

DENVER SWEPT BY BLACK FLOOD

Hundreds Made Homeless, Several Killed and \$15,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

AUDITORIUM TURNED INTO REFUGEE CAMP

Terrific Storm Followed by Cloudburst, Which Makes Cherry Creek a Ragging Torrent.

Denver, July 15.—Several hundred persons were made homeless, several were killed and a million and a half dollars worth of property is in ruins as the result of a cloudburst which caused the overflow of Cherry creek through Denver last night.

The flood was without parallel in the history of the city. Had it not been for a warning by an unknown person just before the crest was reached, the city, more would have perished. Many fled in their night-clothes. It is believed many were caught while asleep.

The flood was preceded by a storm with a wind velocity of 48 miles an hour yesterday afternoon. After two hours of hard rain the streets and sewers were flooded and hundreds of persons were chased to the parks. Fifty miles of city roadways was destroyed at 2:30 o'clock last night, an alarm was sounded and within half an hour a wall of water many feet high descended on the city from Cherry creek, ripped out concrete walls, destroyed bridges and many small dwellings and invaded the best residence section.

This morning the waters are receding, but it will be some time before the full extent of loss of life and property will be known.

U.S. SOLDIERS DIE ICE BOUND AT SEA

Entire 16th Regiment Narrowly Escapes When Flocks Block Transport.

Tacoma, Wash., July 15.—After narrowly escaping, having been sunk by ice floes in the Bering sea, the United States army transport Sheridan arrived here last night with the sixteenth United States infantry. The ship was ice-bound 17 days, drifting 40 miles a day. There was much suffering aboard, two soldiers dying.

DISPENSARY COMMITTEE WILL RESUME INQUIRY

Next Sitting Will Be at Columbia Thursday—Nicholls May Testify.

Spartanburg, July 15.—Further sittings of the South Carolina dispensary committee of the legislature will be held in Columbia, beginning Thursday, it was announced by Chairman Howard B. Cantelero today. The hearing adjourned temporarily Saturday at Augusta, Ga., after Detective William J. Burns and E. F. Reed testified concerning alleged graft among state officers.

It is said Samuel Nichols of Spartanburg, the lawyer who, Reed said, was Governor Bleasdale's agent in questionable transactions, will go before the committee Thursday.

LAIID BEFORE SENATE

Resolution Directing Presentation of the Archbald Impachment Heard by Chairman.

Washington, July 15.—The impachment of Judge Archbald of the Commerce court was formally laid before the senate by the house committee today. Chairman Clayton of the house judiciary committee read the resolution under which the house directed the presentation of the impachment.

Women Attend Murder Trial

Chicago, July 15.—Many prominent women are attending the trial of Mrs. Emma Morde, accused of the murder of her husband Charles, an invention. The state seeks to prove that the location of the bullet wound contradicts the testimony. The state also seeks to prove that the money was not raised as testified by the witness.

SIMMONS EXPLAINS HIS LORIMER VOTE

Says Evidence Adduced by Second Inquiry Changed Aspect of Case.

Gazette-News Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, July 15.—Senator Simmons has issued the following statement in regard to his vote against Senator Lorimer: "Upon the evidence taken in the first Lorimer investigation, acting as a juror, I voted for Lorimer because the evidence was as I thought, insufficient to show that his election was vitiated by the corrupt use of money."

"Admittedly the first investigation was not a thorough-going one. In explanation of this the committee explained, first, that the prosecuting attorney admitted of record that he did not have any evidence to show that Lorimer used any money improperly or had any knowledge of the corrupt use of money to secure his election; second, that they did not investigate the so-called 'jack-pot' fund because they held that if any money was paid from that fund by Lee O'Neal Brown or his agent, Wilson, it had no relevancy to the matter which the committee was appointed to investigate, and the committee, taking this view of disbursement from the 'jackpot' fund, concluded that it was not the duty of the committee to inquire into the origin of the fund or the purpose for which it was used, declaring that that matter was and is one for the proper officials of the state of Illinois to take cognizance of and one with which the senate of the United States had no concern."

"For these reasons the scope of the first investigation was limited and the evidence covered only about 700 pages. Later, when it was claimed that new evidence of great importance had been discovered, and the legislature of Illinois being its request upon the committee, the committee, asked that the case be re-opened and another investigation should be had, inasmuch as the first investigation was admittedly incomplete, as before indicated, the senate decided to re-open the case, and a resolution was passed creating a special committee for that purpose. The resolution ordering this investigation was prepared by Senator Martin, of Virginia, the democratic leader, and submitted by him to the democratic caucus which approved it and requested him to press its passage, and it was under this resolution drafted by Senator Martin and submitted by Senator Dillingham that the second investigation was had. This resolution having in mind the failure of the first committee to thoroughly investigate the 'jackpot' fund instructed the special committee to inquire fully into and report upon the source and uses of the alleged 'jackpot' fund or any other fund in its relation to and the effect, if any, upon the election of William Lorimer to the senate."

"I voted for the resolution to re-open the case both in the caucus and in the senate, intending when the report of the new investigation was made to vote on the report and if any conviction on the evidence as presented in that report, as I had done in the first trial, if I had not intended to vote on the new evidence without feeling satisfied by my vote in the first trial, of course I should have voted against re-opening the case."

"The second investigation was a most thorough and searching one. The evidence taken covers 1760 pages of printed matter. This evidence, I think shows that the 'jackpot' fund which the first committee did not inquire into because they thought it irrelevant and immaterial, is not only of great, but, as I view it, of controlling importance. The evidence in this second investigation fully justifies, I think, the conclusions that this so-called 'jackpot' fund was a large sum of money contributed by various interests interested in promoting or defeating legislation; that a large part of this fund was placed in the hands of Lee O'Neal Brown; that it was not to be distributed until after the legislature had adjourned; that with this fund under his control and as an inducement, Brown gathered around him certain members of the legislature, who for all practical purposes had their votes at his command whenever he needed them, and that when he called upon them for their votes, they responded. This fund was not raised to elect Senator Lorimer, nor to influence the senatorial election, indeed, Lorimer was not a candidate when it was raised, but through that fund Brown controlled the votes of these men for Lorimer, and by the aid of those votes he was elected. After the legislature adjourned Brown distributed this money among those men who had been willing tools not only in carrying out his schemes with respect to legislation but also with respect to Lorimer."

"Lorimer the beneficiary. The facts and circumstances brought out in the investigation of the 'jackpot' by the special committee, as I said in the resolution, re-opened the case, and, as I think, opened the way for the second investigation. The money was not raised as testified by the witness."

"The impachment was referred to a select committee as Vice, Clark of Wyoming, Nelson, Dillingham, Bacon and Callahan. It must be brought up again tomorrow. The committee provides rules for the trial and the senate will determine whether it is to be summarily or in the full."

EXPRESS RATES TO BE REDUCED

Sweeping Reduction, Averaging 15 Per Cent. Prescribed by the Interstate Commission.

RULES AND PRACTICES ARE ORDERED CHANGED

One Aim Is to Bring Producer and Consumer of Food Products Closer Together.

Washington, July 15.—Sweeping reductions in express rates averaging, in general, approximately 15 per cent. drastic reforms in regulations and practices and comprehensive changes in the methods of operation are prescribed in a report made public by the interstate commerce commission of its investigation into the business of the 13 great express companies of the United States.

Dealing with the identity of interest between the various companies, the report finds that while these companies are separate legal entities, it is of interest to regard this fact—they by stock ownership and otherwise they are so interlaced, intertwined, and interlocked that it is with difficulty we can trace any one of the greater companies as either wholly independent in its management or the agency of another single railroad system. So that while these companies operate separately and compete with each other for traffic, the express business may be said to be almost a family affair. An interesting genealogical tree in fact, might be drawn showing a common ancestry in all of the larger companies. And while many names may be used to designate these companies, it is within the fact to say that aside from the operations of the minor and distinctively railroad express companies, the express business of the United States is managed by not more than three groups of interests."

"The inquiry was the most extensive, and in wealth of infinite detail, probably the most thorough, ever prosecuted by the commission. It was conducted and the report was prepared by Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, the longest in service for nearly three years. The report itself makes 600 printed pages. It involved an examination and comparison of practically more than 600,000,000 express rates in effect in this country. In addition to an examination of millions of waybills and an investigation of the books of the companies, of their financial operations and business methods."

Commissioner Lane is of opinion that the conclusions reached constitute a long step towards the solution of that gravest problem of the American household, the high cost of living. The greatest reduction, however, proposed in small packages—that is on parcels which weigh less than 12 pounds. Rates on packages of more than 12 pounds were found to be more reasonable than those on smaller parcels."

Briefly stated the new rates may be said to be based upon a minimum charge of 21 cents for a one pound package. This charge increases in ratio to the increase of weight and distance, at rates varying from three-tenths of a cent a pound to about 12 cents a pound. Twelve cents a pound according to the conclusions of the commission, is approximately the highest rate per pound for the greatest distance possible for a parcel to be carried wholly within the United States, exclusively of Alaska."

Packages weighing two pounds, for instance, may be shipped for 24 New York City to Chicago—for 24 New York City to New York City to Denver—for 31 cents, the present rates being respectively, for each 25 cents. A three pound package will cost 27 cents for 1000 miles and 37 cents for 2000 miles, the existing rates being, respectively, each 45 cents. A ten pound package may be Continued on page two.

WEBB TO PROSECUTE THE ARCHBALD CASE

Gazette-News Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, July 15.—Representative Webb is one of the managers appointed by the house to conduct the Archbald impachment trial in the senate. As ranking member, Mr. Webb will make either the first or second speech when the case is taken up in the senate. The manly takes up in the senate. The manly takes up in the senate. The manly takes up in the senate.

Mr. Webb has taken a very active part in the senate in the house. He made the principal argument in the contempt bill case and, it is said, both republicans and democrats, that his speech on the impachment of Judge Archbald was a masterful presentation of the case.

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THIRTEEN KILLED WHEN TRAINS HIT

Rear-End Collision Between Burlington Trains Near Chicago.

Chicago, July 15.—A dual inquiry will be made to ascertain the blame for the wreck of a C. B. & Q. train near Western Springs, Ill., yesterday in which 13 persons were killed and 16 hurt. County and state officers will conduct inquiries into the conduct of three persons, one of whom is dead. They are George Bronson, engineer of the mail train, who was killed; Mrs. F. A. Wilcox, tower operator, and Flagman John Woodruff. The latter will be investigated to see if they did their duty in placing block signals and placing torpedoes on the track.

Coming through a fog with a supposedly clear track ahead, train No. 8, a fast mail, ran at full speed into the rear of train No. 3, known as the Overland Express from Denver, which was standing still on the track, telegraphing two of the Overland's Pullman cars.

Railroad officials refused to fix the blame until after the wreck had been investigated thoroughly. Mrs. F. A. Wilcox, who was in charge of the tower from which the block signals were controlled, said she was certain the block was thrown against both trains. She collapsed after the accident and still is in a nervous condition.

Fire-Breaks Out. Fire, starting from the gas lights in the sleeping, then broke out. Many victims, plied down by heavy timbers and iron, pleaded for death. Members of the fire departments of Western Springs and LaGrange were on the scene within a few minutes after the wreck occurred and they put out the fire with lines of hose. Bodies Supposedly Robbed. Ghoulies are believed to have robbed the dead before they reached the morgue. More than a dozen large diamond sets are missing from jewelry and, although most of the dead appeared to have been persons in company with the deceased, the largest sum of money found on any of the bodies.

Coroner Hoffman early in the afternoon ordered all of the bodies embalmed and immediately impeded a jury to investigate the wreck. In a little room above a business house in LaGrange, Mrs. Wilcox hid herself from visitors throughout the greater part of the day. The stiffer were drawn and she was trying to collect her thoughts. Finally she said: "After thinking the whole affair over, I have decided that I was not in any way connected with the accident. I know that the blocks were set against the train. It was not I that erred."

"Three trains instead of two passed the signals in violation of all rules, although it might have been that the engineers did not see the board. "First I heard No. 4, a train in no way connected with the wreck, pass. Then, in a few minutes No. 3 came by. I thought something was wrong and I began to try to think of something to do to stop the trains from running by the board. But before I could get my wits together No. 8 had sped by, and the crash followed."

Another way was suggested as to how the wreck may have occurred. It was that No. 3, having been blocked by a signal, had sent a brakeman to set torpedoes to warn No. 8. No. 8 was coming down grade where the crash came. Persons responsible for the wreck, it was said, were trying to get more money with which to carry on the contest; that when he returned home Mr. Settle showed him an agreement by which they were to carry on the contest to an end and release the Moody estate from any of the expenses for the sum of \$2000. If \$2000 had been paid, Col. Lusk said, he had never received any of it.

It is understood that there is now pending in the Buncombe county court a suit against Mr. Settle, in which Col. Lusk seeks to collect \$250, the balance of \$500 which he was to receive for prosecuting the contest.

CHALONER DEEDS ESTATE TO TWO UNIVERSITIES

Property Aggregating \$1,500,000 Given Virginia and Carolina Institutions.

Richmond, July 15.—In order to forestall efforts of his relatives in New York, who charge that he is insane, John Armstrong Chaloner has deeded his entire property, amounting to \$1,500,000, to the Virginia Trust company in trust to be divided at his death between the University of North Carolina and the University of Virginia. Specific bequests of \$10,000 each are made as follows:

To Columbia university, New York, to increase the Chandler historical prize fund; to the Virginia Military Institute, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the University of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts of North Carolina, the University of South Carolina, the Clemson Agricultural college, the College of Charleston, S. C., and \$10,000 is given to the town of Roanoke Rapids, N. C. The income from which is to be applied to the annual purchase of a Christmas tree for public school children.

Mr. Chaloner receives a life interest in all property and the right to vote all stock, but agrees not to hypothecate the stock or to encumber the real estate save for improvement of the property and then only with the consent of the two first named universities.

Congress Near Adjournment. Washington, July 15.—Members of the senate today predicted 25 more days of congress. Appropriation measures and the Panama canal bill are yet to be disposed of by the senate. The house is ready to adjourn at any time.

MOODY-BUGGER CONTEST SEQUEL

Suit of Widow of Former Congressman Against Thomas as Settle up in Haywood Court.

SEEKS TO RECOVER \$2000 PAID LAWYER

Claim Expenses It Was Designed to Cover Were Not Incurred—Defendant on Stand.

Special to The Gazette-News.

Waynesville, July 15.—Taking into consideration the prominence of the parties involved, a case of more than usual interest is being heard in the Haywood County Superior court. It is that in which Mrs. J. M. Moody, widow of the late Congressman James M. Moody of this place, is suing Thomas Settle, a prominent attorney of Asheville and one of the leading republican politicians in the state, for the recovery of \$2000 on the allegations that the Moody estate paid this amount to Mr. Settle for expenses incurred, or to be incurred, in the prosecution of the contest for a seat in congress with Hon. J. M. Gudger, Jr. in the year 1903, and that little if any of it was used by Mr. Settle for the purpose for which it was paid. The plaintiff rested Saturday afternoon and when court recessed Mr. Settle had just gone on the stand. He has been testifying today, and it is his contention that the money was paid to him for attorney's fees and for expenses connected with getting passed an act of congress through which Mrs. Moody was paid \$5000, the equivalent of a year's salary for Mr. Moody, after he had died.

Col. Lusk's Testimony. Col. Lusk was associated with Mr. Settle in the prosecution of the contest, and he claims that he did not get any of the \$2000. Col. Lusk was on the stand Saturday, in effect his testimony was that he and Mr. Settle had been employed by Mr. Moody to carry on the contest as legal advisors; that Mr. Moody agreed to pay them \$500 each, \$250 at the time of the agreement and \$250 at the conclusion of the suit. The colonel said that this \$250 was all the money he had ever received in connection with the case. He went on to say that after the death of Mr. Moody and while he was at Tryon taking evidence, he received a communication from Mr. Settle in which he said he was trying to get more money with which to carry on the contest; that when he returned home Mr. Settle showed him an agreement by which they were to carry on the contest to an end and release the Moody estate from any of the expenses for the sum of \$2000. If \$2000 had been paid, Col. Lusk said, he had never received any of it.

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WILL PRESS NEW BLEASE CHARGES, SAYS FELDER

Atlanta Lawyer Also Offers to Give Governor "Personal Satisfaction."

Atlanta, July 15.—"I am neither a bully nor a braggart, but I am willing to meet Blease anywhere outside the state of South Carolina and give him any personal satisfaction he desires." This statement was made yesterday by Thomas H. Felder on his return to Atlanta, after testifying before the special investigating committee of the South Carolina legislature, probing the old state dispensary case at Augusta. The statement was in answer to a declaration made at Bamberg, S. C., by Governor Cole Blease, in which he said: "I will give any man \$1000 who will get Tom Felder two feet on this side of the Savannah river and let me be present."

In the statement Governor Blease also excoriated the members of the investigating committee in bitter terms, adding, "It is against the law to send challenges in South Carolina, but if any member of that committee will come to me and tell me that he believes what Tom Felder said, you won't need any duelling law and Charles Smith will be your governor." C. A. Smith is lieutenant governor of South Carolina.

Continuing, the governor referred to the lynching of three negroes recently in Olar, S. C., and is quoted as follows: "You did like men, and defended your neighbors and put their black bodies under the ground." On his return to Atlanta, Mr. Felder was accompanied by E. H. Reed, the detective, whose evidence, secured with a telephonic device, created a sensation at the Augusta hearing.

Mr. Felder stated that he would press even graver charges against Gov. Blease when his term as governor of South Carolina expired.

WHEAT BREAKS ON CROP REPORT

Chicago, July 15.—Wheat prices broke more than three cents a bushel today on dispatches from the north-west asserting the outlook was for the greatest crop in history, which pulled out the bottom.

Depressed by Heat, Crops in South. Philadelphia, July 15.—Heat waves aged 15, depressed crop prospects from the northwest and the north-west, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, convinced with Mitchell, have been sentenced to a year and to six months, respectively. The cases of all three will be appealed. This is the second conviction, the first being overturned by the Supreme court.

N'COMBE CHOSEN

Chicago, July 15.—W. F. McCombs is unanimously chosen chairman of the Democratic convention.

EXPRESS AGENT LIQUOR SELLER?

OLYMPIC MARATHON FATAL TO RUNNER

Portuguese Entrant Suifers Sunstroke After Speeding 19 Miles.

Stockholm, July 15.—The only Portuguese runner in yesterday's marathon race, which was won by a South African, died this morning. He suffered a sunstroke after having run 19 miles of the distance.

South Africa, which heretofore has played rather a modest part in the Olympic drama, came to the center of the stage at the moment of its culmination yesterday, winning the Marathon race, the most important number on the Olympic program. This might have been honor enough for a small nation, but South Africa also won second place by a secured lead, which was piling up the glory.

The cross country race, about 8000 meters (nearly 5 miles) was won by H. Kohob Mannen of Finland. Adlers of Sweden won the final high diving, plain and variety combined. The winner of the classical Marathon was K. K. McArthur, a tall Transvaal policeman who has never yet been heard in a similar event. His compatriot, C. W. Kitshaw, came second in the stadium several hundred yards behind, and third to appear was the American, Gaston Strobino, of the South Paterson A. C. who put up a braver fight than most of the runners, for his feet were skinned and bleeding and he was suffering great pain. He never lost nerve though, and made a brave attempt at feeling happy while he traversed the stadium track a full length behind the second man at the end of the killings performances. The times as announced were: McArthur, 2 hours, 36 minutes; Kitshaw, 2 hours, 57 minutes; Strobino, 2 hours, 35 minutes; 42 2-5 seconds.

While 30,000 spectators strained their eyes toward the archway from under which the runners emerged, they saw the American shield on six of the first ten men who entered. The names on this roll of honor are Strobino, Andrew Sokelesky, Oldtown, Maine, John J. Gallagher, Yale university; Joseph Ertesgen, Missouri A. C.; Richard F. Pigott, North Dorchester, and Joseph Forshaw, Missouri A. C. The American team numbered twelve, and ten finished. Sweden furnished another dozen to the race, but during the first few miles put forth all their power and had nothing left when the final test came.

Canada had no reason to be ashamed, for two of her representatives, J. Duffy and W. H. Foraythe, finished fifth and sixth, respectively. The tall Finn, Wolohjinen, another favorite, was outclassed. He took the lead at the beginning, but Kitshaw caught him at five miles and ran at his heels with McArthur and F. Lord, of Great Britain, for ten miles more; then robbed him of the leadership.

Two miles and a half from the goal McArthur went to the front and held the lead to the end. He had accomplished the circuit of the stadium before Kitshaw had passed the archway and then he fell to the ground, exhausted. The spectators cheered him lustily and as he lay panting Prince Aloph came up and shook him by the hand and patted him on the back. A small party of South African enthusiasts had an enormous laurel wreath in anticipation of victory, of which they were confident from the first. They lifted the two green jerseyed athletes on their shoulders and slung the laurel over McArthur, carrying the pair across the field.

The chief swimming event of the day was the final in the 400 meters, free style, which the Canadian, George Hodgson, won with another world's record in his credit—5 minutes, 24 2-5 seconds. The Britisher, Hatfield, finished 1 25 second behind him, with Hardwick of Australia, third.

The American runners easily won their heat with the Germans in the 1500 meters race. They will meet the British and French teams in the final. Seven events have been concluded in the decathlon, in which there are several American entries.

The score in all the events as follows: United States, 120; Sweden, 78; England, 58; Germany, 31; Finland, 28; Norway, 10; Australia, 8; Hungary, 5; Belgium, 7; Greece, 4; Russia, 3; Austria, 3; Holland, 2.

MITCHELL SENTENCE COMING WEDNESDAY

Washington, July 15.—John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, will be sentenced Wednesday for contempt of court for his part in the famous Buck Stove and Range case. Samuel Gomper, president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, convicted with Mitchell, have been sentenced to a year and to six months, respectively. The cases of all three will be appealed. This is the second conviction, the first being overturned by the Supreme court.

DR. THOMAS HUME

Widely Known Shakespearean Scholar and English Teacher Dies at Chapel Hill. Gazette-News Bureau, Raleigh, July 15.—Dr. Thomas Hume, professor emeritus in the University of North Carolina, died today at Chapel Hill. He was prominent for many years as a Shakespearean scholar and English teacher and was known personally to thousands of men in the state. He was a loving father.