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Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up.—Garfield.

APPALING NUMBER OF VICTIMS AT BOYERTOWN

At Dusk 167 Bodies Had Been Taken From the Blackened Ruins of the Rhoades Opera House.

Most of Them Burned Beyond Recognition—Nearly Every Home in the Little Town in Mourning.

Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 14.—When tonight put a stop to the work of recovering the dead from the ruins of the Rhoades opera house, where last night's holocaust occurred, the official roll of victims numbered 167. Whether any more bodies are buried beneath the ruins cannot be positively stated, but it is the belief of those who had charge of the graves that more than the dead have been removed and that the total list of victims will not go over 170. The ratio of women and girls to men and boys is about nine to one.

Work of identification will not be begun until tomorrow, as most of the bodies are still lying in a confused state at the four improvised morgues. Every Home in Mourning.

The population of the place is about 2,500, and the disaster paralyzed the town, and the people are going about dazed. It is safe to say that everybody in the place either lost one or more relatives or was intimately acquainted with those who died in the fire. In several cases whole families were wiped out.

It was almost daylight this morning before the flames were extinguished and rescuers were able to enter the ruins to remove the bodies. The morning was bitter cold, and by the time the benumbed and exhausted firemen began the task of disentangling the mass of burned beams and twisted iron, the entire town was coated with ice and there was danger of the walls falling.

The work was slow at first, and it was 7 o'clock before the first body was removed.

Will Never Be Identified. Coroner Strasser of Reading, who reached the scene shortly after midnight last night, had a detail of men ready to tag the bodies and keep a record of the description of every corpse removed. The bodies were so badly burned, however, that there was no way to describe them, by and not half of the victims will be ever identified.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company offered men to help, and soon had two carloads of laborers and carpenters on the ground. The work of recovering the bodies then moved so rapidly that victims were being taken from the ruins at the rate of two every five minutes.

Rhoades Opera House. The Rhoades opera house was located on the second floor of a three-story brick building. The first floor was occupied by a national bank and several stores, and the third floor was used for lodging rooms.

The entertainment hall was a large room about fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet long. It had no gallery. There was a stairway at the front of the building and a narrow exit in the rear of the stage. Fire escapes were built on both sides and on the front of the building.

So far as can be learned there were about 425 persons packed in the room, most of whom were adults. The number of children present was small. There were about sixty-five persons, all local talent, on the stage, who were giving a performance of "The Scottish Reformation."

Entertainment Nearly Over. The entertainment was nearly over, the audience waiting for the curtain to go up on the last part, when something went wrong with the calcium light apparatus that was perched on a small platform near the front entrance of the building and at the back of the audience.

The light was in charge of H. W. Fischer of Carlyle, Pa., and he says a rubber tubing slipped from one of the tanks. At any rate, there was a loud hissing sound, which caused many in the audience to turn their heads in curiosity to see what was causing the noise. Who he, or they, were probably will never be known.

Lights Tipped Over. Hearing the hissing sound and the slight commotion in the audience, one of the performers raised the curtain from the floor. In front of the curtain, and serving as footlights, was a tin tank, perhaps eight feet long, six inches wide and three inches high. It

contained coal oil and about ten lights. In raising the curtain the performer accidentally turned this tank over, and it fell to the floor within a few inches of the persons in the front row.

Rev. Adam A. Weber, pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, for the benefit of whose Sunday school the entertainment was being given, tried to pick up the tank, with the assistance of others, but before they could do so the oil flowed out and caught fire.

Then came the inevitable cry of "Fire," and what followed has been impossible to accurately tell. Eye-witnesses say that the audience rose in mass and the one impulse was to reach the front door. All attempted, but few got out. The seats in the center of the hall were of the usual folding variety, while those along the side of the hall were loose chairs. The crowd scrambled to get out many persons fell over the chairs and were never again able to regain their feet. Those who did reach the front entrance found it jammed. One of the double doors had been bolted shut so as to better enable the ticket taker to take up tickets. Not more than two persons could pass this door at one time, and after the first half-dozen got through the narrow passage it became clogged with the struggling mass of humanity. Men, women, boys and girls, and chairs were tangled up in a solid mass that no one from the outside was able to disentangle.

In the meantime someone discovered that there were fire escapes on each side of the building, and dozens made their exits by those avenues of escape and gave the alarm. The fire bell was rung, and the crowd, led by the firemen and the rescue, all this time the flames from the oil tank were creeping toward the terrified mass of people, who were frantically shrieking and trying to get out. The noise was dreadful, and few heard the cries of those who found the fire escapes. Some of the bravest who had gained the fire escapes pulled dozens from the struggling mass and directed them to the sides of the building.

Light Tank Exploded. While the frenzied people were fighting to get down the front steps the calcium light tank exploded and fire was spread over the entire mass of people. This added horror was more than the feeble rescuers could stand, and in order to save their own lives, they were forced to let down the fire escapes.

On the front steps outside the door men pulled frantically to open a way for the wedged-in people, but not more than half a dozen was rescued in this manner.

The explosion of the calcium tank and the flames from the front of the stage which had by this time reached the struggling people, made further rescuing impossible. The entire interior of the building was one seething furnace. Firemen threw a feeble stream of water into the burning building, but it had no effect on the flames.

Rescue Impossible. Fathers and brothers, frenzied by the thought that loved ones were in the fiery place, were compelled to retreat. Nothing could be done to get their people out, and they were forced to stand by and watch the awful sacrifice of life.

AND THE PUBLIC GETS THE BENEFIT.



First Porter—"I see by de daily paper dat de price of berths am going to be cut twenty-five per cent." Second Porter—"Ge! dat am fine. Now we will raise the price of tips twenty-five per cent."

HUNGRY HORDE ASKED FOR WORK

Eight Hundred Thinly Clad Men Tramp Through Snow to St. Louis City Hall.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—Hungry and out of work, 800 thinly clad men marched through the snow and cold to the city hall today, seeking Mayor Wells in order to make application for his assistance in securing employment.

James Eds How, philanthropist and son of a prominent family, who proudly styles himself a "hobo," led the procession, and the Welfare association, of which he is the founder and benefactor, formed the nucleus of the army.

The hungry horde lined up in the city hall grounds, a committee representing the "army" waited on Mayor Wells. Mayor Wells assured the men that he would do all in his power to give them employment.

"I cannot give you charity work," said Mayor Wells. "Under present conditions, the only thing I can do is to divide the work now being done for the city and give part to you."

The men met with the approval of the committee, and after its departure Mayor Wells instructed Street Commissioner Travilla to prepare an ordinance calling for an appropriation of \$10,000 for street work.

BAREFOOTED IN THE SNOW

Erring Wife and Her "Friend" Driven Forth by Irate Husband in Idaho.

(Special to The Herald.) Boise, Idaho, Jan. 14.—That the way of the transgressor is sometimes particularly hard in winter, is demonstrated by a case that has arisen near Placerville, forty-five miles from Boise, in the mountains. The story is told by John Thompson of that place, who is here endeavoring to learn what has become of his wife who, with Felix Carpenter, made a hurried flight from their home last Saturday night, traveling a mile and a half over the snow in their bare feet, and wearing nothing but night robes. Thompson had suspected that his wife and Carpenter thought too much of each other. On Saturday he left home, supposedly to be absent two days. That night he returned and learned the truth. Falling to find his gun, he beat Carpenter with his fists and drove both out of the house. They had to go one and a half miles before reaching a place where they could find help. The couple came to Boise Sunday night and left Monday morning for parts unknown.

NEVER REPORTED.

American Ship Arthur Sewall Probably Lost in the Ocean.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—All hope for the safety of the American ship Arthur Sewall, long overdue from Philadelphia for Bremerton, with a cargo of coal, has been abandoned and the vessel has been declared untraceable.

This word was contained in a dispatch to the Merchants' exchange in this city, received today from Philadelphia, from which port the Arthur Sewall sailed 286 days ago. Ordinarily a voyage from Philadelphia to points on Puget Sound occupies little over 140 days, and the Sewall is now out twice that number of days. Since her departure the vessel has never been authentically reported.

WILL HAVE CUBA OFF HIS HANDS

Roosevelt Directs That the Island Be Turned Over Not Later Than Feb. 1, 1909.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In transmitting to the senate today the report of Provisional Governor Magoon on conditions in Cuba, the president said: "I am glad to be able to say that we can now definitely announce that by or before Feb. 1, 1909, we shall have turned over the island to the president and congress to be elected next December by the people of Cuba. Our word to turn the island over to its own people will be scrupulously regarded."

The following letter was made public today: "The White House, Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1908.—My Dear Mr. Secretary: I approve the report of Governor Magoon and your letter thereon, and they will be transmitted to congress, together with a copy of this letter. I direct that the installation of the president and congress of Cuba to be elected next December and the turning over of the island to them, take place not later than Feb. 1, 1909. If it can be turned over earlier, I shall be glad, but under no circumstances and for no reason will the date be later than Feb. 1, 1909. Sincerely yours, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT. "Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary."

RECOGNIZED AS BAD MAN

Close Watch Kept Upon Sullivan—Detectives Leave Portland Today With Their Prisoner.

(Special to The Herald.) Portland, Ore., Jan. 14.—Detectives Ives George Chase and L. N. Shannon will leave tomorrow for Utah with Thomas Howard, alias Joe Sullivan, wanted in Salt Lake for the murder of Policeman Ford. Howard has shown by his actions while confined in the county jail here that he is a desperate criminal, and a close watch is maintained lest he make an effort to escape or attempt self-destruction. Howard is evidently recognized the Salt Lake detectives, for he grew excitedly nervous and turned deadly pale when they entered, and he denied that he had ever seen them before.

The detectives questioned Howard, but other than saying that he would not go back without a question paper, he would not give any information about himself except to say his name was Howard.

THINKS ROOSEVELT OUGHT TO APOLOGIZE

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 14.—"I feel that President Roosevelt owes a retraction or apology to the officers of the Western Federation of Miners," stated Charles H. Moyer, president of the federation, today. "While it is probable the president was grossly misled, it was very strange for a man in his position to make such comments, calling us 'undesirable citizens' or classing us as 'guilty of murder' before he had made an investigation."

DID NOT INTEND TO WRECK BANK

Crime of John R. Walsh Consisted in Taking the Risk for His Own Purposes.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—John R. Walsh's alleged manipulations of the funds of the First National bank were dwelt upon in the course of today's argument on behalf of the government.

Frank Hanchett, assistant district attorney, told the jury that the only question that remained for them to pass upon was that of intent.

"The laws mean by intent," he explained, "not that John R. Walsh started out with the avowed intention of wrecking the bank, but that he intended to put the bank in jeopardy at the risk of the speculation."

He then cited a suppositious case of a bank cashier who employed bank funds for private speculation, intending to replace the money from his winnings.

"The cashier's criminal intent was in placing the bank in the position of risk," he said. "John R. Walsh's criminal intent was in placing the Chicago National bank in jeopardy at the risk of his speculations in his own enterprises, believing he could win back the money, and make millions for himself and then return the money to the bank."

EMPLOYS HIS WIFE AND SON

State Auditor of Idaho in Squabble With Other Officials Over Clerk Hire.

(Special to The Herald.) Boise, Idaho, Jan. 14.—The friction that has existed for some time between State Auditor R. S. Bragaw on one side and Governor Gooding and some of the other state officials on the other, witnessed another development in the filing of an application in the supreme court by Bragaw for a writ of prohibition against Governor Gooding, Attorney General Guheen and Secretary of State Lansdon, comprising the board of examiners, to prevent them from interfering with the affairs of the auditor's office by refusing to approve claims for clerk hire.

Bragaw employed his son at a salary of \$125 a month and his wife at \$100. The board took exception and cut the son's salary to \$75, refusing to allow the wife's claim in any sum. The action of the board was based upon the belief that the state was not receiving value received for the pay claimed. Mr. Bragaw sets forth in his petition that the legislature made an appropriation to pay for clerical assistance, and these persons were duly employed to and did render such assistance. His position is that it is none of any other officials' business whom he employs.

COUNT BONI IN COURT.

Paris, Jan. 14.—Count Boni de Castellane and Count Jean de Castellane, his brother, appeared in court today to answer to the charge of assault brought by Prince Hele de Sagan, their cousin. Count Boni admitted that he had spat in his cousin's face, but only after provocation. Owing to the absence of the counts' attorney further hearing was postponed until Feb. 4.

FAILURE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 14.—The stock brokerage firm of Dane, Smith & Co., members of the Boston stock exchange, announced its suspension.

SPARKS SENDS IN HIS MESSAGE

Legislature of Nevada in Session, Called for Purpose of Passing Police Measures.

SENATE TO TAKE THE LEAD

TEXAS STATE RANGER LAW IS FAVORED.

Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 14.—A special to the Chronicle from Carson says that the indications are favorable for the immediate action by the legislature providing for the establishment of a police on the lines of military or extending enlarged powers to the civil authorities. President Roosevelt will be petitioned to recall the troops in Goldfield. To be present, and a recommendation will be made for the maintenance of a military post in Nevada.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 14.—The special session of the Nevada legislature called by Governor Sparks met at noon today. After organization Governor Sparks' message was read. In the senate the appropriation bill for the session was passed. The only important action taken was the passage of a resolution referring all bills that may be introduced relative to state rangers, constabulary or military to a special joint committee, consisting of the judiciary committee, with Senators Odde, Campbell, Okane, Boyd and Pine; the committee of military and Indian affairs, consisting of Senators Odde, Martin and Locklin, and the federal relations committee, with Senators Brossmer, Easton and Hunter.

The governor will from day to day send any special message that becomes necessary.

Senate Will Take Lead.

There was no attempt to introduce any measures in the assembly, and from the action in this morning it seems that the senate will take the lead in the matter of attempt to regulate the affairs between mine owners and the unions.

Governor Sparks, it is thought, will endeavor to influence the passage of a state ranger law similar to that of Texas, as he has the Texas law at hand, and it has been read to a number of the members. The senate is likely to meet with strong opposition in the lower house, where the labor union has a strong representation. Senator Morehouse, formerly of California, now located in Goldfield, is in attendance, representing the Goldfield chamber of commerce. This organization is supporting Governor Sparks in his action. Both houses adjourned at 1 o'clock until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Governor Sparks' Message.

The following is the complete message of the governor to the legislature: "The Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada, in Extraordinary Session: "Gentlemen—I have the honor, under the constitution, to submit to your honorable bodies a statement of the purpose for which you have been convened, reserving the right to call your attention to other legislative business while in session. As indicated in the call issued to the members bearing date 30th of December, Anno Domini 1907, the object and purpose, now to be stated, is legislative action concerning contentions between labor unions and mine operators in the mining district of Goldfield, in this state. From statements presented by reliable citizens, representing both sides of the controversy, and from my own personal knowledge from frequent visits to Goldfield for the purpose of ascertaining such information as I possessed in respect to loss and trouble occasioned by strikes, a letter of inquiry was indited by myself and Attorney General Gooding to President Roosevelt, explaining conditions according to information, and asking if he could consistently send United States troops to Goldfield for the purpose of suppressing riots or violence in case such should occur in said mining district."

Roosevelt Responded.

"The president promptly and kindly replied that he would, providing that proper application be made, stating the requirements, which were complied with, and the troops came immediately under the protection of the military police, and so long as they were able to preserve order. This policy has been continually observed to the satisfaction of a large percentage of the people of the state, as evidenced by the popular vote in a special session of the legislature, expressing the hope that your honorable bodies would by petition prevail on the president to retain the troops at Goldfield temporarily, if not permanently, and further, that a military post be established in this state, all of which I believe will meet the approval of a majority of our citizens."

It is also apparent that a law should be enacted regulating the police power of the state, either on military lines or on enlarged civil power vested in the state government, that will be equal to the protection of the people and of congress.

Lust for More Power.

"The demand for this legislation comes from an insatiable lust for more power to the central government. "Our opinions are formed in the light of an experience in connection with the operation of the system on the forest reserves in this state. "Contact with it has made it odious. There is no opposition in this state of consequence to the preservation of the forests, nor do we desire that forest preserves, to that end. Our people approve the policy and recognize it as a wise one, considering their own interests as well as those of the nation at large. But they know that the grazing tax they pay has no relation, or only the remotest kind of relation, to forest preservation. They know that vast areas of lands devoid of timber have been included in the forest reserves with the scarcely disguised purpose of applying them to the pet scheme of the officers of the forestry bureau to get a revenue out of the grazing lands in defiance of the will of the people and of congress."

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WOOL GROWERS TO WAGE WAR ON ROOSEVELT

Delegation Will Be Sent to Washington to Oppose Range Legislation.

WARREN OF WYOMING RELEGATED TO REAR

SENSATIONAL ADDRESS MADE BY T. J. WALSH, MONTANA LAWYER AND STOCKMAN.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 14.—If today's session of the forty-fourth annual convention is to be accepted as reflecting the views of the stockmen and sheepmen of the west, a bitter campaign is to be waged against the announced policies of President Roosevelt and his advisors for the federal control of the public range. The wool growers will send a delegation to Washington to oppose any legislation by this congress in carrying out the president's recommendations.

That the delegates to this convention are determined to make war on all senators and representatives in congress who support the administration in extending the national forests and the adopting the government's range policy, is evidenced by the fact that a fight is now being made on the reelection of United States Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming as president of the Wool Growers' association, because of his advocacy of the administration's grazing policy.

"Paternalism Gone Mad."

"Paternalism gone mad," is the way Thomas J. Walsh, Helena lawyer and stockman, termed the administration's policies in his address on "Government Regulation of the Public Range." Mr. Walsh is the attorney, who, in a famous suit in New York, has made a bitter attack on the New Jersey trust laws, which attracted more than national attention. In his speech of one hour and a half he today scored President Roosevelt and "Gifford Pinchot, government administrator for fathering legislation to secure a revenue out of the grazing lands in defiance of the will of the people and the congress."

Large Attendance.

The attendance at the convention is very large, the greatest, in fact, in the history of the association. After invocation, formal addresses of welcome were made by Governor Toole, Acting Mayor Wendel and President Pickett of the Commercial club, the respondent being uttered by Frank J. Hagenbarth of Spencer, Ida. The usual committees were organized for the annual address of Western Vice President Wilson of Douglas, Wyo., who congratulated the association upon the prosperous past and bright future of the industry.

Address of Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Walsh spoke, in part, as follows: "Notwithstanding the vigorous protest of the people most directly concerned, expressed in various ways, and emphatically through the public lands convention held at Denver in June last, no wavering has been noticed in the determination reached by the national administration to 'take over' under its control by legislation the privilege of grazing upon the public domain."

"The protest of the people served, apparently, only to strengthen the purpose to impose upon them the obnoxious system of government surveillance. A campaign was inaugurated to impress the public mind with the conviction that opposition to the contemplated measure for issuing licenses for grazing privileges was an evidence of participation in or palliation of the fraudulent absorption of the public domain, and the charge was made by innuendo and insinuation that the opponents of the proposed legislation were either thieves or land thieves."

"The demand for this legislation comes from an insatiable lust for more power to the central government. "Our opinions are formed in the light of an experience in connection with the operation of the system on the forest reserves in this state. "Contact with it has made it odious. There is no opposition in this state of consequence to the preservation of the forests, nor do we desire that forest preserves, to that end. Our people approve the policy and recognize it as a wise one, considering their own interests as well as those of the nation at large. But they know that the grazing tax they pay has no relation, or only the remotest kind of relation, to forest preservation. They know that vast areas of lands devoid of timber have been included in the forest reserves with the scarcely disguised purpose of applying them to the pet scheme of the officers of the forestry bureau to get a revenue out of the grazing lands in defiance of the will of the people and of congress."

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BOLD ROBBERY OF UNITED STATES MAIL WAGON AT MARYSVILLE, CAL.

Marysville, Cal., Jan. 14.—The United States mail wagon carrying the mail between the Marysville postoffice and the Southern Pacific depot was held up this morning at 2:30 o'clock, the driver, R. W. Harwood, beaten until insensible and the registered mail stolen, the rags being cut. Over \$500 in money was taken.

Harwood drove out D street, the main thoroughfare of the city, and when at the corner of Sixth street, opposite the county court house, a man stopped him and asked for a ride. Harwood thought he wanted to ride to the depot and let him get on the wagon.

After going half a block the man said "Let me look into your eyes." Harwood looked in his face and was confronted with a revolver. At the same time another man grabbed hold

of the reins, led the horse up an alley back of the court house, stopped directly in the rear of the city marshal's house, pulled Harwood from the seat and beat him over the head with a revolver. When he gained consciousness, half an hour later, the sacks of mail were strewn about and the registered packages all gone. He staggered to the police office with his head badly cut and bleeding freely. The police force has found no clue to the robbers. Postoffice detectives are coming to make an investigation.

FILLS UNEXPIRED TERM. Annapolis, Md., Jan. 14.—Senator William Pinckney Whyte was today elected United States senator to fill the unexpired portion of the late Senator Gorman's term.