New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXIII....No. 20,805. To-day, fair. To-morrow, rain in the afternoon; variable winds. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1903, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

KEPT BROTHER SILENT

TWO REQUESTS REFUSED

Old Enmity Shown at Funeral of Mrs. Booth-Tucker.

That the breach in the family relations of the Booths and Booth-Tuckers, caused by the dispute between General William Booth, of the Salvation Army, and his son, Ballington Booth, which led to the organization by the latter of the Volunteers of America, is still strong, even in the face of death, was manifested yesterday, when permission to speak at the funeral services of Consul Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, at Carnegie Hall, was refused her brother, Herbert Booth. Previously the request of General Ballington Booth, that a family gathering and short private services for his sister be held in Carnegie Hall prior to the public funeral, had been refused. The following statement was issued by General Ballington Booth:

On his return to New-York, General Ballington Booth found that the arrangements for a public demonstration over the body of his sister had been made. He was notified of the hour, should he wish to attend. In view of the fact that the obsequies were to be of so public a character, and so purely characteristic of the Salvation Army, he requested that a short family service be held over the body, conducted by Dr. Josiah Strong, of New-York, at which he, with his brother, Herbert Booth, and other members of the family, could attend. At such a time it seemed to him more fitting for the family to meet together, apart from the public.

It has been extremely painful to both the general and Mrs. Ballington Booth that at such a time the question of the amalgamation of the Volunteers of America and the Salvation Army should be brought up again. They wish it to be distinctly understood that, as the differences are a matter of principle, no sertiment, however deep, could possibly effect any change, and that such a question should be raised now shows that the public fails to understand that the movements are distinct and dissimilar in principle, government and method. Shocked at this sad event, and deeply sympathizing with those bereaved, the Volunteers have regretted any allusion to the subject.

The train bearing the body of Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who was killed in a train wreck at Dean Lake Mo., last Thursday, and her husband, Commander Booth-Tucker, arrived here yesterday and was met by officers of the national headquarters staff and the three motherless children. On the shoulders of the pallbearers Colonels Sowton, Chicago; Colonel Holz, Cleveland; Lieutenant Colonel McIntyre, Buffalo, and Lieutenant Colonel Cox, Lieutenant Colonel Chandler and Brigadier Johnston, of this city, the coffin was borne through a lane of silent, bare headed spectators to a waiting carriage and driven to the Merritt burial establishment to be prepared for the memorial services in Carnegie Hall at 3 p. m.

At 2 p. m. the body was removed to Carnegie Hall, which at 10 o'clock was filled to overflowing. Hundreds of people remained in the street waiting until the close of the service to get a chance to take a last look at the body. At 3 o'clock a procession moved down the centre aisle, led by two standard bearers carrying white satin streamers and followed by members of the staff, who in turn were followed by Colonel E. J. Higgins, chief secretary of the Salvation Army in the United States, preceding the coffin and carrying the bonnet and Bible of Mrs Booth-Tucker Then came the coffin, carried on the shoulders of the pallbearers, who met the body at the train. Bowed with grief, Commander Booth-Tucker and his seven children followed, two in the arms of Major Hannah Carr and another friend.

After the coffin had been deposited on a pedestal at the front of the auditorium, and the Bible and bonnet of Mrs. Booth-Tucker placed on it, the friends and relatives occupied the front row of seats on the stage, which was filled with the members of the national headquarters staff and band. Commander Booth-Tucker occupied the centre of the stage with his children on either side of him. Colonel E. J. Higgins conducted the services. While Lieutenant Colonel Drengle prayed the commander was sobbing on his knees before the coffin. Major Hannah Carr, who has been with Mrs. Booth-Tucker in most of her married life, in commenting on the unselfishness of the life of Mrs. Booth-Tucker, said that she had known the consul as a mother, a daughter and a wife, and that although she spent a large part of her time in public work, there never was a mother more tender and devoted to the care of her children. When the congregation sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and the commander again stepped forward and fell on his knees beside the coffin, there was hardly a dry eye in the audience. Brigadier Johnston and Colonel Higgins eulogized Mrs. Booth-Tucker.

A long cable message from General William Booth was read, in which he said:

Her death is an unutterable loss. She was a Salvation soldier of incomparable worth. A long and memorable record of well fought fields is behind her. Perhaps of no one can it be more truly said, "She has fought a good fight." Looking back to-day over the years of the consul's life, I can discern some of the fruits of her conflicts. In the hand of God she has converted sinners, restored prodigals, fed the hungry, instructed the ignorant, healed the broken hearted, nursed the sick, trained officers and workers for every land, conquered devils, commanded Salvation hosts, and in many other ways fulfilled the redeeming work to which her Lord had called her. To Him by whose strength it was all accomplished we humbly render thanksgiving and give Him all the glory.

While scarcely more than a child, she went down to the lowest depths of sin and misery among the forgotten, the hopeless, the outcast. She was soon promoted to a leading position in our International Training Homes, where her example and service bore fruit and continue to bear fruit the world over. Then she accompanied the commander to India, where they lived and labored for the native populations until, broken down in health, I ordered her back to Europe to save her life. Restored again, she travelled up and down Europe, proclaiming the message of salvation, and nearly eight years ago came to the United States, where I believe thousands can bear testimony to the beauty of her character, the love she bore your people, the efficiency of her work and the Christlikeness of her spirit.

As said your dying President in the presence of his fate, so say I by the side of this coffin that contains a great portion of my heart: "This is God's way for us. His will be done!"

Commander Booth-Tucker, who broke into tears in the midst of his words, said:

My heart is broken, crushed with sorrow. In Chicago, some years ago, when I was imploring a man to become a Christian, he said: "If your beautiful wife were to be taken from you in a horrible railroad accident, like mine was from me, you would then feel toward God as I feel." If that man should be in the audience to-day, I want to tell him that I have not one rebellious thought against God, who has visited upon me that very catastrophe. She was a martyr to duty, and the closing words of her last letter to me were: "I will not linger. I will go out and go on with my work." From the coffin she is preaching the most powerful sermon of her life. It is fifteen and a half years since I put on her finger this little gold ring, in the presence of five thousand people, and our marriage has been one perpetual courtship.

The services closed with the singing of "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" the last verse being sung with the hands of all those who pledged themselves to meet Mrs. Booth-Tucker in heaven uplifted. Fully five thousand people filed by the coffin.

Herbert Booth occupied a chair on the stage, but Ballington Booth did not remain for the memorial services. According to Colonel Fred Linsay, private secretary to Ballington Booth, the latter made arrangements over the telephone with Colonel Caygill for a family gathering and short private services in Carnegie Hall before the regular services. Later Colonel Higgins was asked if such a family gathering could be arranged for. Colonel Higgins said it could not. In the mean time Ballington and Herbert Booth arrived at Carnegie Hall three-quarters of an hour early and waited for the expected

Continued on ninth page.

NOWADAYS IT IS CALIFORNIA.

The Overland Limited and two other fast trains, Chicago to California, every day, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific line. 281 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.—Advt.

CROWDS AWAITING THE OPENING OF DOORS AT CARNEGIE HALL TO ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE OF MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER.

SAYS SCHWAB FORCED FAILURE

RECEIVER'S REPORT ALLEGES FRAUDS IN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY'S PROMOTION.

Court Is Asked to Have Crescent Shipyards Sold and to Authorize Receivership Suit Against Bethlehem Company.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RECEIVER.

1. That in order to avoid depreciation by disuse, and because of the existence of controversies as to the validity of the encumbrances upon the premises, the Crescent Shipyard be sold free and clear of all such encumbrances as soon as the work now in contemplation is completed.

2. That similar action be taken with reference to the plant of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.

3. That as soon as the debts of the Company shall have been ascertained, suit be instituted against all persons who received the stock of this company without paying full value therefor to recover from them such an amount as shall be necessary to pay said debts in full, under Section 21, of an act of the legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled, An act concerning corporations. (Revision of 1896.)

4. That suit be instituted against the Bethlehem Steel Company to procure the appointment of a receiver and to compel the appropriation of the earnings of that company by way of dividends on the stock.

The report of James Smith, jr., receiver of the United States Shipbuilding Company, copies of which were delivered to representatives of the newspapers yesterday, is a tidy document of about 30,000 words. It was filed late on Saturday night at the chambers of Judge Kirkpatrick, in Newark, and it is addressed to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey. It contains a history of the formation and failure of the shipbuilding company, declares in plain terms that there was fraud in the promotion of the company, lays at the door of Charles M. Schwab the responsibility for the company's failure and makes the recommendations given above.

As usual in such reports, Mr. Smith recites at the outset the facts about his appointment as receiver and tells what he has done in the way of investigation since he took possession of the company's properties. Then he goes into the history of the organization of the company and gives in full the offer of John W. Young, the promoter, which was accepted by the three young "dummy directors" at the beginning of the company's existence, and upon which they voted to acquire the several shipyards, manufacturing plants and the Bethlehem Steel Company, and authorized the issue of many millions of securities. He says that the boy directors acted on the statements of the accountants employed by the promoter "without knowledge of, or investigation into, the merits of the properties," and adds:

A comparison of the figures alleged to have been relied upon by the board of directors in accepting the offer of John W. Young, with the true figures ascertained from an examination of the subsidiary companies subsequent to the purchase of said plants, discloses so great a variance as to impel the belief that the figures contained in the minutes were wilfully misstated. It is extremely doubtful whether any report was submitted by any accountants made as of that time, as the minutes recite.

Mr. Smith says that the following facts appear clearly from the later report of the accountants:

First—That the amount of contracts on hand on June 30, 1902, instead of being $36,000,000, as recited in the minutes of the board of directors, was $15,394,269 26 less than the amount therein stated.

Second—That it would take three years to earn whatever profit was involved in these contracts, instead of eighteen months, as alleged in the minutes.

Third—That the profits on such contracts, instead of amounting to $5,000,000, as the minutes recite, basing the estimate upon the past earnings contained in the report, would be about $2,000,000; and.

Fourth—That the statement that the average annual profit on work in hand and in sight of the constituent companies, exclusive of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was $2,225,000, appears to have no more substantial basis than the wildest conjecture.

A schedule is annexed to the report, dealing with actual cost of work at the shipyards, and the receiver says it discloses a situation "so much at variance with the figures alleged to have been relied upon by the board of directors as to lead to the belief that the minutes of the board of directors in this respect must have been wilfully falsified."

FALSE STATEMENTS IN PROSPECTUS.

The reciver gives some facts and figures regarding the earnings of the plants, and then says of the prospectus of June 14, 1902, which was "issued to the public with a view to inducing subscriptions for the bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company":

Waiving for the present all discussion as to the value of the plants as going concerns, a comparison of this prospectus with the facts discloses the following false and misleading statements:

First—At the date of this prospectus the United States Shipbuilding Company had not been incorporated.

Second—Its capital stock was never twenty millions. Originally it was three thousand dollars, which amount was subsequently increased to forty-five millions.

Third—Six of the ten persons mentioned as directors in the prospectus were not directors of the company and never have been.

Fourth—The amount of contracts on hand did not exceed $36,000,000, their face value being $34,182,861 94, but of this amount a profit was available only on the uncompleted portion of the contracts, which profit, as heretofore shown, will not exceed $1,078,261 42, and will take three years to earn.

Fifth—These companies did not have a working capital of more than $5,000,000; the figures of the accountants show only a working capital of $3,278,798 48. This working capital, however, was almost obliterated by subsequent adjustment, as hereinbefore set forth.

Sixth—The statement that the profits on contract work in hand would be $5,000,000 was undeniably false. If it is claimed that the profit was estimated on the entire amount of $36,000,000, the answer to this is that, admitting there was $36,000,000 worth of contracts (which was not true), the utmost profit that could be looked for, according to the figures of the accountants, was $3,600,000.

When this prospectus was issued the persons who were responsible for it must have deliberately disregarded figures which would have shown that the amount of work still to be done on the contracts was but $20,605,639 72, instead of $36,000,000, and that upon such uncompleted work a liberal estimate would have placed the earnings at only a trifle over $2,000,000.

In discussing the values of the different plants the receiver says:

Viewing the acquisition of the properties from the standpoint of the surplus and plant values, as disclosed by the books of the companies, the directors appear to have made a gift of upward of $55,000,000 worth of stock and bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company intrusted to their care.

PRICE PAID FOR PLANTS.

The receiver then goes into a discussion of the alleged excessive price paid for the plants of the Shipbuilding company, as follows:

Considering the value of the plants, therefore, either from the standpoint of the books, or the earning capacity of the companies, and allowing for an increase in earnings in the future, it is evident that the accommodating directors of the United States Shipbuilding Company, in acquiring these properties, deliberately gave away many million dollars in the stock and bonds of their company.

Who participated in this wholesale plunder? The testimony now being taken in the action entitled proceedings will doubtless disclose the names of all the participants; but as such testimony will be submitted to this court for action, your receiver does not deem it proper to comment upon it here. Certain it is that much of this vast amount of stock and bonds was taken by persons and corporations who parted with little or no consideration in exchange therefor.

Blocks of the stock went to the vendors of the constituent plants and to the purchasers of bonds, as bonus, absolutely without benefit to the company; $20,000,000 of it admittedly went to Charles M. Schwab, in addition to the agreed price for Bethlehem. Some of it went to the promoters of this artistic swindle; and when all had been provided for, what was left of the bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, was handed back to the company ostensibly to supply it with "working capital."

From the foregoing statement as to values, it is apparent that the $24,500,000 of bonds given up by the directors was an excessive price for all the plants purchased. Your receiver is advised that as to the $44,997,000 of the preferred and common stock handed over by the directors to the vendors and promoters of this scheme, it cannot successfully be maintained that any value was paid therefor. Treating the issue of bonds, therefore, as full payment for the properties (and in so doing the Shipbuilding company alone is being injured), it follows that the vendors and promoters and their associates in the transfer and conveyance of the various plants to the United States Shipbuilding Company, by the acceptance of this $44,997,000 of the capital stock of the Shipbuilding company, without paying value therefor, became liable thereon to said corporation by virtue of the provisions of Section 21 of an act of the legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an Act Concerning Corporations (Revision of 1896). The United States Shipbuilding Company was entitled to recover such indebtedness from the holders of such stock and your receiver is advised that he is entitled to enforce the same. Accordingly, your receiver has offset against the sum alleged to be due on the $10,000,000 mortgage to the New-York Security and Trust Company as trustee, to protect the issue of bonds to Charles M. Schwab, the liability of the said Charles M. Schwab on the $20,000,000 of stock received by him as aforesaid, and has interposed an answer in the suit by said trustee to foreclose the mortgage given as security for said bonds, claiming that by virtue of said offset the total issue of said bonds has been fully paid and satisfied.

PROMOTERS CHEATED COMPANY.

As to the culpability of the young "dummy directors" who authorized the issue of millions of shipbuilding bonds and stocks, Mr. Smith says:

The directors who were guilty of this act are responsible and should be held accountable for their unlawful act; but they are not alone responsible. In the first place, they were not bona fide holders of the stock of the United States Shipbuilding Company. They were clerks selected by the promoters of this scheme from the Corporation Trust Company. They took an assignment of a subscriptive right to a share of stock, and upon the strength of this alleged subscription they dealt with the property of the United States Shipbuilding Company in the manner above recited. These young men were mere figureheads, placed in this position in order that the scheme of others might be carried into effect. This scheme was placed before them by the instigators, through the medium of an alleged offer of John W. Young, and the so-called directors in conformity with their instructions, and without the ability or the knowledge to pass upon the matters therein contained, proceeded to do as they were told.

Your receiver charges that the properties of the various constituent companies were sold to the United States Shipbuilding Company for an amount which the vendors of such properties, at the time of such sale, knew to be far in excess of the fair value of said plants; and that the plan to combine such properties was conceived by certain promoters and was consummated by them with full knowledge of its injustice to the United States Shipbuilding Company.

Your receiver begs to direct the attention of the court to the fact that in the purchase of the various constituent companies the United States Shipbuilding Company was absolutely without independent and intelligent representation. No inspection of the properties was made on behalf of the shipbuilding company. No independent appraisement was had.

(Continued on sixteenth page.)

Travellers will find all views of the world at DETROIT PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., 229 Fifth-ave.—Advt.

FLAMES IN THE VATICAN.

THE LIBRARY IN DANGER

Water Causes Heavy Loss—Blaze Visible a Mile Away.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
(Copyright; 1903; By The Tribune Association.)

Rome, Nov. 1.—The news of a serious fire at the Vatican spread through the city almost before the Vatican authorities themselves were aware of the flames. Sensational rumors went around that the famous library had been destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of art treasures. The fire started in the apartment adjoining that of the chief librarian, from there attacking other rooms, and menacing the library.

Although the flames spread rapidly, it is now supposed that there is no further danger, but the fire will hardly be out before to-morrow. The city firemen were immediately called, and did splendid work. All the Italian authorities who went to the Vatican were allowed to enter, but all curious people were rigidly excluded.

The Pope was calm through all the excitement and gave orders which showed his special anxiety for the library, which would be hopelessly lost if once touched by the fire. Calm is now restored, although the smoke is still rising, and the red glow can be seen a mile away. It is now feared that water will damage the library more than the flames.

BLAZE UNDER CONTROL.

Several Rooms of Palace Destroyed —No Lives Lost.

(By The Associated Press.)

Rome, Nov. 1.—Fire broke out at 8:30 o'clock this evening in that part of the Vatican containing the Hall of Inscriptions, where the Pope gives his audiences, and which is adjacent to the famous Pinacoteca, or gallery of pictures. The alarm caused much confusion and excitement in the Vatican. Strenuous efforts were made to control the flames, and the firemen of Rome were called. At 11:15 o'clock the fire was under control. No lives were lost. No idea of the damage can yet be obtained. The Pope came to the scene in person and remained until the arrangements to fight the fire were completed.

The fire caused a greater sensation in Rome than has any other event since the death of Pope Leo. Fires in Rome are exceptional, because of the heavy stone and brick construction of the buildings, and the outbreak of flames this evening in such a conspicuous place, which contained so many celebrated treasures, brought out great numbers of anxious people, in spite of the heavy rain which had been falling through the day. The safety of the Pope was the first thought in every one's mind, but this was soon assured. When the Pontiff arrived at the scene he ordered every one to assist in extinguishing the fire, notwithstanding the fact that he was begged to think first of his own safety. He proceeded to the library, accompanied by Monsignor Merry Del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, and Monsignor Bisleti, the Papal Majordomo, followed by the members of the Noble Guard attached to his person.

The moment the Pontiff arrived at the scene his mind grasped the gravity of the situation, and he ordered that the firemen of Rome be called. This was done by telegraph. The firemen arrived in about ten minutes, and although they brought four engines with them and were at once ready to begin operations, it took some time to find the best way to get a sufficient water supply with which to fight the fire. In the mean time the flames had begun to break out of the windows of M. Marle's apartment, and were destroying the roof.

Nothing could be seen of the fire from St. Peter's or from behind the Basilica, but from the quarter behind the Vatican gardens the flames could be seen clearly. They lighted up the entire district, and gave the impression that nothing could stop their fury.

When the fire engines began working, one from the Chiarmenti Garden and one from the Cortile della Pigna, three rooms were already entirely destroyed by the flames, which were extending to the other apartments. The Pope withdrew as soon as he saw that everything possible was being done to fight the fire.

Information had been sent to the Italian authorities, who hurried to St. Peter's. They were courteously invited to enter, and did so. Therefore, for the first time since the fall of the temporal power of the Vatican the Mayor of Rome, the Prefect, police officials, and even Signor Ronchetti, the newly appointed Minister of Justice, entered the Vatican in their official capacities. They gave orders directing the fighting of the flames.

The first intimation of fire was had when smoke was seen issuing from the apartment of M. Marle, which is located above that of Father Ehrle, the librarian, who lives over the library itself. M. Marle is a celebrated French restorer of ancient manuscripts and illuminated books. He is at present engaged in copying work, and his first reproductions have been

Continued on eighth page.

FIRE DESTROYS CONEY BOWERY

VICTIMS OF ELEVENTH--AVE. TENEMENT HOUSE BLAZE, 25—DEAD BLOCKED FIRE ESCAPES.

Fourteen Square Blocks and 400 Buildings Wiped Out at the Island Resort—Property Loss, $1,000,000.

SAVED BY LIVING CHAIN.

Firemen Passed Men and Women from Window to Window.

Twenty-one men, three women and a ten-months-old babe were burned to death or suffocated in the fire that, as related in yesterday's Tribune, started about 2 a. m. in the five story tenement house at No. 426 Eleventh-ave., and which the police and Coroner Scholer believe to have been of incendiary origin.

Some of the peculiar features of the disaster were that the fire was practically extinguished in twenty minutes, that the police could learn of only one person being injured other than those who lost their lives, and that there was a property loss of only $7,000.

The dead are:

BAROLICH, Antonio, seventeen years old, suffocated and burned.
BROCORA, Antonio, thirty-four, suffocated.
CAPPELLI, Giuseppe, thirty-five, burned and suffocated.
D'ANGELO, Antonio, forty, suffocated and burned.
DELMONIO, Frank, twenty-three, suffocated.
DERESI, Pietro, twenty-six., suffocated.
DONYSI, Pietro, thirty, suffocated.
MAROTTO, Pasquale, forty-one, suffocated.
MASTRENIO, Frank, twenty-four, burned.
MUSTRIM (or Mustiolo), José, twenty, suffocated.
NEGAL, Nicholas, twenty-five, suffocated.
O'TOOLE, Sarah, forty-eight, widow, burned.
ROSSI, Giuseppe, eighteen.
ROSSI, Antonio, twenty.
ROSSI, Justino, twenty-one, brothers, all suffocated.
UCILINI, Antonio, twenty-two, suffocated.
VENDRANO, Matteo, forty, burned.
VILLYO, Antonio, twenty-seven, burned and suffocated.
VILLYO, Frances, twenty-three, his wife, burned and suffocated.
VINGIGUERRO, Maculeta, twenty-seven, suffocated.
VINGIGUERRO, Philomena, her daughter, ten months, suffocated.
ZOROWITCH, Joseph, twenty-four, suffocated and burned.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, Italian, laborer, twenty-eight, suffocated and burned.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, Italian, laborer, thirty-five, burned.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, Italian, laborer, thirty, burned.

The only one injured, so far as the police could learn, was Mary Jane Quinn, forty-seven years old. She was burned about the face and hands, and severely bruised by leaping from the second floor rear fire escape to the ground. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and probably will recover.

The bodies of the dead were removed to the morgue at Bellevue Hospital.

DEATH STRUGGLE AT WINDOWS.

In several of the apartments Halloween parties were being held when the alarm was sounded. Firemen, policemen and others outdid themselves in the work of rescue, and many heroic deeds were done that will never be recorded, owing to the fact that the rescues were so numerous.

When the firemen were able to search for bodies they found those of men and women jammed in the windows, front and rear, showing that the desperate struggle to get free had proved their undoing, retarding their progress until the smoke overcame them and they died.

On a bed alongside of a window at the rear of the fourth floor were the bodies of five men. Each had clutched the one next to him and tried to push him away in a desperate struggle to get to the fire escape. Their faces were distorted, some with rage and others with agony, while in two instances the men had gripped each other so hard that blood had run over their hands.

On the third floor the bodies of Mrs. Vingiguerro and her children were found. The mother had crawled to the front window and had succeeded in grasping the windowsill when she was suffocated. In her arms was the child, which appeared as if sleeping on its mother's breast.

Life nets played an important part in the work of rescue. Scaling ladders from the roof to the first floor, front and rear, were strung, the fire having burned out the stairway above the second floor. The firemen dropped men and women, dead and alive, from one floor to another, and, finally, the men standing on the scaling ladders on the first floor let the living and dead fall into life nets, held by policemen and firemen in the street.

Although plentifully provided with fire escapes, front and rear, this means of escape was cut off a few minutes after the fire had started by the bodies of the dead, which were wedged in the openings to ladders.

Harrowing scenes took place in the streets. The firemen were forced to strike with their fists men that crowded women back into the rooms in their frantic endeavors to get out and save themselves. Nearly every fireman told of seeing these human brutes, intent on saving their own lives, and caring nothing for the women and children or weaker ones that struggled to get free.

It is believed that the fire had been burning for several minutes before the first alarm was sent in. It is known to have started in a woodshed in the basement, but from what cause has not yet been determined. The flames burned through the ground floor and left the stairway to the first and second floors untouched. At the ceiling of the second floor, however, the fire spread out, and the interior of the building from the third to the fifth floors was entirely consumed.

It was at 1:05 o'clock that Patrolman Birmingham, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station, heard screams coming from the house. He saw an immense cloud of smoke coming from the rear of the building, and, without stopping to investigate, turned in an alarm.

On the third floor Mrs. Gorman, her husband, Edward; Mrs. Sarah O'Toole, who perished; her son John, Mrs. Hannah Crowley, eighty years old, and six boarders, were holding a Hallowe'en party. The son John opened the door preparatory to going out for a pint of beer.

He was met by a cloud of smoke that sent him back into the rooms gasping for breath. He immediately ran to the rear fire escape, crying "Fire!" and was followed by all in the apartment, with the exception of Mrs. O'Toole. She remained behind, and her charred body was found lying in the entrance to the apartment by the firemen.

Mrs. Marguerite Canfield, the janitor of the house, and her four children occupied the ground floor. They discovered the fire almost as soon as did O'Toole, and Mrs Canfield screamed loudly. Her cries alarmed the other tenants in the house, and it was then that the struggle to get out of the building began.

Mrs. Canfield managed to get into the street with her four children before the other tenants began running down the stairs. When the companies of Engine 34 and Hook and Ladder 21 arrived flames were shooting from the middle of

Continued on fourth page.

SAYS HE SAW FIRE SET.

Witness Declares Prisoners Used Oil and Rags.

Coney Island's Bowery was wiped out by a disastrous fire yesterday afternoon. An area of fourteen square blocks, extending from the westerly end of the Bowery, at Steeplechase Walk, easterly to Jones's Walk, and from Surf-ave. straight away to the beach, and over two hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed by the flames, causing damage estimated in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

Henderson's concert hall, at Henderson's Walk, extending a block along the Bowery, with the pleasure pavilion opposite, was destroyed. The loss was estimated at $200,000. Stauch's dancing pavilion, at the southwest corner of Henderson's Walk and the Bowery, directly opposite, was quickly reduced to a shell by the flames. The loss is placed at about $225,000. The majority of the smaller buildings were dance halls and Raines Law hotels, with saloons on the ground floor. About a dozen persons were injured by fire or flying glass.

The fire broke out about 3:45 p. m. in the laundry of the Albatross Hotel, at Tilyou's Walk, Steeplechase and the Bowery. It was discovered by some one in the building, and Roundsman Kennedy sent in an alarm from Surf-ave. and Schwickert's Walk. Up to 7 o'clock last evening the fire was supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove, but at that hour Detectives Reynolds and Masterson arrested Frank Connolly, age twenty-seven, a hanger-on of the Albatross Hotel, and Peter Kelly, twenty-five years old, a frequenter of Coney Island resorts, on suspicion of causing the fire. The police were looking also last night for Charles Connolly. The men were arrested on information furnished by Barney Wolf, twenty-six years old, who has a resort at Bushman's Walk and the Bowery. He said he saw the men starting a fire with oil and rags. The prisoners would not make any statement.

On the first alarm Battalion Chief Kirkpatrick, with Engine Companies Nos. 144 and 145, arrived. At that time all the buildings near the Albatross Hotel were catching fire. From one frame structure to another the flames leaped swiftly, until it seemed as if the whole western end of the island would be devoured. Engine No. 145 soon had to stop from lack of water. Remembering the disastrous fire in the spring of 1896, Chief Kirkpatrick, who had predicted that some day there would be a worse one, turned in second and third alarms. They brought the engine companies from Sheepshead Bay, Bensonhurst, Fort Hamilton and Flatbush, and a fourth alarm summoney the company at Sixtieth-st. and New-Utrecht-ave.

The flames were soon being played on from the most advantageous points by fourteen engines, directed by ten battalion chiefs. But the fire still gained headway, and four more engines were called.

The reserves from the South Brooklyn stations and as far away as Adams-st. were called out and fire lines were formed, under command of Inspector Druhan, to keep back the great crowds. About one hundred and fifty policemen in all were on duty.

The fireboats David A. Boody and Seth Low on their arrival had to tie up at the pier, but as the fire did not extend so far at first it was some time before they could render service. Deputy Fire Commissioner Laimbeer directed the work of the firemen and Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein watched their work and the strenuous efforts of the police to keep the curious crowds within the line of safety. Deputy Police Commissioner Piper drove over from Fort Hamilton with his wife and children, but when he saw the extent of the fire he sent them back home and remained to see the spectacle.

It is estimated that there were about fifty thousand visitors to the Island, a great part of them drawn there by the fire, which could be seen at a great distance. All the lines leading to Coney Island were crowded for hours with sightseers.

The fire on spreading from Henderson's concert hall and Stauch's dancing pavilion licked up one after another of the smaller buildings, dance halls and Raines law hotels. Most of them had tenants, who lived on the island the year round, and about five hundred people were turned out of their homes. Whenever possible they carried their household goods with them, but they were compelled by the police to pile them up on the north side of Surf-ave., there to remain until to-day, when they may be claimed. This was done to prevent a repetition of the wholesale robbery which took place at the last Coney Island fire, when a great quantity of household goods, valued at many thousands of dollars, were claimed and carried off by others than their rightful owners.

Henderson's concert hall was of brick, three stories high, and was owned by F. B. Henderson & Co. It was erected after the big fire of 1896. Stauch's dancing pavilion had on the roof a tank containing three thousand gallons of water.

The water was turned on from the tank, but did not render the service that was expected of it. At Henderson's concert hall there was a plunge in the rear of the building, four feet deep. It was originally proposed, in case of fire, to fill it with water from the ocean, and have the firemen draw upon it. But when the emergency arose yesterday the scheme was not found to be practicable.

Henderson's loss covers the entire block between Henderson's Walk and the Bowery and Henderson's Walk and the beach, with the concert hall across the way. His loss was estimated at about $150,000. Stauch's pavilion, the biggest dance hall on the island, represented a loss of about $200,000.

The loss on Nathan Blank's pavilion, in the Bowery, amounted to $15,000, and there was the same amount of loss on the Metropole Hotel, owned by Frank Griffen, at Henderson's Walk and the Bowery. At the ocean end of Charles Feltman's pavilion the loss was about $10,000, and the damage on Junau's Casino amounted to $2,000. Thompson & Dudley were running a show on the Bowery called "Darkness and Dawn," and sustained a loss of about $10,000. There was a loss of $10,000 on the Trocadero Music Hall, at Bushman's Walk and the Bowery, and a loss of $12,000 on the City Club Hotel, at Surf-ave. and Stratton's Walk. The Murray House, at Surf-ave. and Schweickert's Walk, represented a loss of $10,000, and Perry's Hotel, at Stratton's Walk and the Bowery, a loss of $5,000

The suddenness with which the blow fell was fearful. Sixty seconds after a thin brown wreath