

MILLIONS RECOVERED FROM BANK VAULTS

(Continued from First Page.)
sets at their freight depots. Thousands of people have been buying from the trains since daylight. Under guard of soldiers and police the first gangs of civilians went to work clearing up the burned district at 10 o'clock. The city authorities are hiring all of the men they can get.

Many of those who lost positions because of the fire are among the applicants. All of the prominent real estate agents and dealers in the city met this morning and agreed that there should be no increase in rents. They will try to arrange so that firms burned out can get quarters at reduced rates. Committees were appointed to see owners and complete arrangements.

State Aid Probable. Mayor McLane and committees from all the exchanges, Chamber of Commerce, and commercial bodies met at City Hall at 11 o'clock to decide on relief measures. It is expected that state aid will be accepted from the Legislature. The resolution allowing the governor right to call for Federal troops if needed. This may yet be done if the State troops become exhausted.

Thousands are still crowding around the ruins, but none is admitted except owners of property, clerks, and employees. General Riggs' orders are stringent and even newspaper men are still being ruled out, despite all protests. "I have no more idea than you have how the fire started in our building," said a member of John Hurst & Co., in whose business house the great fire began.

"The story that there was gasoline on the premises," he continued, "is false. I left the store at 5 o'clock Saturday. At that hour everything was snug. The next I knew was the alarm of fire and reports of an explosion. We had nothing that could explode. The Hurst company dealt in dry goods and notions.

"Maybe a floor fell, creating the impression of an explosion. There was a boiler in the cellar, which may have exploded after the fire reached it, but it could not have done so before. The only explanation I can give for the blaze is that probably electric wires crossed or insulation was defective. We, of course, lost everything."

Politics in Department. Investigation into the causes of the fire was begun today, the whole city seeming to recover its mental poise. Business men generally have demanded action. Though every fireman individually worked like a hero, risking his life nearly every five minutes in a rain of fire sparks, criticism has begun of the department.

"There has in the past been too much politics in the Baltimore fire department," said an officer of one of the commercial bodies. "We believe this is a case of inefficiency. We accuse no one but the political bodies are taking the matter up now, and Baltimore politicians are going to be made to keep their hands off of the fire department, the police department, and the public schools."

This movement is likely to become formidable as soon as order is restored. Business men are not allowed to get beyond control when there was apparently no reason for it to do so.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS NEEDED TO CLEAN AWAY DEBRIS

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Measures were taken this morning by the municipal authorities for the clearing of the eighty fire-rutted blocks in the heart of Baltimore, in order that the rebuilding operations may not be delayed a moment longer than necessary on account of the ruins of the former buildings.

Under the direction of Building Inspector Preston and City Engineer Pendall an army of laborers, numbering several thousand men, commenced during the night the work of removing the debris from the principal thoroughfares of the devastated section. When dawn arrived, Baltimore Street was found to have been sufficiently cleared to permit wagon traffic. With this thoroughfare as an entrance to the district, the clearing of the other streets progressed rapidly during the day.

Prominent citizens, merchants, real estate men, financiers, and others interested in the fiscal affairs of the city, met with Mayor McLane and other officials at the city hall today to discuss ways and means for the rehabilitation of commercial Baltimore.

The reconstruction of a "Greater Baltimore," a phrase which is becoming popular, is now occupying the minds of the men engaged in directing the city's affairs.

William T. Manning, former chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio, was with two United States engineers, directed the clearing of Johnstown, Pa., after the fire in 1889, is in Baltimore. Will Cost \$15,000,000.

Discussing the great wrecking problem which confronts the city, Mr. Manning said today that control of the district by Federal troops is a prime requisite, while the co-operation of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads with tracks laid into the burned district, to remove debris, is the only means of rapid work. Compressed air plants for cleaning bricks and building material, he said, should be set up outside the city.

Mr. Manning placed the cost of the work at \$15,000,000. He continued: "The best house wrecking firms in the United States should be engaged. Must Come Down. The walls of every one of the gutted buildings will have to come down. Some people may think now that walls like the Continental building should be allowed to stay. This is a mistake. All standing walls will have to come down, and now the only engineering feat of consequence is how to take down the Continental walls without harm to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company's building.

"What is needed for clearing out the debris is: First, an up-to-date citizens' committee; second, \$15,000,000 in available cash; third, engineers who can do things; fourth, United States troops, and plenty of them, to camp on the ground and stay there until the work is complete; fifth, the co-operation of the railroads and the latest steam devices for wrecking and handling the debris; sixth, complete military control over the labor which is brought into the city to accomplish this work."

Labor from outside the city will not be required, it is believed, on account of the army of men thrown out of work by the fire, who will be glad to find employment as wreckers. No barriers whatever will be interposed by the Federation of Labor as to what class of labor shall or shall not be employed in raising the city from its ashes.

Washington Relief Committee to Meet This Afternoon—Suggestions to Be Made by Macfarland.

Commissioner Macfarland received the following telegram from Mayor McLane of Baltimore, this morning: "Many thanks for kind words of sympathy. Assistance not needed at present. Call will be issued if necessary."

Commissioner Macfarland will present this telegram to the committee on relief for Baltimore appointed by the Commissioners, and called to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the New Willard. He will suggest the committee organize and prepare for the work which will be needed if the call for assistance from the citizens of Baltimore for help comes later. The committee would then be ready to act promptly.

The Commissioner thinks of suggesting there should be a permanent relief committee of character similar to that which has now been appointed to meet sudden emergency and to answer any call for help.

Barry Bulkeley, secretary of the Business Men's Association, offered Mr. Macfarland this morning to deliver his lecture on the Yellowstone Park, with the one hundred illustrations, for the benefit of any fund that may be raised for the relief of Baltimore. Mr. Macfarland thanked him and told him he would lay the offer before the committee this afternoon.

AUGUST MACHEN STOUTLY DENIES HIS GUILT

(Continued from First Page.)
by selling out to Lorenz that member of the combination became responsible for the liabilities of the two-fifths of the entire stock of the company.

Machen said when he came to Washington he owed \$30,000, all of which has been paid. He kept the note of \$25,000 from Lorenz a secret, as he did not wish his creditors to precipitate him into bankruptcy by garnishing the note and so rendering injustice to his other creditors, who might not have part in the step. Witness admitted that he carried \$4,500 worth of real estate in the name of his mother. When he left Toledo to take his position in Washington he was so bad off financially he had to borrow money from a number of friends to pay for the transportation of his effects to this city.

Many Spectators There. Machen's presence on the stand this morning was enough to draw a large number of spectators, but they got little for their trouble except the repetition of a threadbare story and a chance to see Machen.

The ex-superintendent was one of the coolest witnesses ever seen on a stand. In only one instance was he compelled to say that he did not remember. That was when he was asked if the Calvin Brice estate had not tried to collect a note for \$500 which he owed Mr. Brice. He said he did not recall if the executor had been after him about the note.

The witness had a most excellent memory for the details of the oil business and carried the long list of purchases, expenses, and sales in a manner that showed he was thoroughly conversant with the business.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO CONFUSE MACHEN

Direct examination of A. W. Machen was resumed this morning by Mr. Douglas in the postoffice conspiracy case. Machen was asked about the Miller letterbox fasteners. He said letterbox bids were asked for in 1895, and Miller submitted a bid for a box and fastener combined. After the box contract had been let, Miller asked that his fastener be used. That was in 1897. Miller was told his fastener was an infringement on the Groff fastener, did not have the merits of the Groff device, and that the Government would not purchase a law suit. The Miller device was to be used under the box.

Required Special Posts. Machen pointed out that it was weak; that special posts would have to be bought, and that when attached could be wrenched from the post by any strong man.

There was no use in using two entirely different styles of fasteners. It was like buying narrow gauge cars for broad gauge tracks. It was impossible to substitute one fastener for the other. Witness then went on to explain other technical defects in the Miller device. This conversation occurred in 1897, after more than 18,000 Groff fasteners had been bought.

Witness said that he knew that Miss Liebhardt's practice of signing his name was known to First Assistant Johnson, First Assistant Wynne, Mr. Wynne's chief clerk, J. J. Howey, and to Mr. Machen. "After February, 1902," witness said,

"my relations with Mr. Wynne were highly strained. From that time I never went into Mr. Wynne's office on personal or official business." Mr. Douglas asked how the trouble broke out between Mr. Wynne and Machen—about Machen writing letters directly to Congressmen. On objection Mr. Douglas said he wanted to show the ideas of Mr. Wynne. The question was admitted.

"In 1888," said the witness, "Postmaster General Smith sent for me and told me he wanted to take special interest in the rural free delivery. There was an interim of two months when there was no first assistant. After Mr. Johnson came in as first assistant the practice of my conferring directly with the Postmaster General began.

Called for All Mail. "When Perry Heath was in office an effort was made to go back to the old style, but it was impossible because it was likely to cause confusion. When Mr. Wynne came in he ordered that no mail go out except over his signature. Our relations continued friendly until 1892, when Mr. Wynne wanted his salary raised to \$6,000. He asked me to use my influence to help him, but I refused, and after that our relations were strained.

"I want to explain that the bill for the Chicago fasteners was probably simply wish to reiterate that I recommended the Groff fastener and that I ordered them on the recommendation of Mr. Marche. "In regard to Miss Liebhardt, it was a physical impossibility for me to sign the mail, and her exceptional executive capacity and ability had much to do with the building up of the rural free delivery service to its present vast proportions.

"No, sir; I never at any time received one cent from the Groffs or Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz in the furtherance of the sale of the fasteners." Mr. Kumler asked if Machen were in the city when all the acts in the indictment were committed. Witness said he was not; he was in Michigan in 1902, when the indictment charged he was in Washington conspiring with the other co-defendants.

Mr. Kumler asked if witness had ever consulted with or conferred with any of the defendants in the interest of the fasteners. Witness said he had not, and never saw the Groff brothers together until after the indictment.

Cross-Examination Begins. Machen was asked what property he received by taking the liability. He mentioned the butcher shop and Mr. Conrad asked about that. Mr. Douglas objected, saying it was irrelevant and the cross-examination would be continued until Saturday. Mr. Conrad started to argue the point, but the objection was then withdrawn.

Mr. Conrad—At the date of this sale of your companies we would show some other interesting things. Mr. Kumler—We don't want a speech to the jury at this time. Mr. Conrad—Oh, I'll make one if I want. Mr. Conrad inquired particularly about the prices paid for the various properties, but could not confuse the witness. He said about \$20,000 was spent on farms and leases. Tanks, pipes, etc., cost \$20,000 more.

Mr. Kumler—Are we not wasting a good deal of time here on arithmetic? Mr. Conrad—We are wasting much time, but that is what we are paid for. Justice Pritchard—Give the major a chance. The witness said the amount expended on all properties and other assets at the time of the building of the refinery in 1890 was \$89,600. The refinery complete cost, aside from the real estate and patent processes, \$50,000.

The Bennet farm, the first farm bought, produced 263,000 barrels of oil the first year. Up to 1891 the companies had paid \$64,000 in profit. Later, the refinery was built, but was not successful, and the companies did not make any money. "Figures Important." Mr. Conrad—I know these figures may be uninteresting, but the case may turn on this point. Machen said the total assets of the Crystal Refining Company in 1890 were \$121,600, and there was a debt of \$85,000. Business became bad in 1892, money became tight, and Lorenz was compelled to sell some property to save off creditors of the company.

Mr. Conrad—Under the law of Ohio a stockholder is responsible to creditors for twice the amount of stock he owns, isn't he? Machen—I am not a lawyer. Mr. Conrad—You have sense enough for a whole bar. Mr. Douglas—I object. Pritchard Takes Hand. Then Mr. Conrad and Mr. Douglas got into such a hot discussion that Justice Pritchard had a hard time breaking in. Justice Pritchard—if I can obtain permission, I would like to remark I do not think it right to ask the witness what the law in Ohio is. Mr. Conrad—I would ask Judge Kumler the Ohio law if it were not for his innate modesty. Mr. Kumler—I can tell you all right. Machen then explained that he took over his uncle Ferdinand's interest in the companies in 1892 for \$700 and the discharging of an obligation of \$1,500. By taking over Ferdinand's stock, that person was relieved of obligations amounting to more than \$17,000. The relief from the liability was the real consideration in the deal. Ferdinand had property, was getting along in years, and was afraid to take the chances the witness would take.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEADERS GATHER

Executive Committee Meets Tonight. The thirty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will begin at 8 o'clock tonight, with an executive committee meeting in the apartments of the honorary president, Susan B. Anthony. The convention will be in session for a week, during which many matters of vital importance to the organization will be disposed of.

CONVENTION TOMORROW

Three Sessions to Be Held Daily, and Addresses Made by Noted Speakers. The thirty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will begin at 8 o'clock tonight, with an executive committee meeting in the apartments of the honorary president, Susan B. Anthony. The convention will be in session for a week, during which many matters of vital importance to the organization will be disposed of.

Delegates to the convention have been arriving in Washington during the past few days, and preparations are complete for the early meetings. Another session of the executive committee will be held tomorrow morning at the Shoborn, and the convention proper will open at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock in National Rifles Armory, where all subsequent meetings are to be conducted.

Mrs. Catt to Preside. At the opening session Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, will preside. Reports will be read by the corresponding secretary, Kate M. Gordon; headquarters secretary, Elizabeth J. Hauser; Ida Husted Harper for the committee on declaration of principles; and Harriet Taylor Upton, chairman of the committee on credentials. Greetings from England will be presented to the convention.

In the evening at 8 o'clock Miss Anthony will offer greetings to the convention and will be followed by the Rev. Anna Shaw, Kate M. Gordon, Alice Stone Blackwell, Harriet Taylor Upton, Laura Clay and Mary J. Gorge-shall with short addresses. The chief feature, however, of tomorrow evening's session will be the annual address by the president of the association, Miss Carrie Chapman Catt. The Rev. Alexander Kent will deliver the opening prayer.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE. The forty-fourth annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society gives particulars of the 1903 business. In all particulars it is very satisfactory and will be of special interest to the public generally. The great magnitude of the society's operations, its financial strength, which is superior to that of all other companies, and the fact that although the society is not yet forty-five years old its operations are as enormous, all add to its interest.

The total assets aggregated \$21,531,075.11 during the year, and at the end amounted to \$31,226,055.33. The liabilities of all kinds aggregated \$20,377,500, and the fund in excess of all liabilities was \$10,848,555.33. This surplus or dividend fund is larger by many millions than is the corresponding fund of any other company. Through it the society is known and has been known as the Strongest in the World. The officers and directors deserve hearty congratulations for the successful results of their labors during the year.

FOUR KILLED BY TRAIN AT WATERLOO STATION. While crossing the railroad tracks at Waterloo Postoffice, Va., shortly before 12 o'clock last night, Bernard Brown, his wife and child, and William Stokes, on their way home from Washington in a buggy, were instantly killed as the result of the vehicle being struck by an engine on the Southern Railway, in charge of Engineer Carey Crump. The coroner of Alexandria county is holding an inquest this afternoon.

LOCAL MENTION. The Office Boy Next Week at the Columbia. "The Office Boy," Frank Daniels' great musical comedy success, under the management of Charles E. Dillingham, will be given at the Columbia Theater all next week. "The Office Boy" is a musical farce abounding in funny situations and provided with bright, smart dialogue and plenty of good songs. It is in two acts, and the production is a most pretentious one. Mr. Daniels, supporting company members about ninety people and includes some very well-known artists. As the office boy, who by force of circumstances, becomes a jockey, Frank Daniels has the best part that has come to him in his very successful career. The advance sale of seats will begin tomorrow morning.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1904. The W. H. West Co., Washington, D. C. Estimated Baltimore loss one million, which will be paid by draft on home office so as to maintain surplus United States branch. We have subscribed \$10,000 for relief of sufferers. LONDON AND LIVERPOOL AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. H. W. EATON, U. S. Manager.

"Muenchener" Beer is the Favorite in the homes. The most popular of all dark beers. Pure, healthful, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00. Nat. Cap. Brewing Co.

Exquisite Violets. Shaffer's Stores, 14th & I; 1711 Pa. Ave. Gas Radiators. Oil Heaters. 26 1/2 st. Muddiman & Co. 1294 G.

When You Want a Cut anything—Joyce Engraving Co., Star Bldg.

Want advertisements and subscriptions for the Evening and Sunday Times will be received at any of the following branches at regular office rates: Library Pharmacy, 2d st. and E. Ave. se.; William H. Davis & Bro., 11th and U sts. n.w.; William G. Gaither, col. 34th and U sts. n.w.; L. French Simpson, col. 7th and Rhode ave. and R sts. n.w.; Theodore A. J. Judd, cor. 7th and F sts. n.w.; W. Armstrong, cor. 7th and H sts. n.w.; Astoria Pharmacy, W. A. Evans, mgr., cor. 3rd and G n.w.; Charles H. Blumer, North Capitol and R sts. n.w.; Quigley's Pharmacy, 2nd and G sts. n.w.; G. Dunell Rogers, cor. 5th and G sts. se.; V. H. Clarke, 721 1/2 2d st. n.w. Ambrose Bury's Pharmacy, corner Monroe and Jefferson sts.

A Grocer's Ad. Soda Crackers, Fresh TO-DAY. A. SELLER Groceries and Provisions. When the enterprising grocer has anything unusual to offer he wants you to know it. Hence, he advertises "Soda Crackers, Fresh TO-DAY." He emphasizes "to-day" because to-morrow it will be another story. You never knew a grocer to advertise Uneda Biscuit, Fresh "To-day." Everybody knows you do not have to buy Uneda Biscuit on a certain day or at a certain place to get them fresh. The grocer does not have to worry about the weather, the dust, or to-morrow, because Uneda Biscuit are protected by an air-tight package which preserves their high quality under all conditions, to-day and to-morrow. The Crackle You Hear Is the Sign They are Fresh NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day. Grip in 2 Days

W. H. Green on every box, 25c