

If anything went amiss at the office today which a want ad. may remedy—and you hastened to fix up the want ad—you may stop worrying about the matter.

# SECRET EVENING NEWS

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

From the view-point of the man who wants to buy a house the paper is not complete unless it carries the ads. of all houses in the city that are for sale.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## ROOSEVELT ON MONROE DOCTRINE

"The Consequences of the Policy From Time to Time Alter," He Says.

### U. S. PREPARED TO BACK IT UP

President Affirms that Under No Circumstances Will it be Abused for Territorial Aggression.

### "TO HELP OUR WEAKER BROTHERS"

Asserts the Chief Executive is the Most Important Thing of All—His Great Speech.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 11.—President Roosevelt arrived here at 8:45 on a special car over the Chautauqua traction line. The presidential train arrived at Lakewood at 2:05 a. m. over the Erie railroad and was placed upon a siding. The trip from East Waverly, the last previous stop, was without special incident. During the night after the arrival of the train at Lakewood one of the secret service officers was robbed of a valuable watch while asleep.

At 7 o'clock President Roosevelt appeared on the platform of his car for a breath of fresh air. The rain which had been falling for several hours, was then coming down in torrents and the hills about Lakewood were shrouded in almost continuous rolls of thunder. The Chautauqua committee, composed of Bishop John H. Vincent, Dr. George T. Vincent, Ira Miller and J. C. Neville, waited upon President Roosevelt at 7:30. After an exchange of greetings, the president was escorted to a private car on the trolley line and the short trip to the assembly grounds was begun. As early as 8 o'clock as many as 10,000 persons had assembled at the camp theater to secure seats. The route over which the president came to the grounds had not been made public, and only a few hundred people greeted him when the car arrived at the road gate. The party at once entered carriages and were escorted to the Higgins hall, where a breakfast was given by the Chautauqua trustees.

About 1:25 p. m. the Chautauqua and Republican leaders from western New York were presented. There was no speech-making, but President Roosevelt held an informal reception and greeted many of the guests well known to him.

The breakfast was served in the department of domestic science, the waiters being young women of well known Chautauqua families. At 9:30 the president and party were taken for a 50 minutes drive through the Chautauqua grounds, escorted by a guard of honor from the 13 separate companies. As the president alighted from his carriage he discovered a bright 2-year-old child waving an American flag in the arms of his father.

"Ah," said the president, "there is a little Chautauquan who is going to grow into a good American citizen," and to the delight of the father and mother the president chuckled the future American under the chin.

Through a line of 800 boys and girls the president was escorted to the assembly amphitheater his way being strewn with flowers.

**PRESIDENT'S GREAT SPEECH.**  
When he appeared on the platform President Roosevelt was greeted by 10,000 people with cheers and the Chautauqua salute. Bishop Vincent introduced President Roosevelt to the great audience in a few simple sentences. The president was given an ovation. He spoke as follows:

"Today I wish to speak to you on one feature of our national foreign policy and one feature of our national domestic policy.

The Monroe doctrine is not a part of international law. But it is the fundamental feature of our entire foreign policy so far as the western hemisphere is concerned, and it has more and more been meeting with recognition abroad. The reason why it is meeting with this recognition is because we have not allowed it to become fossilized, but have adapted our construction of it to meet the growing, changing needs of this hemisphere. Fossilization, of course, means death, whether to an individual, a government, or a doctrine.

It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for exercising that right. When we announce a policy such as the Monroe doctrine we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the consequences of that policy, and these consequences from time to time alter.

### WHAT DOCTRINE REALLY IS.

"Let us look for a moment at what the Monroe doctrine really is. It forbids the territorial encroachment of non-American powers on American territory. It is a policy to secure this nation against seeing great military powers obtain new footholds in the Western Hemisphere, and partly to secure to our fellow-republics south of us the chance to develop along their own lines without being oppressed or conquered by non-American powers. As we have grown more and more powerful our policy has become more and more respected, but what has tended most to give the doctrine standing among the nations is our growing willingness to show that we not only mean what we say and are prepared to back it up, but that we mean to recognize our obligations to foreign peoples no less than to insist upon our own rights. We can not permanently adhere to the Monroe doctrine unless we succeed in making it evident in the first place

that we do not intend to treat it in any other way than as a policy of aggression on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us; second, that we do not intend to permit it to be used by any of these republics as a shield to prevent their public from the consequences of their own misdeeds against foreign nations; third, that inasmuch as by this doctrine we prevent other nations from interfering on this side of the water, we shall ourselves in good faith try to help those of our sister republics, which need such help, upward toward peace and order.

### NOTHING TO FEAR.

"As regards the first point we must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should intend to use the Monroe doctrine in some way to the interests of the United States. Now let it be understood once for all that no just and orderly government on this continent has anything to fear from us. There are certain of the republics south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order, and prosperity that they are themselves, although as yet not consciously, among the guarantors of this doctrine. No stable and growing American republic wishes to see some great non-American military power acquire territory in its neighborhood. It is the interest of all of us on this continent that no such event should occur, and in addition to our own republics there are now already republics in the regions south of us which have reached a point of prosperity and power that enables them to be the guarantors of factors in maintaining this doctrine which is so much to the advantage of all of us. It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. Should any of our neighbors, no matter how turbulent, lawless, or despotic, should attempt to take advantage of our rights, we shall be ready to defend them to the utmost limits of our forbearance are reached, all the people south of us may rest assured that no action will ever be taken save what is absolutely demanded by our self-respect; that this action will not take the form of territorial aggression on our part, and that should any such action be taken, it will be taken with the most extreme reluctance and not without having exhausted every effort to avert it.

### LIMITS TO DOCTRINE.

"As to the second point, if a republic to the south of us commits a crime against a foreign nation, such as, for instance, a seizure of territory, or the persons of citizens of that nation, then the Monroe doctrine does not prevent us from interfering to prevent such a crime. The crime is more difficult when the trouble comes from the failure to meet contractual obligations. Our own government has always refused to take possession of territory on behalf of its citizens by force, and it is much to be wished that all foreign governments would do the same. But at present this country would certainly not be willing to go to war to prevent a foreign government from making a bad bargain. But to back up some one of our sister republics in a refusal to pay just debts; and the alternative may in any case be to take action to enforce the debt, but that shall ourselves undertake to bring about an arrangement by which such an arrangement rather than let any foreign country undertake it. We do not want to see any foreign power take possession of territory on behalf of its citizens by force, and we are temporarily of the opinion that an American republic in order to enforce its obligations, and the alternative may at any time be that we shall be forced to do so ourselves.

### MOST IMPORTANT THING.

"Finally, and what is in my view, really the most important thing of all, it is our duty, so far as we are able, to try to help upward our weaker brothers. Just as there has been a gradual growth of the ethical element in the relations of one individual to another, so that with all the faults of our Christian civilization it yet remains a long way from being as good as the more and more coming to recognize the duty of bearing one another's burdens, similarly I believe that the ethical element in the relations of one nation to another is growing.

"Under strain of emotion caused by sudden disaster this feeling is very evident. A famine or a plague in one country brings much sympathy and some assistance from other countries. Moreover, we are now beginning to recognize that weaker peoples have a claim upon us, even when the appeal is made, not to our emotions by some sudden calamity, but to our consciences by a long continued condition of affairs.

"I do not mean to say that nations have more than begun to approach the proper relationship one to another, and that we recognize the duty of proceeding upon the assumption that this ideal condition can now be realized in full—for, in order to proceed upon such an assumption, we must first require some method of forcing recalcitrant nations to do their duty, as well as of seeing that they are protected in their rights.

### NECESSARY ALTERNATIVE.

"In the interest of justice, it is as necessary to exercise the power police to show that we mean what we say. But something can even now be done toward the end in view. That something, for instance, this nation has already recognized the duty of helping our weaker brothers, and is now trying to do so in the case of Santo Domingo. There are few things in our history in which we should take more genuine pride than the way in which we liberated Cuba and then, instead of instantly abandoning it to chaos, stayed in direction of the affairs of the island until we had put it on the right path, and then we have helped it as it started on the life of an independent republic.

"Santo Domingo has now made an appeal to us to help it. It can not only every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. The conditions of Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse until recently all society was on the verge of dissolution. Fortunately just at this time the United States, in Santo Domingo, was the danger threatening their beloved country, and appealed to the friendship of their great and powerful neighbor to help them. The immediate threat came to them in the shape of foreign intervention. The president of Santo Domingo had recklessly incurred debt, and owing to her internal disorders had ceased to be able to provide means of paying the debts. The patience of her foreign creditors had become exhausted, and at least one foreign nation was on the point of intervention and was only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assistance of this government that it would itself strive to help Santo Domingo in her hour of need. Of the debts incurred some were just, while some were of a character which we could not permanently adhere to in making it evident in the first place

## LAND OFFICE TO CLOSE PROMPTLY

At Six P. M. Tomorrow Will be Last Chance for Uintah Reservation Homesteads.

### COMMISSIONER'S FINAL WORD

Has Had Effect in Getting Crowds in Early—Salt Lake Notary's Blanks Were Illegal and Ruled Out.

(Special to the "News.")

Provo, Aug. 11.—Yesterday afternoon's registration was 671, making the total for the week, 1,992, and the total to date registered in Provo up to last night, 18,771. The evening trains, after the registration office closed, brought in many applicants for registration, and the indications are that today and tomorrow will be big days. The caution given by Commissioner Richards to those who expect to register tomorrow should be remembered. It is to get down till late in the afternoon, as the office will close promptly at 6 o'clock, and those who are not registered by that time will not be registered.

### BLANKS WERE RULED OUT.

Several applications issued by a Salt Lake notary public were refused yesterday. They were made out on blanks not obtained from the commissioner of the general land office, and the Salt Lake notary had charged 50 cents each for them. The proclamation opening the reservation provides that the affidavits made by applicants for registration shall be made on government blanks obtained from the commissioner of the land office. There are two reasons for this, Commissioner Richards states, one being that the qualifications of the applicant may be properly and uniformly set forth, and the other that the fees for taking the affidavits of applicants may be regulated. All the notaries have been informed that they should bring their own blanks, and that applicants' affidavits have entered into a written agreement that they will not charge any more than 25 cents for making out each affidavit. In view of the charge more they will not receive any more blanks. The supposition is that the Salt Lake notary had the blanks obtained from some other source, and charged 50 cents for filling out and swearing applicants to blanks supplied by himself. He will receive no more blanks.

### FOREST RESERVE LOCATIONS.

F. W. Hattenback is back from the reservation. He has made several locations on the forest reserve lately withdrawn, and claims that the benefits derived from opening the reservation will be great from the mines that will be opened, than from the agricultural lands.

### PLENTY TO EAT.

Reports have been brought up town by strangers that at the depot they were advised by parties who accosted them not to come up town because they could get nothing to eat. In view of the fact that the preparations for supplying tables is far in excess of the demand, this makes the Provo people, and especially those coming from the west, great expense to open places of entertainment, feel angry, and if the identity of the jokers is disclosed, they will have a lively time making satisfactory explanations. Several carloads of people came down from Salt Lake to register yesterday. They left Salt Lake early in the morning and arrived here about noon.

### REGISTRATION NOTES.

John A. Maynes, assistant manager of the Salt Lake City and Provo, who registered yesterday. The officers were informed a few days ago that Tom McCarty, of bank and train robbing notoriety, and several of his crowd, were in town. This caused increased vigilance on the part of the local police officers, who thought a bank might be broken into, but the man was left, and if it was Tom, he behaved himself in a peaceable manner while here.

### PROVO'S BIGGEST DAY.

More Than Sixteen Hundred Registered This Forenoon.

(Special to the "News.")

Provo, Aug. 11.—The largest number of people yet registered in a single forenoon signed applications for Uintah land today. One thousand six hundred and sixty-two applicants registered, and many of them coming from the west. The registration office was crowded, and the lines of people waiting outside were long. The registration office was crowded, and the lines of people waiting outside were long.

### HOTELS ARE CROWDED.

Rio Grande, Salt Lake Route and Short Line Are Filling Them Up.

Hardly a day passes, now, without hotel runners returning from the depot with great stories about the heavily laden passenger trains. Train No. 5 from the east over the Rio Grande, and the Short Line trains from the north and west, are especially crowded. It is necessary to speak for Pullman accommodations a week ahead. At this time of year, such crowding is particularly noteworthy. The transfers between the Rio Grande and the San Pedro roads have become so heavy that the present bus accommodations are no longer sufficient, and hacks are being daily pressed into service to handle the passengers. The San Pedro continues to do an immense amount of passenger business. The local hotels continue crowded, and the hotel lobbies are scenes of unwelcome activity all day and evening.

## UTAH MISSION WANTS MONEY

Necessity for it the Theme at Second Day of Methodist Conference.

### ILIFF LEAVES TONIGHT.

Dr. Leonard, Famous Divine of His Church, Expected to Arrive and Speak This Evening.

(Special to the "News.")

The second day of the Methodist conference commenced this morning with devotional exercises, which were followed by the reading of the reports of the workers in Methodist churches over the state. These reports go to show an advance in the work being done in the state. The demand is universal that the Utah mission be allotted more funds with which to prosecute the work in hand. The building of several churches is recommended, and the scattering of missionaries through the state in new fields.

### DR. LEONARD COMING.

Bishop Moore announced that he had received a telegram from Dr. Leonard, which states that he is on his way to this city from the northwest and should arrive here this evening. Dr. Leonard is one of the ablest workers in the creed, having traveled almost all over the world, and is a man of great stature. His arrival is awaited with keen interest by the Methodists of Utah.

### JUVENILE COURT WORK.

Judge Willis Brown was introduced to the conference. He spoke of the work of the juvenile court in this city, and took occasion to say that it is the only legally constituted court of its kind in the United States, which means, he said, that it is the only one in the world that is so constituted. He told of the good work that is being done by the court. He stated that it is the policy of the court to not only correct the boys and girls who are brought before it, but to protect them by remedying the causes which led to their acts, which are responsible for their delinquency. He stated that the court is a great mission for the betterment of the people of the country by starting them on the right road, and of removing causes of criminality.

### INVITED BY LOGAN.

Following these addresses and the reports from over the state, the question of the next meeting place was called for discussion. Rev. A. L. Norwest of Logan invited the conference to meet in that place. The invitation was not acted upon at this time, but upon motion of Rev. Benjamin Young the matter was left to a committee of three to be appointed by Bishop Moore.

### THOSE PRESENT.

Among the distinguished clergymen present at the conference may be mentioned the following: Bishop David H. Moore of Portland, Rev. E. E. Mark, Rev. J. M. Hanson, Rev. R. E. Quinn of Corvallis, Rev. Samuel Blair of Ogden, Rev. C. M. Smith, Rev. C. E. Parker of Eugene, Rev. A. L. Norwest of Logan, Rev. J. W. Bain of Merced, Rev. J. H. Murray of Park City, Rev. C. H. Lewis of Provo, Rev. J. T. Anderson, Rev. T. P. Cook, Miss Norwest, Deaconess Quincy, Ill. Miss Briggs of Logan, Miss Kellogg of Provo and Miss Watson of Murray. In addition to these and the clergy of the various local churches there were present Rev. Dr. Church of the Northwest Iowa conference, and Rev. D. B. Scott of Nova Scotia.

### OTHER SESSIONS TODAY.

The sessions to be held during the remainder of the day will include a session at 2:30, Bishop Moore presiding, at which he will deliver an address upon the subject of the "Woman's Home Missionary Society," in commemoration of its anniversary, for which the session is called.

In the evening the session beginning at 7 o'clock will be addressed by Dr. Leonard, providing he arrives in time to speak.

Dr. Iliff leaves this evening for the north, where he will dedicate new churches and participate in other services.

### THE THIRD SESSION OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE BEING HELD IN THIS CITY COMMENCED SHORTLY AFTER 8 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

The Rev. Benjamin Young presiding, the hymn "Mighty" was sung, and the congregation in spiritual rapture, Miss Agatha Berkhoff sang, "O Love Divine" to the great delight of those present.

Dr. Iliff delivered an address upon church extension, telling of his experiences in pioneering for his church. He said that the subject of the "Woman's Home Missionary Society," in commemoration of its anniversary, for which the session is called.

### SHE WILL WHOOOP UP THE ANTI-MORMON MOVEMENT

Philadelphia, Aug. 1.—To start the national work in seven states is the object of the six weeks' trip in the interest of the varied work of the national congress of mothers which began today with the departure from this city of Mrs. Frederick Schott, president and Mrs. Edwin C. Rice, secretary of the national organization. The two leaders will go directly overland with brief stops at Chicago and Denver, to Portland, Ore., where the first public meeting will be held on Aug. 15, for the organization of workers and for the discussion of juvenile court methods, the anti-Mormon movement, child study, the care of defective children and the co-operation of home and school.

## RUSSIA'S REPLY READY TONIGHT.

Will be Handed by M. Witte to Baron Komura at 9:30 a.m. Tomorrow.

### DOES NOT HAVE TO GET TIPS.

Representative of the Great White Bear is Playing a Lone Hand in Matter.

(Special to the "News.")

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 11.—The Russian reply is already practically completed and will be handed by Mr. Witte to Baron Komura at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mr. Witte has officially notified Baron Komura of this fact and the official call for a meeting of the conference at that hour has been issued.

Mr. Witte this morning explained to the Associated Press correspondent that he had written the reply during the night in Russian, and that the secretaries were now engaged in translating it into French and English. The revised document, he said, would probably be ready by 4 o'clock this afternoon and it might be possible to deliver to the Japanese plenipotentiaries at 5 o'clock, in order to cover unexpected contingencies he had notified Baron Komura that it would be ready tomorrow morning.

Mr. Witte took occasion to deny the current report that the answer had been dictated in St. Petersburg. He explained that his powers were such that it is not necessary for him to avail instructions from St. Petersburg or Petrograd. Naturally the chief Russian plenipotentiary has been in communication with his imperial master, but Mr. Witte has himself written the reply. There is reason to believe that the views of the Japanese plenipotentiaries communicated by Mr. Witte to the emperor were shared by his majesty.

### PAUSE FOR PROCEEDINGS.

With the Japanese terms of peace under consideration by the emperor at St. Petersburg and the Russian plenipotentiaries awaiting the word of his majesty before completing the draft of their response, an enforced pause has come in the proceedings of the peace conference. The tallies and automobiles which appeared at the entrance of the Westworth hotel at the usual hour this morning were held back at their quarters. The heat was sweeping, Baron Komura and his colleagues remained closely in their rooms. They have frequently folded their arms and await the Russian response. Mr. Witte was at work early in the morning with his secretaries was busy engaged in deciphering telegrams from St. Petersburg before 8 o'clock. All the threads are in his hands. He controls and directs everything on the Russian side. His colleagues, Baron Rosen, accompanied by Mr. Pokotiloff, toured into Portsmouth with an automobile to do some shopping.

### PROBABLY MONDAY.

The period of waiting probably will continue until Monday, when the next meeting of the conference will be tentatively adjourned. Baron Komura and his entourage are content to give the plenipotentiaries the time required. At the meeting yesterday Mr. Witte promised to give a response at the earliest possible moment. They readily accepted this promise, and did not even suggest fixing a time limit. Among them a feeling of relief seems to be manifested that the events of yesterday have passed, and that the plenipotentiaries and know how to wait. Among the Russians it is already apparent that the Japanese terms, especially those relating to Russia to foot the bill for the cost of the war, season of territory and to put a limitation upon their naval forces in the far east, are considered absolutely untenable. On these points the Russian answer is sure to be a non-possimus.

### DESIROUS OF PEACE.

Nevertheless, this will not end negotiations. Mr. Witte is sincerely desirous of making peace and the Russian reply plainly states what points can and cannot be accepted as a basis of negotiation. It will be the duty of the plenipotentiaries to make proposals and counter-proposals.

### GIVE AND TAKE.

The Russians would doubtless like to proceed by a process of elimination, agreeing to some and rejecting other principles are accepted. Their rejoinder to the Russian reply is expected to be practically an ultimatum, a statement of their irreducible minimum, which they will ask the Russians to take or leave. As far as the cost of the war is concerned, while the Japanese have mentioned no sum, it is understood they estimate the cost to date at about \$500,000,000. The advantage from this point of view of not naming a fixed sum is that it makes it easier to change the principle of money compensation which they have adopted in the cost of the war, which will continue at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a day as long as the war continues.

### CAUSED A FLURRY.

The publication of the Associated Press dispatch giving the Japanese conditions, created a great flurry at the hotel among the guests and the newspaper correspondents who had only been able to guess at the Russian proposals. Among the Russian newspaper correspondents they were regarded as irresponsible and the opinion was expressed that they would be received with reserve by the Russian plenipotentiaries by relieving the internal situation and by arousing a sentiment against national humiliation which the people would not have an opportunity to give and take until after the general principles are accepted. But the Japanese are not expected to agree to enter upon the diplomatic game of give and take until after the general principles are accepted. Their rejoinder to the Russian reply is expected to be practically an ultimatum, a statement of their irreducible minimum, which they will ask the Russians to take or leave. As far as the cost of the war is concerned, while the Japanese have mentioned no sum, it is understood they estimate the cost to date at about \$500,000,000. The advantage from this point of view of not naming a fixed sum is that it makes it easier to change the principle of money compensation which they have adopted in the cost of the war, which will continue at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a day as long as the war continues.

### DEVOID OF RED TAPE.

Writing to his papers, the Jiji Shimpo at Tokio, Rihel Onishi expressed great satisfaction with the progress of the peace negotiations and the successful manner in which the Japanese plenipotentiaries are conducting the case of his country. He says their method of do-

## TYPHOID IN NEW YORK.

Deaths Have Numbered 305 During This Year.

### FEVER SITUATION SHOWS NO CHANGE.

New York, Aug. 11.—Fear that this city will have a severe siege of typhoid fever which might not be checked until cold weather sets in caused the health department to issue a statement yesterday as to the nature of the disease and rules for checking its spread.

According to the medical officer of the department there were during the year up to the beginning of the present month, 1,490 cases of typhoid and 305 deaths in Greater New York. In proportion to the population there have been more cases and more deaths in Brooklyn than in any other borough, which Commissioner Darrington attributes largely to the contamination of the water supply of that borough, although it has been stated that upon examination of the city water in Bay Ridge and Bath Beach, no typhoid germs had been found.

More than 100 cases of typhoid are being treated in hospitals in the southern section of Brooklyn. A hundred to house convalesces for cases of typhoid began yesterday in one ward, it having been asserted that the authorities are greatly hindered in their efforts to stamp out typhoid by the failure of doctors to report cases.

### RESCUE PARTIES.

After the rats had taken fire, Acting Chief Rhine was forced to divide his men into two parties, one to enter the black smoke cloud with the hose, and the other to stand waiting out in the air to rush in and rescue fainting comrades whose cries for help came from the fire every few minutes. The black smoke was even more deadly than the hot grease, and sometimes even the men lying flat on their faces were forced to inhale it by the constant black draughts.

### DARTHS INTO FIRE ZONE.

In no case did the injuries of the firemen come from a single experience in the smoke and grease, but from repeated dashes into the fire zone after having been dragged out by comrades. A physician was among the rescue brigade and by first aid treatment succeeded in removing some of the firemen. Several firemen who were taken out unconscious and restored to their senses refused to obey orders to go to the hospital but ran back to their posts of duty.

### PLUCKY FRED BARRY.

For an hour Fred Barry fought the fire from the cellar with the scalding grease trickling over him. As he fell his strength giving out for the last time, he screamed for help and Chief Howe, in another part of the building, heard him. Barry was found lying unconscious drowning in the hot water, and was carried to the hospital.

### KNOCKED THEM DOWN.

Fireman Andrew O'Neill sustained the most serious injuries. When the explosion of the first vat, containing 10,000 gallons of soap liquor, occurred, several members of company 18 were so near that the explosion knocked them down. They ran out of the building, not knowing that O'Neill, who was one of the party, was left behind. He was quickly missed and searchers found him lying on a stairway in a small case of soap grease.

### BEFORE THE FIRE WAS UNDER CONTROL SIX OF THE FIREMEN HAD BEEN CARRIED TO THE HOSPITAL AND MANY OTHERS WHO DID NOT GO WERE BARELY ABLE TO WALK. THE LOSS WAS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$50,000.

### CALIF CANNERIES LOSE.

Losses to Holders of Shares in Chinese Plants.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—The call says today:

Vast losses to the holders to shares in Chinese canneries in California are impending. As a consequence great excitement prevails in these plants. Canners owned by Chinese in this city are liable to at least \$15,000 each, according to current reports. Farmers of California are also out considerable sums if they lacked the foresight to take advantage of conditions that have been presented to them to make money on what was, not long ago, a rising fruit market. These effects result from the same cause, a misapprehension, early in the present season, about the size of the prospective fruit crop of California. Many rumors were circulated early in the season that fruit would be scarce, and prices rose to high figures at which existing contracts were made. Since then the situation has changed, fruit has come in freely and prices have dropped heavily. It is said most of the white canners as- capped, forecasting the situation more accurately.

### NO BOUNTY ON STEEL RAILS.

Oklawa, Ont., Aug. 11.—The Dominion government yesterday passed an order in council that the steel bounty shall not apply on steel rails made in Canada. The industries at the Soo maintain they have as much right to bounty on steel rails as structural steel.

## TWENTY FIREMEN WERE CARRIED OUT

Exciting Scenes at Soap Factory Blaze in New York City This Morning.

### HUGE FAT TANKS EXPLODED

Crawling on their Stomachs the Men Fought Flames Amid Dense Poisonous Smoke.

### PARBOILED AND SUFFOCATED.

Five of the Brave Fellows Were Badly Scalded by the Awful Burning Grease.

(Special to the "News.")

New York, Aug. 11.—Twenty firemen were carried, burned and unconscious from boiling soap, five of them very badly parboiled from a fire in W. H. Danget's Soap Factory on West One Hundred and Twentieth street today. Tanks containing 75,000 gallons of soap fat exploded after a fire in the three-story building had been brought under control. For five hours thereafter firemen fought this new danger, crawling on their stomachs on sidewalks outside the building, unable to stand in the poisonous cloud of smoke which exhaled from the fiery soap greases and continually exposed to little rivers of the scorching fluid which flowed out of the building. Water seemed for the first three hours to have no other effect on the burning soap fats than to cause them to flow more freely, with greater peril to the fire fighters.

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