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NO. 46.

A \$10,000,000 FIRE

Boston Suffers Heaviest Loss Since San Francisco

TWO LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST

Fire Which Originated From Spontaneous Combustion in Rear of Boston Blacking Company's Works Devastates More Than One Square Mile of the Manufacturing, Business and Tenement District of Chelsea.

Boston, Special.—Fire devastated more than one square mile of the manufacturing, business and tenement district of Chelsea Sunday entailing a loss estimated at fully \$10,000,000. The fire started at 10:40 a. m. near the Boston Blacking Company's works on West Third street, near the Everett City line, and crossed the city, a distance of one mile and a quarter to Marginal, opposite the east Boston shore. So far as can be learned there was one fatality. Half a hundred persons were injured.

Among the buildings burned were 13 churches, Frost Hospital, Children's Hospital, City Hall, Fitz Public Library, five school houses, a dozen or more factories and about 300 tenements and dwellings.

The residential section of the city where the wealthier class reside, escaped the flames.

In the retail section, through which the fire passed, were 200 business blocks which were destroyed. The United States Marine Buildings were not damaged.

Fire Under Control.

The Chelsea fire was practically under control at 9 o'clock Sunday night. The women are known to be dead as a result of the fire. Neither body has been identified.

The fire originated in the rear of the Boston Blacking Company's works on West Third street, near the eastern division of the Boston & Maine Railroad and in close proximity to the Everett City line. A terrific gale from the northwest, which at times had a velocity of 60 miles an hour, carried burning shingles, embers and myriads of sparks to a score of wooden buildings, most of them of cheap wooden construction.

The fire started almost in the extreme southwest section of the city and cut a path to the end of Maverick street at the extreme southeastern end of the city, which borders on Chelsea creek. This point is about one mile and a quarter from the point where the conflagration began. The flames swept through the heart of the retail business section, which was about midway between the two extreme limits reached by the fire.

Exact Cause Not Known.

The fire started on the marshes bordering the eastern division tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad in the rear of the Boston Blacking Company's works, where employees were at work drying out rags. The company's works are situated at the end of West Third street, half a mile northwest of the heart of the city. A series of long, low wooden buildings comprised the works, stored for the most part with old rags and paper. The exact cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed that spontaneous combustion among the rags was responsible.

A high wind, blowing at 45 miles an hour from the northwest drove the flames from the rag heaps directly upon the wooden buildings of the Boston Blacking Company. The buildings were soon a mass of flames and as surrounding property consisted largely of wooden buildings used for storage of rags, the fire department realized that a serious fire was threatened, and a general alarm was sounded.

Realizing that the city was apparently doomed if the flames could not be stopped at Everett avenue, Fire Chief H. A. Spencer summoned help from Boston and all the surrounding cities and towns. Four alarms were rung in on the Boston circuit and all the available apparatus was sent across the harbor. Early in the afternoon aid had arrived from Everett, Lynn, Haverhill, Wakefield, Salem, Malden, Cambridge, Winthrop and Revere.

Shipment of Chadbourn Berries Begins.

Wilmington, N. C., Special.—Requisition was made for seven refrigerator cars for strawberry shipments from the Chadbourn section, and twenty cars are asked to be used for Monday. The first berries appeared on this market Saturday and sold readily at 25 cents a quart. The shipments to the North have not yet been sufficient to establish a market for the North Carolina fruit. The coming week the movements is expected to reach 75 or 100 cars daily.

TEN THOUSAND HOMELESS

Prompt and Efficient Relief Work Provides Temporary Quarters For Boston's Ten Thousand Homeless and Very Little Suffering is Reported Among the Fire Victims—Insurance Companies Place Their Losses at \$3,500,000.

Boston, Special.—From the embers of Sunday's conflagration in Chelsea there arose a well organized movement for aid and relief of the 10,000 homeless, a counting of the cost by insurance companies, whose representatives placed their losses at \$3,500,000, and a determination by the city authorities to rebuild the 350 acres swept by the flames where stood, before the fire, property valued at nearly \$6,000,000.

No further deaths were reported and of the injured persons taken to the various hospitals, only two are believed to be in a critical condition. The three bodies which were taken to the morgue in Boston remained unidentified.

The Losses.

Revised figures obtained indicated that the losses were divided, according to the various classes of property destroyed, as follows:

Churches and schools, \$525,000.
Public buildings, \$475,000.
Factories, business blocks and contents, \$825,000.
Dwelling houses, \$3,750,000.
Total, \$5,575,000.

The insurance of \$3,500,000 is divided among about 80 companies.

There was comparatively little suffering reported among the fire victims. So prompt and efficient was the relief work begun Monday that practically no one was without shelter during the night. Tuesday the relief work was taken up by those who handled the Massachusetts for San Francisco sufferers. Early in the day Mayor Beck issued an appeal to the country, but afterward it was amended so as to include only the State. Announcement was made that \$15,000 had been raised by subscription in Boston before noon. In addition the city of Chelsea appropriated \$19,000 and a resolution for \$100,000 from the State was introduced in the House of Representatives.

Many nearby cities announced the starting of subscription papers and the city governments of others will hold special meetings to take action. A message from President Roosevelt expressed sympathy and volunteered the services of the army and navy.

Thousands View Ruins.

In the meantime the local organizations, such as the Associated Charities and the Salvation Army were perfecting their work and they professed entire ability to find temporary quarters for all the homeless.

The burned district was closely patrolled by the State militia. The work of the guard, however, consisted mostly in keeping people from venturing too near the standing walls. There was very little property remaining to be guarded, so thoroughly had the area been swept by the flames. In fact, the underwriters who viewed the ruins saw no prospect of salvage of any description. One street, Broadway, was cleared and opened to the general public, and as it led straight through the heart of the ruins, a steady stream of people moved through it all day. A few of the ruins smoked lazily during the day and two more oil tanks caught fire and burned themselves out. Other than these, there was little left of the fire and all the visiting apparatus was sent home.

Big Forest Fire Under Control.

Goldsboro, N. C., Special.—A big forest fire which started near Pinkney has been, at last reports, about extinguished after having burned over about 100 acres of fine timber land belonging to different people of that neighborhood. The fire originated from an old burning stump and was fanned by the high winds of Saturday and Sunday. It is hard to estimate the loss, but it is supposed to be considerably up in the thousands of dollars.

Person County Store Fired by Incendiary.

Roxboro, N. C., Special.—The store of W. W. Woody, at Winstead, seven miles west of Roxboro, was burned Monday with its entire contents. Mr. Woody is one of the best and most flourishing country merchants in the county. He thinks that the origin of the fire was incendiary.

MONEY FOR NAVY

Large Appropriations to Build and Equip Vessels

PLAN FOR TWO NEW MONSTERS

Chairman Foss, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Reports the Naval Appropriation Bill Authorizing the Construction of New Battleships and Torpedo Boats—Carries a Total Appropriation of \$103,967,518—Provision Made For Enlistment of 7,500 Men to Man New Ships.

Washington, Special.—The naval appropriation bill authorizing the construction of two instead of four battleships and eight instead of four submarine torpedo boats, and carrying a total appropriation of \$103,967,518 for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1909, was reported to the House by Chairman Foss, of the committee on naval affairs.

The total appropriations recommended is \$22,518,831 less than the aggregate estimates submitted by the Department, and is \$3,663,916 more than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1908.

The bill carries an item of \$1,000,000 toward the construction of submarine torpedo boats and an item of \$445,000 toward the construction of subsurface torpedo boats. Provision is made for the enlistment of 6,000 men to man the following ships which are to be put in commission within the next few months: The California, Mississippi, Idaho, New Hampshire, South Dakota, North Carolina, Montana, Chester, Birmingham and Salem; and for 1,500 men to man the torpedo boats not now in commission.

Chief Items in the Bill.

Among the chief items in the bill are the following: For naval training station, Great Lakes, \$1,095,600; for construction and machinery \$9,832,962; for armor and armament \$7,000,000; for equipment \$400,000; for subsurface and submarine boats \$1,445,000.

An increase of 500,000 over last year's appropriation was allowed in the appropriation for ordnance and ordinance stores, mainly for target practice and because there will be in full or in partial commission during the fiscal year 24 battleships, 12 first-class cruisers, 66 second and third rate vessels, 60 torpedo vessels and 15 auxiliaries, making a total of 177 vessels.

There is also an increase of \$150,000 for smokeless powder. The bill further provides an appropriation of \$415,000 for replacing the 3-pounder and 6-pounder guns by 3-inch 50-calibre or larger guns, because of the increase in the effective range of the latest type of torpedo. These new guns are designed to give the ships protection against long range torpedo discharge. Provision is also made for other changes intended to keep the batteries of the ships in the highest state of efficiency. Nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for torpedoes and the converting of torpedo boats. The appropriation for arming and equipping the naval militia is increased to \$100,000 "in order that this branch of the naval reserve of the United States may be more efficiently conducted."

The appropriation for equipment of vessels is increased \$500,000 over the current fiscal year on account of the increased number of ships in commission and the necessity of fitting them with new gun firing apparatus and with wireless telegraphy.

Twenty-seven New Boats.

The appropriation for coal and transportation is increased \$850,000. For provisions for the navy an appropriation is made of \$6,547,905. The report accompanying the bill states that an allowed increase of \$100,000 in the appropriation for provisions for the marine corps "is due to the increased cost of 16 per cent. in the price of rations."

The report shows that there are in course of building seven battleships, four armored cruisers, three scout cruisers, five torpedo boat destroyers, four submarine torpedo boats, two colliers and two seagoing tugs. The amount necessary to be appropriated to pay for the work now progressing and contracted for during the next fiscal year is \$17,232,962. Under the heading "naval programme," the committee recommends that the President be authorized to have constructed two first-class battleships, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$6,000,000 each; ten torpedo boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed and to cost exclusive of armament not to exceed \$300,000 each; that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to have constructed eight submarine torpedo boats to cost in the aggregate not more than \$3,500,000 of which amount \$1,000,000 is appropriated; and one subsurface torpedo boat at a cost not to exceed \$400,000, and two small vessels of like type not to exceed in cost \$22,500 each—a total authorization of \$7,945,000 which will be increased \$7,000,000 by the cost of arming and equipping the two battleships.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Doings of Our National Law-Makers Day by Day.

Enjoining State Official.

To meet conflicts between the Federal courts and the State authorities such as have arisen during the past year in Minnesota, North Carolina, Alabama and other States the Senate committee on the judiciary reported a bill directing the method of procedure in cases where an effort is made in the Federal courts to enjoin State officials from enforcing State laws. The bill is a compromise between measures introduced by Senators Overman, Bacon and the late Senator Bryan, of Florida, and was reported by Mr. Overman. It has received much attention at the hands of the committee and is intended not only to lessen the frequency of injunctions in such cases, but to modify and soften the process when it is resorted to. It prohibits any one Federal judge from granting such an injunction, but requires that all applications for such orders shall be heard by at least three Federal judges, two of whom shall be circuit judges, while the third may be either a circuit or a district judge. It also requires at least five days' notice to the State authorities, and grants direct appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The text of the bill follows:

Admiral Evans Doing Well.

Paso Robles Hot Springs, Cal., Special.—Surgeon McDonald and Dr. L. E. Phillips issued the following bulletin: "Admiral Evans is doing well. He suffered some pain in his left knee Saturday which kept him confined to his room and will also make it necessary for him to remain quiet. This, however, is due to the treatment that is followed at the springs and we do not believe will in any way retard his recovery."

Jefferson Day Observed.

Charlottesville, Va., Special.—The 165th anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson and the 89th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Virginia was celebrated at that institution Monday, the chief address being delivered by the British ambassador, Hon. James Bryce. The attendance was perhaps the largest since the inauguration of President Alderman, April 13th, 1905.

Bessemer City Has Fire.

Gastonia, Special.—Bessemer City was visited by a disastrous fire Saturday night about midnight, which destroyed a new two-story concrete store building and a one-story brick building, both belonging to Capt. G. G. Robbins. The buildings were located in the center of the business part of the town on the corner opposite the Southern Railway depot. Captain Robbins' loss was about \$4,000 on both buildings, with only \$1,100 insurance.

LaFollette Ahead in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Wis., Special.—Scattering returns received from throughout Wisconsin indicate that four delegates at large favorable to the nomination of Robert M. LaFollette at the Republican National Convention at Chicago have been elected. The returns so far show that in almost every instance LaFollette delegates have a good lead on the Taft opponents.

Rev. J. D. Jordan Dead.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Rev. John D. Jordan, pastor of the Jackson Baptist church of this city, and widely known throughout the South, died here Friday after a long illness. Dr. Jordan was born in Russellville, Ky., and has held pastorates in Little Rock, Ark., and Savannah, Ga. He was a trustee of Mercer university and Shorter Female college, and a member of the board of education of the Georgia Baptist convention.

Teachers Go To Savannah.

New York, Special.—A party of New York's public school teachers sailed for Savannah, Ga., on the steamship City of Columbus, to spend the Easter holidays in the South. There are 70 women and 10 men in the party, which included Principals Walter B. Gunnison, of Erasmus Hall High School, and Charles D. Larkins, of the Mutual Training School.

Two Children Kidnapped.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—News reached here of the kidnapping of two children, Monvia Amoury and Foried Amoury, aged 5 and 3 years respectively, from their home at Key West by their aunt and uncle, Mary and Peter Amoury, who took them to Habana. The sheriff was notified immediately after the boat sailed from Key West and succeeded in having the parties arrested as they landed in Habana, on a charge of kidnapping, and they will be returned to Key West for trial.

Southern Rice Industry.

Some Northern farmers emigrated to the Louisiana Gulf coast prairie and began the cultivation of rice in 1884, devising machinery for that purpose. The result of their labors is shown in the fact that Louisiana and Texas, to which their work also extended, now produce three-fourths of the rice-crop of the United States. Before the Civil War South Carolina produced about three-fourths and North Carolina and Georgia most of the rest. One of the greatest results has been the use, for the first time in history, of a labor-saving method of rice-production, which promises to give the American rice producers an advantage over any other country, unless such country adopts American methods.

STATE MAY RESIST

South Carolina Will Probably Refuse to Give Heavy Bond

REQUIRED BY JUDGE PRITCHARD

Order of Judge Pritchard Granting Supersedeas on Certain Conditions in the Dispensary Matter Served Friday on Commission and Attorney General, But Conditions Will Not Be Complied With—Collateral in Hands of State Treasurer Who Is in Mississippi and Not in Possession of Commission—Attorney General Lyon Back From Washington, Where He Called on Chief Justice Fuller and Discussed Case.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Attorney General Lyon returned from Washington, where he has been for several days, accompanied by Mr. D. W. Rountree, of Atlanta, of counsel for the dispensary commission. Mr. Lyon stated very emphatically that the dispatches sent out from Washington to the effect that he had made a motion before Chief Justice Fuller in the dispensary matter were erroneous, being utterly without foundation and unauthorized by him. He said that as a matter of fact he and Mr. Rountree had called on Chief Justice Fuller and had talked with him in regard to the procedure which could be adopted to get the case up speedily before the highest tribunal in the land, but that he had made no motion at all. The case, it appears, has some unusual features, and there is little precedent for getting the matter before the Supreme Court without going through the usual formalities of appeal. If a motion were made before the Chief Justice, it would be a motion for an order to show cause why a supersedeas should not be granted, but it has not been decided to take this step.

Text of the Bill.

"That no temporary or interlocutory injunction or temporary restraining order, or decree suspending or restraining the enforcement, operation or execution of any statute of any State by restraining the action of any officer of such State in the enforcement or execution of such statute shall be issued or granted by any circuit or district court of the United States or by any judge or justice thereof upon the ground of unconstitutionality of the statute, unless the application for the same shall be presented to a circuit judge and shall be heard and determined, upon issue made and proof taken by affidavit or otherwise, by three judges, of whom two shall be circuit judges and the third may be either a circuit or a district judge, and unless a majority of said three judges shall concur in granting such application. Whenever such application, as aforesaid, is presented to a circuit judge he shall immediately call to his assistance to hear and determine the application, one circuit judge and one district judge, or another circuit judge.

Five Days' Notice.

"Said application shall not be heard and determined until five days' notice necessary for the hearing has been given to the Governor and Attorney General of the State and such other persons as may be defendants in the suit. Provided, that if a majority of said judges are of the opinion at the time notice of said hearing is given as aforesaid, that irreparable loss and damage would result to applicant unless a temporary restraining order, pending the period of required notice is granted, a majority of said judges may grant such order, but the same shall only remain in force until the hearing and determination of the application, upon due notice as aforesaid, has taken place; that an appeal may be taken directly to the Supreme Court of the United States from any order or decree granting or denying, after notice and hearing, a temporary or interlocutory injunction or restraining order in such case; and the hearing of such appeal shall take precedence over all other cases except those of a similar character and criminal cases."

Minor Happenings.

W. A. Kroll of the Government Printing Office, was suspended for political activity in the Sixth Maryland district.

Chief Justice Fuller will sit with Judge Pritchard in the hearing of the South Carolina liquor dispensary case.

President Roosevelt is waging an active campaign for appropriations for four new battleships.

The House debated the Naval Appropriation bill most of the session. Representatives John Gil, Jr., of Maryland, and Richmond P. Hobson are to speak on naval affairs in the House.

Messrs. Coker, Belmont and Chandler made arguments on the McCull bill to compel publicity in campaign funds.

J. M. Bishop, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, shot dead Beal Mess, a negro, who tried to assault his daughter.

Leo C. Thurman, who killed his roommate, W. P. Dolson, and robbed him, was hanged at Norfolk.

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The order of Judge Pritchard, granting a supersedeas on conditions was not served until Friday when it was received through the mail by Chairman Murray and the other members of the commission as well as by Attorney General Lyon, from the office of the clerk of the Federal Court in Charleston. The order is dated April 8th and requires compliance within five days from date of order, the members of the commission have now only three days to arrange their personal affairs so as to take an enforced absence from business, for a longer or shorter period.

The commission will not give the heavy bond required by Judge Pritchard and will not surrender the collateral which he requires to be surrendered, so that the commission will be in contempt in refusing to obey the order to deposit the collateral with the Federal Court. As a matter of fact, the collateral is not in the possession of the commission, and has been in his possession for a long time, even before the books and records of the dispensary were placed in the Treasurer's vaults, so that the commission can make answer that the collateral is not in its possession at all, and it cannot comply with the primary and most important condition of Judge Pritchard's order. Of course, if Judge Pritchard can get hold of the collateral, he has the case in his hands absolutely and, of course, the State is not going to surrender the collateral.

Judge Pritchard may serve an order on State Treasurer Jennings, but it happens that Captain Jennings is in Mississippi and not at this time in the jurisdiction of Judge Pritchard's court. He is having a pleasant visit out there and is doubtless not in any hurry to return, unless he is requested to come home by Governor Ansel. The Governor will not, however, ask the Treasurer to come back to give up the collateral, and he will not instruct any one to give it up, because the State is going to keep its hands on the collaterals. These collaterals were deposited as security for the deposits of the dispensary money with the various banks of the State, and the banks will not pay out the money without getting their securities back.

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Jealous Husband Shoots Wife and Suicides.

New York, Special.—Without warning and apparent motive Albert Heiser, a baker, suddenly drew a revolver at the dinner table, fired two shots at his young bride and then killed himself by sending a bullet through his brain at their home on Lexington avenue. Mrs. Heiser was twice wounded in the body, is not expected to recover. She told the police that her husband had been jealous of her but could not say why he had attempted to take her life.