

### 27 KILLED WHEN FIRE TRAP BURNS, BLOCKING ESCAPE

#### Five Story Lodging House Destroyed in Boston While 175 Men Are Asleep in It; They Die in Their Beds.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Boston, Mass., Dec. 3.—Twenty-six persons perished in a fire which destroyed the Arcadia, a Washington street lodging house here early today. The building, a five story 15 cent hotel, was the worst type of fire trap. It burned like tinder and those of its occupants, all men, who escaped, were driven into the street almost or quite naked, just as they left their beds, so fiercely did the flames pursue them. Twenty-four of the 28 victims died by fire inside the lodging house. They burned beyond recognition. A twenty-fifth, a negro, jumped from a window and was killed. George Adams of South Boston, the twenty-sixth of the dead and the only one whose name was learned, was taken out alive, but died of burns at the city hospital. The twenty-seventh victim died soon after Adams.

There were two others who could not survive, the doctors said.

#### Fire Escape Blocked.

One hundred and seventy-five men were asleep in the lodging house when the fire started. Leaping upward from a lower hall, the flames cut off escape from the upper floors by the stairway. The only fire escape was at the rear and the fire spread so rapidly that not many of the lodgers could reach it.

The second floor of the building was devoted mainly to offices, on the third were sleeping rooms, furnished with cots, on the fourth were smaller rooms and on the fifth was a dormitory lined with tiers of bunks.

It was among the lodgers on the top floor that most of the fatalities occurred.

"I was awakened by men jumping on my stomach as they fought to get out," said Frank Parker, one of the patrons of the fifth floor dormitory, who escaped naked, tearing his legs badly as he slid down a ladder. "I didn't know at first what was the matter, but I saw there was danger and rushed to the door only to be driven back by the smoke."

#### Fight to Reach Window.

"When I sprang toward a window, there were 20 others ahead of me and we fought to escape. Finally some of us climbed out onto the coping. Flames were whirling below us, but the fire being kept up from getting back."

"I saw no hope and was about to jump when people in the street shouted to me that the firemen were going to raise a ladder. They did raise one just in time, and leaped and caught it."

"My room was on the fourth floor," was the story told by George Horrigan, another survivor. "I couldn't go down stairs on account of the fire, so I went up, got out through the scuttle onto the roof and jumped across an eight foot alley onto the roof of another building. Others escaped in the same way, but I think some who tried to jump fell into the alley and were buried in the ruins."

Mayor Fitzgerald promised a rigid investigation to fix responsibility for the tragedy.

A casual preliminary examination showed that the building had been remodeled recently, the masonry walls having been removed to make more room and thin wooden partitions substituted. These partitions did not even reach to the ceilings, so that the flames had free draft on each floor.

Medical Examiner Leary was in conference with District Attorney Pelletier concerning the case this afternoon.

### GOVERNMENT CAN PREVENT PANICS, DECLARES M'ADOO

(Continued From Page One.)

government as security, continues the report. "The moment it became known that the government stood ready to assist, the tension was relieved, business assumed a normal aspect and the fall movement of crops, trade and commerce proceeded upon an easier and safer basis than for many years past," adds Secretary McAdoo.

Of the \$50,000,000 which the government offered to place in the bank for crop moving purposes only \$34,681,000 had been called for up to November 25, 1913.

Commenting on these incidents, Secretary McAdoo says: "The psychological and practical value of these incidents cannot be overestimated. They demonstrate clearly that any improvement in our financial system which will permanently establish confidence will in itself be an immense gain, and if that improved financial system assures the opportunity to secure at all times the necessary funds and credits to meet the expanding and legitimate needs of the commerce and industry of the country, it will be an achievement of enduring benefit."

#### An Altruistic Agency.

"These incidents also show conclusively the enormous value of an altruistic governmental agency in the financial affairs of the country. So long as the government has the power to intervene in a beneficent and unselfish way, the danger of panics and of unjust practices will be largely, if not wholly, destroyed. This is one of the chief objects sought in the proposed reformation and reorganization of our banking and currency system. The people of the country are to be congratulated upon the early prospect of sound legislation on this vitally important subject. Should the congress enact the fundamental of the pending measure, it is believed that permanent protection will be provided against recurring commercial crises and that adequate facilities will be created for that legitimate and sound expansion of credits, so vital to the prosperity of our great and growing country."

#### Interest to Be Demanded.

On April 30, 1913, the secretary announced that beginning June 1, 1913, all government depositors, active as well as inactive, would be required to pay interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on government funds. Only nine of the total number of national banks holding government deposits refused to pay interest under the new regulation. November 1, 1913, the total amount of government funds on deposit in national banks was reported at \$98,334,917, which, if this average balance should be retained, would add to the net revenues of the government approximately \$2,000,000 per year.

It is estimated that there are 425,000 individuals subject to the income tax. The number of corporations making returns to the department for the calendar year 1912 was 305,336, but of these 244,220 claimed no income or a net income of less than \$5000, and were therefore not subject to taxation.

Under the new law, approximately 150,000 corporations which have heretofore been exempt will now be required to pay an income tax.

#### Customs Reorganized.

The principal achievement of the customs service in the fiscal year 1913 was, says the secretary, the reorganization of the service. Prior to the reorganization there were 126 customs districts and 38 independent ports. By the reorganization the entire country was included in 49 districts and the fee system was abolished.

The reorganization, as it went into effect July 1, 1913, was on a basis of expense \$356,000 actually less than the prior organization.

Relative to the new tariff law, the report says: "While the new act will be simpler of application than the act of 1909, the present indications are that the volume of imports will largely increase and that the change from specific to all valorem rates will require considerable adjustment in the customs force to meet the new conditions. The measure has not been in force for a sufficient length of time to make possible an accurate estimate of its revenue-producing powers."

Under the heading "Estimates" Secretary McAdoo says: "The ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1914 are estimated at \$736,000,000 and the ordinary disbursements at \$701,900,000, showing an estimated surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements of \$34,100,000 for the year ending June 30, 1914. Payments which may be made for the Panama canal during the year from the general fund, in the estimated sum of \$41,000,000, would, however, absorb the excess of ordinary

### MACKAY'S STICKERS USED WITH WINNING EFFECT BY FRIENDS

#### Henry Crass Beats Swan 4 to 1 for Mayor of Vancouver, Wash.

(Special to The Journal.) Vancouver, Wash., Dec. 3.—Though less than half of the registered voters of the city participated in the election yesterday, interest was keen and care was exercised in marking ballots. This was shown from the fact that though Edward H. Mackey, Republican candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, was running with the aid of stickers, his name not appearing on the ballot, he was elected by more than 2 to 1 over his nearest opponent, G. B. Stoner, who was a nominee on the Democratic ticket.

Henry Crass, president of the Vancouver Commercial club, was elected mayor by a 4 to 1 vote over Edgar M. Swan, the Progressive candidate, Crass receiving 1470 votes and Swan 305. George B. Simpson, Democrat, was elected city attorney over Dan E. Hardin, Republican, by 13 votes.

Chris Engleman was elected councilman at large; H. B. Steel, councilman from the Fourth ward, and R. G. Percival, from the Fifth ward. Charles Hanson was elected city clerk and Otto Zumsteg, treasurer, without opposition. The vote stood as follows: For mayor, Crass 1470, Swan 305; councilman-at-large, Engleman 1610; councilman, fourth ward, Steel 1493; councilman, fifth ward, Percival 1430; councilman, sixth ward, Hickey 941; Stoner 409; Kimball 328; city attorney, Hardin 852; Simpson 865; city clerk, Hanson 1445; city treasurer, Zumsteg, 1496.

#### General Mayoralty Returns.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 3.—Municipal elections were held throughout Washington yesterday. Mayors were elected in the various towns and cities as follows:

Bellingham, J. P. Demattos, Republican; Wenatchee, Mayor Parr, Republican; re-elected; Bremerton, D. L. Cady, Socialist; Ellensburg, Mayor J. A. Mahan, re-elected; Olympia, George A. Mottman, re-elected; Raymond, A. C. Little, re-elected; Port Townsend, Oscar Klockner, Citizens' ticket; Puyallup, Lucian Dean, Citizens' ticket; Port Angeles, Horace White, Citizens' ticket.

#### Nell Wins at Colfax.

Colfax, Wash., Dec. 3.—The city election at Colfax yesterday resulted as follows: Mayor, J. L. Nell; councilman first ward, D. Milgard; second ward, William A. Nelson; third ward, J. R. Butcher; councilman-at-large, T. S. Morrison.

ses and that adequate facilities will be created for that legitimate and sound expansion of credits, so vital to the prosperity of our great and growing country.

"It has been, and will continue to be, the policy and purpose of the secretary to exercise all the powers of the department for the protection of the public and the legitimate business interests of the country."

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### WHITE MEN AND RED MOURN YELLOW HAWK

#### Philip Minthorn Was Friend of Christianity in Days Before the Mission.



Philip Minthorn.

Pendleton, Or., Dec. 3.—At Tutuilla mission, a few miles from Pendleton, are gathered today many Indians and white men to pay a last tribute to Philip Minthorn, known to most people as Kash Kash, and to the Indians as Pe-tin Mox-Mox (Yellow Hawk), son of a chief, and for many years one of the devout leaders of the Christian religion on the Umatilla reservation. He died Monday night, after a long illness.

Kash Kash was one of the four sons of Chief Yellow Hawk, one of the loyal friends and ardent converts of Dr. Marcus Whitman. He is survived by only one of his brothers, Luke Minthorn, or Ko-ya-ma Ssampa-kin (Cougar Skin Shirt).

His father's tepee was one of the few in which the Christian faith was kept burning during the long, dark days between 1847, the year of the Whitman massacre, and 1882, the year in which the mission was founded at Tutuilla. Yellow Hawk refused to participate in the butchery of the white missionaries, saying to the chiefs who carried the proposal to him, "Go, onwards, and kill your best friends. I will take no part in it." Pe-tin Mox-Mox, who had been given the Christian name of Philip Minthorn, was then two years old, and soon afterwards he moved with his father from Wallatapu to the Umatilla reservation. His first remembrance was of listening to his father and mother sing the songs which Whitman had taught them.

He joined the church at Tutuilla in 1833, and was an elder in it for 26 years, when he was forced to resign by falling eyesight and health. He was frequently a delegate to the church courts, and in 1899 went to St. Louis as a commissioner, to the general assembly. There he created a sensation by a ringing speech, for it was to that city in 1836 that some of his people, the Nez Perces, went in their search for the white man's book.

It was Philip Minthorn who kept the church at Tutuilla alive through the years from 1882 until 1908, when the first white missionary was sent to assist him. Until that time the church was presided over by native ministers who came and went. These constant changes, necessitated long and expensive trips to the meeting of the state synod, and it was always Minthorn who made them. It was Minthorn, too, who petitioned the synod for a young missionary to come to Tutuilla "to learn the language and the people and to help advise in every way," and he presented the petition with such good effect that Rev. J. M. Cornelison, then a young man just out of college, was sent back with him.

Through all the long fight that the young missionary had before he had established himself in the hearts of the people and overcome the opposition which grew up to his influence, it was Minthorn who was ever back of him.

When the old man saw the fruits which were bearing from his long efforts, he said to the church, "My work is done. The young men must now take up my work."

He was undoubtedly one of the most respected and best loved Indians on the reservation.

receipts and show an excess of disbursements of \$6,900,000.

#### Estimate of Receipts.

"With a new tariff and income tax law in operation under the act of congress approved October 3, 1913, it is evident that the annual revenues to be received under its provisions can not be approximated for the first fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, as closely as would be the case if comparison could be made with the operations of this law for three-quarters of a preceding year. However, it is estimated that, for the fiscal year 1915, the ordinary receipts of the government will be \$728,000,000.

"The estimates for the ordinary and extraordinary appropriations for 1915 payable from the general fund of the treasury, as submitted by the several executive departments and offices, are \$714,684,975.02, which would indicate on the basis of estimated receipts an excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of \$13,315,024.98, but as the appropriations for public works can not be expended in full during the year, it is estimated that the charge upon the general fund for 1915 for ordinary purposes will not exceed \$702,000,000, and that the ordinary receipts will therefore probably exceed the ordinary expenditures by the sum of \$26,000,000.

"The estimated expenditures for the Panama canal to be paid from the general fund without sale of bonds are estimated at \$26,845,000, and the excess of ordinary receipts should therefore practically meet the payments which may be made for the canal under the appropriations as submitted for the year 1915."

#### ALBANY GETS STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL MEET

Albany, Or., Dec. 3.—The Oregon State Sunday School association will hold its annual convention in Albany April 27, 28 and 29, announced the state president, Rev. F. W. Emerson, of this city, yesterday afternoon. The invitation, he said, of the local Commercial club was accepted by the executive committee of the association in session recently, over the invitations of various other Commercial clubs in other valley towns.

### SWAN ISLAND TURNING BASIN PLAN APPROVED BY ENGINEER TAYLOR

(Continued From Page One.) friend of mine occur in the wisdom of my suggestion as to Swan Island as a turning basin, and the acquisition of property on both sides of the river. They agree both as to the necessity of the turning basin and that Swan Island is its strategic location, that the size of the Panama canal locks will determine the size of ocean carriers for the next century, and that a lock 1000 feet long, 110 feet wide, with a depth of 45 feet

at low water, would handle a ship 975 feet long, 95 broad and drawing 44 feet and that such a ship could be easily handled and served in my suggested Swan Island turning basin one and one quarter miles long, 3800 feet wide.

"No data is obtainable here as to the relative values of acreage property within one eighth mile radius of the centralized public or private dock and warehouse system in cities of 250,000 and higher population, but I shall endeavor to obtain the same by correspondence with the various ports of the world, and hope to be able to demonstrate that my plan as outlined in The Journal of November 16, if adopted and carried to completion, will furnish Portland with the best turning basin, public

dock and warehouse system in the world, free of cost to the community, namely, that the profits from excess property acquired and improved properly developed and handled will pay for acquisition, development and installation."

### MADE A QUARTER, COST HIM TEN SIMOLEONS

Albany, Or., Dec. 3.—For distributing posters advocating Harrisburg "wet," a job for which he received 25 cents, Frank L. Hay of that city paid \$10 yesterday. The posters did not bear the name of the author or publisher, so were in violation of the corrupt prac-

tice law. The matter was called to the attention of the grand jury and Hay was arrested, indicted and brought before Circuit Judge Kelly. He pleaded guilty.

**They Passed Him.**  
From Woman's Home Companion. The civil service examination for the fire department of Chicago contained the following: "Name three fire extinguishers." When the papers were returned for correction, an answer to the above was: "Chief, lieutenant and sergeant." Journal Want Ads bring results.

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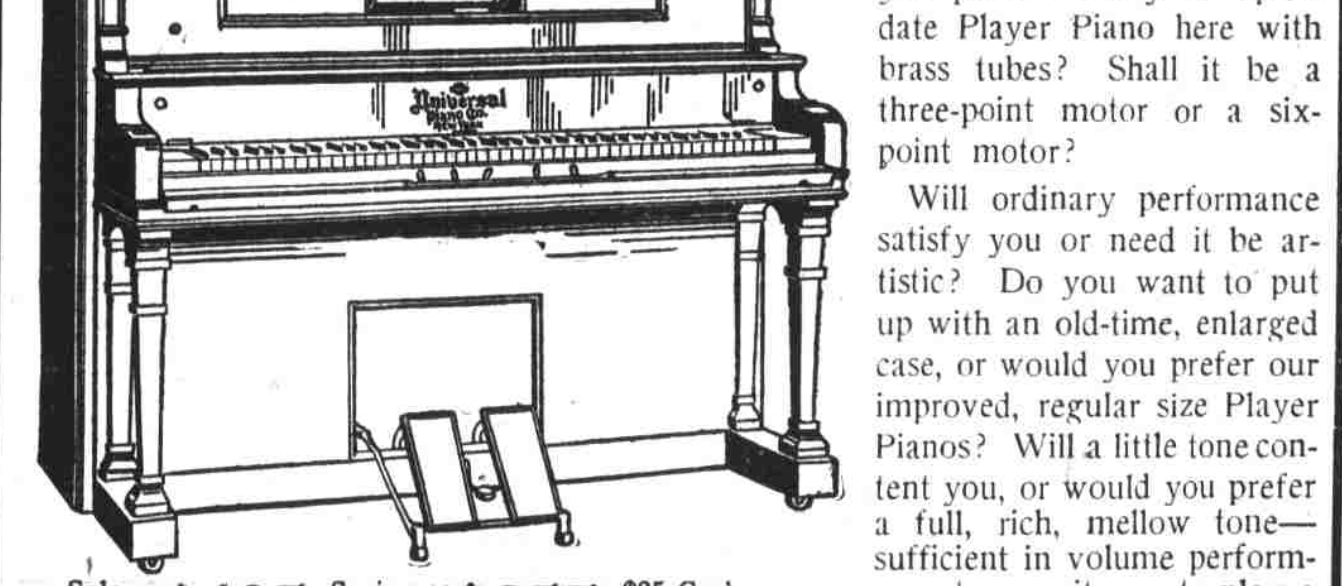
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