

COSTS PRETTY SUM TO MAINTAIN ARMY

In Thirteen Years \$1,896,893,428.85 Has Been Expended.

TOTAL INCLUDES MUCH CIVIL WORK

Chairman of House Committee Receives Staggering Compilation of Figures From General Oliver Showing What Uncle Sam Spends on His War Department.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, February 11.—From the battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, until the beginning of the current fiscal year of July 1, 1911, the grand aggregate expenditures for the support of the army and the maintenance of the War Department was \$1,896,893,428.85. This covers all the expenses of the army and the expenditures on land and harbor work, which is done under the supervision of the army, as well as the maintenance of the general establishment of the War Department.

This is the amount spent in thirteen years and two months out of approximately \$2,121,600,553 available for use by the War Department since Admiral Dewey fired the "shot that was heard 'round the world.'" It covers also these two vast sums—\$224,067,525 represented in the Treasury, and the five balances carried forward at the beginning of the current fiscal year. There was appropriated for the fiscal year 1912, in addition, \$128,206,921.

Totals Are Striking. These are only the striking totals from a staggering compilation of figures on military expenditures received by Representative Henry Helm, of Kentucky, chairman of the House committee on Expenditures in the War Department, from General Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War. Chairman Helm called upon General Oliver during his information on November 17, 1911, and the figures were given in the shape of four huge tables, was received yesterday, and is being analyzed.

No reference is made in the compilation to the general office to expenditures by the navy and the army, but Representative Helm naturally sought comparisons for the navy, and was surprised to learn that the actual expenditures by the War Department during the last thirteen years exceed the aggregate appropriations made for the naval establishment in the last twenty-eight years. According to the recapitulation in the official navy year book, the total appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval establishment in the last twenty-eight years, new navy in 1882, until July 1, 1911, was \$1,711,593,725.19, or which \$1,547,450,302.65, was carried in regular annual appropriation bills, and \$164,141,422.54, carried in deficiency and additional acts.

The Half-Way Point. The battle of Manila Bay was the half-way point between the founding of the new navy and the beginning of the current fiscal year, and it will be interesting to make a comparison of the subject to know that actual expenditures by the War Department since 1898 have been \$1,896,893,428.85, as compared with actual appropriations of \$1,711,593,725.19 for the navy since its founding in 1882.

The actual appropriations for the support of the army and the maintenance of the War Department from May 1, 1898, until March 4, 1911, has aggregated \$2,204,390,958.62. This includes the appropriations made in the First Congress for the current fiscal year of 1912. As there was a balance of \$58,614,884.91 available for the use of the army and the War Department on May 1, 1898, this latter sum, added to the aggregate appropriations for that date, gives a grand total of \$2,262,905,843.53 which has been available for the use of the army since May 1, 1898.

This entire sum has not been spent. To July 1 of the current fiscal year was \$1,896,893,428.85, of which \$1,459,282,838.71 was spent on the military establishment and \$337,609,590.14 on the side of the civil establishment of the War Department. Since May 1, 1898, various amounts have been covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury from all appropriations under the control of the War Department which became no longer available or required for expenditure. The total returned in this manner to the surplus fund in fourteen years has aggregated \$110,335,519.76. On June 30, 1911, there was an unexpended balance from continuing, permanent, annual and indefinite appropriations of \$74,571,005 to the credit of the War Department, besides appropriations which became available on July 1, 1911, for the fiscal year 1912, aggregating \$18,206,921.

The Oliver statement discloses the extent to which expenditures are made pursuant to "permanent" legislation. During the past fourteen years the amount available under these "permanent" acts of Congress have been \$81,567,053.31 for the military establishment, of which \$77,237,566 has been spent, while for the civil branch of the department the amount available under permanent law has been \$22,971,473.77, of which \$22,570,991 has been actually expended.

Military Branch Largest Item. Under the military branch of the establishment the largest item under permanent legislation has been \$18,121,405, under various laws making permanent annual appropriations for arming and equipping the militia. This fund started with \$186,717, available on May 1, 1898, and the amounts available have been: 1899, \$100,000; 1900, \$100,000; 1901, \$1,000,000; 1902, \$1,000,000; 1903, \$1,000,000; 1904, \$1,000,000; 1905, \$1,000,000; 1906, \$1,012,105; 1907, \$2,000,000.

(Continued on third page.)

COLD SNAP BROKEN

Mercury Slowly Climbing in Blizzard. New York, February 11.—The cold snap in the eastern section of the country, which sent the mercury to lower figures than have prevailed for years in many localities, notably Northern New York, was measurably broken late to-day, when the thermometer rose to somewhere near the normal winter average. The effects of the abnormal temperatures were still felt, however, for train blockades in up-State sections, where snow accompanied the cold, were only partially raised while ice barriers in rivers along the coast made navigation difficult and in some places impossible.

Morning temperature readings were still at low points, below zero reports coming from Albany, where 19 was recorded at Buffalo and Perryland, Me., and Providence 2, while Canton, N. Y., was the coldest spot in the country to report officially, with 22 below. This city's low record was 1 below. Temperatures to-night were generally from ten to fifteen degrees above the average. The local Weather Bureau expected a further rise to-morrow. New York harbor to-day was about as nearly icebound as it ever gets. The surface of the bay was thick with heavy ice floes and navigation was extremely difficult. Liners were docked at the Battery and Ferry service on all sides of Manhattan was demoralized.

Suffering in the poorer quarters of the city during the frigid night was intense. Two deaths from the cold and many cases of collapse from exposure were reported.

PROCEDURE TOO TECHNICAL

Wickersham Talks of the Administration of Federal Justice.

New Rochelle, N. Y., February 11.—Attorney-General Wickersham spoke before a large audience at the People's Forum here to-day on the Administration of Federal Justice. He outlined in an elementary way for the benefit of his lay audience the fundamental principles of government, and especially the relation of the Department of Justice to the people in enforcement of the laws.

If all men felt that a violation of the law would be followed by speedy, certain and appropriate punishment, he said, "crime would greatly decrease in volume. Our procedure is so technical and cumbersome that it affords many opportunities for escape from justice. But the Federal procedure is free from this reproach than that of most States."

TRAINS RELEASED

Passengers Had Been Held Prisoners for Thirty-Six Hours.

Albany, N. Y., February 11.—The train carrying Tyrone Powers and his theatrical company and forty other passengers, which was stalled in the snow on the New York Central Railroad ten miles east of Oswego, was released at noon to-day, after having been held in captivity for thirty-six hours. Heavy snow plows had to tunnel through huge drifts to effect the rescue. Never before in railroad history in this State, officials say, has a like condition existed.

Water was kept in the boiler of the locomotive by covering it with a blanket of food or the marooned was obtained from a hotel a mile away, and the passengers were kept fairly comfortable during their long wait.

Two other passenger trains, which had been stalled for twenty-four hours at Reed Creek near Oswego, were shovelled out last night.

OFF FOR NEW YORK TO-DAY

President Taft Will Address Lincoln Day Banquet.

Washington, February 11.—President Taft will leave for New York at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning to address the Republican Lincoln Day banquet there to-morrow night. The President's speech will be purely political, probably along the line of the "keynote" speeches he delivered on his recent trip to Ohio.

On his way to New York the President will stop at Newark, N. J., to take lunch with former Governor Franklin Murphy. Later he will go to the Essex Country Club, at Orange, and will reach New York about 6 o'clock in the evening.

In addition to addressing the Republican Club, the President will look in on the dinner of the Retail Dry Goods Association and the Graduate Club, and return to Washington early Tuesday.

BANDITS DO MURDER

Hold Up Saloon and Kill Proprietor, Former Police Chief.

New York, February 11.—Two men held up and robbed a saloon in the Bronx early to-day, killing the proprietor, Patrick Burns, and wounding his bartender, Frank Neuberger. Burns once was chief of police here with the late Mayor O. McLaughlin and opened his saloon two years ago and opened his saloon and did a prosperous business. The murderers escaped with \$20, which they took from the cash register. Although Burns had no enemies, the police are working on the theory that his assailants bore a grudge against him in connection with his former career as a police officer.

TRAINS IN CRASH

Engineer Is Killed and Three Are Seriously Injured.

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 11.—Patrick Kearns, engineer, was killed and three trainmen were seriously hurt to-day at Primrose, on the Pan Handle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when a through freight train crashed into a coal train. Twelve cars of the freight train were demolished.

EVERY MOVEMENT CAREFULLY AIMED

Congress Acts Only With Eye on Ballot Box.

FIGHT FOR VOTES ON IN CAPITOL

Republicans and Democrats Manoeuvring for Position in Political Battle Which Will End in November—Many Important Matters Coming Up This Week.

Washington, February 11.—Congress will work this week with the tariff, arbitration treaties, senatorial elections and army and agricultural controversies.

Republicans and Democrats are looking sharply ahead to the coming national campaign. The presence of presidential candidates on both sides of the Capitol lends keen interest to the increasing congressional activity. Both parties in the House are striving for advantage with nearly every move aimed at the effect on the polls next November. The problem in the Senate is the exact position which the progressive branch of the Republican party, the balance of power in the Senate, and the recent "extra" sessions will assume when the test comes on the steel bill and on the other tariff revision measures which will be sent over by the Democratic House.

The executive director, Stephen Wilson, from the charges of corruption in the use of \$107,533 in the primary which resulted in his election will be reported to the Senate possibly to-morrow. Senator Heyburn, chairman of the inquiry, will make the majority report. Five members of the committee will unite in a minority dissenting report to be presented later. This will contend that the wholesale outlay of money, irregularly accounted for, raised a presumption of wrong doing. Meaning the special committee which investigated the election of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, will consider that case in executive session.

House Democrats will caucus this week on the chemical tariff revision bill, which would reduce duties on chemicals used in paints and for other common purposes, and for other items in soaps, perfumes and other luxuries. Put before the caucus, the House is expected to dispose of the army appropriation bill, with its train of consolidation and reorganization, and agricultural appropriation bill will be taken up.

James J. Hill, chairman of the directorate of the Great Northern Railroad, will be the star witness to-morrow before the Stanley steel committee. The sugar trust inquiry committee is about to report its work.

REPORT WILL BE NEGATIVE

The Senate Finance Committee will resume its hearing on the House steel tariff revision bill on Tuesday. The hearing may continue two weeks. The sugar trust inquiry reported by the committee, Democrat and progressive Republican leaders have individually discussed the possibility of getting together on the vote when the bill reaches the Senate, but there have been no definite assurances between them.

The House will be busied during the week with its variety of investigations, including the Florida everglades affair, and the so-called money trust by the Banking and Currency Committee. There has been some talk of a Senate Committee on International Commerce, but so far no majority of the committee have not found what they regard as evidence of such a trust.

TRAP READY TO SPRING

By To-morrow Night All Dynamite Arrests May Have Been Made.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 11.—By Tuesday night it is expected almost all the dynamite arrests made in the alleged conspiracy with the McNamara and Ortle McManigal in poisoning and treating explosions against "open shop" contractors will be under arrest. All of the captives for the arrests are believed to have been received in the various Federal districts in which the defendants live, and it is understood a sort of checking-up system to arrange for the simultaneous arrest of the men has begun.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, said to-day he had received satisfactory response from his appeal to the 13,000 members of the organization to contribute \$7,000 a month toward a special fund. Mr. Ryan recently announced he had received information that thirty or more officers of his union were included among those indicted.

PARTS OF BODY FOUND

Human Remains Discovered in Ruins of Brick Building.

New York, February 11.—A laborer at work in the ruins of the Equitable Building, which was burned January 3, to-day found portions of a human body, which it is believed are the remains of Frank Joseph Neider, a watchman who was locked in the building by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company at the time of the fire, and who has been missing since. Neider was about forty-six years old, and is survived by a widow and a nineteen-year old daughter. The recovery of the parts of the body accounts for a total of six lives lost in the fire.

Winter's Backbone Finally Broken

Washington, February 11.—The most severe and protracted cold spell of many years probably will be broken this week, and the unusual winter, which has partially paralyzed the transportation land and sea, taken many lives, and caused untold suffering in all parts of the country, will give way to more seasonable temperatures. Observers of the Weather Bureau do not promise there will be no more cold waves this winter, but the prospect that the next week or ten days, will be the forerunner of a spell of moderate weather. The weather map of the Northern Hemisphere, as it looks to-day, shows a general change toward moderation, and the Weather Bureau looks for warmer weather from now on. The precipitation for the week probably will be generally light, except in the North Pacific States, where more than the normal rainfall will occur.

STICKS TO LA FOLLETTE

Club Refuses to Quit Him and Turn to Roosevelt.

St. Paul, Minn., February 11.—"Jersey City, N. J., February 10, 1912. To Hugh T. Halbert, St. Paul, Minn.: "In my judgment, La Follette's condition is such that further serious candidacy is impossible. (Signed) "GILFORD PINCHOT."

The above is a copy of a telegram read last night at a meeting of the board of directors of the Minnesota Progressive League, called to consider the probable withdrawal of Senator La Follette as a candidate for the Republican nomination for president. Mr. Halbert, a member of the board, made a speech insisting that La Follette was out of the running, and that the league should turn its support to Roosevelt. The committee, however, refused to take this course, and adopted resolutions pledging unanimous support to La Follette. Mr. Halbert then resigned from the board. He has for seven years been president of the St. Paul Roosevelt Club.

Will Form Roosevelt League.

St. Paul, Minn., February 11.—Hugh T. Halbert, who last night resigned from the board of directors of the Minnesota Progressive Republican League, following the board's endorsement of Senator Robert M. La Follette for the presidential nomination, to-day announced his intention of forming a Roosevelt League, to be composed of Theodore Roosevelt in Minnesota. "This movement is without any knowledge of Colonel Roosevelt," said Mr. Halbert to-night, "or any consent on his part, expressed or implied, but we intend voluntarily to try and get an organization of the Minnesota Roosevelt followers. Up to to-night I have received promises of support from prominent Republicans in five congressional districts."

WILSON IS IN LEAD

He Will Control Twenty-Five of County Conventions in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, February 11.—Returns from forty-six of the seventy-eight counties in which primary conventions were held to-day, showed that Woodrow Wilson would control twenty-five and Champ Clark fourteen of the county conventions which next Saturday will elect delegates to the State Democratic convention which, on February 27, will elect delegates to the national convention in Indianapolis. The counties credited to Wilson will have 187 delegates in the State convention. The fourteen counties credited to Clark will have 135. Seven counties, with fifty-eight delegates, are considered doubtful. Not all precinct delegations were instructed, and the estimates in many instances is based upon the known choice of the delegates elected to the county conventions. The thirty counties not reported will have 215 delegates in the State convention.

Supporters of Champ Clark asserted to-night that they would control 250 of the delegates, claiming all the doubtful counties and the majority of the counties unreported.

MAY LOSE SIGHT

Rex Beach Having Serious Trouble With Left Eye.

New York, February 11.—Rex E. Beach, the novelist, is confined to his home, at 259 West Seventy-third Street, with a serious attack of optical rheumatism, which may cause the loss of sight in his left eye. The trouble is the result of an exposure in Alaska four years ago, when he was traveling through the country on a hunting trip. His physician, Dr. George De Wayne Hallett, has ordered him to keep in a dark room. Mr. Beach had the first attack of the kind in Seattle on his return from Alaska. He was completely blind for some time. A six-weeks' treatment enabled him to see again, and he has not been troubled until recently, when he returned from a hunting trip in South Carolina. The trouble is being cured by his wife. His affliction is being feared because his affliction is interfering with the progress of his new book.

MEETINGS ENTHUSIASTIC

They Are Held Without Sanction of Central Committee.

Washington, February 11.—An eight-day campaign in the Nation-wide Men and Religious Forward Movement began here to-day with a dozen enthusiastic meetings. It developed that the movement in Washington is being carried on without the assistance of the central committee in New York, which is aiding the movement in about forty other cities. The difficulty with the central committee developed over the proposal to hold the local meetings on February 11 instead of April. It is now understood that the follow-up convention meeting, which was to be held here with about 5,000 delegates, will now be held in some other city.

\$26.75 to New Orleans and Return. Account Marshall Gray, Via Norfolk and Western Rwy. Offices, 525 East Main Street. Phone Madison 67.

WORLD WATCHING SECRETARY'S TRIP

Visit to Central America Assumes Vast Importance.

DIPLOMATS THINK TIME OPPORTUNE

Doubt of Sister Republic as to This Country's Intentions Will Be Allayed and Possible Encroachments of Nations on Other Hemisphere Warded Off.

Washington, February 11.—World-wide significance attaches to the visit soon to be made by Secretary of State Knox, at the direction of President Taft, to the countries on the Caribbean Sea.

European diplomats, recalling a recent speech of Mr. Knox before the New York State Bar Association, on the Monroe Doctrine, look upon the proposed trip with more than a passive interest. That speech now is being interpreted as the latest notice given to the United States that the principle of America for Americans must be observed. Central American diplomats were unanimous in their statements to-night that the secretary's visit not only would allay international doubt as to the attitude of the United States government toward their countries, but would ward off possible encroachments of nations in the other hemisphere.

The present state of unrest in many Latin American countries, the efforts of the State Department to maintain neutrality as between the republics of the South, and its endeavors to unravel their financial tangles have proceeded, it is said, not without the potential influence of the world-wide attention.

Particular attention was drawn by a number of diplomats, discussing the wide circulation now being given to Secretary Knox's speech, to those portions in which he advocated the immediate adoption of the loan convention with Nicaragua, which are now pending in the Senate. It was pointed out that Mr. Knox had urged their passage because of "the ever increasing political reason of avoiding the danger of European entanglement in the affairs of their countries surrounding the Caribbean."

Of Paramount Interest.

Another paragraph that elicited renewed comment to-day was that in which he said: "The logic of topography and of strategy, and now our tremendous national interest, increased by the Panama Canal, make the safety, the peace and the prosperity of Central America and the zone of the Caribbean of paramount interest to the United States. Thus, the malady of revolutions and financial collapse is most acute precisely in the region where it is most dangerous to us. It would not be sane to uphold a grant of policy like the Monroe Doctrine and to repudiate its necessary corollaries and neglect the sensible measures which reason dictates as safeguards."

It was argued to-day that an adoption of the policy of the United States to bolster up those countries in trouble on this hemisphere had in a measure been a consequence of pressure from European countries. To prevent interference in countries where European interests have suffered losses through the volatile and incompetent administrations of Central American politicians, the United States has taken a decided stand, though not without meeting the apprehensive scrutiny of political parties in some of the republics.

It is understood that aside from the moral effect that Secretary Knox's visit may have in removing suspicion of American territorial aggrandizement, the heads of various Central American countries will receive a personal explanation of the hopes of the United States with reference to the Panama Canal.

Opinion was general among the Central American diplomats that President Taft had chosen an opportune moment to send Secretary Knox to the Caribbean. Dr. Joaquin Mendez, minister from Guatemala, said: "I believe the visit will be fruitful of results in those countries, which within a short time will receive a gratifying stimulus through the opening of the Panama Canal."

Senator Calvo, minister from Costa Rica, but speaking also on behalf of Salvador, whose minister is absent, declared that the visit of Secretary Knox would help to continue good relationship.

Bavista Deeply Impressed.

Dr. Faustino Davilla, minister from Honduras, was so impressed with the announcement of Secretary Knox's trip that he will make a special trip to his country to be there when Mr. Knox arrives. Dr. Davilla predicted that the political parties who had misrepresented the attitude of the United States as aggrandizing and ambitious territorially would learn from Secretary Knox that the United States harbored no such intentions.

Senator Rivera, the Cuban minister, who represented his country in Mexico when Secretary of State Root visited Havana, declared: "I believe and hope that Secretary Knox's trip will be as beneficial in the relations of Cuba and the United States as was Mr. Root's trip in South America."

Senator Rojas, the minister from Venezuela, began immediate communication with the President of his country, preparing for Mr. Knox's reception. The republic of Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Panama expressed gratification that the United States had such intentions.

Mr. Knox is expected to-day, will leave for the tomorrow night for Palm Beach, Fla., where he will remain for a week, while the cutter Washington is preparing to receive him. About Wednesday, February 21, he plans to leave, and probably will sail direct to Colon, Panama. After visiting the canal he will en-

(Continued on third page.)

MAINE FLOATS AGAIN

Wreck of Old Battleship Haled by Use of Pumps.

Havana, February 11.—The wreck of the Maine floated free of the mud to-night, when water was turned into the dam surrounding the wreck. The water within the dam was four feet below the harbor level at low tide. It is the intention to-morrow to admit the water more rapidly, so that by daylight the wreck will be raised to the harbor level, leaving nothing but the concrete dam to be broken the dam and float out the ship. Water was forced into the dam through a system of pipes fixed at the bottom of the ship, the power being applied by a pump which had been recovered from the wreck. The ship began to rise almost immediately, the midship section, which had been furnished with a bulkhead, rose more rapidly on account of superior buoyancy than the heavily weighted, sharp-pointed stern, so that to-night the Maine is somewhat down by the stern. The hull still lists to port, which is being corrected by the use of ballast. No leaks of any importance have been discovered.

Many hundreds of visitors thronged the dam all day, watching the refloating of the Maine. Major Ferguson, who has had charge of the work, has received many congratulations on his success. The ship will remain secured within the dam until orders are received from Washington to float her out, which can be done within a fortnight.

RIOT FOLLOWS FUNERAL

Thousands of Socialists Attend Inauguration of Lender.

Paris, February 11.—Thousands of Socialists, revolutionaries and anarchists attended the inauguration of the Socialist Club in Paris, which was held in the hall of the Hotel de Ville. The inauguration was prominent during the labor troubles here several years ago, and who died while serving in a disciplinary battalion in Africa. The ceremony took place at the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery, and the demonstration was the largest for more than an hour. Finally a heavy rain proved more effective than the police, and the mobs dispersed to seek shelter. A large number of persons on both sides were injured and twenty-five of the rioters were arrested.

GRAND MEDAL FOR COLONEL

Eulogized as Great Naturalist by French Society.

Paris, February 11.—Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States and big game hunter, has been awarded the special grand medal of the Societe D'Acclimatation. M. Perrier, director of the Museum of Natural History in Paris, and president of the society, in announcing the award at the annual meeting to-day, eulogized Colonel Roosevelt and described him as "more naturalist than hunter, eager to learn and skilful to depict the habits of the animals he was stalking. He referred to the great work accomplished by Colonel Roosevelt when he occupied the presidential chair. M. Perrier requested Ambassador Bacon, who was present to express to Colonel Roosevelt the great admiration which the society had for him.

CHILLY BAPTISM

Negro Converts Immersed in Icey Waters of Monongahela.

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 11.—With the thermometer registering 12 degrees above zero, twenty-seven colored men and women recent converts to the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Brownsville, near here, were immersed in the icy waters of the Monongahela River to-day. The immersion was witnessed by several thousand persons, who shivered on the river banks and huddled close to fires built by small boys. In order to get the ceremony under way, it was necessary to cut a hole in the ice. The converts came out of the water they were wrapped in blankets and driven to their homes.

COLD WEATHER DISASTERS

Seven Persons Overcome by Gas and Seventeen Horses Drowned.

New York, February 11.—Seven persons were overcome by gas and seventeen horses were drowned to-day as the result of the bursting of gas and water pipes in the upper West Side street. The below-zero temperature is believed to have been responsible for the trouble. Water from the burst main flooded the basement of a stable so quickly that horses valued at \$5,000 could not be rescued. The gas main burst simultaneously. Apartment houses within a radius of a block were evacuated. The police and other rescuers saved seven persons overcome in their rooms from escaping gas.

STABBED BY CONVICT

Deputy Warden Probably Will Die of His Wounds.

Lincoln, Neb., February 11.—Deputy Warden E. D. Davis, of the State Penitentiary, was stabbed six times to-day by Albert Prince, a negro convict, and probably will die. Three of the wounds are in the abdomen. Just as the prison chaplain was about to pronounce the benediction at the close of the morning chapel service, Prince, under a twenty-year sentence for assault with intent to kill, attacked Deputy Davis. Prince says he objected to being deprived of certain liberties.

SCALDED TO DEATH

Engineer Killed While Seated in His Locomotive.

Chicago, February 11.—William Welty, a Battle Creek (Mich.) engineer, was scalded to death in the cab of his locomotive on the Grand Trunk Railroad to-day, while taking a passenger train out of Chicago at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. Welty was enveloped in the scalding steam he developed in the boiler when he was forced to jump from his cab seat. Welty's fireman dragged the dying man from the cab on to the tender, and stopped the speeding train at the risk of his own life.

WOMAN BROUGHT DOWN LADDER AS FIRE CREPT NEAR

Mrs. Hartzell Rescued From Apartments Over Doyle's Cafe.

BRAVE WORK BY TELEPHONE GIRL

Stuck to Her Switchboard High Up in Chesapeake and Ohio Building While Firemen Were Struggling With Basement Blaze—Fire Epidemic Alarms City.

For the second time within two weeks fire broke out in Doyle's Cafe, 608 East Broad Street, Howard Hartzell proprietor, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and in the height of the raging flames and rolling smoke Mrs. Hartzell was rescued by Assistant Chief Wise and Captain Gill down truck ladders placed at the rear, and Howard Hartzell, Jr., son of the proprietor, was brought in his night clothes down a ladder placed against a second-story window in the front.

A policeman standing on the corner of Second and Broad Streets saw smoke issuing from the windows, and turned in the alarm. After the first relay of firemen had answered, a second alarm was turned in, and four engine companies, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 9, with No. 1 truck wagon, responded to the emergency. The second story, occupied by the Hartzells, was cut off from the main building. Fire had crept into the roof and between the floors. Firemen rushed up the stairway next to the general entrance, and found most of the family awake. Howard Hartzell, Jr., was asleep when firemen reached his side, and he was carried to the front window, and firemen, running up to meet him, lifted and helped him down to safety.

Lifted Down in Safety.

As there was no immediate danger, Mrs. Hartzell had time in which to clothe herself. There was no exit made safely below, and Chief Wise and Captain Gill took her to a rear window where two ladders had been placed. Being of heavy build, it was a matter of some difficulty to carry her down. Chief Wise took her to her arms around his neck, and Captain Gill aided her from the other ladder. Others stood below to see that she made no misstep, and she was carried down without a jar. Both she and Howard Hartzell, Jr., took refuge in an adjoining restaurant, and later firemen went up to the boy's rooms and brought him some clothes. Mrs. Hartzell was taken in by friends, while the boy and his father watched the course of the fire.

Just after the rescue, an alarm was rung in from Box 215, Ninth and Main Streets, and Chief Joyce, who had been in charge of the Doyle Cafe fire, left for the second alarm. Though the second fire in the Chesapeake and Ohio building, threatened to be of serious proportions, the fire was arrested in time to prevent it being of a grave nature. A few minutes later, a third alarm came from 1000 West Graco Street, where a woodshed was found to be ablaze.

After Froze in Hoop.

Telephone Girl in Danger. The fire on Broad Street, starting, supposed by from a defective wire, the flames had enveloped the dining room and were making their way to the living and bed room in the front of the second story. Four lines of hose were cut up into the room, and an accurate count of frozen water plugs and hoses, it was some time before water could be thrown on. Most of the plugs were frozen tight, and the caps had to be twisted off by main strength after which the ice was melted. Water from even in the hose, and the firemen had to melt the hoses before the hose could be used. Fires were kept continually burning on the street, and frequent recourse was had to them. Some of the men suffered frost-bitten ears, and after taking up their gloves, they found them frozen so stiff that they were unable to put them on again until they had been thawed.

When the flames were finally extinguished, after a two hours' fight, the upper story was practically wrecked. The main entrance had been blocked in the saloon below by water. The damage will amount to \$2,000 or more. It will be impossible accurately to estimate the loss until an inventory and an examination of the building are made.

Telephone Girl in Danger.