 64,000 in the schools; in France 67,000; in India 300,000; in Germany 900,000; in Great Britain 2,250,000 in Free Church schools, and 7,000,000 altogether, but not all are affiliated with the association. Last comes America with about 14,000,000.

The next convention will be held in 1910, but the executive committee has not decided in what city it will convene. Previous to this it is planned to have a specially chartered ship sail from New York in December, 1908, carrying nearly or quite 500 Christian leaders to make a Sunday school cruise around the world. It is expected that the English delegates will board the ship as it passes through the Mediterranean and numerous conferences and conventions will be held in Egypt, India, China, Japan and other countries.

Not the least impressive feature of the convention was the sight of a number of prominent business men of America and England throwing all their great energy into the task of making the gathering an epoch-making affair.

St. Catherine's lighthouse, Isle of Wight, has been fitted with a flashlight which is estimated to be equal to 15,000,000 candle-power.

In Greenland potatoes never grow to be larger than marbles.

### THE GOULD SQUABBLE.

#### Howard and His Wife Each Say Ugly Things About the Other.

The legal fight between Howard Gould and his wife, who was the actress, Katherine Clemmons, is gradually reaching a climax. Mrs. Gould asks legal separation on the ground that he is an unfit person to live with, and that he has tampered with her mail. She asks alimony to the amount of \$250,000 a year. She admits the amount is large, but claims it is in accord with his great wealth and none



MRS. GEO. J. GOULD



GEORGE J. GOULD

too much to enable her to maintain her social position.

Gould, on the other hand, asks for separation on the ground that it is impossible for him to live with his wife because of her use of intoxicants, because of her extravagance and because of her bad temper. He will fight her demand for alimony to any greater amount than \$60,000 a year.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

It was announced that Princeton university had received gifts of \$1,200,000 from persons not named, and that the money would be used to build two laboratories.

President William Jewett Tucker of Dartmouth college has tendered his resignation to the trustees, giving as his reason, heart trouble, which made it imperative for him to retire.

Gov. Stuart of Pennsylvania has signed the bill authorizing school boards of cities to set aside money each year to create a retirement fund for public school teachers, the method being left entirely to the discretion of the different boards.

United States Consul E. T. Liefeld reports that on April 22 a municipal school dental clinic was opened in the German city of Freiburg, the operations of which he thus describes: "The dentist at the head of this school clinic examines all the children in the city, both in their homes and in the public schools. A report on such examinations is sent to the parents, who are asked to send their children to the school dental clinic for free treatment. Those children having ten or more poor teeth are first treated, an exception being made in the higher classes where those with only slight defects are to be treated, so that they will leave the public schools with sound teeth. After these worst cases have been attended to, all other children with defective teeth are to be treated, the younger ones given preference. The treatment of the teeth includes extraction, filling, crowning, etc. There is no actual instruction in dental hygiene, but at the opening of the dental clinic the teachers explain its objects and workings to the children. The tooth report card contains on the reverse side instructions as to the care of the teeth."

Mayor McClellan of New York has vetoed the bill recently passed by the State Legislature equalizing the salaries of men and women teachers in the higher grades of the schools of the metropolis. He justified his veto on four grounds: (1) Violation of the home rule principle; (2) local authorities already have the power to do the same; (3) discrimination in favor of a certain class of teachers; (4) that it would destroy the elasticity of the present school system. Both houses of the Legislature passed the measure over the Mayor's veto.