

FINE BROOKLYN CHURCH BURNS

St. Luke's Episcopal and Parish House Are Destroyed.

LOSS IS NEAR \$350,000

Great \$40,000 Organ and Beautiful Stained Windows Gone.

RECTORY BADLY DAMAGED

Thousands See the Spectacle—Crossed Wires Believed to Be Cause.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Clinton avenue between Fulton street and Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire last night.

The parish house adjoining it in Clinton avenue was also left a ruin, and flames leaped across an arched way to the rectory, ruining the two upper floors.

Three alarms were sounded and only by dint of great effort was the Ethan Woolsey Memorial, used as a home for the sexton and a meeting place for the women of the church, saved.

The fire was costly. Memorial windows of great value melted under the fierce heat and the pipe organ, said to have been the largest in Brooklyn, was destroyed. It was built twenty-five years ago by Reuben Widner and was installed in the church at a cost of \$40,000.

The organ, the great marble altar and the parish house were the gifts of Col. Henry A. Martin of the Seventh Regiment. The loss was estimated between \$300,000 and \$350,000.

Boys Brigade Drilling.

The Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of the church, had left the rectory only a few minutes before the fire was discovered. There were no services in the church, but thirty members of the Boys Brigade were drilling in the basement of the parish house.

Mrs. Swentzel was on the second floor of the rectory, which is separated from the parish house by an alley. A nurse with five-year-old Beatrice Swentzel was on the third floor.

The nurse saw flames mounting from the top of the parish house and called to Mrs. Swentzel. She telephoned to Police Headquarters and was told that an alarm had already been turned in.

Before she and the nurse and the baby had left the house the Boys Brigade under direction of Capt. Biernster swarmed into the rectory. They carried out personal effects under Mrs. Swentzel's direction, tore down lace curtains and moved a piano back from the wall nearest the church.

Francis Sinclair, who lives at 537 Vanderbilt avenue, discovered the fire. He saw the flames on the roof of the parish house and ran to the home of the sexton, Albert Nugent. Mrs. Hattie Brown, mother of Mrs. Nugent, was ill in bed.

Sinclair picked her up and carried her to his own home. Mrs. Nugent took up her baby and followed him with another daughter. Mr. Nugent meantime had run through the house and into the church. The fire had already eaten into the roof and was swooping down over the body of the church.

Firemen's Flight Hopeless.

Deputy Fire Chief Lally came with the third alarm and saw at once that there was no hope of saving either the church or the parish house.

The church backs on Vanderbilt avenue and before all the firemen had arrived the church roof was in flames. Lines of hose were taken through the sexton's house and over the roof. This kept the fire from the home of a social center at 525 Vanderbilt avenue and from a row of frame houses to the south of it.

Fifty or more families had rushed to the street, but were able to return in a short time.

The floor of the church was on a level with the first floor of the sexton's house. The water that was poured into the church from all sides came out into Vanderbilt avenue through the sexton's house. It was boiling.

REPUDIATE CANAL TOLL STAND.

Massachusetts Democrats Fail to Support President.

Boston, March 9.—At a conference tonight of the Democratic members of the Legislature President Wilson's stand for the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls exemption was repudiated. The meeting was called by Gov. Walsh for the purpose of unifying the sentiment of the Democratic legislators on matters relating to the party platform, but when he finished his talk the discussion shifted to President Wilson's attitude on the canal tolls.

Representative Doyle desired the meeting to endorse resolutions he has presented to the Legislature memorializing the President and Congress to uphold the tolls exemption for American coastwise vessels. After a heated debate lasting two hours Doyle withdrew his request for the adoption of a motion calling for unanimous Democratic support when his resolution comes up in the House tomorrow.

Then Representative Martin Lomasney succeeded in having the conference adopt a motion affirming support of the national Democratic platform favoring free tolls for American coastwise vessels using the canal.

GLANDS TRANSPLANTED FOR CURE OF INSANITY

Operations by Which Live Persons Get Tissues Taken From the Dead.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Operation on two insane persons suffering from dementia praecox, in which glands from dead persons were transplanted to the patients, took place to-day at the Dunning State Hospital for the Insane. The operations were performed by Dr. G. Frank Lydston, assisted by Dr. George Leininger, superintendent of the hospital. The patients were a girl 17 years old, who has been suffering for two years, and a woman, 25 years, who has been insane for five years.

The Dunning operations followed an announcement last week by Dr. Lydston that he had performed a similar operation on himself and also on a woman 56 years old.

"We are going to wait for results now," said Dr. Leininger to-day, "and if we see that the operations have been a success we shall go right ahead and cure more insane patients."

In the operation on the younger girl Dr. Lydston implanted a gland which was a twin to one he implanted in a woman 59 years old nearly a week ago. This gland has been kept in "cold storage" since that time. Both the glands he used last night and the one implanted in the woman six days ago were removed seven days ago from the body of an eighteen-year-old girl who had been killed by a fracture of the skull.

Dr. Lydston said that the glands he implanted have the function of supplying certain secretions to the brain and nerve cells.

Dr. Lydston said he had been working on the idea of gland implantation for fourteen years and the discovery of Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute that some glands live after death showed him the way. The greater part of recent medical and surgical research, the surgeon said, has been directed to studies of the various glands of the body the functions of which heretofore have not been understood or have been understood only slightly.

Particularly the thyroid gland and the spleen have been under the microscope of research. Dr. Carrel has found the tissues in them retain their vitality long after what is known as death.

LEAGUE UPHOLDS ZUEBLIN.

Voters' Organization Against Speaker Clark's Contention.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The National Voters League has injected itself into the controversy relative to the vote on the MacDonald resolution in the House on December 9 concerning a report filed by the special committee that investigated the so-called Mulhall charges.

Prof. Charles Zueblin of Boston had asserted that forty-six members voted for the resolution, whereas the count made by Speaker Clark accordingly made a speech in the House on Saturday in which he expressed resentment over what he regarded as an assault upon his integrity.

Secretary Lynn Haines of the voters' league said to-day that the league had on file statements of forty-six members that they had voted for the MacDonald resolution. There was some talk to-night that there may be an investigation of the matter.

"If the National Voters League has forty-six genuine signatures to the claim as to members arising at that time twenty-three of the statements are based either upon misunderstanding of the question or deliberate untruth," said Speaker Clark to-day.

BIG TIM'S PHYSICIAN SUES.

Dr. Herman L. Reis Asks \$14,775 for Medical Attention.

Dr. Herman L. Reis, the Fire Department surgeon, who was the late Timothy D. Sullivan's physician for many years, filed two suits yesterday against the Sullivan estate. One suit demands \$14,775 for medical and surgical services.

Aside from fees for treating Big Tim Dr. Reis asks \$225 for treating his deceased wife, Mrs. Nellie Sullivan, and various sums for treating Mrs. Catherine McCarthy, Rose Wade, Samuel Wolf and William Fallon, all at Sullivan's request. The executors filed a general denial.

In the second suit Dr. Reis says that Big Tim executed a note for \$1,000 to Frederick L. Esola and the note has been transferred to him. He says that Sullivan failed to pay the note when it fell due.

MRS. PANKHURST IS TAKEN IN HOT FIGHT

Women, Barricaded With Barbed Wire in Glasgow Hall, Defy Police.

HURL BOMBS IN THE AIR

Militants Fire Revolver Blanks, Throw Water, Chairs, Canes at "Bobbies."

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

GLASGOW, March 9.—Amid rioting with the most spectacular features yet noted in the militant outbreaks Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested here to-day while making an address before a suffragette meeting. This is the seventh time that she has been arrested under the "cat and mouse" act on the conspiracy charge for which she received a sentence of three years at penal servitude. She has actually served only three weeks of this sentence.

A wild scene followed the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst in which revolvers were fired, but they apparently contained blank cartridges, and miniature bombs were thrown. Many persons were injured in the fighting. Scotland Yard detectives who came here to carry out the arrest say it was the wildest fight yet between the police and the suffragettes.

St. Andrew's Hall, the largest in this city, had been engaged for the meeting, which was well advertised and which drew thousands from Edinburgh and elsewhere outside Glasgow. Mrs. Pankhurst appeared on the platform after the others entitled to seats there had taken their places. She got an enthusiastic reception and immediately started in on an inflammatory speech. She said:

"I have kept my promise to be here to-night despite the Government. The wit and ingenuity of a woman has overcome the power of money and the British Government."

Barbed Wire Protects Women.

After a few more sentences in this strain a body of police led by an inspector entered the hall and hastened to the platform, upon which they began to clamber amid intense excitement. A barbed wire had been previously strung along the front of the platform which was hidden by paper decorations and flowers. Several policemen were hurt on the hands when they grabbed the concealed wire and others were kicked by the supporters of Mrs. Pankhurst on the platform.

These police also rained blows with sticks and chairs on the heads and shoulders of the policemen and different kinds of missiles were thrown at them.

Meanwhile Mrs. Pankhurst, surrounded by a bodyguard, fled to the rear of the platform and sought escape by the back entrance, but she found her way barred by another strong force of police. By this time a fierce battle was raging on the platform, upon which Mrs. Pankhurst and a large number of her sympathizers were hemmed in. There was a row of flower pots on the front platform and the suffragettes seized these and hurled them at their besetters.

They also threw chairs, fire buckets filled with water, fire extinguishers and any missile that could be thrown. Every suffragette on the platform had evidently been furnished in advance with some sort of weapon, and with clubs and canes of various sizes they attacked the police like fury.

Bombs and Revolver Shots.

By this time, however, the constables had their batons out and their steadiness and discipline began to tell. At the height of the row half a dozen revolver shots fired from one side of the platform started a panic. Then some one threw a detonator and then another. It has not been learned as yet whether the revolvers or the "bombs" caused any mischief, but they added tremendously to the confusion.

Blows were dealt to and fro and both sides took and gave nasty knocks. Blood streamed from many faces. The fight caused great excitement among the spectators, but there was little chance of their taking a hand, for the hall was flooded with police, who had rushed in on the heels of the constables who had stormed the platform.

Shrieks of anger and fear filled the auditorium. Many women were there merely out of curiosity and these fainted by the dozens. Mrs. Pankhurst and the platform amid the fighters and rushed to the exit by the police, who had to run a gauntlet of blows, kicks and scratches. They succeeded in getting their prisoner to the doorway, where she was placed in a taxicab. A strong body of mounted police surrounded the taxicab and defeated all attempts to rescue the prisoner. Mrs. Pankhurst was then hurried to the central police station, where she will spend the night.

The hall was eventually cleared but the fighting went on outside until the police clubs and horses scattered the fighters. Apart from a number of persons who were bruised about a score of women were badly hurt and were attended by doctors in the audience. Many of the police suffered from scalp wounds. Inspector Walker of Scotland Yard, who arrested Mrs. Pankhurst, got an ugly wound on the forehead.

The mob and the throngs of police prevented an independent view of what happened. Mrs. Pankhurst's removal from the hall, but her partisans say she was dragged fainting to a taxicab. Others say she was smiling and defiant.

LOUSON, March 9.—Ten militant suffragettes who were arrested during the rioting in Trafalgar Square yesterday were arraigned in Bow street police court to-day. They were all sentenced to a short term in prison to pay a fine.

Some of the sympathizers of Sylvia Pankhurst in revenge for her arrest at the Trafalgar Square meeting yesterday started out to-day to do some damage. They smashed two big windows in the Home Office on Downing street and two small ones in the house of Home Secretary McKenna. No arrests were made.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, surrendered to-day to the Ulster suffragettes who have been waiting on his doorstep to get an interview with him since last Thursday. He granted three of them an interview of half an hour's duration.

After the interview the women declared they were anything but satisfied with Sir Edward's replies to their questions.

[For other cable news see page 3.]

TALLEST JAIL IN THE WORLD.

Skyscraper of 14 Stories Will House Women Prisoners.

Plans are practically completed for a skyscraper jail which the city will erect on the site of the old Tenderloin police station in Thirtieth street near Sixth avenue. The building will be fourteen stories tall, and according to Griffin & Wynkoop, who made the plans, will cost about \$450,000. That sum was appropriated for the structure by the Board of Estimate at the suggestion of former Borough President McAneny. Some of the city officials are active now in an effort to have the Legislature pass a bill limiting the height of buildings in this city, but they hope to get the new city jail under way before such a law goes into effect.

This jail will be the highest building of its kind in the world. It will have a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It is planned chiefly for the care of women prisoners. Several floors will be given over to court rooms, detention rooms and offices for those in the Charities Department who look after the welfare of women prisoners. The building will be of limestone and terra cotta.

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BRYAN FORCED TO SEEK JOHN B. MOORE'S ADVICE

State Department's Former Counsellor Explains Vergara Case to Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Secretary of State Bryan was greatly alarmed this morning over the possibility of international complications resulting from the raid made yesterday across the Mexican border by a party of Texans. The first reports stated that the raid had been made by a force of Texas Rangers, and Mr. Bryan was puzzled as to the action to be taken by the State Department in the matter.

The Department, however, is without an authority on foreign relations as the result of the resignation of John Bassett Moore, who left last week after only ten months service under Mr. Bryan. The Secretary of State had been accustomed to referring all important questions to Mr. Moore and despite the former Counsellor's resignation was compelled to go to him for advice.

Mr. Moore conferred with Mr. Bryan nearly half an hour. Nothing was divulged regarding the conference, except that it concerned the Vergara case. Earlier Secretary Bryan had conferred with President Wilson on the Vergara incident, going to the White House soon after his arrival in Washington from Springfield, Mass., where he delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon. On his arrival at the State Department he found only a brief despatch from Consul Garrett at Nuevo Laredo reporting that he had in his custody the body of Vergara, which had been returned to the American side of the border. He said he was forwarding a complete report by mail, but Secretary Bryan this afternoon telegraphed instructing him to report by wire at once. This report is expected to-morrow.

This despatch, the Secretary said, was the sum total of the Department's information on the incident, and he declined to discuss in any way what effect the incursion into Mexico would have on the Department's course or the general situation in regard to Mexico.

TAFT FOR SUPREME COURT?

A Washington Despatch Says He Will Succeed Holmes.

William Howard Taft, according to a Washington despatch to the Herald, will be appointed a United States Supreme Court Justice by President Wilson. This information comes, the Herald says, from an unquestioned authority.

The resignation of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts will make the vacancy which Mr. Taft will fill, the despatch states.

RUSH TO PUT MONEY IN BANK.

Besteering Crowd of 600, Making Deposits, Starts Run Rumors.

The great number of persons entering the First Savings Bank, 14th avenue and Prince street, Brooklyn, yesterday evening, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, led some one to ask THE SUN if there was a run on the bank.

Upon investigation it was learned that most of these people were depositors and that the bank remains open until 7 o'clock Monday evenings so that people who are kept in factory or office all day may deposit their savings. There were 600 of these depositors in the bank between 5 and 7 o'clock last night, and the deposits for the day exceeded the withdrawals by \$50,000, according to S. W. Jackson, secretary of the bank.

CANT EARN HER LIVING AT 97.

Has Burial Plot and Tombstone and Needs a Little Money.

Mrs. Mary Tillman, 97 years old, filed a petition in the Supreme Court yesterday setting forth that she is unable to work and asking that Valentine Schütz, executor under the will of her half-brother, Noah Lynch, who died on December 2 last, be required to pay her \$49 a month for her support. She has no means of livelihood and is dependent on her friends for maintenance.

Mrs. Tillman's brother left her a trust fund of \$800, with instructions that the income was to be used for her benefit as the executor saw fit and that part of the principal was to be devoted to burying her and buying a tombstone. Mrs. Tillman says she has bought her cemetery plot and had her tombstone set up.

FREDERIC BAKER'S HOME BURNS

Residence Valued at \$30,000, on Jekyll Island, Is Destroyed.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 9.—Frederic Baker's \$30,000 home on Jekyll Island burned to-day. The flames started from a defective fuse. The Baker residence was one of the handsomest in the millionaire colony.

This was the home where President and Mrs. McKinley were entertained in 1898.

FALL DEMANDS INTERVENTION; CITES 63 CASES OF OUTRAGES AGAINST AMERICANS IN MEXICO

Day's Developments in Mexican Situation

A formal demand for armed intervention in Mexico was made yesterday in the Senate by Senator Fall of New Mexico in an impressive speech.

The Senator cited sixty-three cases of outrages committed against Americans in the southern republic, declaring that these were only one-third of the actual number.

Mr. Fall declared that immediate action by the United States was the only solution to the problem.

The Senator branded Pancho Villa as a brutal murderer who had started his revolution with money stolen from American citizens.

Gov. Colquitt received the report of Ranger Captain Sanders. The Captain contradicts his first report and asserts that the Texas Rangers did not cross the border.

Gov. Colquitt blamed the United States Government for the murders committed in Mexico.

Secretary Bryan was compelled to call into consultation John Bassett Moore, who resigned as Counsellor to the State Department last week.

Huerta's Consul-General at El Paso and three other Federal officials were arrested by United States officials on the charge of preparing filibustering expeditions into Mexico.

Carranza remains at Agua Prieta. It is reported that he fears Villa and will not continue his journey.

Several of Huerta's Cabinet members are determined to prevent the establishment of a Government bank.

COLQUITT SAYS WILSON'S MEXICAN POLICY IS A CRIME

Governor of Texas Asserts That It Is the Right of a State to Defend Itself if National Government Is Derelict

AUSTIN, Tex., March 9.—Pointing to the Vergara case as vigorously illustrating the "brutalities which are constantly being practised in our neighbor republic," Gov. Colquitt condemned in strong terms to-day the Mexican policy of the United States.

"American women have been outraged, mining camps and property of American citizens have been pillaged and burned," he said, "and I do not hesitate to say that the present policy of the United States is largely responsible for these murders and outrages."

"I have insisted upon the protection of property rights and lives of Texas people. Texas has not committed an act of aggression against Mexico and as Governor of this State I do not desire to see an act of aggression or wrong committed against her, but Mexico is constantly committing acts of aggression against the citizens of Texas."

"Believing that I am somewhat familiar with the conditions which have existed in Mexico for the last three years, I do not hesitate to say that the present policy of the American Government toward that question in my opinion is a crime against civilization."

"I am informed that President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan have authorized a statement to the effect that they will expect an explanation for me regarding the return of Vergara's body to Texas soil," said the Governor.

"No such request has been received by me at this time. My answer will be the same as heretofore. "I take the position that each State has the right of self-defence and ought to defend that right when the Federal Government does not afford the protection due by it. I have not hesitated to pursue such course as would give to Texans all the protection that this State can give."

"I prefer not to express any opinion as to what might be done by the Rangers in case of emergency in the future. I think the United States Government ought to abandon its namby-pamby policy with reference to Mexico and pursue a vigorous course to the end that American citizens are protected in their lives and property."

The Governor intends to investigate the slaying of Clemente Vergara, the American ranchman, and the mysterious return of the body early yesterday morning to the United States. He directed Adjutant-General Henry Hutchings to proceed to Laredo immediately to view the body.

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New Mexico Member Denounces Wilson Policy in Senate.

URGES QUICK ACTION

Other Powers Will Send Troops if U. S. Fails, He Asserts.

CALLS VILLA MURDERER

Rebel Chief Started Revolt With Money Stolen From American.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The lid was lifted from the Mexican situation in the Senate to-day. Senator Fall of New Mexico, in the presence of a full Senate and with the galleries crowded, made a speech which for the most part was a recital of outrages against American citizens and American property interests that is likely to become historic.

The Senator from New Mexico, who has probably kept in closer touch with the Mexican situation than any other member of the Senate, spoke in a dispassionate manner. He did not assail the Administration except by implication. He pointed out what he believed to be the only road leading to a restoration of peace and order in the southern republic.

He came out unequivocally in favor of an intervention with the land and naval forces of the United States to protect American lives and property and the lives and property of other foreigners in Mexico for whom the Senator believes the Government of the United States is answerable.

The speech made a profound impression. Democratic Senators were nervous under the recital of atrocities committed by Pancho Villa and other Mexican revolutionists. More than one Republican Senator expressed surprise and shock in whispered conversation to his colleagues as the terrible recital was made by Senator Fall.

At the conclusion of the speech, which lasted for more than three hours, Senator Shively of Indiana made reply for the Administration, consuming more than an hour, and Senator Sheppard of Texas in a brief speech declared that the people of Texas approved of the policy of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan and that Gov. Colquitt would not speak for the people of Texas.

Senator Shively, speaking for the Administration, chided Senator Fall for taking the lid off. He said Mr. Fall's speech could just as well have been delivered in executive session and accused the Senator from New Mexico of purposely seeking to arouse the country by a recital of horrors.

Cites 63 Cases of Outrages.

Senator Fall narrated sixty-three cases of American citizens killed or outraged in Mexico and explained that this represented only about one-third the actual number.

When Senator Shively came to reply he referred to only two of these cases and explained that later he might deal with them in detail and expressed the opinion that he would be able to satisfy the country that the President and the State Department had done everything within their power to protect life and property.

Probably the most impressive part of the speech of the Senator from New Mexico was that in which he pointed out what he said was the only way of relieving the situation.

"With the solemn declaration that we do not want to war upon the Mexican nation or people; that it is not our purpose to acquire territory, upset their laws or overturn their Constitution, and an invitation to the masses of the Mexican people to cooperate with us," said Senator Fall, "we should immediately direct the use of the land and naval forces of this Government for the protection of our citizens and other foreigners in Mexico wherever found, and lend their assistance to the restoration of order and to the maintenance of peace and the placing of the administrative function in the hands of capable and patriotic citizens of Mexico, to be left with them, to the end that under their own laws and customs, without interference from ourselves or others, elections may be held and those elected allowed to administer their own Government."

Quotes McKinley's Words.

Senator Fall justified this course of procedure by citing many authorities, and finally by quoting the points named by President McKinley in declaring the right of this country to intervene to restore order in Cuba.

Referring to the message of the President and the possible impairment of the Monroe Doctrine Senator Fall said: "The Monroe Doctrine, our American doctrine and our safety as a nation is in jeopardy now? Should foreign troops effect a lodgment in Mexico now would we be able to enforce our desires and preserve the prestige of this country or even protect our safety if we wait until that which now only threatens has become an accomplished fact?"

"It has been said that the Monroe Doctrine is not international law, but it is certainly as much international law as the balance of power doctrine of Europe, and law writers have insisted that this balance of power doctrine is international

Vergara was captured on February 15 by Federal soldiers. It was near this place on the border line that the men who recovered the body gathered late Saturday night. A story current here is that a Mexican, who said he had seen the ranchman killed, led the party to the cemetery and showed them the grave, hidden in an obscure corner.

Colquitt this afternoon began an official investigation of the Vergara case. Adj. Gen. Henry Hutchings was ordered to proceed at once to Laredo. The Governor ordered that photographs be taken of the wounds in the body and of the burned left hand and proper measurements be made for purposes of identification and evidence. All this information,