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ROOSEVELT AT CANTON.

Principal Orator at Banquet in Commemoration of Birthday of McKinley.

Canton, Ohio, January 27.—President Roosevelt and party arrived in Canton at 2 o'clock this afternoon, precisely on schedule time. In accordance with the president's expressed desire, the reception accorded the distinguished visitors was quiet and unostentatious.

The president and party entered carriages in waiting and were driven directly to the residence of Mrs. McKinley, on North Market street, Mr. Roosevelt descending first to pay his respects to her. The party then was driven to the West Lawn cemetery, to visit the tomb of the late President McKinley.

At 6:45 o'clock this evening the president held a reception at the Hotel McKinley for those in attendance upon the banquet and the citizens of Canton. During the three-quarters of an hour the reception lasted hundreds greeted the president.

President Roosevelt tonight participated in a notable tribute to the memory of the late President McKinley. He was the principal orator at a banquet given under the auspices of the Canton Republican league in commemoration of the birthday of McKinley. Surrounded by friends, neighbors and business and political associates of the dead president he pronounced a brilliant and eloquent eulogy upon the life and works of McKinley.

The banquet was held in the Grand opera house, seats being removed in the pit and the house entirely refloored for the occasion. The interior of the building was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The floral decorations were particularly elaborate.

Among the guests at the banquet tables were some of the most distinguished in the civil, public and political life of the country. At the speakers' table, besides President Roosevelt, were seated Judge William R. Day, who acted as toastmaster; Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, General S. B. M. Young, General Leonard Wood, General Luke E. Wright, vice governor of the Philippines; Surgeon General Rixey, Captain W. S. Cowles, Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham, Representative Tayler, James W. Gray, Colonel Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, J. G. Schmidlapp, H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Judge Harter, Judge Amyser and Alfred C. Reynold.

At the tables throughout the large auditorium were men of State and National prominence.

In thanking President Roosevelt for his speech, Judge Day said that by it "A classic has been added to the literature of eulogy."

Secretary of War Elihu Root responded to the toast, "The Army."

At the conclusion of Secretary Root's speech a letter of regret from ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, who was detained at his home in Massachusetts, was read.

IN PERFECT ACCORD

Not the Slightest Truth in Reports of Friction.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY

Have Worked Harmoniously Together Thoughout Venezuelan Trouble.

THE BLOCKADE WILL BE RAISED

When Agreement Satisfactory to Both Is Reached, and Not Before.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S 30 PER CENT OFFER

May Be Rejected as Doubt Is Expressed as to Its Adequacy to Meet Claims of All.

London, January 27.—The following statement was authorized by the German embassy here: "There is not the slightest truth in the reports of friction or misunderstanding between England and Germany, in regard to Venezuela. Both governments continue to act in perfect harmony and will simultaneously withdraw the blockade at the earliest possible moment. It is to be regretted that the house of commons is not in session, as a question in the house would doubtless result in showing the perfect understanding which exists between the two countries. There has been no disapproval of any kind expressed by the British government regarding Germany's conduct of affairs in connection with Venezuela. No date has yet been settled upon for raising the blockade, but it will cease just as soon as the representatives of the powers reach a final agreement with Mr. Bowen.

"The feeling expressed in the press here and reflected in the cable dispatches from New York, that England finds the German allies embarrassing, is in no way confirmed by the government's attitude."

Count Von Quadt, the German charge d'affaires at Washington, has been instructed to communicate to the United States government, and Count Wolf-Metternich, the German ambassador here, to the British foreign office further particulars received by the German government of the circumstances which occasioned the bombardment of Fort San Carlos. According to this statement the German cruiser Panther was proceeding to enter Maracaibo lagoon when she was suddenly fired upon by the fort and had no alternative but to return the fire. The commander of the Panther communicated with the German commodore and thereupon other German warships were ordered to bombard Fort San Carlos. In making this communication to the United States the German government expressed the conviction that no British or American admiral would have suffered his ships to be fired upon without retaliating. It is affirmed by the German officials here that the action of Fort San Carlos was probably directed from Caracas, the purpose being to gain American and European sympathy by making it appear that the Germans were acting harshly. It is thought the fort would not have fired on a British ship.

As indicative of the fact that the Germans do not desire to embroil the situation unnecessarily, it is pointed out in the official statement that the Restaurador, now under the German flag, "was recently close to the shore at La Guayra when many rifle shots were fired at her, but in order not to cause trouble, she left without returning the fire."

A JOINT DENIAL.

Washington, January 27.—The following statement was made at the British embassy today with the assent and indorsement of Signor Mayor Des Planches, the Italian ambassador, and Count Quadt, the German charge d'affaires: "A report has appeared in a New York morning paper to the effect that there has been friction between the representatives of the powers who are conducting the Venezuelan negotiations with Mr. Bowen. This is incorrect. The three representatives have kept each other informed from day to day of everything which has passed between them and Mr. Bowen and they have been acting in perfect harmony since the commencement of the negotiations."

HOWARD KILLED GOEBEL

YOUTSEY MAKES FULL CONFESSION OF HIS PART IN CONSPIRACY.

Says Shot Was Fired from Window in Private Office of Caleb Powers.

Implicates Taylor.

Louisville, Ky., January 27.—A Frankfort, Ky., special to the Courier-Journal says:

"James B. Howard of Clay county fired the shot that killed William Goebel," said Henry E. Youtsey in his confession as to his part in and knowledge of the conspiracy which terminated in the assassination of the democratic claimant to the governorship.

The convicted man now says that he has made a clean breast of the details of the plot and has told everything he knows, "fully and frankly." He said the shot was fired from the front window in the private office of Caleb Powers and that he and Howard were the only persons inside the office.

He named William S. Taylor, Charles Finley, Caleb Powers, John L. Powers, William H. Culton, Wharton Golden and William J. Davidson as conspirators with him.

NEW CAMBRIA, Mo.—Fay Boone, 89 years old, an old-time Mississippi river captain and a descendant of Daniel Boone, is dead

WAR OF RACES

May Be Natural Result of the Course of Roosevelt.

(Special to The Post.)

Washington, January 27.—Will the negrophilitic course of Theodore Roosevelt result in a bloody conflict between the white and black races?

This is a question which is being seriously asked today by conservative men from the North as well as the South. It is based not on what the president has done in the way of favoring the negro, but on a specific case showing the effect of the things he has done along that line. This case is that of a negro, James H. Hays by name, who at a public meeting in this city last night declared that the limit of endurance had been reached by the negro and that if the present "oppression" continued the black man must resort to the sword and torch and make the Southland a land of blood and desolation. Other intemperate and inflammatory declarations were also made.

The speech was delivered at a mass meeting of negroes held last night under the auspices of the Afro-American council. C. F. Adams, assistant registrar of the treasury, presided.

Hays is the negro who is assisting John S. Wise in the attempt to break the new constitution of Virginia, which disfranchises the negro. In his speech he declared that during the years which have elapsed since the war sectional feeling between the North and South has died out to such an extent that Virginia now proposes to place a monument of Lee in statuary hall in the National capitol, but that all this period has not been sufficient for the negro to advance one inch beyond the place he held when liberated from slavery.

"There is nothing in Virginia for the negro," he said, "but degradation, unless the negroes make a firm stand, contend for their rights and, if necessary, die for them. I am not an anarchist," he added, "and I don't mean to go out and kill anybody, but to let somebody else kill you. The time has come when the negro must fight, not theoretically, not intellectually, but fight with his hands."

Hays then went on to say that a Southern newspaper, giving its name, had threatened the negro with the ku-klux if the growth of Federal appointments in the South continued. "I make the prediction," he declared, "that when the Southern people start to ku-kluxing this time they will not have as the objects of their oppression the same timid people they ku-kluxed in the 60s.

"Negroes are leaving the State of Virginia because of the treatment they are receiving. What we want to do is to start something and keep it up until the white people stop something. We don't intend to be oppressed any longer. We don't intend to be crushed. I am afraid we are anarchistic, that we are anarchists, and I give the warning that if this oppression in the South continues the negro must resort to the sword and torch and the Southland will become a land of blood and desolation.

"It is claimed that the negro industrial schools are the proper lines of effort for the race. Talk about education and wealth and say that they make votes for the negro. It's a lie. No, they are destroying votes. Every negro who puts on a clean collar and tries to be a man is destroying a vote. I believe God will take care of us. And just one word about the question of the absorption of the races. No two people, having the same religion and speaking the same tongue, living together have ever been kept apart. This is well known, and it is one of the reasons why the dominant race is crushing out the strength of the negro in the South."

Those who claim to be in a position to know say Hays was vociferously applauded. His speech has been the subject of many conversations today, and while Southerners who say anything at all for publication are discreet and conservative, there is a unanimous belief that prior to the Roosevelt administration nothing could have occurred like that which occurred last night. Hays and other negroes like him are becoming emboldened by the friendship of the president and if he persists in his present course, no one need be surprised to see some of Hays' bloody predictions fulfilled. This is the line of argument followed by most of those with whom the correspondent talked today. The part played in the affairs by Adams, the negro treasury department official who presided over the meeting, has been brought to the attention of Secretary Shaw. It is not expected that any action will be taken.

A HUNDRED DEAD AND INJURED

Fast Express Dashes into Rear End of Local Passenger Train.

Many of the Wounded Were Cremated Before They Could Be Rescued—List of the Dead and Injured So Far Identified.

New York, January 27.—One of the most appalling railroad wrecks that has occurred in the vicinity of New York for many years, the estimated loss of life ranging from twelve to thirty persons, occurred tonight at Graceland, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, near Westfield, N. J., when the Royal Blue express plowed, at top speed, into the rear end of a local train.

After the crash three cars of the local train took fire, rendering impossible the rescue of many of the wounded, who were pinned fast in the wreck. Many bodies are believed to have been burned.

On board the flyer, all the passengers, although badly shaken up, escaped uninjured, except for trifling bruises.

THE DEAD.

The dead taken to the morgue at Plainfield are:
EDGAR WILLIAMS, a New York lawyer.
C. P. THAYER, Plainfield, secretary to Thomas C. Platt.
HARRY G. HAND, New York City.
HARRY PATERSON, Dunellen.
GEORGE F. REED, Scotch Plains.
THOMAS CUMING, Plainfield.
ROWLAND CHANDLER, Plainfield.
EDWARD FLYNN, Plainfield.
In addition to these there were four bodies unidentified at the scene of the wreck.

THE INJURED.

The list of the injured at the hospital at Plainfield is as follows:
Edward Clark.
William Sampson.
Miss Lizzie Cutter.
William Dunn.
George Force.
H. E. George.
Miss Mildred Everett.
Mrs. D. U. Cumming.
E. M. Drillaw.
Miss Cora Brokaw.
Frederick Kannen, all of Plainfield.
Roy Apgar.
William Frederick of Dunellen, N. J.
William Geddes, Dunellen.
George Chandler.
Charles Longworthy.
Mrs. Belch.
Mary Ryan.
William Van Venter.
Everett Reighton.
Miss Lizzie Keller.
Percy Irving, Dunellen.

The train which was run into left New York at 5:45, and runs as an extra to Bound Brook, making stops at Elizabeth, Westfield and Plainfield. Beyond Bound Brook it runs as a local. The Royal Blue train left fifteen minutes later. It travels at higher speed and makes no stops, except at Elizabeth, and is scheduled to overtake the slower train just beyond Graceland, where the latter switches from track 8 to track 4, to permit the Royal Blue to pass.

This evening a freight train was blocked on track 4 and the local received orders to proceed on the express track to Dunellen, and there take the outside, or No. 4, track. Shortly after receiving orders the train had to stop for a hot box, which delayed her so, that when she got under way again she was due at Dunellen.

She had just started and was moving slowly when the Royal Blue, traveling apparently at full speed, which, at that point, usually approaches sixty-five miles an hour, crashed into the rear end.

The heavy engine of the Royal Blue tore its way into the rear car and at the same time drove the forward end of that car into the rear end of the car ahead, which, in turn, was driven into the third car and this, in turn, was driven into the fourth car from the rear. The fourth car was only partly wrecked, but the last three were torn to pieces. The Royal Blue engine left the rails and turned over on its side, the engineer and fireman sticking to their posts and going down in the wreck. They are now in the Muhlenberg hospital at Plainfield, and the engineer, it is believed, can live only a few hours.

Passengers on the flyer say the engineer applied the brakes hard a minute or so before the wreck. The train ahead had sent a flagman back, but it seems he was recalled when the train got under way, and, although he left torpedoes the Royal Blue did not heed them or else was going too fast to stop in the short distance remaining. The man who went back to flag the train had just swung into the rear end of his train and is among the dead. The engine and the three worst wrecked cars were piled into a heap, containing at least ten dead and injured.

From the mass came fearful cries for aid. A minute later the wreck caught fire from the fire box.

The passengers in the two forward cars of the first train and all the men from the express and every one in the neighborhood started at work to get out the injured before the flames could reach them. At times, while toiling in the wreckage, the flames reached the rescuers and their clothing took fire, but they worked on, though in danger of death themselves. Some of the injured were burned to death in sight of the men who were working with desperation to save them. The flames soon gained complete mastery of the two last cars.

The dead as they were taken out were laid in a row alongside the track until means could be found to convey them to Plainfield.

QUAY'S HARD FIGHT.

Doing Effective Work for the Omnibus Statehood Bill.

ON ANOTHER TEST VOTE

The Result Showed He Had Made a Gain of Two.

THIS IS TAKEN TO MEAN

That There Is No Danger of the Statehood Forces Weakening.

A SPECIAL SESSION IS PREDICTED

Unless the Opposition Yields—This Would Mean a General Upsetting of Republican Plans.

(Special to The Post.)

Washington, January 27.—There was another test of the strength of the two factions in the statehood fight in the senate late this evening. The result showed that Senator Quay has gained at least two votes since the other test last week.

This is taken to mean that there is little or no danger of weakening on the part of the pro-statehood forces and in consequence well informed persons are tonight freely predicting that there will certainly be a special session of the senate and probably of the whole congress.

The test tonight came when a motion to go into executive session was made. Quay opposed the suggestion and a vote was ordered. Those who voted not to go into executive session were twenty-nine in number, while only seventeen voted in the affirmative. Later when another vote on the same question was taken the Quayites were still twenty-seven strong while the opposition had dwindled down to ten.

The upshot of the whole matter was that Quay kept the senate in open session until 6:30 just to show that he could.

If he continues to object to executive meetings and March 4 comes without action on the Cuban and canal treaties, a special session of the senate is inevitable, while if the minority continues to oppose him and he maintains his present attitude to the extent of preventing action on anti-trust bills and other legislation, a special session of both houses will no doubt be thought necessary. It is the minority opposed to Statehood which is doing the obstructing, but Quay and his followers are getting the credit, or rather the discredit, and it is on them that the anti-statehood crowd will attempt to place the responsibility for a special session should one be called.

The feature of the statehood bill under special consideration today was the Arizona refunding proposition. It was charged that the Territory sought to repudiate bonds held by Hon. Bird S. Coler, late democratic candidate for governor of New York.

Mr. Beveridge (Ind.) presented a petition from the Indian Territory for statehood, which was read at the senator's request. He then proceeded to explain his reasons for the reading, whereupon Mr. Aldrich remonstrated, saying it was opposed to the rules to read a petition in detail and also to enter into debate on it. He said both practices were growing in the senate, and that both were reprehensible.

When the routine morning business was concluded, at 12:40 p. m., Mr. Quay moved to take up the statehood bill, but he was met by Mr. Aldrich with a point of order, to the effect that the senator's motion was out of order and that the bill could not be taken up before 1 o'clock without unanimous consent.

Mr. Quay said this rule was alternative, permitting business to proceed after the conclusion of the routine business, or at 1 o'clock.

The president pro tem, Mr. Frye, said he was inclined to decide against the point, and expressed a desire to hear from Mr. Aldrich. But Mr. Scott claimed the floor on a previous notice and proceeded then to address the senate on his resolution providing for a commission to suggest changes in the pension laws and to inquire into the advisability of granting a pension of $12 per month to any soldier of the civil war who served ninety days.

At the conclusion of Mr. Scott's address Mr. Quay gave notice that he would not consent to the displacement of the statehood bill for other measures, and Mr. Burnham proceeded with his speech against the omnibus statehood bill, concluding at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. Beveridge suggested that it was time for adjournment. He said Mr. Lodge had intended to address the senate today, but had left the chamber and desired to go on tomorrow. He would then, Mr. Beveridge said, be able to go on and legitimate debate could continue. If, however, there was to be a night session and a test of physical endurance, he would not resist.

Mr. Quay responded that he did not desire a night session, but said it was for the purpose of making progress with the bill and not to test physical endurance.

Mr. Quay asked for the ayes and noes on the motion to adjourn, and the vote resulted in the defeat of the motion by 17 to 20.

Mr. Scott (W. Va.) moved to go into executive session.

The ballot stood 10 to 27, not a quorum, whereupon Mr. Quay himself moved that the senate adjourn, giving notice that tomorrow he would ask for a continuous session.

Accordingly, at 6:22 p. m., the senate adjourned.

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