

The Sunday Herald is the crowning achievement of a week of good papers. Next Sunday's will be just as good as any, and that is good enough.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Established June 6, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1907

12 Pages. Price, Five Cents.

Lives of rich men oft remind us,
We may make our lives surprising,
And in days leave behind us,
Money made by advertising.
Jim's Junk.
(Contributed by a friend.)

THIRTY LIVES BOULEVARD OUT IN RAIN AND SLEET

Fifty-Five Persons Injured in Horrible Disaster on the Rock Island Road.

Boy Telegraph Operator Responsible for Terrible Head-On Collision in Kansas.

Topeka, Jan. 2.—Four white men, a negro train porter and about thirty Mexican laborers lost their lives, and fifty-five persons were injured when two passenger trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad collided head-on four miles west of Volland, Kas., at 5:10 o'clock this morning.

The Dead.
Julius Bernmeister, Davenport, Ia., aged 35.
William T. Miller, Soldier City, Kan.
Albert Link, Topeka, Kan., colored porter.
Frank Sayre, passenger, New London, Mo.

Mexican laborers numbering supposedly between twenty-five and thirty persons.
Unknown white man from Mitchell, Ia.

Fatally Injured.
Huloy Alverca, Mexican laborer, left leg broken, left arm broken, injured internally and badly crushed.
Bertalla Ybarra, Mexican laborer, head crushed, left leg fractured, right leg so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

Seriously Injured.
R. A. Hicks, 2316 Tracy avenue, Kansas City, Mo., injured internally, knee hurt.
William Douglas, Nevada, Mo., collar bone broken, right ankle dislocated and fractured, head bruised.

G. Harrison, baggage man, Kansas City, Mo., head cut and hurt internally.

E. H. Dauchy, assistant engineer, left car badly torn, right leg crushed, right ankle dislocated, head bruised.

W. A. Willett, Peabody, Kan., arms burned, one rib broken, back sprained.
William T. Miller was riding the blind baggage and was crushed to death.

A man who has just returned from the scene of the wreck says that over thirty persons were burned to death.

It is impossible to identify the dead Mexicans.

Met on Sharp Curve.

The trains were Nos. 29 and 30, running between Chicago and El Paso. They met on a sharp curve with fearful impact. Adding to the horror of the collision, fire from the lamps in the cars and from the locomotives, was communicated to the splintered wreckage and spread rapidly, consuming five of the forward cars of train No. 29, westbound, and burning a number of the passengers. All but three of those who perished are thought to have been Mexican laborers, who were on their way from Columbus Junction, Ohio, to Mexico.

Boy Operator Blamed.

The officials of the company place the blame on John Lynes, the 19-year-old telegraph operator at Volland, who failed to stop train No. 29 at his station after receiving orders to hold it there until No. 30 had passed. Lynes was being held by the authorities of Wau-baunsee county at Alma for investigation.

By the light of the flaming wreckage, passengers who were uninjured worked heroically to save those who were pinned fast beneath the mazes of splintered timbers and twisted iron work.

The lack of tools to work with in chopping away the sides of the cars was a great hindrance to the early rescue work.

Relief Train Soon Arrived.

In an hour and a half from the time of the wreck the first relief train, from McFarland, Kas., bringing surgeons and helpers, reached the scene. In the meantime the rescue work was being pushed by volunteers, while surgeons for miles around promptly responded to the calls for their services. Another relief train from Topeka and two wrecking trains soon arrived and all of the dead and injured that had been taken from the wreck were brought to this city, where the injured were placed in hospitals. Two injured Mexicans died on the way to Topeka and Link, the negro porter, died at Stormont hospital shortly after being taken there. When Link was rescued it was necessary to tear his leg from his body to extricate him from the wreckage.

Saw Mistake Too Late.

Five minutes before the trains crashed together the operators for hundreds of miles along the line of the Rock Island system knew that the collision was certain, as Lynes had wired from Volland that he had let No. 29 pass, but there was no earthly means of preventing the disaster.

At 8 o'clock tonight the railroad company completed a track around the wreck and the line was open again.

Number of Dead Unknown.

The exact number of dead will probably never be known, as the bodies of a number of Mexicans were completely destroyed by the flames and the

charred bones crushed to ashes by the removal of the wreckage.

Jack Slater, of Herrington, Kas., the engineer of train No. 29, saw the other train's headlight as the engine came around the curve and jumped after applying the brakes, escaping practically uninjured. His train had been brought to almost a standstill before the crash came.

Conductor William Griles, of train No. 29, was sleeping in a seat in the smoker when he felt the emergency brake applied. Divining the cause he hurried himself through a window and escaped with a broken collarbone.

Unlucky Engine.
Rock Island engine No. 1234, which pulled train No. 29 this morning, is the same locomotive that drew the Rock Island passenger train which was wrecked at Willard, Kas., in January, 1904, resulting in the loss of nearly twenty lives. The two wrecks occurred at points less than thirty miles apart.

It is not known to a certainty that Julius Bernmeister, of Davenport, Ia., is dead, but there is practically no chance that he is alive. He was one of a party of eight business men from Davenport who were riding in the chair car. Shortly before the collision he had gone into the smoker, and since the wreck his companions have been unable to find any trace of Bernmeister or his body. It is thought that he was burned to death and the corpse charred beyond recognition.

Injured Doing Well.

At the local hospitals tonight all of the injured are reported to be doing well, with the exception of Bara and Alvario, two Mexicans, who cannot recover.

Miss Sadler, of McIntyre, Ia., a professional nurse, was taken to the hospital at the time of the collision. She was only slightly bruised and rendered service of incalculable value, caring for the injured before the arrival of the surgeons.

The operator, is still in jail at Alma tonight. The people of Wau-baunsee county are all in sympathy with Lynes, and an effort to convict him of manslaughter, if made, will probably fail.

Twelve bodies which were burned beyond recognition lie in a boxcar at Alma, Kas., tonight. They will be buried tomorrow afternoon.

M'CLELLAN DEFIES CHARLES E. MURPHY

New York, Jan. 2.—John T. Dooling was named by Mayor McClellan today to succeed John E. Voorhis as president of the board of elections. In announcing the appointment the mayor threw down the gauntlet to Tammany Hall and its leader, Charles E. Murphy. He declared he could not recognize the existing control in Tammany or tolerate any relations with its leader.

"I should like," he said, "to have the support of the Democratic organization, because I have always been a believer in party responsibility in administration, but if I cannot have that support I cannot have the support of a clean and efficient government. I am content to do without it."

Mr. Voorhis later made a formal protest to the board of elections against the seating of Mr. Dooling as president of the board. Mr. Voorhis is a certified and recommended member of Tammany Hall and that no one else is eligible for the position of president. The protest was filed by the board without comment or action.

SULTAN OF TURKEY BESLOBBERS TEDDY

Washington, Jan. 2.—President Roosevelt has received a letter from the sultan of Morocco expressing his gratitude for the appointment of Samuel R. Gummere as American minister to Morocco. The letter is in Arabic. The sultan addresses the president as "The beloved, the most cherished, the exalted, the most gracious friend, most honored and excellent president of the Republic of the United States of America, who is the pillar of its great influence and the director of its most important affairs, the most celebrated preserver of the ties of true friendship, the faithful friend, Theodore Roosevelt."

CAN'T LOSE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Grand Jurors, N. D., Jan. 2.—Passes have been issued by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads to members of the legislature and others in this state, and the passes seem to be actually to evade the federal law with the following provision printed on each annual pass:

This is only good for a trip wholly within the state. It cannot be used for any portion of an interstate trip, nor can baggage be checked or sleeping car reservations be made for an interstate trip."

CONSTABLES SEIZE BANK OF HUNGARY

Cleveland, Jan. 2.—The private bank of Coloman Denko, on the west side, was taken in charge tonight by constables, as the police are making a search of the city for Denko, who has not been seen since Sunday. The bank was patronized by Hungarians and other foreigners. Denko himself being a Hungarian. It is said the deposits represented a large amount of their savings. A crowd of several hundred foreigners gathered in the institution, collected about the place tonight, and the screams of the women and children, together with threats of rioting by the men, resulted in an extra detail of police being called out. It is understood the deposits of the bank amount to \$12,000.

DEMANDS OF WESTERN ENGINEERS.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Demands on all the railroads operating west of this city for an increase in wages and an eight-hour day were made today by 57,000 locomotive engineers through their representatives at a conference with the railroad managers. The managers have taken the demands under consideration and will make a reply tomorrow. The increase in pay is asked by the switching engineers, 40 cents an hour being demanded instead of the present maximum of 35 cents an hour. The shorter work day is for the freight engineers, who now work ten hours a day. They also want overtime pay based on a schedule of 12½ miles an hour.

TIE PASS LEGISLATION.



"Ain't Dat de Limit?"

STRIKE WOULD BE DISASTROUS

General Manager Mohler Makes Statement Regarding Hannahan's Ultimatum.

Omaha, Jan. 2.—A. L. Mohler, vice president and general manager of the Union Pacific Railroad company, in an interview with reference to the announcement of Grand Master Hannahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen that the strike will be extended to other lines than the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific company, makes the following statement:

"The proposed strike of firemen on the Union Pacific railroad, in face of a separate agreement made with them in April last, which usually runs for two years, and without any dissatisfaction on their part or desire to leave the service of the company, or any attempt to embarrass the movement of state and interstate traffic, including shipments of fuel supply, which are already at their minimum condition, will leave the men without the support of the state and federal government. A situation already serious will be further extended and intensified by causing untold suffering of innocent people. Why a condition in Texas should be inflicted upon the people of Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado is incomprehensible and perfectly unjustified when the purpose of the whole thing is to accomplish their purpose. Unless the railroad management has the support of the state and government officials, the strike will be a complete failure and other labor organizations on the Union Pacific railroad."

SMOOT WANTS VOTE TAKEN

Utah Senator Anxious to Have His Case Disposed of During the Present Session.

(Special to The Herald.)
Washington, Jan. 2.—Chairman Burrows of the senate privileges and elections committee states that a vote be reached on his case at this session. Burrows says Smoot is entitled to have a vote taken, and he will take the necessary parliamentary steps to have the case disposed of this session.

It is believed, notwithstanding the efforts Chairman Burrows may make to have a vote taken, that final action will not be reached until late in the session, possibly during its closing days.

The Brownsville case is expected to absorb immediate attention and the time of the senate to the exclusion of other business, and when the Smoot case is again taken up there will be a large number of senators to speak, and this undoubtedly will prolong consideration of the case until the closing part of the session. Among those who are to speak in behalf of Smoot are Foraker, Sutherland, Smoot, Dillingham, Gearin, Heyburn and possibly Beveridge. Speeches against him are looked for from Hale, Spooner, Bailey and Overman.

Smoot has completed the speech he intends making in his own behalf. It will be looked for with as much interest as any delivered in the case, and may change many votes for or against the speaker.

FAILED TO STRIKE.

New Orleans, Jan. 2.—The rumored sympathetic strike of the switchmen of the Southern Pacific company failed to materialize here today. The striking firemen here continue silent and have given no intimation of their plans.

GOES GUNNING FOR WINGFIELD

San Jose Woman Claims to Be the Wife of the Goldfield Multi-Millionaire.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—At 3 o'clock this morning a woman claiming to be the wife of George Wingfield, the Goldfield millionaire, stepped from an automobile at the St. Francis hotel, and forced her way past the watchman at the door, waving a pistol and declaring her intention of killing Wingfield if he did not comply with her demand for money.

A telephone message to the Bush street police station brought Sergeant Shaw and a squad of policemen, who arrested the woman and took her to the station. There she became wildly hysterical and had to be taken in the patrol wagon to the Central Emergency hospital, where she remained until 4 o'clock.

Although the woman claims to be Wingfield's wife, she gave the name of Olive Barrie, when arrested. Her home is at San Jose, and she says she came up yesterday for the purpose of forcing Wingfield to pay her money. Wingfield denies that she is his wife.

JEALOUS BAKER KILLS HIS WIFE

Downey, Cal., Jan. 2.—The bodies of Conrad Rausch, a baker, and his wife were found in the bedroom of their residence in the rear of their bakery, this morning, the result of a murder and suicide. A note written by Rausch, accused his wife of having maintained improper relations with another man. Her body was found on the floor with a wound in her left temple. She had evidently been stabbed to death.

Rausch's body lay on the bed with no marks of violence on it. The cause of his death was at first mysterious, but later evidences of strychnine poisoning were discovered. The couple, with their two daughter, aged 12 and 9, came to Downey several months ago and engaged in the bakery business. They appeared prosperous and their neighbors knew of no domestic infelicity. The two children are visiting friends in Los Angeles and are ignorant of the tragedy.

The bodies were found today by the baker's wife, who entered the house after he came to work. Investigation disclosed the fact that Rausch had struck his wife in the temple with a hammer and then stabbed her in the breast. The hammer was found in the room. The knife, which Rausch had washed carefully after stabbing his wife with it, was found in an adjoining room.

WRONGDOING IS ALLEGED

Redmondite Members of Irish Party Accused by William O'Brien in His Paper.

London, Jan. 2.—The matter of the allegations of financial wrongdoing on the part of the Redmondite members of the Irish party, made in Cork on Dec. 31 by William O'Brien, is promising to become of serious import. The Irish People, the organ of William O'Brien, publishes an editorial this morning declaring that the records of the alleged wrongful financial methods of the Redmondites, the revelation of which was threatened by Mr. O'Brien in his speech at Cork, must be produced before an Irish jury, and that the Redmondites, including a recital of the disposition of the immense sums obtained from the United States and Australia, which the paper avers, were obtained under false pretenses and which enabled the bosses of the party to defy the people.

Daniel Sheehan, member of parliament from Mid-Cork, has sent a letter to John Redmond demanding apology or reparation because the party stopped his allowance, which action he attributes to the influence of Mr. Redmond, and, failing which, he threatens legal proceedings.

STILL IN SESSION.

Peoria, Jan. 2.—The grand executive committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers is still in session in this city considering the extension of the strike on all railroad lines operated by E. H. Harriman. It is expected an adjournment will be taken tomorrow. While complete secrecy as to the transactions in the meeting is maintained, it was learned that the membership of the order on all the Harriman lines is being polled as to the sentiment for a strike.

CHARGES OF FRAUD MADE

Southern Planters Ask for Order Against the New York Cotton Exchange.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Charges of fraud were filed late this afternoon with Postmaster General Cortelyou against the officials and members of the New York cotton exchange by Representative Livingston, of Georgia, and Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton association of Atlanta. On the charges they filed they base a request that the postoffice department issue a fraud order against the officials and members of the New York cotton exchange in order to bar them from the use of the United States mails in conducting what the charges term fraudulent practices.

The postmaster general referred his callers to Judge Goodwin, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department. It is likely a hearing on the charges will be held by Judge Goodwin before a determination of the question is reached.

Gist of Charges.

Following is a summary of the charges presented to Mr. Cortelyou: "I charge that New York has ceased to be a commercial center, that market and that the New York cotton exchange, operating under its present debased and fraudulent contracts, has developed into a purely speculative or gambling exchange, and that the trades of cotton shipped to New York and tenderable on the contracts under the rules of the New York cotton exchange cannot be used for commercial spinning purposes, and that such grades of cotton are used solely to depress the price of spinnable grades in the south, to further the speculative features of the New York cotton exchange to the heavy detriment of the legitimate cotton trade of the United States.

Use the Mails for Fraud.

"I further charge that the said New York cotton exchange, through its officers and members, is daily using the United States mails for the purpose of transmitting to the south, for the business of the legitimate cotton trade of the United States, and we charge that said business is fraudulent, and said officials and members of the New York cotton exchange should be denied the use of the United States mails."

"I further charge that the quotations sent out daily on the debased contracts of the New York cotton exchange exercise a preponderating influence on the legitimate cotton trade, to its great detriment and injury.

Not a Spot Cotton Market.

"I further charge that New York City has ceased to be a spot cotton market for commercial spinnable grades of cotton, due to the present debased contracts of the New York cotton exchange, and as proof of the charge we cite to you the fact that from Sept. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906, there was only one lot of spot cotton to shippers, out of a total of practically 8,000,000 bales of American cotton placed on the markets of this country at other points.

"I further charge that under the present debased contracts of the New York cotton exchange a large number of unsalable, low grades of cotton are tendered on the contracts of said exchange, which are not tendered under the rules of any other cotton exchange in the world, and we affirm that such rules are fraudulent.

Fraudulent Figures.

"We charge further that the official daily quotations sent out through the United States mails by the officers and other members of the New York cotton exchange to their customers, both as to futures and spot prices, are fraudulent, in that neither represents the true and actual value of spot cotton, but that the same are from \$5 to \$7.50 per bale less than the market price at which spinnable grades of cotton could be purchased in the south and shipped to New York for tender on said fraudulent contracts.

Old Cotton Stored.

"We further charge that out of the advertised stock of cotton at present stored in the warehouses of New York City, amounting to 114,000 bales, fully 70,000 bales of said cotton is of such inferior grades as to render the staple unfit for spinning or manufacturing purposes, and that a considerable portion of said cotton has been held in said warehouses for years and is totally unfit for any purpose whatsoever except to be tendered on the fraudulent contracts of the New York cotton exchange to the serious detriment and injury of the legitimate cotton trade of the United States. We therefore ask that you as postmaster general of the United States send a representative of your department to the warehouses of New York City and have all the cotton

Continued on Page 2.

MEETING PLACES ARE INADEQUATE

Meeting Places Are Inadequate to Accommodate the Crowds.

Ogden, Jan. 2.—An educational gathering of notable importance convened in Ogden today. One thousand five hundred registered tonight in Ogden, although the gathering was divided into four sections for the afternoon work, not one place was to be had for the large number of those who wished to attend. All the places selected were within a radius of two blocks and all were in the central part of town, so the teachers went with ease from one section to another.

Delayed trains both from the north and from the south made the morning meetings more sparsely attended, but even then more than 1,000 were present. Such enthusiasm and energy characterized the meetings that it is thought more will be accomplished toward aiding the state teachers into one body than has ever been attempted heretofore. It is due to many causes, notably to the presence in the convention of two educators—Sarah Louise Johnson, of George A. Eaton, Superintendent William Allison, Rev. J. E. Carver, R. B. Austin of the Ogden high school, and D. H. Adams.

NOTED EDUCATORS ATTEND.

The Grand opera house, which the general sessions are held, was decorated for the occasion, and an immense electric light sign was suspended over the stage with the words "Welcome, U. T. A." Behind this was a large American flag, and quantities of cut flowers, palms and ferns decorated the stage.

The meeting was opened with an invocation offered by Rev. Carver of the First Presbyterian church, which was followed by the president's annual address.

Professor Eaton's Address.

Professor Eaton's address was in part as follows: "The successful school teacher is he who has labored diligently and not in vain for the highest good of the children placed under his charge. Ever since the time when the greatest of teachers said 'Suffer little children to come unto me,' the world has been striving after the solution of the problem: 'How best can we teach the child? Sometimes this great question has been almost lost sight of. That day has happily passed. We reason no longer in the fact that the child is the ward of the state.

"Instruction of the class is being replaced by instruction of the individual. Today the watchword of our profession is 'The greatest good of every child,' and not alone the greatest number of children. Despite the fact that a great deal has been said and written respecting untoward conditions of our schools, we have much to be thankful for in the freedom and independence which have been ours in the prosecution of our work. Matters of religion and politics have interfered with us in the exercise of our endeavors. In my experience of fifteen years as a teacher, I have never known any political or religious coercion, or even undue influence, to be exercised in the case of any school teacher. I will not say that such things have not happened, but, if at all, they have been rare exceptions.

Teachers Should Be Cheerful.

"The glorious lesson that history teaches is optimism. Any teacher, more than any other class of workers, need an infusion of that uplifting principle. We need it because the world is a pessimistic one, and we need it because it is only by its buoyant influence that we can accomplish the greatest good to every child under our care. In the school room more than anywhere else, the sun of optimism must shine, and shine through the teacher. Let yet boards of education be not to blame, only, shall we succeed.

"A teacher is constantly reminded that the public school is the pillar of democracy, and that she is but a servant of this class and should be grateful because she is permitted to be such. For all this she is not to be satisfied with a bare salary, but she must be receiving barely enough to keep soul and body together. In fact, in many cases, if material maintenance depended on the salary received for teaching it would be wholly inadequate.

Salaries Too Small.

"Boards of education, like proprietors of large commercial interests, rely upon getting service for a mere pittance, on the ground that many of the most successful young women who can live at home and thus eliminate much of the living expense. This surely is not right; that a person qualified to teach a school should not be employed at a salary sufficient for respectable self-maintenance is a disgrace and a travesty on our civilization. And yet boards of education are not to blame. They must do with what they have to do with. What is needed is a public sentiment developed to the point of demanding for the education of its youth the very best material in the way of teachers and also a willingness to recompense value received. You can't get something for nothing.

Continued on Page 2.

STRUGGLE BEGINS IN EARNEST.

(Special to The Herald.)
Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 2.—The strike situation remained practically unchanged today. A rumor was circulated this morning that the strike had been settled, and consequently there was a pronounced advance in stocks. This report was sent to Goldfield by a certain broker who is in San Francisco. It is felt that today formally began a labor struggle that is very apt to attract the attention of the entire country. The operators will not consider another proposition and the miners are equally determined to support their demands. An informal meeting of operators was held tonight at the Montezuma.

Today the following telegram was received from Denver: "The action taken by local No. 220 has been indorsed and will receive the support of the executive board."
"WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS."
"By order of J. F. Kilwin."
"Secretary and Treasurer."