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141 PERISH IN FIRE

SCORES OF EMPLOYEES DIE BY JUMPING FROM BURNING SHIRTWAIST FACTORY.

OTHERS KILLED IN PANIC

Fire Marshal's Inquiry Reveals Fact Workroom Was Death Trap—That Disaster Result of Cigarette Smoking—86 Victims Are Identified.

New York.—Of the 141 employes, mostly girls and women killed in a fire in Triangle Shirtwaist factory at the corner of Green and Washington place Saturday, 86 have been identified.

Seventy of the bodies were those of girls and young women, the remaining sixteen those of men. There are 12 injured in the hospitals. Scores of others more or less seriously hurt were taken to their homes.

The building was occupied by a number of factories, and at least 1,500 persons were at work when the fire started.

The victims were either burned to death or were crushed into lifeless forms on the pavements when they leaped to escape the swift rush of fire which quickly enveloped the building.

Not since the burning of the excursion steamer General Slocum, off North Brother's Island in 1904, when 1,020 persons perished, has the city been so excited by a fire horror.

At least fifty of the victims were killed by leaping from the windows of the seventh floor, and floors above.

Many perished in the flames on upper floors, remaining afraid to leap until the fire surrounded them.

Although the fire started on the eighth floor, it spread eventually to the basement and gutted the whole building. The blaze started in the cutting room of the Triangle Waist company, on the eighth floor. This concern occupied the upper three floors of the building.

Joseph Devonty, a Brooklyn automobile dealer, who was passing the building when the fire started, says that it was 12 minutes after the alarm was turned in before there was a stream of water on the blaze.

By that time there were 30 dead on the sidewalks. The scene was sickening. With wild shrieks the girls leaped from the windows, and, above the din and roar of the flames, their bodies struck the street and sounded like claps of thunder.

The extension ladders of the fire men reached only to the seventh floor. The firemen were unable to get above that with scaling ladders because of the intense heat and the dense smoke pouring from the upper windows.

Unable to reach the upper floors, the firemen resorted to the use of life nets. In most instances the nets proved to be worthless. Some of them broke under the pressure of a single body. Others were torn by two or more persons alighting in them at the same time. One net was lying in the street after the fire with six bodies tangled in it.

Grocery wagons and even pushcarts were pressed into service to get the wounded people, most of whom were young girls, to drug stores and hospitals. Stores in the neighborhood were turned into temporary morgues.

A great crowd gathered around the scene of the fire. Factories in the neighborhood were soon emptied of their employes.

Some of the revelations brought out by Fire Marshal Beers in his public inquiry into the causes of the fire show that the poor girls in that panic rush to escape from the flames found traps at every turn.

It seemed that the very arrangement of the workroom was a trap, with 700 women, jammed back to back at their machines. When the panic started, the narrow aisles became blocked with chairs and the girls were in confusion before they even started for the doors. Then there was a scarcity of exits, the forward opening doors and the death trap "fire escapes."

"The fire, without any question, started from a cigarette or a match thrown into a pile of lawn clippings—light cotton stuff," said Marshal Beers. "There was no gasoline about the place, so far as I could learn and the machinery power was furnished by electric motors. But I can prove that cigarette smoking was no uncommon practice among the men employed in the factory."

"The fire started at 4:40 o'clock. Samuel Bernstein, the superintendent for the Triangle company, and a boy tried to put it out with buckets of water, but fought it for only a minute and a half. The alarm was not turned in for five minutes."

"While Bernstein was fighting the fire, Edward Brown, the machinist, was trying to get the girls in line to march to the fire escape and to the elevator doors. But the poor things, in most cases, understood only Yiddish and did not know what he was saying to them."

Meets Death in Blizzard. Hammond, Ind.—Blinded by the driving snow in a blizzard Monday, Anton Mooler, prominent business man and alderman of Whiting, walked to his death in front of a Pennsylvania flyer.

Wisconsin Educator Dead. Beloit, Wis.—Henry M. Whitney, professor in Beloit college from 1874 to 1899, died suddenly Sunday at New Haven, Conn. Since leaving Beloit he was librarian of the public library at Bramford, Conn.

LIST OF HOLOCAUSTS OF A CENTURY

Date	Event	Score
1811—Dec. 26	theater at Richmond, Va.	70
1876—Dec. 5	Conway's Theater at Brooklyn	295
1881—Dec. 9	Ring Theater, Vienna	700
1881—Lehman's Theater, St. Petersburg		700
1885—Buffalo Music Hall and St. Louis Church		3
1887—May 25	Opera Comique, Paris	20
1888—Temple Theater, Philadelphia		10
1891—Central Theater, Philadelphia		10
1897—Charity Bazar, Paris		300
1898—Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati		2
1897—Lyric Theater, Bucharest		2
1897—Theater Central, Brussels		Many
1897—Yore's Opera House, Benton Harbor, Mich.		11
1897—Robinson's Opera House, Cincinnati, panic		18
1897—Robinson's Opera House, Cincinnati, dome fell while the company was playing "Under the Dome"		4
1897—Colliseum, Chicago		2
1897—People's Theater, Aberdeen, Scotland		10
1901—Nov. 6, Klondike Theater, Milwaukee		11
1903—Iroquois Theater, Chicago		600
1904—Burning of steamer General Slocum, New York Harbor		1,020
1904—Barnley, England		16
1908—Boyetown, Pa.		173
1908—Aveline Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind.		16
1908—School, Collingwood, O.		178
1910—L. Fish Furniture Store, Chicago		12
1910—Forest fires, Minnesota		100
1910—Forest fires, Northwest		150
1910—Factory fire, Newark, N. J.		25
1910—Philadelphia		14
1910—Morris & Co., packing plant, Chicago		25
1910—Cincinnati		9
1910—Gas explosion, New York		10
1911—Factory, New York		150

SEEK MEN "HIGH UP"

ALLEGED CARNEGIE TRUST COMPANY SUBMITTED FALSE REPORT ON ASSETS.

MORE TRUE BILLS LIKELY

New York Prosecutor Asserts He Has Evidence That President Reichmann of Defunct Concern Mutilated the Records of Meeting.

New York.—Additional indictments against high officials of the Carnegie Trust company are looked for as a result of the testimony given before the grand jury by Liston L. Lewis, former counsel for the trust company. District Attorney Whitman, it is said, possesses conclusive evidence that the executive committee of the trust company, over which Joseph B. Reichmann presided as president, knowingly made a false report of the company's assets on August 31, 1910, and mutilated the minutes of a meeting held August 23 in order to conform to suggestions of the state banking department.

Both the original minutes and the substituted minutes are in existence and it will be possible to produce them in the prosecution of the officials responsible for the transaction. Another interesting feature of the developments was the supported statement that Samuel Untermyer, the well-known corporation lawyer, has become the attorney for the combination represented by Charles H. Hyde, Mayor Gaynor's city chamberlain; William J. Cummins, the master promoter of the trust company, and Joseph B. Reichmann, its former president.

Joseph G. Robin, the confessed bank wrecker, appeared before the grand jury as its first witness and his testimony, which occupied two hours, is believed to have been confined entirely to facts which surround the loan of \$130,000 made to the Carnegie Trust company by Robin's Northern bank to tide the trust company over the August examination by the state banking department.

DRINK CRAZED, SLAYS TWO

Council Bluffs Doctor Kills Officer and Man Who Refuses to Sell Him Liquor.

Des Moines, Ia.—Dr. H. D. Kelly of Council Bluffs, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Clarence Wolman, also of Council Bluffs, and a short time later shot and killed Edward Sterzing, a Des Moines bartender.

The Council Bluffs physician was being taken by the deputy sheriff to the inebriates' hospital at Knoxville. The two men occupied the same room at the Kirkwood hotel during the night. Kelly awakened early in the morning, extracted a revolver from the pocket of the deputy sheriff and fired three shots into the body of the latter as he lay asleep.

Kelly then hastened down the street. He entered a saloon and demanded a drink. Sterzing, the bartender, refused to give him the liquor.

"You saloon keepers have made an inebriate of me and now you refuse me a drink," Kelly said as he drew the revolver and fired five shots into Sterzing's body. Sterzing died an hour later.

Kelly was arrested.

Swallows His Teeth; Dies. Boone, Ia.—By swallowing his false teeth, Rev. S. A. Hall, a former pastor of the Methodist church of this city and a pioneer Iowa lawyer, caused his death at his home in Windsor, Mo., Sunday.

Battling Is Back Home. Seattle, Wash.—Richard A. Battling, former secretary of the Interior, returned home Saturday from Washington and was given a warm welcome by his fellow townsmen.

Jefferson Davis Guard Buried. Bloomington, Ill.—The funeral of William Bach, Sr., the last survivor of the Union soldiers who guarded Jefferson Davis while he was in captivity at Fortress Monroe, was held here Monday.

Delays Flight Over Sea. Kiel, Germany.—Joseph Brucker, formerly of Chicago, decided Monday to postpone until next fall his attempt to cross the Atlantic in the dirigible balloon Suchard.

DE LA BARRE NAMED

AMBASSADOR TO U. S. IS MADE PREMIER TO DIAZ CABINET.

Mexican Circles in Washington Heartily Approve Appointment—Is Congratulated by Taft.

Washington.—Francisco de la Barra, Mexican ambassador to the United States, was named minister of foreign relations of the Mexican cabinet by President Diaz. Immediately after telegraphing his acceptance to Mexico City, Senor de la Barra went to the White House and informed President Taft. The president expressed pleasure at the ambassador's appointment, congratulating him warmly. The ambassador left at once for Mexico City. Senor de la Barra was congratulated by Secretary of State Knox also.

The new minister said he did not know whether any other members of

NOT READY TO QUIT

HOUSE REFUSES TO NAME APRIL 4 AS END OF SESSION.

MUCH WORK TO BE DONE

Opinion Expressed That It Is Yet Too Early To Fix Date For Final Adjournment.

The thirty-second session of the legislature will not adjourn on April 4 unless the majority of the house change their minds. It is still too early in their estimation and there is far too much work of importance to attend to for the members to begin to think of going home as soon as their pay stops. This was the decision as a result of the report of a conference committee on the time to adjourn finally.

A few days ago the senate began action looking towards fixing a time for adjournment. It appointed a special committee of three. The house appointed a like committee. The joint body of six men discussed the situation and decided that Tuesday, April 4, would be about right. They figured that by setting that date the two houses would rush through their most important business, and in case there was any unfinished work that absolutely had to be done the clock could be stopped according to time honored custom, recesses taken from day to day, and the final adjournment secured before the week was out. So the report was made. The senate accepted it without comment. In the house Chairman Neir met no such cordial reception.

Gerdes of Richardson, chairman of the sitting committee and floor leader of the majority party, led a fight against accepting this date. He pointed out that it would be impossible to complete the work necessary before the date recommended, that there has been but one party pledge enacted into law, and plenty of chance for conflict on some of the others, notably the apportionment bills have only just gone to the senate where much work must be done on them, and then possibly a conference held with the house on disagreeing items. As far as adjournment was concerned the house could get ready in an hour, if everything was out of the way. What, said he, was the use of fixing a date far in advance of the actual time and then rushing through with business to meet that time. If the house would buckle down to it and work this week it would be in a position to tell by the latter part thereof whether it could adjourn in the middle of the following week. He warned the house that if it fixed this date for adjournment there could be no more house bills lifted from the general file and that the lower house would have to confine itself to senate bills.

This argument of the member from Richardson had its effect and when other members who have bills they wish to consider came to his support the report of the conference committee was laid on the table, where it can be taken up any time in the future when the house desires.

Commission Form of Government. The special committee appointed to consider and report on the best form of a commission form of government for cities of over 5,000 inhabitants recommended the passage of S. F. 342, by passing of Cass, and recommended the passage of S. F. 316, by Tanner of Douglas, to apply only to the city of South Omaha. The Skiles bill, S. F. 325, was commended, but the committee doubted its constitutionality.

Supreme Judge Plan Opposed. Considerable opposition to the proposed plan for non-partisan supreme judges in Nebraska has arisen in the legislature, especially over the proposed election of the judges by districts. That judges of the supreme court, if elected by districts, will represent those districts instead of the state at large is one of the arguments made against the proposed departure from present conditions.

Apportionment. Apportionment seems to be about the only important question upon which the present session of the legislature has made no decision of any kind. The Placek legislative bill, which has passed the senate for legislative redistricting, is now before the house, but will probably be materially changed before it goes through. The republicans are not pleased with it and will probably do their best to make changes in the bill before it becomes a law. The Albert judicial apportionment bill is also through the senate, but is of less importance politically.

Senate Work Well Advanced. The senate has its work pretty well in hand. With its thirty-three men it can grind out immensely more than the house. The latter branch will probably hold night session in order to hurry legislation.

Brown and Selleck have gone on record as favoring a strong medical department at the university, that department to be maintained where it can receive the greatest benefit. Senator Selleck is willing to trust the judgment of the board of regents, which made its recommendations.

Both pending judicial bills were recommended to pass by the house committee of the whole. These are the Lee non-partisan judiciary bill and the Juekenbush bill providing for election of supreme court judges by districts and for an intermediary court of appeals. The vote on both bills was almost a straight party line. On the Lee non-partisan judiciary bill the vote stood 50 to 42 with eight absent. Hardin was the only republican voting for the bill, while three democrats were against the measure.

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