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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Baltimore's Great Fire Is the Worst Known To History

FURY OF FLAMES IS NOW CHECKED.

They Are Not Beyond Control but May Continue to Go on for Hours and Hours.

A FIREMAN HAS BEEN KILLED.

Fire Will Probably Roll Up a Property Loss in Excess of All Previous Estimates.

CITY UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

Heroic Measures Adopted to Check Spread of Conflagration, but Dynamite is of Little Use.

Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1:15 p. m.—Sweeping along with unabated fury, but now apparently checked by the united efforts of firemen from a number of cities, the greatest conflagration in the history of Baltimore is raging in the harbor section and bids fair to roll up a property loss far in excess of all previous estimates.

A northerly wind was blowing, adding to the terrific odds against which the army of fire fighters were combating with the great fire still running unchecked. The estimates vary, ranging as high as from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000. With the fierce wind blowing nothing could stem the tide of the flames until all the property in this section was burned to the water's edge. From the maelstrom of flames, the fire rolled over the side of Jones falls, the little muddy stream that flows through the business section of the city, the flames quickly leaped over to the other side of the stream and were rapidly eating into the mass of oyster and fruit packing establishments and those were rapidly crumbling into ruins. One fireman was killed and the clanging of the hospital ambulances bore evidence of the minor casualties up to this hour, approximately 24 persons injured, including one fireman.

The city government has been entirely suspended and the city is under complete military control. The city officials are adopting the most heroic measures to check the flames and Gov. Warfield has telegraphed to the secretary of the navy a request to immediately dispatch a dynamite expert to work on gutted buildings where bare walls are tottering at every shift of the wind and threaten to endanger life by falling at any moment.

In the business district the first had been high since itself. The resistance section of the city had not been affected and the fire fighters were hopeful that the flames would not shift in that direction. Buildings without number, some of them tall and stately and erected at immense cost, were being smoldering debris and black after block of the downtown section for a vast area is now a mass of brick and stone piles, with an occasional standing wall.

These crumbling ruins of commercial prestige include the Law and Equitable buildings, the Continental Trust company, the Baltimore & Ohio central building, the International Mercantile Exchange and scores of institutions numbered among the greatest enterprises of the stricken city. The awful fire paralyzed the city and scores of thousands of citizens were left, some of the day outside the fire area. The shrill calls of engines for coal, the clanging of the fire bells, the hiss of escaping steam and the dull red glow that hovered over the old part of the city, marks the scene of the height of the flames and adds to the infernal situation.

The authorities have already taken steps to meet the emergency and a special meeting of the Maryland legislature was called for tonight when legislation will be enacted. The measure is not yet drafted, but it is understood that the legislature will appropriate \$25,000,000 for relief if that amount is deemed necessary. The immense loss on the insurance companies and the expense of speculation and fears are expressed that some of the smaller enterprises may be forced to the wall.

At 1:15 p. m. it appeared that the fire would be confined to the west of Jones falls. The Cataract, a fire tug, along with the foot of the Union docks, checked the fire at that point. It is believed that the fire can now be controlled.

EXTENT OF DISASTER.

While it is enormous no one can tell how great it is.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—The News-Union, in its editorial today will say: Acres of buildings, covering territory more than half a mile in length and from three to six blocks in width, were destroyed in Baltimore's great fire which started yesterday morning. The fire is still burning and the magnitude of the buildings and material in front of it may continue to burn for hours yet.

No one can tell today the extent of the disaster. No one can be seen at the present writing, and to estimate the total loss is the merest folly.

The wholesale dry goods, produce, lumber, shipping, railroad and financial buildings have been destroyed notwithstanding heroic efforts on the part of the fire department, reinforced by almost numberless steamers from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, New York, Harrisburg and New York City.

WHERE FIRE BURNED.

Starting in the wholesale section, the fire burned out every wholesale house of note in the city, swept through the harbor and passed to the west, through the financial section, destroyed all the prominent office buildings, leveled the chamber of commerce and well as a change in the financial section, then swept through the wholesale and export trade sections centering about Exchange place. It finally brought up at the falls, where it invaded the lumber district. This morning the fire was burning fiercely along Pratt street from Light street to a point not yet determinable. It had gutted the old and new buildings along that thoroughfare and on the wharves, which housed the firms doing business all over the world. It had swept away the bridges over Jones falls and burned into the great freight terminals of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads on President street.

LOSS WILL REACH THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS

Disaster Even Greater Than the Historic Conflagration That Destroyed Chicago—The Wholesale Dry Goods, Produce, Lumber, Shipping, Railroad and Financial Center Wiped Out.

GREATEST FIRE DISASTER.

To describe in detail the fire, which will go down in the history of the world as one of its greatest disasters, is simply an impossibility, just as it is impossible at this time to give an adequate idea of the amount of loss, the number of buildings destroyed or the firms that have gone out of business. These are facts that will not develop for days to come.

Baltimore's equipment of 25 engines was almost useless. Reinforced by four companies from Washington, as many more from Philadelphia, and another from Wilmington, the firemen from Chester, Pa., it was still unable to check in any way during the night the progress of the flames. This morning a dozen of New York City's most powerful steamers arrived by special train and their coming gave new impetus to the effort to check the flames by putting men into the fight, the Baltimore firemen as well as the out-of-town men who arrived earlier, having been exhausted by their all-night struggle against such terrible odds.

All electric power has been destroyed and no street cars are running.

WIND AT MIDNIGHT.

About midnight the wind, which had been blowing strongly from the southwest with a tendency to switch to the westward, began to come in a gale from the northwest. At this hour the flames were leaping directly for the tenement districts, across the falls, where frightened foreigners were working like demons to save their household effects.

Temporary change in the wind saved them, for the flames were driven toward the water front, and all buildings from Baltimore street down to Pratt street soon were a roaring mass of fire. From the Pratt street became the center of the fire which burned block after block of business structures on that thoroughfare from Charles street eastward to the falls.

COURSE OF THE FIRE.

Roughly speaking, the fire in its course, described on a half circle on its northern and western edges, curving from Lombard and Liberty streets to Fayette and St. Paul streets, and then sweeping around toward Market place and Lombard.

The whole effect of this course of the fire was to describe an immense question mark.

ONE VICTIM.

Jacob Hignitz, of the Laurie fire company, of York, Pa., was killed today at Baltimore and Frederick streets by a falling wall.

Among the out-of-town fire departments which responded were two companies from Wilmington, Del. While fighting the flames on Holmdel's wharf the Wilmington firemen found retreat cut off by an explosion of the Standard Oil company's warehouse. A panic ensued and the firemen yelled for assistance. Several men, notwithstanding their rescue and they were taken off, abandoning their engine. A few minutes later the entire wharf was a mass of flames.

Among the principal buildings which were razed to the ground in the neighborhood were the Standard Oil company, the Patapsco Oil company, the United States Fruit company, the Baltimore Fruit company, J. J. Underhill, W. C. Johnson, Baughman & Son and N. Frank & Sons.

DYNAMITE WAS USELESS.

Dynamite was proved most useless last night when building after building in the neighborhood of Charles and Baltimore streets were blown up in order to stay the flames. It seemed as if the fire flend flamed at such paltry efforts, for the flames simply jumped these vacant spaces and licked up the buildings on the far side.

Several times, notwithstanding heroic efforts on the part of the local fire department, reinforced by almost numberless firemen from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, N. J., and other cities, the flames were raging as furiously as it was an hour after it originated in the cellar of the John E. Hurst company at Liberty and Gerra streets. Its origin is said to have been a gas leak, but no tangible evidence to this effect has thus far been secured.

AREA OF FIRE DISTRICT.

The area of the fire district extends from Liberty street on the west, to Jones falls, on the east, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, and from Fayette to Pratt streets north and south, a distance of four city blocks. Included in this territory are a number of the financial establishments of national repute, including the buildings of Alexander Brown & Sons, the Continental Trust company, the Union Trust company, the Atlantic Trust company, the office of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania Railway company, the Maryland, Southern and Chesapeake Railroad company, several steamship companies, and a number of lending houses, bondholders, etc. The main office of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies were destroyed long before midnight and the buildings which they occupied are practically destroyed.

BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE.

Several tons of dynamite were used during the day and night to blow up buildings in an effort to check the spread of the flames, but even this was availing little, and the strong wind which blew the flying embers hither and thither soon ignited other buildings. All of the buildings of the Baltimore news-papers, including the offices of the Associated Press, were destroyed by midnight. Several of the publishers arranged immediately to have their editions printed on the presses of Washington papers. These editions containing full and accurate accounts of the fire arrived here early this morning and were delivered to their regular customers. At this hour the fire had attacked the wharves, piers and docks of the harbor and seems to be spreading in the southeastern section of the city.

SPREADS EASTWARD.

8:30 a. m.—The fire continues to spread eastward and southward but is not burning as furiously as at daylight, and there is hope that it will spend its

Loss Will Reach Three Hundred Millions

Disaster Even Greater Than the Historic Conflagration That Destroyed Chicago—The Wholesale Dry Goods, Produce, Lumber, Shipping, Railroad and Financial Center Wiped Out.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8.—There was little sleep for the 700,000 residents of Baltimore last night, because of the terrible conflagration that started Sunday forenoon. While there were no lives lost, the monetary loss will probably reach \$300,000,000. Acres of the most valuable property in the wholesale dry goods, produce, lumber, shipping, railroad and financial district have been destroyed.

Among the buildings burned are: South Charles street: H. E. Gravelly Sons, smoking tobacco. Frank Sloan & Company, cabinet and hardware. Lapsley Brothers & Company, window shades. The Florida Tag company, No. 2 Hanover street. A. Frank & Sons, 26 West Baltimore street. Boltzinger & Motter, 24 West Baltimore street.

The H. Miller safe company, 21 West Baltimore street. Lewis, Stein & Company, 22 West Baltimore street. The following includes a partial list of the individual losses of \$100,000 and over. The estimates cover buildings and contents:

John E. Hurst, dry goods, \$1,500,000, over \$1,000,000 insurance. William Booth Importing company, \$1,500,000.

The Daniel Miller company, dry goods, \$1,500,000, carry more than \$1,000,000 insurance on contents. E. R. Bartlett, shoes, \$175,000. John W. & Company, hats and caps, \$100,000.

Spragins, Buencak & Company, shoes, \$125,000. Cohen-Adler shoe company, \$125,000. L. S. Fitman, ladies' wrappers: Jacob R. Seligman, paper, and Nathan Rosen, ladies' cloaks, \$100,000.

Morton, Samuels & Company, boots and shoes and Strauss Brothers, storage, \$100,000. Bates Rubber company, \$135,000. Guggenheimer, Wells & Company, typographers and printers, \$125,000.

M. Friedman & Sons, clothing, and F. Schleunes, clothes, \$150,000. Schwarzkopf Toy company, \$100,000. National Exchange bank, building and contents, \$125,000.

S. Lowman & Company, clothing, \$125,000. John E. Hurst & Company, storage, \$150,000. Lawrence & Gould shoe company, and Bates Hat company, \$125,000.

S. Ginsberg & Company, clothing, \$125,000. Winkelman & Brown Drug company, \$125,000. R. M. Sutton & Company, dry goods, \$150,000.

Chesapeake shoe company, \$100,000. S. F. & A. M. Miller, clothing manufacturers, \$150,000.

S. Hall & Sons, boots and shoes, \$100,000. Strauss Brothers, dry goods, \$250,000. C. C. May & Company, patent medicines, \$150,000.

Strauss, Etkeman & Company, shirt manufacturers, \$150,000. North Brothers & Strauss, \$150,000. McDonald & Fisher, wholesale, \$100,000.

Wiley Bruster & Company, dry goods, and F. W. and E. Adam Mamm, clothing, \$125,000. Henry Oegenheim & Company, clothing, and Van Sant, Jacobs & Company, shirts, \$175,000.

VETERANS OF UTAH'S INDIAN WARS.

Senator Kearns Appears Before the Committee on Indian Affairs and Urges His Bill.

HE MAKES AN ELOQUENT PLEA

And Points Out in Clear and Forceful Language How the Pioneers Protected Their Homes.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—Senator Kearns appeared before the committee on Indian affairs this morning in support of his bill to provide pensions for the veterans of Indian wars in Utah. The senator explained to the committee the necessity of this legislation to supplement that of 1902 because, while a great many veterans are drawing pensions under that act, there are still a large number just as deserving who are barred because they were never formally enrolled.

The senator pointed out that the hardy pioneers who went into Utah had, during the years between '50 and '68, coped with Indian outbreaks almost daily in order to protect their homes and families. "The records," he declared, "are replete with evidence that the government was called upon many times to help suppress these Indian outbreaks. Nor is evidence wanting that the government directed that the state call its militia out for the purpose, as the scene of the outbreak was too far removed from the military power of the United States. These pioneers banded together and joined the state militia, giving their time and providing their own equipments. The rosters of those militia companies are still extant and contain the names of those who made war upon the red man until finally he was driven farther west and the civilization of the territory became possible. These men have never been compensated either for losses incurred in repelling the Indians nor for the arms they contributed and the time given. They cannot show that they were mustered into the service of the United States, but they can show by exhibits they present to you ample proof that they rendered service for which they seek recognition and are entitled to it by everything that stands for justice. The bill provides that proofs of service shall be by affidavits of survivors or surviving widows of such soldiers, corroborated and testified by two reputable witnesses.

"In submitting this bill to your earnest consideration I ask that you bear in mind the difficulties under which these men fought, and the grand results achieved. They are worthy applicants and empire builders, if you please, and the benefits which this bill carries can only be for a little while. I ask your earnest and favorable consideration and your attention in conclusion to the exhibits that are filed herewith."

SNOW COMING.

Another Storm is Due This Evening From the Northwest.

There is another snow storm threatening from the northwest, the orthodox source of all of this locality's meteorological afflictions. The cloudy advance arrived early this morning, and the snow is expected early this evening. This will make more sleighing which has practically been continuous since the middle of December, and an old resident remarked today, that the sleighing record for this winter was ahead of any previous winter that he could remember. The mercury fell this morning to 29 above zero, and while the weather continues moderately cold here, it is still very cold up north, and minor signs on the weather map today, are numerous. It was 34 degrees below zero at Winnipeg this morning.

"PRIVATE" DEN RAID.

Proprietress of Rooming House and Inmates Arrested by Police.

What the police call a den raid, a "private" house of ill-fame on State street, between Fourth and Fifth South, was raided by Sergeant Hempel and Officer Clive, Palmer and Moore last night, and the alleged proprietress and four inmates arrested and thrown to jail.

A woman giving the name of Manda Smith, is accused of being the keeper of the place, and the woman who was found with her gave their names as Mrs. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Wadley and Miss Wadley.

The police declare that these women have been running the place for some time and have never paid a tax. Last night officers Palmer and Moore, with the patrolmen, went to the place in citizens' clothes and remained there long enough to secure evidence. The light was then given and the other officers entered and searched the place. The women were backed up by a hearing before Judge Clark.

FROM SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

Salt Laker Gets a Rock Said to Have Been Taken from Ninth Arch.

Henry M. Crowther, manager of the Continental-Alta mines, received a piece of rock this morning from a friend of his which is of considerable importance. It is claimed that it came from Jerusalem and was shipped off the ninth arch of Solomon's temple while excavations were being made there in recent years. The rock is of a cream color and appears to be of a peculiar limestone formation.

MUST BE DENIED.

City Attorney's Ruling on Chief Deane's Claim for Inspectorship Denied.

The claim of Chief Deane, of the fire department, for \$450 per annum as inspector of street lighting from Feb. 4, 1898, to March 31, 1902, must be denied, according to the opinion rendered today by City Attorney Day. The chief claims that he should be paid \$15 per month during that time for services as inspector. The ordinance passed in 1898 fixed the salary of the chief of the fire department and inspector of street lighting at \$1,500 per year instead of paying a salary of \$1,200 for chief and \$15 per month for an inspector.

Chief Devine has been drawing the increased salary, and in addition to that he wants the city to pay him \$15 per month for inspecting, as was done before the ordinance of 1898 was passed. This the city attorney holds cannot be done, for the reason that the chief elected to draw the salary provided in the ordinance and hence relinquished his right to collect according to the old provision.

JAPAN WARSHIPS BEGIN OPERATIONS.

Fleet on Its Way to Chemulpo is Said to Have Seized Russian Steamers.

HAS ARRIVED OFF MASAMPHO.

From Mukden is Announced the Departure of Russia's Cavalry For Corea.

CZAR'S TROOPS IN BEST SPIRITS.

In St. Petersburg Situation Was Discussed Calmly With No Chauvinism Apparent.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The conservative Deutsche Tage Zeitung affirms upon diplomatic authority that three Russian ships have been captured by the Japanese squadron. The correspondent of the Associated Press finds no official confirmation of the statement.

RUSSIAN SHIPS SEIZED.

London, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that a strong fleet of Japanese warships, reported to be on the way to Chemulpo, Corea, has seized several Russian trading steamers.

WARSHIPS OFF MASAMPHO.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The state department has received a cablegram from the American legation at Seoul to the effect that it is reported that the Japanese warships have arrived off Masampho but that telegraphic communication has been cut off and it is impossible to confirm the report.

JAPS LEAVE PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, Feb. 8.—In response to instructions from the Japanese government, many Japanese sailed from here for Nagasaki today.

"The Chinese in Manchuria are greatly excited and numbers of them are preparing to leave for Chefoo."

RUSSIAN CAVALRY DEPARTS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—An advance detachment of Russian cavalry is leaving Mukden for Corea.

The telegram from Mukden announcing the departure of the cavalry adds: "Russia's love for peace has been exhausted by Japan's demands. Troops, therefore have been concentrated at the Yalu river."

"The Russian troops are in the best of spirits. The Japanese everywhere are hurrying homeward."

The Mukden despatch repeats the rumor that a Japanese squadron is off Wei Hai Wei, on the north coast of the Shan Tung peninsula with the object of intercepting the Russian ships coming from Europe.

The rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan was discussed with tolerable calmness in the morning papers here today, the ones being unanimously placed on Japan for severing relations the very day the Russian reply was received.

The Viedomosti still sees a "dim ray of hope of a peaceable settlement," and says the last word has not yet been spoken.

The Novoe Vremya repeats its charges that Japan's desire was to bring about war, no matter what was the tenor of the Russian reply, and adds that even Japan's extraordinary manner of severing relations has evoked a Chauvinism in Russia, but merely an outburst of keener patriotism.

JAP FLEET SAILS.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The German foreign office has been advised that a portion of the Japanese fleet sailed from Sasebo yesterday and that the fleet is supposed to be Chemulpo, Corea.

VICTOR EMMANUEL TALKS.

Rome, Feb. 15.—The Victor Emmanuel had a long interview with President Ghio, and Marine Minister Mirabelli today as a result of the severance of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan and ended with expressing the hope that war may still be averted.

The king asked the premier to keep Foreign Minister Tittoni, who is now in Naples, informed on all that transpires in the far east.

Minister Mirabelli has cabled instructions to the commander of the Italian squadron in the far east to send the Italian third class cruiser Piedmonte from Shanghai to Japan, to keep the third class cruiser Elba in Coran waters to protect Italian interests and to have the armored cruiser Venero remain in communication between them.

The third class cruiser Puglia, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to Japan. Two other warships are ready to start for the far east.

An exchange of views on the subject is taking place between the countries whose rulers, like the king of Italy, has received letters from the emperor of Corea announcing his intention to abstain from any act which might be interpreted as a breach of neutrality.

Although not expected, the latest news from the far east deeply affected the pope, whose mind immediately turned to the faithful and the missionaries exposed to the horrors of war. The pontiff said: "God may guide him."

JAPAN'S TROOPS EMBARK.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Yankai says that the Japanese army, under the command of Marshal Von Stein, is preparing to embark for the Korean peninsula.

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JAPS CUT CABLE.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The French foreign office has announced that the Japanese have cut the cable between Japan and Corea. The object of this action is believed to be to prevent the transmission of news from the Korean peninsula.