

THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

VOL. IX.

HILLSBORO, OREGON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

NO. 47.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

Middlebury, Vt., suffered a \$150,000 fire loss.

The senate has passed the Elkins anti-trust bill.

Canada expects a big immigration from England this year.

The Idaho legislature voted down the measure creating an eight-hour day law.

Frank Maybue, a Chicago postal clerk, has been arrested, charged with rifling the mails.

President Castro's troops are said to

GOES WITH PANAMA.

Old Canal and Plant, Railroad, Buildings and Other Property.

Washington, Feb. 4.—If the United States finally enters upon the construction of the interoceanic canal over the Panama route, as now seems probable, it will first pay to the Panama canal company the vast sum of \$40,000,000. This payment represents more than the mere right of way of this company; it represents the work already done towards digging the east ditch, the Panama railroad, the maps, drawings, records, and a balance thrown in by way of bonus, but it is said that the latter item is comparatively small, for the ditch already constructed, according to official estimates, represents an expenditure of about \$27,000,000, and the Panama railroad stock at par is worth almost \$7,000,000. The French company will give to this government among other things, about 30,000 acres of land which, with the lands belonging to the railroad company, cover nearly all the ground required for the actual construction of the canal. Something like 2,300 buildings will fall into

THE LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS OF OREGON ARE DOING AT SALEM.

Bills of importance that are being introduced and acted upon in both houses—Measures signed by the governor—Progress of the balloting for United States Senator.

Tuesday.

The vote—Fulton 34, Geer 16, Wood 17, Mills 12, scattering 8, absent 3.

Paulsen, of Clackamas, voted for Geer, but before the result was announced changed back to Fulton.

The Senate—Among the bills passed was one to authorize the employment of convict labor on the public highways and one to make state officers and employees subject to garnishment. A joint resolution to abrogate section 35, article 1, of the state constitution, relative to negroes and mulattoes, was adopted.

The House—A bill to amend the code relating to marriage licenses was passed. A bill to fix the maximum rate per mile charged by railroad companies was introduced.

Monday.

The vote—Fulton 34, Geer 16, Wood 14, Mills 12, scattering 8, absent 8.

The Senate—The bill to reappoint the state into senatorial and representative districts was passed. The Smith bill for the creation of a board of health passed with only one dissenting vote. A bill was introduced to repeal the law creating the offices of health officers and boatpoller at Astoria.

The House—The bill to commit inebriates to the insane asylum was lost. A bill to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females was passed. A resolution was adopted by both branches asking the president to visit Oregon on his trip to the coast.

Saturday.

The vote—Fulton 32, Geer 16, Wood 14, scattering 18, absent and paired 8, present but not voting 1.

The Senate—Among the bills passed was one relating to licenses for selling intoxicating liquors and one to provide for transfer of prisoners from the penitentiary to the asylum.

The House—Committee on education reported in favor of senate bill appropriating \$20,000 for Eastern Oregon agricultural college. Committee on commerce reported favorably on the house bill for the improvement and use of rivers.

Friday.

The vote—Fulton 33, Geer 16, Wood 16, scattering 21, absent 4.

The Senate—Motion to adjourn until Monday voted down. A bill was passed prohibiting child labor under certain ages. A communication was received from the governor calling attention to the scandal at the state prison. A measure was introduced to provide an executive mansion.

The House—Among the bills introduced was one providing a matron at the penitentiary and one for an eight hour working day.

Thursday.

The vote—Fulton 33, Geer 16, Wood 17, Williams 10, scattering 11, absent 3.

The House—Bills were passed asking congress to enact better land laws and changing the time of fixing the tax levies. A bill was introduced compelling railroads to erect gates in the city of Portland.

Wednesday.

The vote today stood: Fulton 33, Geer 16, Wood 17, scattering 20, absent 3, total 90.

The Senate—Most of the day was taken up in passing charter bills. A bill was passed to create a state board of health. Bills were introduced fixing the salary of state printer; making eight hours a day's work in all occupations except domestic and agricultural; and a number of unimportant measures.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; blue-stem, 85c; valley, 75c.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24.

Flour—Best grade, \$4.30@4.55; Graham, \$3.45@3.85.

Millet—Bran, \$18@19 per ton; middlings, \$23@24; shorts, \$19@20; chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15 @ 1.20; gray, \$1.12@1.15 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; chest, \$9@10 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60@75c per sack; ordinary, 40@50c per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2@2.25 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11½c; young, 11@12c; hens, 11@12c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$7@8.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16½c @ 17c; Young Americas, 17½@18½c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32½c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 15@18c.

Eggs—25 per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 25@26½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14½c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3½c per pound; steers, 4@4½c; dressed, 7½c.

Veal—7½@8½c.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7½c.

Lamb—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7½c.

Hogs—Gross, 6½c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c.

TO MAKE ONE STATE.

Congress May Admit New Mexico and Arizona as One, to Be Divided Later.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Strong efforts are being made to bring about a compromise on the statehood bill. Many senators who are decidedly displeased with the legislative situation would welcome a compromise in order to clear the way for other legislation. Some hope was built today on a statement of Senator Quay that he "might" have a modification to make to his statehood amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, and consideration of that measure has been postponed at his request until Friday.

The compromise most favored is the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as one state, Quay contending that such a provision should be modified to authorize the admission of Arizona alone when it shall develop sufficient population. It is learned on good authority that the president would be willing to see such a compromise made, if it was further provided that at the time the large state was admitted, not only Arizona, but New Mexico as well, should have an adequate population. Efforts are being made to reach some compromise which will not arouse antagonism when the bill goes back to the house.

MONEY FOR NAVY.

Congressmen Favor Big Appropriations for New Vessels.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Sentiment in the house and in the naval affairs committee is strongly in favor of Representative Dayton's resolution calling upon the secretary of the navy for a permanent programme for the steady increase, equipment and manning of the navy, with a view of giving to the United States a navy as efficient and powerful as that of any power in the world. This resolution is now before the committee on naval affairs, but action on it will be delayed until disposal of the Lesler bribery case. Many members of congress, some of whom are identified with naval affairs, and some of whom have only the interest of seeing the country protected by a well manned and powerful navy, have expressed themselves as unequivocally in favor of the resolution.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on appropriations, who believes not one penny of the government's money should be other than wisely spent, endorses Mr. Dayton's proposal.

Similar views are held by many others in the house. The present situation in Venezuela has had considerable effect upon members of congress, and, more than any event of late years, has impressed congress with the necessity of placing the United States in a better position to defend itself against the European powers, if need be.

Tunnel Under East River.

New York, Feb. 5.—After lying idle for 10 years, the tunnel under the East river, between Forty-second street, Manhattan, and Long Island City, will probably soon be rushed to completion. Plans for the tunnel are all ready, so the work could begin today, according to the engineer. The New York & Long Island railroad company, owners of the franchise, completely reorganized, has been studying the question of renewing the work for a year. New plans are complete, and practically all preparations have been made for a continuation of the long delayed project.

Railroad Provides Free Surgeons.

New York, Feb. 5.—The New York Central railroad has perfected a plan to minimize loss of life and injuries in accidents by employing 60 surgeons, who will live all along the line, so that they may be reached at once. Each physician will have charge of a section. The station masters will be kept informed of the whereabouts of the physicians, so that they may be reached by wire at any time. These surgeons will also respond to calls of passengers taken ill and to attend employees. Every train will carry surgeon's tools.

Effect of Free Coal.

New York, Feb. 5.—It is the general opinion among local dealers that the great inconvenience caused by scarcity of coal is at an end, and from now on the price will continue to drop, especially if the present mild weather continues. In some places yesterday hard times could be bought for \$7.50 a ton and one dealer put his price at \$7, with 1,000 tons on hand. The price of soft coal was as low as \$2.50 a ton, with independent dealers retailing coal at \$6 and \$6.50 a ton.

Direct Vote on Senator.

Denver, Feb. 5.—A bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Rush provides that at the general election and preceding the time for election of a United States senator, each political party may place on the ballot the names of five or less candidates for the senatorship, and binds the members of the legislature, under penalty of expulsion, to vote for the candidate of their respective party receiving the greatest number of the popular vote.

Philadelphia to Stay at Bremerton.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The navy department has decided to retain the Philadelphia at the Bremerton navy yard as a receiving ship. This vessel was one of the first cruisers of the new steel navy and already has become antiquated in many respects.

TERMS OF TREATY

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTIONS FOR TRIBUNAL TO SETTLE.

Document is Largely in French and Must Be Translated—Three Men Appointed by United States and Three by Great Britain Will Act as Jurists—Decision in Three Months.

Washington, Feb. 5.—There was some discussion yesterday in the executive session of the senate with reference to making public the treaty recently negotiated by Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert for a settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute. Owing to the fact that a number of articles are in French, it was decided to await a translation before making the treaty public. The secretary of the senate was directed to prepare a translation.

Article 1 of the treaty provides that the boundary line tribunal shall be immediately appointed, and shall consist of six impartial jurists, three to be named by the president of the United States and three by his Britannic majesty. All questions must receive a majority vote of the tribunal. Provision is made for the appointment of other jurists to fill vacancies and for officers of the tribunal, including scientific experts and agents.

Article 2 provides that a written or printed case of the two parties and other documents, correspondence and evidence shall be submitted by the two parties within two months of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. Two months afterward the counter case may be submitted, but the tribunal may extend the time if it so desires.

Article 3 provides that the tribunal shall consider in the settlement of the questions submitted to its decisions the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of 1825 and the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, and "particularly articles III, IV and V of the first mentioned treaty."

The original text of these articles is given in French. In the treaty between the United States and Russia articles III and IV of the Anglo-Russian treaty are quoted as describing the line of demarcation between Russian and the British possessions.

It is provided that the first meeting of the boundary tribunal shall be in London. As soon as possible after the arguments are concluded a decision shall be prepared and within three months, unless the president or the British king, by common accord, extends the time. Provision also is made as to how the decision shall be prepared and handed to the agents of the respective governments.

As soon as a decision has been sent to the contracting parties each shall send one or more scientific experts to lay down the boundary line in accordance with the decision. Should there be a failure of the majority to agree on any of the points submitted, the respective governments are to be notified through the agents.

The exchange of ratifications, as soon as the same has become effective, is provided for.

DOBLIN IS GUILTY.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The house committee on naval affairs has reported to the house its findings in the matter of the investigation of the Lesler bribery charges. It finds that Philip Doblin tried to bribe Lesler, and is liable to punishment for that offense and for perjury, but Lemuel E. Quigg and the Holland boat company are innocent in the matter.

A minority report signed by Representative Kitchen (Dem. N. C.), Vandiver (Dem. Mo.) and Roberts (Rep. Mass.) was also submitted. It finds that there was no attempt at bribery, or in effect, that Doblin's whole story is a fiction of his imagination. It argues in the rest of the majority report.

Will Have to Change Plans.

Seattle, Feb. 5.—It may be necessary to change the plans of the new Federal building in this city, as there is not enough money appropriated to build the structure entirely of stone. R. Brainard, representing the architect's office of the treasury department, is here now, consulting with the various federal officials in regard to the matter. While here he will examine the sandstone product of the state with a view of having that material used in the building.

Fifty Middle Graduates.

Annapolis, Feb. 5.—The 50 midshipmen of the class of 1903 today received their diplomas from the hands of Secretary of the Navy Moody, and became full fledged officers of the American navy. The exercises took place in the new armory. The midshipmen assembled in front of the barracks and marched to the armory, where a large crowd had gathered to witness the ceremonies. Tonight the exercises culminated in the annual grand ball.

MONEY IN DANGER BY FIRE.

New York Assay Office Ablaze, with Millions in Bullion on Hand.

New York, Feb. 3.—Fire broke out today in a laboratory in the second story of the United States assay office, which is next door to the United States treasury, and destroyed a portion of the apparatus. Chief Assayer Torrey said the loss on the building would be nominal. He thought the business of the assay office, which amounted to about 75 assays a day, would not be interrupted longer than three or four days. Mr. Torrey believed that nitric acid, which is used in testing bullion, was the cause of the fire.

An alarm was turned in and the 65 government employees in the building hastened to save the millions of treasure in their care. There was about \$40,000,000 in bullion in the vaults and about \$1,500,000 lying outside in various parts of the building. The \$1,500,000 and about \$100,000 in melted state, as well as the books of account and records were lastly locked up.

The building used by the assay office is historic. Before it began to be used as an assay office, 40 years ago, it was a government mint, and for a time it was the United States government bank. The structure is of gray stone and brick and very old fashioned.

BIG SACRAMENTO FIRE.

Department Store Burned, Causing Loss of \$500,000.

Sacramento, Feb. 3.—The great department store of Weinstein, Lubin & Co., was destroyed by fire this morning. One fireman was killed by a falling wall. One other fireman was fatally injured and several others received serious injuries.

The store was one of the largest in California. It was a four story brick and cement building, covering a large area of ground. An immense stock of department store goods was carried, as in addition to being the leading store in Sacramento it did a large business throughout Central and Northern California.

Colonel Weinstein and the company's directors have decided to rebuild at once. Meantime, the debris will be cleared away and temporary warehouses put up. About 400 people have been thrown out of employment.

The total insurance is estimated by Colonel Weinstein at about \$300,000. Loss, probably \$500,000.

HOBSON GIVES UP.

Hero of the Merrimac Resigns from Navy on Account of His Eyes.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Captain Richmond P. Hobson, of Merrimac fame, has tendered his resignation as a naval constructor in the navy. For some time Captain Hobson has sought to be relieved, but the board before which he was examined pronounced him fit for duty, and he was ordered to duty in charge of construction work at the Bremerton navy yard.

It is well known that for some time Captain Hobson has suffered from an affection of the eye, and his friends have declared, incapacitated him from active duty. A bill to retire him has passed the house of representatives, and recently, when it was called up in the senate by Mr. Morgan it was passed over on an objection by Mr. Cockrell, who insisted that an examining board having pronounced him fit for duty, Hobson should not be retired.

In a letter to the secretary of the navy Hobson sets out the reasons for his resignation, the principal one being the bad condition of his eyes. It is understood that Admiral Taylor, the chief of the bureau of navigation, will make a favorable recommendation on Captain Hobson's resignation.

Nome Becomes Sub-port.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The secretary of the treasury has issued an order making Nome, Alaska, a sub-port of entry. This action was taken after a thorough investigation of the whole subject of officials in Alaska, and it is expected that it will add very materially to the prosperity of Nome and the whole territory. At present all vessels going to Nome are necessarily subject to many inconveniences and delays. Under the new arrangement vessels will enter and clear and duties will be paid at Nome the same as at all other ports of entry.

Trolley Cars Mobbbed.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 3.—The trolley strike in this city tonight reached the proportions of a general riot. Every car sent out from the barns was greeted with a volley of stones at various points, and no car escaped without broken windows. Thousands of people filled the streets, and the police were powerless to control the mob, and were at length forced to request the company officials to call in the cars. The request was complied with, and the last car pulled into the barn at 11:15 escorted by the police.

Torpedo Boat Crushed.

Corfu, Island of Corfu, Feb. 3.—The British island Pioneer ran into a torpedo boat destroyer near the channel of Corfu today and 13 persons are believed to have been drowned. The torpedo boat destroyer was the Orwell. She was cut through at the conning tower during night naval operations, and her fore part sank in deep water taking down 15 men. Only two bodies have been recovered. The after part of the Orwell has been towed here.

Orders to Rush Rifles.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 3.—Orders have been received at the United States armory to rush the shipment of 100,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles to arsenals over the country. The original cause of the order was the passage of the militia bill, but the rush feature of the order apparently has a special cause.

BIG APPROPRIATION

A MILLION DOLLARS FOR JETTIES AT MOUTH OF COLUMBIA.

Money is Available as Soon as Report of Board is Made—Alaska to Have Eight New Lighthouses—Bertillon System to Identify Chinese—Closer Watch Over Forest Reserves.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The sundry civil bill, reported to the house yesterday, carries a number of Pacific Coast items, most important among them being \$1,000,000 to be available after July 1 for the work on the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river, in accordance with the authorization contained in the last river and harbor bill. There is a distinct advantage in having the lump appropriation, as it enables the chief of engineers to make more advantageous contracts at the outset. This money will be available in time for commencing work when the present available balance has been used and the special board report is made and approved.

Other coast appropriations are: Enlargement and remodeling the Portland postoffice and court buildings, \$175,000, with \$25,000 additional for rent of temporary quarters for postoffice and courts while repairs are being made; eight Alaska lighthouses, \$200,000; continued improvement of Crater Lake national park, \$2,000; reindeer for Alaska, \$25,000; improvement of Tacoma harbor, \$100,000; purchase of site for military post, Skagway, Alaska, \$500; continuing mineral examinations in Alaska by geological survey, \$60,000.

The regular appropriations are made for the protection of the seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska, surveys of the Pacific, Alaskan and Hawaiian coast, government fish stations in Oregon and Washington, food and clothing for natives on St. Paul and St. George islands, Alaska, etc.

A significant appropriation is \$500,000 for the exclusion of Chinese, \$300,000 more than was appropriated for the purpose last year. The increase is authorized because the committee provides for the adoption of the Bertillon system of identification of Chinese entering and leaving at all ports of entry, it being found this is the only sure method of identification.

The appropriation for the protection of public lands against illegal and fraudulent entry is increased from \$150,000 to \$185,000, the committee directing that more special agents be employed next year.

There has also been an increase to \$325,000 for administering forest reserves, \$25,000 more than last year. The increase is made necessary by the increased area of reserves and the growing demand for forest reserve timber. The appropriation for examination of lands with a view to their inclusion in forest reserves is increased materially to \$130,000, indicating future activity in this line.

SHOOTS ESCAPING PRISONER.

Attempted Break From Idaho Penitentiary Nearly Frustrated.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 4.—While attempting to escape from the penitentiary this afternoon, Bob Meeks was shot down by Deputy Warden Robert Fulton. Meeks slipped out of the yard behind a wagon and started to run north. Guards on the wall opened fire on him. The deputy warden ran into the office and, grabbing a rifle, stopped the fugitive at 300 yards. The ball struck the convict in the left leg, shattering the bone so badly that it has been necessary to amputate the limb. Meeks was sentenced for 35 years for participation in the robbery of the Montpelier bank in 1897. He made a previous escape, but was recaptured after being out two days. It was found Meeks had sought to commit suicide by attempting to open an artery in his wrist with an improvised knife. This was apparently done last night.

Chinese Importing Arms.

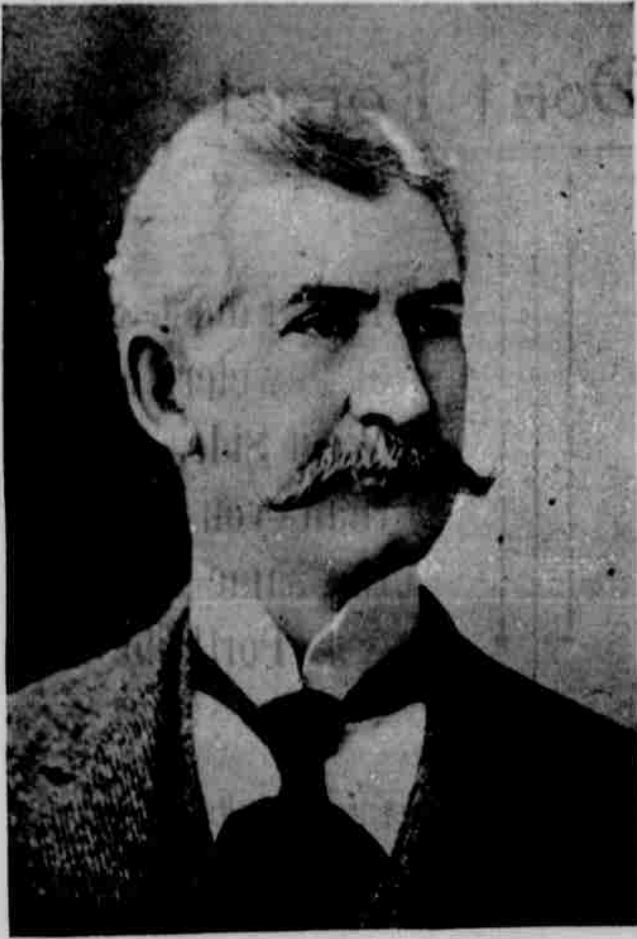
Honolulu, Feb. 4.—The Pacific Mail-steamship China has arrived here from Hong Kong and Yokohama, on her way to San Francisco. She brings the news that large importations of arms and ammunition are being made by Chinese, in violation of the agreement of the powers. Vessels disguised as trading boats are going into the interior laden with war material. It is thought that these unusual importations of firearms and ammunition are being made by the reform element, which is plotting to overthrow the Manchurian dynasty.

Must Give Preference.

Berlin, Feb. 4.—The foreign office officials say that the interchange of views between Mr. Bowen and the representatives of the allies at Washington continues on the question of what form of preference the blockading powers shall have. President Castro will not be allowed to reach a settlement without giving some form of preference. The attitude of the United States continues as from the beginning to be dignified and friendly toward all.

Can't Heal the Traffic.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Because of inability of eastern roads to handle all the traffic offered them, western roads have issued blockade notices that affect several of the necessities of life. Among the latter is flour, which the western roads will not receive for delivery to eastern roads until further notice. The condition of congestion on the eastern roads is very much worse than on western roads.



LEVI ANKENY, OF WALLA WALLA.

The Washington legislature elected Mr. Ankeny to represent his state in the United States senate.

be engaged with revolutionary forces 14 miles south of Caracas.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Chicago railway supply foundry company, at West Harvey, causing a loss estimated at \$250,000.

A new pilot bill is before the Washington legislature. It is the first measure of the kind not opposed by the Puget sound tugboat companies.

Professor Bidell, of Cornell, announces a discovery in transmission of electricity whereby an alternating and direct current may be sent at the same time.

The national debt was decreased \$3,000,000 during January.

Coercion in Ireland has been almost abandoned and better times are in sight.

The Alaska boundary treaty has been returned to the senate with the clerical errors corrected.

Rioting among striking street carmen at Waterbury, Conn., continues, despite the presence of troops.

William A. Wilson, who absconded from Manila with \$8,000 of government funds, has been captured at Montreal.

Godfrey Hunter, Jr., has been acquitted of the charge of murder growing out of the killing of William Fitzgerald at Guatemala.

The breaking of an elevator cable at Denver caused the maiming and bruising of seven persons, one of whom may be crippled for life.

Nine Union Pacific trainmen who ran between Sydney, Neb., and Cheyenne, Wyo., are under arrest, charged with the theft of goods in transit.

Two stock trains on the Illinois Central collided, killing two men and injuring 11 others. Five cars of stock were consumed in the fire which broke out.

A movement is on foot to create a new state out of the western portion of North Dakota and the eastern portion of Montana. It is proposed to call it Montagu.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Long shows improvement and may recover.

Senator Mitchell is slowly recovering from his severe attack of illness.

Binger Hermann has turned over the general land office to his successor.

A Manila official is short \$8,000 in his accounts and has fled to Japan.

The railroad connecting Havana and Santiago is completed and opened to traffic.

The French chamber of deputies is unanimously in favor of a large standing army.

Jean Jules Jusserand, the new French ambassador to the United States, has arrived in Washington.

the hands of the government on conclusion of the bargain, among them being offices, quarters, storehouses, hospitals, shops, stables and miscellaneous structures. There is an immense amount of machinery, consisting of a floating plant of tugs, launches, dredges, a rolling plant of locomotives and cars, together with excavators, cranes, pumps, etc. In addition to all this, there is a quantity of surveying and other instruments and miscellaneous supplies.

The official estimate of the time required to complete the Panama canal is 10 years, and the estimated cost is \$184,000,000. The Walker commission thought it would take but eight years to build a canal at Nicaragua. It is estimated that millions will need be spent by the United States engineers in making Colon, Panama, and the canal route sanitary before much work can be done. The Panama fever has cost 100,000 lives, and no one can live long there under present conditions. It is thought that Chinese and Negroes will need to be imported for work in the ditch, as the climate is too oppressive to permit much labor by Americans, and the natives will not work.

ELEVEN WOMEN BURNED.

Awful Holocaust on Malcolm Island—Seventeen Injured.

Seattle, Feb. 4.—A special to the Times from Vancouver says: Thursday evening witnessed a grim tragedy with dire results to the Finnish settlers on Malcolm island, some distance up the coast from Vancouver. In a terrible holocaust which broke out while the men were at a meeting in a common living house in which 34 families were living, 11 women and children were burned to death and 17 injured.

The anguish of the men, who were powerless in many cases to help the women and children, owing to there being no water supply, was terrible. As they stood outside the blazing building, children were thrown from the house at their feet and frantic women were falling all about them crippled and bruised as they leaped from the second story of the doomed hotel. There are about 100