

ST. LOUIS FIRE TOLL PLACED AT 30 TO 35

Seven Bodies Are Recovered
and 23 to 29 Known Oc-
cupants Are Missing.

ORIGIN IS STILL MYSTERY

Searchlights Aid Firemen in Hunt
for Victims of Most Serious Con-
flagration in City's History.

Woman Is Heroine.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—That from 30 to 35 guests of the Missouri Athletic Club perished in the flames that destroyed the building early today is the belief of officers of the club tonight. First estimates placed the number of dead at 160.

Seven bodies have been recovered and from 23 to 29 occupants of the structure still are unaccounted for. At sundown tonight firemen continued to search for bodies in the smoldering ruins under the glare of searchlights.

Identification Is Difficult.

While the search for the bodies continued today 14 persons who were injured in the fire were under treatment at hospitals.

Much difficulty was experienced in trying to identify the recovered bodies and some were identified under two or three different names.

The blaze was the fourth fire in the downtown district in eight days and the most serious as to fatalities of any fire in the city's history. This blaze, which started at 1:50 A. M. Monday, wrecked the seven-story building occupied jointly by the Missouri Athletic Club and the Boatmen's Bank and caused a property loss estimated at \$150,000.

Origin Remains Mystery.

The cause of the fire still was a mystery tonight. Reports that the fire was due to efforts of bank robbers trying to dynamite the Boatmen's Bank were unconfirmed. Reports of explosions were denied by the night watchman of the bank.

In the vaults of the Boatmen's Bank, which occupied part of the first floor, was more than \$1,300,000 in currency and more than \$20,000 in coin. The vaults were unharmed by the fire, the bank officials reported, and the money is intact.

The bank, one of the oldest in St. Louis, opened at the usual hour this morning in temporary quarters a few blocks away.

The fire, which was discovered by a woman who was waiting in the club lobby for her resort, swept rapidly through the building. When the first fire company arrived the building was a mass of flames.

Men Jump Six Stories.

Men in their night clothes were jumping from the windows of the fifth and sixth floors, where the private rooms were located; others were standing on window sills calling for help and others were clambering down the escapes.

Thirty-eight guests on the fifth floor were awakened by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Magill, who refused to leave the building until they had given the alarm to all within reach. Mr. Magill, vice manager of the club, Mrs. Magill was seriously burned.

Dramatic escapes were numerous. One of the most spectacular was that of 12 or 13 men who descended from a fifth-floor window to the roof of an adjoining four-story building by means of an improvised rope made of two sheets. One guest escaped by leaping over a chasm ten feet wide and six stories deep to the roof of an adjoining building.

While the firemen were fighting the blaze from the fourth-story side the wall facing that street collapsed from the fourth floor up. The firemen fell back rapidly and when the wall of a building across the street and ended with the falling bricks by only two or three feet. One fireman was hit and suffered a broken leg.

Dead and Injured Lists Revised.

The revised list of known dead tonight follows:

Kessler, Edwin C., St. Louis, killed in jump from sixth floor.

Rickey, John M., Chicago, leaves a wife and child.

Reilly, James D., St. Louis, member of contracting firm.

Ed, William E., East St. Louis, Ill., real estate dealer.

Hancock, Allen R., St. Louis, salesman.

An unidentified man, mutilated, gold band ring on finger containing initials, "B. T." and date, "2-25, 1904."

An unidentified body burned beyond recognition.

Following is a revised list of those injured:

Theodore Levy, salesman, hands cut, rescued by firemen while clinging to window sill on sixth floor.

R. Ratz, A. J. Odegaard, Norman Hancock and William J. Kinser.

Stories of the fire were told at the City Hospital by persons who were injured in the fire.

L. L. Leonard said he was asleep on the sixth floor of the building when he was awakened by smoke. He ran into the corridor, but found the fire escape cut off by flames. He rushed back to his room and opened a window overlooking a store building on the west.

Crawling out of the window sill, he hung by his fingers on the ledge until the intense heat forced him to drop to the roof of the store building two stories below. There he was picked up unconscious.

Woman Is Heroine.

Mrs. Robert Magill, wife of the manager of the club, was the heroine of the fire. Her body, swathed in medicated cotton and her arm in a sling, she told of her escape and of rousing the guests in 38 rooms.

"We had just fallen asleep when I was awakened by the crash of glass. It was 1:50 A. M. Monday. I was in a window across the street I called to my husband and we hastened to the fire escape, but it was red hot.

"I was starting up the fifth floor, but my husband stopped me. I sat literally to the fire escape, the last one available. Just as I reached it I thought of Bridget Mansfield, the linen maid.

"I rushed to her room and succeeded in getting her out.

"We finally started down the fire escape with a crowd of guests behind us. It was a great forbearance toward the men to go down that fire escape, but I knew that stopping meant death. As we passed each window the flames were hanging out, searing our hair and burning our faces."

LIKELY VICTIM KNOWN HERE

Brother of Traveling Man in Portland Believed Lost in Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9.—(Special.)—A. J. Odegaard, a brother of A. L. Odegaard, who is in Portland at the Multnomah Hotel, probably was burned to death in the Missouri Athletic Club fire, which cost 30 lives this morning.

"I feel too badly about it to say anything," A. J. Odegaard, reported to be one of the 30 victims of a fire in the Missouri Athletic Club at St. Louis; at the Multnomah last night.

Mr. Odegaard said that advice received by him last night were sufficient to convince him that his brother was among the dead. He is in Portland as the representative of the Bloch Company, of Cleveland, and has as yet made no arrangements to go to St. Louis.

GOVERNOR WEST CONFERES WITH SECRETARY LANE.

Executive Also Meets Senators Lane and Chamberlain and Representative Sinnott in Capital.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9.—Governor West, who arrived this morning from New York, spent an hour today in conference with Secretary of the Interior Lane, discussing several Oregon land matters pending before the department, and particularly the question of further co-operation between the federal and the state governments looking to the completion of private irrigation projects, which are facing difficulties because of lack of financial backing.

Governor West later lunched with Secretary Lane at the Home Club, and this afternoon visited Senators Chamberlain and Lane and Representative Sinnott at the Capitol. The Governor was not communicative to his conferences with Secretary Lane, but said it had to do entirely with land matters affecting Oregon. He expects to leave for home tomorrow.

The Governor will distribute a consignment of Columbia River salmon, which he shipped to Washington prior to his departure. He will send one fish to President Wilson, and will present each to the members of the Oregon delegation in Congress.

DECISION GIVEN AGAINST MANUFACTURERS BY JUDGE BEAN.

Sunlit Company's Product Valued at \$1000 and Consignment of Three Other Shippers to Be Taken.

Judge Bean, of the United States District Court, yesterday handed down a decision forfeiting to the Government, because of violations of the pure food law, cases of tomato catsup. The decision carried an order to United States Marshal Montag to destroy the catsup, valued at about \$1000.

This decision is the result of an attempt to resist the seizure and destruction of catsup, alleged to be impure, by Federal officials, since the passage of the pure food and drug act June 20, 1906.

A decision in a like case was rendered in favor of the Pacific Vinegar & Pickle Company ten days ago because of lack of evidence that its catsup was impure.

Yesterday's decision was against the Sunlit Fruit Company, of San Francisco, which shipped catsup from San Francisco to Portland, as did the Pacific company, and three other concerns, against whom suits were entered, but who allowed their product to be forfeited without contest.

The Sunlit catsup, with about 2000 gallons shipped there by the other three companies, will be destroyed by Deputy United States Marshal Becker, who made the seizures last December.

INDIANS TO RECEIVE DUES

Senator Chamberlain Procures Pay for Chinooks and Others.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9.—At the request of Senator Chamberlain, the Indian office has decided to pay the amounts due the Chinooks and other bands of Oregon and Washington Indians, without repoussing the rolls or having further hearings held in the field.

The approval of the payroll by the Secretary of the Interior will be the final action preliminary to the payment.

George W. Vanderbilt Buried.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The funeral of George W. Vanderbilt was held here today, and the body was taken to New York, Staten Island, N. Y., for burial at the old Vanderbilt home.

MILITIAMEN DENY ABUSING STRIKERS

Witnesses Brand as Untrue
Reports That State's Sol-
diers Trampled Flag.

"SHOTS FIRED INTO AIR"

Officers and Others at Congressional
Investigation Into Michigan Cop-
per Field Disturbance Say

Violence Charges False.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Members of the Michigan National Guard on duty in the Michigan copper zone in the early days of the copper miners' strike denied today to the Congressional committee all charges of violence and other unlawful acts.

Brigadier-General Perley L. Abbey testified he had tried to carry out the desires of Governor Ferris, of Michigan, that the situation should be handled with great forbearance toward the strikers. General Abbey denied he had issued any order that parades of the strikers should be broken up or that he had notified strike leaders that parades must be discontinued.

Trampling of Flags Denied.

Several witnesses denied that militiamen had trampled American flags under foot in stopping a strikers' parade at Red Jacket, September 1st. Captain Frank Blackman, of Company L of Jackson, Mich., who had ordered that parades should be stopped if the strikers attempted to march upon private property, said that when the strikers insisted on marching upon private property, a lieutenant attempted to stop them. Captain Blackman, a strike leader, struck the lieutenant with a flagstaff, whereupon the latter hit the striker in the eye. He said several other flag bearers were using flagstaves to prod militiamen and their horses and in this manner the flags became torn.

Captain Blackman denied he had seen militiamen strike women with sabers or that he had seen bayonets pressed against strikers or women sympathizers.

Newspaperman Is Witness.

John I. Dunne, city editor of the Detroit Free Press, who testified he acted as a reporter in the strike zone, said he never had seen rowdyism or drunkenness in any camp and had seen but three or four militiamen intoxicated and that this was when they were off duty. He said he had seen no brutality by soldiers, but had seen a strike leader assault a militiaman.

Leutenant J. A. Course, of Company C, testified that when he took a squad of soldiers to assist Deputy Sheriffs to Louis, Mich., a strike leader, who was dragged from the house by the hair by a deputy as she had asserted.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, is expected to testify tomorrow.

MISSING CASHIER GIVES UP

True to Promise in Note to Pastor
Bank Man Surrenders.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—True to his promise, A. C. Felt, missing cashier of the Bank of California, today gave up.

DOUGLAS PROSECUTOR
HOLDS PLACE 16 YEARS

George M. Brown Has Record of Trying and Convicting Hundreds of Criminals and of Enforcing "Dry" Laws in Large District.

BY W. A. PETTIT.

ROSEBURG, Ore., March 9.—Many people consider a Public Prosecutor a man whose chief purpose in life is to bring suffering to humanity, but the successful Prosecutor of the age is the man who can temper justice with mercy when the occasion demands. The Prosecutor of the age is the man who can temper justice with mercy when the occasion demands. The Prosecutor of the age is the man who can temper justice with mercy when the occasion demands.

George M. Brown was born on a ranch about six miles north of Roseburg, on May 5, 1864. Being poor, he was educated in the public schools in the vicinity where he resided. Although he was a poor student, he was a good worker and was one of the leading educational institutions of this section of the state.

Mr. Brown graduated from the Emporia Academy and later attended the Willamette University. He graduated from the latter institution with the degree of B. S. in 1885. For a time thereafter Mr. Brown taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, being at that time Deputy Attorney General of Douglas County.

George M. Brown was born on a ranch about six miles north of Roseburg, on May 5, 1864. Being poor, he was educated in the public schools in the vicinity where he resided. Although he was a poor student, he was a good worker and was one of the leading educational institutions of this section of the state.

Mr. Brown graduated from the Emporia Academy and later attended the Willamette University. He graduated from the latter institution with the degree of B. S. in 1885. For a time thereafter Mr. Brown taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, being at that time Deputy Attorney General of Douglas County.

George M. Brown was born on a ranch about six miles north of Roseburg, on May 5, 1864. Being poor, he was educated in the public schools in the vicinity where he resided. Although he was a poor student, he was a good worker and was one of the leading educational institutions of this section of the state.

Mr. Brown graduated from the Emporia Academy and later attended the Willamette University. He graduated from the latter institution with the degree of B. S. in 1885. For a time thereafter Mr. Brown taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, being at that time Deputy Attorney General of Douglas County.

George M. Brown was born on a ranch about six miles north of Roseburg, on May 5, 1864. Being poor, he was educated in the public schools in the vicinity where he resided. Although he was a poor student, he was a good worker and was one of the leading educational institutions of this section of the state.

Mr. Brown graduated from the Emporia Academy and later attended the Willamette University. He graduated from the latter institution with the degree of B. S. in 1885. For a time thereafter Mr. Brown taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, being at that time Deputy Attorney General of Douglas County.

George M. Brown was born on a ranch about six miles north of Roseburg, on May 5, 1864. Being poor, he was educated in the public schools in the vicinity where he resided. Although he was a poor student, he was a good worker and was one of the leading educational institutions of this section of the state.

Mr. Brown graduated from the Emporia Academy and later attended the Willamette University. He graduated from the latter institution with the degree of B. S. in 1885. For a time thereafter Mr. Brown taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, being at that time Deputy Attorney General of Douglas County.

George M. Brown was born on a ranch about six miles north of Roseburg, on May 5, 1864. Being poor, he was educated in the public schools in the vicinity where he resided. Although he was a poor student, he was a good worker and was one of the leading educational institutions of this section of the state.

Mr. Brown graduated from the Emporia Academy and later attended the Willamette University. He graduated from the latter institution with the degree of B. S. in 1885. For a time thereafter Mr. Brown taught school and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, being at that time Deputy Attorney General of Douglas County.

of the failed First National Bank of Superior, Neb., walked into the office here today of the United States Marshal and surrendered. He said he did not know whether he was under indictment or not, but if he was not, he ought to be, and he wished to be returned to the authorities of Nebraska. News dispatches show that Felt was indicted on seven counts by a special Federal grand jury at Lincoln, Neb., on February 2, charged with embezzlement of \$222 and conversion to his own use of notes aggregating \$8100. On March 7, the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, of Superior, received a letter from him in which he wrote that he intended to surrender himself here.

In default, however, of any official information here that an indictment had been returned against Felt, he merely kept him under surveillance until he could hear from Superior in reply to his inquiries by telegraph.

ISLAND COURT RAPPED

PORTO RICAN CONDEMNED JUDGES OF DISTRICT TRIBUNAL.

Conferring of Citizenship Opposed by Exponent of Independence for Citizens of Southern Isle.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—An attack on the United States District Court of Porto Rico was made today before the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, by B. Fernandez, a special representative of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, who asks that the court be abolished, and supported the request with a communication from the Porto Rican Bar Association. Mr. Fernandez said he did not question the integrity of the judges, but contended that they were without the slightest knowledge of the customs and laws of Porto Rico. They administered justice, he said, "like the ancient Praetors with the 12 tables," and could not understand or appreciate true relations between the civil and legal problems of the island.

"It has been generally believed," he added, "that the Federal Court is not subject to any law and that questions without the law could be tried successfully in that court. Property owners are involved in insidious litigations, family and sexual relations are made a matter of exploitation, and under such auspices people live in fear of exploitation and dishonor."

Senator Scalesbury told Mr. Fernandez that if he knew of any such conditions as those described, he had his duty to bring impeachment proceedings in the House of Delegates. Mr. Fernandez replied that if time had been given to him to collect evidence to show that his assertions were true.

Mr. Fernandez and his companions appeared before the committee to object to the pending bill conferring citizenship on Porto Ricans. They said there was a wide sentiment in the islands in favor of independence and a hope that it would come, and they preferred that the matter of citizenship be left open.

39 ORIGINALLY CONVICTED

New Trials Denied by Circuit Court to 24 of 39 Who Appealed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 9.—Thirty-nine sound guilty in the Federal Court in Indianapolis of conspiracy to transport explosives illegally and sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary here, December 30, 1912. The names of the 39 men originally convicted, their sentences and the disposition of their cases follow:

Seven years—Frank M. Ryan, head of the Ironworkers' Union, Chicago, released from the Penitentiary on bond February 2, 1913.

Six years—Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, released March 2, 1913; granted a new trial.

Herbert S. Hockin, Detroit, in prison. John T. Butler, Buffalo, in prison. Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, released March 18, 1913.

J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, released. Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans, in prison.

Frank C. Webb, New York, in prison. Michael J. Young, Boston, released. Four years—John H. Barry, St. Louis, released February 11, 1913.

Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, released March 15, 1913.

Three years—Charles N. Beum, Minneapolis, released January 17, 1913. Henry W. Leggettner, Denver, released March 18, 1913.

Ernest W. G. Basey, Indianapolis, released. Edward Smythe, Peoria, released February 15, 1913.

William E. Reddin, Milwaukee, released January 21, 1913.

Murray A. Pennell, Springfield, Ill., in prison.

Paul J. Morris, St. Louis, released February 15, 1913.

William J. McCain, Kansas City, released January 21, 1913; granted new trial.

Malale J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa., released.

George Anderson, Cleveland, released September 18, 1913.

W. Bert Brown, Kansas City, released January 21, 1913.

Michael Cunnane, Chicago, in prison. Two years—Frank J. Higgins, Boston, paroled.

William K. Painter, Omaha, released April 24, 1913.

Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago, released February 15, 1913; granted new trial.

Frederick Sherman, Indianapolis, released; granted new trial.

IRONWORKERS LOSE IN HIGHEST COURT

Pardon Only Left to Ryan and
23 Associates Convicted of
Dynamite Conspiracy.

SUPREME REVIEW DENIED

Penitentiary Awaits for Men Arrested Following Los Angeles Times Building Explosion Unless President Wilson Intercedes.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The final chapter in the iron workers' campaign to destroy "open shops" with dynamite and nitroglycerin was written today by the Supreme Court in refusing to review the penitentiary sentences imposed upon Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, and 23 of the association's members.

Senator Kern, leading counsel for the iron workers at their trial in Indianapolis, stated after the Supreme Court's action that he did not contemplate appealing to the Supreme Court for a pardon for the convicted men. A pardon alone stands between them and the penitentiary. Solicitor General Davis probably will request tomorrow to certify its action to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago.

The labor men were convicted technically of conspiracy to carry dynamite and nitroglycerin on interstate passenger trains. In furtherance of this conspiracy, it was charged that Ortiz McManical carried these explosives on such trains to Chicago, Tiffin, Ohio, Los Angeles and scores of other cities from coast to coast.

Evidence was presented to show that one of the explosions alleged to have grown out of the conspiracy was that which destroyed the Los Angeles Times building. The conspiracy was alleged to have existed from 1906 down to the indictment in 1912.

Of the men who appealed to the Supreme Court for a review, Ryan was the longest Prisoner, having served seven years in the Federal Penitentiary. The lower court held that letters produced in evidence showed his management in destroying "open shop" structures.

39 ORIGINALLY CONVICTED

New Trials Denied by Circuit Court to 24 of 39 Who Appealed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 9.—Thirty-nine sound guilty in the Federal Court in Indianapolis of conspiracy to transport explosives illegally and sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary here, December 30, 1912. The names of the 39 men originally convicted, their sentences and the disposition of their cases follow:

Seven years—Frank M. Ryan, head of the Ironworkers' Union, Chicago, released from the Penitentiary on bond February 2, 1913.

Six years—Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, released March 2, 1913; granted a new trial.

Herbert S. Hockin, Detroit, in prison. John T. Butler, Buffalo, in prison. Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, released March 18, 1913.

J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, released. Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans, in prison.

Frank C. Webb, New York, in prison. Michael J. Young, Boston, released. Four years—John H. Barry, St. Louis, released February 11, 1913.

Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, released March 15, 1913.

Three years—Charles N. Beum, Minneapolis, released January 17, 1913. Henry W. Leggettner, Denver, released March 18, 1913.

Ernest W. G. Basey, Indianapolis, released. Edward Smythe, Peoria, released February 15, 1913.

William E. Reddin, Milwaukee, released January 21, 1913.

Murray A. Pennell, Springfield, Ill., in prison.

Paul J. Morris, St. Louis, released February 15, 1913.

William J. McCain, Kansas City, released January 21, 1913; granted new trial.

Malale J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa., released.

George Anderson, Cleveland, released September 18, 1913.

W. Bert Brown, Kansas City, released January 21, 1913.

Michael Cunnane, Chicago, in prison. Two years—Frank J. Higgins, Boston, paroled.

William K. Painter, Omaha, released April 24, 1913.

Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago, released February 15, 1913; granted new trial.

Frederick Sherman, Indianapolis, released; granted new trial.

Lipman Wolfe's Good Morning!

"A bargain is the most spiritual, conclusive, most self-revealing experience that people can have together. Every bargain is a cross-section in three tens of a man. A bargain tells everything about people, who they are, and what they like."—From "Crowds Jr." by Gerald Stanley Lee.

—We, who have the experience of selling hundreds of times in a day, know this. We know that what people buy here is a cross-section of ourselves—that it is continually reminding them of how it was bought, and just what was claimed for it and what was not.

—We feel that the crowds who come here have been reminded of us with satisfaction, and that they know and appreciate our ideals of business.

A Host of Charming Bonnets Will Make Their Appearance

—Now that the milliners have "turned their hands to it," there seems to be no end to the pretty ways that flowers and ribbons may be used. They are marvelous people, those milliners. New ideas, rare creations and astounding novelties arrive every day. You have only to walk through the millinery salons on the second floor to appreciate it. Today there is to be a splendid sale of trimmed hats, unusual in style—trig tailored hats and enchanting little bonnets—in short, hats of every variety at \$10.00.

—UNTRIMMED HATS in all colors of imported hemp are here in a dozen different shapes. Worth at least \$2.00 for only 95c.

A Spring Event for Housewives

—With the coming of buds and blossoms, is sure to arrive the righteous upheaval known as Spring house cleaning, when the whole army of busy housewives begin to put the new and brightening touches in their homes, and generally to