

Do not neglect to read The Call's CLASSIFIED ADS. They contain all kinds of information, and perhaps something you very much want to know.

THE WEATHER  
YESTERDAY—Highest temperature, 64; lowest Friday night, 48.  
FORECAST FOR TODAY—Fair, light north winds.

# 140 Girls Sacrificed in Awful Holocaust

## DIAZ CHOOSES AMBASSADOR AS CABINET CHIEF

### De la Barra Leaves Washington to Promote Peace and Reform in Mexico

### New Minister of Foreign Affairs Expects Support From Revolutionary Leaders

### President Taft Expresses Pleasure at Appointment in Personal Interview

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mexican Ambassador de la Barra was today named as minister of foreign affairs in the Mexican cabinet by President Diaz. Senor de la Barra has telegraphed his acceptance to Mexico City.

Immediately after telegraphing his acceptance, de la Barra went to the White House and informed President Taft. The president expressed pleasure at the ambassador's appointment and congratulated him warmly. As the ambassador has decided to leave here tomorrow for Mexico City, the president had him farewell.

De la Barra also called upon Secretary of State Knox and informed him of the appointment. Knox congratulated the ambassador and bade him goodbye.

### Minister Expects Peace

The new minister of foreign affairs said that he did not know whether any other members of the cabinet had been decided upon, but he believed that the changes that were to take place would bring back to the folds of loyalty to the government practically all the members of the insurgent party and re-establish peace and quiet throughout the republic.

With the exception possibly of a few revolutionists who are fired with personal ambition and a few others who persist in their opposition to the government simply through obstinacy, he thinks that all will be satisfied with the new cabinet, and will show their patriotism by stopping their insurgency.

### Reforms to Satisfy All

The reforms to be instituted he feels sure will satisfy the people that the government is looking out for their interest. The new cabinet will show itself heartily in sympathy with the reforms started several years ago, which have not been fully granted. Among these are the laws governing water for irrigation and power purposes and that regarding the redistribution of lands.

The fact that De la Barra was a candidate for the post of minister of foreign affairs had been known by friends in Washington for some time. The ambassador, however, always had expressed a desire that publicity should not be given to such information. His reason was that while he would feel it a duty to his country to accept the post if it were offered to him, he really preferred to remain in Washington, where, in the position of ambassador, he might continue in the work of cementing the friendly relations between Mexico and the United States.

### Named by Both Sides

In discussing privately the probability of his appointment as minister of foreign relations, the ambassador disclosed the fact that his name had been mentioned by supporters of both the federal government and the revolutionary movement. He said he hoped, however, that Diaz might confer the honor of the premiership in his cabinet on some one else, but that if the post were offered to him he would feel it a duty to accept.

The ambassador said he had not the slightest idea who would succeed him in his post at Washington. Asked if he thought Senor Creel, who once was the Mexican ambassador here, might return, he answered he had absolutely no information on the subject.

De la Barra has not been identified with any particular political party in Mexico, and the significance of his appointment is that it is expected to meet with the approval of all factions.

### Devoted to Foreign Affairs

He has devoted himself chiefly to the foreign relations of Mexico, having been ambassador to various countries. He has taken a deep interest in arbitration and universal peace and has made a special study of international law. For many years he was a professor in jurisprudence and logic at the University school in Mexico City.

For five years he was a member of the Mexican federal congress, and in 1902 was appointed minister to the South American republics on the Atlantic side. In 1904 he became Mexico's representative at Belgium and the Netherlands, and in his four years in Europe successfully negotiated treaties for his country with Italy and Holland. He represented Mexico at The Hague

## Rubber Trust to Reorganize Mexico Through Rebellion

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

WASHINGTON, March 25.—From reliable sources it was learned today that out of the Mexican revolution great good is expected to come to the International rubber company, which is the raw rubber trust of the United States.

This is the organization in which the Rockefeller interests are dominant. Former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich and his son hold a huge block of its stock. Aldrich is the father in law of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Out of the Mexican revolution is to come the reorganizing or Standard Oiling of the whole railway system of Mexico.

This might mean the Morganizing of Mexico, for the railway virtually is the only system of transportation available to interior Mexico. Unlike the United States or Canada, Mexico has no great navigable arteries like the Mississippi, Missouri, the Ohio, the Hudson or the St. Lawrence. The men who control the railways control the nation.

It is alleged that funds to aid the revolution are supplied regularly by the International rubber company. These funds are sent to one John McCarthy, a dummy, who is in reality the rebel chief, Madero. The funds are handled through the bank of P. Gross & Co. of San Antonio.

It is said that the purpose of the Morgan-Rockefeller syndicate is to acquire at wreckage price ownership of the lines now owned by Mexico whenever the bottom shall drop out of the present Mexican government.

## STEAMER FOUNDERS WITH 26 IN CABIN

### Passengers and Crew Perish in Storm Within Mile of Vancouver Island

VICTORIA, B. C., March 25.—Every person on board the small wooden steamer Sechelt perished when the vessel capsized off Beachy head, Vancouver Island, during a gale yesterday. Apparently the sea gulped down every morsel of the vessel.

It is not known positively how many persons were on the Sechelt when it left Victoria for Sooke. The prevailing report is that there were 23, that 13 of the passengers landed at William head and that 22 passengers and the crew of four went down with the boat.

Of the 13 passengers who landed at William head, 10 were bound for a railroad construction camp at Peddar bay. Frank McKenna, aged 21, formerly in the United States navy, also landed at William head.

The Sechelt was making direct for Sooke. The seas were running high. The wind was biting, hail and rain falling and a heavy mist prevailed.

The vessel was making good speed, when it swung around into the trough of the sea, with its head pointing toward Port Crescent. About six minutes later the hull appeared to strike the boat a full broadside, and it keeled over and disappeared almost instantly.

Owing to weather conditions, all the passengers were shut up in the cabin, and must have been carried below when the vessel foundered.

Rev. J. W. Burns, Presbyterian missionary at Sooke, was returning with his wife from Victoria, where their son had just been married, the father officiating. J. I. Henderson of Cody, Wyo., aged 28, a railroad fireman, was drowned, as also was George K. Newton, a surveyor.

## NICE LITTLE CALF ON CHAIN IS SOCIETY FAD

### Doggies Go to the Bowwows, Latest Paris Edict

### WOMEN'S FIRE BRIGADE CHECKS SERIOUS BLAZE

### Flames Were Spreading to Gasoline Tank

## WOMEN SHOULD BE GOOD WIVES AND MEN DECENT

### Colonel Roosevelt Lays Down Law in Second of Earl Lectures

### Discusses Rights of Women When Requested by a Large Bundle of Letters

### Opinions of the Former President on Suffrage

"No man is worth his salt who doesn't think deeply of woman's rights, and no woman is worth her salt who doesn't think a thousand times more deeply of the rights and duties of her home."

"Personally I'm very tepidly in favor of woman suffrage, but it seems to me it is infinitely less important than innumerable other questions which are worthy of our thought and effort."

"A good woman must be, as in the past, a good wife, a good mother, and able to train up healthy children."

"A man isn't fit to exercise the right of suffrage himself if he isn't decent and doesn't occupy a proper position in the home."

"I don't ask you to put duty in the place of pleasure, but to put it ahead of pleasure. Of course, if you have the pure bridge club type of mind I can't expect to appeal to you."

"Unless every American is a pretty good fellow and his wife is a better fellow it will be impossible for this nation to rise. No ability atones for the lack of sound family life."

"Be ready to fight if necessary, but be decent. If you are willing enough to fight nobody will complain about your being virtuous."

## HANGMAN'S NOOSE IS STAKE CONVICTED MEN PLAY FOR

DENVER, March 25.—A game of seven up, with the stake a hangman's noose, was played by two condemned murderers in their cell at the county jail today. The players were Michael H. Murphy, whose sentence had been fixed at life imprisonment by the jury that found him guilty of the murder of his former sweetheart, Anatolia Wunderle; the other, Lewis Weichler, adjudged guilty of murdering W. Clifford Burrows. In his case the jury had fixed hanging as the punishment.

But the game was not finished, for Murphy was taken into court, there to be sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Bliss. "You need not look to this court for any mitigation of your sentence," said Judge Bliss.

Weichler was dealing in the game. "Let's play for sentences," said he to Murphy, his cellmate. "If I win I'll take your place. If I lose I'll take my own medicine. It's my life against yours."

"Done," said Murphy, and the game started, never to be finished.

## EXPRESS MESSENGER SAID TO HAVE DECAMPED WITH \$25,000

NOGALES, Ariz., March 25.—E. W. Hawkins, a Wells-Fargo express messenger running between Nogales and Mazatlan, is reported to have decamped with an express package containing \$50,000 Mexican money.

Hawkins left Nogales on his run south March 21, the money being in a safe, consigned to Guaymas.

The loss was not discovered until the safe was opened, and in the meantime officials of the express company say, Hawkins and a companion chartered a gasoline launch at Mazatlan, since which nothing has been heard from him. Detectives are in pursuit.

### GRAND JURY INDICTS 210 FOR VOTE SELLING

### Wholesale Election Frauds in Kentucky

### AGED MAN STRICKEN IN THE GREEK THEATER

### United States Pension Office Attache Suffers From Apoplexy

### CRACKLE OF FLAMES DROWNS CRIES

### WORK ON THE NEW CITY HALL BEGINS IN MAY

### CULPRIT IS PURSUED HALF MILE IN ENGINE

### Policeman Finally Captures Man for Insulting Women

## T. R. Favors Suffrage He's 'Tepid' on Topic



Former president addressing great gathering in the Greek theater at Berkeley.

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## NEW YORK FIRE TRAP PYRE OF FACTORY WOMEN

### Workers Caught in Top Floors Of Ten Story Building Have No Means of Escape

### SCORES LEAP TO STREET AND PERISH

### Stream of Human Bodies Tears Through Rescuers' Nets and Sidewalks Into Vaults in the Basement

NEW YORK, March 25.—One hundred and forty-eight persons—ninety-tenths of them girls from the East side—were crushed to death on the pavements, smothered in smoke or burned to a crisp in a factory fire this afternoon in the worst disaster New York has known since the steamship General Slocum was burned to the water's edge off North Brother island in 1904.

One hundred and forty-one bodies had been removed from the ruins at midnight, and seven of the 40 injured had died in hospitals. This, it is believed, completes the list of dead, most of whom are unidentified.

Grief crazed relatives besieged the morgue as the bodies were laid out.

### VICTIMS FACTORY EMPLOYEES

Nearly all, if not all, of the victims were employed by the Triangle waist company, on the eighth, ninth and tenth floors of a 10 story loft building at 23 Washington place, on the western fringe of the downtown wholesale district. Partners of the firm, Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, escaped, carrying with them over an adjoining roof Blanck's two young daughters and a governess. There was not an outside fire escape on the building.

How the fire started perhaps never will be known. A corner on the eighth floor was the point of origin, and the three upper floors only were swept. On the ninth floor 50 bodies were found; 63 or more persons were crushed to death by jumping; more than 30 clogged the elevator shafts. Loss to property will not exceed \$100,000.

Pedestrians going home through Washington square to Washington square at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock were scattered by the whizz of something rushing through the air before them; there was a horrible thud on the pavement, and a body flattened on the flagstones. Wayfarers on the opposite side of the street shaded their eyes against the setting sun and saw the windows of the three upper floors of the building black with girls crowding to the sills.

### GIRLS FORCED TO JUMP

"Don't jump!" yelled the crowd. But the girls had no alternative. The pressure of the maddened hundreds behind them and the urging of their own fears were too strong. They began to fall to the sidewalk.

Four alarms were rung within 15 minutes. Before the engines could respond, before the nets could be stretched or the ladders raised, five girls had fallen from the eighth and ninth floors so heavily that they crashed through the very streets to the vaults below. In an hour the fire was out; in half an hour it had done its worst; probably the death list was complete in 20 minutes.

The building stands on a corner, with exposure on two sides, but the only fire escape was in the interior, opening on a light and air shaft. In all there were seven exits—the single fire escape, two freight elevators at the rear, two passenger elevators in front and two stairways.

All of them proved almost useless, and practically all who escaped either climbed to the roof and scrambled thence to the roof of the building occupied by the American book company, adjoining, or fled in the first rush for safety before the crush and smoke grew too thick.

### SHELL OF BUILDING INTACT

The building stands tonight as a shell intact; the partitions of architectural tiling between floor and floor are sound, and it is impossible for one who sees it to imagine how the flames in so short a space of time could have wrought such havoc.

Seven hundred hands, 500 of them women, were employed by the shirt-waist company. They sat in rows at their whirring machines, the tables before them piled with flimsy cloth, the floor littered with lint, the air itself full of flying, inflammable dust.

The first rush of flame was almost an explosion. Operators died in their chairs, their lungs seared by inhaling flames. Others rushed for the elevator shafts after the cars had made their last trip. Still others were pushed off the inadequate interior fire escape.

### STREAM OF BODIES BREAKS NETS

In such a horrible stream did the bodies overflow from the windows that the firenets stretched by the first company to arrive were soon gorged beyond capacity. Twelve bodies weighted one net to the bursting point, but the bodies kept on tumbling to the pavement below through meshes that could no longer sustain them. When the first breath of flame curled over the edge of a pile of shirting on the eighth floor, five minutes before quitting time, hundreds were in line before the cashier's window.

In the office buildings across Washington place scores of men, detained beyond office hours, worked at their desks. One of them saw a girl rush to a window and throw up the sash. Behind her danced a seething curtain of yellow flame. She climbed to the sill, stood in black outline against the light, hesitating, then with a last touch of futile thrift slipped her chateleine bag over her wrist and jumped. Her body went whirling downward through the wove wire glass of a canopy to the flagging below. Her sisters who followed flashed through the air like rockets.

### CRACKLE OF FLAMES DROWNS CRIES

It was 85 feet from the eighth floor to the ground, about 95 feet from the ninth floor and 110 feet from the cornice. The crackle of the flames drowned the cries of the victims.

Six girls fought their way to a window on the ninth floor over the bodies of fallen fellow workers and crawled out to the eight inch stone ledge. More than 100 feet above the sidewalk, they crawled to a swinging electric fire wire spanning Washington place. The leaders paused for their companions to catch up at the end of the ledge, and the six grabbed the wire simultaneously. It snapped like rotten whipcord and they crashed down to death.

A 13 year old girl hung for three minutes by her fingertips to the sill of a tenth floor window. A tongue of flame licked at her fingers, and she dropped into a lifeline held by firemen. Two women fell into the net at almost the same moment.

The strands parted and the two were added to the death list. A girl threw her pocketbook, then her hat, then her furs from a tenth story window.