



SCENES AFTER DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK CENTRAL YARDS AT 50TH STREET



LOOKING SOUTH IN LEXINGTON AVENUE AFTER EXPLOSION.

EXPLOSION KILLS 10; MORE THAN 100 HURT

Train in Central Yard Breaks Pintsch Gas Main and Disaster Follows Half Hour Later, with Direct Cause in Doubt.

CAR IN STREET BLOWN ON AUTO

Woman Killed as Trolley Is Hurlled from Tracks in Lexington Avenue—Damage to Property May Reach \$2,000,000—Babies in Hospital Opposite Scene of Explosion Escape Unhurt.

An explosion in a substation power house in the new yard of the New York Central, at 50th street and Lexington avenue, at 8:22 o'clock yesterday morning, killed at least ten persons and injured more than a hundred others.

- THE DEAD. GALUCCI, Nicola, thirty-six years old, of No. 327 East 108th street, window cleaner, killed in Central yards. GUTHIES, John, twenty-three years old, of No. 311 East 50th street, electrician, died in St. Vincent's Hospital, hurt in yards. JORDAN, Patrick, of No. 234 East 46th street, killed in Central yards. LIVERMORE, V. B., fifty years old, inspector of Pullman cars, New York Central Railroad, killed in Central yards. M'WORMON, C., of No. 238 East 54th street, an employe of the New York Central Railroad, killed in yards. NAGLE, Frank J., twenty years old, of No. 321 East 25th street, killed in street. OFFNER, Edith, of No. 344 East 72d street, a stenographer, killed in yards, killed in the street at 50th street, near Lexington avenue. POPE, Mary B., forty-four years old, kindergarten teacher, of Boston, on a short visit to New York, killed in trolley car. ROBERTS, Charles, forty-six years old, of No. 424 East 72d street, a clerk, killed in the street at 50th street, near Lexington avenue. STAGG, Thomas, a watchman at the power house, killed in Central yards.

FLYNN DIRECTS RAIDS ON THREE PLACES

Plans So Carefully Laid That Detectives Didn't Know Where They Were Going.

FORTY PRISONERS TAKEN

While Working Up Evidence Men Took Note of Points Least Likely to Resist Attack of Axes.

Police officials, acting under direct orders from Deputy Commissioner Flynn, took part yesterday in the most carefully planned raids on alleged gambling houses that has ever been conducted in New York City. In three places visited simultaneously by large forces of plainclothes men, they took forty prisoners, all of whom will be arraigned in court this morning, charged with being common gamblers.

Outside of its unusual character the raid is interesting to the police because it raises the question whether or not the work of handling the gambling situation in the city has been taken from the hands of Deputy Commissioner Driscoll and given to Mr. Flynn.

For some time detectives have been working up evidence against suspected gambling places. One man visited the three which were raided yesterday at odd times during the last month or so, and not only gathered what evidence he could, but noted carefully what points in the protection of the resorts were least likely to resist the axes and crowbars of raiders.

Orders went out to forty-six detectives yesterday to assemble at various points in the city in the afternoon to await orders. No word of the raids was given to any of them. At the same time Lieutenant McMullen met thirteen plainclothes men at 50th street and Broadway, acting Captain Edward J. Burke met sixteen at the Weehawken ferry, at 42d street and the North River, and Lieutenant Collins met seventeen detectives at 14th street and Sixth avenue.

Lieutenant McMullen, who had gone uptown in an automobile, accompanied by Mr. Flynn and his secretary, John Hill, took his men to the Union Billiard Parlor, at No. 1542 Broadway. The place was surrounded and then the lieutenant, with Mr. Flynn and a few men, entered. They went upstairs and broke into a room above the pool and billiard room on the premises. In the room they found, they say, seventy-five men and signs of dice and "klondyke" games as well as racing sheets and money.

The detective who had been on the case pointed out seventeen men, and they were arrested on the new "John Doe" warrants which bear the physical description of those wanted. The prisoners were hustled to the West 47th street police station.

Acting Captain Burke took his men to the four story and basement house at No. 228 West 43d street. Burke got into the place by way of the basement only after he held the door open with a crowbar while men inside tried to keep him out. The door leading from the stoop was found to be barricaded. The detectives found roulette wheels and other gambling devices in rooms, they say, and found fifty men in the house. Nine of them were arrested on the "John Doe" warrants.

Lieutenant Collins and his aids went to No. 12 East 10th street. The investigator had reported that the roof was the weakest part of the establishment, so the raiders got to it through other houses. Then they broke through the skylight and entered the building, after which they broke their way into a room on one of the floors which was protected by a door of the "ice box" variety. They found 25 men and evidences of gambling, they say. Fourteen men were arrested.

From none of the places was gambling paraphernalia removed. Instead, it was left to be guarded by sleuths and uniformed men until photographs can be taken of the places.

Officials high in the Police Department say that Mr. Flynn took charge of the gambling raids after several consultations with Mr. Driscoll, while the latter was ill at his home recently after an automobile accident. One official said gambling and vice were rampant in town at present, and that vigorous steps would be taken to put them down. It was hinted that a big change in the detective force might be made.

A USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT. Assorted Case Selected Wines, \$4.85, \$6.75, \$8.75. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 13 Fulton St., N. Y. -Adv.

MURDERS AROUSE LONDON

Killing of Policemen Starts Clamor for Arming Constables.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Dec. 19.—London has been stirred to the very utmost by the murders of policemen at Houndsditch, and the newspapers, with remarkable unanimity, are clamoring for the arming of policemen with revolvers.

At present any constable doing duty in a dangerous neighborhood may, if he wishes, carry a revolver for purposes of self-defense, but the privilege is rarely exercised and the official view is that the provision of firearms for the police generally might create a greater evil than that which it was intended to remedy.

There is also a suggestion that constables on night duty should be accompanied by dogs, but this is not quite practicable, and without stopping immigration altogether it is not easy to see how the terms of the aliens act can be more rigidly enforced. The dangerous alien criminal population, recruited from the dregs of Europe, admittedly, is increasing in the East End of London, but it is well known by the authorities that frequently the most undesirable immigrants travel in the saloon class.

The three murdered policemen are to be accorded a public funeral.

MASCAGNI SINGS NEW OPERA

Composer Gives "Isabeau," with Himself as Sole Performer.

Rome, Dec. 19.—Pietro Mascagni today gave a presentation of his new opera, "Isabeau," before a large number of musical celebrities, critics and newspaper representatives.

Mascagni himself sat at the piano and sang the entire opera. The spectacle of the maestro thundering over the keyboard, gesticulating, singing all the parts, including the choruses, at times stopping to make explanations, aroused the unbounded enthusiasm of his audience.

The first act lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, the second act, twenty minutes, and the third act thirty-five minutes. The success of the individual performance was certain. "Isabeau" already is judged by its auditors of to-day as Mascagni's masterpiece. The composer was embraced by his admirers and congratulated by every one present. He and his wife will leave here for New York on January 5 by way of Cherbourg, "Isabeau" is to be produced in New York this season.

MISS DEJANON HEIRESS

Gets Bulk of Buist's \$500,000—Still Loves Him, Says Waiter.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—By the terms of the will of Robert Buist, the wealthy seedman of this city, Roberta B. Dejanon, his grandchild, who disappeared from this city with Frederick Cohen, a hotel waiter, last December and was found in Chicago, receives in trust the bulk of his estate, which is valued at about \$500,000. The will was executed on December 6 of this year, after Buist had been stricken with his fatal illness.

After giving \$5,000 to Mrs. George Bedford, his sister, and making several other small bequests, the will provides that the residue of the estate be held in trust for Miss Dejanon and that she be given the net income for life. In case she dies without issue the estate is to be turned over to the Robert Buist company.

"My purpose," the will states, "is to benefit and reward thereby H. C. Stahl, Edward J. Flood and Albert C. Kockberger, who have been my faithful employes for many years, and other than whom there is no one I would prefer to benefit in the event of my granddaughter dying without lawful issue."

Miss Dejanon, whose mother is dead and whose father is said to live in New York, is understood to be in Southern California. Cohen, the waiter, is quoted as saying that she still loves him.

THE SWAKOPMUND SAFE IN PORT. Plymouth, Eng., Dec. 19.—The Hamburg-American steamship Swakopmund, which lost her rudder and became unmanageable off Ar-Men, France, was towed into this port to-day.

SEVEN ALARMS FOR FIRES FAR UPTOWN

Blaze in Bronx Calls Croker Out, but He Leaves It to Rush Down to Harlem.

WOULDN'T LEAVE THEIR FLAT

Tenement Dweller and Wife Refused to Give Way When Flames Threatened Their Abode.

Two fires, one of three and the other of four alarms, gave the Fire Department a lot of trouble in Harlem and the Bronx early this morning. In both instances the buildings in which the fires started were totally destroyed. Only one person, however, was injured, William Kerne, a fireman, of Engine 14.

The first blaze broke out shortly after midnight in a six-story building at Nos. 494 and 496 East 134th street, and for a time threatened a five-story tenement house adjoining. The building, which was wiped out by the Knickerbocker Brass Foundry Company and the Lawson Dumbwaiter Company, the brass workers taking in the first four floors and the other concern the two upper stories.

The fire was discovered on the first floor by Patrolman McNally, of the Alexander avenue station. He was soon joined by Sergeant England, of the same station. By the time the firemen arrived the flames had spread to the upper floors, and despite all the fire-fighters could do the entire building was soon wrapped in flames, and a second and then a third alarm were turned in. This brought Chief Croker, who had barely time to direct his men before he was called to another fire at Manhattan and 125th streets.

Giving up all hope of saving the structure, the firemen endeavored to prevent the flames from attacking the tenement house. Twenty families were in the tenements, and it required hard work by the firemen to get them all safely to the street. James Campbell, who lived on the third floor, absolutely refused to leave the building, so the firemen left him and his wife. They were not considered to be in very great danger, however.

The second fire was in a five-story building at Morningside avenue and 124th street, the first floor was occupied by Fowler & Hopkins, plumbers, the second and third by the Empire Steam Laundry Company, the fourth by the Empire Woodwork Company and the fifth by the Bayer Piano Company and the J. A. Cornell Company. The fire started on the second floor and in a short time had spread to the roof. The firemen were slow in getting to the scene, as nearly all of the nearby companies had been called to the Bronx fire.

The delay made it impossible for the firemen to save the structure, and they directed their attention to keeping the flames from spreading to the adjoining building, which was occupied by a dyeing establishment. Large cans of naphtha were stored there and it was feared that an explosion might result. A large apartment house to the south was also threatened, but the firemen succeeded in keeping the blaze away from it.

SEGREGATION IN BALTIMORE

Mayor Signs Novel Law, Which May Be Unconstitutional.

Baltimore, Dec. 19.—Henceforth no white person may move into a block in Baltimore when the majority of the residents of that block are negroes, nor may a negro move into a block where the majority of the residents are white. This is the mandate laid down in the so-called E. H. West Race Segregation Ordinance, which was signed by Mayor Mahool to-day. It is expected that the act will be taken to the courts to test its constitutionality.

WOLF LOOSE IN THEATRE

Bites Five Women and Two Men in Brooklyn.

NEW JAPANESE TREATY IS MAKING PROGRESS

Negotiations Well Under Way, and Advancement Pleases Administration.

TASK IS A DELICATE ONE

Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast Will Guard Against Admission of Laborers.

WIFE'S DETACHABLE SPIRIT

Spies on Kansas Man Until He Sues for Divorce.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.—In a petition for divorce filed here to-day, Marvin Minnear, a bookkeeper, alleged he had been haunted by his wife's spirit, and it was more than he could stand. The wife, Anna Minnear, says the petition, declares she possesses power to separate her spirit from her body and send it where she likes.

MRS. GAUL DENIES CHARGE

Calls Husband Unjust—He Is Not Lackawanna's Chief Engineer.

"Mr. Gaul has done me a great wrong, and he has done Mr. Smith a great injustice," said Mrs. Lillian Higgins Gaul yesterday, referring to the divorce suit brought by her husband, Ray Gaul, who lives in Paterson, N. J., and the suit against Mayor William Smith, of Bogota, Bergen County, for \$50,000 for alleged alienation of his wife's affections. "I will file my answer through my attorneys in a few days," she added, "and until then I do not care to discuss the cases further than to say that at no time have I ever gone out with Mr. Smith unaccompanied, and there are no grounds whatever on which my husband's absurd accusations can be based. Mr. Smith and Mrs. Smith have always, since I knew them, acted toward me as very kind friends and neighbors."

Mayor Smith said yesterday that he was prepared not only to vindicate his character and that of Mrs. Gaul, but to seek legal redress, if such could be had.

The Tribune received the following letter yesterday from M. M. Stallman, general attorney for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company:

In reference to the article published in your paper of to-day's issue, relative to the suit of one Ray Gaul, chief of the engineering corps of the Lackawanna Railroad, against his wife for divorce and against Mayor Smith of Bogota, N. J., for alienating his wife's affections, would state that the name of the chief of the engineering corps of the Lackawanna Railroad Company is George J. Ray, and that he is in no way connected with the proceedings above mentioned.

NOT AT BALDWIN SUPPER

Mr. Bonaparte, Former Roosevelt Cabinet Member, Declined.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Baltimore, Dec. 19.—Ex-Archbishop-General Bonaparte declined an invitation to attend a supper at the University Club to-night to Governor-elect Baldwin of Connecticut. The supper was given by the faculty of the law department of the University of Maryland.

WESTERN LEGISLATORS ON THE WATCH

The progress of these negotiations is certain to be watched, in so far as possible, with the utmost interest by Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast, and if they can secure any information which leads them to believe that the Administration is receding from the position of power over immigration which it enjoys under the existing treaty their protests will be prompt and energetic.

Continued on fifth page.

TO CLEAR THE VOICE

Use Brown's Brilliant Troches.—Adv.

OPERAS GLASSES, LARGE VARIETY, HIGH POWER

novel designs, Spencer's, 31 Maiden lane.—Adv.

THE HOLIDAYS BY THE SEA

Take Penna. Railroad three-hour trains from Penna. Station, the only service from the Heart of New York to Atlantic City. Special returning service Dec. 25 and Jan. 2.—Adv.

AMBULANCES RUSH TO SCENE

Ambulances were rushed to the scene from Flower, Bellevue, the Presbyterian and New York hospitals as soon as the magnitude of the disaster was realized. One hundred and sixty policemen, under Inspector Walsh and First Deputy Commissioner Driscoll, were soon forming fire lines for two blocks in every direction.

TURNED INTO HOSPITAL

The house was later turned into a temporary hospital for those who were killed and injured in the trolley car. Mrs. Mary B. Pope, of No. 136 East 46th street, the woman passenger killed on the car, had a splinter four feet long of inch board driven nearly through her head. She was a teacher in Mrs. Chapin's private school, in East 57th street, and was on her way there when killed. Eight men and five women were injured and taken to the hospitals. Forty persons were at breakfast in the school dining room, on the first floor, when the crash came, without warning, tumbling them all with the dishes in a heap on the floor.

Many of the resident Bible students were in their rooms. Some were hurled out of their beds. Many of the young women students became hysterical when the first shock had passed, and every one made a dash for the street, in the belief that an earthquake had visited the city. Those injured in this building were cut by flying glass and debris from the sub-station, diagonally across the street.

The glass was blown out of all the windows in the Parochial School of St. Patrick's Church, directly opposite the power house in East 50th street and several large apartment houses in 50th street and Lexington avenue, in nearby blocks, suffered in the same way. An early class in algebra, consisting of twenty boys, was already at work in the school when the explosion occurred. Desks were overturned and everything was thrown into confusion. Several of the boys were badly cut by the flying glass. Father John, who had the class, was badly cut about the head. Half an hour later several hundred children would have been in the building. Fortunately, too, it was too early for the children to be in the large public school building in East 51st street, near Lexington avenue, which was badly damaged.

FIRE HOUSE BADLY WRECKED

Not a single man of the fifteen on duty in the fire house of Hook and Ladder Company 2, across the street on Lexington avenue from the powerhouse, escaped without injury, although none was fatally injured. The building has as an annex a small house next door, occupied by Battalion Chief Will-

The injured were found everywhere. Window sashes blew out or in, breaking bones and inflicting deep wounds. Ceilings fell, carrying heavy chandeliers down with them; broken glass flew here, there and everywhere. For two blocks in Lexington avenue, north and south, to Third and Madison avenues on the four cross-streets, not a window was left in place. The section devastated by the explosion looked like a town shelled by heavy siege artillery.

The sub-station was entirely demolished, and 50th street and Lexington avenue was piled high with bricks and mortar from the falling walls. The concussion following the explosion was felt for many blocks away. In practically every building on Lexington and Third avenues and in the cross streets between 45th and 55th streets windows were shattered, doors and sills were blown in, walls were cracked and many dwellers were injured by flying glass and wood. Windows were broken as far away as in the Grand Union and Belmont hotels, on the south side of East 42d street.

There were many escapes from death in the buildings in the immediate neighborhood of the explosion that seemed almost incredible. The New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, which occupies the block from 50th to 51st street on Lexington avenue and extends some distance east in 51st street, perhaps suffered the most from the brunt of the explosion. Every window in the front of the building was smashed, doors caved in and sills blown out, and yet no one of the 150 babies was hurt, and cuts and scratches were all the injuries reported by members of the staff. The children seemed to enjoy the disaster as if it had been some great entertainment arranged for their special amusement.

PROBLEM OF GRAVE DIFFICULTY

Of course, the problem which presents the gravest difficulty is that concerning the admission of Japanese laborers. The existing treaty, while insuring to each of the contracting parties absolute freedom to trade in the territory of the other, unrestricted admission of each to the ports of the other, etc., specifically provides that nothing which it contains shall be construed in any way to "affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries." This provision has always been held by the diplomatic authorities of this country to contain abundant warrant for the specific exclusion of Japanese laborers. On the other hand, it has been appreciated that such specific legislation would seriously hurt the pride of the Japanese, and, as will be recalled, the apparent necessity of such legislative exclusion has been at least partly obviated by the Japanese authorities, who themselves took such steps as were necessary to prevent their laborers from entering the United States.

Any convention by which the United States abrogated this right would inevitably so far incur the antagonism of the Far West as to insure its rejection by the Senate. On the other hand, the diplomatic ability of Secretary Knox will inevitably be taxed to the utmost by the necessity of securing the consent of Japan to any provision as far-reaching as that just quoted. But it is because of this and some other slightly less delicate problems that Mr. Knox, with the full approval of the President, determined to begin the negotiations far in advance of any pressing demand for a new treaty.

Some of the questions involved are of more than ordinary delicacy, especially the problem of "Japanese exclusion," for which reason it has seemed wise to the Secretary of State to undertake the formulation of the new convention at this time, when the negotiators can work without undue pressure and abundant time may be taken for the settlement of all difficult problems in accordance with the best interests and as nearly as possible in accordance with the wishes of both nations. Secretary Knox is sparing no pains in his efforts to perfect a convention which shall not only leave no point uncovered, but which shall prove satisfactory to all concerned, and to that end is availing himself of all the expert opinion and assistance at his command.

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