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HOT BED OF MURDERERS LOST IN HELL OF FLAME

Many Bodies Taken From the Smoking Ruins of the Three Deuces

BURSTING BOMB MAY HAVE STARTED FIRE

Scores of Persons Were Burned and Injured—Most of the Dead Are Women and Children, Who, Trapped in the Furnace Into Which the Tenement Was Quickly Converted by the Fierce Flames, Rushed From Point to Point Until Overwhelmed by the Spreading Conflagration—Firemen Make Thrilling Rescues of People Jammed on the Fire Escapes.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, July 29.—Eighteen bodies, most of them charred and mutilated beyond recognition, already have been carried from the ruins of the six story tenement at No. 222 Christie street, which burned in the early hours of this morning. It is feared that other bodies are in the ruins, and firemen are continuing their search. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Scores of person were burned and injured, thirty of them seriously, many of whom will die. Most of the dead, as well as the injured were women and children, who, were panic-stricken and rushed about blindly until the flames reached them.

The tenement has long been known as "The Three deuces" and has been the very hot bed of Italian murderers. Black Hand tragedies were often traced to plottings in the house and the place had a criminal record not equalled by any other house in New York. While many respectable Italians lived in the place, it was only because they were too poor to afford more desirable apartments.

Fired by a Bomb.

The house is believed to have been fired by the bursting of a bomb placed by a member of the Black Hand. There was a terrible explosion at the outset, which caused a panic and made the tenants of the house easy victims for the flames, which spread with mysterious rapidity.

The fire was one of the worst the New York fire department has battled within years. Many daring rescues were made. Crowds of frenzied tenants choked the fire escapes and fought madly with each other. Several were pushed off ladders by fear-maddened men, and they fell to death in the streets. Some of the bodies recovered from the ruins are mere bits of charred flesh and bones. In one room the firemen found the body of a woman, whose arms clasped a child a year and a half old. Beside her was the body of an infant to whom birth had been given during the fire. Nearly all the dead were found on the three upper floors. None of the bodies have thus far been identified.

Began Soon After Midnight.

The fire started shortly after midnight in the grocery of Nicola Di Marco, on the ground floor of the building. He was not at home at the time. It was stated that he had sent his wife away in the afternoon. Neighbors said they had seen him and his two children in the store about 11 o'clock last night.

The street was crowded when the fire was discovered in the grocery. Instead of sending in an alarm, however, a crowd of excited men began firing revolvers in the air to give the alarm. This caused a rumor that a murder was being committed, and there was a rush to get away from the neighborhood. Delay was thus caused in sending in an alarm and the fire gained great headway. A few minutes after the discovery of the fire there was a terrific explosion that blew out the front of the store and the doors leading to the hall. The flames then swept through the hall and up the stairways and to the fire escapes, thus cutting off the escape of the tenants.

A Frightful Scene.

When the fire companies began to arrive mothers were standing on the fire escapes, clasping their babies to their breasts. Husbands were clinging to their wives so that the latter might not leap to a certain destruction. Throughout the entire building cries were heard, but soon most of them were stifled as the smoke poured through the hallways and over transoms in almost incredibly large billows.

Firemen at once climbed up the fire escape ladders, and, scorched and half choked, fought to save the lives of the frenzied women.

When Fire Patrol No. 7 sped up to the house, Captain Albert Johnson and Detective Connors rushed up the stairs of a house in the rear, the roof of which adjoins that of the destroyed structure. Johnson dropped flat on the cornice, while Connors grasped his feet.

A Thrilling Rescue.

The fireman was slowly let down to where he could grasp the hands of Tommaso Gazzanio, Mrs. Gazzanio and their five children.

Despite the great heat the two heroic firemen stuck to their post and one by one the members of the family were dragged to the roof and then taken down stairs to the street, where the surgeons on the five ambulances, which had been summoned, attended them.

After the Gazzanio family had been saved, the window was cleared for the approach of Teresa Gonda and her baby, who were also pulled across the gulf by Johnson and Connors.

Clustered on the rickety stairs were the little swarms of humanity calling for assistance. Firemen and police vied in the gallant work of making rescues.

Hardly had the crowd finished cheering one than it was called upon to do the same for another act of heroism.

Woman Drops to Death.

During the mad struggle on the fire escape, Mrs. Ada Lamonti, thirty-one years old, was pushed from the escape in the rear and fell from the fourth floor to the yard. She is dying in Gouveneur Hospital.

Dido Didolizio was carrying his sister, Maralice, eighteen years old, down the fire escape, when she was pushed from his arms and fell three floors. She died in Bellevue Hospital.

In the yard in the rear of the house, the lifeless form of Mrs. Rose Saddislolina, who lived on the fourth floor, was killed. She had been pushed from a fire escape. A few minutes later, when the firemen got to her apartments, her two babies were found burned to death, lying side by side.

At least one hundred and eighty persons were rendered homeless by the fire, which it took just about three quarters of an hour to destroy the building.

This morning all of the rescued were lodged in houses within a radius of five blocks from where the charred structure stands.

The dead and injured were nearly all Italians.

MISS JEAN LECKIE.

Latest photograph of Miss Jean Leckie, who is engaged to marry Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the famous author of the Sherlock Holmes series.

FOURTH TRIAL OF POWERS IS CALLED

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Georgetown, Ky., July 29.—The fourth trial of Caleb Powers, formerly secretary of state, for alleged complicity in the killing of William Goebel seven years ago, was called at a special term of the superior court of Scott county, before Judge James E. Robbins, at 10 o'clock this morning. Judge James C. Simms of Bowling Green, Ky., leading counsel for Powers, presented a formal motion, supported by affidavit, that Judge Robbins vacate the bench on the ground of unfair rulings made against the defendant at the preceding trial. The motion and affidavits were allowed to be filed. The affidavit sets forth specific acts and rulings which the defense claims show partiality for the prosecution.

Arthur Goebel, a brother, and William Goebel, a cousin of the late William Goebel, are present at the trial.

Two hundred witnesses have been summoned, and the depositions of former Governor W. S. Taylor have been taken by the defense. After an examination of the affidavits, Judge Robbins instructed the clerk formally to enter the motion in the record, and then adjourned court until 2 o'clock to enable the prosecution to prepare counter-affidavits.

PREDICTION BY DR. BROUGHTON

Prohibition in Seven States in Two Years

GEORGIA IS TO LEAD

He Declares That the People of the South Realize That the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic is an Essential Preliminary to the Settlement of the Race Question.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, July 29.—"Within five years—yes, within two years—seven southern states will have declared for prohibition and driven legalized whiskey traffic from their borders."

This declaration was made today by Dr. Len G. Broughton, of Atlanta, Ga., one of the most eminent Baptist divines in the south, who is present in the city where he is addressing great audiences each afternoon and evening at the gospel camp, 57th Street and Broadway.

"Georgia will begin the good work," continued Dr. Broughton, "tomorrow, when the state prohibition bill will pass the lower house of the legislature and go to the governor for signature, which it undoubtedly will receive. After a desperate attempt to defeat the bill by filibustering, the enemies of prohibition in Georgia have agreed to a vote tomorrow and the house stands 145 for prohibition, with 35 against. The passage of the measure is certain.

"Within the next two years Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi will follow Georgia's example and place drastic prohibition measures upon their statute books."

When asked the causes for the prohibition wave which is sweeping over the south, Dr. Broughton said emphatically:

"The negro vote is the most important which has contributed to make Georgia a prohibition state and which will cause the other southern states to follow in her footsteps. A vast majority of the race frictions in the south may be attributed to the liquor traffic. With few exceptions the crimes which lead to lynching are due directly or indirectly to whiskey. The people of the south are coming to realize that the abolition of the whiskey traffic is an essential preliminary to the settlement of the race question, and it is in a large measure due to this conviction that the growth of the

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CARRY NATION IS HERE TO-DAY

Entertained Reporters and Others at Union Depot

TO LECTURE AT PARK

She Turned Loose a Few Opinions on a "Hell-hole" and a "Cancer" or Two, and Expressed Some of Her Own Beliefs That She Doesn't Care Who Objects to.

Mrs. Carry A. Nation of Washington, D. C., arrived in Raleigh today at 12:45 to fill two lecture engagements here this evening and tonight.

Mrs. Nation will speak at Pullen Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon and again at 8 tonight, both lectures being entirely free to the public. She goes to Burlington tomorrow and to Oxford on Wednesday.

A small crowd was waiting for her when she alighted at union depot today. She was easy to recognize—a middle-aged woman, dressed in a linen traveling suit, with two large suit-cases and a few hand satchels. A reporter respectfully introduced himself as she stepped from the car, and she smilingly extended her hand, with a hearty "I'm mighty glad to meet you."

Mrs. Nation doesn't mind talking, and she doesn't object to saying things with her mouth wide open. She expressed her opinions frankly, and firmly sticks to them with a vehemence that is immovable. She said that the subject of her addresses in Raleigh would be "Law versus Anarchy," but that she had enough in store to hand out different spieds at her two lectures.

Picking up a Greensboro paper, Mrs. Nation told the reporter that she wanted to show him some good news. She pointed out an article telling of the destruction of a big tobacco crop near Durham recently. "That," said Mrs. Nation, "was in answer to my prayer that every tobacco field in the country be smashed. Oh, you North Carolina people have got an awful cancer here; it's the American Tobacco Company and the business that it does. There is no brewery that is worse than a tobacco juice. I told those folks up at preachers and lawyers with tobacco factories. I told those folks up at Trinity College what sort of memorial window they ought to have in that new building they are putting up to the founder. They ought to have a big stained-glass panel with a Durham bull and a package of Duke's Mixture on it.

"Do you know," continued the illustrious visitor, "that I am almost

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DEVASTATION OF CONEY WROUGHT BY BLACK HAND

MRS. BIRDSONG.

Mrs. Birdsong, whose picture is here shown, is the woman who on November 25th last year killed Dr. Butler of Monticello, her family physician, because he had ruined her reputation. She was sentenced to five years' hard labor in State's Prison, but has now been unconditionally pardoned by Governor Vardaman of Mississippi.

Million and a Half Melts in the Heat of Roaring Flames

THE ISLAND SAVED BY THE SHIFT OF THE WIND

Thirty-Five Acres of Buildings Crumbled Into Ruin, Leaving an Ugly Block Crescent in the Heart of Coney—Two Men Were Mortally Injured and Nine Received Hurts That Are Regarded as Serious—An Investigation of the Cause of the Fire is Now Under Way—Threats Made by the Black Hand.

Brief Story of the Island Fire.

Area burned, thirty-five acres.
Loss, $1,404,000.
Insurance, $180,000.
Casualties, two mortally injured.
Seriously injured, nine.
Missing, two.
Persons homeless, 2,000.
Firms out of business, 300.
Origin, incendiary, suspected.

EXAMINATION OF ARMY OF WITNESSES.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, July 29.—An army of witnesses are being examined by Fire Marshal Beers at Brooklyn police headquarters today to determine the cause of the fire which devastated Coney Island early Sunday morning.

The authorities have learned sufficient to feel convinced that the conflagration was of incendiary origin. Moreover, the miscreants banded as Black Hand, who have been terrorizing New York by their utter contempt for law and order, are held responsible.

The authorities have a number of Black Hand letters received by Geo. C. Tilyou, owner of Steeplechase Park, which was totally destroyed. The destruction of his property was threatened unless he yielded a large sum of money. The last letter, which was specified by the writer as the final one, was received a few days ago. He did not respond with the money demanded. The fire followed.

The fifth letter received by Mr. Tilyou last Friday said that not alone would Steeplechase Park be destroyed, but Mr. Tilyou would lose his life, for his defiance of the Black Hand.

Police Captain Langan, who received the letters from Mr. Tilyou, placed an extra guard about Steeplechase Park, but the incendiaries found a way to escape interference

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PULLS HER HAIR BANG! HE DROPS

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Brewton, Ala., July 29. Joseph Givins, the wealthiest turpentine operator in Alabama, is dead because he disagreed with his wife as to the style she should adopt in dressing her hair, and expressed his displeasure by pulling her tresses.

According to Mrs. Givins, her husband came home under the influence of liquor. Mrs. Givins had just finished dressing her hair a la pompadour, and this attracted her husband's attention.

"I told you never to dress your hair that way," Mrs. Givins says her husband shouted. "Then he caught me by the hair," continued Mrs. Givins, "jerked me to my knees, and said he was going to kill me. I broke away and ran but he followed. Fearing for my life, I picked up the gun and fired, and Mr. Givins fell dead. I had to do it to save my life."

Mrs. Givins is young and pretty and a member of an old and wealthy family. She has not been arrested, and it is said will not be prosecuted.

Havana, July 29.—A report from Santiago says that a band of twenty armed men under Emilio Sagrero, a Porto Rican, who were planning an uprising, were surprised by rural guards at Scandero, not far from Santiago. Shots were exchanged, but no one, so far as reported, was hurt.

ACQUITTAL OF HAYWOOD A FEDERATION VICTORY

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Boise, Idaho, July 29.—The acquittal of William D. Haywood, following a trial which held the attention of the whole country, means that the state of Idaho will not call Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, or George A. Pettibone, secretary, to trial on the same charge of conspiring in the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg, if the opinion here is correct and this in spite of the fact that some of the prosecuting attorneys insist that the other indicted men will be tried. Haywood's trial cost the state of Idaho $240,000. The tax payers of the state are angry that such an expense should have been authorized on what has proved a fiasco.

Although Moyer and Pettibone are under indictment, it is regarded as practically certain they will never be called to trial.

Their lawyers will move for a dismissal of the indictments and it is considered certain that the motions will be granted.

Haywod spent the morning at the bedside of his feeble old mother today.

In striking contrast to the abuse heaped upon him by former Governor Gooding and those who conducted his prosecution, Haywood had only gentle words for the men who tried to hang him.

"I have no feeling nor ill will toward anyone," he said, "I am charitable toward all."

The finding of the jury is considered a great victory for union labor. It was under the most pathetic circumstances that Haywood's acquittal came. The jury, after having stood ten to two for acquittal, switched around to acquittal and as the verdict was read in court, the men who had freed him wept. Many of them came forward and told him they had never believed him guilty. Haywood's attorneys also broke down and cried.

Haywood's first move after being freed was to telephone to his invalid wife. Then he went to his mother.

In a statement he says he will at once return to his duties as secretary of the Western Federation of Miners.

The End of the Struggle.

It was after being out for twenty-one hours that the jury finally came to an agreement shortly after the first faint streaks of the coming Sabbath showed gray above the giant hills which wall Boise to the north and east. The weary, snow-bearded bailiff, who had kept an all-night vigil before the door of the jury room, was startled into action by an imperative knock from within. Events moved rapidly enough after this, and when at last the principal actors in the trial had been gathered into the court room, at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, the envelope handed by the foreman to the judge was torn open and the verdict read.

It came as an electric thrill to the prisoner, to his counsel, to the attorneys for state and to the small group of newspaper reporters and court officers who had been summoned from beds but lately sought, or from offices where sleepless waiting had marked the night.

Tears welled to the eyes of the man who, during the eighty days of his trial, had sat with stolid indifference written on his every feature. At last the icy armor that he had thrown about himself with the first of jury selection had been pierced.

Haywood's attorneys were fairly lifted from their seats, and Judge Wood made on effort to restrain them as they surrounded him to shake his hands and shout aloud their congratulations.

GRATIFICATION OF WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Peoria, Ills., July 29.—W. J. Bryan passed through Peoria last night for a chautauqua date at Madison, Wis., and first heard of the verdict at Boise City, Idaho. He said:

"I am very glad to learn of the verdict and that it was not guilty. I watched the trial and did not see how anyone could be found guilty on Orchard's testimony. Every crime he charged was one he himself suggested, and it was shown he was in communication with the mine owners and attempting to induce the defendants to engage in crime. The manner in which the prisoners were taken from Colorado was hardly in keeping with a fair prosecution.

"I believe that the verdict will be received with satisfaction by those who have followed the evidence.

"There would be general regret if the evidence was sufficient to convict the officials of the great labor organization of any crime."

GOVERNOR GLENN SENDS OUT LETTER TO PUBLIC

In compliance with his promise Saturday to state the action to be taken under the argreemen signed by him and the representatives of the Southern and Atlantic oast Line Railroads, Governor R. B. Glenn today issued the following public letter:

The general assembly, at its last session, passed a law regulating passenger rates, same to go into effect July 1st, 1907.

Before that date the Southern and Coast Line Railroads through the circuit court of the United States enjoined the orporation Commission and attorney general from publishing and putting the fixed rates into effect.

Not believing that the circuit judge in an equity suit by enjoining the orporation Commission and attorney general could prevent a self-acting law from going into effect, I commenced to prepare a letter to the judges and an address to the people, when on the 8th of July, 1907, the Hon. B. F. Long, one of the ablest and most conscientious judges in the state, of his own motion hastened action by boldly and ably charging the grand jury of Wake county, that it was its duty to immediately indict the railroads for violating the rate law. At once I assured Judge Long of my hearty approval of his righteous stand and my intention to assist him in upholding the law. My letter was forwarded to the other judges, and indictments were made in Wake and other counties. Many penalty suits were also commenced against the railroads by private individuals. The railroads then applied to the circuit court to enjoin all private persons from bringing penalty suits, and to take the persons arrested and convicted in the state courts from the officers of that court by writ of habeas corpus to the federal court. Believing this was not warranted by the constitution and

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LONG BEACH ROUSED BY A WHIRLWIND OF FIRE

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, July 29.—Two persons severely injured, many thrilling escapes, six hundred sleeping guests routed from their rooms, the Long Beach Hotel, two cottages, a church and railroad station, casino and grand stand completely destroyed, were the result today of a spectacular fire at Long Beach, L. I.

Thousands of dollars worth of valuables were lost. The sleeping guests were driven from their rooms pell mell down the stairs in night attire and many saved themselves by leaping from balconies.

The fire started, it is supposed, in the west wing. Aided by a high wind that blew in from the ocean, the flames were carried throughout the entire structure and within an hour nothing remained but the charred ruins.

Scores of guests camped out on the beach. others, in all sort of attire, boarded trains and were carried to the city.

Telephone and telegraphic communication were cut off, thus preventing communication with the outside villages and towns when the aid of fire fighters were needed most.

A spark from the blaze caused a fire in the Long Beach station, 200 feet distant. Absorbed in their attempt to extinguish the hotel fire the firemen permitted it to burn to the ground.

Dynamite was used to stop the spread of the flames. Two cottages were blown up and several of the stores will have to go.

The fire broke out in a store room on the top floor shortly after 5 o'clock. Some of the women who found themselves hemmed in on the floors by the thick smoke in the hallways, grew hysterical and appeared at the windows as if about to jump. Senator McCarren was among those who rushed to the aid of the frightened women and dragged them from their rooms down the smoke-filled hallways to safety.

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