

company which operated the factory, told a dramatic story.

"I was in the offices when Mrs. Freeman called to me that there was a fire," he said. "I ran out on the main floor. I opened a door and saw flames coming out from under the open stairway in the middle of the first floor. Some of our employes are so addicted to the cigarette habit that, smoking being forbidden in the building, they went out into the alley every hour or so for a puff. I believe that one of these, on returning to his work, threw the butt of his cigarette under the stairway."

"I called to Fuller, the shipping clerk. He came with a pail of water and threw it on to the flames. Other men came running with buckets from the second floor and threw water on the fire. "It seemed to have no effect. Just over the place where the fire started was a shelf on which lay several pieces of heavy plush, highly inflammable. This caught, and there was a roar of flames."

"The fire going began to clang, echoing throughout the factory. "By this time the flames had begun to sweep throughout the floor like a flash."

"Mrs. Freeman, in the office, had the telephone receiver down, trying to call the central fire station. So swift was the rush of flames that she had to drop it. She and I just managed to get out of the front door, when the whole building was aflame."

Like Sacks of Flour.

"As we ran out into the street the bodies of girls began to drop from the upper floor windows. They seemed more like sacks of flour than human beings."

"It being a comparatively warm day, all the doors and windows were open, and this provided a terrific draft. Of the 20 per cent of foreigners employed some were Italians, some Polish and some Jewesses. But the great majority of the victims were Americans. Some of them had been with us thirty-one years."

"Jerry Orr, in charge of the folding department, stayed on the third floor as long as he could in order to assist the girls to escape. Then he jumped from the window. When I saw him later one arm appeared to be broken, but he did not appear to be seriously injured."

"If the facts ever become known I believe it will be found that the heads of the departments showed splendid heroism in sticking to their posts and directing the girls. Under the rules of the fire drill they were so instructed, and I believe all stayed at their posts, some to perish in the flames."

"We put in our fire alarm system two months ago and had held several drills. Every regulation of the fire laws was complied with. It is not true that the floors were covered with lint and other inflammable material. They were all kept carefully swept, and the only inflammable things in the building were the piles of garments."

Firemen at Distance.

When the firemen came in response to the telephone alarm they were unable to get within 200 feet of the burning building, and the ends of the streams from their hose were turned into steam, having no more effect upon the fire than a spray of vapor upon the walls of a volcano in action. The life-nets and the extension ladders of the firemen were useless. There was no chance for those caught on the upper floors, except the escape by jumping."

Scarcely one of the survivors was able to give a connected account of what occurred on the upper floors of the factory when the employes there, mostly women and girls, realized that the fire call was no false alarm and that death was sweeping down upon them."

The coolest among them recalled that women fainted by dozens and that a scene of indescribable confusion occurred. Some of the men employes seem to have kept their heads and did their best to rescue the imperiled women."

Around the scene of the catastrophe, the greatest Binghamton has ever known, thousands watched the rescuers work to-night in the glare of three big searchlights, many in the throng being restrained only by the closely drawn police lines from rushing into the ruins in an effort to find the bodies of relatives or friends."

Water in many streams is being poured into the fiery pit, that a few hours ago was the cellar of the burned establishment. As the ruins cooled a bit from time to time in a spot upon which the streams were centred, men went forward to dig as long as human endurance would allow them to work. Occasionally a body was found and taken quickly away."

The fire, besides destroying the Binghamton Clothing Company building and wrecking the Federal Building, damaged the buildings of the McKellop Drug Company, Simon O'Neal and the Binghamton Motor Car Company, in Water street. Christ Church also was scorched."

While the Federal Building is badly wrecked interiorly, emergency measures have been taken, and regular mail services will be resumed to-morrow, Postmaster Herrick believes."

Only the following dead have been identified—Miss Ellen Fulmer, of this city; Miss Mary Peyor, of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Mrs. Alvin White, who lived in Eldredge street and who died after being taken to the hospital; Louise Hartwell and Mary Cregin."

Those taken to the hospital were: ASKEN, Estella, No. 9 Isabella street; compound fracture of the leg; condition serious. BIECK, Margaret, No. 2 Florence street; burned about the arms and legs, and possible internal injuries; condition critical. HOTALING, Mrs. Anna, badly burned. PIERCE, Mrs. Ida, Morgan Road; badly burned about the head and arms, probably fatally. CROTTY, Ruth, No. 19 Port Jervis street; fractured, jumping from the fourth story; will die. STELLA, May Layton; badly burned about the body; may recover."

Mary McDonough, an employe in the burned overall factory, told a simple story of her escape. She was on the fourth floor, sitting at her machine, when the fire broke out. The employe on that floor thought it was a fire drill at that time, and marshalled in line slowly. When the flames burst upon

them many fainted and a panic followed.

Swooned and Was Saved.

Miss McDonough was among those who swooned, and she believes she was carried out by one of the men employes. She reached the street uninjured. She said the flames spread so rapidly there was no time for any concerted rescue work or for the regular fire drill march to be carried out.

"It was all over in a flash," she said. "The fire burst upon us. There was a period of great confusion. I do not know how I got to the street, but I fainted, and was carried out by some one unknown to me."

Vernon Wilbur, superintendent of service in the burned shop, said:

"Lynn Dibble and I ran to the fire escape and climbed up our ladder. We dropped two girls to the men below. They were standing five or six deep in each window, with the flames waving directly behind them. They were mad with pain, and the sound of their cries was as if the wind were howling in our ears."

One of the most pathetic cases at the hospital is that of Miss Ruth Crotty, who is slowly dying from a broken spine. She was one of those who jumped from a window. Miss Crotty has been in Binghamton only one week, having come here from Port Jervis to work with her two sisters, neither of whom, so far as can be learned, escaped."

"When I first heard the alarm of fire," said Miss Crotty, "I jumped from my chair and started for the stairs, but when I reached them they were so crowded with the other operators that I could not get down, and in another instant the whole story was ablaze."

Mrs. Ida Hotaling, of No. 22 Baldwin street, jumped from a third story window on the north side of the building. She was employed on the fourth floor as an operator, having been called to work yesterday morning after being off duty for three months. She said she had intended staying away from work until September 1, but was sent for yesterday because of a shortage of help."

Mrs. Hotaling fractured her right wrist and right ankle, sprained her left ankle and was badly burned about the arms."

"I thank God that I escaped as easily as I did," she said. "When I found our retreat down the stairs was entirely cut off I gave up all hope. I felt my way along the wall to a window and threw myself out headlong."

"The fact that there was but one stairway kept me there," she added. "The staircase leading from the fourth to the third floor was the only means of getting down, and when we reached the third floor the rear staircase was a mass of flames, while the front stairs were burning rapidly. The whole interior of the building was highly inflammable, the floors being soaked with oil from the machines, while the lint and scraps on the floor were inflammable material."

With Mrs. Hotaling at the hospital was her son Harry Hotaling, who had believed his mother safe at home. He was horror stricken when he learned she had been called to work in the morning and left for the hospital at once in the hope of finding her there. The greeting between the injured mother and her son was affecting."

Ether Raskin, a Jewish girl, nineteen years old, living with her aunt, Mrs. J. S. Botick, of No. 5 Isabella street, jumped from the second story, receiving a compound fracture of the leg. She also was badly scarred by the flames."

"When the fire alarm was sent in," she said, "everybody thought they were 'fooling' us, because they did it two weeks ago. But when I heard everybody shouting 'Fire!' and saw them running, I got up from my chair and ran down the stairs. When I reached the third floor I found the stairs afire, but ran quickly down them to the second floor. Here a dozen or more girls had gathered, driven back by the fire into the stairway. Everything was an fire about me and I couldn't breathe. I managed to get to a window and jumped. How long I lay I don't remember. The next thing I knew it seemed as though the ground all about me was afire and I would roast to death. I tried to get up, but fell back. Then a dozen or more men rushed over, picked me up and put me in an ambulance."

"That was the first time in my life I had so many fellows," she added, as she smiled bravely.

Tried to Save Others.

Mrs. Ida Prentice, who has been employed by the Binghamton Clothing Company for many years, did her best to get the other women employes to flee when the alarm first sounded, believing the danger great. She stayed in the burning building directing the girls until the last minute. Then wrapping a large sheet of awning material about her she jumped from one of the windows on the fourth floor."

"When the fire alarm sounded the girls hesitated," said Mrs. Prentice. "I turned and called to the operators that the alarm had rung and all must get out as soon as possible. Then the flames burst upon us. I was nearly smothered, and hanging to the steam pipe, was barely able to make my way to the windows. Here I wrapped an awning about me and jumped. Before I jumped I looked back and saw scores of girls. There must have been many left to burn alive."

Mrs. Mary Quick, of this city, jumped from the second story, spraining an arm and receiving bad burns. She also suffered severely from shock."

Mrs. May Leighton jumped from the fourth story window when she saw all retreat was cut off, but only after she had been seriously burned all about the head, arms and upper part of her body. Her face is so disfigured that it scarcely resembles that of a human being."

Mrs. Alvin White received a fracture of both legs below the knees and was otherwise badly injured. She died at 4:45 o'clock at the City Hospital, with her husband at her bedside."

Some of the Missing.

Among the missing employes of the clothing company are the following: Nel-

SHOPS AT SING SING AFTER THE FIRE.



By AMERICAN PHOTO ARTIST

CONVICTS FIGHT FIRE IN SING SING

Continued from first page.

member of the town engine company. His lip was cut by a wire.

Hank Devine, a trusty employed as a clerk in the lumber sheds, had a large number of pigeons, canaries, cats and dogs as pets. He made an effort to liberate them before the flames reached them, but succeeded only in freeing the birds. Most of the others were burned."

The prison ice supply was stored in a house just outside the walls. The house was burned, leaving the prison without a supply of ice."

Satisfied that the fire was under control, Clancy left the prison about 8 o'clock for his home in New York. The ruins continued to smoulder for several hours afterward, while the prisoners kept shouting in their cells, despite the efforts of the guards to silence them."

FIRE KILLS 35 CONVICTS

Mississippi Negroes Trapped in Filmy Prison. Jackson, Miss., July 22.—Trapped by flames in the second floor of an antiquated convict cage, thirty-five negro prisoners were burned to death at the Oakley convict farm, twenty miles from here, late last night."

While the flames rapidly ate away the only stairway leading to the second floor, the prisoners frantically tore at the heavy bars that covered the jail windows, but to no avail. Their screams brought guards, but the flames drove them back each time they attempted to liberate the negroes, who, one by one, fell back into the flames and perished."

The building was constructed ten years ago of the lumber taken from a discarded penitentiary, and there was no fire fighting apparatus."

RELATED CROWD SEES FIRE

Six Persons Rescued in Short Spectacular Broadway Blaze. Soon after midnight this morning fire started in the sub-basement of the five story brick building at No. 243 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park. It spread quickly up the elevator shaft and was soon burning on all floors. Chief Kenon came at a second alarm, but the firemen were already getting control and squelched the flames quickly. Traffic was tied up for three-quarters of an hour on Broadway and a large crowd collected. Chief Kenon estimated the damage at \$10,000. Four negroes who were sleeping on the third floor were carried down ladders by Patrolmen Thier and Miller, and two watchmen in the next building who were overcome by smoke were carried out by the police."

The ground floor at No. 243 Broadway was occupied by the Kaufman Hat Company and Mathieu's jewelry store. The second floor was occupied by the Consolidated Typewriter Exchange and the three top floors were vacant. The fire started among hats, packing boxes and other highly inflammable material."

PINCHOT THIEF SENTENCED

Soldier Caught in Burglary Must Serve Extra Term. Charles Kley, dressed in the uniform of a United States Army private, was sentenced to two years and six months yesterday by Judge Swann, in General Sessions, upon his plea of guilty of an attempt at burglary in the home of Mrs. Gertrude M. Pinchot, wife of Amos Pinchot, at No. 1021 Park avenue."

An investigation made by Judge Swann and James E. McDonald, Assistant District Attorney, showed Kley received a suspended sentence for burglary in General Sessions less than a year ago. He failed to report to the probation officer and enlisted in the army. He was stationed at Fort Hancock, he said. While absent on leave June 15 he entered the Pinchot home by "jimmieing" the basement door."

Kley, having overstayed his leave, is now an army deserter. He will serve the sentence suspended upon him a year ago, as well as the two years and six months imposed by Judge Swann. He is twenty-eight years old and his home is at No. 333 East 97th street."

SUGAR PARTICULARS WANTED.

Ernest A. Bigelow, as counsel for the Federal Sugar Refining Company, yesterday asked the government for a bill of particulars of the false weightings of the cargoes of sugar upon which it bases its suit to recover \$129,000 in customs duties. The sugar which the government claims was undervalued, the complaint alleges, was imported from Java and delivered at Yorkers."

CONVICTS FIGHT FIRE IN SING SING

Continued from first page.

thought it likely that the Binghamton Overall Company plant was one of them, although he was not sure without looking at the records of the commission, which were not available last night. The first year of the commission's existence it had jurisdiction over only first class cities, which did not include cities the size of Binghamton."

Mr. Elkus said the commission, during its investigation, met with more opposition to any kind of reform in the small cities of the state than in the large ones. He was of the opinion that Binghamton had been one of the cities which caused the commission trouble in that way. The responsibility for enforcing the fire prevention laws in Binghamton and other cities of its class, rested upon the State Fire Marshal. Mr. Elkus said that the new Industrial Board of the State Labor Department probably would begin an investigation immediately to ascertain if there had been criminal negligence."

Difficult to Arouse Interest. "Now it is up to the District Attorney of that county to prosecute those who have broken the law," said Mr. Elkus.

"It is a strange thing, but it has been most difficult to get people in these cities and towns throughout the state to do anything toward fire prevention. They have to be taught, as we were taught by the horrible Asch Building fire. There has to be a catastrophe before they wake up to the horror of it all and profit by example."

SAFETY LAWS OBTAINED BY TRIBUNE'S CRUSADE

Continued from first page. Broadway, where the work has been carried on since. "I believe that the catastrophe in Binghamton might have been averted if only the last and most important law recommended by the Factory Investigating Commission had been in force," said Mr. Elkus. "That was the law strictly limiting the number of occupants to a floor; in such factories, and providing for radical changes in structural work, particularly in the stairways, so as to afford better means of escape."

"This law passed the Legislature only last month, and does not go into effect until October 1. The laws requiring fire drills—although they seem to have been sorely inadequate in this instance—automatic fire signal systems, automatic sprinklers, the 'no smoking law' and the law against accumulated inflammable material, all of which were recommended by the commission, already have become effective. It is more than likely that some of these laws—perhaps the law prohibiting smoking and that relating to accumulated rubbish—were violated in this case."

Bill for First-Class Cities.

The Committee on Safety obtained the passage of the bill in the Legislature which created the State Factory Investigating Commission, which extended the work to all first class cities in the state. After a careful and extended investigation of conditions in the factories it recommended a score or more of bills to the Legislature which dealt directly with the betterment of fire prevention conditions for the workers."

The Factory Commission made a preliminary investigation and report to the Legislature in 1912, and its life was prolonged for another year, in order that it might have time to do a more thorough piece of work. Abram I. Elkus acted as counsel for the commission. Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith was the chairman."

The Hoey law, which was enacted in October, 1911, created the Fire Prevention Bureau in the New York City Department, which centralized the responsibility for enforcing the various ordinances and laws governing fire prevention in the Fire Commissioner, a power which was found to be distributed irresponsibly among the various city departments at the time of the Triangle fire. The bureau has been attacked by various public and civic organizations since its formation as an easy berth for incompetent political employes. Fires have been materially decreased, however, since it was organized and put in operation."

Mr. Elkus last night said inspectors of the Factory Investigating Commission visited Binghamton a few months ago and inspected several factories in that city, in a search for "examples" in formulating proposed legislation. He

CONVICTS FIGHT FIRE IN SING SING

Continued from first page.

thought it likely that the Binghamton Overall Company plant was one of them, although he was not sure without looking at the records of the commission, which were not available last night. The first year of the commission's existence it had jurisdiction over only first class cities, which did not include cities the size of Binghamton."

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It appears that the provisions for fire walls, or some form of fireproof construction by which an employe on any floor may have easy access from a "zone of danger" in time of fire to a "zone of safety" on the same floor, are incorporated in the structural requirements of the "anti-crowding" law, which does not go into effect until next October."

Mr. Elkus said that these structural changes to insure safety were fought bitterly by property owners in most of the cities of the state until they were finally more or less convinced that it could be done without any great outlay of money. Of course, in new building it will be easy and comparatively inexpensive to provide the fire walls at the time of construction. Because of the persistent opposition to legislation of this nature, counsel for the State Factory Investigating Commission said, these bills were the last to be drawn and the longest in getting through the Legislature."

Four Story Building Danger.

Miss Frances Perkins, executive secretary of the Committee of Safety, last night said the Binghamton disaster was, first of all, an illustration of the criminal ignorance which permitted a clause in a recent bill exempting four story buildings from staircases inclosed in fireproof material."

"One of the best and most carefully studied regulations of this bill," said Miss Perkins, "was that requiring the fireproof inclosure of stairways. The exemption clause, however, was inserted because it was argued that four story buildings were not dangerous."

"The Binghamton factory was a four story one, and the unguarded stairway acted as a chimney, drawing up through it the masses of flame, which in turn consumed it and cut off all hope of escape for the unfortunate worker. The owners of the building were not required to take this fireproofing precaution, although the omission of it was the cause of all the loss of life."

"Not only through the smaller towns and cities are these menacing four story structures to be found, but there are thousands of them in this city, each one a trap for the employe. In considering this point, let every citizen remember that the Legislature is still in session and empowered to rectify this error."

SPARKS SET \$500,000 FIRE

Flames Destroy Chemical Plant and Houses at North Weymouth, Mass. Weymouth, Mass., July 22.—The main building of the American Agricultural Chemical Company's plant at North Weymouth and eleven cottages, occupied by employes, were burned to-day. The loss exceeds \$500,000.

The blaze started from sparks sent out by a pile driver engine. These communicated with cargoes of nitre alongside the company's docks, and a series of explosions followed, each sending a shower of sparks toward the main building, which caught fire in many places and burned rapidly."

ASCH BUILDING FIRE CAUSED 147 DEATHS

Greatest Factory Disaster in History of State Occurred 28 Months Ago.

EMPLOYERS PUT ON TRIAL

Holocaust, It Was Charged in Indictment, Was Due to Lack of Outside Means of Escape.

Fire Department officials here last night said the fatal Binghamton blaze in some ways resembled the Asch Building fire of March 25, 1911.

The fire in the Triangle Waist Company's factory, in the Asch Building, at Washington Place and Greene street, caused the death of more persons than any other factory fire in the history of New York. There were 147 girls and men killed by fire and smoke and by leaping from the windows of the eighth and ninth floors of the building."

The great loss of life was due, it was charged, to the lack of outside fire escapes. A great crowd of panic-stricken girls and men jammed the door on the ninth floor, which led to a stairway, where many were trapped. There was an inside fire escape in a shaft, but it became jammed, and more than fifty bodies were found at the bottom of this shaft."

The fire started shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and, it was believed, was caused by a match or a cigarette end in a pile of rags that lay on the floor in a corner of a room on the ninth floor. These rags were extremely inflammable, and the fire spread rapidly over the floor and to piles of finished and unfinished goods on tables."

There were two passenger and two freight elevators in the building, and when the alarm was given there was a mad rush for the cars. When the working crowd they could not all escape by the elevators the women—most of them excitable Italians and Russians—made for the windows on the Washington Place side of the building. Many, without stopping, jumped to the street. Others, after the elevators had gone down, jumped into the elevator shafts."

The dead were piled high in the street, where they had fallen. Although firemen and policemen called to women at windows not to jump, many refused to heed the warnings and went hurtling to their death. Scores managed to escape by the four elevators before they were finally disabled. Very few lives would have been lost, it was said, if the main door on the ninth floor leading to one of the two stairways had not been locked or if it had opened outward instead of inward."

It was the failure of this door to open that brought about the arrest and trial of Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, of the Triangle Waist Company, on charges of manslaughter. At the trial it was shown that the door was locked, but the jury was not satisfied that either of the members of the firm was aware of the fact."

The building, which belonged to John Asch, of South Norwalk, Conn., was not properly constructed, according to officials of the Building Department, and should have had at least one more inside stairway, although the plans were approved by Thomas J. Brady, Superintendent of Buildings, in 1909, when the building was erected. The stairways were protected by a four-inch terra cotta wall, but there were no fire walls."

Edward Croker was chief of the Fire Department at the time of the Triangle fire, and it was not long afterward that he resigned. He said the calamity was just what he had been expecting for a long time. The large loss of life, he said, was due entirely to the fact that there were no outside fire escapes."

Elevator men working in the Asch Building proved to be the real heroes of the fire, and by reason of their bravery scores of lives were saved. The men were Joseph Zitto and Joseph Gasper. They ran their cars until the machinery would work no longer."

GOAT IN SUFFRAGE MARCH

Drawing Children, It Will Be a Feature of Today's Bronx Parade. The Bronx Suffrage League will parade to-day through Tremont and Third avenues in the Bronx. A feature of the demonstration will be a goat driven by Miss Marjorie Black, eleven years old. It will be led by Beatrice Alaska, aged ten, and in the carriage will be the Misses Helen and Edith Larson."

A meeting will follow at Webster and Tremont avenues, to be conducted by Mrs. George B. Hobert and John Black."

LEGISLATURE THINKS IT CAN CHECKMATE SULZER

Hopes to Save Officeholders by Recess Instead of Adjournment.

GOVERNOR READY TO ACT

Will Proceed as if Extra Session Were Thing of Past—Has Not Asked Whitman to Probe Perjury Charges.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Albany, July 22.—The Tammany controllers of the Legislature decided to-day, after a brief perfunctory legislative session, to finish up the work of this extra session, or at least such of it as has the endorsement of 14th street, by Thursday or Friday of this week."

If Governor Sulzer does not send in any more emergency messages, and the legislators do not believe that he will, the plan is to finish up the few bills that are now before them, leave the Governor's recent nominations slumbering in the care of the Finance Committee, and take recess until some date in September. The idea of such a recess, rather than an ordinary adjournment, is to block off Sulzer in any attempt to oust Tammany officeholders and substitute men under "recess appointments," the Tammany contention being that while the Legislature is in recess only it is an existing body and cannot therefore be ignored by the Governor in his appointments."

Senator Wagner, the Senate majority leader, made it plain to-day that Tammany would certainly hang on to whatever advantage there may be in a continuing Legislature, until the Governor declared himself unequivocally as to the possibility of further emergency messages bearing on further legislation."

The Tammany men are viewing the extra session as a sort of "waiting game" in which they can beat Sulzer by keeping quiet until they force him to make the first move. Sulzer's friends were saying to-day, however, that the Legislature was hanging on in inaction simply because the orders for definite action had not come "from Good Ground or 14th street." The Governor's supporters intimated that it was his plan to stand pat on his present record as to recommended legislation, wait patiently until Tammany gives up, at least to the point of passing the Legislature, and then make all his appointments as if the Legislature was out of existence."

The Governor believes, it was said to-day, that he has found a precedent for such action in the records of the Legislature of 1872, when a Governor's recess appointments, carried to the courts, were declared valid in spite of the fact that the Legislature had taken monthly recesses all through the year."

In answer to queries as to a report that he had asked District Attorney Whitman to investigate the source of the recent stories, first circulated by "Packey" McCabe as to "perjury in Vermont," Governor Sulzer to-day declared that he knew nothing of any such request. It was said, however, that the Governor was keenly interested just how the story was made public and that he had made some quiet inquiries of his own along that line."

Isidor Wasservogel, who is acting District Attorney while Mr. Whitman is taking a vacation trip to Nova Scotia, said yesterday that so far as he knew there had been no request by Governor Sulzer to institute a grand jury inquiry into the perjury charge and breach of promise suit recently brought against the Governor."

Ten days ago District Attorney Whitman went to Albany and had a talk with Governor Sulzer. It is believed that the suit brought against the Governor was one of the topics of conversation. It was said yesterday that if a request for a grand jury inquiry had been made by the Governor during that conversation, the inquiry had not yet taken form, as neither witnesses nor documents had been subpoenaed."

Preceded by jets of smoke and a loud rumbling, the sidewalk on the north side of Cedar street, between Broadway and Nassau street heaved as it might have in an earthquake last evening and caused a miniature panic among the throngs passing on their way from work. Girls from Wall street offices ran in confusion to get away from the threatened explosion, and a fire alarm was turned in."

SIDEWALK JUMPS UP; PANIC

After the firemen and employes of the electric company had dug for an hour it was said that blasting in the Equitable building site caused a short circuit and underground fire."

Walpole Bros.
Irish Linen Manufacturers

LAST WEEK OF MIDSUMMER SALE

Only one more full week remains of our July sale of Household Linens at 10% Reduction from Regular Prices. This Reduction applies to our entire stock of Table Damasks, Bed Linens, Towels and Towelings, Decorative Linens, Handkerchiefs, etc.

These linens are not "sale" merchandise, made to offer at lowered prices. They are reliable, high grade linens from our own looms, and have behind them the reputation of the largest and oldest firm of linen manufacturers in Ireland. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

In ordering from catalogue, please remit 10% less than prices quoted.

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Factories:—Belfast and Waringstown, Ireland
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