

A FRIGHTFUL HOLOCAUST AT BINGHAMPTON NEW YORK

Fifty Girls Perished in Fire Which Destroyed a Four Story Factory Building---Cigarette Stub Carelessly Thrown Down Converted Building Into a Roaring Furnace---Flames Ran up the Elevator shaft and Engulfed Fire Escapes

Binghamton, N. Y., July 22—Fifty persons were killed, according to late estimates and as many injured, a dozen of them mortally, in a fire which swept the four-story factory building of the Binghamton Clothing Company this afternoon. The victims were chiefly women and girls.

Early tonight twenty-two bodies have been recovered. In the city hospital and in private institutions are thirty injured. Some two-score persons are known to have escaped, as by a miracle, from the building, which burst into flames like a tinder box and became a roaring furnace almost immediately after the first alarm was sounded. About 125 persons were in the factory when the fire broke out. The unaccounted for, or most of them, are believed to be still in the red hot ruins of the structure.

Around the scene of the catastrophe, the greatest city has ever known, thousands tonight watched the rescuers work in the glare of three big search-lights, many in the great throng being restrained only by the closely drawn police lines from pushing into the ruins in an effort to find the bodies of relatives or friends.

RESCUE WORK IN FIERY RUINS

Water in many streams is being poured into the fiery pit that a few hours ago was the cellar of the burned establishment. As the ruins were cooled a bit from time to time in a spot upon which the streams were centered men went forward to dig as long as human endurance would allow them to work. Occasionally a body was found and taken quickly away.

This work will go on all night and perhaps all day tomorrow, before the glowing mass gives up its last dead. It will take at least two days, the authorities believe, before the cellar can be cleared and the whole truth known.

The big, outstanding fact of the catastrophe is its suddenness. In this the disaster bears a strong resemblance to the Triangle Waist Company fire in New York city, when 147 lives were lost when the inflammable material, upon which the employees were working, and the waste, which littered the floors, blazed up with inconceivable rapidity, and set the imprisoned workers jumping from the windows to their death.

Another resemblance to the New York disaster is that the fire today is believed to have been started by the careless throwing of a cigarette butt or match.

SMALL CHANCE OF ESCAPE

In the tragedy of this afternoon the killing burst of flame followed quickly upon the heels of the alarm. There was small opportunity for any to use the ordinary or even the emergency means of escape. Fire drills had been carried on regularly that the employer found them monotonous.

The building was equipped with fire escapes and an automatic alarm system. The alarm tinkled at 2.30 o'clock. Mrs. Reed B. Freeman, wife of the proprietor telephoned to the central fire station. The usual apparatus for a first still alarm responded. Some excited persons at Warren and Chenango streets four blocks away saw the burst of flame and pulled the box there. The rest of the companies ran to the false alarm.

That meant ten minutes of delay for part of the firemen but even those who arrived first were unable to do anything. The first puff of flames was hardly discovered before the fire leaped along the staircases, along the walls, up the elevator shaft, along the floors and ceiling. There was a roar from the rear and the flames belched forth clear across Wall street on which the building was fronted, withering the shade trees on the river bank and scorching the buildings across an alley at the rear.

There was no booming sound, as of an explosion, but the roar was

plainly audible above the rushing noise made by the mounting flames.

ROASTED ON FIRE ESCAPES

After this first blaze the fire seemed to burst from every part of the building at once. Upon the fire escapes girls, women and men were clustered and inside others were waiting to get on to the ladders but the flames were too quick for them.

The slow starting of the fire may have contributed to the holocaust. The delay in getting all the firemen to the scene may have been responsible for part of the loss of life. But persons who were early on the scene say that these things did not materially affect the result.

When the firemen came in response to the telephone alarm they were unable to get within 200 feet of the burning building and the end of the streams from their hose were turned into steam having no more effect on the fire than a spray of vapor. Life nets and extension ladders of the firemen were useless. There was no chance for those caught on the upper floors except the chance of escape by jumping and this many took while others fell shrivelled and crumpled with the heat.

Scarcely one of the survivors was able to give a connected account of what occurred on the upper floors of the factory when the employees there, mostly women and girls realized that the fire call was no false alarm and that death was sweeping down upon them. The coolest among them recall that women fainted by the dozens and that a scene of indescribable confusion occurred. Some of the men employees seemed to have kept their heads and did their best to rescue the imperilled women.

OLD WILL CONTAINS SOME ODD FEATURES

Boston, Mass., July 23—One of the oldest wills that has ever come before the Essex county probate court was brought up for hearing at Salem today. The will is that of Thomas W. Sweetser, who died about sixty years ago. The unique feature of the will is a provision for furnishing the poor of Salem with cook stoves. It is stipulated that \$10,000 be paid to the city of Salem, that this be put on interest at 6 per cent. forever, and that \$600 be spent annually in buying stoves and utensils for the poor. Why this odd provision of the will has not been carried out during the sixty years that have elapsed since the testator's death is expected to be made plain at the present hearings before the court.

GEOLOGISTS TO VISIT COBALT REGION

Toronto, Ont., July 23—A large party of foreign delegates to the International Congress of Geologists, which is to meet here next month, started today on a trip of inspection to Cobalt, Porcupine and the mining district of Ontario. The tour will last an entire week and will end at Ottawa.

LAMPS INSTALLED

Electric lamps in groups of five have been installed on the standards of the new iron fence about the Soldiers Barracks. Similar groups are to be placed about the Officers Quarters.

KIRKPATRICK-JOLLEY

An interesting event took place Tuesday at St. Paul's Manse when Frederick D. Kirkpatrick of the Queen Hotel staff was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jessie Jolley of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Smith.

BAD YEAR FOR MINOR LEAGUES

Several Threw up the Sponge Early in the Season

Franchise Transfers Have Been Numerous as a Result of Poor Business

Chicago, Ill., July 23—With the baseball season half over, outward and visible signs are abundant that the year 1913 is not likely to establish a high record for prosperity among the minor leagues. The larger organizations are reported to be coming along nicely, but many of the smaller ones are finding it hard going. Several threw up the sponge before the season was many weeks old. Some are endeavoring to weather the storm by shortening or otherwise changing their circuits, while others are believed to be very close to the rocks.

The United States league quit business before it got fairly started and the "Mink" league also succumbed early in the season.

The Interstate league, which started the season with eight clubs, is expecting to finish with its circuit cut in half. Steubenville, Columbus, Zanesville and Canton were dropped from the circuit.

The Illinois-Missouri league has dropped Pevin and Canton from the circuit and the Western Tri-State has shortened sail by dropping La Grande and Baker.

The Kansas league is another of the minor organizations that has shortened its circuit because of poor support. Manhattan and Junction City were the places dropped.

The franchise transfers have been numerous all along the line and resulted in nearly every instance from poor business. The Covington team in the new Federal league has been transferred to Kansas City. In the Texas-Oklahoma league the Wichita Falls team has been switched to Hugo, Okla. The Milwaukee team in the Wisconsin-Illinois league is now located in Fond du Lac. In the Eastern Association the Holyoke franchise is now held by Meriden.

MILLIONAIRE BIXBY FACES TRIAL

Los Angeles, Cal., July 23—The case of George H. Bixby, millionaire banker of Long Beach, who is charged with contributing to the delinquency of two girls, is on the docket for trial tomorrow. Bixby was indicted and arrested as a result of a raid on the "Jonquil" apartment house, alleged to have been the headquarters for a gang of "white slave" dealers who operated for the benefit of fit of men of wealth and social prominence in this vicinity.

WISCONSIN MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Neenah, Wis., July 23—A wide variety of municipal problems are scheduled for discussion at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin League of Municipalities, which assembled here today for a three days' session. Mayors or other officials of nearly all the leading cities of the State are in attendance.

AUTO ACCIDENT

Rev. C. K. Flemington while driving on the highway bridge yesterday afternoon met with a serious accident. His carriage was struck by the motor car of Willis Macpherson and smashed. Mr. Flemington was pulled over the dashboard and was bruised and his clothing torn. The damage is to be made good by the owner of the car.

MOTORISTS RETURN

The motoring party composed of C. H. Edgcombe, A. B. Kitchen, N. R. Norman and Albert C. Smith which went from here to New York returned yesterday after a most enjoyable trip of seventeen days. Mr. Edgcombe's McLaughlin-Buick car worked splendidly.

THE MARKET IS UNSTEADY

Traders Show a Disposition to Curtail Their Operations

Mr. Brady's Death Will Not Greatly Effect Securities in Which he is Interested

New York, July 23—New factors like weakness in government securities, the New Haven bond issue and weather conditions were partly responsible for some of the curtailment in the trading in our market but on the whole the net results do not fail to develop a firmness that seems to have taken a firm hold if for the present only. The significance of the trading was not of a very novel character, yielding somewhat to the professional interest who make the market in periods of dullness. These movements are generally attributed to views taken by the traders and in many cases do not reflect the conditions prevailing. It does not create any following—Hence the dullness and narrowness.

Mr. Brady's death in London may have slight effect in securities in which he was interested, especially Brooklyn R. T. but not expected very serious.

(Quotations by J. C. Mackintosh & Co., bankers and brokers)

Open Noon

Copper	68 1/2	68 1/2
Smelters	62 1/2	62 1/2
Atchison	98	98 1/2
Brooklyn	87 1/2	87 1/2
C.P.R.	218 1/2	217 1/2
Tobacco	215	214 1/2
Great Northern	124 1/2	123 1/2
Lehigh	149	148 1/2
Northern Pacific	108 1/2	108 1/2
Penna.	133 1/2	133 1/2
Reading	160 1/2	160 1/2
Union Pacific	148 1/2	147 1/2
U. S. Steel	56 1/2	56 1/2

Sales to 11 o'clock \$0,000.

MONTREAL MORNING SALES

(Quotations by J. M. Robinson & Sons, Bankers and Brokers St. John, N. B.)

Bank of Commerce—5 @ 20 1/2; 4 @ 20 1/2.	
Royal Bank—2 @ 21 1/2.	
Bank of N. S.—3 @ 25 1/2.	
Merchants Bank—2 @ 18 1/2.	
Brazilian—185 @ 85 1/2; 150 @ 85; 15 @ 85 1/2.	
C. P. R.—50 @ 218 1/2; 55 @ 218 1/2.	
Cottons, Ltd.—100 @ 77.	
Macdonald—25 @ 40; 35 @ 30.	
Dominion Steel—110 @ 44; 125 @ 44 1/2; 50 @ 44 1/2.	
Detroit—25 @ 67 1/2.	
Laurentide—3 @ 149; 25 @ 149 1/2; 3 @ 149 1/2; 25 @ 147.	
Montreal Power—15 @ 207 1/2; 25 @ 207 1/2; 15 @ 207.	
Spanish River—250 @ 40; 25 @ 40 1/2.	
Textile—25 @ 78 1/2.	
Cement—25 @ 90.	
Tooke Bros.—5 @ 85.	
Quebec Rails—25 @ 11 1/2.	

NUNS LEAVE FOR LEPER COLONY

Victoria, B. C., July 23—Among the passengers sailing for the Orient today were three nuns who have volunteered to spend the remainder of their lives working in the leper settlement on Sheklung Island, near Canton, China. All three come from Montreal or its vicinity. A number of friends and acquaintances were on hand to bid the three young women Godspeed on the journey whence they will never return.

SCOTT ACT FINES

Two local hotels paid fines this week for first offence cases against the Canada Temperance Act.

TONIGHT'S FESTIVAL

Everything is ready for tonight's big festival and entertainment at Scully's Grove tonight in aid of the Fredericton Baseball Club. The 71st Rert Band and Fredericton Brass Band will march from the City Hall at 8 p.m.

Mr. A. R. Gould president of the St. John & Quebec Railway arrived in the city last night.

LIBERALS OF P. E. ISLAND IN GOOD FIGHTING TRIM

Mr. J. J. Hughes, the Stalwart Member for Kings Renominated at Rousing Convention---Messrs. E. M. MacDonald and F. B. Carvell, M. P.'s Among the Speakers---The Borden Government Roundly Denounced

Charlottetown, P.E.I., July 22—J. J. Hughes, M.P., Liberal federal representative for Kings, was unanimously renominated today at a convention marked by a record attendance and great enthusiasm. Mr. Hughes accepted the nomination in stirring speech and the feeling which dominated the audience was shown, when in response for an expression of their desire to help him win a clean honest election, the audience rose cheering to their feet. Kings county may be depended on to return Hughes by a larger majority than ever the next election.

Resolutions were passed condemning the Borden policy, denouncing gag rule in the strong terms, approving the action of the senate re the naval bill, expressing confidence in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his naval policy and in Mr. Hughes. The local government came in for strong condemnation, and their failure to effectively enforce the prohibition law, which was passed by the Liberals, received severe censure.

The large hall was too small to hold the great throng who came to attend the public meeting in the afternoon. The speakers were E. M. MacDonald, M.P., Pictou, F. B. Carvell, M.P. Woodstock, and Mr. Hughes.

Mr. MacDonald dealt first with the tariff question, claiming the government was afraid to charge the Fielding tariff the increase of freight rates on the I.R.C. and P.E.I. Railway; the desire of Hon. Mr. Cochrane to make the Maritime Provinces the milch cows of the Dominion, and the gift of \$15,000,000 to Mackenzie & Mann.

The appointing of criminals to office was scathingly scored by this able parliamentarian. He devoted the greater part of his speech to the battle on the naval bill session exposing the inconsistency and vacillating of Borden, and pointing out that the truly national naval policy was that introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which meant the revival of the deca-

dent shipbuilding industry in the maritime provinces. He said the closure introduced by the Tories may yet be used against themselves.

Mr. Carvell dealt first, with the trade question, showing the losses the island farmer suffered this spring through the defeat of reciprocity. He also spoke on the naval question and exposed Tory misrepresentation re the highway bill showing that the government was responsible for withholding the grant to the provinces this year.

THE BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY

Mr. Carvell struck a responsive chord among the farmers and fishermen, who composed ninety per cent. of the audience, when he dealt on the benefit of getting access to American markets. Even the proposed reduction of tariff by the United States will give a measure of relief, but not to the extent as if reciprocity had passed and Canada's products given a monopoly of American market, whereas now all the world will get the benefit of the reduction or the abolition of duties.

He scored the protection policy and declared himself in favor of a fifty per cent. increase in the British preference.

In dealing at some length with the naval issue, he pointed out that Mr. Churchill's latest utterance clearly showed there was no emergency. Amid great applause he showed that the action of the Tory government in seeking to have ships built without tender would have given them a rake off of \$5,000,000 which could be used as a huge election fund. He clearly proved that had Sir Wilfrid's policy been adopted the keel of the first warship would have been paid last year in St. John.

This was Mr. Carvell's first political speech in Prince Edward Island, and his first at a public meeting since the close of parliament. He made a splendid impression.

Messrs. MacDonald and Carvell will address a big meeting at Summerside tomorrow.

A PATHETIC END OF A SPECTACULAR CAREER

Bridgewater, Mass., July 21—A spectacular career was ended under pathetic circumstances today when Cardenio F. King, once widely known as a financier and newspaper publisher of Boston, died a convict at the State Farm here in the very hour that his friends, aware of the approach of death, were making desperate efforts to secure a pardon.

Only a legal technicality stood in the way of making King's last hours those of a free man. Word that King's condition was hopeless was sent to Governor Foss at Boston this morning and soon afterwards Mrs. King and their four sons, who were at the bedside of the dying man, received the welcome message that the executive would intervene. A few hours later a telephone call from the State House reported that the governor had canvassed the members of his council be telephone and that seven of the eight had consented to immediate clemency. King, who knew of the efforts in his behalf, brightened perceptibly at the news. He was not told of the word that followed.

Attorney Gen. Swift having been counselled by the governor, gave the opinion that a pardon could not be legally granted by telephone. Still later a telegram brought the assurance that a pardon would be given at 10 o'clock tomorrow at which hour the council had been ordered to convene. Doctor Emerson, of the State Farm hurried with the news to the hospital. When he returned to his office he announced that King was dead.

\$22,000 under false pretences from persons who had entrusted him with funds for investment. He was sentenced to a term of from 10 to 14 years in January 1909, and began to serve his sentence in the state prison at Charlestown. In September 1911 he became seriously ill and was removed to the State Farm here. An intestinal trouble from which he had suffered for years still pursued him and last night his condition became suddenly critical. Dr. Emerson immediately summoned two surgeons from the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston. Dr. Lincoln Davis and Dr. E. H. Risley. Mrs. King and her four sons were also notified and arrived at the State Farm today on the first train from Boston.

The question of performing a surgical operation was discussed, and the physicians agreed that because of King's corpulence such action would be fatal. When the consultation was ended Dr. Davis returned to Boston and informed Governor Foss of King's condition.

In the meantime relatives and friends of the prisoner had begged the governor to obtain a pardon so that King might die a free man, in spite of the fact that the council refused King a pardon last February.

A native of North Carolina, Cardenio F. Lavius King began his financial operations in Boston in 1904. Through extensive and unique advertising he attracted many investors to his office and also did a big business by mail. Later he opened even

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