

# CAUSED BY LANDSLIDES

### Three Killed and Twenty-Five Injured In Railroad Wreck.

## SERIOUS DISASTER ON THE SOUTHERN.

### Train Plunges Down a Steep Embankment—Other Fast Trains Had a Lucky Escape—Was Caused by Freshets—Plucky Engineer, Realizing That Death Was Near, Refused to Touch Whiskey.

Knoxville, Tenn. (Special).—The fast passenger train, Chattanooga to Salisbury, leaving Chattanooga at 11.45 p. m., was wrecked about three and a half miles west of Lenoir city, Tenn., on the Southern Railroad about 2 o'clock a. m. The wreck was caused by spreading of the rails. Three were killed and 25 injured.

The wreck occurred on the top of a steep embankment, and the train plunged down this. The locomotive went within 30 feet of the Tennessee river. Four of the coaches were telescoped and partially piled upon the engine. Three coaches were burned outright. The Cincinnati Southern train from Chattanooga to Cincinnati, it having to come by way of Knoxville on account of damage to tracks of the Cincinnati Southern between Chattanooga and Harriam. This train was awaiting orders at Loudon, when it was advised of the wreck. The engine of the Cincinnati Southern train ran up to the scene of the wreck and by pulling two of the rear sleepers back on the track and away from the wreckage succeeded in saving them from destruction by fire.

It is stated the wreck was caused by two landslides. In the first, it is thought a big boulder came down the side of a bluff and fell upon the track, these landslides spread the track and when the locomotive struck the boulder it was thrown from the ties and down the embankment. Several coaches followed. The scene of the wreck is between Loudon and Lenoir city, Tennessee, where the railroad parallels the Tennessee river for a considerable distance. The construction of the road at this point was very difficult engineering, and it is the most unfortunate place for a wreck.

Just before Engineer Bibb died a physician endeavored to have him drink a little whiskey in the hope of extending his life as long as possible. The engineer refused it, saying: "I have never touched it yet, and don't expect to drink it now." Continuing, he said: "I am going to die, so go and look after the women and children in the coaches."

### Ran Into a Landslide.

Easton, Pa. (Special).—An east-bound passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, due here a little before noon, ran into a heavy landslide at Dempseys, near Freemansburg. The locomotive, baggage car and combination car were thrown from the track and traffic was blocked, but no one hurt. A watchman on duty saw the slide a moment before the train was derailed at that point from either direction. He succeeded in stopping the westbound train, but could not stop the eastbound train in time. Lehigh Valley trains were run over the Central of New Jersey tracks between Bethlehem and Easton to get around the wreck.

### Limited Express Derailled.

Battle Creek, Mich. (Special).—As a result of the derailment of the Grand Trunk westbound limited express one man was killed, one was fatally injured and several were seriously hurt. The first day coach left the rails and swept broadside across Jefferson avenue. Flagman Dixon was standing in the street talking to Parker, and both men were swept under the car. The car was crowded with passengers, all of whom escaped with very slight injuries. A defective switch caused the accident.

### INJURED IN A WRECKED MILL.

### A Wall of the Factory Blows In—Girl's Hair Twisted on the Spools.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—The Avon Cotton Mill, at Gastonia, was partially wrecked and four or five operatives injured, two probably fatally, by a windstorm which visited that town. One hundred and fifty feet of the southern wall of the factory was blown down, falling inward on the operatives and machinery.

Sadie Beatty, aged 12, and Bessie Lay, aged 15, were badly crushed. The Beatty girl was crushed against a spinning frame. Her hair was twisted on the spools, her head was gashed and she was internally injured.

The Lay girl's jaw and one hand were broken and the back of her head crushed in. The injuries of the other operatives were not serious. The damage to the factory is \$5,000.

The town academy building was wrecked, chimneys were blown from the graded school building, and the Modena Cotton Mill was slightly damaged.

At Chifton, S. C., the dwelling of James Reynolds was blown down and his 12-year-old son killed.

### Port De Prix Destroyed.

Cape Haytien, Haiti (By Cable).—A despatch received here from Gros Morne announces the complete destruction of Port de Prix, Haiti, by fire. Only the vessels belonging to the Haytien Company were saved. The town is on the Straits, between the Haytien Islands and Tortuga, thirty-five miles northwest of Cape Haytien.

### Clergyman's Attempted Suicide.

Chicago (Special).—Rev. Dr. J. M. Caldwell, for many years presiding elder of the Methodist Church at Chicago and now pastor of the Union Avenue Methodist Church, attempted to end his life by throwing himself in front of a railroad train. He was unconscious when picked up. His leg was broken and he was internally injured, but it was said he might recover. Dr. Caldwell was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and released on bail.

## THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

### Domestic.

Floods and windstorms caused considerable damage in Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee and Western Pennsylvania in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. A heavy snowstorm in South Dakota caused the abandonment of railroad trains.

Albert Knapp, the modern Bluebeard of Ohio, is said to be considering another confession that will cover other crimes. An aunt of his first wife says the latter died in Terre Haute 10 years ago.

A woman has furnished the Chicago authorities information that furnishes damaging links of evidence against the men accused of robbing the Chicago Postoffice of \$76,610 worth of stamps.

A man calling himself Claude Trimble was operated on at the Erie County Hospital, at Buffalo, and 453 carpet tacks, 142 screws and various other articles were taken from his stomach.

The insubordination of a squad of artillerymen in Havana caused President Palma to separate the artillery force stationed at Cabanas fortress from the remainder of the guard.

Twenty-two laborers are suing the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Erie Railroad for \$50,000 apiece for injuries alleged to have been received during the coal strike.

A number of men are believed to have lost their lives in a fire-damp explosion that occurred in the Hostetter-Connellville Coke Company's mine, near Latrobe, Pa.

Miss Edith Curzon, of Red Bank, N. J., who was supposed to be dead, came to life while the undertaker was making preparations to embalm the body.

A passenger train collided with a light engine near Brownsville, Pa., in which a number of passengers and trains were injured.

Louis Messier and John Cullen, bellboys, recently arrested, charged with robbing guests at New York hotels, were indicted by the grand jury on the charge of grand larceny in the second degree. The police believe the boys got \$100,000 worth of jewelry and money.

Stephen Yubich, a contract miner, in the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, was assaulted by two unknown men near Tamaqua, Pa., and died of his injuries.

The National Tube Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, will expend \$9,000,000 in additions and improvements to its 14 plants.

Mabini, former president of the Philippines, Supreme Court, took the oath of allegiance on his arrival at Manila on the transport Thomas from Guam.

Gen. George P. Ihrig, late of the United States Army, and the only surviving member of General Grant's Western Staff, died at Asbury Park, N. J.

New York detectives made a search of the French steamship La Champagne for suspected anarchists.

A fire in the town of Peaks, on the Southern Railway, in South Carolina, caused a loss of \$50,000.

Mrs. Sarah F. Kittredge, a writer, perished in a fire in the Burbank Block, at Lowell, Mass. Losses, \$125,000; partly covered by insurance. There was a wild rush of lodgers from the building and many made narrow escapes.

George F. Kroehl, president of the National Bank of Asbury Park, N. J., and director of the Monmouth Trust Company, was arrested on the charge of making a false statement.

### Foreign.

An unidentified man, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, was arrested in Vienna, charged with fraudulently cashing a letter of credit for \$10,000 issued by Lazard Freres, of New York, in favor of Samuel Hirsch.

The French Chamber of Deputies, after an exciting discussion, voted a tax on petroleum and incorporated in this law a provision asking the establishment of a government monopoly on petroleum.

Emperor William decided to postpone sending the Frederick the Great statue until the spring of 1904.

## FAMINE IN PHILIPPINES

### President Sends a Message to the Senate Urging Legislation.

## A REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF WANTED.

### Productive Industries of the Islands on the Verge of Collapse—Conditions Now Prevailing Encourage Larcinism and Disaffection—Reduce the Tariff as a Measure of Humanity.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The President sent the following message to the Senate:

"I have just received a cable from Governor Taft, which runs as follows: "Necessity for passage of House tariff bill most urgent. The conditions of productive industry and business considerably worse than in November, the date of last report, and growing worse each month. Some revival in sugar and tobacco prices due to expectation of tariff law. The interests of Philippines in sugar and tobacco are extensive, and failure of bill will be blow in face of those interests. Number of tobacco factories will have to close, and many sugar haciendas will be put up for sale at a sacrifice if the bill will not pass.

"Customs receipts have fallen off this month one-third, showing decrease of purchasing power of islands. General business stagnant. All political parties, including labor unions, most strenuous in petition for tariff bill. Effect of its failure very discouraging.

"Vice Governor Luke Wright indorses in the strongest manner all that Governor Taft has said, and states that he has the gravest apprehension as to the damage that may come to the islands if there is not a substantial reduction in the tariff levied against Philippine goods coming into the United States. I very earnestly ask that this matter receive the immediate attention of Congress and that the relief prayed for be granted."

### TORTURED BY MASKED ROBBERS.

### Even the Baby and a Little Girl Were Subjected to Bad Treatment.

Toledo, O. (Special).—Ten masked robbers went to the home of Christian Joehlin, two miles from the city limits, battered down their doors with clubs and entered the residence, leaving two men outside as guards. In the house were Mr. and Mrs. Christian Joehlin, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Joehlin, John Anderson, Joseph Joehlin, also a three-year-old boy and an 18-month-old girl. All, including even the baby boy and girl, were clubbed into insensibility, bound and gagged. When the Joehlings recovered consciousness the robbers demanded \$20,000 which they said they knew was secreted in the house.

When told that no such amount was there the bandits applied burning torches to the faces and feet of all their victims, blistering even the infant's little feet. Christian Joehlin, an aged paralytic, was beaten so frequently that he is not bruised and raw. The robbers, leaving their victims securely tied, searched every corner of the house, securing \$300 in cash and several articles of jewelry. They drank several gallons of wine which they found in the cellar, prepared a meal, including meat, potatoes, coffee, wine and other edibles, and coolly devoured it. They were in the house five hours, leaving at 4 o'clock a. m., after notifying the city police who would return for the \$20,000. Every policeman and detective in the city is working on the case, but not even a clue of the intruders' whereabouts has been discovered.

### ENGINEER DEAD AT LEVER.

### And Train Rushed Across Bridge at Sixty Miles an Hour.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—When a passenger train on the Panhandle road reached the Big Walnut bridge, just east of Columbus, it did not decrease speed, in obedience to orders, but rushed across at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

The fireman, M. G. Coristan, was surprised and looked over at Engineer John W. Smith. He was horrified to find the engineer crouched against the reverse lever with both arms about his head.

When examined, after the train was brought to a standstill, a deep gash, exposing the brain, was found in the engineer's right temple. It is thought that while leaning out of his cab window he was struck by some protruding object and killed.

### Three Miners Killed.

Springfield, Ill. (Special).—An explosion which resulted in the death of three miners, occurred in the Auburn and Alton Coal Company's mine, twenty miles southwest of Springfield. The men were alone in the shaft at the time of the accident and it was some time before the fact became known. Ten of the eleven mules used in the shaft were also killed. The accident was caused by an explosion of dust.

### Fears Yellow Fever.

Guayaquil, Ecuador (By Cable).—United States Consul General Sawter and Mrs. Sawter, who arrived here February 25 via Payta, Peru, have started on their return to the United States on the same steamer which brought them south. Mr. Sawter, it is alleged, became afraid of yellow fever when he saw the room at the consulate where Thomas Nast, the former consul general, died December 7, of the fever.

### Siriks Commission's Work.

Washington (Special).—The Anthracite strike commission is making considerable progress in its labors. It has carefully gone over practically all the important points involved and a tentative agreement has been reached on some of them. No statement has been made as to when the actual framing of the report will begin, but it is expected that the final conclusions to be embodied in the report will be definitely shaped very shortly.

## WITH THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

### General Deficiency Bill.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations concluded its consideration of the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill. The committee added as an amendment to the Deficiency Bill the House Bill making provision for the conduct of the business of the Department of Commerce and Labor and appropriating \$301,570 for the same.

The following is made a part of the Department of Commerce and Labor provision: "That the President may in his discretion direct the diversion from the appropriation of \$500,000 for the enforcement of the provisions of an act entitled 'an act to regulate commerce' and divers other acts heretofore made for the Department of Justice in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government, approved February 25, 1903, an amount not exceeding \$100,000 of said appropriation.

Other important amendments are as follows: Giving the President authority to extend the leave of absence of Minister Bowen; appropriating \$946,083 to pay the prize-money claims of Admiral Dewey and the officers and men under him at Manila; appropriating \$50,000 for the payment of claims of Confederate soldiers for horses taken from them in violation of terms of surrender and barring all such claims under the Act of 1902 which are not filed by March 1, 1904.

As reported to the Senate, the bill carries a total of \$18,306,449, an increase of \$3,593,472.

### Naval Reserve and Militia.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs authorized a favorable report on a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to Congress the recommendations of the general naval board, and the reports of the naval war college in reference to the policy that shall be pursued by Congress in making appropriations, and other information relative to the cost of equipping and maintaining a naval reserve and militia.

The provision in the resolution requesting the Secretary to inform Congress as to the appropriations that would be necessary to annually increase the navy to the extent of four battle-ships was stricken out of the resolution.

A favorable report also was ordered on the resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to Congress the letter of any contracts for the preparations of plans for the new Naval Academy.

### Report on Wireless Telegraphy.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House by Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, directing the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to Congress as to the best system of wireless telegraphy, with an estimate of the cost of purchase, and the establishment of a system for the use of the several departments of the government, and the desirability of such purchase.

### To Encourage American Shipping.

Representative Jones, of Washington, introduced a bill providing for a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. in favor of American vessels.

### A Government for Alaska.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced a bill to create the Territory of Alaska, and to provide a government for the Territory.

### In the Departments.

Members of the Naval Board of Construction told the House committee it would not be possible to construct up-to-date battleships upon the amendments to the Naval Bill adopted by the Senate.

Baron Gevers, the minister of the Netherlands, and Mr. Bowen, signed the protocol for the settlement of that country's claims against Venezuela.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to Assistant Appraiser J. B. Sullivan, of New York, asking for his immediate resignation.

F. H. du Martheray, the new Swiss minister, was formally presented to President Roosevelt.

At the Cabinet meeting the view was expressed that the present Senate would not ratify the Panama Canal and Cuban Reciprocity Treaties and that an extra session was inevitable.

President Roosevelt sent an urgent appeal to Congress to pass the Philippine Tariff Bill as a measure of humanity and to prevent the spread of disaffection in the archipelago.

The Senate passed the Naval and the Military Academy Appropriation Bills, and by a party vote refused to take up the Littlefield Anti-Trust Bill.

President Roosevelt received a golden key with an invitation to visit Pasadena, Cal., on his Western trip. He has accepted.

The French Ambassador and Mr. Bowen signed the French-Venezuelan protocol.

The Senate passed bills for the government of Guam and Tutuila.

## HAD A DESIRE TO KILL.

### Alfred Knapp Found Satisfaction in Choking Women.

## HE MURDERED TWO OF HIS WIVES.

### He Has Confessed to Also Having Killed a Child and a Young Woman at Cincinnati—Relatives of the Fiend Assert that He Is Insane—His Indiana Bride of Two Weeks Still Loves Him.

Hamilton, O. (Special).—Five murders, the victims of which were well-known, and two of them his wives—such is the revolting record of Alfred Knapp given in a sworn statement by the murderer before Mayor Bosch.

Knapp, according to the police, is a degenerate of the most pronounced type. The murder of his third wife, Annie Goddard Knapp, which led to Knapp's arrest in Indianapolis, was done "I don't know why," to quote the prisoner.

Knapp's confession is as follows: "On January 21, 1894, I killed Emma Littleman in a lumber yard in Gest street, Cincinnati. On August 1, 1894, I killed May Eckert in Walnut street, opposite the Y. M. C. A., in Cincinnati. On August 7, 1894, I killed my wife, Jennie Connors Knapp, under the canal bridge in Liberty street, Cincinnati, and threw her into the canal. In Indianapolis in July, 1895, I killed Ida Gebhard. On December 22, 1902, I killed my wife, Annie Knapp, at 339 South Fourth street, in Hamilton, and threw her into the river at Lindenwald. This is the truth.

"ALBERT KNAPP.  
"I make this statement by my own free will and not by the request of any officer or anyone else."  
"ALBERT KNAPP."

Sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1903.  
C. F. BOSCH, Mayor.

The confession clears up the mystery of at least one death—that of Jennie Connors Knapp, Knapp's second wife. This woman's body was found in the sluggish waters of the canal near Cincinnati. Bruises were discovered on the head, but an investigation led to no definite conclusion concerning the manner of her death.

The most recent of the murders to which Knapp has confessed—that of his third wife, Annie Goddard Knapp, of Hamilton—led to his arrest at the home of his fourth bride, in Indianapolis. An uncle of the victim, hearing of Knapp's marriage to a Miss Gamble, in Indianapolis, a few days after the mysterious disappearance of his niece, formerly Annie Goddard, started the investigation.

The police were prepared for a gruesome story, Knapp having admitted his guilt of the Goddard murder, but they were dumbfounded at the revelations which the prisoner made when put under oath.

After his confession Knapp admitted that he had repeatedly assaulted women. He said: "I met the Littleman child in the lumber yard and choked her to death when she made an outcry."

"I went into the room with the Eckert girl and sat down with her. She cried and I strangled her with a towel and hurried from the house."

"I was mad at my wife, Jennie Connors Knapp, when I killed her. We were walking along Liberty street. I sat her down under the bridge and choked her to death. I deny that I poisoned her. I never told anyone I did. After she was dead I threw the body into the canal."

"Ida Gebhard I killed, but my memory is not clear as to what I did. I cannot tell what made me kill these people. I could not help it. Some kind of a desire to kill took hold of me and I could not resist the temptation to kill. I am sorry for my crimes, but now I hope they will be easy with me."

After the confessions a formal charge of murder in the first degree was filed.

### 463 Tacks in His Stomach.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Physicians at the Erie County Hospital state that as a result of an operation performed at the hospital, 453 carpet tacks, 40 small knife blades, 142 screw nails, 40 pin points, resembling the points on a shoemaker's awl; six and one-half ounces of ground glass, and a wire chain about three inches in length were taken from the stomach of Claude Trimble, 24 years old, who says he is a cook. He went to the hospital complaining of indigestion and dull pains in the stomach. The physicians report the patient is in a fair way to recover.

### Killed By Teacher.

Spartanburg, S. C. (Special).—Edwin Foster, the 17-year-old schoolboy who was shot by Reuben E. Pitts, a teacher in the academy Foster attended, died here. It is said that several of the students attacked Professor Pitts while he was whipping Foster, and that in the scuffle which followed Foster was shot by Pitts.

### Excitement on the Maine.

Newport News, Va. (Special).—A sailor on the battleship Maine is reported to have been killed by a marine guard. The drydock has been flooded to prevent the men from escaping. Twenty-one men are said to have deserted from the vessel this week.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRDS.

Two masked men robbed the postoffice at Turner, Ark. They held up the postmaster, George Clark, at the point of a revolver and made him give over \$1,000 in cash.

It is announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad will spend \$67,000,000 on improvements to its lines between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

## BATTLE WITH OFFICERS.

### As a Result Three Men Are Dead and Two Mortally Wounded.

Charleston, W. Va. (Special).—At Staniford city, Raleigh county, a terrible battle occurred at dawn between the joint posse of deputy United States Marshal Cunningham and Sheriff Cook on one side and rioting miners on the other, as a result of which three miners were killed, two others mortally wounded and a number of others on both sides more or less seriously hurt.

The trouble grew out of the attempt to arrest thirty-four miners for violation of the blanket injunction issued by Federal Judge Keller last August. Deputy Marshal D. W. Cunningham went last Saturday to Atkinsville, a mining town in Raleigh county, to arrest men charged with violating the injunction. He was surrounded by a large party of miners armed with rifles, who ordered him to leave the place—an order which he quietly obeyed. Sheriff Cook at this time attempted to make some arrests under process issued by the State Court, and was treated in a like manner.

Cunningham returned to this city and reported to the marshal and district attorney that he could do nothing without a large force, and then only at imminent risk of precipitating a bloody conflict. He was instructed to return with men sufficient to serve the process given him, and to do it at all hazard. Before Cunningham returned to Atkinsville, however, Marshal John K. Thompson and S. C. Burdette, attorney for the United Mine Workers, went to the scene, spending most of Sunday and Monday there. They found everything quiet, the rioters having withdrawn from the immediate neighborhood and crossed New river, going into camp 300 strong near the Big Q mine, on the north side.

Thompson and Burdette came home Tuesday morning and Cunningham and a strong posse went from here to make the arrests. When Atkinsville was reached, the federal forces were joined by Sheriff Cook and his posse, the coal companies nearby furnished some guards and the deputy and sheriff found themselves in command of about a hundred well armed and determined men. The rioters had recrossed the river on Tuesday and were padding up and down before the various coal works from 150 to 200 men armed with rifles. They intimidated miners at work, drove away the guards of the mines and even went so far as to disarm one guard and force him to march at the head of their procession. Emboldened by their success, they attempted to burn down a bridge of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad over Piney gulch and threatened the destruction of other property.

About daybreak the officers and their combined posse surprised the rioters in their camp and called on them to surrender. The reply was a shot. This was answered by a shot, and immediately a furious battle was raging. When it ceased three of the rioters lay dead and many others were found to be wounded, two of them fatally. Seventy-three arrests were made, ten falling to the share of Deputy Cunningham and sixty-three to that of Sheriff Cook. All the prisoners were taken to Beckley, the county seat of Raleigh, where the United States prisoners were given a preliminary hearing by Commissioner Dunn and held for appearance here.

### CURE FOR LEPROSY.

### Said to Have Been Discovered by American Physician in China.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—According to United States Consul McWade, at Canton, China, it has remained for an American physician, Dr. Adolf Razlag, to discover a means of curing and exterminating leprosy.

In a report to the state department the consul says that wonderful success has attended the efforts of this physician and his work has attracted the attention of the highest Manchu and Chinese officials.

This work began in June, 1902, in a leper village six miles distant from Canton. Of the four cases treated, three have been discharged completely cured, and the last is making a practical recovery. The physician urges strongly the adoption of his methods for the treatment of lepers in the Philippines and in Hawaii.

The main features of the treatment, which is shown in detail in the consul's report, appear to consist of minute and prolonged sanitation and the use of highly antiseptic drugs.

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Two robbers blew open the safe of Hubbard's private bank at Cedar Springs, Mich., and secured between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

The body of E. L. Burdick, of the Buffalo Envelope Works was found in his home, where he had been murdered.

Three men were killed and 15 were injured by an explosion at the Laffin & Rand powder mill, at Turck, Wis.

The Colorado Supreme Court decides the act granting home rule to Denver to be unconstitutional.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, offered to build chapter houses for the 12 fraternities.