

"Circulation Books Open to All."

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1903.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

MEN IN A PANIC AT FIRE TRAMPLE WOMEN TO DEATH.

Dreadful Scramble of the Employees to Escape from the Cigar Factory at Nos. 155-157 Crosby Street, Under the Mistaken Impression that the Building Was Ablaze.

Deadly Struggles in the Stairways and on the Fire Escapes, from Which Lifeless and Dying Women Were Carried Forth—Tragedy the Result of a Curious Accident.

THE DEAD.

MRS. FANNY KERSCHBERG, No. 5 Avenue B.
JENNIE MOSSINO, No. 515 East Fourteenth street.
MARY SPARBARA, No. 5 Crosby street.

THE INJURED.

REGINA MARTINA, White and Baxter streets. Legs hurt.
REGINA PASQUALE, No. 1 and Hester streets.
MARGARITA VINCENZO, Canal and Baxter streets.
AGNES BERTITO, Elizabeth and Prince streets.
Mrs. MARY VALLETTA.
TONA CARDONE, Roosevelt street.
ANNIE MARKIRE, No. 132 White street. Paralyzed from neck down.
ANNIE COLLINS, fractured skull, fatally injured; Bellevue Hospital.
TONY FRANQUILLA, No. 267 Elizabeth street. Trampled on; taken home.
JOSEPHINE JAFINGA.
ALBERT BEHAN, nineteen years old, No. 300 East Ninth street; severely burned.
MARGARET PASQUALE, Moit and Hester streets; Bellevue Hospital.
Four unidentified unconscious women at St. Vincent's Hospital.
Three unidentified and unconscious women at New York Hospital.

In fleeing from a fire next door that did not menace their safety in the least, three women were killed, a score or more seriously injured and twice that number were trampled under foot today in the tobacco factory of L. Miller & Sons, at Nos. 155-57 Crosby street, which runs back to Elm street.

The loss of life and injury to limb were due to a panic in the ranks of the Italian cigar-makers, male and female.

Men beat women down with fists and bludgeons in the mad rush from an imaginary danger, men crowded women from fire-escape ladders, men walked on the prostrate forms of women.

The fire was in the building at No. 159 Crosby street on the floor occupied by the New Idea Pattern Company. This firm makes patterns of tissue paper. A heavy steel weight fell from a table, struck a cutting machine and formed a tiny spark that flew to a great pile of tissue paper. It was like setting a spark to tinder and in a few seconds the room was full of fire.

The windows in front were open and a puff of flame swept out over the street. It was reflected in the windows across the street, and the employees of the tobacco factory, thinking that the fire was in their own building, started for the doors.

CRUSHED ON BIG FIRE ESCAPE.

In the panic the men and women who had been frightened by the fire in the building next door rushed to these fire-escapes. Losing their heads, they did not know how to lower the bottom ladder. The employees crowded to the platforms, and the crush came on the bottom platform, extending from the second-story windows.

The scene there was dreadful. Men fought and clubbed women and little girls, knocked them down and trampled on them in their effort to get out first.

Capt. Titus and Chief Guerin secured a ladder and went to this platform. There, with clubs, they commenced beating the men back. Many were knocked unconscious. Women were lifted out of the tangled mass of humanity and landed down to the police and firemen below.

The same scenes prevailed on the platforms higher up. Both Capt. Titus and Chief Guerin were caught in the crush and badly injured. The panic-stricken men pulled the police in among them and it was necessary for a dozen policemen and as many firemen to ascend on ladders and rescue the officers.

THREE WOMEN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

While these wild scenes were being enacted in Elm street the excitement and panic was as great on the Crosby street side. There a hundred stripper girls had started down from the top floor and were met at the next landing by fifty men, who crowded them back. Women from this floor merged into the struggling swarm and many were crushed in the narrow stairways.

Half an hour after the panic had started the bodies of three dead women were dragged from the stairways.

They had been crushed to death. At intervals a policeman would force his way into the building and emerge a moment later with a dead or dying woman.

TRIED TO KNOCK WOMEN INTO STREET.

There would have been no women injured on the fire-escapes but for the mad desire of the men employed in the cigar factory to get to the

\$40,000 IN STOLEN FURS RECOVERED.

Detectives Descend on Officials of the United States Fur Company and Seize Skins Identified by Many Merchants.

INGENUOUS PLAN OF CAPTURE

Sleuth Disguised Himself as an Out-of-Town Buyer and Was Offered Articles Valued at \$160 for \$40.

Capt. Langan, the new head of the Manhattan Detective Bureau, made his first important arrest to-day. With twelve of his men he raided a loft at No. 56 Prince street and seized \$40,000 worth of furs, which he alleges have been stolen from fur stores in Manhattan, Brooklyn and neighboring New Jersey towns.

Two arrests were made. The prisoners are Simon Filaski, who is alleged to be at the head of a gang of burglars, and George Cohen, an employee. Both were arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Court. Cohen was discharged as there was no evidence to connect him with the alleged "fence" in any other capacity than as a humble employee.

At the request of the Detective Bureau, Filaski was remanded for twenty-four hours. Abraham Levy, his counsel, was in court. There was no objection to this disposition of the case. According to the detectives, Filaski is at the head of the United States Fur Company, an incorporated concern, organized for the purpose of disposing of the proceeds of robberies. There have been many of these robberies of fur stores in this section recently. They have been only reported to Police Headquarters, but nothing has been allowed to get into the newspapers about them.

One Gang Did All the Work. They came with such regularity that as soon as Capt. Langan got hold of the Detective Bureau and commenced work on the cases he made up his mind that one gang was doing all the work. He set men to watching for the disposition of the furs. For a time they were baffled. The known or suspected fences in the city gave no evidence that they were handling the goods, and the Captain seemed to be up against it.

Finally, suspicion fell on the United States Fur Company. Detectives Dugan and Kinister returned to the headquarters at No. 19 Orchard street, was at the head of this concern. He had a partner named Seidman. For a number of months they had a loft at No. 113 Mercer street, where also are the fur houses of Meiselbaum & Co. and Bachman & Co.

Two Night Robberies.

In the latter part of November Meiselbaum & Co. lost \$3,000 worth of furs. Some one got into their place during the night. A few days later Bachman & Co. lost \$6,000 worth of furs. Their place was also entered during the night.

Two weeks after this the United States Fur Company moved to No. 56 Prince street. The robberies continued. J. Harris, of No. 7 Bleeker street, lost \$8,500 worth of furs on the night of Dec. 7.

The detectives sent men to Filaski's place and tried to get him to sell furs, but he claimed that he was tied up so with business agreements that he couldn't sell to any one in the city. All his business was done with out-of-town buyers. So Dugan took a room at the Hotel Raleigh and posed as a buyer from Philadelphia. He borrowed a lot of skins and strung them around his room and then went among the trade looking for bargains. One day when a man approached him and told him he could sell him some furs cheap, Dugan was willing, and the stranger took him around to Filaski. Dugan took him to his room in the Raleigh, and Filaski seemed satisfied when he saw all the skins scattered about the place. He made an appointment for Dugan to meet him in a loft to-day.

Offered \$160 Skins for \$40.

Dugan got Kinister and Mr. Harris to go along. They waited outside while Dugan went in to make the deal. Filaski showed him four Persian lamb coats worth \$10 a piece and offered them for \$40 a piece. "Wait a minute," said the detective, "I'll call Kinister and Harris in." Harris identified the coats as his and Filaski was put under arrest. A few minutes later Cohen came in with some coats he had out on memorandum and he was arrested, too.

Robberies by Wholesale.

The Meiselbaum and Bachman firms were notified, along with twenty others who have been victims of the same sort of ruffians hastened to the loft. They began identifying stolen goods so fast, according to the detectives, that they decided the whole stock of at least \$40,000 worth had been stolen. Filaski is said to have shipped his store stuff right out of the city to a friend named Rosenthal in Chicago. Rosenthal sent them back here after repacking them, and then they were displayed with the marks of having come from the West coast as conspicuous as possible.

EX-CONGRESSMAN QUIGG AND PHILIP DOBLIN, WHO ARE NAMED IN THE ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE.



PHILIP DOBLIN.



LEMUEL ELY QUIGG.

SOME CAFES MAY RUN ALL NIGHT.

Commissioner Greene Approves Applications of Thirty-seven Persons, Who Will Get Licenses for Five Nights.

Police Commissioner Greene this afternoon approved thirty-seven all-night licenses for restaurants in various uptown and downtown localities in Manhattan. Some of these are in the Tenderloin, but these are of the better class. The greater number are situated in the upper section beyond Forty-second street.

The licenses permit restaurants to sell liquor between one to five nights, after which they will be obliged to have new applications before the Commissioner.

An exception was made in the case of a saloon in Park Row, which was granted a license for nine consecutive nights without further question. The reason for this exception was that the saloon is patronized by printers and newspaper men who are obliged to work at night.

In all cases where it is shown that those granted these short-term permits do not run orderly places, no renewals are to be made, and it is for the purpose of observing their conduct that the licenses were made so brief.

Overruled by the Court.

This was overruled by the Court and the sentence followed.

The charge of treason against Lynch grew out of the fact that he served in the Boer army during the late war in the Transvaal.

After the war Lynch returned to Ireland and was elected as a member of Parliament from Galway. His arrest followed.

He is the first man to be tried in Great Britain for treason in upward of sixty years.

Verdict of Guilty.

The Lord Chief-Justice summed up very briefly. He said that if by wartime a British subject joined the King's enemies, whatever his purpose, he was guilty of an unlawful act. Naturalization during wartime afforded no excuse whatever for subsequent acts. There was abundant evidence, he said, of overt acts as far as the King's enemies were concerned.

"The only palliation which could be offered was that it had been the fashion for some years to treat lightly matters of this kind, and men had been encouraged to play with sedition and toy with treason. The nation had treated with contemptuous indifference speeches made in the House of Commons, and it was one thing to talk sedition and quite a different thing to bear arms in the ranks of the country's foes.

The jury, after having been out half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty. When asked if he had anything to say as to why he should not be sentenced to death, Col. Lynch replied: "Thank you, I will say nothing."

In delivering sentence Justice Willis said the crime of high treason, of which the prisoner had been found guilty, was happily rare. No civilized community had yet failed to punish severely a defection from loyalty, whether in the way of open warfare or secret intrigues. In the darkest hours of his country's fortune, when engaged in a deadly struggle, Lynch joined the ranks of its foes and shed the blood of his fellow-subjects fighting for their country, and sought to destroy Great Britain from her place among the nations.

Although formally sentenced to be hanged, Lynch's sentence may be commuted.

COL. LYNCH IS TO BE HANGED FOR TREASON.

Irish Member of Parliament and Boer Soldier, Who Pleaded Right to Change Naturalization at Any Time, Convicted and Sentenced Speedily.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Col. Arthur Lynch, M. P., who has been on trial for high treason in taking up arms against his country, was found guilty and was sentenced to death.

When the trial was resumed to-day counsel for the defense began summing up. There was no attempt to deny that Col. Lynch supported the Boers, but counsel contended that his naturalization was in no way prompted by treasonable intent and was solely for the advantage he would thus secure for journalistic purposes. Subsequently the defendant actively supported the Boer cause in the belief that he was a legally naturalized Britisher.

Replying for the prosecution the Solicitor-General Sir Edward Carson, maintained that Col. Lynch joined the Boer army as a disaffected Irishman, "thereby committing a most cowardly and most serious act of treason." His naturalization, continued the Solicitor-General, was only a flimsy pretext. Counsel then proceeded to detail the prisoner's alleged acts of adherence to his country's enemies.

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LESSLER TELLS ABOUT BRIBERY.

Under Oath the New York Congressman Testifies that He Believes the Offer of \$5,000 for His Vote for Submarine Boats Came from Quigg.

He Says that He Told the Superintendent of Elections that He Would Go to Hades Before He Would Do as Was Asked, and that Ended It.

At the inquiry to-day before the Naval Committee in Congress which is investigating the charge made by Representative Lessler to the effect that he was offered a bribe of \$5,000 to vote for an appropriation for Holland submarine boats, Lessler created a sensation.

The Congressman testified that the \$5,000 proposition was made by Philip Doblin, of this city. He continued: "I certainly believed then Doblin was authorized by Mr. Quigg to make the offer. I believe so yet."

(Special to The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—"I believed then, and believe now, that Lemuel E. Quigg authorized Doblin to offer me the money," declared Representative Lessler, of New York, to the Naval Committee of the House to-day, which is investigating his charges of attempted bribery and intimidation.

The persons he involved in his statement were Lemuel E. Quigg, State Superintendent of Elections, John McCullagh and Philip Doblin, Deputy Superintendent of Elections. He testified that Doblin had made him an offer of \$5,000, but on cross-examination said he did not state definitely that the \$5,000 was for Lessler, but "that there is \$5,000 in it if you can be brought over to their side."

Mr. Lessler detailed a visit Mr. Quigg had made to him at his office in Nassau street, New York. The Naval Committee is believed to be holding back a question as to whether or not Mr. Quigg at this time.

Lessler in his testimony said: "At the time I was made a member of the Naval Committee I received word that Mr. McCullagh wished to see me. After the House passed the Naval bill and it was pending in the Senate I received a wire that McCullagh wanted to see me and I came back Monday night. McCullagh came to my room at the hotel. I had never met him. He was State Superintendent of Elections. He said he was waiting. He said he had a friend in New York who could re-elect or defeat me, and he wanted me to vote for the bill.

What He Told McCullagh.

"I said to him: 'I'll see them in first.'
"He said: 'Then do it for me.'
"I said: 'No, Chief, I can't do it.'
"McCullagh said: 'Congressman, I'm sorry I came. I did not understand the situation.'
"Mr. Doblin held the position of Deputy Commissioner of Elections when he made the proposition, but he holds none now."

Mr. Lessler said he did not know that Doblin had ever been charged with being a lobbyist by the New York Aldermanic chamber. He said an Alderman had once ordered Mr. Doblin out of a telephone booth. Mr. Lessler denied that a handsome young woman had ever approached him and asked him to buy Holland boats.

He admitted he was still on friendly terms with Mr. Doblin. He said Doblin appeared before the Naval Committee at his suggestion. He said he wired him to come on and appear before the court.

Questioned by Quigg's Counsel.

Mr. Quigg then asked that his counsel be allowed to question Mr. Lessler. Lawyer Nichol, for Mr. Quigg, asked when the first met Doblin. He said around the County Court at New York. Lessler said he was a member of the County Court in 1894 and Doblin was a clerk or a member, he did not know which.

"Had you any business or social relations?"
"No, only a personal friend."
Lessler said Doblin "had the run of his office," but was not associated with him. He was frequently about the office. Doblin took no active part in his campaign, becoming otherwise employed.

Lessler admitted that he thought Doblin would go a long way to favor him, and thought he was doing him a favor by putting him in communication with Mr. Quigg.

On cross-examination Mr. Lessler was obliged to repeat the offer made by Doblin, and Lessler said: "Doblin said there's \$5,000 in it. He did not say it was for me."

Lessler Shows Irritation.

Lessler was very irritable under cross-examination and frequently refused to answer questions which he said Doblin had answered before. Attorney Nichol

JEROME SLEUTH, SHOT AT BLACK CAT RESTAURANT, NEAR DEATH

The condition of Detective-Sergeant Welsh, who was shot in the Black Cat Restaurant at Third street and West Broadway last Friday night, took a turn for the worse this afternoon. He is unconscious at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Detective Welsh worked for District-Attorney Jerome in gathering evidence in Capt. Chapman's precinct against disorderly houses.

On the night of the shooting he was entertaining friends in honor of a comrade whom he had met in Manila. A waiter insisted on overcharging him.

Welsh was shot in the fight that followed.

LATE NEW ORLEANS WINNERS.

Fifth Race—Benson Caldwell 1, Chickadee 2, Ceylon 3.
Sixth Race—Princess Tulane 1, Tioga 2, Sweet Nell 3.

GREENE TURNS DOWN O'ROURKE'S ALL-NIGHT LICENSE.

Among the applications for all-night licenses which Commissioner Greene turned down this afternoon were those of Tom O'Rourke, John R. Considine, George M. Rappleyea and the Shanley restaurant at No. 1443 Broadway. A license for all-night was granted to the Hotel Cadillac, Burns's restaurant at Sixth avenue and Forty-sixth street and the Shanley restaurant above Forty-second street.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 8 P. M. Saturday for New York City and vicinity: Partly cloudy to-night; Saturday cloudy followed by snow; fresh northwest winds becoming north and east.

The Luxury of Travel
To Cure a Cold in One Day
To Lessen Home Quizzes
The Pennsylvania Hotel
The Pennsylvania Hotel
The Pennsylvania Hotel

Seaboard Florida Limited.
Buchanan's "Black & White" Scotch
The sentence of death was passed on