

Generally cloudy, with local thunder storms to night or Wednesday.



Entered as Second-class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

## FORTY GIRLS DIE IN FACTORY FIRE

### Overall Plant at Binghamton, New York, Burns to the Ground in Twenty Minutes—Police Believe That Few of the 120 Girls Were Successful in Making Their Escape

### VICTIMS CAUGHT LIKE RATS IN A TRAP

#### Bodies of Two Girls Found Lying on a Side Street, Completely Cut in Two—Heart Rending Scenes When Girls Clinging to the Fire Escapes, Were Swept by Sheets of Flame or Jumped From Factory Windows—Many of Badly Injured in the Hospitals

Binghamton, N. Y., July 22.—Forty girls are believed to have lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the Freeman Overall factory here this afternoon. The fire started at 2:30 o'clock and had completely destroyed the building in 20 minutes.

One hundred and twenty girls were in the factory when the fire was discovered. The police declared that at least 40 failed to escape.

Twelve girls were taken to the hospital badly injured. There were heart rending scenes when several girls clinging to fire escapes were swept by sheets of flames or jumped from the factory windows. Exactly how many were penned inside was hard to determine in the panic. The walls of the big building fell at 2:50 p. m.

At 3:45 p. m., two bodies were seen lying on Division street cut completely in two. Others can be seen in the ruins.

E. J. Lawrence, bookkeeper of the company, said that he was working in the office when the first alarm sounded. The flames were under the front stairway. There also was a rear stairway and fire escapes at the south side of the building.

Most of the women were employed in the machine operating room on the fourth floor. They made no attempt to hurry from the building at first, thinking that the alarm was for a fire drill.

Messengers rushed through the building to drive the women out. "Just then," said Lawrence, "the whole building burst into flames. It was of the ordinary factory construction, with timber supports and brick walls. But it went up like powder—a puff and all was over. When the flames rushed up the front stairway it was awful.

"The women were in a panic in an instant. They rushed to the fire escapes and many of them leaped out of the windows. I had twenty-five names on my pay rolls but some of the employees were on vacation. The lists are all inside the burned factory. I didn't have time to put them away or to release the safe. It is impossible for the insurance company to get an accurate line on those who are missing."

An hour after the first alarm had been sounded, the policemen and firemen were working among the debris of the wrecked building. As nearly as they could ascertain, the dead numbered about twenty and the injured about fifty.

Most of those hurt received their injuries in jumping from the upper floor where more than half of the hands were at work when the alarm sounded. Of the 125 persons in the factory, six comprise the office force on the first floor, five were cutters on the second floor, twenty were operators on the third floor and eighty were machine operators on the top

floor. About 100 of the 125 were girls and women.

## TO PROTECT AMERICANS

Washington, July 22.—To protect American citizens imperiled by the revolutionary movement in the southern Chinese provinces, Charge Williams at Peking has called on Rear Admiral Nicholson for a guard of marines from the Asiatic squadron to Kiang in Kiang Si province, which recently seceded. Martial law was proclaimed today in Kiang Si and Kiang Su provinces, according to state department reports.

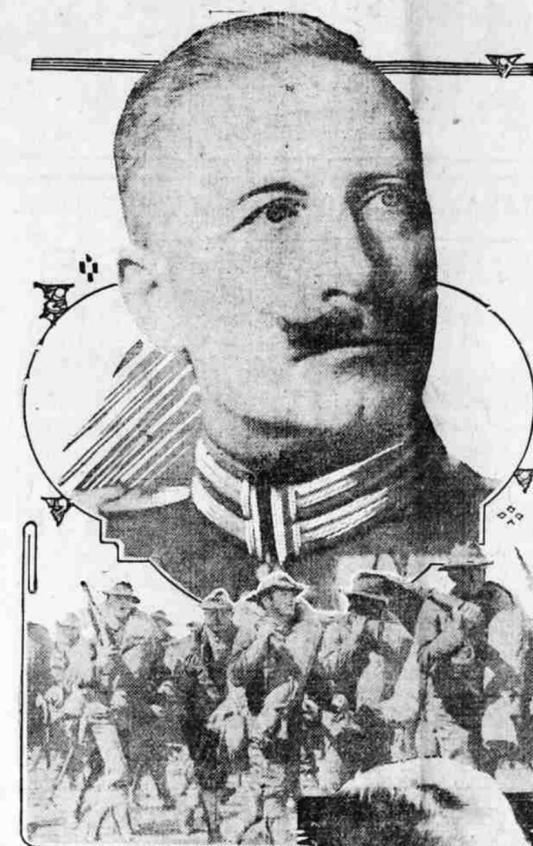
## BURLESON HITS SNAG

Washington, July 22.—Postmaster General Burleson was summoned today to appear before the senate post-office committee board to explain by what authority he proposes to reduce parcel post rates. The summons is believed to be the start of a fight to prevent the extension of the parcel post system as proposed in plans recently announced.

## TODAY'S GAMES

Reds 4, Braves 3.
Boston, July 22.—(National).—First game:
Cincinnati . . . . . R. H. E.
Boston . . . . . 4 9 2
Batteries—Johnson, Ames, Brown and Kling; Hess and Raden.
(10 Innings)
Giants 8, Pirates 3.
New York, July 22.—(National).—First game:
Pittsburgh . . . . . R. H. E.
New York . . . . . 3 7 4
Batteries—Cammitz, Robinson and Simon; Gibson; Demaree and Meyers, Wilson.
Quakers Defeat Cubs.
Philadelphia, July 22.—(National).—First game:
Chicago . . . . . R. H. E.
Philadelphia . . . . . 5 7 3
Batteries—Lavender and Needham; Alexander, Brennan and Killiter, Howley.
(Additional Sports on Page Two.)

## MOVE OF KAISER STIRS THINGS UP AGAIN IN MEXICO; AMERICAN SOLDIERS ANY DAY MAY BE ON THEIR WAY



Kaiser, President Huerta, Ambassador Wilson and detachment of American troops close to the line who may be ordered any day to advance on Mexico City.

Washington, July 22.—(Special)—American soldiers along the Rio Grande, and everywhere else for that matter, are scouring up their trappings again with real zest. For any day now may come the order to occupy Mexico. If it does come, the army is going to have quite a job quite likely the most serious undertaking it has had since the Civil war.

The taking of Mexico City probably would not be much of a task; the American army would march in perhaps without a shot, for Huerta's forces could put up no real resistance in that sort of an encounter. But back in the countless mountain ranges of the many near-wild states of Mexico, fighting might go on for years. The Mexicans of mingled Spanish and Indian blood, are quite a fighting race.

Kaiser Starts Things. The curt inquiry of the kaiser as to what America proposes to do to end chaotic conditions which have so long existed in Mexico has stirred things up to beat the band. The army is on tiptoe, diplomats of all the

nations are taking notes and the White House has sent a hurry-up call to Ambassador Wilson to appear on the scene and tell what he knows about things, in detail and first hand. Meanwhile Secretary of State Bryan is looking over his lecture notes to consider which ones he may cancel and President Wilson is wondering whether the duty of the hour is for the Democratic administration to take back to America, perhaps for all time, control of the southern republic that was relinquished after it once was conquered in the victorious war waged by another Democratic president so many years ago.

If recognition is accorded Huerta, his opponents may resort to reprisals on Americans living within the districts controlled by them, which would also mean intervention. If the administration should decide

to favor the revolutionists the Huerta outfit might resort to a campaign of revenue against Americans.

While the talk of recognition is going on in Washington, agents of the revolutionary element are issuing statements telling why Huerta should not be recognized.

May Overthrow Huerta. There is grave danger that Huerta may shortly be overthrown. If this should occur shortly after American recognition of his government, it would be very embarrassing.

It is reported that Carranza, leader of the rebels, has sent a telegram to President Wilson, asking recognition of the belligerency of himself and his followers. But to recognize the belligerency of the Mexican rebels would mean the surrender of this government of its claims against the present government of Mexico for damage to property.

Threaten Monroe Doctrine. It seems pretty certain that in any event Ambassador Wilson never will

made the office of James A. Emery here, his headquarters after he was defeated for governor of Indiana in 1908. Emery, Mulhall swore, was "the chief lobbyist" for the manufacturers.

The witness declared today that former Senator Hemenway, of Indiana, occupied rooms next to Emery and that Watson was in one or the other much of the time.

On February 4, 1909, in a letter to Schwedman, Mulhall got into Illinois politics and brought in former Senator Hopkins, who was defeated for re-election by William Lorimer. Mulhall wrote of the senatorial deadlock at Springfield.

"We are spreading the impression that on account of the contemptible stand taken by Hopkins in the convention at Chicago last June, wherein he was extremely unfair to the manufacturing interests in refusing them a hearing before the committee on resolutions and packing that committee in favor of the Gompers crowd, has in a large measure brought this fight on his own shoulders."

February 11 Mulhall wrote Schwedman about the house judiciary committee.

"Mr. Watson stated that he would see that that committee was fixed up as well as it was possible to fix it, or in other words just the way we wanted it," said the latter.

In a letter of February 17, Mulhall wrote Schwedman about the activities of Cannon, Watson, Sherman, Crane and others to pass the bill to make Senator Knox eligible to the Taft cabinet.

Senator Nelson's name was mentioned again by Mulhall in a letter to Schwedman on February 20. He told of an "extended interview" with the senator on labor bills and the decision of the judiciary committee on the proposed Sherman law amendment. Senator Nelson has testified he had no interviews with Mulhall.

"War List" Used. "A war list" including six congressmen, said to have been marked for defeat by former Speaker Cannon and former Representative James E. Watson, was offered in evidence before the senate lobby committee today by Mulhall. Mulhall, confessed lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers.

August P. Gardner of Massachusetts, Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, Victor Murdock of Kansas, A. E. Nelson and Irvin L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, were the marked six. Mulhall on March 17, 1909, wrote Secretary Schwedman of the Manufacturers, to that effect.

Watson says these people always have been against anything we want, ever since they have been a member of the house," Mulhall added. A dozen names of other congressmen marked for "war" and which have been included in other lists Mulhall has given the committee, were included.

"I feel certain that if we would take up the four most prominent in this list we could beat them and keep a continual war on the others by starting up the manufacturers in their districts, or the railroad interests we would be very soon able to convince these men that they were not sent to the house of representatives to fight the manufacturing interests."

Peril lurks in any possible course, if a "do nothing" policy is pursued, as in the past, conditions are likely to become so intolerable as to make intervention absolutely necessary—or bring on European complications.

## SITUATION IS INTENSE

### President and Cabinet Anxiously Awaiting Ambassador Wilson's Arrival for Big Conference on Mexico—Battleship at Tuxpan—Japs File Protest

Washington, July 22.—The regular cabinet meeting slated for today was not held because at the last moment it was discovered that most of the secretaries were out of town. President Wilson denied himself to callers and remained in his study taking up state department reports and papers on the Mexican situation and considering the proposed Nicaraguan treaty.

Changes in the plans of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, now hurrying north from Mexico City so that he will continue from Havana to New York by sea, instead of landing at Key West and proceeding by rail to Washington, are expected to make a day's difference in the time of the ambassador's arrival.

The conference probably will not take place before Saturday. Meanwhile the situation, so far as the United States is concerned, seems to be unchanged.

Wilson Changes Plans. Havana, July 22.—The United States ambassador to Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson, instead of proceeding to Washington by way of Key West, as originally planned, has decided to go to New York on board the Mexico, sailing at noon.

## BLACK HAND ACTIVITIES

### Los Angeles, Cal., July 22.—Two dynamite explosions wrecked several buildings, including two dwellings, in the Italian quarter early today. The police arrested Octavio Patronaggio, whose home was blown up and charged him with arson. The other explosion, which wrecked the store and home of J. Coniglia, was attributed to "Black hand" outlaws.

It was found Patronaggio had a recently issued insurance policy.

## LOBBY HUNT SENSATION

Washington, July 22.—Martin M. Mulhall, the lobby witness before the senate committee, today retracted his charges that former Representative Watson of Indiana was employed by private interests, while a member of congress, to work for a tariff commission bill. Mulhall said he "was mistaken."

"I want to correct a statement I made about Watson," said Mulhall. "He did not get the money before he left congress but afterwards. I was mistaken about the dates."

The committee did not question him further.

Washington, July 22.—Attorneys for the National Association of Manufacturers may not be permitted to cross-examine Martin M. Mulhall, the confessed lobbyist, before the senate investigating committee. When Attorney Robert B. McCarter, for the manufacturers, today suggested cross-examination of Mulhall on his story that former Representative Charles E. Watson of Indiana had been paid a retainer of \$500 and a weekly salary of \$250 to work for the passage of an additional \$10,000 if the bill was successful, Senator Reed, the committee's leading questioner, declared himself against cross-examination but proposed that questions be submitted to the committee. The point was not finally decided.

Mulhall today swore that he drew \$500 from a Baltimore bank to be paid to Watson.

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made the office of James A. Emery here, his headquarters after he was defeated for governor of Indiana in 1908. Emery, Mulhall swore, was "the chief lobbyist" for the manufacturers.

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## 35 CONVICTS DIE IN FIRE

Jackson, Miss., July 22.—Trapped by flames in the second floor of an antiquated convict cage, thirty-five negro prisoners were burned to death at the Oakley convict farm, 20 miles from here, late last night.

The flames rapidly ate away the floor slats leading to the second floor. The prisoners tore at the heavy bars on the jail windows to no avail. The flames drove back members of the rescue party each time they attempted to liberate the negroes, who one by one fell back into the flames and perished.

The building was constructed ten years ago of lumber taken from a discarded penitentiary. There was no fire fighting apparatus at the farm, and the first floor of the building was filled with inflammable material.

The convicts all were worked in the cotton fields of the state farm and were housed in the "cage" for the night. Among them were some desperate criminals serving long sentences to other buildings was in danger.

Mrs. Schneider, recently brought suit for divorce against her husband. She charged that he had two other wives. The shooting was at the entrance of the store where Mrs. Schneider was employed.

Mrs. Schneider four months ago said she learned of the other wives, one to them and each told her there had been no divorce. She then left her husband.

## WAR TALK IN SENATE

### Fall Introduces Resolution Calling on United States to Protect Its Citizens in Mexico With a Force of Arms If Necessary

Washington, July 22.—Representative William H. Murray of Oklahoma introduced a set of resolutions today in which he invites the senate to concur, directing intervention in Mexico if order and peace are not restored within thirty days after President Wilson issues a proclamation to that effect.

Murray's resolutions characterize Provisional President Huerta as an "marauder," a "black handed murderer," and his regime is "founded on treachery, duplicity and murder."

Washington, July 22.—Senator Fall of New Mexico today called up his resolution for the protection of American citizens in foreign countries. It refers to conditions in Mexico. Chairman Bacon of the foreign relations committee, demanded that it be sent to that committee that its terms might be carefully weighed.

"Words are very serious things at times," he said, "and this is one of the times."

Senator Fall asked that it be passed at once, asserting that it was thoroughly understood by every senator. Senator Bacon insisted that the people of the United States were in a grave position of responsibility "and at this time any enunciation of principle such as this should be thoroughly considered. As to whether this resolution enunciated the truth should not be discussed at this time," he said. "This is entirely a question of expediency."

Senator Bacon asked if the resolution did not mean that the United States should send an armed force into Mexico to protect American citizens. Senator Stone, reviewing certain conditions in Mexico declared he would favor sending an armed force.

Senator Williams maintained that a citizen of the United States had no constitutional rights in foreign countries.

Senator Works asked: "Are we prepared now to declare this government, as set forth in this resolution, prepared to give full protection to her citizens in Mexico?"

"Full protection must necessarily mean that, if our citizens in Mexico cannot be protected by diplomatic means, we are prepared to go to war with Mexico."

"I submit that before the senate makes a declaration to that effect the question should be thoroughly and seriously considered."

Senator Fall, aroused by what he termed intimations from senators that he was seeking to precipitate war by the resolution, made a stirring reply. "My sole purpose," said he, "brought this and the former administration has been to prevent war with Mexico. I urged the last administration to realize the situation in Mexico and to act so as to prevent war. But matters have dragged on until now we are told the situation is so delicate that we should not make a declaration of this broad principle."

"The senator from New Mexico is not responsible for the conditions in Mexico. It is the delay, the failure of the administration to act, the failure of the administration to carry out its warnings to the people of Mexico, that is responsible for conditions that will continue so long as this policy of delay continues."

"We hesitate, as a republic, and rightfully so, to move to protect our citizens because of fear that it will precipitate war. It is in your power at the present time to prevent war. If strong action had been taken by this government two years ago, it would have prevented war. A strong demand on Madero or De La Barra would have prevented war. Protection of American citizens held for ransom and killed at that time, extended through arms, if necessary, would have prevented instead of precipitated war. This policy of the United States of delay, in the hope that something might happen is responsible for the present situation. Prompt and strong action would have avoided the necessity for such a declaration as is proposed here."

Gunboat Ordered South. Washington, July 22.—The gunboat Wheeling was today ordered to Frontera, Tabasco state, Mexico, where revolutionary activity has endangered the lives and property of Americans. She will sail from Key West tomorrow morning. The gunboat has 150 blue jackets but no marines.

Hold American For Ransom. Tucson, Ariz., July 22.—Thomas Hind, assistant general superintendent of the Southern Pacific of Mexico, apparently is held for ransom by the Mexican federalists at Guaymas, according to a code message received here today. Railroad officials were reticent but it was unofficially stated they had asked the State Department at Washington to demand Hind's release and had requested Secretary Daniels of the navy department, now on the Pacific Coast, to give suitable instructions to Rear Admiral Cowles of the Pacific fleet.

## BASEBALL TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Great Falls vs. Ogden  
**Glenwood**  
Everybody Welcome  
4 p. m.

## Auto Races July 24, Round Up July 24th, 25th, 26th, Fair Grounds