

THE RALEIGH EVENING TIMES.

VOLUME 27.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1907.

PRICE 5c.

THE GOVERNOR OUGHT TO BE IMPEACHED OR BLACKBURN SENT TO JAIL, SAYS GLENN

Prosecution of Congressman for Criminal Libel Al- most Certain.

POLITICAL SENSATION COMES TO SURFACE

Governor Glenn Talked With Solicitor Brooks Today Over Long-Distance Telephone and Instructed Him to Have Blackburn Arrested at Once—Tonight the Governor Will Leave for Greensboro—Blackburn Reached Greensboro Last Night from Washington City—The Governor Says There is No Doubt About the Law Being Ample Sufficient to Reach the Congressman.

"One of two things should be done. The governor of North Carolina impeached or Spencer Blackburn sent to jail."—Governor Glenn.

In a statement today Governor Glenn declared, in a manner too emphatic to admit of any question of doubt, that he would prosecute Congressman E. Spencer Blackburn to the full extent of the law for criminal libel. The charge made by the representative from the eighth district that the governor and Congressman-elect Hackett had been implicated in a scheme to advance the interests of the American Book Company, he declared, must be transferred to the courts. The governor is perfectly willing to meet his accuser before a jury. When the case comes up, however, Mr. Blackburn will be the defendant and not the plaintiff, as the grand jury will be asked to indict him for a serious offense.

Since the first publication of the Blackburn allegation Governor Glenn has been in the most indignant frame of mind, and naturally so. Yesterday he telegraphed Mr. Clement Manly, his former law partner at Winston-Salem, to begin a criminal action against the republican congressman, and today he announced that he would go before the grand jury in person. Early this morning he was expecting some word from Solicitor Brooks at Greensboro. The first reports made it appear that Blackburn was in Washington, where he was secure from arrest on a North Carolina warrant, but later it was learned that he was in Greensboro, having arrived there last night.

Congressman-elect Hackett comes out in a card today in which he says that he was never the attorney of the American Book Company. He refers to Mr. Blackburn as "that contemptible liar."

Not in the recent political history of North Carolina has a greater sensation come to the surface. The sensational impression, heretofore is that Governor Glenn will use every expedient to convict the man he claims has slandered him.

Governor Glenn stated today that he had talked over the long-distance telephone with Solicitor Brooks, and to make a warrant was to be issued at once for the arrest of Congressman E. Spencer Blackburn who is in Greensboro. The governor goes to Greensboro tonight and will appear against Blackburn at the preliminary hearing, which takes place in Greensboro tomorrow morning. It was thought this morning that Blackburn was in Washington City, but Solicitor Brooks informed the governor that he arrived in Greensboro last night. When it was learned that Blackburn was in the state, Governor Glenn decided to have the warrant issued at once and the congressman from the eighth district placed under arrest. He requested Solicitor Brooks to issue the warrant immediately. This conversation occurred only a short time before noon.

Governor Glenn stated today to a reporter of The Evening Times that he was going to have Blackburn prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and he believed the law amply sufficient to convict him of criminal libel.

Various people who have been heard to speak of the matter are (Continued on second page.)

BLACKBURN DENIES THAT HE SLANDERED GLENN AND RETRACTS EVERYTHING

(Special to The Evening Times.)
Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 2.—4 p. m.

Congressman Blackburn late today sent to Solicitor Brooks, whom Governor Glenn had authorized to have a warrant issued for his arrest for libel, the following signed statement:

"The statement in last Sunday morning's papers concerning the notice of my contest upon Mr. Hackett and the reflection upon Governor Glenn is without my authorization. My notice to him, signed by myself, will be sufficient for public scrutiny. Thus far any signature appearing in the papers purporting to be mine is a forgery. In the notice of my contest which I have issued there will be found no suggestion of corruption on the part of Governor Glenn. The notice will speak for itself.

(Signed)
"E. SPENCER BLACKBURN."

The Glenn-Blackburn controversy went through a quick and remarkable change late this afternoon. From Greensboro reports it became evident that the congressman was about prepared to deny the newspaper reports sent out from Washington reflecting upon the character of the governor.

This dispatch came from the Greensboro correspondent of The Evening Times:

"Congressman Blackburn arrived here from Washington this morning. Speaking of the newspaper reports that Governor Glenn had authorized a warrant of arrest served on him for libel, he said it was absurd; that he had not yet signed any notice of contest on Hackett; that he never authorized the publication of articles sent from Washington and published in Sunday morning papers as coming from him, charging Governor Glenn with bribery, and that he could sue every paper publishing them for damages. No warrant has been served, but it is known that one has been sworn out."

At 3 o'clock Governor Glenn received a message from Solicitor Brooks saying that Blackburn had stated that the interview was a forgery; that his contest was not based upon the grounds given, and that he had said nothing to reflect upon the executive. Thereupon Mr. Brooks demanded that Mr. Blackburn publish a retraction. In that event the correspondents in Washington would have to be heard from. The governor is not willing to drop the matter as it stands, and it was intimated that he would still prosecute if the correspondents stick to their original stories.

As it stands now, Blackburn could be prosecuted for criminal libel, al-

though if the newspapers should go to the courts there would be a civil and not a criminal action. At all events, there will probably be a hearing and it will be a question of veracity between the reporters and the congressman. Pending the probable apology by Mr. Blackburn, the warrant for his arrest has not been served.

What Blackburn Says—

At one o'clock this afternoon a representative of The Evening Times had a talk with Mr. Blackburn over the long-distance telephone, the latter being at the Banbow hotel in Greensboro. Mr. Blackburn had no formal statement to give the press. He said he had not served his opponent with notice of a contest, and until that was issued the public could draw whatever conclusions it desired. He said, moreover, that he had not heard of the determination of Governor Glenn to prosecute him for criminal libel, that he had authorized no statement for the newspapers, and that he always signed his name to whatever charges he was prepared to make.

From the conversation with Mr. Blackburn the inference was drawn that he had not uttered the words attributed to him in the dispatches sent out from Washington.

"As I have said," he continued, "I know nothing of this matter until I reached Greensboro last night. My formal notice to my opponent will be served shortly, and that, like a complaint before a court, will show just what I have to say, and what charges I have to prefer."

This afternoon about 1 o'clock Solicitor Brooks called up Governor Glenn over the long-distance telephone and stated that only a few minutes before he had met Congressman Blackburn and had a talk with him.

Solicitor Brooks said that Blackburn met him on the street and said he had been informed that Governor Glenn had requested that he (Brooks) have him arrested. Solicitor Brooks replied that the governor had made such a request, whereupon Blackburn said he was in the hands of Solicitor Brooks. The reply of the solicitor to this was, that if he was his attorney he (Blackburn) would be in his hands, but that he expected to prosecute him. He stated that Congressman Blackburn said the letter sent out was all the work of the newspapers, and denied positively that he knew anything about it or had anything to do with it.

Governor Glenn told Solicitor Brooks if Blackburn would make a signed statement denying the charges that he would hold up on the matter for the present.

THIRTY DEAD IN WRECK ON ROCK ISLAND

Trains Crash and Fire Bursts Out Reddening the Aw- ful Scene

FORTY INJURED THE OFFICIAL ESTIMATE

The Scene of the Collision is at Alma, Kansas—The Frightful Disaster is Said to Have Been Caused by the Carelessness of the Agent at Voland—Most of the Dead Believed to Be Mexican Laborers.

(By The Associated Press.)

Topoka, Kas., Jan. 2.—About thirty passengers, mostly Mexicans, were killed and forty more seriously injured in a head-on collision at 4:30 o'clock this morning, five miles west of Alma, Kan., between passenger trains Nos. 29, southbound and No. 20, northbound on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. The Mexicans were en route to El Paso to work for the Rock Island Railroad.

The wrecked trains ran between El Paso and Chicago. Most of the killed and injured were on the southbound train. The cars went into the ditch, and several of them caught fire. Many of the bodies of the victims were consumed by the flames. The injured are being brought to Topoka for a relief train.

The early reports stated that the collision was caused by the carelessness of the agent at Voland.

Officials of the Rock Island in this city, at 9:30 o'clock this morning estimated the number of dead at thirty, and the number of injured at forty.

THE TRAINS WRECKED;

THE OPERATOR'S FLIGHT.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.—Southbound Rock Island passenger train No. 29 in collision at Voland, Kas., this morning left Chicago at 8:20 Tuesday morning for El Paso and went out of Kansas City at 10 o'clock last night. It was a heavy train of ten cars.

Train No. 30, northbound, left El Paso early Tuesday and was due in Chicago tonight. The train was running light.

Most of the dead are believed to be Mexican laborers who were in the smoking car on No. 29. The baggage car telescoped the smoker and crashed down through the roof of the latter car, crushing to the lives of the occupants, the majority of whom were crowded up in the seats asleep.

The cars caught fire soon after they struck, and five of the cars on No. 29 were consumed by the flames. It is likely that several bodies were burned to ashes and it may be a long time before a complete list of the number killed can be learned. At 9:30 p. m. ten bodies had been taken from the ruins of the smoking car. Nine of them were Mexicans. One was an American.

Train No. 29 bore the brunt of the collision. The cars on No. 29 were not seriously damaged, and they were made up into a train and sent on south in place of the destroyed No. 29.

Flight of Operator.

Blame of the collision seems to rest on John Lyman, the telegraph operator at Voland, who has disappeared. Orders had been issued for Nos. 29 and 30 to pass at Voland. These orders had been sent to the operator at Voland, who was instructed to hold No. 29 at that point. For some reason he failed to deliver the order to No. 29 and the latter train went by, meeting No. 30 a few miles west of Voland.

Lyman had before the wreck occurred after first forecasting the impending collision. Five minutes before the trains met he wired the dispatcher as follows:

"No. 29 has gone, and I have gone also."

Then he left his key. Even with this dispatch in hand there was no possible way of preventing the wreck.

As far as the officials of the Rock Island here know at this time, all of the killed and seriously injured were passengers on No. 29. Few, if any, passengers on No. 30 were seriously injured.

Both trains were heavy ones, having ten cars each, including Pullman sleepers and tourist, chair cars and coaches, smokers and baggage cars. No. 29 is known as the "California Fast Mail." It left Chicago at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. No. 30 is the opposite train and is known as the "Chicago Fast Mail." It left El Paso Monday night and was due in Chicago tonight. No. 29 was crowded to the doors with passengers, but the number of travelers on No. 30 was not large.

Roller trains and all possible sectors (Continued on second page.)

HUGHES ASKS RECOUNT OF THE VOTES CAST FOR HEARST AND McCLELLAN

McCREA IS PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

(By The Associated Press.)
Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2.—James McCrea of Pittsburg, first vice president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg was today elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by the directors of the latter corporation, to succeed the late A. J. Cassatt.

GIRL RISES IN COURT AND FIRES AT JUDGE

(By The Associated Press.)
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.—Just after Judge J. A. McDonald of the circuit court had convened court this morning, Miss Rosa Weil suddenly arose from among the spectators and fired point blank with a revolver at the judge. The bullet missed him. She was disarmed and arrested. She was a litigant in a case concerning a disputed inheritance that was tried before Judge McDonald two months ago.

Motions were offered in a pending case, when Rosa Weil, without warn-

ing, stood up and fired at Judge McDonald. Before she could fire a second time several persons wrenched the revolver from her hand.

She said in a calm tone: "I ought to have got him."

Judge McDonald did not arise from his seat during the excitement. "Take that woman out of the court room," he said to Deputy Burns; and when the woman had been led from the room and order restored, the judge turned to several attorneys who were waiting to make motions, and said:

"Proceed, gentlemen."

A DOZEN HURT IN A NEW YORK FIRE

And Forty Families Were Made Homeless

FIFTY HORSES ROASTED A BOARDING STABLE DESTROYED—An Enormous Crowd Gathered and There Was Much Disorder.

(By The Associated Press.)
New York, Jan. 2.—A dozen persons were injured, forty families were made homeless, two thousand persons were driven temporarily from their homes, fifty horses were roasted to death and property valued at \$200,000 was destroyed today in the worst early morning fire New York has seen in many months. One big tenement house at 427 west Fifty-third street and a large boarding stable at 429-431 west Fifty-third street were destroyed.

Seven tenement houses at 426-434 west Fifty-third street and 436 and 438 west Fifty-fourth street were badly damaged. Lack of adequate water pressure is said to have been largely responsible for the extent of the fire. Had not one of the big fire boats which drew its water supply from the Hudson river come to the rescue, the loss must have been much greater.

One of the worst features of the fire was the tremendous crowd which gathered in the streets around the burning district, and the attendant disorder and lawlessness. So great was the crowd that all the police who had been called to the scene had difficulty in preserving any order in the streets, and for a time thieves were given almost a free hand to loot the burned buildings.

Two police who had detected six young men acting suspiciously in a house chased the men over the roofs down to Tenth avenue, firing several shots at them, but all the men succeeded in getting away. Another exciting incident came when a woman among the spectators screamed that three negroes had tried to rob her.

New Cotton Exchange Opened.

(By The Associated Press.)
Liverpool, Jan. 2.—The new cotton exchange here was opened today. The first transaction was the sale of one hundred bales for March-April delivery at 5.44 by the president and chairman of the building committee.

McClellan Now Dares Tammany to Its Worst.

(By The Associated Press.)
New York, Jan. 2.—In announcing the appointment of John E. Dooley as president of the board of elections, Mayor McClellan threw down the gauntlet to Tammany Hall and its present leader, Charles F. Murphy. He declared that he cannot recognize the existing control in Tammany or tolerate any relations with its present leader. "I have no candidate for the leadership of Tammany Hall," he said. "I have the best desire to involve myself with the aspirations of any one who is seeking such leadership."

Important Recommendations In His First Message to the N. Y. Legislature

URGES CERTAIN POWER BE GIVEN THE COURTS

Among These Authority to Order a Recount Summarily in Contested Election Cases and That Power to Bring an Action to Try a Title to Office Be Taken From the Attorney-General and Given to Supreme Court.

(By The Associated Press.)
Albany, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Governor Hughes, in his first message to the legislature, made the following recommendations today:

A recount of the votes cast for mayor in the New York city election in 1905, which on the face of the returns shows that W. R. Hearst was defeated by George B. McClellan; that the courts be empowered to order a recount summarily in the future, and that the power to bring an action to try a title to office be taken from the attorney general and conferred upon the supreme court.

That the amount of money which a candidate may expend to procure his election be limited.

That the courts be empowered to review the acts of political state conventions and state committees in electing delegates and members.

That any general committee of a party may adopt rules for direct nominations of candidates at primaries.

That the state board of railroad commissioners and the commission of gas and electricity be abolished and a new board be constituted with power to enforce its orders through the courts.

That the board of rapid transit commissioners of New York city be abolished and a new board created to control transportation and regulate lighting corporations in Greater New York.

That children under sixteen years of age be not required to work more than eight hours a day, and that the work in which they may not engage be specified more precisely.

On the recount matter the governor reviewed the efforts of W. R. Hearst to secure a recount, and said that the court of appeals of this state decided that the present law did not confer on the election officers any authority to recount the ballots, and the attorney general declined to try the title of the office. He said:

"It is a matter of the gravest concern that the view should be largely, even though erroneously, held that one who has been elected to office has been deprived of his seat through invalid returns. The failure to obtain a summary recount through a defect in the law has aggravated the sense of injustice."

As to the future, he said that provision should be made to order a recount summarily, but the courts should determine the propriety of exercising the power.

For want of proper means for the regulation of the operation of railroad corporations, said the governor, pernicious favoritism has been practiced. Congress has legislated upon the subject with reference to interstate commerce where naturally the evil has been most prominent. But domestic commerce must be regulated by the state, and the state should exercise its power to secure impartial treatment to shippers and the maintenance of reasonable rates.

All the existing transporting lines in Greater New York, the governor said, are overburdened. The people of Brooklyn who live in business establishments are subjected to such mistreatment and indignities incident to their disgraceful herding that they should be afforded at the earliest possible moment. "Over-capitalization and the imprudent expansion of guarantees and fixed charges to meet the exigencies of successive combinations entered into for the purpose of monopolizing the traffic have retarded their natural results," he declared.