

FIRE DESTROYS PLANING MILL AND PAINT SHOP

Three Autos Being Painted Lost in Spectacular Blaze at 1:30 o'Clock—Good Work by Fire Department—Saves Wood Lumber Yard and Prevents Spread of Flames.

Fire on South Fir street, that started at 1:30 this afternoon destroyed property including the old Day Planing Mill, Weiser's paint shop and three automobiles, estimated at \$7500, partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the most plausible theory is spontaneous combustion from paints and gasoline. Smoke pouring through the roof of the blacksmith on South Fir street, a half block from the scene of the blaze, brought out the fire department quarter of an hour before the fire was discovered.

The property loss embraces the following: Building occupied by the Day Planing Mill and Weiser auto paint shop, automobiles owned by T. E. Daniels, Homer Brothman and Fred Lewis of Wellon. The Daniels auto was insured for \$1000. Tools and paints and equipment of the planing mill were destroyed. Outbuildings and the roof of the residence at Grape and Eighth street were burned. The house was occupied by W. F. Searles, and the household effects were moved out. The family were at the circus. The roof of the Woods Lumber company caught fire. A heavy cable of the telephone company line was burned down. A 100 feet of hose burned. A barn belonging to F. Osencbrugge, two dozen stoves, and nursery stock were destroyed.

First to See Blaze

Mrs. Jacobsen, wife of the manager of the Woods Lumber company, was the first to see the blaze. Then it was bursting from the roof of the paint shop. In a few seconds the entire building was a mass of flames, shooting skyward. In spectacular clouds of black smoke and burning embers. For ten minutes the fire burned with intensity, and then died down. The heat was intense, and handicapped the firemen in their work.

For a time the flames threatened the business district, but a kindly shift in the wind, moved the trend of the blaze to the south. The chief attention was first directed to the Woods Lumber company, and by playing a hose continually on the roof beat back the red demon. At Smith, a circus visitor, of Ashland, narrowly escaped death while standing in front of this building when the heavy cable of the phone line fell, grazing his back. Two other men standing near leaped to safety.

Too Many Helpers

Too many hands removed the household goods from the Searles home. The loss from breakage and water is greater than the fire. The bath tub was torn up. Chairs and furniture were broken, and bedding, etc., water soaked. About 100 feet of hose left lying between the burning building and the Woods Lumber company was burned, filling the air with the scent of burning rubber.

When the flames first broke a squad headed by Jack Dent attempted to remove the autos from the shop, but were forced to give up because of the intense heat. The flames spread through the building with lightning rapidity, easily fed by paint, oils and

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LILLIAN NORDICA DEAD FROM PNEUMONIA AT BATAVIA IN JAVA

BATAVIA, Java, May 11.—The body of Madame Lillian Nordica, the American singer, who died here from pneumonia last night, is to be sent to the United States. It will leave here on May 16, enclosed in a Chinese casket.

LABOR LEADERS AGAIN FREED BY SUPREME COURT

Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison Winners for Second Time in Contempt Proceedings Brought for Boycott of Buck Stove & Range Company of St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The contempt sentences imposed by the district supreme court on Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, labor leaders, were set aside today by the supreme court for the second time as barred by the statute of limitations.

Justice Holmes said the case turned on the point that the contempt proceedings should have been started within three years from the date of the committing of the offenses. He said proceedings for contempt should be speedy and thus come within the purpose of the statute of limitations, which requires prosecutions within three years. Justices Pitney and Vandewater dissented.

The supreme court's decision today was the second it has given in the litigation begun seven years ago between the labor leaders and the Buck Stove & Range Co. of St. Louis. The contempt case ended today has been in the public eye during three administrations, starting with former President Roosevelt; it continued through President Taft's and into President Wilson's. Right of "free speech" and "free press" was the principal for which the labor leaders have fought all these years. They were once before convicted of contempt, Gompers being sentenced to one year in jail, Mitchell to nine months and Morrison to six months' imprisonment. In 1911 their convictions were set aside by the United States supreme court. The decision today resulted from new contempt charges instituted on the day following the dismissal of the original prosecutions. Contempt for alleged violation of an injunction against boycotting by organized labor of the products of the Buck Stove & Range Co. was the gist of the first and present prosecutions.

Time Limit to Actions

"Even if the statute does not cover the case by its express words, as we think it does, still in dealing with the punishment of crime, a rule should be laid down, if not by congress, by this court. The power to punish for contempt must have some limit in time, and in defining that limit, we should have regard to what has been the policy of the law from the foundation of the government. By analogy, if not by enactment, the limit is three years.

"In a country where not even treason can be prosecuted after a lapse of three years, it could scarcely be supposed an individual would remain forever liable to a pecuniary forfeiture.

"The result is that the judgments, based as they are mainly on offenses that could not be taken into consideration, must be reversed."

Contempts Are Crime

The decision settled the point that contempts of court are crimes. The point has been raised in contempt cases throughout the country.

Justice Holmes said that contempts are infractions of the law, visited with punishment as such, and if they were not crimes, the court was in error as to the most fundamental characteristics of crimes, as that word had been understood in English speech.

BEARS AGAIN RAID STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, May 11.—The stock market closed easy today. Buying was more confident today and prices advanced under pressure on special stocks and induced realizing. In the late dealings the bears renewed their efforts to locate soft spots and caused a sharp decline in Canadian Pacific and Missouri Pacific, which affected the entire list. The market did not open until 11 o'clock on account of the memorial services for the Vera Cruz dead.

TAMPICO'S FALL RUMORED BUT NOT CONFIRMED

Cannon Shots Reported by Admiral Mayo—Unconfirmed Rumors That Constitutionalists Have Captured City—Officials Believe Main Attack Has Not Been Pressed.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Rear Admiral Mayo has reported that twenty-three cannon shots were heard at Tampico last night. American Consul C. A. Miller and the vice-consul, he reported, now are aboard the Connecticut. Ten or fifteen Americans refused to leave the city.

JUAREZ, Mex., May 11.—News of the fate of Tampico still is awaited by constitutionalist officials. While unconfirmed rumors have reached here through unofficial channels that General Pablo Gonzales and General Luis Caballero, in command of the constitutionalists, have captured the city, officials here believe the main attack on the position of General Zaragoza has not yet been pressed home.

They place supreme confidence, however, on the handling of the artillery by Major Manuel Prieto, who is in charge of the constitutionalists' guns. Major Prieto is a graduate of Chapultepec Military academy and is expected to open the opportunity for a dash by the dismounted troopers of Gonzales and Caballero.

The federal position, it is reported, is extremely strong. Protected on one side by the Pameco river and on the other by the Laguna, the federal entrenchments are said to command what is virtually the only approach to the center of the city. If this position is carried, however, the federals will be cut off from retreat except by boat.

George C. Carothers, special representative of the state department, left today for Torreon, where he will join the constitutionalists. He expects to accompany Generals Villa and Carranza on the campaign against Saltillo and San Luis Potosi.

JURY SELECTED TO TRY BECKER

NEW YORK, May 11.—A jury to try Charles Becker, former lieutenant of police, charged with instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, was again completed today. Frederick A. Strook, a bookkeeper, and Frederick C. Barrett, a consulting engineer, were the men chosen.

It was just at noon when the twelfth juror was selected, and District Attorney Whitman immediately began his opening presentation of the state's case to the jury.

Mr. Whitman in his address in no way suggested that the prosecution had any new evidence to present. It is understood that whatever new evidence the state does introduce will be held as a surprise.

COURT MARTIAL OF COLORADO MILITIA

DENVER, Colo., May 11.—The general court martial of all officers and enlisted men of the state militia who participated in the Ludlow battle April 20, began today at the state rifle range at Golden.

The court martial is the result of the recommendation of the military commission appointed by Adjutant General Chase to investigate the battle.

AMERICA'S CUP DEFENDER ON TRIAL TRIP



THE RESOLUTE ON HER FIRST TRIAL TRIP. The Resolute, aspirant for America's Cup defence, is shown above on her first trial trip. Those who were on board were perfectly satisfied with her performance. Further trials will be made, after which most of her tuning up and sail stretching will take place off Newport, R. I., preparatory to her first race with the Vanitie and the Defiance on June 2 off Glen Cove, Long Island.

BUILDING TRADES IN SAN FRANCISCO ARE LOCKED OUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 11.—General Lockout in the local building trades industry was ordered today by the Building Trades Employers' association. This action was brought about by refusal of union painters to call off a strike for higher wages current for a month.

About 25,000 men are affected. It is believed that the lockout will affect every union building mechanic in this vicinity and that building operations here will be at a standstill.

The president of the Building Trades Council, P. H. McCarthy, while deploring the action of the employers, intimated that labor is fully equipped to cope with the situation and is prepared to meet the emergency.

The striking painters demand an increase in pay of 50 cents per day, and have been on strike since April 15. Copies of a resolution were posted today on all jobs controlled by the Building Trades Employers' association demanding that all men on strike return to work. It was stated further that in case the men fail to obey the notice the operations will be suspended at 5 o'clock on the various plants and on all buildings in construction near and in this city until the Building Trades Council shall have agreed to put the men back to work under old conditions.

JAPANESE APPEALS FOR RE-TRIAL LOST

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The supreme court dismissed today the appeal from the death sentence the Alaska federal court imposed on Iotow, a Japanese foreman of a gang of Japanese, Mexicans, Porto Ricans and Americans working at a cannery at Dundas Bay, Alaska, for killing Frank Dunn, one of the American workmen. The court also dismissed the appeal from the twenty-year imprisonment sentence imposed on Efushima, another Japanese, for his part in the murder.

STRIKE MEDIATOR OFF TO SETTLE COLORADO MESS

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 11.—H. W. Davies, one of the mediators appointed to endeavor to settle the Colorado miners' strike, left today for Colorado. Davies will be joined at St. Louis by W. A. Fairley, another mediator.

IN MEXICO TO SERVE MANKIND SAYS PRESIDENT

Funeral Oration Delivered by Executive in Memory of American Boys Slain in Occupation of Vera Cruz—A War of Service, Not a War of Aggression—Departed Did Duty.

NEW YORK, May 11.—President Wilson had no formal address prepared for ceremonies at the Brooklyn navy yard today. Secretary Daniels read to him the names of the nineteen American dead in whose honor the services were held. The president's reply was delivered with slow impressiveness. His voice was low and fervent and his face was grave. "Mr. Secretary," he said, "I know that feelings which characterize all who stand about me are not feelings that can be expressed in eloquence or oratory. For my own part, I have a mixture of feeling.

Expresses Profound Grief

"The feeling that is uppermost is one of profound grief, that these lads should have had to go to their death. But yet, I feel a profound pride and envy that they should have been permitted to do their duty so nobly.

"Their duty is not an uncommon thing. Men are performing it in the ordinary walks of life, but what gives these men peculiar distinction is that they did not give their lives for themselves, but gave their lives for us because we as a nation called on them.

"Are you sorry for the lads? Are you sorry for the way they will be remembered? I hope to God none of you will join the list, but if you will you will join an immortal company, and while there goes out of our hearts an affectionate sympathy for them, we know why we do not go away from this occasion with our hearts cast down, but with confidence that all will be worked out.

To Serve Mankind

"We have gone down to Mexico to serve mankind, if we can find the way. We don't want to fight the Mexicans; we want to serve them.

"A war of aggression is not a thing in which it is proud to die, but a war of service is a war in which it is a proud thing to die."

The president referred then to the cosmopolitan personnel of the victims.

"I listened to the list," he added, with a profound feeling, "because they were not Irishmen, or Germans, or Hebrews when they went to Vera Cruz. They were Americans, and no matter where their people came from, they did the things that were American.

"War is only a sort of dramatic representation, a symbol of a thousand forms of duty. I never was in battle or under fire, but I fancy it is just as hard to do your duty when men are sneering at you, for when they shoot at you they take your natural life, and when they sneer at you, they wound your heart.

"As I think of these spirits that have gone from us, I know that the way is clearer for the future, for they have shown it."

CONSUL STILLMAN STILL IMPRISONED

WASHINGTON, May 11.—American Consul John R. Stillman is still imprisoned at Saltillo, according to a later despatch from the Brazilian minister in Mexico City, who reported to the state department he has made the strongest representations possible for the release of the American. Stillman's clerk, Mr. Marchant, has been set at liberty and left for Vera Cruz yesterday.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FROM KENTUCKY DYING

NEW YORK, May 11.—The condition of Colonel John C. Calloun Mayo, national democratic committeeman from Kentucky, who has been seriously ill here since April 25, became worse today. His death was expected.

TRIBUTE PAID MEN WHO FELL AT VERA CRUZ

Silence and Solemnity Mark Demonstration in Honor of Men of Fleet Slain in Occupation of Mexican Port—Ten Thousand Spectators Hear President Speak.

NEW YORK, May 11.—To the men of the navy who died in the occupation of Vera Cruz, the city, the state and the nation paid tribute today in a demonstration chiefly remarkable for its silence and solemnity. For four miles through the city streets, the funeral cortege passed and behind it in an open carriage rode the president. He sat for the most part, with head averted, though the May sun beat down on him and mercury climbed above 70.

Perhaps a million persons saw the 17 coffins, each on a caisson, borne from the Battery plaza in lower Manhattan to the navyyard in Brooklyn. The procession was nearly two hours in passing.

For All Who Died

Though there were but 17 of the dead in the procession, Secretary of the Navy Daniels made it plain that the ceremonies were for all who had died at Vera Cruz, not only the 17 whose bodies were brought up by the cruiser Montana, but also Clarence Harshbarger and Henry Pulliam, who have since died.

The religious ceremony at the navyyard was more impressive, if possible than was the sight of the slow moving cortege.

Throughout the procession mounted police closely surrounded the president in a hollow square, a secret service man rode on the box with a gray-haired coachman, and others marched behind and beside the vehicle. At the city hall, where the cortege halted while Mayor Mitchell placed the city's wreath on a coffin and delivered a short speech, the mayor stepped through the crowd and entered the president's carriage. He rode with him to the navyyard.

Ten Thousand Spectators

Ten thousand spectators, with bareheads, stood massed about the four sides of the square. Several thousand more were gathered on neighboring roofs. The heat was oppressive and one of the marines from the Wyoming fainted and was dragged out of the front rank by a captain.

After President Wilson left the Brooklyn navyyard, he went by automobile to the house of his friend, Colonel E. M. House. He planned to remain in the city through the afternoon and evening, leaving for Washington on a midnight train.

FUNSTON ARRESTS EX-ARMY OFFICER CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, May 11.—First Lieutenant Charles M. Maigne, U. S. A., retired, who went through the Mexican lines at Vera Cruz in the capacity of correspondent for a Washington newspaper, was arrested today on returning to Vera Cruz. Advice of his arrest reached the department from General Funston.

Maigne's arrest was ordered from Washington on the ground that it would be difficult satisfactorily to explain the presence of an American officer within the lines of those who contest the right of the United States on Mexican soil.

Orders had previously gone out for Maigne to cease writing newspaper stories, and when General Funston reported that the retired officer had passed through the Mexican federal lines the order for his arrest followed.

Officials here took the view that as Lieutenant Maigne, although retired, still is subject to the jurisdiction of Secretary of War Garrison, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to satisfactorily explain to the Mexican federal commander that the officers' presence within the enemy's lines, was in his purely civil capacity as a newspaper correspondent and not as a United States military spy.