

FRANCHISE WINS IN UPPER BRANCH

President Adams's Vote for Henrico Company Decides Result.

HAGAN PROMISES PROMPT SERVICE

Says Company Has Funds to Begin Immediate Construction. Alderman Puller Makes Able Argument Against Form of Franchise, Pointing Out Defects.

Without a vote to spare, the Board of Aldermen last night concurred in adoption of the ordinance granting a light and power franchise to the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company at its bid of \$10.

The recorded vote stood: For—Messrs. Grimes, Gilman, of Lee; Grimes, of Jefferson; Gunst, of Lee; Melton, of Jefferson; Mitchell, of Clay; Nelson, of Jefferson; Paul, of Clay, and Adams, of Jefferson—8.

Against concurrence—Messrs. Billee, of Lee; Disney, of Madison; Grundy, of Lee; Perdue, of Madison; Powers, of Madison, and Puller, of Clay—3.

The roll was called under rather dramatic circumstances. Neither side could be assured of its standing, two Aldermen having refused to indicate where they stood. Both sides looked frankly worried as the debate progressed, and the victory of the Richmond and Henrico Company was the more welcome since many of its staunchest supporters had almost lost hope.

Members in Doubt

Some members of the Board were clearly not convinced as to the right course. President Adams remained to a friend that he would give \$1,000 of his own money to be relieved of the responsibility of voting.

Must File Initial Route

While the franchise adopted gives the Richmond and Henrico Company the right to use all the streets and alleys in the city practically as at its own will, it provides specifically that it must within two months from final approval file with the Committee on Streets a proposed route, which route the Committee on Streets may alter, enlarge or diminish.

There was but one echo of the 5 and 10-cent petitions so freely circulated in certain sections, and which apparently failed of any effect on the vote.

GREECE DOES NOT SIGN ARMISTICE

Refusal May Mean Serious Split Among Allies.

OTHER DELEGATES AGREE ON TERMS

Reported That France Is Trying to Persuade Nation to Adopt Less Unyielding Attitude. Bulgaria and Servia Show Willingness to Conclude Peace.

London, December 3.—The protocol arranging an armistice in the Turkish-Balkan war was signed late this evening by the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates, the latter representing also Serbia and Montenegro.

The refusal of Greece to sign the armistice is responsible of different interpretations. In the first place, as a tact armistice has been in existence for more than a week already, it is not impossible that the negotiations may have served to bring about an agreement on the general principles of peace terms.

Other points which may influence the situation are to be found in the fact that Turkey recently sought to conclude a separate treaty of peace with Greece, but that the allies are unwilling to enter into an alliance with Turkey, and that the allies are desirous that Turkey shall enter the Balkan customs league.

It is reported that France is trying to persuade Greece to adopt a less unyielding attitude. It is understood that the financial pressure and the exhaustion of their forces had much to do with the willingness of Bulgaria and Servia to conclude peace.

Army Protocol Signed

Constantinople, December 3.—The plenipotentiaries met at Hagheche at 11 o'clock this morning. The allies made four proposals which were transmitted to the Council of Ministers at 1 o'clock in the evening.

ARGUMENTS CONCLUDED

Validity of Newspaper Publicity Law Before Supreme Court. Washington, December 3.—Arguments as to the validity of the newspaper publicity law, a section of the post-office appropriation bill, were closed in the Supreme Court to-day.

Mr. Bullitt declared the law was but an extension of former regulation which required newspapers to give certain information to the Post-Office Department.

RESULT IN CALIFORNIA

Eleven Progressive and Two Democratic Electors Named. Sacramento, Cal., December 3.—Provided no more court decisions affect the canvass, and assuming that corrections in the delayed returns from Los Angeles will not materially change their totals, figures tabulated to-day by Secretary of State Jordan indicate the election of eleven Progressive and two Democratic electors in California.

ARCHBOLD CALLED TO BAR OF SENATE

Impeachment Proceedings Against Judge of Commerce Court.

EMPHATIC REPLY TO ARRAIGNMENT

Counsel for Jurist Declares Charges Are Brought Upon Facts That Show His Motives to Be Unquestionable. Opening Statement for House Made by Clayton.

Washington, December 3.—Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court, sat before the bar of the Senate to-day and heard himself described as one who had "prostituted his high official position to personal profit."

To this arraignment by Representative Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, representing the managers for the House of Representatives in the impeachment proceedings against the jurist, Judge Archbald's chief counsel, A. S. Worthington, made an emphatic reply.

Judge Archbald sat with his attorneys at the right of the bar, and the House managers occupied corresponding positions at the left. Representative Clayton, making the opening statement for the House, declared the facts shown in the investigation of Judge Archbald's business relations with coal companies and railroads, showed that his "sense of morality had been befuddled."

The first witnesses will be summoned to-morrow. It is expected that the first persons called will be Edward J. Williams, Charles P. Conn, William A. May and J. H. Rittenhouse, of Scranton, and George F. Brownell, of New York, general solicitor for the Erie Railroad.

Few facts were brought out either by the House managers or Judge Archbald's attorneys, that had not been presented in the original articles of impeachment and the formal answer made by Judge Archbald.

The trial is expected to centre about the testimony as to Judge Archbald's connection with the purchase or attempted purchase of certain refuse coal dumps. His attorney, in his opening statement to-day, declared it would be shown that in the first case charged against the jurist, the "Katydid" case, Judge Archbald had been purposely forced into the situation by William P. Boland, of Scranton, and had acted throughout as the friend of E. J. Williams, who desired to purchase it, and without thought of personal reward.

The trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court, for conduct amounting to a violation of his oath as Federal judge had been set to open to-day before the Senate Court of Impeachment as a request of Judge Archbald's last August that his attorneys be given more time to prepare their case.

The charge against Judge Archbald arose in connection with private and official acts, both as a judge of the Court of Commerce, and as United States District Judge for Middle Pennsylvania. He was impeached by the House of Representatives after a full investigation of the facts by the Department of Justice, and extended hearings before the House Judiciary Committee.

The managers appointed by the House to prosecute the case before the Senate asked for an immediate trial last August, but the Senate declined to hasten the last week scores of subpoenas were issued for witnesses, who will be brought before the Senate by the House managers, and by Judge Archbald's attorneys in connection with the trial.

After the House Committee on Judiciary had concluded its hearings last spring, it recommended that Judge Archbald be called before the Senate under impeachment proceedings. The last time the House had exercised its impeachment powers was in 1904, when Judge Swane, United States Judge for the Northern District of Florida, was called to account for misconduct, and was acquitted by the Senate.

The House of Representatives on July 11, 1912, adopted articles of impeachment by a vote of 222 to 1, and a committee, headed by Representative Clayton, of Alabama, was chosen to act as the managers on the part of the House to try the case before the Senate. The House managers urged the Senate to grant an immediate trial, but that body declined to hear the case before the end of the last session.

Thirteen separate articles constitute the basis for the impeachment trial. These embrace dealings between Judge Archbald and railroad officials and others, in regard to Pennsylvania coal or "culm" dumps and coal lands; contributions by attorneys and others to the judge's vacation trip to Europe in 1910; reputed "secret correspondence"

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\$110,000 LOSS IN MIDNIGHT FIRE

Flames for the Second Time Destroy Express Company Building.

THREE SIXES ARE SOUNDED

Entire Fire Force Called Out, and Immense Crowd Watches Excellent Work of Department—Virginia School Supply Company Heaviest Loser.

Fire last night shortly after 11 o'clock almost totally destroyed the two-story brick building at Ninth and Cary Streets, occupied by the Adams and Southern Express Companies and the Virginia School Supply Company, entailing a loss of \$110,000, fully covered by insurance.

The building, some portions of which may be saved, was owned by the estates of Evan and John R. Williams, and erected at a cost of about \$25,000. D. J. Baker, a representative of the express company, said that he did not believe the loss to the company would exceed \$10,000.

Fire Discovered by Clerks. About thirty men were at work in the offices of the express company when the fire was discovered. M. R. Damron and J. T. Anderson, clerks, noticed the smoke, and when Damron started an investigation he found a small blaze near the furnace in the basement.

While Damron ran to engine house No. 1, in Cary Street, to give an alarm, Anderson attempted to put out the flames, but they spread rapidly, and by the time the apparatus arrived had gained great headway.

At first great and dense volumes of smoke were issuing from the first floor of the building. Companies were stationed inside and at cellar caps to play the big streams into the base of the fire.

At one time it appeared almost certain that the express company's additional quarters were doomed, and a great quantity of expressage was moved in big trucks to places of safety. Some of the packages were damaged by water.

Not until the flames came through the roof did the fire assume spectacular proportions. It was thousands of miles between and children gathered after the three sixes had been sounded, and it was with difficulty that they were kept back by the police.

The fire was one of the most stubborn which the department has had to fight in a long while. Starting in the basement, it was difficult to reach inside of the building the great mass of smoke which rolled up fought back the various companies. Time and again they would advance with a heavy stream, only to be again driven into the street for air.

One of the more venturesome members of No. 1 Company attempted to enter the basement portion of the roof was not in any danger, and this enabled Chief Wise to place several companies there, which did efficient work, and the flames were gradually beaten down.

After the flames had come through the roof, it was not a hard task to direct streams upon it from the water towers. The southern portion of the roof was not in any danger, and this enabled Chief Wise to place several companies there, which did efficient work, and the flames were gradually beaten down.

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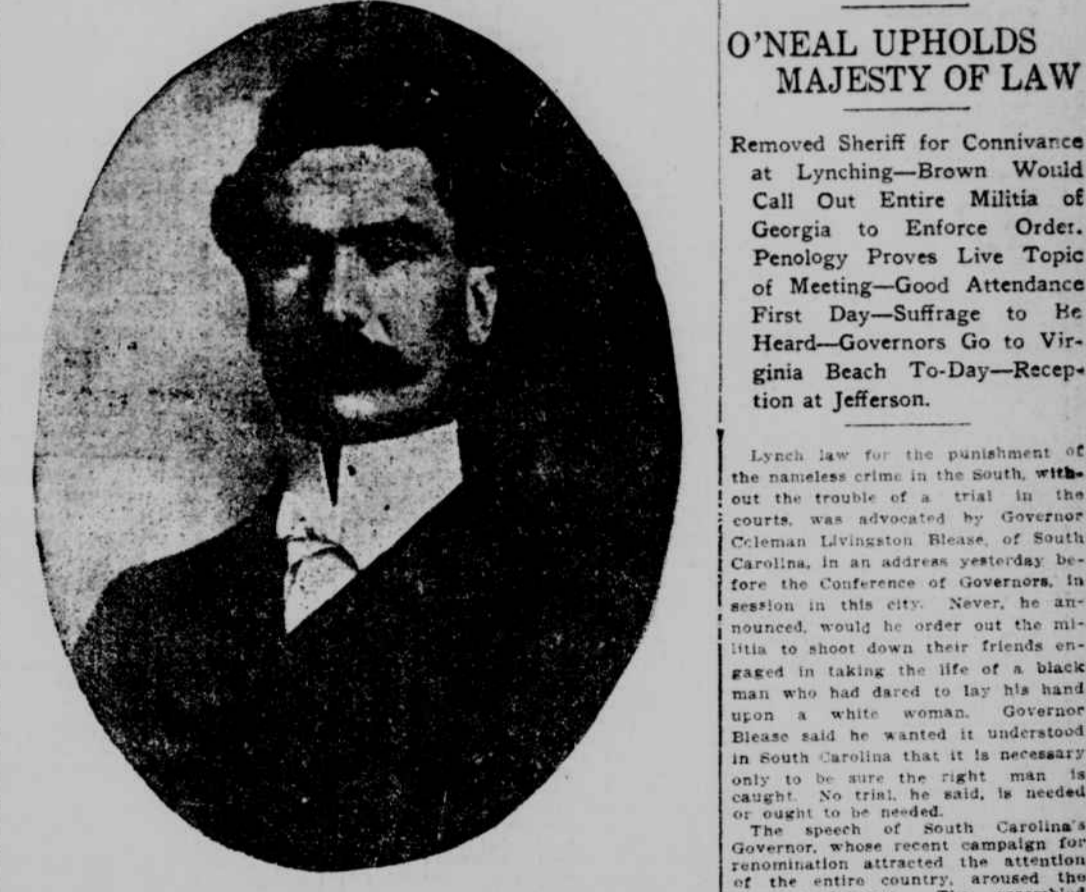
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BLEASE SAYS LYNCH LAW SHOULD REPLACE COURTS IN PUNISHMENT FOR CERTAIN SOUTHERN OFFENSES

Advocates Lynch Law



GOVERNOR COLE L. BLEASE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

NO PLAN EVOLVED TO DIVORCE ROADS OF GREAT PERIL

Supreme Court's Dissolution Decree Subject of Prolonged Conference. Brigadier-General Bliss Urges Inculcation of Military Spirit in Youth.

MANDATE WILL BE OBEYED CONFLICT IS BOUND TO COME

Wall Street Not Able to Arrive at Definite Conception of Its Importance. Striking Address Before National Guard Convention in Session at Norfolk.

New York, December 3.—Not even a tentative or skeleton plan to divorce the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific in conformity with the United States Supreme Court's dissolution order, was evolved to-day at a protracted meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's executive committee, according to Chairman Lovett, of the Harriman system, and Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation of the Union Pacific.

Banking interests in the Harriman properties, as represented by President Vanderlip, of the National City Bank, and Mortimer L. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., also attended the meeting, but declined to enter into any public discussion of the Supreme Court's decree, except to say that the mandate of the court would be carried out within the time prescribed.

It is taken for granted that the conferees devoted much time to that part of the decision wherein it is intimated that Union Pacific might seek to adjust its affairs as to retain control of the Central Pacific.

It is realized that such a plan is sure to meet with strong opposition on the part of the independent Southern Pacific shareholders.

Steps in behalf of Southern Pacific stockholders were taken to-day, when, according to announcement, a committee consisting of James N. Wallace, chairman, Henry Evans, J. Horace Harding, Frederick Straus and Albert Wiggins was formed to "protect the interests of the stock of the Southern Pacific Company in the hands of the public."

This committee, it was stated, will at a later date "make further public announcement" to the stockholders.

A phase of the situation to which the high officials of the Harriman system are giving more than a passing consideration is the increased cost of administration which even a technical dissolution of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific necessarily must involve. Ever since Harriman interests became dominant in Southern Pacific, the two lines virtually have been managed as one property, with very much the same set of officials. Enforcement of the Supreme Court's order, in the opinion of impartial outsiders, will call for separate and distinct working forces.

Judges Not Designated. Washington, December 3.—Designation of the judges to supervise the dissolution of the Union Pacific merger, as decreed by the Supreme Court, may depend upon disposition of the case by the lower courts.

South Carolina Executive Stirs Conference of Governors.

O'NEAL UPHOLDS MAJESTY OF LAW

Removed Sheriff for Connivance at Lynching—Brown Would Call Out Entire Militia of Georgia to Enforce Order. Penology Proves Live Topic of Meeting—Good Attendance First Day—Suffrage to Be Heard—Governors Go to Virginia Beach To-Day—Reception at Jefferson.

Lynch law for the punishment of the nameless crime in the south, without the trouble of a trial in the courts, was advocated by Governor Coleman Livingston Blease, of South Carolina, in an address yesterday before the Conference of Governors, in session in this city.

The speech of South Carolina's Governor, whose recent campaign for renomination attracted the attention of the entire country, aroused the greatest interest. The assembled Governors and others in the auditorium of the Jefferson Hotel followed his every word.

Defended His Record. In the main, Governor Blease's remarks were intended as a defense of his pardon record, on which he was attacked. He timed it with skill to set his side of the proposition before the assembled executives and before the country. Not only so, but it chimed in with the topic under consideration, and it was delivered with undoubted ability. Its very boldness will make it more popular in many quarters.

The South Carolinian announced with pride that in the twenty-two months of his term he has pardoned and paroled 400 prisoners in his State, with comparatively small population. By the time he has served four years, he said, he hoped to make it 800, doubling the record just announced by Governor Hadley, of the much larger State of Missouri, who said he had extended clemency to 400 young boys in four years.

His remarks did not go unchallenged. Immediately following, Governor Joseph M. Brown, of the adjoining State of Georgia, said that perhaps the most potent factor in his own re-election was his pledge not to abuse the pardoning power. A wave of indignation, he said, had passed over Georgia because of the too free use of executive clemency.

He had offered to order out the entire militia to preserve law and order, which he said, must be supreme in his State.

But the most striking reply was by Governor Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama. He denounced lynch law as subversive of justice and a disgrace to the country. So vigorous had been the feeling in his State, he said, that by statute any sheriff who connives at the lynching of a prisoner by permitting his capture by a mob, may be impeached before the Supreme Court, and upon conviction, he is removed from office.

During the term of his predecessor, said Governor O'Neal, a sheriff had been removed for this offense. Later, after he himself took office, a negro was under arrest. The sheriff was notified that he must do his duty, but the prisoner was taken from him and lynched.

An investigation to be made, and being convinced that the sheriff connived at the affair, he was impeached before the Supreme Court and removed from office, although he was "one of these highly popular men." Still later, when another sheriff had such a prisoner, he was similarly notified, and caused safe conveyance to the jail. He told the Governor that it cost him \$20 for an automobile, but he realized that unless he carried out the process of the law, he would lose his position. Since that time, said Governor O'Neal, there has been no lynching.

General Bliss said in part: "I would like to call attention to one advantage of exceeding importance that would result if, in every two years out of three, every regiment of organized militia and regular army were to go once in a regimental camp of instruction and once into corresponding brigade camps. This occurring throughout the entire country would have a great influence in keeping alive the military spirit of the nation. When one stops to think over the very long term of years and realizes the influence that have been, and are, at work, and their effect upon this spirit, it is hard to avoid a conclusion ominous of disaster. Not long ago the opponents of a permanent military defense advocated the utmost extension of the military forces. Now they, or many of them, oppose the one as much as the other. Not long ago many professional educators advocated military drill in all our schools and teaching every boy and young man to be a marksman with the military rifle. Now there is an organized effort to prevent it. And the astonishing and steadily increasing objection to providing by such institution is that it tends to foster and encourage the military spirit.

"In the introduction of his 'memoirs,' General Sherman begged his countrymen to keep alive this spirit, as no one knew when we would need soldiers again.

"A very gentle and peace-loving English philosopher, to whom the very name of war was abhorrent, in one of his essays and in commenting on the

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