

40 DEAD IN FIRE THAT DESTROYS ST. LOUIS CLUB

Eleven Bodies Recovered and Search for Thirty More Goes On.

\$1,300,000 IN PAPER MONEY LEFT INTACT

Firemen Delve Into the Smouldering Ruins by Searchlight Aid.

MYSTERY AS TO CAUSE

New York Man Tells How He and Twelve Others Slid Down Rope of Sheets.

St. Louis, March 9.—Eleven bodies have been recovered, and firemen continued their quest to-night under the glare of searchlights for the thirty others that still are believed to remain in the smouldering ruins of the Missouri Athletic Club's home, which was burned early this morning.

Although a committee opened headquarters at the Press Club to-day and asked all who were guests of the athletic club last night to report, thirty did not register, and hourly the feeling grew that all these were lost. Seventeen persons who were injured in the fire were sent for treatment to public and private hospitals.

In the vaults of the Boatmen's Bank, which occupied part of the first floor of the building, was more than \$1,300,000 in currency. The vaults were unharmed, the bank officials reported. The bank opened at the usual hour in temporary quarters a few blocks away.

Some of Known Dead.

The list of known dead includes the following: Nessler, Edwin C., St. Louis, cashier Ludlow-Saylor Fire Company; killed in jump from fifth floor.

Those missing and believed to be buried in the ruins include the following: Huff, L. B., St. Louis, buyer Simmons Hardware Company.

Other names listed include: Harkness, George, St. Louis, president of the club; Harkness, J. E., St. Louis, advertising department; Harkness, J. E., St. Louis, advertising department; Harkness, J. E., St. Louis, advertising department.

Explosion Story Denied.

This Morning's News.

Table listing local, general, and foreign news items with page numbers.

TAFT FOR SUPREME COURT

Report That He Will Soon Succeed Justice Holmes.

Washington, March 9.—It is reported here to-night that ex-President William H. Taft will be appointed to the United States Supreme Court by President Wilson, to fill the vacancy that will be caused by the resignation of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

ASKS FOOD, NOT TOMBSTONE

Woman, 97, Would Waive Burial Trust Left by Kin.

Mrs. Mary Tillman, ninety-seven years old and "unable to work," as she says in a petition to the Surrogate's Court, is asking that Valentine A. Schutz, executor of the estate of her half-brother, Noah Lynch, who died on December 2, be compelled to pay her \$40 a month from the estate.

MRS. PANKHURST TAKEN AFTER RIOT

Arrested Amid Scenes Not Paralleled in Movement—Barbed Wire Used.

Glasgow, March 9.—A fierce riot, during which scores of women fainted and a number of other women and policemen were injured, preceded the arrest of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst at a meeting here last night.

St. Andrew's Hall, which is the largest in the city, was crowded to the doors when Mrs. Pankhurst walked to the platform. She had spoken only two minutes when scores of policemen entered the hall and rushed toward the platform.

Scenes without parallel in the history of the suffragette movement followed. In expectation of trouble the suffragettes had stretched a network of barbed wire across the platform. The wire was concealed by floral decorations and proved efficacious for a time.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Pankhurst vanished up the platform stairs, where she ran into the arms of a cordon of police. A large number of her supporters surrounded the constables and belabored them with truncheons and pieces of broken chairs.

The police held their captive, however, and dragged her downstairs to the main door. She was then in a dazed condition and apparently had fainted. As she was placed in a motor car hundreds of people surrounded the car, but the police, mounted and on foot, charged the crowd with drawn batons and Mrs. Pankhurst was driven to the central police station.

GIRL PORTIA'S PLEA SAVES SWEETHEART

Court Releases Youth Who Refused to "Move On" When Watching Her Home.

Bessie Tierney, twenty, of No. 573 First avenue, played the part of Portia in a night court last night and got William Lassen, nineteen, of No. 425 East 129th street, out of durance vile.

Atlantic Trip Like Summer.

Boston, March 9.—In decided contrast with the recent stormy experience of other transatlantic vessels, the steamer Devon arrived to-day from Liverpool, after an uneventful voyage.

MOB AT BILLY SUNDAY'S REVIVAL

Throng Storms Crowded Carnegie Hall to Hear Evangelist Speak.

FAINTING WOMEN IN DANGER IN CRUSH

Preacher Scores Scanty Dress, Wine and Card Parties of Many Churches.

With more than three thousand people fighting at the door to gain admission, "Billy" Sunday, the baseball evangelist, last night addressed an audience that packed Carnegie Hall to the doors.

While the prayers and hymns were going on inside, the crowd that had been unable to get in fought with all its might to break down the line of seventy-five policemen that had been called to keep them from battering down the outer doors.

The crowd surged about so wildly that women screamed and fainted and had to be held up by those nearest at hand to keep them from being trampled on. Time after time the crowd surged up the steps, only to be rushed back by the police. Several times it became necessary for them to use their clubs.

While the fight to gain admittance was at its worst some woman near the door began to sing in a clear soprano voice "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Instantly the refrain was taken up, and many hundred voices swelled the volume of the song until it could be heard for a distance of several blocks.

Hymn Calms Struggling Mob.

During the song the struggle to get into the hall ceased, but as it ended the crowd renewed its efforts. When the service was well under way it was announced from the steps that no more could be admitted because of the fire regulations and that an overflow meeting would be held at the Calvary Baptist Church, No. 123 West 57th street.

Reluctantly the mob finally dispersed, some going to the overflow meeting and some to their homes. At the 57th street entrance, where the reporters had been told that they would be admitted, an indignant throng was still gathered, waving their tickets and yelling up at the windows of the offices. The only satisfaction they could get was a nod from one of the officials on the inside.

The window was opened once to ask if the Rev. A. E. Schaeffer was in the crowd, but he could not be found. The demands for entrance increased in volume and in wrath.

Thomas Nealon, a reporter from "The Scranton Times," who had come from that city, where Mr. Sunday had been holding meetings for the last week, crawled up a grating and threw himself over the ledge of the window. He was immediately seized by those inside and pushed backward through the window. Had it not been for several men who went to his aid he would have fallen twelve feet into an entry way to the cellar.

Police Prevent a Riot.

The attitude of the throng grew menacing, and the police who had been stationed around in front of the hall were detailed to the rear entrance to prevent a riot. The lights of the offices were turned out to further discourage the crowd.

In the meantime, Mr. Schaeffer appeared, but was unable to get in either entrance. Explanations to the police, who were tired out with their two hours' struggle with the crowd, availed him nothing and he, like the rest, was forced to go to the overflow meeting.

It is said that the evangelistic committee under whose auspices the meeting was held issued 25,000 tickets of

Continued on second page, sixth column.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN, BURNS

Wife of Dr. H. C. Swentzel, Rector, Discovers Flames and Sends Alarm.

DAMAGE IS MORE THAN \$400,000

Crowd Watches Famous Edifice, with \$75,000 Organ, Rectory and Parish House Burn.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton avenue, between Fulton street and Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, one of the finest edifices in the borough, and including in its membership some of the wealthiest men in the city, was destroyed by fire last night.

The flames also gutted the parish house and burned out two floors in the rectory of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, the pastor.

The damage was given as \$400,000, but this is believed to be much below the actual loss, for, in addition to the destruction of the \$75,000 organ and the marble altar, twenty-four memorial windows were cracked by the flames.

Nobody was injured. Mrs. Swentzel, her five-year-old daughter Beatrice, and the child's nurse were the only persons at any time in danger, but they escaped in time.

Wife of Rector Sends Alarm.

It was 8:20 o'clock when Mrs. Swentzel was attracted to the windows of the rector's study on the second floor of the rectory by an unusual glare. In a few moments she was aware of the fact that the parish house, which stood between the rectory and the church, was beyond hope of saving.

Mrs. Swentzel telephoned to Fire Headquarters, and soon after the first alarm there was a second. Deputy Fire Chief Lally turned out, and then sent in a third and a fourth alarm, bringing Chief Kenlon over from Manhattan.

In the gymnasium of the parish house were forty members of the Boys' Brigade, drilling under the instruction of Captain Burmeister. They got out quickly and then some of the boys went into the rectory and took down several valuable curtains. They also removed many of Mrs. Swentzel's effects.

When Mrs. Swentzel had taken the child and her nurse to the home of Dr. W. W. Blackman, across the street, at No. 519 Clinton avenue, she telephoned to the homes of several of the church members for her husband who, five minutes before the fire began, had started to make calls. She finally found him, and he hurried back to the church.

The firemen could do nothing with the parish house, and they turned their attention to the two upper floors, and to the church, a building of stone and brick running back into Vanderbilt avenue.

Great Crowd Watches Flames.

Their efforts here were not of much avail, for a strong northwest wind had got in its work early, veering at times to the rear of the building, to which was joined the Sunday school building, presented to the church fifteen years ago by the late Colonel Henry A. Martin, who also gave the organ and altar.

So great a crowd had gathered to watch the fire that the reserves from four police stations were called to hold their lines in check. Vantage points were sought by the hungry eyes, and these they found on the roofs of buildings in the neighborhood and on the platform of the Fulton street elevated at Vanderbilt avenue.

For a time Deputy Chief Lally

Continued on second page, fourth column.

ONE FUNERAL FOR FOUR

Mother and three Children Will Be Buried To-morrow.

The four members of the Thatcher family who died from the effects of illuminating gas will be buried together from the Thatcher home, at No. 109 Maple street, Yonkers, to-morrow afternoon.

The fourth victim of the accident, Frank Thatcher, twelve, died in St. John's Riverside Hospital yesterday. His mother, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, thirty-eight, died in St. Joseph's Hospital on Sunday night, and the two other children, Mary, six, and Allen, two and one-half, were found dead in bed on Saturday afternoon by their father, Harry S. Thatcher, upon his return from business.

Mrs. Thatcher and the three children went to bed on Saturday afternoon, leaving the window in the room open a little and the gas heater lighted. The wind presumably blew out the gas.

LIQUOR BARRED IN WILL

No Dealer to Share Fortune Jacob Friday Made In It.

Pittsburgh, March 9.—After making a fortune of more than \$200,000 in the wholesale liquor business, Jacob Friday, who died on April 13, 1913, inserted in his will, which is being contested here, a provision expressly stipulating that any beneficiary who directly or indirectly engaged in the liquor business should forfeit all legal right and claim in the estate.

LAWYER STRICKEN MAKING A SPEECH

A. D. Kneeland Collapses While Opposing Change in Insanity Law.

While debating before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the Academy of Medicine last night, A. Delos Kneeland, a lawyer, of No. 115 Broadway, was stricken with apoplexy and collapsed on the speakers' platform.

Mr. Kneeland, as the only member of the society's committee on the law of insanity who did not advocate a change in the present law, was vehemently arguing against the committee report. He became highly excited during the first fifteen minutes of his argument, and, finding great difficulty in pronouncing his words, asked Dr. Reynolds Wilcox, president of the society, for a glass of water. This he could not raise to his lips, but after drinking it with the help of Dr. Wilcox he seemed to recover and continued his debate.

"I don't believe in this mania for changing legislation," said he, "because the laws are changing so fast that the lawyers themselves cannot know them, yet our laymen are held responsible for them. Our law has been increased from one volume to six in this state by these young Solons up at Albany."

Here Mr. Kneeland began swaying, and two or three physicians moved to prevent his falling. He braced himself and made another attempt to continue. His face was by this time purple and he spoke with great effort. Several of the audience rushed to the platform and asked him to give up his speech.

"I was all right when I began," he said to the audience, "I don't feel very well now." He then collapsed in the arms of those who had gathered about him. When he had been placed beside an open window the debate was postponed.

It was soon decided that Mr. Kneeland's condition was critical, and he was carried from the room and to a carriage, which took him to his home at No. 229 West 98th street.

DROPS SLAYER WITH LUMP OF ICE

Contractor Who Saw Street Killing Captures Man as Bullet Misses Him.

After Benjamin Ballandi had shot and killed Joseph Leon on a Brooklyn street yesterday afternoon he fled. The slayer intimidated a crowd who saw the shooting by flourishing his revolver and menacing his pursuers—all except one—John E. Collins, a contractor, of No. 1616 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn.

Collins caught up with Ballandi at 6th street and Third avenue. Ballandi fired one shot pointblank. Collins picked up a lump of ice and snow and knocked Ballandi down.

When Police Sergeant William McCauley and Patrolman Frederick Worsgott there they found Ballandi very much the worse for wear, as Collins had followed up the lump of ice by using his fists.

COLQUITT AND FALL DENOUNCE PRESIDENT

Texas Governor Declares Wilson's Mexican Policy "a Crime."

ACCUSES MEXICO OF AGGRESSIONS

Has Constantly Disturbed State, He Says, Without Retaliation.

VERGARACASE MYSTERY

Ranger Captain's Report Given to The Tribune by Executive Lacks Detail.

GOVERNOR O. B. COLQUITT: I do not hesitate to say that the present policy of the United States is largely responsible for these murders and outrages.

Believing that I am somewhat familiar with the conditions which have existed in Mexico for the last three years, I do not hesitate to say that the present policy of the American government toward that question, in my opinion, is a crime against civilization.

Washington, Tex., March 9.—Pointing to the Vergara case as vigorously illustrating the "brutalities which are constantly being practised in our neighboring republic by brother factions," Governor Colquitt condemned in strong terms to-night the Mexican policy of the United States.

"American women have been ravished, mining camps and property of American citizens pillaged and burned," he said, "and I do not hesitate to say that the present policy of the United States is largely responsible for these murders and outrages."

"I have insisted upon the protection of property rights and lives of Texas people. Texas has not committed an act of aggression against Mexico, and as Governor of this state I do not desire to see an act of aggression or wrong committed against her, but Mexico, by reason of the conditions existing in that country, is constantly committing acts of aggression against the citizens of Texas."

"Believing that I am somewhat familiar with the conditions which have existed in Mexico for the last three years, I do not hesitate to say that the present policy of the American government toward that question, in my opinion, is a crime against civilization."

Preliminary to an official investigation of the slaying of Clemente Vergara, the American ranchman, and the mysterious return of the body early yesterday morning to the United States, Governor Colquitt late to-day directed Adjutant General Henry Hutcheson to proceed to Laredo immediately to view the body. Mr. Hutcheson left for Laredo to-night. The Governor instructed that identification of the body be made certain and that all available evidence be gathered.

Governor Colquitt declared that all information on the exhuming of the body in the Hidalgo (Mexico) cemetery by persons who crossed from the American side and the return of the body to Texas would be at the disposal of President Wilson and the United States authorities if requested.

Captain J. J. Sanders, commander of the Texas rangers in the Laredo district, telegraphed a detailed report of the incident to Governor Colquitt, who made it public. The report failed to establish the identity of those who recovered the body and failed to explain Captain Sanders' own telegram yesterday that he "proceeded to Hidalgo, Mexico, and recovered the body."

Silent as to Informants.

Captain Sanders was quoted from Laredo yesterday as saying that he and Consul Garrett, of Nuevo Laredo, went to the spot where the body was found because they had been told that it would be delivered at a certain place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

"I left Laredo Saturday morning, March 7, 1914, and went to Palafox with Consul Garrett, Sergeant Hines and Private Pelph, of my command, already were there, also Constable Petty, of Mitera; Jim Hall, a relative of Vergara, and some others I don't know. I secured all the evidence I possibly could. I left Consul Garrett at the Coleman ranch about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, and went down the river on the Texas side, four, five or six miles. I did not go across the river at all."

"Vergara's body was brought across the river on a stretcher about 3:30 a. m. on Sunday, March 8, 1914, and deposited on the bank on this side about four miles down the river from Palafox."

Doesn't Know Who Took Body.

New Mexico Senator Demands Interposition by the Executive.

WOULD USE ARMY AND NAVY AT ONCE

Declares Every Move Made by President Has Been a Mistake.

CRITICISES BRYAN, TOO

Shively Defends Administration, and Sheppard Asserts Texans Indorse Wilson.

U. S. SENATOR A. B. FALL: We have fiddled while Mexico burned.

I have great respect for the President, but he knows absolutely nothing about Mexican conditions. He is mistaken, and has been mistaken in every move he has made.

Every one has a duty to the Mexican people themselves and a duty to humanity which we cannot escape. To defer action is to aggravate the conditions.

Washington, March 9.—Interposition, as distinguished from intervention, by the United States in Mexico for the protection of American lives and property was demanded to-day by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, who presented to the Senate a list of sixty-three murders of American and British subjects and enumerated outrages after outrages committed by the contending forces in Mexico.

The administration, Senator Fall said, had already virtually intervened by sending John Lind to Mexico. Interposition, with a declaration that the United States does not purpose to acquire territory, upset the laws or overturn the constitution of Mexico, he asserted, would not justify a declaration of war by Huerta or the Constitutionists.

"We have fiddled," he exclaimed, "while Mexico burned."

Senator Shively, senior Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, came to the defence of the administration, without offering any solution of the Mexican problem.

Senator Sheppard deplored the expedition of Texans across the border to recover the body of Clemente Vergara and criticised the stand taken by Governor Colquitt of Texas. Benton and Vergara, he declared, would not have met with harm if they had not "invited trouble."

Protests Against Silence.

Senator Fall, whose speech was awaited with interest by his colleagues, signalled the protest against the policy of silence adopted by the administration. What had happened, he contended, should be brought to the attention of the American people, and, in accordance with his purpose, he recited in detail the narrative of outrages in Mexico, not only against Americans but against other foreigners.

The State Department was made the target of bitter criticism by the Senator from New Mexico. He was convinced, he explained, that the President was not aware of the "real situation in Mexico and was doing his utmost to solve the problem. But the policy of the administration he declared to be a failure.

"I have great respect for the President," said Senator Fall, "but he knows absolutely nothing about Mexican conditions. He is mistaken, and has been mistaken in every move he has made."

Huerta the Senator declared to be a murderer on a grand scale. "He doesn't murder to see his dying victims kick," he added. Pancho Villa he pictured as "a common, ignorant, brutal murderer for hire," and he asserted that the "Constitutionalist leader and shot down 115 out of 125 men who dared to defend the town of Casas Grandes against him. The Senator recited in detail numerous other outrages committed directly by Villa.

In support of his plan for interposition Senator Fall read excerpts from the message of President McKinley on the Cuban situation before the United States intervened in Cuba, suggesting to his auditors that "Mexico" be substituted for "Cuba."

Mr. Fall declared that the United States owed a duty to Spain, "whose citizens had been murdered and driven out like dogs," and to England and to Germany.

"We owe a duty to the Mexican people themselves and a duty to humanity which we cannot escape," the Senator added. "To defer action is to aggravate the conditions and invite mere serious consequences."

Would Use Army and Navy.

With the solemn declaration that we do not war upon the Mexican nation or people, that it is not our purpose to acquire territory, upset their laws or overturn their constitution, and an invitation to the masses of the Mexican