The Times Dispatch

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1856.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1850.

WHOLE NUMBER 17,855. RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908. PRICE TWO CENTS

PHYSICIANS MUST PAY LICENSE TAX

House, After Sharp Debate, Refused to Pass Special Exemption Bill.

TO EXTEND SESSION UNTIL MARCH 12TH

Bitter Protest from Senate Republicans Over Redistricting Measure—Blackstone Matter Still a Live Issue. Rushing Toward the End.

Important Measures Passed Yesterday

HOUSE.

To regulate fishing and manufacture of fish oil.
To provide compulsory school attendance under local option plan.
To provide Torrens system of land registration in Richmond city.
To prevent the changing of ward lines in cities.

SENATE.

The redistricting bill.
For the appointment of a dairy and food commissioner.
Authorizing railroads to surrender their charter.
To convert the stock of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company into stock of said company under new charter which it may hereafter acquire.
Establishing an epileptic colony.
To rearrange the lines of the Baylor geodetic survey in the James River.
In relation to fishing in the waters of the Commonwealth.
The pure-food bill.
To prohibit the sale of game birds.
To make railroads liable for damage from fire.
Creating the Commission of Fisheries.

KILLED BY HOUSE.

Physicians' tax exemption bill.
Regulation of school superintendents and their salaries.
For wide-tire vehicles on public roads.

BY LEWIS H. MACHEN.

AT the Capitol yesterday order was finally brought out of the chaos which reigned the day before. This culmination, however, was not reached without a struggle. For hours the Senate wrestled with the problem. The joint resolution which had come from the House was not satisfactory, as it provided for a recess after Saturday, and it was by no means certain that the appropriation bill could be perfected in that time. The life blood of the State is bound up in that bill, and to jeopardize it appeared to the members little less than an act of treason. Of course, when the House adopted the resolution it was not known how tardy the bill would be in coming upon the floor of the Senate.

Again the Senate voted against an extra session, and for a while it looked as though it might refuse to vote to extend the present session. After all, it was possible to muster only the exact three-fifths vote necessary for an extension.

Legislature Remains Week Longer.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the resolution, so that the Legislature will remain in session and proceed with its regular work until midnight of the 12th. It will then return on the 25th and attend solely to the Blackstone matter. The Senate also concurred in the House joint resolution providing for the service of legal notice upon the accused jurist. The Senate, however, has not decided whether there should be a joint committee appointed to take evidence upon the charges. Up to this time no member of the Senate has officially heard any of the evidence in the case. The House has put itself on record to the effect that a hearing before a joint committee would not be necessary, but the Senate may ultimately take a different view. The House, too, has been known to change its mind. The situation presents some interesting possibilities should the members be slow in reassembling at the conclusion of the recess, and should a hearing before a joint committee be decided upon, after a debate in both houses, several of the available eleven days might pass before the committee could get down to work.

Judge Blackstone is said to be ill now, and if his attorneys should then appear with a doctor's certificate that he was unable to appear, there might be a further delay. The balance of the time might readily be spent in the hearing, the making up of the report and the action thereon by the two houses. Should the removal occur, there would be a vacancy which it would be the duty of the Legislature to fill. Would there certainly be time enough for all of this? Possibly not. Nevertheless, the program is now settled, and the General Assembly must carry it out as best it may.

No Tax Exemption for Doctors.

The feature of the House sessions yesterday was the defeat of the bill to remove the license tax from physicians. There was a large majority for it, but not a constitutional number. The pairs were just sufficient to kill the bill.

The debate was able and vigorous. The veteran physician from Brunswick made the effort of his life for the bill—and it was a masterpiece—but the measure was done to death in the House of its friends.

The House also passed the compulsory education bill, which is a local option measure, but a significant step in the matter of education.

The oyster bill affecting the Baylor survey, which had the indorsement of the Board of Fisheries, and which was not opposed by the Tidewater Senators, went through the Senate.

The Senate passed a House bill relating to cases of fire damage by railroads, which is likely to cause dissatisfaction among those corporations.

(Continued on Third Page.)

CUTS HIS BRIDE'S THROAT

Slashes Bride, Cuts Own Throat and Jumps From Hospital Window.

NORFOLK, VA., March 4.—Nathan Jacobs, a newsdealer and salesman, aged thirty, in his apartments here to-day cut the throat of his bride of a few days and then attempted suicide by cutting his own throat from ear to ear. Temporary insanity is supposed to have been the cause. Jacobs, it is believed, will die, but his wife may recover.

While Officer Edwards, detailed to guard him, was absent from the room, and the nurse's back turned, Nathan Jacobs to-night escaped from a St. Vincent's Hospital ward. Running along the corridor to the end of the building, he jumped through a window, carrying sash, glass and all with him, a fall of thirty-five feet to the ground. Several ribs and his collarbone were broken and his face and hands horribly gashed.

Chief of Police Bush immediately suspended Edwards for neglect of duty.

Mrs. Jacobs, who was able to talk to-night, explained that she was attacked by her husband while they were in bed. She declared he called her to him, she being about the room and he lying down. She sat at his side. He pulled her lovingly to him and then slashed her with the razor. She fled from the room. It was then that he cut his own throat, severing his windpipe and necessitating the use of a silver tube.

THE NEGRO GIVES UP

Murderer Seeing House About to Be Blown Up Surrenders and Is Jailed.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., March 4.—With drawn rifles a company of deputy sheriffs surrounded Frank Johnson, murderer of a negro woman, in charge of Sheriff Flanagan, forced a way through a mob of 2,000 people who surrounded the county jail at 5 o'clock this evening, and the prisoner was safely taken through the parlor of the sheriff's residence into the prison. So quickly was the prisoner hurried through the crowd that there was little opportunity for demonstrations or the violence that had been feared.

Johnson surrendered to Sheriff Flanagan in the middle of the afternoon by voluntarily coming out of the log barn on the Yates farm on Sycamore Creek, nine miles from here, and giving himself up to the big posse that had surrounded the place, and held the negro in siege since last night, exchanging many shots with him. Three members of the posse were shot during attacks on the barn early in the day, but they will recover. Johnson yelled defiantly to the posse all night and all day that he would not surrender, and that he would die first, but when the sheriff and his deputies began making preparations to blow the barn to pieces with dynamite, the negro gave himself up.

Before he surrendered Johnson called for Sheriff Flanagan to throw aside his weapons and come into the barn. The sheriff did so and bravely went into the barn. The negro proposed to go with the sheriff if the latter would pick fifteen of his best deputies armed to protect him on the way to jail, which was agreed to, and the negro handed over his weapons.

FUTILE VOTE FOR SENATOR

Two Ballots in South Carolina Without Result—New Candidates.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4.—The first ballot at to-day's joint session of the States Legislature for United States Senator to succeed the late A. C. Latimer resulted as follows: F. B. Gary, 60; Legrand Walker, 41; J. L. Coker, 21; W. L. Mauldin, 19; Wylie Jones, 8; R. D. Lee, 5. No choice. The second ballot was practically the same as the first, a few votes being altered. At the conclusion of the second ballot the General Assembly decided to postpone further balloting until noon to-morrow. The Assembly then went into the election of an Insurance Commissioner, F. H. McMaster was chosen on the fourth ballot.

It is said to-night that the names of former Governor D. C. Heyward, General Matthew C. Butler, former United States Senator and Lieutenant-Governor Thomas G. McLeod and ex-Governor John Garvans will be presented for Senator and voted for to-morrow.

JOHN GRANT ENDS LIFE

Ex-Prize Fighter After Many Attempts is Finally a Suicide.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 4.—After six attempts to commit suicide had failed, John Grant, an ex-prize fighter, who two weeks ago leaped from Brooklyn Bridge, to-day succeeded in killing himself. He was found in his home, 187 Dean Street, Brooklyn, dead from gas which filled the room. His body was found in bed by his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Grant, with whom he lived.

Before leaping from the bridge, Grant swallowed carbolic acid, and slashed his rists, but recovered in Hudson Street Hospital, after the crew of a tug boat had pulled him from the river.

His fighting days passed, Grant had lately contracted grip. Then he turned to whiskey and entered upon the series of attempts at self-destruction. Grant had beaten the once-famed Cal McCarthy, and had fought long draws with George Dixon and Oscar Gardner, once premier lights of the fistic arena.

WILD SCENES AT PIQUA

Fire Threatened to Destroy Ohio Memorial Hospital.

PIQUA, OHIO, March 4.—Fire threatened to destroy the Piqua Memorial Hospital early to-day, and amid scenes of wild excitement firemen rescued the sick and the nurses through the windows, the corridors and wards being filled with smoke. Several of the patients were in a critical condition. Neighboring residences were quickly converted into impromptu hospitals. The building was saved, the fire being confined to the basement, where it originated from an overheated steampipe. The damage will be comparatively small.

$125,000 Fire at Bayonne.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 4.—The Tidewater Oil Company's wax plant at Constable Hook was destroyed by fire to-day, resulting in a loss of $125,000. The destroyed building was a two-story frame structure, 225 by 250 feet. The fire started from the explosion of a big vat containing ammonia and gas.

MRS. HART M'KEE'S DIVORCE

Hearing of Long Pending Suit Against Husband Begun in Paris.

PARIS, March 4.—The long pending suit for divorce brought by Mrs. A. Hart McKee, against her husband, came up before the First Tribunal in this city to-day. The hearing was not concluded.

Mrs. McKee in the daughter of George W. Baxter, of Tennessee. She was the widow of Hugh Lewis at the time of her marriage to McKee in Philadelphia in January, 1905. Since their marriage the McKees have resided in Europe.

Torpedo Boats Leave Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., March 4.—The torpedo boats Porter, Blakeley, Thornton, De Long and Tingley, convoyed by the tender Scorpion, sailed from this port to-day for Pensacola, Fla., from which place they are to proceed to St. Joseph's Bay, Fla., an engage in target practice for two weeks.

WILL REPORT BILL, BUT DON'T APPROVE

Democrats to Bring in Williams's Financial Act, Which But One Endorses.

TRADING VOTES MAY PASS ALDRICH BILL

Support of Measure May Be Secured by Promise of Appropriations for Public Buildings—Architect Working on Post-office Plans.

Times-Dispatch Bureau,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C., March 4.

THE Democratic members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency met to-day and decided that they would report the Williams currency bill next Saturday, and accompany it with a report recommending that it be substituted for the Fowler bill, which has been reported by the majority.

Only one of the Democrats of the committee is for the bill. It is a most remarkable state of affairs that seven members of a committee of Congress should recommend the enactment of a measure which six of them do not approve. The Democrats of the Committee on Banking and Currency are Messrs. Lewis, of Georgia; Jujo, of Louisiana; Glass, of Virginia; Gillespie, of Texas; James, of Kentucky; Crawford, of North Carolina, and McHenry, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. James, of Kentucky, is the sole Democrat of the seven named who favors the bill known as the Williams bill. Mr. Williams appeared before the minority members of the committee over a month ago, and after having outlined the bill, asked them to support it. The only member of the committee who indorsed the measure was Mr. James.

Every one of the other six minority members told Mr. Williams frankly that the bill was faulty and that he could not support it. But Mr. Williams, in a currency speech in the House a few days later, declared that he spoke by authority, and that the bill would receive the unanimous indorsement of the minority of the committee on banking and currency. This ties the hands of the minority of the committee, and they are forced to sit by and watch some kind of a fight being made for a bill which is to have the imprimatur of their approval and must be given their votes yet of which they do not at all approve.

Pork for Votes on Bill.

There is only very faint hope expressed by Republicans that there will be currency legislation of any character this session. It looks as though the Aldrich bill will be greatly changed in the Senate. It does not appear as though it were possible, to get it through the House in any form. The Fowler bill might pass the House, though this is a matter of grave doubt, but it would meet sure death in the Finance Committee of the Senate.

There is a growing impression that the Speaker of the House and the coterie of leaders of that body who favor the Aldrich bill are using the Public Buildings Committee to make votes for the measure. Speaker Cannon surprised the House by allowing it to be known a few days ago that he would not oppose the enactment of a "moderate" public building bill at this session, his idea of moderation being a bill which should not carry a total appropriation in excess of $15,000,000. It is quite generally reported, and is not denied, that votes for the Aldrich bill are to be obtained by promises of slices of pork in the form of appropriations for public buildings in various country towns. This bill will probably greatly strengthen the bill in the House.

Plans for Richmond Post-Office.

"We shall be doing exceedingly well if we have awarded the contract for the Richmond post-office by the early fall," said Mr. C. E. Kemper, executive officer of the office of the Supervising architect of the Treasury to-day. "Our force is working on the plans. It is a

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONSPIRACY CHARGE FAILS

Under Instructions of Court Jury Finds Hartje and Associates Not Guilty.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 4.—Augustus Hartje, a millionaire; John L. Welshons, a hardware merchant and friend of Hartje, and Clifford Hooe, the negro coachman, who have been on trial in the Criminal Court charged with conspiracy to blacken the character of Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, were all acquitted to-day, binding instructions having been given to the jury to find such a verdict, and place the costs of the case upon the county.

The disposition of the case is the first victory for Mr. Hartje since the beginning three years ago of the famous and unsuccessful litigation against his wife to secure a divorce.

SOUTHERN ENGINE EXPLODES

Engineer Fatally Scalded, Brakemen Scalded and Cars Wrecked.

ROBERTA, GA., March 4.—Engine No. 128 on train No. 61, Southern Railway, exploded at Champion two miles below here at 8 o'clock this morning. Engineer Charles O'Neill, of Fort Valley, was scalded and internally injured and will die. Two negro brakemen were scalded, one fatally.

The engine and four freight cars are a complete wreck. The track is torn up for a hundred yards. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The train was running at twenty miles an hour. The injured were taken to Fort Valley.

DR. BUNTING ELECTED TO CHAIR IN WISCONSIN

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, ILL., March 4.—It is announced that the regents of the University of Wisconsin have appointed Dr. Charles H. Bunting, of the University of Virginia, to the chair of pathology of the College of Medicine. He graduated from Wisconsin University in 1896, and has been at the University of Virginia the past two years.

TO VOTE FOR TAFT UNTIL HE IS NAMED

These Definite Instructions Given by Ohio Convention to That State's Delegates

HIS FACTION CONTROLS; PRESIDENT ENDORSED

Names of Mr. Roosevelt and the Secretary of War Are Loudly Cheered—Longworth Forgets His Speech—Want Tariff Revision by Special Session.

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—The Republican State Convention for Ohio adjourned to-day finally, after having unanimously indorsed Secretary of War William H. Taft for President in a platform adopted as reported from the committee. The delegates at large to the national convention were instructed to "vote for Taft until he is nominated."

The convention indorsed Governor Andrew L. Harris, of Eaton, for Governor, and Francis W. Treadway, of Cleveland, for Lieutenant-Governor. Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, a brother of Secretary Taft; Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland; Arthur I. Vorys, of Lancaster, and Andrew L. Harris, of Eaton, were named as delegates at large to the national convention, with Oliver I. Gunikle, of Dayton; Arthur M. Oscar, of Miami county; G. E. Broadfield, of Belmont county, and A. H. Martin, of Cleveland, as alternates. E. M. Huggins, of Columbus, and J. T. Carew, of Cincinnati, were chosen presidential electors at large.

President Roosevelt's name and that of Mr. Taft were greeted with vociferous applause. Stupendous cheering greeted Congressman Theodore Burton, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, who read the platform.

There were contests for all but four of the thirteen places on the State ticket, and the larger part of the day was spent in balloting. Attorney-General Wade H. Ellis was permanent chairman.

Forgot His Speech.

Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, presented to the convention the names of Charles P. Taft, Myron T. Herrick, A. I. Vorys and Andrew L. Harris as delegates-at-large to the national convention, and they were chosen by acclamation. Mr. Longworth had committed his speech to memory and his recollection failed him after he had spoken a few minutes. An awkward pause followed, which Mr. Longworth broke with the remark: "Just wait; I'll get started in a minute."

The convention broke into cheers and laughter, and Mr. Longworth soon "started," and finished his speech happily.

Charles A. Cottrill, a colored delegate from Toledo, presented the names of Edward N. Huggins, of Columbus, and J. T. Carew, of Cincinnati, to be presidential electors-at-large. They were nominated without opposition.

Cottrill made a really able and eloquent speech, and the applause that followed the nominations was as much for the substance and delivery of his address as for the men whose names he placed before the convention.

Features of Platform.

The main features of the platform as adopted by the convention are as follows:

"In the nation we stand for those ideals of government which mean justice, equality and fair dealing among men.

"A brave and impartial enforcement of the law; commercial and industrial liberty; individualism as against socialism; competition as against monopoly; government regulation as against government ownership; the promotion of the best interests of labor and capital and the unflinching protection of both; compensation for injured employes of the government; the reenactment in constitutional form of the employers' liability act; a limitation in the exercise of the power of injunction in order to prevent its abuse; a greater merchant marine and an adequate navy; generous provision for the old soldiers, the vanishing forces of the republic; liberal appropriations for the improvement of waterways and harbors, including the Ohio River and the Great Lakes, in accordance with a general plan which shall be comprehensive and just to all portions of the country; the organization of all existing national public health agencies into a single national health department.

Tariff Revision Later.

"A revision of the tariff by a special session of the next Congress insuring the maintenance of the true principle of protection by imposing such customs duties as will equal the difference between cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to the end that, without excessive duties, American manufacturers, farmers, producers and wage-earners may have adequate protection.

"A sound financial system in harmony with the achievements of the Republican party and such modifications of the currency laws as will provide for the demands of commerce, satisfy the needs of all portions of the country and have at all times the quality of undoubted security.

"The civil political rights of the American negro in every State, believing as we do that his marvelous progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation, and that those legislative enactments that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for rea-

(Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER

Fair, with temperature unchanged.

NOT LET WOMEN VOTE

Judiciary Committee Against Female Suffrage—Mr. Jenkins Explains.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House Committee on the Judiciary will report adversely the joint resolution by Mr. Davy, of Louisiana, to so amend the Constitution of the United States as to confer upon women the right to vote. The committee's action will be taken Friday of this week.

In discussing the proposition, Chairman Jenkins said:

"Our girl friends seem to think that the duty of this committee is very easy, and that it is a very simple matter to amend the Constitution of the United States. Those in favor of this proposition overlook the fact that the Federal government was created by the States, and the States expressly reserved unto themselves the power and the right to say who shall vote and who shall not vote. Now, why should the Federal government undertake to force upon the States something they do not want? To illustrate, New York refuses the right of suffrage to women. Why should they join in a crusade to insist that the right of suffrage upon women should be conferred in the State of Georgia?

"The right to vote is exercised nuder what we commonly call the police power of the States, and it is a serious question whether we should attempt to divide that power. So far it has been proved that it is best to leave it entirely with the States. But insistence upon suffrage is only a step, that is followed by marriage and divorce and several other sentimental propositions.

"When the question is firmly presented as to whether women shall vote or not, we shall have to argue the question on different lines. I am perfectly willing to say that since I have been in Congress I have never seen a member of the Committee on the Judiciary who felt favorably inclined to this proposed act. Another thing might be said in this connection, and that is that our Democratic friends will not be asleep when the attempt is made to deprive the States of this Union of any part of their police power."

ARRESTED FOR EXTORTION

Nathan Vidaver, Special Deputy Attorney-General, Faces Accusations.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Nathan Vidaver, a special Deputy Attorney-General, was arrested to-day, charged with attempted extortion. The action was brought by District Attorney Jerome, who alleges that Vidaver, by threats, got $500 from William R. Montgomery, formerly president of the Hamilton Bank, and now under indictment on charges of over-certification.

Montgomery and Vidaver lunched together at the Astor House to-day, and during the meal, in fulfillment of a prearranged plan, five $100 bills were passed by the indicted banker, it is alleged, to the Deputy Attorney-General. The bills had been marked and were subsequently identified by detectives who made affidavits to having witnessed the transaction.

When arraigned in court Vidaver declared his arrest an outrage, and said that the $500 received was a retainer for prospective and proper legal service. He said also that he met Montgomery at the request of Moses H. Grossman, of the law firm of House, Grossman and Vorhaus. The deputy was held in $5,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow.

TO BUY KENTUCKY CROP

Mr. Campbell in Lexington to Try and Close Deal For 80,000,000 Pounds.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, KY., March 4.—Hugh Campbell, of Richmond, Va., president of the United States Tobacco Company, came here to-day to hold a conference to-morrow with representatives of the Equity Tobacco Society to take steps toward a deal by which he will secure the 80,000,000 pounds of tobacco now in the equity pool at equity prices—15 cents a pound. A conference was held in Louisville yesterday, but a settlement could not be reached. A conference was then called to be held here. Tobacco men from all over the Burley district will be here to-morrow.

In discussing the tobacco situation Mr. Campbell said that he is confident all troubles between warring tobacco factions will soon be settled.

EXCHANGED SHOTS

Engineer and Brakeman of Same Train Have Pistol Duel.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

SUFFOLK, VA., March 4.—J. S. Query, an engineer on the Atlantic Coast Line train to-day had a shooting affray with Gus Sessons, a negro brakeman on the same train, at Whaley Station. A bullet struck Query's head and inflicted a scalp wound several inches long, but he soon left with his train for the south, and his injury is not supposed to be critical. Sessons was shot through the coat sleeve, but was not hurt. The cause of the trouble is not known. Sessons remained in the vicinity and is said to have defied arrest.

COMMIT MURDER TO ROB

Warren Hart Killed, Wife Left for Dead and House Searched in Vain.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA., March 4.—At daylight this morning some person or persons attacked Warren Hart, near Empire, Ga., as he went out to feed his stock, crushing his head to jelly and killing him instantly. They then went to the kitchen, where Mrs. Hart was preparing breakfast and attacked her with an ax, leaving her for dead. She is now barely alive. The motive was robbery, as Hart had about $1,000 in the house, which the murderers failed to find. Two negroes have been arrested, suspected of being the assassins.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart were about sixty-five years old, and were highly respected.

LABOR TROUBLES ABROAD

Threatened Lockout of 20,000 Cotton Operatives—Engineers Reject Terms.

LONDON, March 4.—Serious labor troubles still are threatened in the Lancashire cotton trade and among the engineers on the northeast coast. Notices were posted to-day threatening a lockout of 20,000 cotton operatives in the Colne and Nelson districts, while the engineers, who have been involved in the recent ship-building strike along the Tyne, rejected by a large majority the compromise effected with the employers by David Lloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade. Notwithstanding this Mr. Lloyd-George is continuing his efforts to arrange a settlement of the trouble.

CHAIRMEN WILL CONFER

Those of Labor Organizations Related to Norfolk and Western to Meet.

ROANOKE, VA., March 4.—The chairmen of the labor organizations that are related to the Norfolk and Western Railroad will hold a meeting here March 16th for the purpose of considering the wage proposition submitted by the company.

This matter was some days ago submitted by the chairman to the membership of the various lodges, and it is now being voted on by them at their regular meetings.

Over 170 Children Are Cremated In Burning School

Penned in Narrow Hallway and Packed Against Closed Doors, More Than Half the Pupils Perish in Fierce Flames.

WITH JAM AGAINST THE DOOR UNABLE TO REACH FIRE ESCAPE

One of the Most Heartrending Disasters in Nation's History in North Collinwood, a Suburb of Cincinnati. Nearly All of the Bodies Are Recovered. Anguish and Desolation in the Homes of All.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 4.—Penned in narrow hallways, jammed up against doors that only opened inward, between 160 and 170 children in the suburb of North Collinwood were to-day killed by fire, by smoke and beneath the grinding heels of their panic-stricken playmates. The awful tragedy occurred this morning in the public school of North Collinwood, ten miles east of this city. At 10 o'clock to-night 165 corpses were in the morgue at Collinwood, six children were still unaccounted for, and all the hospitals and houses for two miles around contained numbers of children, some fatally and many less seriously injured.

VICTIMS ALL UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.

All of the victims were between the ages of six and fifteen years. The school contained between 310 and 325 pupils, and of this entire number only about eighty are known to have left the building unhurt. It will be several days before the exact number of killed is known, as the ruins may still contain other bodies, and the list of fatalities may be increased by a number of deaths among the children who are now lying in the hospitals, hovering between life and death.

The schoolhouse was of brick, two stories and an attic in height. The number of pupils was more than normally large, and the smaller children had been placed in the upper part of the building. There was but one fire escape, and that was in the rear of the building. There were two stairways, one leading to a door in front, and the other to a door in the rear. Both of these doors opened inward, and it is claimed the rear door was locked as well.

MARCHED TO FIND DOOR CLOSED.

When the flames were discovered the teachers, who throughout seem to have acted with courage and self-possession and to have struggled heroically for the safety of their pupils, marshaled the little ones into columns for the fire drill, which they had often practiced. Unfortunately the line of march in this exercise had always led to the front door, and the children had not been trained to seek any other exit. The fire to-day came from a furnace situated directly under this part of the building. When the children reached the foot of the stairs they found the flames close upon them, and so swift a rush was made for the door that in an instant a tightly packed mass of children was piled up against it. From that second none of those who were upon any portion of the first flight of stairs had a chance for their lives. The children at the foot of the stairs attempted to fight their way back to the floor above, while those who were coming down shoved them mercilessly back into the flames below. In an instant there was a frightful panic, with 200 of the pupils fighting for their lives.

Most of those who were killed live here. The greater part of those who escaped managed to turn back and reached the fire escape and the windows in the rear.

ANGRY FLAMES ARE FED BY BODIES OF LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 4.—Various unconfirmed statements are made as to the cause of the fire, and also that the doors of the building had been locked at the front entrance, while but one door of the rear entrance was unfastened.

The janitor, Fritz Herter, himself bereaved of three children, says the doors were open, according to custom. At any rate, the congestion of fleeing children in the hallway below effectually barred the way, and the little ones went to their death totally unable to avoid the flames.

Within three hours after the start of the fire it had burned itself out, and the work of recovering the bodies proceeded. The village fire department had only two engines, and neither, upon arrival after the alarm was given, was at all effective in stemming the flames.

Little Tots in Attic.

The school was a two-story and attic brick building, constructed about six years ago. It was overcrowded with pupils, and it was found necessary to utilize the attic for those of the ages between six and eight. Nearly all the children were killed in the mass at the first floor door, which was finally opened by men from the Lake Shore Railway Shops, who hurried to the scene. A wall of flame had formed across it, however, and most of the children were already dead by the time the doors were swung open.

Approximately 300 children attended the school, which had nine rooms. Janitor Herter could remember little of what happened after the fire started.

"I was sweeping in the basement," he said, "when I looked up and saw a wisp of smoke curling out from beneath the front stairway. I ran to the fire alarm and pulled the gong that sounded throughout the building. Then I ran first to the front and then to the rear doors. I can't remember what happened next, except that I saw flames shooting all about and the little children running down through them screaming. Some fell at the rear entrance and others stumbled over them. I saw my little Helen among them. I tried to pull her out, but the flames drove me back. I had to leave my little child to die."

Herter was badly burned about the head.

Loses Life for Children.

Miss Catherine Weller, one of the nine teachers in the school, lost her life in a vain effort to marshal the pupils of her class and lead them to safety. She died in the crush at the rear door. Her room was on the second floor, and when the fire alarm sounded she marched her pupils into the hall, thinking it was only a fire drill. There the truth dawned upon both teacher and pupils, and control was lost. The children in their frenzy plunged into the struggling mass ahead of them. Miss Weller attempted to stem the rush, but went down under it, and her body was found an hour later piled high with those of her pupils. Miss Fisk, another teacher, was taken out alive, but she cannot live.

Burning through the cross supports of the first floor, the flames passed upward until all three floors crashed into a smoldering pile into the basement.

After the fire had practically burned itself out the work of rescuing the bodies was begun by firemen and railroad employes from the Lake Shore Shops. The railroad company turned over one of its buildings nearby to be used as a temporary morgue, and thither the charred and broken little bodies were removed as fast as they could be dug from the ruins. Within five hours practically all had been recovered. They were placed in rows in the Lake Shore Shop. Identifications were made only by means of clothing or trinkets. The fire had swept away nearly all resemblance to human features. Distracted parents soon began to gather, and the work of identifying the blackened and mangled corpses began.

Taking Out the Bodies.

The gruesome task of taking out the blackened corpses and bits of human remains was one of horror. A line of rescuers was formed, backed by half a dozen ambulances. As the bodies were untangled from the debris they were passed along to the stretchers and thence to a bed in the ambulance. Mercifully covered with blankets the pitiful sights were veiled from the crowd of curious. As fast as a load was obtained it was driven away to the improvised morgue, to be succeeded by another within a short time.

The sight of the human charnel house caused the men delving into the mass of burned flesh to hesitate; but they had to smother their feelings for the time being as they tenderly handled all that was mortal of the little tots.

Scenes of Intense Anguish.

At the temporary morgue in the Lake Shore shops the scenes became fearful in their intensity of human suffering, as fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters passed up and down the lines formed of 160 corpses. To facilitate identification the bodies were numbered as they were received at the morgue. The first identification was made by the mother of Nels and Tommy Thompson, aged six and nine years, respectively. The heads and arms had been burned from both bodies, but the mother recognized the shoes on her children's feet. And so the disheartening work went on, accentuated now and then by a piercing shriek or plaintive moan as a loved one was recognized by clothing or token, such as ring or necklace.

About the burned schoolhouse there are but few residences. In one of these Mrs. Clark Sprung lived. Her little boy, Alvon, aged seven, was a pupil in the second grade. When the fire started the mother ran over to the school, and arrived when the first floor was a mass of flames. At a window on that floor she saw the