MISSOURI STATE **BUILDING BURNS**

Fine Art Collection is Total Loss.

FLAMES TAKE ALL EXHIBITS

Insurance Covers but Tithe of the Value.

ORIGIN OF FIRE UNKNOWN

One of the Finest Structures Erected by Any Commonwealth on the Grounds Now a Heap of Blackened Ruins.

Origin-Fire thought to have started at back of building in pile of rubbish, and also attributed to defective wir-

Loss-Art gallery, \$20,000; exhibits, \$15,000; fixtures, \$5000; building, \$10,000; total, \$50,000.

Insgrance-\$5000 on art gallery and one on exhibite and building. Narrow escape-Superintendent J. E.

Crumbaugh narrowly escapes cremation through timely action of Captain Murphy of Exposition Guard. Narrow escape-Commissioner E. S.

Garver partially suffocated, and miraculously escapes, Injury-Harry Jones, electrician, falls

through roof of burning building, suffeeing severe bruises and inhaling smoke, which rendered him unconscious for a time.

Missourl's State building is the first of the edifices of the Lewis and Clark Exposition to meet an untimely fate flagration, at the hands of the destroyer. It was not a wrecking crew which totally demolished Missouri's magnificent representation at the Western World's Fair. last night, but it was flendish, relentless and unfeeling flames, which tore and burnt their way through the building from one end to the other, devouring the rarest treasures of art, almost invaluable exhibits, costly fixtures, leaving in their wake a path of destruction, id reminder of the awful power of

Blackened Boards Remain

All that remains of the Missouri building is a ghastly and heart-rending pile of blackened boards and twisted ironwork, where until last night stood one of the most beautiful buildings of the whole Lewis and Clark Exposition and which contained an art gallery of beautiful paintings, and masterpleces of noted sculptures, which can never be replaced. Waile the loss of the art gallery is commercially estimated at \$20, most of the paintings and statutes were owned by art admirers, which of money. The total loss of the building, art gallery and exhibits is estimated at \$50,000, Of insurance there was meager sum of \$5000 on the art gal-

Fire's Unknown Origin

The fire began apparently from an unknown cause at 8 o'clock last night, presumably in the rear end, and within 15 minutes the whole of the building destroyed. A desk, a trunk and three chairs were the only things that were The statue, representing the State of Missouri, which stands in front of the building and which was presented to the State of Oregon this week, was untouched. The Missouri building was sold yesterday to the Missouri Wreckage Company, a local concern, for \$2000, but was not to have been delivered until today. The erection of the outlding resulted in the expenditure of \$12,300, and the cost of installing the

exhibits amounted to about \$5000 more. Art Gallery Notable Feature.

building, nearly all of the noted artists of Missouri contributing to the assemplage of the paintings and statues for he express purpose of having them exhibited at the Lewis and Clark Expoststatue known as the "Daughter of the thickest, flames and sparks shooting sky onfederacy." the masterpiece ess than \$2500. The "Kiss of Eternity," ould pass the hundred-dollar mark if aced upon the market, As many of Louis Artists' Guild, it is thought perhaps some of them were addionally insured, although this is not

man to discover the fire. He was t of the Missouri building, when he ys, was a mass of boxes and excelsion e started for the blaze with the intenof stamping it out, but before he

sceined to burst instantly into a verilable furnace, flames pouring forth from the roof to the very foundation. A fireman, who was standing near the Agricultural building, saw the flames when they burst forth and turned in the slarm, which was responded to by the Fair department and engines Nos. 6 and 3, hose No. 6 and truck No. 3, Long before the departments arrived, however, the building was doomed; although a Great Novelist's Solution of remarkably quick run was made.

. One Man in Building.

J. G. Crumbaugh, superintendent, was the only person in the building when the fire started, and, had it not been for the prompt action of Captain Murphy, it is doubtful whether he would have escaped with his life. He lay down on a cot to take a nap in a room adjoining the main hall, which was covered by the immense dome, and was aroused by the smell of smoke. Flinging open the door, his eyes met a terrible sight, as the dome and roof and sides were massed with flames, which were within a few feet of him.

He yelled "Fire," and was heard by Captain Murphy, who had just arrived outside of the building. Picking up a chair, Captain Murphy with one dash broke the window, through which the flames shot out just as Mr. Crumbaugh

Driven Back by Smoke.

E. S. Carver, of the Missouri Commission, was among the first to arrive at the building after the alarm had been sounded as he had rooms just outside the grounds. In his anxiety to save some of the contents, he rushed into the building and was met by a cloud of smoke and flames. Before he realized his predicament he was nearly overcome from the smoke, and staggered about the room, groping his way into the east library. where he found an open window. With one last effort he threw himself through the window, falling to the ground, where he was picked up by the firemen, who never expected to see him come from the building alive. After he had been in the fresh air for a few minutes he recovered sufficiently to walk, Commissioner B. E. E. McJimsey did not arrive until the fire was about over, being down-town when it started. R. H. Kern, the other member of the Missouri Commission, returned to St. Louis several days ago.

Firemen Work in Vain.

The firemen made a vallant and determined effort to check the flames, but as it had gained headway by the time they arrived, they could do little or nothing. However, they prevented the fire from spreading, and had it not been for them the N. C. R. building would have gone, and possibly the Manufactures building, which would have meant a general con-

They again and again heroically attempted to enter the building and remove some of the contents, but they were as persistently forced back by the flames. They climbed upon the roof and played several streams into the roaring volcano of smoke and finmes until it showed signs of weakness; retreating just as itfell. Harry Jones, an electrician, accidentally fell through a bole in the roof, to the ground floor, and was nearly sufted by the smoke, besides suffering He fainted upon reaching the open air, being assisted from the building by the n, and was taken to the emergency hospital, where it was said his injuries

Crowds Watch the Burning.

Fully 10,000 people saw the Missouri building razed to the grounds by the fire, flocking to the Exposition from all parts of the city. When the fire was at its

P------LIST OF SPECIAL EVENTS FOR

to 10:30 A. M .- Administration Band, Colonnade of Administration

19:30 A. M. to 12 M .- Administra tion Band, bandstand, Gray Boule ward.

31 A. M .- Airship flight. 12 M .- Japanese day fireworks.

2:30 P. M.-The Ellery Royal Ital-

an Band, bandstand, Gray Boulevard.

4:30 P. M.-Hurdling by Portland

Hunt Club, Government Plaza, 7:30 P. M.-The Ellery Royal Italian Band, bandstand, Gray Boulevard. 8:30 P. M.-Dress parade by Portland organizations of Oregon National

Guard, and review by President Goods.

10:30 P. M.-Fireworks. 11 P. M.-Special grand concert by

the Ellery Royal Italian Band, band-

11:50 P. M.-Closing exercises, bandstand, Gray Boulevard.

12 midnight-Lights extinguished and "taps" sounded. Mammoth bouquet of rockets and bombs. Explosion of warships and submarine mines. Set piece "Good Night" in fireworks. "Auld Lung Syne" by the Ellery Royal

Italian Band.

ward high in the air, the crowds were so eorge Julian Zolnay, the noted dense that the guards had to stretch an siptor of St. Louis. It was a reproduc- emergency line. The flames could be seen on of Winnie Davis, the daughter of in nearly every part of the city, and it efferson Davis and was valued at not was thought the whole Exposition was aftre. The Fair did a rushing business other beautiful statue, was worth for a short time, several thousand people out \$3000, and scores of paintings purchasing tickets and passing through

attended. Considerable mystery surrounds although sent to Portland by the origin of the fire, and it is rumored that it was due to incendiarism. This report is not wholly without foundation, and wa started by Walter McDonald, an 18-yearold boy living at 850 Thurman street, who says he saw three men trying to scale the fence just as the fire began. He was E. Beach, of Portland, was the so excited that he lost track of them, but later reported the matter to Detective Payton, of the Exposition force. He says the three men were roughly dressed and he noticed a small blaze among a looked to him like hoboes. A thorough in-f rubbish at the back of the struc- vestigation will be made into it, and the detectives are already at work on the case. They have no cives other than th story told by the McDonald boy.

"In my opinion the fire started from reach the spot, it had gathered defective wiring," said Superintendent

(Concluded on Page 10.)

SOCIALISM NEAR

the American Problem of Wealth.

GREAT FINANCIER TO COME

Collective Ownership of Means of Production His Remedy for Growth of Class Distinctions Due to Riches.

HALL CAINE ON WEALTH.

On his arrival in America, Hall Caine was interviewed by Frederick Boyd Stevenson of the Brooklyn Eagle and expressed some radical opinions on the increase of wealth in the United States and declared that it tended to Socialism, in which he expressed his belief. Some of the striking remarks made in this interview follow:

Land is the natural source of wealth but it is a source of wealth that be longs to the whole people. The one end is being attained—the

creation of clauses in America. There has sprung up a new class that looks down upon those not posing wealth and that judges man and his worth by the money standard

With the second peneration we see the vulgar display of wealth. All this can lead to but one thingthe realization of the wildest dreams

of Socialism, governmental control of all the great wealth revenues. America is to be the theater of this greatest of world-dramas,

Unless your vast wealth is placed under governmental control there may ome a crisis as terrible as that of the

Some great man-some great finanier-must arise among you. This strong man must draw around him other strong men. They must rescue the country from threatening disaster I don't see why collective effort should destroy all individual effort. The proper use of wealth results in

the greatest blessing to a nation. Wealth means human intercourseorty means teclation. When your great finance minister omes his first and last watchword

will be ""oblicity." BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 13.-Hall Caine leaned back in the big easy chair in his apartments in the Gregorian Hotel. He relighted his half-consumed cigar that had burned with a rough edge up one side. He crossed his legs, studied the ceiling

for a moment, and said, carefully and deliberately, like a man blocking out a seri-"As I understand your money question

in America, it is like this: President Roosevelt says that the wealth of individuals goes to make up the wealth of the Nation; that the man who honestly makes for his own prosperity thereby makes for the prosperity of all. On the other hand, those who are dissatisfied with the present condition of things say the tendency of present systems of trade is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Now, let us see what are the facts. America has become an enormous wealth center. Just now you are investigating your insurance companies, which have accumulated great sums of money collected from numerous patrons. So great has been this accumulation of wealth that difficulty has been experienced in investing it to advantage. The result has been that the banker, who was a director of the insurance company, has been called in. As an official of the insurance company he has said to himself as an official of the bank: 'Will you borrow money from me? And, as an official bank he has answered to himself,

as an official of the insurance company official of the bank, he has seen that the best terms were secured for the bank. The questions that naturally The questions that naturally arise are: "First-Do the dual positions of the officials conflict? Second-Ought not the profits of the

deals they make go to the patrons whose is used, instead of to the men who handle that money? People Create Value of Land. That is one side of the question

Then there are the trusts-those great

combinations of wealthy individuals who

control millions and control prices and

control men. There are many commodities and many articles of commerce, I believe, that these trusts actually control and fix the price upon. Two things that I have

directly in mind now are oil and steel. I know more about land, for that is the source of great wealth in my own country; and that, I understand, too, is becoming a source of great wealth in this

"Land," continued Mr. Caine, and he arose and stood for a moment as he spoke, "land is the natural source wealth, but it is a source of wealth that belongs to the whole people. Take some of your heavy property-holders in New York-I shall mention no nameshave acquired the bulk of their wealth through their holdings in real estate, as an example. Granted that it was the wisdom and foresight of their ancestors that secured and held on to this land, which has increased in value a hundred perhaps a thousand-fold, the wealth that it has brought is not wholly their wealth. It is partly-perhaps mainlythe wealth of the people of the community, and the power of the people that has made the increase in value of this

Class Distinction Grows Up.

"But whatever the manner in which wealth is obtained-it matters not-the one end is being attained." "And what is that end?" I asked.

"The creation of classes in America." was the answer. "Wealth-enormous wealth - does that. The enormously wealthy class begin to believe that they are a favored class. They believe (like the mperial line of Kings) that a sort of blue blood flows through their veins. Thus there has sprung up in your country a new class, that looks down upon these not immediately summoned, but before they possessing wealth, and that judges man and his worth by the money standard only. No man ever created great wealth a few minutes, without having uttered a by his own individual efforts. That is a cardinal doctrine of universal application. I think. The first generation of great wealth possessors usually realize it; and, after having amassed their millions, they sometimes desire to recognize the principle in their use of wealth. The result is that great gifts are made to universities, to charitable institutions, for the establishment of libraries. This you might say, was wealth conscience, or perhaps it might be called wealth remorae. But the first possessors of yels wen'th are often men of great intelligence, men of broad views, who have a wide grasp of life, and, though sometimes selfish, they know they do not practice its responsibilities. They Wednesday he was entertained at lunchlive modestly, usually, and are quiet and ation that the irresponsibility of wealth is too often accentuated. There we see the vulgar display of wealth-a vulgarity that is continually faunted in our eyes and, a vulgarity that creates class prejuways a corrupting influence on its owners. and thus the saying of Christ that 'It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven,' is made clear to us. It is not that a rich man

pears that all this can lead to but one All Leads to Socialism.

"What is that?" I asked. He had paused for a moment, but he

cannot be a good man, but that it is much

harder for him than for a poor man to be

good. As I have briefly outlined it here,

it seems to me that this is about the con-

dition in America today. To me it ap-

swered the query quickly:
"The realization of the wildest dreams of the Socialists" "And that is-"

"Governmental control of all the great wealth revenues." he said, quietly, "And do you believe that?" "I do, most assuredly," he answered.

'It may not come in our time, but these (Concluded on Page Five.)

DIES SUDDENL'

Greatest of English Actors Goes From Stage to Deathbed.

FAMOUS IN TWO WORLDS

country. Very well, then, we will speak Leader of English-Speaking Stage Without Rival Since Booth's Death-His Career as Actor and Manager.

> LONDON, Oct. 12.-The English-speaking world has suffered an irreparable loss by the sudden death tonight of Sir Henry Irving, who was universally regarded as the most representative English actor of contemporary times.

Sir Henry died literally in harness. He was giving a series of farewell performances in the English provinces, and this week was playing an engagement at Bradford, appearing in several favorite plays, interspersed occasionally with roles. Thursday he presented "King Rene's Daughter" and "The Bells," and seemed to be in excellent health, taking the exhausting part of Matthias in the latter play with all the vigor of youth. Tonight before an enthusiastic audience he portrayed one of his most character istically intellectual parts, the title role in his own stage adaptation of Lord Tennyson's "Becket," with marked success.

Dies Without a Word.

After the performance Sir Henry returned to the hotel, reaching his rooms at 11 o'clock, when it was observed that he was in great pain. Physicians were could arrive Sir Henry was seized with an attack of sypcope and expired within word, in the presence of Bram Stoker, who had been his immediate manager for many years, and a few other intimate The event caused the greatest friends. pain and consternation among the members of the company. The Associated Press tonight received

the following telegram from Mr. Stoker: "Very terrible news. Sir Henry Irving had an attack of syncope after returning from the theater to the hotel tonight, and died suddenly."

To the last moment of his life, Sir Henry Irving's heart was in the work to which he had devoted his career-the raising of the standard of his art. On eon in the Bradford Town Hall, at which the Mayor presented him an address fron

His Last Public Speech.

In replying to the address Sir Henry spoke of himself as one the sands of whose life were fast running out, but no me of those present had the alightest idea that the end would come so soon. He proceeded in his reply to eloquently advocate the establishment of theaters by municipalities, "because," he said, "I be-Heve that by this means the standard of the true drama, as distinguished from miscellaneous entertainments, would be successfully upheld.

"Money is spent like water for all kinds of philanthropic and educational objects," he continued, "but who among you ever dreams of endowing the theater? I am sure the time will come when you will regard the theater as necessary to a liberal education and be prepared to consider any reasonable suggestions for the extension of its legitimate influence. It may be that in years to come our countrymen will scarcely understand how in our times so potent an instrument good or ill as the stage was left entirely outside the sphere of public administration."

Sir Henry's last appearance in Londo was made last Summer following his

serious illness, when the enthusiasm at the nightly recalls accorded him in the historic Drury Lane Theater will long be remembered. Since then he has been engaged in touring the provinces, and contemplated another visit to the United

CAREER OF SIR HENRY IRVING

Life Devoted to Profession in Which He Was Greatest.

A man who, by his personality, his mannerisms, his character and his high ideals, could express in words and actions the thoughts and feeling of the greatest dramatists is one whom the public in general, and the few in particular, will admire. Such a man was Sir Henry Irving.

John Henry Brodrib, who assumed the name of Irving, was born near Giastonbury, in Somersetshire in the southwest of England February 6. 1838. He was educated in London with the idea of entering on a mercantile career but his instincts were thoroughly histrionic and such a life was repugnant to him.

Irving's first appearance on the stage was in the Lyceum Theater, at Sunderland, which opened September 29, 1856 when he played the role of Orleans in Lytton's play of "Riche Heu." He continued his work there playing in minor parts for the rest of the season. It is by the minor parts which Irving was forced to play throughout England that he received the groundwork which made him famous as the leading English actor. What may be termed his apprenticeship was in minor parts in a long list of stock something of a higher order, principally minor roles in Shakespeare's dramas.

It was not until October 6, 1866, that Irving took his place as a London playing "Dorlcourt" in "A Belle's Strategem." The London critles at this time dubbed him Irving. "the new actor whose forcible manner and easy gestures attract great attention." It was in "The Bells," however, that Henry Irving achieved his first and original success. In this he may be said to have created a part in a wider and higher sense than is commonly understood by the word.

From this time on his success as a leading actor was assured, and, although a few of the critics spoke lightly of his efforts, the majority recognized his ability. Following his sucess in "The Bells," he took the leading role in the "Two Roses," "Charles. L" and then made himself doubly famous in "Richelleu." A sketch of Irving would be incom-

piete without reference to Miss Ellen Terry associated with the actor in producing "Hamlet," "Macbeth" and (Concluded on Page 7.)

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S-Maximum temperature, 31 deg.; minimum, 40 Precipitation, trace. TODAT'S-Occasional light rain. Winds

France will send uitimatum to Venezuela and may blockade coast. Page 2. Sir Henry Irving dies suddenly. Page 1. Germany learning truth about Anglo-French war movement. Page 5. Swedish Rikedag approves Karlstad treaty.

National. Portland leads in increase of postal busi-ness, Page 4.

New indictment against cetten frauds in-volves more men, Page 5. Great debates on canal impend in Congress.

New York Republicans refuse to nominate Jerome Page 4. How machine contractors swindled Phila-delphia. Page 4.

Hall Caine's remedy for growth of class dis-tinctions in America. Page 1. Domestic,

Captain Taggart is given divorce, but is cursed by his son. Page 4. St. Louis gaper's opinion of Portland Fair. Page 4. Bankers elect officers and adjourn. Page T. Knapp says graft in railroads may be as had as in insurance. Page 5. Great wave injures many passengers on occan steamer. Page 4.

miners perish in burning coal min-Sport. Pacific Coast scores: Portland 2, Oakland 1; San Francisco 4, Seattle 6; Los Angeles 5, Tacoma 6. Page 16.

Assailant of Australian at Berkeley, identified as another Colorado mu mystery. Page 6. North Const Railway selzed strategic ; In the Upper Naches Valley, Page 6. Liquor sold openly in university town of Forest Grove. Page 6. Colored preacher at Spokane fined for barring old woman from church meeting. Page 6. Clothing of woman found in mountain re-cesses of Islabo. Page 6.

Washington Baptists declare against coercion either by capital or labor. Page 6. Lawyer Collins prepares to go back to San Francisco. Page 6. Francisco. Page 6. Commercial and Marine. Wheat huying on European account. Page 17 Hop selling lively around Aurora. Page 17.

Congestion of freight traffic indicates pros-perous business conditions. Page 17. Chicago wheat market lacks support. Page 17 Francisco grain weak in sympathy Page 17. av. Stock trading dull at New York. Page 17. Investigation of Manzanita wreck results in favor of Government. Page 13. Steamer Imaum crosses bar safely. Page 🔼

Lewis and Clark Exposition. Admissions, 24,789, Page 1. Total admissions, 2,487,422, Page 1. Missouri state building with its valuable destroyed by fire at the Fair.

How the palaces will be demolished at the Exposition. Page 11. Portland and Vicinity. Hoboes capture freight train and ride free, threatening trainmen with death. Page 10. Captain McMillen writes deploring the fact

that he married against the advice of friends and says he is in a pitiable con-dition. Page 18. Spectacular fire in the Hotel Berg. Page 11. Deputy City Attorney Pitagerald says Attor-ney Logan is bluffing about calling noted poker players as witnesses. Page 12

Lytle begins final survey today on Tilla-mook-Nehalem road. Page 11. Rabbi Wise's discourse on the narrowness of church federation which would exclude Unitariant. Page 11.

and-fraud cases will be argued today and will go to jury tonight. Page 12,

Ferraris is found not guilty of murder ew corporation capitalized for \$7,000,000 to handle Portland Consolidated, files its papers, Page 7, choes of the Portland Republican peace jubilee. Page 12

GOODE GIVES OUT FAIR STATEMENT

Details the Success of Exposition.

SURE OF THIRTY PER CENT

Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dividend.

WHAT ADMISSIONS SHOW

Those Who Paid Number Sixty-Seven and a Half Per Cent-Those With Passes Thirty-Two and a Half Per Cent.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS, 2,487,423.

Portland's Fair is assured of an atendance well exceeding the mark set. 2,500,000. The total attendance yesterday reached 2,487,423, which leaves but 12,577 to make up the original

......... Figures announced last night by Presiient H. W. Goode, of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, made plain for the first time the exact extent of the tremendor success experienced by the Portland World's Fair, which terminates today. In brief, the number of admissions up o 6 o'clock last night reached a total of 1,483,365. Of this number, 1,542,745 were paid admissions and 940,000 represented by passes. According to President Goode's statement, not less than \$120,000 will be repaid to stockholders after every dollar of the final expenses have been paid. The percentage of paid admissions is approximately 62%, as against 27% per cent free This percentage is very similar to that of nearly all great expositions of the past,

per cent on their subscriptions. Compliments Entire Coast.

being considerably smaller than several

The dividend to be received by the stock-

holders will represent not less than 3

In making public these figures, Presi dent Goode took occasion to co the entire Coast for the hearty manner in which they have supported the Exposi populace has been the large factor is bringing the Exposition to a successful termination, he said. The people of Portland in particular, and of the Coast in general, have just cause to look upo the achievement with a feeling of deep pride. Had President Goode's statement been made six months ago as a prediction of what was to be, it is doubtful if I would have met with credence even from the most optimistic.

Enterprise Great Success.

"With the closing day of the Exposition at hand, I feel it is timely to state to what extent the enterprise has been successful," said President Goods. "At \$ o'clock on this (Friday) evening, I find that there has been a total of 2,663,265 admissions. Of this number, 1,542,745 are paid, and 940,000 free. I estimate the total admissions tomorrow night when the Exposition closes at about 2,640,000.

"There can be no doubt but that the returns would have been even greater had weather conditions been more favorable during the past three weeks. However the support of the Exposition by the people of Portland and of the Coast has been commendable at all times.

Will Close Up Affairs.

President Goode further stated that the affairs of the Exposition will be term!nated speedily. "We expect to close up all matters before the end of the year, and expect by that time the corporation will be dissolved and dividends paid; this, of course, barring unforescen circu stances. In closing, I wish to say again

ADMISSIONS, 24,789; The admissions to the Fair yester day were reported to be 24,789.

that the people of this community and of the Coast are to be congratulated for the magnanimous manner in which they have arisen to the occasion and supported the

Exposition." While President Goode declined to in fulge in comparisons, the Lewis and Clark Exposition is known to stand out preeminently as a great financial success among world's fairs. Omaha alone exepted. Of the 12 great expositions recorded in the world, Portland's Exposition has come to stand fourth in the matter of attendance. And this notwithstanding it is located in the least populous country, with vastly fewer people to draw from, It is also known that a dividend as an aftermath of the Fair was not counted upon by a majority of those who subscribed to stock. The funds were subscribed, it is said, without expectation of

direct financial returns.

considerably lower than in the case of several expositions, and not above the others. The free list is viewed as india pensable, being necessary on account of the large numbers of exhibitors, concessionaires, guards and other employes. Monday, work will be got under way on

(Concluded on Page 10.)

