

VOLUME FORTY-TWO

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SIX DEAD IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE FIRE

Canadian Federal Building at Ottawa Partially Destroyed.

BOMB PLOT DENIED BY POLICE HEAD

Inmates of Building Insist Explosion Preceded Outbreak of Flames, Which Spread Rapidly and Cut Off Escape of Several—Member of Parliament Missing and Death is Feared—Main Portion of Structure Wrecked.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—Canada's magnificent parliament building, which cost more than \$5,000,000, lay in ruins today, swept by a fire attributed by some to a bomb or infernal machine. At least six lives were lost and many persons injured. The fire was under control at 3 a. m. today, after raging furiously for six hours. The known dead are:

Mme. Bray, wife of H. A. Bray, of Quebec, and daughter of the late George Tanguay, of the legislative council.

Mme. Morin, wife of Louis Morin, of St. Joseph Debeauce, Quebec.

Robert Fanning, a waiter employed in the building.

Alphodes des Jardins, a dominion policeman.

A. A. des Jardins, a plumber.

Another dominion policeman is believed to have been killed with des Jardins when the roof fell upon them while they were working with others in the chamber's quarters.

Notables Missing.

William S. Logie, member of parliament for Northumberland, N. B., is reported missing.

It was stated last night that Frederick F. Pardee, the chief liberal whip in the house of commons, also was missing, but it was subsequently learned that he went to Sarina, Ontario, yesterday morning and that he could not have returned before the fire.

The financial loss is difficult to estimate, but the contents of the building were of great value.

At an early hour this morning it was believed that the parliamentary library had been saved.

Fine Gothic Structure.

While the fire was burning soldiers carried out many of the 20,000 volumes. The parliament building was rated as one of the finest Gothic structures on this continent. It covered four acres on parliament hill.

Several persons who were burned or otherwise hurt in fleeing through the corridors before the swift rush of the flames or in escaping from windows are in hospitals today. One of those most seriously injured is Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, who was burned about the head.

Dr. Michael Clark, member for Red Deer, suffered burns about the hands. Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian premier, escaped without injury.

Cabinet Member Scorching.

Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian premier, who was in the building, escaped safely, but Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, was severely burned about the head, and Dr. Michael Clark, member for Red Deer, was burned about the hands.

Many of the legislators who were in the building experienced great difficulty in groping their way through smoke-filled corridors. Several fled thru windows and down ladders to the street.

The entire fire-fighting equipment of Ottawa was unable to cope with the flames, and Mayor Martin, of Montreal, a member of parliament, at 10 o'clock ordered the Montreal fire brigade to this city.

Glass Roof Falls.

Half an hour after the fire was discovered the glass of the dome of the common chamber fell and it appeared that the handsome Gothic structure was doomed.

The fire developed and spread with such rapidity that the belief was expressed by officials that it was of incendiary origin.

When Speaker Sevigny took the chair and opened the session of the house at 8 o'clock only about fifty members were in their seats. A discussion relating to fisheries was proceeding when a messenger rushed into the room shouting, "Fire! Run for your lives!"

The members were driven back by smoke and flames when they sought an exit thru the two main doors.

Stampede in the Gallery.

Minister of Agriculture Burrell was overcome as he made his way thru the thickest of the smoke and fell just in front of the postoffice.

He was picked up by Robert Rogers, minister of public works; J. O. Reid, minister of customs, and Pierre Blondin, secretary of state. It was found that while his injuries were serious, he will recover.

Mr. Burrell had been working in his private office adjoining the reading room when the fire started. He had to plunge thru a wall of flames in the corridor and then grope his way fifty yards to gain safety.

Dr. Clark was burned while attempting to obtain his coat from a small locker in front of one of the corridors outside the chamber. These lockers were hidden behind a curtain of smoke.

One of the first men to make his way out of the chamber was Col. John Currie, who commanded the Fourth regiment of the Canadian first division in the battle of St. Julien, where

he was overcome with asphyxiating gas.

Colonel Currie at once organized into a fire brigade members of the house, telegraph operators, and police attendants, who manned several lines of emergency hose.

They played streams on the flames, but without apparent effect and soon were driven back by the terrific heat.

Fire Started With an Explosion.

Col. George Bradburn, a member for Manitoba; Medrie Martin, mayor of Montreal and a member from that city; and Constable Heimer, a guard on duty at the entrance to the reading room when the fire started. All three asserted that it began with an explosion which filled the reading room with flames and burst open the swinging doors.

The force of the explosion was so great that all of them were thrown flat on the floor. In their opinion an explosive bomb or an infernal machine was responsible for the fire.

Mme. Sevigny, wife of the speaker, her two children, and three women guests were in the speaker's private quarters on the same floor as the chamber and reading room. They were cut off from safety by a wall of flame.

Explosion Precedes Fire.

All night long firemen, police and soldiers fought to save the \$6,000,000 structure. They were successful in saving the beautiful library building and the east and west wings of the main edifice.

Immediately after the fire started a report was spread that it was caused by an incendiary bomb. The fire started in the reading room of the house of commons, and several persons present at the time, including Mayor Medrie Martin, of Montreal, asserted that it was preceded by an explosion which knocked down several persons.

The bomb theory, however, was rejected today by Colonel Sherwood, commissioner of dominion police, who insisted that the conflagration was accidental.

Among those reported missing is B. E. Law, a member of parliament for Yarmouth, N. S. Mr. Law is understood to have been at the house at the time the fire broke out and has not been seen since. He was alone in the city and the management of the hotel where he was stopping said he left there last night to go to the house and every effort to trace him since has failed.

J. B. Laplant, assistant clerk of the commons, is also among those reported missing.

Loss Estimated at \$3,000,000.

The accepted explanation of the start of the fire was given by the policeman on duty at the senate entrance. He said he discovered a blaze in a pile of newspapers in the reading room, tried to put it out with a chemical extinguisher, and falling ran for help.

Another policeman, who was at the common entrance to the reading room, insists there was an explosion which burst the doors and swept him on his feet.

All hope has been abandoned for the safety of Mr. Laplant, assistant clerk of the commons.

David Ewart, consulting architect of the public works department, estimated the loss at \$3,000,000.

Premier Borden announced that parliament would sit in the Victoria Memorial Museum until other arrangements are made. The first sitting of the commons was called for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

DECLARE PRINCE YUSSOF WAS SLAIN

Dispatches to Paris Newspaper Contradict Earlier Reports Suggesting Turkish Prince Had Taken Own Life—Was Bitter Enemy of Enver Pasha.

Paris, Feb. 4.—Dispatches to the Paris newspapers contain insistent suggestions that Prince Yussuf Izzedin, who died in the Turkish throne, whose death by suicide was reported on Feb. 2, was assassinated.

Emile Ghalil, former editor of the Levant Herald and a personal friend of Prince Yussuf, writes as follows to the Journal:

"Prince Yussuf Izzedin foresaw that he would be assassinated. Last January he gave an envelope sealed with his own private seal to a number of persons with instructions that it should be opened only in case he was murdered. Yussuf detested Enver Pasha on account of his deeds and of his attitude toward the Germans. He often repeated: 'Enver has let the wolf into the fold.'

"Violent scenes occurred between him and Enver, especially after the warships, which formerly the German vessels Goeben and Breslau, had attacked the Russian fleet in October, 1914. At the instance of Yussuf, the sultan also strongly protested to Enver against his actions, which had been taken at his orders. Enver then threatened the sultan and an altercation followed between Yussuf and Enver."

JAP SHIP SUNK IN COLLISION.

Liner Daijin Maru Goes Down and 160 Lives Are Lost.

Shanghai, China, Feb. 4.—The Japanese liner Daijin Maru was sunk Wednesday night in a collision with the steamship Liman and 160 lives were lost.

Twenty-one persons were saved. The Liman, badly damaged, is returning to Hong Kong.

The collision occurred at night at a point eighty miles from Swatow.

The Daijin Maru, of 1,576 tons gross, and 243 feet long, was built at Kobe in 1910.

The Liman is owned by the China Navigation Company of London. She is 300 feet long, of 2,211 tons gross, and was built in 1912.

AVOID EXTRA SESSION.

Philippine Legislature in All Night Session to Close Business.

Manila, Feb. 4.—Both houses of the legislature were in session all night in an effort to dispose of their business and avoid an extra session. The commission passed the assembly bill authorizing the purchase of the Manila railway for \$4,000,000, with no change in the measure.

ONE WORD MAY CAUSE BREAK WITH KAISER

Berlin Refuses to Concede Demand in Luistania Case.

DECLINES TO ADMIT SINKING ILLEGAL

Concedes Every Other Point Demanded by United States But Refuses to Comply With Washington's Demand For Admission That Submarine Violated International Law—Situation Admittedly Grave.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 4.—Information reaching the Associated Press today indicates that under no circumstances will Germany admit that the sinking of the steamship Lusitania was an illegal act.

The new instructions forwarded to Ambassador von Bernstorff, according to this information, contain simply one phrase of the new formulation of the proposed note of regret for the sinking of the liner. The suggested sentence is short, consisting of only eight words, and does not contain the word "illegal."

It represents the extreme limit of Germany's concessions in the Lusitania case.

Seven Letters May Cause Break.

The view is entertained here that one of the most serious crises of the war has arisen in this case and that it is impossible to foresee the outcome from any indications here. The case seems to hinge on the word "illegal."

In the way of an agreement between Germany and the United States stand only these seven letters, expressing the conception which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing insist must be embodied in the expression of regret for the loss of American lives aboard the Cunarder.

The Associated Press is informed positively and authoritatively that Germany can not and will not designate as illegal the sinking of a liner by a submarine.

Other Difficulties Remained.

Virtually no other difficulties in the way of settlement remain and the new instructions forwarded to Ambassador Bernstorff on Tuesday contain merely the new formula by which it is hoped to satisfy Washington without humiliating this government.

Altho this sentence consists of eight words and does not contain the word "illegal" or characterize the sinking of the Lusitania as such, it goes to, otherwise, the furthest extent possible toward meeting American desires.

Admits Grave Situation.

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, under secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview with the Associated Press, expressed the hope that the new formula forwarded to Ambassador von Bernstorff would offer a possible basis for settlement.

However, he made no effort to conceal the gravity of the situation and said Germany has reached the extreme limit of concessions.

"The government is willing to do everything in its power and has done everything in its power to meet American wishes," he said, "but there are limits beyond which even friendship snaps."

"I do not understand America's course. We had thought the submarine issue and the Lusitania question on the way to arrangement—had agreed to pay indemnity and all that—when the United States suddenly made its new demands, which it is impossible for us to accept."

Think Demand Humiliating.

"You must not push your demands too far. You must not attempt to humiliate Germany."

Dr. Zimmermann left no doubt that the whole crisis centered on Secretary Lansing's demand that Germany disavow the sinking of the Lusitania as an act contrary to international law.

The under secretary declared that Germany could not possibly admit this procedure was illegal. He asserted, again and again that if the United States desired to drive the matter to a break Germany could go no further to avoid it, and that the breach, with all its lamentable consequences, must come.

The most regrettable phase of the situation, he asserted, was that there existed no really important reason for a breach, no conflicts of interests between Germany and the United States.

Germany, he said, was counting on reciprocal developments of trade with America after the war. These hopes would be dashed—or at any rate their development would be hampered greatly—if a breach were to come now.

LANSING WITHHOLDS COMMENT.

Secretary of State Awaits Conference With President Wilson.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In the absence of official information, Secretary Lansing today refused to discuss the Lusitania situation.

Something definite may take form after President Wilson returns to the capital this afternoon.

President Wilson returned to the capital from his western speaking trip shortly after 1:15 o'clock this afternoon. He went immediately to the White House.

President Wilson read the Berlin dispatches on the situation while his train was running between Baltimore and Washington. He made no comment but members of his party said they regarded the situation as "un-

favorable." It was said that the president had not flashed considering the official dispatches he received last night on his train.

Count von Bernstorff declined to discuss the Berlin dispatches because he had not received his government's answer.

When Count von Bernstorff recently transmitted the last draft of the agreement to Berlin, after having submitted it to Secretary Lansing, the ambassador believed it would be acceptable to his government.

Raids by Austrian Airmen.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—The Austro-Hungarian admiral, in a statement issued at Vienna today, reports that three airship raids were made on the Albanian port of Durazzo from Jan. 27 to Feb. 1. The statement also announced that bombs were dropped by Austrian aeroplanes on the port of Avlona which is occupied by Italian troops.

Turks Evacuate Arzerum.

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 4.—The Novos Vryzias base was evacuated from a trustworthy source information to the effect that the Turks have evacuated Arzerum, one of their principal strongholds on the Caucasian front.

WILL HEAR CLAIMS OF BALTIMORE CLUB

Motion to Dismiss Suit of Federal League Against Organized Baseball Set For Hearing Monday, in Judge Landis' Court.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Because the Baltimore Federal League club wished to be heard, a motion made today to dismiss the suit of the Federal League against organized baseball was set for hearing Monday, in Judge Landis' court.

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Dismissal of the suit, which was filed Jan. 5, 1915, was one of the conditions of the baseball peace by which the Federal League went out of existence. The Baltimore club owners at that time indicated that the plan to put an International League club in Baltimore did not satisfy them.

Judge Landis directed that the Baltimore club should be notified by telegram and be ready to present its case Monday.

BRYAN ACCEPTS PEACE JOB.

Henry Ford Announces He Plans to Return to Europe.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 4.—Louis Lochner, secretary of the Ford peace expedition, and H. C. Evans, of Des Moines, Iowa, one of the delegates, departed from Berlin last night for Switzerland, after a stay here of several days.

Mr. Lochner received a telegram on Feb. 15, from Henry Ford, announcing his acceptance of membership on the permanent peace committee.

Henry Ford also sent a cablegram in which he said his confidence in the peace project was undiminished, and that he soon would return to Europe.

FIVE DIE IN HOTEL FIRE.

Eight Others Seriously Injured at Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 4.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 4.—Five persons lost their lives and eight others were seriously injured early today in a fire which destroyed the Overbrook Hotel here. The bodies of three of the dead are still in the ruins. Several of the injured are expected to die.

The fire is believed to have started in the kitchen. When it was discovered flames were shooting up the elevator shaft. There were not many guests in the house and most of them were aroused in time to escape. Their exit was cut off and many had to jump from windows.

One woman was seen to faint after calling for help from an upper window and was burned to death while her body lay across the sill, in view of hundreds of persons unable to help her.

The engineer of the hotel hung out of a window until the fire reached his hands and caused him to drop to the street. He was killed instantly.

Another woman who managed to crawl out of a window fell and lost her life. The bodies of the dead still in the ruins are the parents of Richard Mott, proprietor of the hotel, and Paul Hendricks, of Chambersburg, Pa.

The engineer who lost his life was later identified as Nicholas de Ray. The fifth victim was Marie Johnson, the proprietress of a small board walk shop.

The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

ATTEMPT TO SHIFT BLAME.

Railroads Would Unshoulder Responsibility For Conditions in Iowa.

Des Moines, Feb. 4.—An attempt to prove that other conditions than existing freight charges were responsible for manufacturers not closing interior cities as sites for factories, were made by representatives of the railroads at the freight hearing before Commissioner Hagerty of the interstate commerce commission today.

The interior cities charge that the rates discriminate against them. They ask that the commission order the roads to readjust the rates.

Carl C. Wright, general counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, spent the morning in cross examining John Wunderlich, secretary of the Cedar Rapids Commercial Club. By his questions he attempted to show that the lack of cheap power and the distance of Cedar Rapids from the coal fields were responsible for manufacturers not locating in that city.

Safe Blowers Secure \$2,000 in Gems and Cash From Muscatine Shop.

Muscatine, Feb. 4.—Safe blowers robbed the Jenkins jewelry store of \$2,000 in cash and jewelry valued at \$2,000 early this morning and fled.

The robbers are believed to have fled eastward and central Illinois cities have been notified.

Morganthau Enroute Home.

Berlin, via London, Feb. 4.—Henry Morganthau, American ambassador at Constantinople, arrived in Berlin yesterday on his way to the United States. He was accompanied by his sons.

Mr. Morganthau will remain here a day or two before leaving for New York.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST IN FIRES

Six Women Perish in Disaster Which Destroys Brooklyn Home.

ATLANTIC CITY HOTEL DEATH TRAP

Five Die and Eight Are Seriously Injured in Destruction of Overbrook Hotel—Woman Guest Faints on Window Sill and Is Burned to Death in Sight of Hundreds—Two Dashed From Windows of Burning Building.

New York, Feb. 4.—Six women lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the home of Mrs. Casimir Tag, in Brooklyn, early today. Mrs. Tag, widow of the president of the German Savings Bank, escaped, but two of her daughters were among those who perished.

The dead are Miss Caroline Tag and Miss Helen Tag, the daughters of the late bank president; Hannah E. Snavle, 63 years old, a cousin of Mrs. Tag; Jennie Stebbins, a nurse, and Annie Cain and Lizzie Cain, servants.

The fire is attributed to defective insulation of wires. Miss Caroline Tag was awakened by smoke and discovered the fire about 3 o'clock this morning. Hastening to a telephone she notified her brother, living in an adjoining house, and then called the fire department.

As she gave the address of their home, she said, "I am being overcome by smoke."

Miss Tag awakened her mother, who is 60 years old, and aided her to escape thru a third story window to the roof of an extension in the rear of the house. Apparently Miss Tag then went to the rooms of her sister and the other occupants of the house, and she with the others was trapped by the flames and smoke, which filled the hallways, cutting off their means of exit.

There were no fire escapes on the building and the firemen were delayed in reaching the house by heavy snow.

When the firemen did arrive the flames were blazing furiously. Mrs. Tag was removed from the roof but it was not until after the fire was extinguished that the bodies of the victims were discovered in the rooms and hallways of the third and fourth floors.

Miss Caroline Tag was engaged to be married on Feb. 15, and her father was prominent in the tobacco industry as well as in banking, and left an estate estimated at \$1,500,000.

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T.-R. BULLETIN. NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather.

NEWS OF THE DAY

NOT TO INTERN STEAMER APPAM

United States To Permit Captured Liner to Leave Port at Will.

LONG DELAY MIGHT CAUSE NEW ACTION

Sole Question to Be Determined is Length of Time Ship May Remain in Port—German Prize Crew Threatens to Destroy Appam if Forced to Leave—Commander Insists on Safe Harbor Until Case Can Be Presented.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Secretary Lansing indicated today that the United States decided to hold the Prussian-American treaty governs the case of the Appam, as Germany contends, and all that remained to be decided was the interpretation of the application of the treaty's terms.

The secretary disclosed further