

CRUSHED BY WALLS

Brave Firemen Meet Death While Saving Life.

PANIC IN GREAT FACTORY

Explosions Follow Flames and Bring Walls Down on Men After They Have Rescued Girls and Men From Danger.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Four firemen perished and about a score of firemen and citizens were injured today in a fire accompanied by a series of explosions that demolished a six-story factory building at Bedford and Downing streets, in the Greenwich village district, on the lower West Side of the city.

One fireman was taken out of the building alive, but died almost immediately. The bodies of his three comrades were recovered after the fire was over, crushed under the wreckage of floors and walls that followed the explosion.

Three hundred men and women were in the factory during the lunch hour, when an explosion occurred on one of the upper floors, and almost instantly the whole structure was enveloped in flames. Some had time to reach the street by the stairways, but the greater number were compelled to take refuge on the fire-escapes, where they remained dodged through, imploring assistance, until the fire engines arrived. Before the fire ladder could be run up, policemen, firemen and volunteers formed a human pyramid against the front wall of the factory, and in this way landed down to safety upwards of 60 girls who were clinging to the fire-escapes on the second floor.

GREAT BLAZE AT NEWPORT

Steamer and Docks Burn With Loss of About \$1,000,000.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 27.—Fire early today destroyed the Fall River Line steamer Plymouth as she lay at her dock here. The north pier of the freight shed and hoisting apparatus adjoining, and damaged the freight steamer City of Lowell. Much other property was temporarily threatened. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The Plymouth was out of commission and was undergoing repairs.

BEER AT THE OLD PRICE

SAN FRANCISCO COMPANY SAYS THERE WILL BE NO WAR.

Entering Field at Portland, Tacoma and Seattle Merely to Get Legitimate Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Referring to a report that the San Francisco Breweries Company, Limited, was preparing for an aggressive war in the Northwest, General Manager Thomas Alton, of the syndicate, admitted that it was entering the local fields of Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. He insisted, however, that the syndicate was simply extending its business along legitimate lines, and was not starting a fight up North to try and force the breweries of those cities to withdraw from the San Francisco field.

ON HIS WAY TO DENVER

Percy Megargel Abandons Santa Fe Route and Starts North.

BY PERCY F. MEGARGEL.—LAS VEGAS, N. M., March 26.—The original course of the trans-continental automobile, Reo Mountaineer, has been changed and in stead of following the Santa Fe Railroad through Trinidad to La Junta and into Kansas, the new course will take the car north from Trinidad, through Pueblo and Colorado Springs to Denver, then east following the line of the Union Pacific Railroad to Kansas City.

This change was only decided upon after a careful examination of maps and further talk with teamsters and automobilists who have been over the route, for more than one automobile has made the trip from Denver to New York, while William Vaughan, our friend and guide, who left Los Angeles and ran with the Reo as far as Winslow, Ariz., has driven a small machine from Buffalo to Las Vegas.

When the Eyes Grow Dim. Jewell, Kan., Republican. When a man begins to hold off his newspaper at arm's length like he was afraid it would bite him it is a sign that he has started down the western slope and that the afternoon sun is shining in his eyes.

lowing a trail that looked good. It gradually diminished without any apparent reason until the first thing we knew we had lost all signs of a trail. There was nothing to do but follow our own wheel marks back to where we took up the blind trail, which we did.

Both of the Catron boys speak Spanish fluently and that helps some. Asking for food, gasoline and inquiring the depth of water at the ford constitutes Fassett's and my own Spanish vocabulary, but it all helps.

MILLION FOR COURTESY

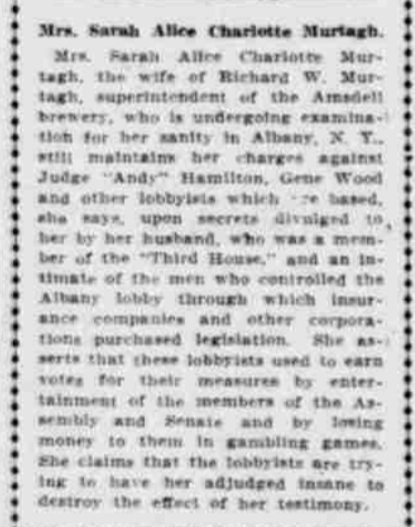
SENATE HELPS HANSBROUGH TO GRAB PUBLIC MONEY.

Railroading Bill to Divert Arid Land Fund for Drainage of Rich Land-Owners' Swamps.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU. Washington, March 26.—Senator Hansbrough is bringing all possible pressure to bear to secure favorable action in the House on his bill segregating \$1,000,000 from the

DECLARES SHE KNOWS SECRETS OF NEW YORK INSURANCE LOBBY.

Dead: Foreman John Walsh; firemen George C. Christian, Thomas H. Hutton and John Healy, all of Engine Company No. 4. Firemen Jacob Cohn and Lewis F. Call also of the same engine company, were bruised and burned and removed to the hospital.



Mrs. Sarah Alice Charlotte Murtagh, wife of Richard W. Murtagh, superintendent of the Amersoll brewery, who is undergoing examination for her sanity in Albany, N. Y., still maintains her charges against Judge "Andy" Hamilton, Gene Wood and other lobbyists in the Albany lobby through which insurance companies and other corporations purchased legislation. She asserts that these lobbyists used to earn votes for their measures by entertainment of the members of the Assembly and Senate and by losing money to them in gambling games. She claims that the lobbyists are trying to have her adjudged insane to destroy the effect of her testimony.

reclamation fund to be used in the drainage of enormous swamps in North Dakota. The House committee on public lands gave a hearing to him, and he made a strong argument in support of his bill. Many members of the committee showed interest in the proposition, and quite a number seemed favorable to it.

But there is another element, particularly men from the arid states, who do not regard the bill with favor, for they believe it will interfere with the work laid out by the National reclamation law and will moreover establish a dangerous precedent. These men will unite to kill the bill.

It has been pointed out heretofore that the passage of this bill would open the way for making further inroads on the reclamation fund, and substantiating the prediction, three different bills have been introduced in the House proposing to use a part of the reclamation fund for reclaiming swamps, one of them in North Carolina, that contributes not a cent to the reclamation fund and has no public lands. It was never referred to the Secretary of the Interior for report, yet it proposes to utilize a part of the reclamation fund that is entrusted entirely to the care of the Secretary of the Interior.

Precedent for Others. The truth is, Mr. Hansbrough has endeavored to pass this bill through Congress, fearing that if it should be fairly and openly discussed, it would be defeated.

PAID BY SINGLE SHARE

Taft Explains About General Wood's Expenses.

WAS INJURED IN SERVICE

Tour Around World Made at Government's Expense to Have Operations Performed—Distribution of Army Officers.

WILL CAUSE ECONOMIC REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary Taft discussed today with the Senate committee on military affairs the recommendations of the President regarding the distribution of Army officers among the Army posts. He criticized the present system, saying that it is deficient in that it does not afford officers an opportunity for exercising command over large forces. He attributed the system to the fact that in the earlier days many posts were desirable on the frontier, and that it is difficult to discontinue a system once established. Yet, he said, there is a tendency toward an improvement, as seen in the establishment of regimental posts in this country and of brigade posts in the Philippines, Forts Riley, Leavenworth, Russell and Sam Houston in this country, can, he said, be easily transferred into brigade posts. At all those posts there are large reservations, while established brigade posts in the East would require vast outlays to secure maneuver grounds. It is not the purpose to do away with the small posts, said the Secretary, nor would it be necessary to do so.

Government Paid for Wood's Trip.

Senator Overman brought up the subject of travel pay, especially as to the payment of General Wood's expenses on the occasion of his visit to the United States from the Philippines last summer for the purpose of having a surgical operation performed. Mr. Taft said the first intimation he had had that the General desired to come to Boston for the operation was received in Manila last August, when General Corbin, who said that Wood was suffering from injuries received seven years ago in the line of duty, and he asked secrecy because he did not want to alarm General Wood's mother. Wood was granted leave of absence by Corbin, and he went to Hongkong on the Buford, which was sent there for repairs.

The injury making necessary the operation was received by striking his head against a chandelier while he was in Cuba. No effect was felt until he was in the Philippines, he said. He was then attacked by severe cramps, and the surgeons in the Philippines attributed the difficulty to pressure on the brain. The Philippine government was asked to undertake the operation and issued a certificate recommending his return to the United States for the purpose of having the skull trepanned at Chicago, the most famous General Wood in Chicago. He explained the circumstances, and in accordance with the custom in the Army, I ordered him to Boston as the proper place for the operation.

Second Operation in London. The General explained that he had no means except his salary, and suggested that he be on duty, according to the Secretary told him could be done, his aid, Captain Dorey, being permitted to accompany him. They had not traveled on a transport because of the crowded condition of those vessels, and they had to be transported for both the General and his aid from Manila to Boston, via Hongkong, but the mileage from Hongkong to London was reduced because of the use of transport.

The Secretary said that the Boston operation was not entirely satisfactory to the General's friends in the United States, including the board of training in the mercantile marine, and when he was 21 obtained a master's certificate. He served for some time in the navy to put the finishing touches to his nautical education. He eagerly availed himself of the opportunity the South Africa war offered to take the field. During the campaign he participated in the exciting De Wet hunt, and was in action 23 times in 31 consecutive days. He was mentioned for gallantry in dispatches, and won three clasps and a medal. He took up politics a few years ago with characteristic zeal and thoroughness, and soon made himself a fluent and effective speaker.

Cut Down His Mileage. Mr. Overman called attention to the fact that General Wood first left Manila "on leave" but the Secretary said the regulations fully cover the circumstances. He, however, did not consider the allowance of mileage from Manila to Hongkong and from Hongkong to San Francisco as legal. He had been absent at the time the allowance was made, and upon reviewing the case, he had reviewed the former finding and directed that the mileage allowance be changed so as to make it an allowance for actual traveling expenses. The entire trip of Wood and his aid around the world had, he said, cost the Government about \$300.

Do you know of any other officer who has traveled first class on the Pacific? asked Mr. Overman. This question, at which the witness laughed aloud, was followed by another inquiry as to whether General Corbin had done so. He replied that Corbin had not. "He applied for an order, but I did not give it."

Army Officer's Expenses. In this connection, he referred to his last summer's trip to the Orient, saying that he had told the Army officers on that trip they would be allowed their expenses, but not mileage. "When we got to Hongkong," he said, "I received an order from the President to go to Canton to interview the Viceroy on the behalf of the officers who accompanied me in uniform. Subsequently, I gave them an order for the pay of their mileage on that trip, supposing that it covered only their expenses in Canton, but I found afterward that it had been construed as covering the entire trip to San Francisco. When this was explained to me, I made a new order, which was the same as the order made in the Wood case. General Corbin came on a liner and paid his own expenses."

STOP WASTE ON PRINTING House Passes Resolution Which Saves \$1,000,000 a Year. WASHINGTON, March 26.—Following the President's suggestion, the House today passed resolutions to correct the useless printing of public documents and to empower the printing committees of the two executive bodies to fix the number of documents to be printed, and should the demand arise for additional copies of a publication, then to have authority to order another edition. It was claimed this action would result in saving the Government upward of \$1,000,000 annually.

DEFENSE OF SMOOT

Mormons Deny Charges of Monopoly in Utah.

PATRIOTISM IS RECENT

President of Brigham Young College Forced to Admit Belief in Polygamy—Division Between Mormons and Gentiles.

Not Aiming at Salt Monopoly.

The first witness was Robert J. Shields, of Salt Lake City, general sales agent of the Inland Crystal Salt Company, the president of which is Charles F. Smith, head of the Mormon church. Mr. Shields is a Gentile and never has been a Mormon. He was recalled to refute the testimony of Charles F. Smith, which was to the effect that the Mormon church was an actively engaged in the salt business as to gain a control amounting to a monopoly of the Utah salt business. He had been excommunicated because he would not consent to be driven out of business in which he rivaled a church industry.

The witness said Smith had sent representatives and afterwards called himself to try to get the Inland Crystal Company to take the Black Salt Company, in which Smith had held the majority of stock. Charles F. Smith was not present at any of these interviews, and took no part in the management of the company.

Senator Dubois inquired concerning the organization of the American party to oppose the Mormon church, and the witness said there would be less strife between Mormons and Gentiles if there never had been such a party.

Professor James H. Linford, president of the Brigham Young College, at Logan, testified that Professor Walter M. Wolfe had not been expelled from the college and the church because of the failure to pay his tithing, as he had said on the stand. The dismissal, he said, had been because of continued intoxication.

Patriotism Newly Injected. The witness said he was superintendent of the college Sunday school and held a priesthood. He said that "America," "Hall Columbia," "The Star-Spangled Banner" and other songs of patriotism were taught in the Mormon primary classes. He said that since he had been connected with the college he had never heard of one of his students becoming a plural wife. On cross-examination, Mr. Carlisle brought out through the introduction of the 1905 edition of the Sunday School Song-Book, that "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" were added to the book since the Mormon investigation was being held.

The witness was asked whether he believed in polygamy, the principle of plural marriage. He said that his belief in the principle was based on the practice of the principle under present conditions. "That does not answer my question," said Mr. Carlisle.

"For sociological point of view, I believe it would solve many existing difficulties," said the witness. "That is not an answer," said Mr. Carlisle. "Do you believe in the principle of plural marriage?" "Yes, sir; I do," replied the witness, hesitatingly.

Mormon Church Sells Liquor. Mr. Carlisle dropped this form of examination at this point and inquired into the relations of Professor Wolfe to Brigham Young College. Professor Linford said the motto of the college was to fight the liquor traffic. Mr. Carlisle asked if the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of Salt Lake, and the Smoot Drug Company, of Provo, both Mormon concerns, were not engaged in selling liquor. The witness said he knew only by general hearsay that the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of Salt Lake, and the Smoot Drug Company, of Provo, both Mormon concerns, were not engaged in selling liquor.

At the afternoon session a large number of affidavits were submitted by Mr. Worthington from persons named as polygamists by the counsel for the State in a list of officers of the State

Bad Stomach Makes Bad Blood. You can not make sweet butter in a foul, unclean churn. The stomach serves as a churn in which to agitate, work up and disintegrate our food as it is being digested. If it be weak, sluggish and foul the result will be torpid, sluggish liver and bad, impure blood.

The ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are just such as best serve to correct all such derangements. It is made up without a drop of alcohol in its composition; chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine being used instead of the common cheap vegetable alcohol. Now this glycerine is of itself a valuable medicine, inasmuch as a deleterious agent like alcohol, especially in the cure of weak stomach, dyspepsia and the various forms of indigestion. Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, says of it: "It serves an excellent purpose."

It is one of the best manufactured products of the present time in its action upon indigestion, constipation, especially if there is ulceration or catarrhal gastritis (inflammation of stomach), and is a most efficient preparation. Glycerine will relieve many cases of prostatic hypertrophy, excessive gonorrhea, and is especially valuable in chronic intestinal dyspepsia, especially the stagnant variety, and in certain forms of chronic constipation. It is a powerful and excretory functions of the intestinal system.

When combined, in just the right proportion, with Golden Seal, Stone Root, Black Cherrybark, Quassia's root, Bloodroot and Mandaraka root, or the extracts of these, as in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, there can be no doubt of its great efficacy in the cure of all stomach, liver and intestinal disorders and derangements. These several ingredients have the strongest endorsement in all such cases of such eminent medical leaders as Prof. R. Barbou, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, Chicago; Prof. Robert A. Hara, M. D., of Medical Department, University of California; Prof. J. M. Scudder, M. D., of Bowdoin College, Maine; Prof. J. M. Scudder, M. D., and Prof. John King, M. D., of the American Dispensary, and scores of others, some of the leading medical men of our land.

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Shreve & Company announce their removal to the SHREVE BUILDING, at the corner of POST STREET and GRANT AVENUE, on MARCH NINETEENTH. THE STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WARE, PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, CLOCKS, ETC., HAS BEEN GREATLY INCREASED. THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will have larger space, devoted to a more extensive and varied display. SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the SECOND FLOOR, displaying BRONZES, RARE MAHOGANY FURNITURE, CUT ENAMEL RUGS, IMPORTED CHINA, CRISTAL GLASS, and an infinite variety of beautiful OBJECTS OF ART. A comparison of prices is always invited by SHREVE & COMPANY. Correspondence solicited. A "SUGGESTION BOOK" (127 pages) mailed free on request. Address MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. SHREVE & COMPANY Post Street and Grant Avenue SAN FRANCISCO

of Utah. Among the persons named were two women, Maud May Babcock and Rebecca E. Little, charged to be plural wives. Both of these women denied the charge. Not Monopolizing Offices. Charles E. Marks, a Gentile lawyer of Salt Lake, was put on the stand. He had examined the list of members and said by common repute five members of the constitutional convention alleged by the protestants to be Mormons were in fact Gentiles. Going through the list, all officials of the state since Utah was admitted to the Union, Mr. Marks showed that there were 79 or 80 mistakes in the list. The witness testified that of the present state salaries paid, Gentiles received \$7,000 and Mormons \$12,500 annually. He estimated that two-thirds of the population of the state was non-Mormon. On cross-examination, Mr. Carlisle brought out that the witness lived in a Mormon community, had a brother who was a Mormon, and for a long time was reputed himself to be a Mormon. Steven H. Love, of Forestdale, a member of the Utah Senate and a Mormon, testified that he had examined the list submitted by the protestants, and that at least 20 of the men said to be Mormons were Gentiles. He said he knew personally each of these men. Little Polygamy at Provo. James Clove, postmaster at Provo, Senator Smoot's home, testified concerning men living near Provo, alleged by witnesses for the protestants to be polygamists. Most of the persons named, said the witness, were living in obedience to the law. He said that 85 per cent of the population of Provo was Mormon and that of the

To Be Frank you have really never eaten a true soda cracker until you have eaten Uneda Biscuit. The only soda cracker which is all good and always good, protected from strange hands by a dust tight, moisture proof package. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

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