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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; probably rain, colder to-morrow; high winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,420. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

BOYCOTT AIMED AT THE NEWSPAPERS

Why Some Newsdealers Were Not Equipped with Their Customers' Sunday Papers Yesterday.

A STRIKE FOR MORE PROFIT

Failed to Affect Circulation Seriously and Caused Trouble Only in a Few Districts.

As a result of a "strike" of 650 newsdealers yesterday, many newspaper subscribers, especially those living in Eighth, Ninth, Columbus, Amsterdam, Lenox, and Third Avenues, were unable to obtain copies of The New York World, the New York American, The Morning Telegraph, The New Yorker Herold, The New York Press, The Sun, THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Tribune, The Staats-Zeitung, and Das Morgen Journal.

The strikers represent less than one-fourth of the newsdealers of Manhattan and the Bronx. They are organized under the title of "The New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association." For the last four years they, like all the other newsdealers of this city, have been buying their copies of the Sunday papers from the newspaper publishers at 4 cents a copy, and have been allowed to return unsold copies in the ratio of 5 per cent. of the original number of copies bought.

The 650 newsdealers who are striking recently either conceived themselves or were inspired from outside with the idea of forcing the newspaper publishers to sell them the Sunday morning papers at 3½ cents a copy instead of 4 cents. The strikers also wanted to have the privilege of returning all unsold copies regardless of the fact that the history of "full return privilege" in the newspaper business is a long narrative of petty fraud.

The striking newsdealers held an excited meeting on Thursday evening in El Dorado Hall, and at the close of it issued a circular announcing that they intended yesterday to "discontinue the handling of The New York Sunday World." This was to be merely the beginning of a campaign against the other newspapers, the strikers said.

"We are going to begin with The World, and when we have forced it to sell its Sunday edition to us at 3½ cents a copy with full return privileges, we will take up the other papers, including THE TIMES, and force them to agree to those terms," the President of the striking newsdealers' organization said.

When the newspaper publishers heard of this they decided, as a matter of self-defense, to discontinue relations with the striking newsdealers, and yesterday would not accept their orders for papers, not wishing to enable the striking newsdealers to operate their boycott. For this reason copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES and the other papers which the strikers had threatened to boycott were not to be found on the stands of any of the striking dealers. Such signs as these were hung out on the stands of the striking newsdealers instead:

> I regret to announce that, owing to the entirely uncalled for action on the part of the publishers of the New York papers, I was cut off from more than 1,100 from my standing order for papers. By means of an all night search 10 P. M. to 6 A. M., by four clerks from the Battery up, buying all possible copies from newsboys, &c.—be to 25c.—I have divided the papers as well as possible among my customers. I regret extremely the annoyance and inconvenience to my patrons.
>
> THE LAND OF FREEDOM.
>
> Owing to the absolutely indefensible and purely arbitrary refusal of the newspaper publishers of this city to sell to dealers, New Yorkers are expected to forego their usual reading of Sunday papers.

These signs hung by dozens from street newspaper stands and in the windows of news and stationery stores, in the northern part of the town, especially along Eighth, Ninth, Columbus, Lenox, and Amsterdam Avenues, and the upper section of Washington Heights. Newspaper readers were obliged to seek their Sunday papers in stores not owned by the strikers. Readers of THE TIMES called at the main office at Broadway and Forty-second Street, the Harlem Office at 243 West 125th Street, and the downtown office at 15 Beekman Street literally by thousands all day to purchase papers. At the main office of THE TIMES in the Times Building ten clerks did nothing but sell papers most of the day. The thousands of copies disposed of in this way testified to the determination of TIMES regders to get their newspaper.

Some subscribers, who had heard the accusations of "arbitrary conduct" which the striking newsdealers have made against the newspaper publishers, were inclined at first to be somewhat impatient. But when it was explained to them that THE TIMES was merely trying to defend itself and the other newspapers of the city from a boycott and from being forced to sell copies of its Sunday edition at a price which would be actually below cost, the subscribers generally said, as they went away with their papers, that the management of THE TIMES and of the other papers were doing "just right."

That its readers may understand the unreasonableness of the striking newsdealers' demands, THE TIMES makes the statement that the actual cost of the white paper used in the average Sunday paper nowadays is 3¼ cents. The additional cost of printing, of obtaining and editing the matter contained in the paper brings the entire cost of publishing a Sunday paper up far beyond the price received. It may be stated that the cost of the white paper and the loss through the 5 per cent. return privilege without including the editorial or printing expenses, totals about 3.65 cents per paper. As for the return privilege itself, it is one of the greatest abuses from which the newspaper business suffers, offering almost unlimited possibilities for petty fraud. Dishonest dealers, who have the return privilege, return not only their unsold papers, but papers which readers have purchased and thrown aside. The evil has been known to reach a point where dishonest dealers made more profit out of returning alleged unsold papers to the publishers than they did out of their sale of them to subscribers. An amusing fact—from the publisher's viewpoint—extensive profession has indeed sprung up of recent years in connection with the "return privilege" swindle. There is an established trade of ironing out and refolding newspapers which have been thrown away by their readers. Bundles of these papers, once sealed, are hard for the publishers' employes to detect. The return privilege swindle has cost the newspaper publishers of this country many thousands of dollars.

Although many readers of THE TIMES were inconvenienced by the trouble with the strikers, its circulation was only slightly affected. The reports from the circulation department showed yesterday afternoon that such of its readers as traded with the striking newsdealers had either bought their copies from non-striking dealers or from the main or branch offices of THE TIMES.

Neither THE TIMES nor any of the other papers threatened with the boycott will permit the striking newsdealers to handle their papers to-day or any other day until the boycott against The World is

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BANKER KISSEL VERY ILL.

Turn for the Worse Followed His Removal Home from a Hospital.

Gustav E. Kissel, a banker of 37 Wall Street, who has been ill for several months in the Presbyterian Hospital, is now in a critical condition in his home, 15 West Sixteenth Street, whither he was removed a week ago. Mr. Kissel's malady took a turn for the worse last Tuesday. Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt is attending him.

Mr. Kissel was taken to the hospital last October and gradually became worse. Three operations were performed to ascertain the exact cause of his illness, but all were unsuccessful. All that was said was that he was suffering from internal complications.

BITTEN 500 TIMES.

Dog Catcher Again Bitten After Killing Mastiff That Had Hydrophobia.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 26.—Lawrence Gilson, the Pittsburg dog catcher who has earned the sobriquet of "Iron Man," because he has been proof against more than 500 dog bites, has been bitten again.

He was attacked last night by a big mastiff, at which he fired twelve shots before he killed it, then carried its head to the Mercy Hospital and Pathological Institute. The physicians examined the animal's brain and found that it had been suffering from hydrophobia in its worst form.

LAD HELD UP POST OFFICE.

Police Hold Schoolboy for Assaulting Women Clerks and Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, March 26.—After a search of more than twelve hours the Hamburg police succeeded in locating Raymond Jonerowe, aged 14, the high school boy accused of assaulting two women clerks of the Lake View Post Office and robbing them of a bag of money and a box of railroad tickets. He was found to-night under his own bed. The police had searched his room once.

Ella Meyn, one of the women assaulted, is reported to be dying to-night. Her sister Helen, his other victim, lies in a critical condition, but her chances to recover are favorable.

According to the Hamburg police, the lad does not admit the assault or robbery, yet refuses to deny the charge. The stolen money and the railroad tickets, which belonged to the Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company, were found on him when arrested.

DRUG EVIL IN LICENSE VETO.

Dr. Cabot Traces Growth of Habit in New England to Alcohol Ban.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 26.—Dr. Richard C. Cabot, sociologist and head of the Massachusetts General Hospital, declared to-day that the increase of the drug habit in New England could be laid to the no-license wave.

"The moment you prevent the use of alcohol," said Dr. Cabot, "you increase the use of drugs. Nothing is more sure than that men accustomed to the use of alcohol will come to use morphine if alcohol is withheld.

"Physicians are, to a great extent, responsible for the morphine habit. They use it largely themselves, and administer it in cases where they have no right to do so. Morphine should never be given except where the pain is of a temporary nature.

"An operation will stop neuralgia, but doctors will give morphine perhaps partly because an operation would absorb their profits."

KILLED BY GOELET'S AUTO.

Little Girl Accidentally Crushed Under the Wheels at Chester, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 26.—Robert Goelet of New York was on his way back to New York City in a large French car this afternoon when the car ran over little Marie Potter in Chester and crushed her body so that she died in a few minutes. No blame attaches to Mr. Goelet or his chauffeur as the car was under control and the child ran in the car's path heedless of the danger.

The Goelet Kennels are about four miles from Chester and Mr. Goelet drives his six-cylinder, seventy-horse Dietrich from New York this morning. After looking over his dogs he started to return to keep a dinner appointment, the chauffeur driving the car.

Chester's police officials are alert for violators of the speed ordinances, and of this Mr. Goelet was aware, and the big car was running slowly through the wide main thoroughfare of the village. On a corner were half a dozen children returning from Sunday school. Marie Potter, 3 years old, among them. A boy on the opposite side of the highway hailed Marie, and she toddled abruptly from the sidewalk just as the car came along, and though the chauffeur sought to change the course of the machine the front wheel struck her, knocked her down, and passed over her body, as did also the rear wheel.

Mr. Goelet leaped from the car and picked up the unconscious form and carried it to her parents' home. She was dead when the mother received the precious burden. The cries of bystanders, who assured Mr. Goelet of all lack of culpability, but the banker remained in Chester until Coroner Heaton of Monroe arrived and made an investigation. He permitted Mr. Goelet and the chauffeur to return to New York.

Marshall Field Has Not Bought Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A rumor that the Marshall Field Company had bought the property in New York City on Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Streets, now covered by the Criterion and New York Theatres, was denied to-day by John G. Shedd, President of the Marshall Field concern.

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DE LA BARRA TELLS OF DIAZ'S REFORMS

Mexican Congress to be Asked to Authorize Partition of Lands Among Small Holders.

STRONG HOPES FOR PEACE

New Ministry Expected to Get in Touch with the Rebels and Make Terms Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—That the impending reversal of Diaz policies in Mexico has some substantial basis would appear from the advices received to-day by Señor de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, who left at 6:45 this evening for the City of Mexico to assume the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Diaz Government has decided that there should be a nationalization of the public domain, and a plan for a general land system has been tentatively arranged somewhat after the proportions of the homestead law of the United States.

This comes at a late day, after the greater part of the public lands of Mexico, and by far the best of them, have been granted to individuals, who are either within the Limantour group or immediately in touch with and dependent upon it. Many of the grants embrace millions of acres, which, under irrigation, are capable of the highest possible production of farm staples. President Diaz will outline the scheme in his message to the Mexican Congress at the opening of its regular session next Saturday.

As he was about to leave Washington Señor de la Barra discussed the news which reached him to-day, saying:

"I am informed that President Diaz will urge Congress to authorize these reforms, particularly as pertaining to the improvement and homesteading of the public domain and the purchase of portions of large haciendas, which are not now wholly under cultivation, to be divided up among the poor at actual cost and on easy payments. This plan, which has been under consideration by my Government for some time, first had publicity in a statement made by Señor Limantour in Paris. It has met with the most popular approval in Mexico, and doubtless would have been undertaken several months ago had not the seditionary disturbances in certain sections made it necessary for the Government to draw upon the funds that had been accumulated in the National surplus with this purpose in view."

$40,000,000 for Irrigation.

Of the surplus in the National Treasury President Diaz will recommend in his message that approximately $40,000,000 be devoted to the development of irrigation projects. This will mean that from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres of land will be opened up for division into small farms. If a sufficient number of large landowners do not volunteer to sell to the Government a certain percentage of the larger estates will be condemned and purchased by the Government at the appraised value.

"But little difficulty is anticipated in this matter," said the Ambassador. "Very many of the largest owners are foreigners, and large tracts of their lands have not been improved for cultivation. Such lands as these, rather than the improved lands, which, of course, are more valuable, will be sought, and the farmer who buys will do his own improving. The bigger improvements, such as irrigation, &c., will be done by the Government. This will enable the poor man to obtain a small tract of land at the lowest possible price."

Ambassador de la Barra stated that the report of Señor Limantour, who is retained in the Cabinet as Minister of Finance, showed that the Government's surplus and credit abroad were in such excellent condition as to justify the still further step to help the peons—the exact no payment for ten annual payments. If the crops are disappointing, only a small percentage of the proceeds will be exacted each year, and if the crops are destroyed no payment will be required for that year.

It was stated that the average size of the farms would be about sixteen acres, to be smaller or larger, according to the number of men in the family capable of working them. In order to prevent land grabbers taking advantage of this plan, no one will be allowed to buy more than one farm until he has paid for it, and no one will be allowed to sell or dispose of his farm in any way until he has made all payments. Even if cash is paid down, a certain number of years must elapse before the purchaser can transfer it out of his own immediate family.

"I regret very much leaving Washington, where all my associations have been most pleasant," said Señor de la Barra, "but I very greatly appreciate the honor which President Diaz has conferred upon me by appointing me Minister of Foreign Relations, and the appointment naturally is very pleasing to me, as it will give me a great opportunity to serve my country in a post of much responsibility. It will be my aim to act for the best interests of all our people.

"The others of the Cabinet are representative men of our country, who I think are acceptable to all parties. I have no information from my country about the new Cabinet, and all my knowledge comes from the newspapers, but the names of the gentlemen mentioned are those of highest standing in Mexico and they have all worked hard for the best interests of the country. The people, without regard to party, I am sure, will be fully satisfied with the new Cabinet of President Diaz, and I feel sure he will remain at the head of affairs."

Strong Hopes for Peace.

With the departure of Señor de la Barra official Washington believes the initial stage of an era of peace in Mexico has been inaugurated. President Taft and Secretary of State Knox, as well as the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who have evinced keen interest on behalf of their

EASTER

The Easter edition of The New York Times will be issued next Sunday, and will contain a beautiful half-tone section in color tints, as well as a Spring Fashion Section. Be sure to place your order early for

Next Sunday's Times

WON'T WITHDRAW, DECLARES SHEEHAN

Onus Is on the Party to Release His Supporters from Their Caucus Obligations, He Says.

MUST RETIRE, IS OUTLOOK

Murphy Said to Have Enough Votes for Cohalan—Osborne Sees Trap for Insurgents in To-day's Caucus.

William F. Sheehan, in an open letter to the Democratic members of the Legislature yesterday, asserted that he has no intention of withdrawing from the contest for United States Senator. When the Democratic caucus is called at Albany to-night Mr. Sheehan expects the result will be the same as at the last caucus, so he declared last night, and that he will be the choice of the majority for the nomination.

"My position on the Senatorship," said Mr. Sheehan, "has never been a matter of doubt. I reiterate that under no circumstances will I decline the nomination given me by unanimous vote of the Democratic caucus, nor will I acquiesce in any suggestion that my name shall not be presented to any future Democratic caucus."

Mr. Sheehan states that he bears no contractual relation to those who have supported him, and therefore the party, not he, must release them from their obligations. If, however, as a result of the new caucus another candidate is chosen by the majority, this action, he says, will operate as a release from all the obligations of the previous party caucus, and he hopes that, under these changed conditions, none of the legislators will affront him by continuing to vote for him in the joint Assembly.

Mr. Sheehan's Letter.

This is Mr. Sheehan's letter:

"To the Democratic Members of the Legislature of the State of New York:

"By the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature a caucus has been called for Monday evening next to consider the matter of the United States Senator.

"My position on the Senatorship has never been a matter of doubt. I have repeatedly said, and I now reiterate, that under no circumstances will I decline the nomination which was given me by the unanimous vote of the Democratic caucus held on Jan. 10 last, nor will I acquiesce in any suggestion that my name shall not be presented for consideration to any future Democratic caucus.

"In a letter addressed to the Democratic members of the Legislature on Feb. 28 I said:

> I cannot, as the representative of my party, release men elected as Democrats from an obligation which they owe to the party and not to me. I bear no contractual relations with those who are voting for me. If it be possible to release them, the party must do so, not the party candidate.
>
> I shall remain as my party's candidate for United States Senator so long as the party desires me to do so, no matter what the personal consequences to me may be, nor will I, by word or deed, do anything that will justify the minority in their efforts to frustrate the declared will of the majority. If, however, the majority of all the elected Democratic Senators and Assemblymen shall sign a call requesting that the Democratic caucus be reassembled, I shall loyally abide by the decision of that caucus, and if such caucus shall decide that another than myself shall be chosen to carry the party standard which I have been carrying since Jan. 16, 1911, I will give to such candidate my unqualified and whole-hearted support, but short of such action I shall not be a party to the destruction of the principle of majority rule.

Won't Budge from Stand.

"From that position I have not deviated, and will not deviate, a hair's breadth.

"If, and when, a majority of the Democratic representatives shall decide in caucus to reconsider the vote by which I was nominated for United States Senator, to any person participating therein who feels that he is thereafter bound to continue to vote for me because of the prior caucus action, I say that the decision of the new caucus should be as binding and effective as the first. If, as the result of the caucus action, it shall be determined to again proceed to the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator, to any man who considers that he is bound for any reason other than his own sense of duty to vote for me, I release him so that he may vote for whom he wills.

"Should a majority of the Democratic representatives choose another than myself as the party candidate for United States Senator, such action, in my opinion, will operate as a release from all the obligations of the prior party caucus. In the event that a Democrat other than myself shall be selected, I am sure no Senator or Member of Assembly will affront me by continuing to vote for me in the joint assembly. If, however, those who participated in the first caucus, or any others who may not have participated therein, desire to vote for me in the new caucus, they have my full consent to do so. Even if there be but a single Democratic representative who desires to vote for me in the caucus, I will not offend the loyal and courageous men who have been supporting me since my nomination, by saying to any one of them that he shall not do so.

"Respectfully yours,

"WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.

"New York, March 25, 1911."

Mr. Sheehan would not amplify his statement last night, but in discussing it he laid emphasis on the "if, and when," which he insisted should be set off by commas, as the introduction to a qualified contingency.

Gov. Dix went back to Albany yesterday afternoon with the assurance from Charles F. Murphy that his candidate, Mr. Sheehan, was willing to leave everything to the new caucus and step aside if the caucus should unite upon some one else. The Governor was informed that Mr. Murphy considered this was mag-

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LAKEWOOD—Healthful Open Air Life. Ideal Motor Run—Polo Carnival—Golf. LAUREL HOUSE, LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES. —Adv.

Newsdealers' Strike.

Owing to a strike among a number of newsdealers to force a reduction in the wholesale price of all Sunday newspapers, it may be difficult to-day to secure copies of The Times from some newsdealers. There is ample supply at all Elevated and Subway newsstands, and in nearly every locality there are newsdealers who have not joined in the boycott.

The strike promises to be short-lived. In the meantime report to The Times, Times Square, (Telephone 1000 Bryant,) failure of delivery, and your address will be given to a newsdealer who will serve you.

LOCKED IN FACTORY, THE SURVIVORS SAY, WHEN FIRE STARTED THAT COST 141 LIVES

Two Doors Still Locked in Ruins and Others Burned Away Where Many Victims Fell.

PROPRIETORS DENY THIS

District Attorney to Ask Grand Jury to Fix Responsibility for the Disaster.

DEATH LIST STAYS AT 141

Only 86 Identified, Though Throngs in Search of Missing Ones Visit the Morgue.

OTHERS BESIEGE THE RUINS

Vainly Try to Join in Search There—Trinkets Picked Up Give Clue to Some Victims.

GAYNOR CALLS FOR AID

Wants Citizens to Contribute to Red Cross Fund for Relief of Sufferers.

MANY FIRE TRAPS HERE

Committee of Clothing Manufacturers Has Prepared List of Factories That Violate Law.

In and out of the ten-story building high above Greene Street at the corner of Washington Place scores of city officials bustled yesterday, seeking to explain and to fix responsibility for the fire of Saturday afternoon which swept through the top three floors of the building and cost the lives of 141 persons, most of them young girls.

Against squadrons of police who stretched their lines through Fourth Street, Washington Square, Waverley Place, and Mercer Street, throwing the big building into the centre of a hollow square, thousands of men, women, and even children fought to get a closer view of the structure, or aid there in the search for other victims.

All day long the fight against these police lines was continued by the frenzied relatives of girls who had worked for the Triangle Waist Company, and of whom no trace had been seen since the first puff of smoke and flame burst from a corner of the eighth floor at 4:40 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

All day long the officials inspected and measured and discussed the tragedy, and at nightfall they had decided simply that the fire started probably in the northwest corner of the eighth floor; that a lighted cigarette or a match carelessly thrown away may have been the cause, and that criminal negligence might be proved against some one. The building reared skyward in the dusk of evening like a white shaft. Its outward sides bore scarcely a mark to bear witness to the fire that had raged within.

Possible Basis for Indictment.

District Attorney Whitman was responsible for the statement that some one might be indicted. The investigation which he started on Saturday night with two of his assistants in charge of the work was carried on yesterday by these two, and by a third member of the District Attorney's staff. They reported frequently to the District Attorney and by nightfall sufficient facts had been turned over to him to show that doors leading from the workshops on the eighth, ninth, and tenth floors to the stairways leading to the street had been kept locked—locked, it was charged by some of the girls who had escaped the death that overtook their fellow-workers, simply that the tired girl operators might not slip out into the halls in working hours and there snatch a moment's respite from the drudgery of running a sewing machine.

The District Attorney learned also that the doors giving onto these staircases opened inward toward the workrooms instead of outward toward the stairs, so that even had the doors been unlocked there still might have occurred a crush at each of the doors which would have resulted in many deaths. That there was a rush for each of these doors was shown Saturday when firemen and investigators found heaps of bodies piled against the burned doors.

The information which his assistants glean will be turned over by Mr. Whitman to the April Grand Jury, and it was said last night that indictments charging criminal negligence would be sure to follow.

Isaac Harris of Harris & Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company, said last night:

"All of the doors leading to the three lofts in our establishment open inward. It is true that we had a forelady, or foreman, stationed at the four doors in each loft, two of which lead to the elevators and two to the stairways. They are there to examine packages which may be carried out by employes, but the doors are never locked. It is an absolute lie that the doors were locked. Mr. Blanck and myself intend to investigate the story to that effect.

"I will also say that none of my employes is ever searched. We confine our examination to packages. One chief reason for keeping open the doors leading to the three lofts is that employes are constantly going up and down, carrying embroideries and other articles from the pressing department to the shipping department and from the cutting department to the office. We have never been troubled by union delegates. After all the employes leave at night, watchmen take charge of the premises, and the doors are never locked, although the doors on the Washington Street side of the building are usually kept closed."

It was about the building that the investigators busied themselves, but it was at the Morgue and in the Mercer Street Police Station that most of the fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers of the victims gathered. Many of them turned away from these places to take position again in the lines surrounding the factory building when they found that there was no trace of their lost ones among the bodies in the Morgue and no trinket at the station house which would enable them to claim some body burned beyond recognition.

Altogether, 141 bodies have been taken from the building or were picked up from the sidewalks to which scores jumped. Of these, 133 were taken to the Morgue, while three persons died in Bellevue Hospital, three in St. Vincent's Hospital, and one in the New York Hospital.

Of the whole list of dead, only eighty-six had been identified up to last night, and officials at the Morgue declared then that many of the others could be identified only by trinkets which had been removed from the bodies by the police, and which were stored at the Mercer Street Station and tagged with duplicate labels, the mates of which were attached to the bodies.

It was scarcely daylight when 500 men and women clamored at the gates of the Morgue on the covered pier of the Charities dock at Twenty-sixth Street and the East River. Already sixty policemen, under Capt. Martens, were there, and under their guidance the searchers were admitted to the Morgue through the south side of the gate and were herded along to the pier head, passing rows of coffins, and there turned and sent back past similar rows on the north side, to be hustled out at the gate, unless within they had found the object they sought. All day long the line tramped its way past one line of coffins, to turn and tramp back past another.

In line between a weeping mother and a father who was stifling his sobs the police and nurses and attendants from Bellevue Hospital who helped in the work, now and then found some young girl or even older woman led to the strange scene through curiosity alone. The number of such kind, who sought admittance to the line was appaling to the nurses and doctors and not until the rule was established that only those ready to give the name of him or her whom they sought should be admitted, were the police able to bar these curious ones from the line. Five girls screamed and fought as the police sought to force them to leave the Morgue, although they evidently were chagrined only because their curiosity must be unsatisfied.

Last Hope of Identifiers.

At the Mercer Street Station the scenes were more heartrending, for though there was no body in the station, yet those who visited the place did so as a last resort. The throngs which flocked there were those which had sought their dead in the Morgue and failed to find them and which now hoped, in one last hope, that they might recognize a ring, a watch, a purse, perhaps even a torn piece of clothing, that would enable them to return to the Morgue and from there remove the remains which they had been unable to recognize.

Coroner Holtzhauser, who took charge of the investigation as soon as the fire was over, is authority for the statement that only 141 lives were lost. The police records show that 145 lost their lives. The difference in number apparently has come about through the listing of the same body twice, although the police say that two bodies and a leg were found yesterday morning in a sub-cellar on the Washington Place side of the building, into which they had crashed as they sprang from the upper windows, despite a wired-glass covering over the cellar.

The Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union announced that it would assume the task and responsibility of burying all the unidentified dead, and already had procured plots in the Mt. Sinai Cemetery. It was decided also that on the day of the general funeral all dressmakers in union, and in non-union shops as well, should be called out.

There were four separate investigations of the fire in progress yesterday to all intents and purposes. One was conducted by the Coroner, a second by District Attorney Whitman's office, a third by Fire Commissioner Waldo, who returned from Boston to carry on this work, and the fourth by Acting Inspector Alfred Ludwig, the only representative of the Building Department.

Chief Croker was present also, and it was he who suggested that a match or a cigarette might have started the blaze. He said that the remains of a cigarette box had been found in a heap of rubbish in the northeast corner of the eighth floor, the point where he believes the blaze started.

The Chief refused to comment on the condition of the building or to say where he thought the blame might lie. He took advantage of the occasion, however, to make several suggestions which he declared should be enforced in every factory building or lodging house in the city. These were the installation of outside fire escapes, the fireproofing of stairway inclosures, the installation of doors on these which should open outward, the requirement that these be never locked while employes were in the building, the building of all windows opening on to fire escapes like doors and reaching to the floor, the installation of automatic standpipes, fire alarms, and fire-fighting apparatus; and, finally, the requirement that fire drills be practiced in every factory.

The recommendation that factory buildings should have outside fire escapes is noteworthy, especially in the present case, since only one small fire escape existed for the use of all the workers. This was the inside fire escape running down into a well-like court at the base of the building. Inspector Ludwig, who looked this over, acknowledged that from above there didn't seem to be much chance to get out of the court, even if the victims had managed to descend to it. The top of the escape on the tenth floor was broken and twisted. Mr. Ludwig would not suggest how this might have happened.

Commissioner Waldo contented himself with a single statement:

"There is too great a division of responsibility," he said. "I believe in one control."

Various means of providing relief for the sufferers from the fire were undertaken yesterday. The New York Chapter of the National Red Cross, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union organized the collecting of relief funds. Mayor Gaynor immediately sent a check to the Red Cross. THE TIMES also will receive contributions and will see that they are acknowledged and forwarded to the proper persons.

The Dressmakers' Union is planning more than mere relief work, however. Lawyers were employed by it yesterday to examine into the cause of the fire and to assist in trying to place responsibility. A call was sent out to every member of the union who might have been in the fire to call at headquarters and tell what he or she knew about the matter of locked doors opening on to the stairways.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, who led a strike in the Triangle Company last year, addressed a meeting of the Women's Trade Union League, and told it that from her conversations with girls who had escaped from the fire that she knew all the doors opening on to stairways were locked and that they were locked to keep tired employes from seeking rest on the stairs.

Plans were made for a big mass meeting to be held next Thursday or Friday, and also for the collecting of evidence from employes in other factories as to the evasion of laws there.

In the matter of laying the blame for the fire, it was made clear as the events of the day developed that the Building Department would be made the centre of attack. District Attorney Whitman's investigation brought out data causing him to decide to work along the line of the department's culpability. Borough President McAneny issued a statement in which he said that while he thought the building was well within the requirements of the law, the law itself should be speedily changed.

In the view of Coroner Holtzhauser, the Building Department seemed to be the most culpable of any in the city. He said he was not impressed by Borough President McAneny's declaration that the inadequate force of eighteen Inspectors was kept so busy with new buildings that it could not look after buildings already finished and in use, and declared that he would bring this phase of the matter before the Coroner's jury, with a view of recommending criminal action.

"I have prepared a long list of witnesses while at the pier to-day, Coroner Holtzhauser said, "and I intend to bring the facts gleaned from them to District Attorney Whitman's attention the first thing Monday morning.

"I shall then offer to co-operate with him, and shall be prepared to get ahead as fast as he will allow me to. I shall demand the Fire Department records to determine if any notice was served upon the Building Department about this structure and its inadequate fire exits."

As the only representative of the Building Department who looked the premises over, Alfred Ludwig, Acting Chief Inspector, insisted that the law had not been violated in the building's construction.

"It is a question of the department's discretionary powers," he said. "Ten years ago such buildings seemed all right. Today they would not seem so. If it had been built this year we would not have approved of it, but we passed it under the discretionary clause when it was erected in 1900.

"I cannot tell if the bend in the fire escape at the tenth floor was a fault due to construction or if it was twisted out of shape by the fire.

"The building, in many respects, was much better than the law required. Its freight elevators were inclosed, which is not mandatory, and its staircases were fireproof and were connected to the various rooms by fireproof doors."

FIRE TRAPS THERE ARE HERE.

Cloak Trade Committee Tells of Violations It Found.

At the offices of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, a committee organized after the strike in the cloak and suit trade here last Summer, and composed of two representatives of the manufacturers, two representatives of the unions and three citizens chosen at large, statements were issued yesterday concerning the condition of factory buildings in this city and of the efforts of the committee to cause them to be remedied.

Dr. George M. Price, Chairman of the Board's Fire Protection Investigating Committee, gave out this statement on the results of its work:

"What was expected has happened. Those who knew of the flimsy fire protection in the loft buildings of New York long ago predicted just such a disaster as occurred in Washington Place. If, however, this building were the only one of those unprotected against fire the situation would not be so terrible, but the fact is that there is hardly a large loft building in New York which is better protected against fire, or where there is special care taken to safeguard the limbs and lives of operatives.

"The Joint Board of Sanitary Control employed eight Inspectors, under the supervision of John T. Turner, a former Assistant Chief Sanitary Inspector in the Health Department, and the data gathered by these Inspectors throws much light upon the inadequacy of the fire-protection facilities in most of the 1,243 shops inspected by the board.

"In 14 shops no fire escapes at all have been found. In 65 shops the fire escapes were provided with straight ladders, which are, as is well known, very dangerous, and which hardly any one who is not an experienced ladder climber can make use of.

"In 101 shops no drop ladders at all were found, or those found were placed out of reach.

"In 401 shops, or 40 per cent. of all

Hofbrauhaus, B'way & 30th St. Famous German Restaurant. Famous are our Shoppers' Luncheons & Dinners. —Adv.

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE a between-time food, a dainty beverage. Of warranted purity and 60 years attested superiority.—Adv.

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