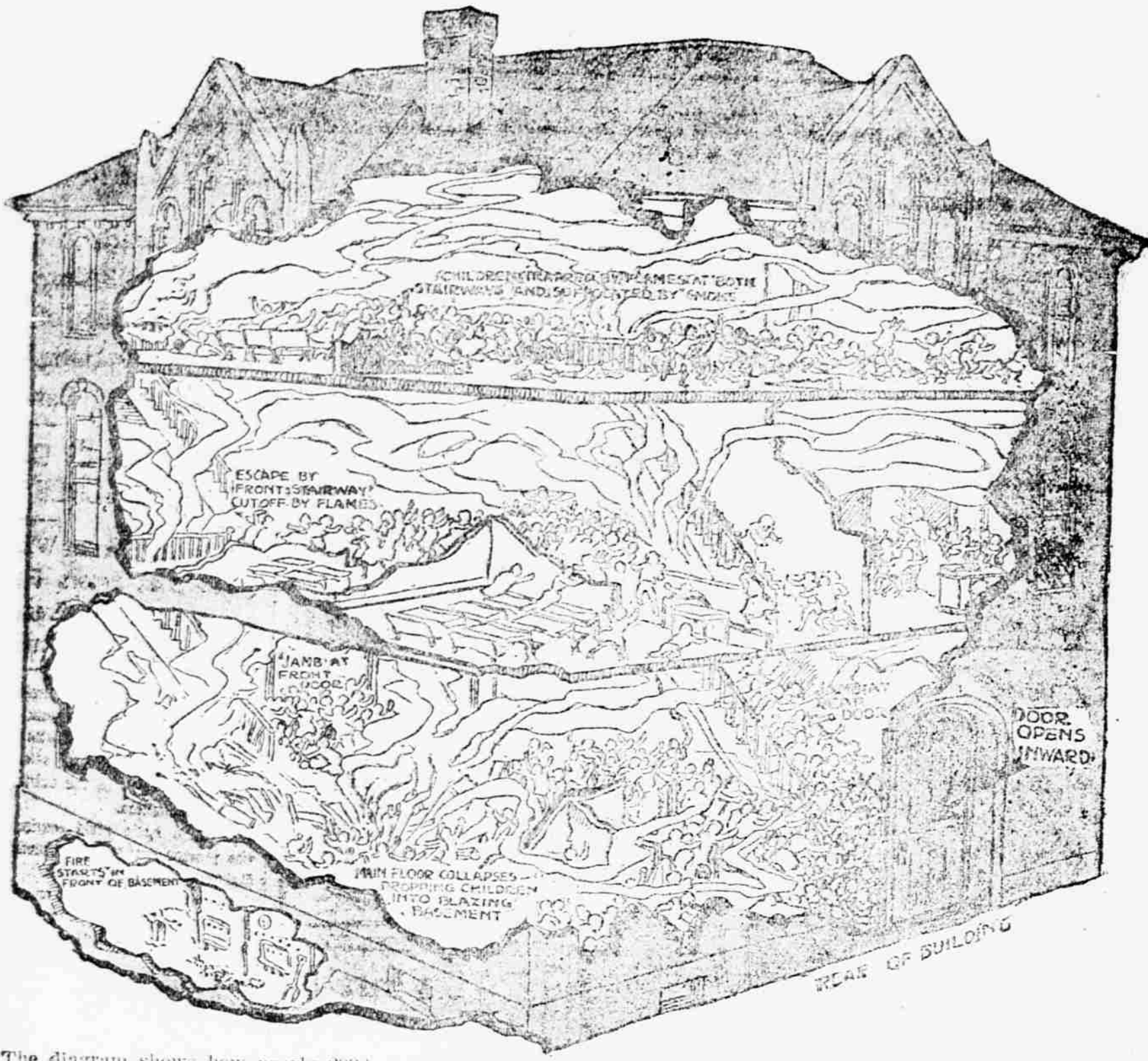
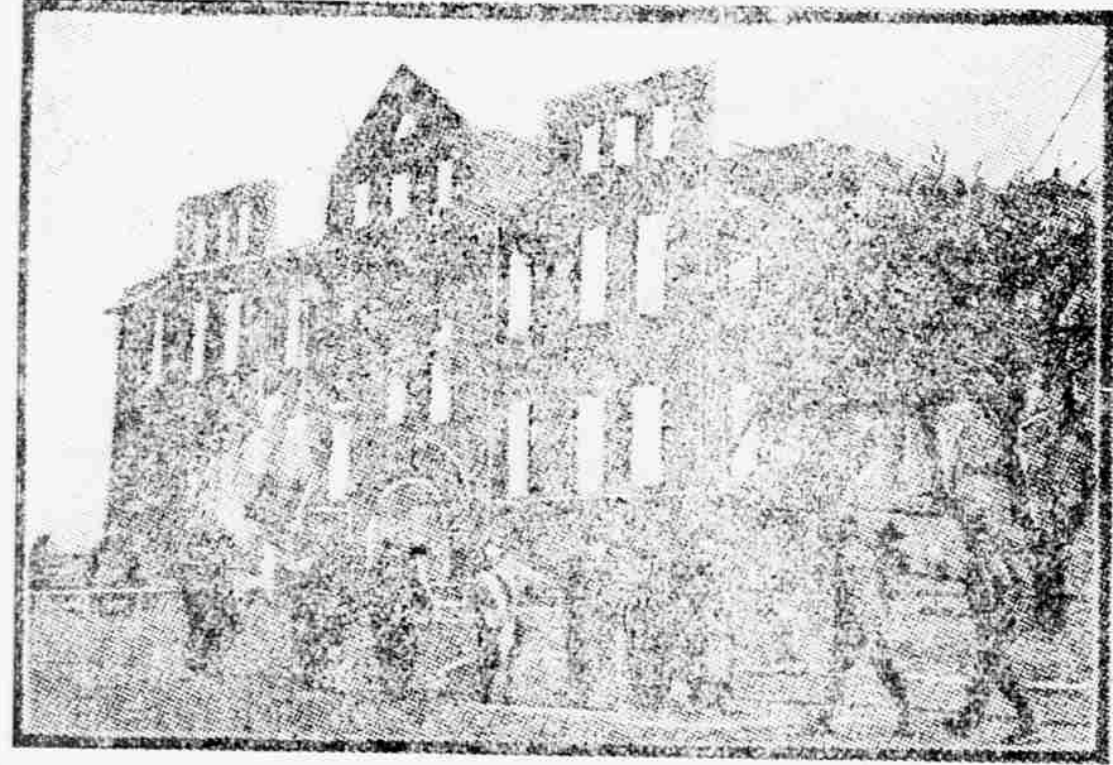


HOW NEARLY 200 SCHOOL CHILDREN LOST THEIR LIVES IN FIRE.



The diagram shows how nearly 200 school children lost their lives in the horror at North Collinwood, Ohio. From the description of eye witnesses the artist has graphically pictured this terrible child tragedy. Marching in line after the sound of the fire drill bell, the children saw a tongue of flame shoot up from the basement. The children occupying the four rooms on the ground floor escaped. The flames cut off exit by the front stairway for those on the second and third floors. Those on the second floor rushed for the rear stairway and attempted to escape through the rear door. The door opened inwardly, and in their wild rush the children piled upon one another in front of the door. Shrieking, they surged down the stairs, whirling, tripping, dropping, then falling headlong to the landing, where the outside door, opening, alas, inwardly, caught them. In almost the twink of an eye a ghastly pile of trampled, mangled innocents grew, piled high between stairs and door. All escape from the third floor was cut off. Then the fire and the



flaming timbers came, and dead, dying and injured were caught in one dreadful pyre. The smaller picture showing the burned school house was photographed a few minutes after the roof had fallen in on the heaped-up, mangled bodies of nearly 200 children and several of their teachers, who had heroically thrown themselves into the midst of their panic-stricken little ones in an effort to save them from the awful doom that overtook them.

UNCLE SAM MAY DEPORT MANY.

Starts War on Anarchists by Taking Census of Public Charges.

Aroused by the attempt upon the life of Chief Shippy of Chicago, the United States government has officially swung its forces into action in a nationwide battle against anarchy. Orders went out from Washington to take the first step in purging the nation of these foes to government and individual life. The instructions from Washington were the result of a prolonged cabinet meeting, and in addition to the word sent out by Attorney General Bonaparte to his subordinates they were embodied in a special order issued by Secretary Strauss of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who is especially entrusted by law with the duty of deporting anarchists and see that they do not gain entrance to his country.

For the second time since the passage of the new immigration law in 1902, details of immigration inspectors have started out to take a census of the prisons, insane asylums, reformatories and charitable institutions of the country to collect statistics relating to the number of aliens in these institutions and those who have become public charges. It is said this is the first step in the war which the Department of Commerce and Labor will wage against anarchists and members of pernicious secret societies. Hundreds of deportations may follow.

In official circles it is admitted that future immigration legislation of a radical character may result from the reports brought in by these investigators. The details of men were ordered to work as rapidly as possible and to have their reports ready for presentation to the department at Washington by May 31.

Under the law an alien can be deported if he becomes a public charge within three years after landing. It is believed a large percentage of the aliens now depending on charity have not been in the country three years, and therefore wholesale deportations are likely to result.

To Improve Factory Conditions.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, and several other wealthy society women, are leading a movement, intended to be of national scope, to improve the condition of working women and men in large cities. To this end they have voluntarily assumed the duty of factory inspectors in New York City and vicinity, examining closely into the hygienic and social conditions prevailing. The purpose so far developed is not to remedy existing conditions by influencing legislation, but to work by private influence on the individual manufacturing firms in whose workshops are found abuses or unsatisfactory conditions.



Ex-Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire and William Pitt Kellogg, former Republican Governor of Louisiana, have issued from Washington an appeal, or, as they term it, "a few suggestive words," to the Republican voters of the South. First, they ask that the Southern delegates to the presidential convention be not massed in favor of any one candidate, expressing their belief that any candidate nominated as a result of the united action of the Southern delegates would be defeated at the polls. They urge that the delegates be, if possible, "free and unincumbered, who from the beginning to the end will act with prudence, discretion and wisdom, according to their best judgment, formed only at the time and place of the convention." They also issue a warning against allowing the delegates to be named or controlled by federal officeholders. And, above all, they protest against excluding colored Republicans from taking active part in the election of delegates.

The first written word from Gov. Hughes of New York defining his attitude toward the Republican nomination for President was contained in his reply to a letter of inquiry from a member of the New York City Republican Club. In it the Governor says he is not seeking office, but will respond to the call of his party should the voters, with deliberation and harmony, decide to present his name. He reiterates that he will not attempt to influence the selection or vote of any delegate, and that the State administration must continue to be impartial and not tributary to any candidate. He says the matter is one for the party to decide, and that whatever its decision he will be content.

The expected statement from the President in reply to widely circulated charges that he had used federal patronage to aid the candidacy of Secretary Taft came out in the form of a letter to William Chandler of Indiana, who had written to the President as a friendly inquiry. The President says that all such charges are "false and malicious." For the great bulk of patronage and collectorships the President asserts that he has followed the custom of taking the recommendation of the Senators and Representatives as the basis of his selections. The President says his interference in matters of patronage has been limited to insisting that opposition to the purposes, policies and friends of the administration shall not be considered as a necessary prerequisite to holding the commission of the President.

SAID TO SOUND KEYNOTE.

Ohio Republican Platform Considered of National Significance.

The platform adopted by the Ohio Republicans is considered of national significance, as it is the joint work of the ablest advisers of President Roosevelt and of the most astute of the campaign managers of Secretary Taft. As the joint product of these men, few Republicans doubt that the Ohio platform sounds the keynote of the Republican campaign, always in the event of the Roosevelt-Taft control of the National Convention. Following is the platform in brief:

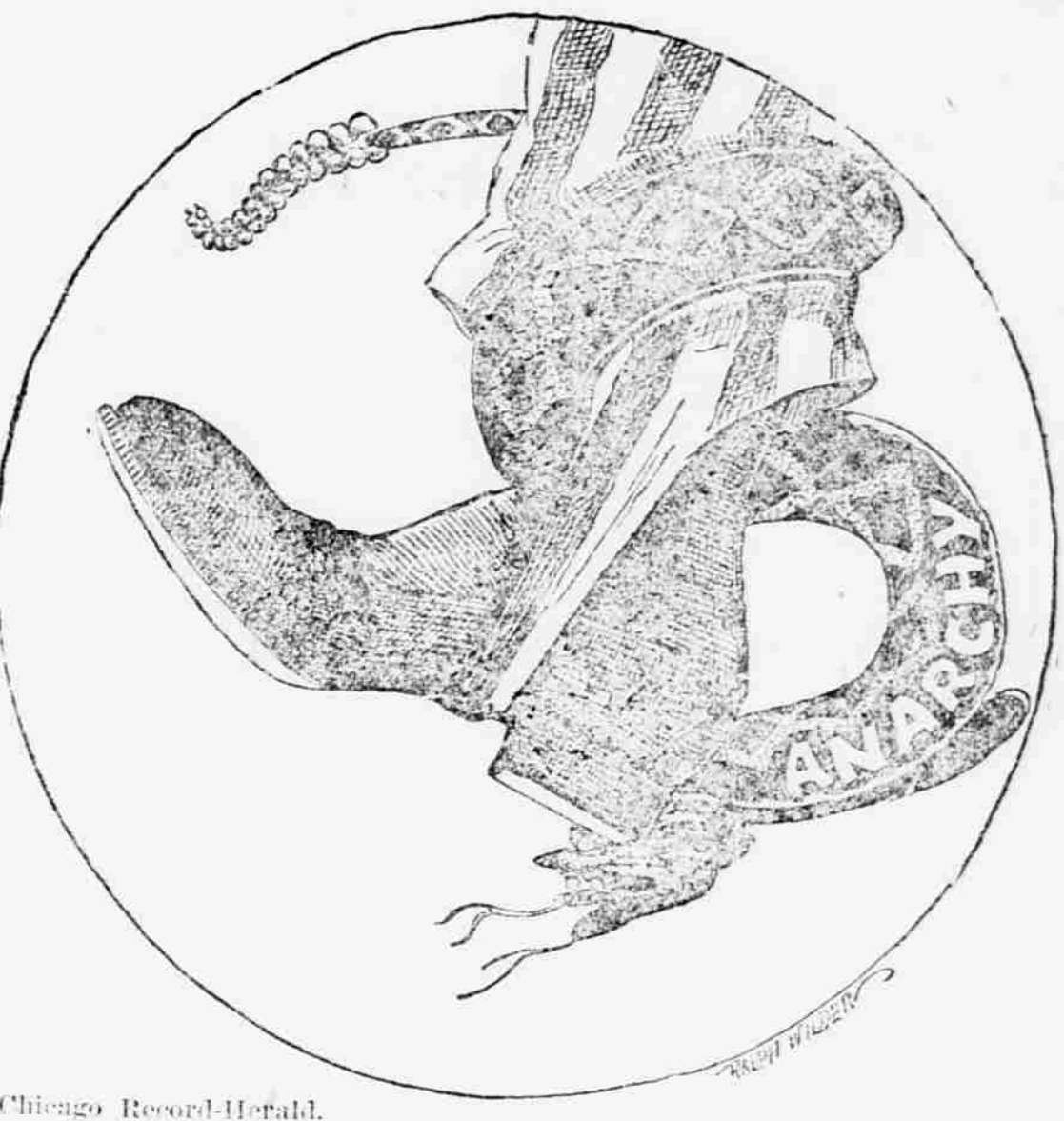
- Government regulation of railroads as against government ownership.
- Re-enactment of the employers' liability act.
- Limitation of the exercise of the power of injunction.
- Greater merchant marine and an adequate navy.
- Revision of the tariff by a special session of the next Congress.
- Protection of the civil and political rights of negroes.
- Reduction of representation in Congress and the electoral college in all the States where white and colored citizens are disfranchised.
- Approval of the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies and of evil-doers both in the public service and in the commercial world.
- Indorsement of Roosevelt administration.

The platform which the Nebraska Democratic State convention adopted, and which is the announcement of principles which will go into the national platform at Denver in July, declares in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trusts and trust magnates, urges tariff reform and an income tax and demands "such an enlargement of the powers of the national and State railway commission as to give to persons and places full protection from discrimination and extortion."

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

- Senator Young has been expelled from the Philippine assembly by a vote of 40 to 35. He was very bitter in his attacks upon party leaders.
- Dr. Insho R. Berry of New York recommends that all trains carry besides the ax and crowbar, a kit containing bandages, whiskey, splints, plaster and sterilized cotton.
- The German steamship Robert Heyne arrived in New York after a furious battle of twenty days with a series of storms, which its captain declared the worst he ever saw.

"DO IT NOW."



—Chicago Record-Herald.

WAR ON ANARCHY.

Determined Effort Being Made to Stamp It Out in Chicago.

Federal, State and municipal governments are to unite in a determined movement to quench the fires of anarchy in Chicago, which were fanned into a flame when Lazarus Averbuch, a youthful tool of local nihilists, was slain in the attempt to assassinate Chief of Police George M. Shippy.

In running down the anarchist groups that are poisoning the minds of thousands of men and women, it was determined, in a conference of public officials, that the police should have the assistance of every available authority and that decisive action must be taken to avert a recurrence of the outburst which came to a bloody climax in Haymarket Square in 1886.

Averbuch, the police are informed, was commissioned to kill Chief Shippy at a meeting of anarchists which he attended the previous Thursday night. It was on that night, upon his return to the home of his sister, Olga Averbuch, 218 Washburne avenue, that the young Russian declared that he might as well kill himself.

This group of anarchists, it also has been reported, plotted to assassinate Mayor Busse and Captain P. D. O'Brien of the detective bureau.

Information has reached the police that Averbuch, instead of going to night school, as his sister said he did, was in frequent communication with a band of violent, lawless men, who had decided upon the death of Chicago's police head. In the meeting where the plans were discussed Averbuch, it is alleged, was chosen to commit the crime. When picked by lot for the execution of such a deed, police officials familiar with the regulations of anarchist societies declare, the assassin is watched continually, without his knowledge, until he carries out the order or is arrested or slain in the attempt. This, the authorities believe, was done in Averbuch's case.

Many anarchists have been arrested in a crusade the most vigorous waged since the time of the Haymarket riot, but a search for leaders revealed that all had fled the city or were hiding. Literature, teeming with blasphemy and exhortations against the law and public officials, was confiscated, and several street meetings in the ghetto were dispersed. President Roosevelt in an interview with a correspondent warmly commends Chief Shippy and says he would reward him if he were in a position to do so.

The press of the country has been practically unanimous in praising the action of Chief Shippy in dealing with the assassin, and urging strict measures to stamp out anarchy.

Anti-Rent Act Upheld.

The United States Supreme Court decided, in the first of a series of cases attacking the Elkins anti-rebate law as incorporated in the most recent Hepburn rate law, that the Great Northern railway's conviction and \$15,000 fine for making a concession of 20 cents a hundred on fifteen shipments of oats from Minneapolis to Seattle, was valid, notwithstanding that the act was committed in 1905, before the Hepburn bill had become a law. The indictments, though returned after the passage of the Hepburn bill, was based upon the Elkins law. This decision is expected to have a wide effect on a large number of cases of appeal from lower courts and it destroys one of the principal defenses which the Standard Oil Company was preparing to advance against the payment of the \$29,000,000 fine imposed last year for accepting Abba rebates. The court's decision is unanimous and holds that repeal of any statute should not have the effect of releasing any one from any penalty incurred under it unless the repealing act expressly so provides.

Finds Water on Mars.

Prof. Slipher, at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., has photographed comparison spectra of Mars and the moon, which indicate water vapor in the Martian atmosphere.

To Cheer Canal Diggers.

Through contract with the government, though under the immediate auspices of the Y. M. C. A., a quartet of women musicians have sailed for the Isthmus of Panama, where they will give entertainments in the canal zone. They expect to be gone four weeks.

DENVER'S AUDITORIUM IS VAST.

Is Said to Be the Country's Most Spacious Assembly Hall.

Work on Denver's immense auditorium which will house the Democratic national convention has progressed so rapidly that the building will be ready by the middle of June. The convention will open July 7. The auditorium will cost \$550,000 and is built of fireproof material, with exits arranged so the place is entirely panic-proof. It is not a temporary structure, but intended to last for generations for the accommodation of other conventions. It is larger than Madison Square Garden in New York, which until recently was the most spacious assembly hall in the country. Madison Square Garden seats 12,137, while the seating capacity of the Denver auditorium is 12,500.

From present indications it is estimated that the attendance at the convention will be the largest that has been present at such a gathering. Low rates have been made on all the railroads, and as the convention will take place during the season when the travel to Colorado is heaviest, the usual crowd will be swelled by thousands who will come for recreation, taking advantage of the rates. The hotel men are pledged not to raise prices for rooms and meals and this promise will be kept, it is said.

A correspondent says that it is amazing what amounts of money are spent in Denver to entertain those who come as delegates to conventions. The reception committee of the Grand Army raised \$100,000 and finished its work \$15,000 in debt, so lavish was the entertainment. The Elks spent \$80,000 in making the city a sea of purple decorations for the event and dispensing open-handed hospitality on every side. The Eagles also spent a large sum when their national convention was held. The city generally makes an appropriation for this purpose, as does the State.



Ernest Couplet, a French actor on note, was confined in a private sanitarium because of his hallucinations that he is Napoleon I.

Russian soldiers were sent to the front, and it was announced that 5,000 troops may undertake military maneuvers involving five nations.

The high Federal Court of Venezuela ruled against the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company, approving the penalty of \$200,000 assessed against it.

The resignation of Gov. Gerhardt of Finland and the succession of the military commander, Gen. Bekmann, is regarded as the beginning of repressive measures in the grand duchy.

Admiral Evans' armada exchanged shots with a Chilean squadron, with the President of the Republic aboard, as the sixteen American battleships steamed by Valparaiso, bound for Callao, Peru.

Baron Kogoro Takahira, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, has ranked his post. In a statement given to the reporters he expressed himself as pleased to return to this country, where he formerly represented his government. "It is impossible," said he, "in my opinion, for any man of ordinary sanity to think of war between two powers like ours in spite of the sincere friendship actually existing between them. It is a crime against humanity, against civilization, against the well-being of the whole of mankind."

Three Americans discovered a diamond mine in Mexico for which they refused \$100,000 in gold.

A Lisbon newspaper reported that the big King would have his capital to spend several months at Otrava. Many persons were injured, some of them seriously, in a clash between the populace and the troops growing out of the demonstration commemorating the death of Gladiolo Bruno at Rome on Feb. 16. The demonstration, which was anti-clerical, was engaged in by republican, socialist and anarchist organizations. Several of the leaders have been arrested.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 1570—Excommunication of Queen Elizabeth by Pope Pius V.
- 1631—Birth of Henry Stubbe, "the most noted Latin and Greek scholar of his age."
- 1613—Assassination of the Indians by the Dutch at Pavonia, N. J.
- 1675—Charles II. leased Virginia to Lord Culpeper and the Earl of Arlington.
- 1676—Indians attacked the settlers of Weymouth, Mass.
- 1701—Indians attacked and destroyed town of Deerfield, Mass.
- 1765—British House of Commons passed the Stamp act.
- 1777—South Carolina militia defeated a large force of American royalists.
- 1780—Russia issued a declaration of armed neutrality.
- 1783—Denmark acknowledged the independence of the United States.
- 1797—The Bank of England suspended cash payments.
- 1799—Bonaparte reached the city of Gaza in Palestine.
- 1808—Denmark declared war against Sweden.
- 1815—Napoleon I. escaped from the island of Elba.
- 1831—Poles defeated the Russians at Prague.
- 1832—Poland declared a part of Russia.
- 1842—Lord Ellenborough appointed governor general of India.
- 1847—Americans defeated the Mexicans in battle at Sacramento, Cal.
- 1857—Beginning of Indian mutiny at Meerhampore.
- 1861—New constitution of Austrian empire declared.
- 1871—Congress set apart the Yellowstone valley as a national park.... A joint commission met in Washington to settle disputes between the United States and Great Britain.
- 1872—Committee on the Credit Mobilier scandal recommended the expulsion of one of the United States Senators implicated.
- 1881—Boers defeated the British at Majuba Hill.
- 1886—French troops suffered a disastrous defeat at Madagascar.
- 1888—Union Square theater, New York, destroyed by fire.
- 1891—Yuma, Ariz., nearly destroyed by flood.
- 1896—Receivers appointed for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.
- 1900—Gen. Crouge and the Boer forces surrendered to the British.... Relief of Ladysmith, after a siege of 120 days.
- 1905—Beginning of the battle at Mukden, Manchuria, between the Russians and Japanese.

An Interprison Contest.

Rev. A. G. Gates of Hutchinson, Kan., is endeavoring to interest prison chaplains throughout the country in an inter-prison literary contest, after the type of an intercollegiate prize competition. The subject proposed is "What Is True Liberty: Its Value, and How Obtained." The composition may be in either prose or poetry, but must be the individual work of the prisoner submitting the manuscript. The prizes are to be one of \$25, one of \$15, one of \$5 and five of \$1. These prizes are offered, "not with the belief that they are of sufficient value to call out the best efforts of the writers, but in the hope that they may serve in aiding interest to the result, and be an expression to some slight degree of the donor's gratitude for the article submitted on a subject so full of interest to all of us."

Would Withdraw \$35,000,000.

From all the money centers of the country come reports of bank deposits again up to or exceeding the normal before the panic. This being the case, the Secretary of the Treasury has made a further withdrawal of public funds from the depository banks to the amount of 25 per cent of their holdings, where the total is \$100,000 or more, 10 per cent payable on or before March 9, and the rest on March 23. Under this call about \$35,000,000 will be returned.

State Commissions Legal.

The New York Court of Appeals, by a unanimous vote, has sustained the constitutionality of the former State Gas Commission. This decision is considered as practically affirming the validity of the Public Service Commission law, which merged the duties of several separate commissions into two general bodies, one having jurisdiction in New York City and the other in the remainder of the State.

Costly New Bank Building.

The National City Bank of New York, commonly known as the Standard Oil bank, has begun to demolish the old custom house on Wall street, which it purchased some years ago. On this site it is planned to erect the most imposing bank structure in the world, to be twenty-five stories high and cost over \$2,500,000. It is said to be the desire of the bank officials to erect a building that will remind people of the Bank of England, while being far more magnificent and complete.