

THE WEATHER TODAY.  
For North Carolina:  
RAIN.

# The News and Observer

THE WEATHER TODAY.  
For Raleigh:  
SHOWERS.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1920.

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## Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

### ROOSEVELT DRAWS IMMENSE THROUNGS

Half a Million Throats Cheer Him at Pittsburg.

### THE ORATOR OF THE DAY

He Speaks of Cuba, the Philippines, the Trusts.

### RECIPROCIITY, HE DECLARES, WILL COME

He Admits That Outbursts in the Philippines May be Expected. He Says That We Should Handle the Trusts With Kid Gloves.

(By the Associated Press.)

Pittsburg, July 4.—Half a million persons greeted President Theodore Roosevelt in Pittsburg today. They came, not only from Pittsburg and Alleghany, but from the scores of industrial towns within a hundred miles of the city. It was the distinguished guest's first visit to Pittsburg as President, and his welcome was most enthusiastic. From the union station to the speaker's stand in the Schenley Park, nearly four miles away, it was one continuous cheer.

When the President stepped from his car at union station he was escorted by the main entrance, where his carriage and those provided for the reception committee were standing.

Those who entered the carriage with President Roosevelt were City Recorder J. O. Brown, United States Attorney General P. C. Knox and George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the President. The other carriages in waiting were promptly filled by the reception committee. The bugles of the Sheridan Troop sounded the assembly call, which was a signal for Brigadier General John A. Wylie, commander of the military escort, to order the movement of the column. The marchers numbered three thousand men.

Flags and bunting fluttered everywhere along the course of the parade. People hung from windows of tall skyscrapers, yelling themselves hoarse in greetings of the nation's chief executive. The greatest ovation came as the line passed up canyon-like Fifth avenue to the top of Grant's Hill. Tall buildings on either side of the street offered fine vantage points for spectators. Every window in the business buildings was filled with enthusiastic people, women predominating. When the head of the military escort reached a position opposite the speaker's stand it was halted and stood in company front with arms at present. As the President and those in carriages passed in review the band struck up the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief." The music was fairly drowned by the cheering of the multitude of 200,000 persons in the stand and occupying vantage points on the amphitheatre-like hillside which rose in front.

The United German Societies of Alleghany, stationed at one side of the stand and made up of 600 voices, then sang "The Star Spangled Banner." At the close of the song the invocation was pronounced by Rev. John H. Pugh. The Declaration of Independence was read by Brigadier General Willis J. Hurlins and then followed the oration of the day by the President.

### ADDRESS OF ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Roosevelt said in part: "We have had our tasks to do in the last four years, or rather we have had as every generation must have, many tasks to do, tasks affecting us abroad, and one of those tasks, being done as it has been, has signalled our entry into a larger world. (Applause.)

"And it is most appropriate that on this Fourth of July, this anniversary of the birth of the nation, it should be our good fortune to have promulgated the declaration establishing peace in the Philippines and the re-acknowledgment of the army of the praise so richly due. (Continued applause and cheers.)

as sure as fate. (Loud applause.) "And now a word as to the Philippines. There are yet troubles in the Moro country, but in the Philippines among the Filipinos, among the people who have been in insurrection, peace now reigns. (Applause.)

"It may be I think unlikely, but it is possible, that here and there some seeming dead coal of insurrection may for the moment be fanned into a live piece of ember, and burst into a fitful flame. If so, that flame will be stamped out. (Loud applause.)

"But speaking broadly and generally peace has come. Our army has received its reward. (Applause.) And what was the reward of our army? The reward of the consciousness of duty well done. (Loud applause.) Our soldiers have fought, have toiled, have struggled, have bled, so that when victory came, they might turn over the government to the civil authorities. (Applause.) Victory came. Today the proclamation of peace and amnesty has been promulgated and at the same time our generals have been notified that the civil government is supreme in the islands. (Applause.)

"Does not that speak well, oh, my brethren, for our army, for our troops, that the troops of the people should be war hoping for a triumph which is not the power into the hands of the civil authorities? "We have great problems at home to face. Especially great, especially difficult are the problems caused by the growth and concentration of great individual and above all, great corporate fortunes. It is immensely for the interest of the country that there should be such individual and corporate wealth as long as it is used right, and when not used right then it becomes a serious menace and danger. (Applause.) The instruments and methods with which we are to meet these new problems must in many cases, themselves, be new, but the purpose lying behind the use of these methods, these instruments, must, if we are to succeed, be now as in the past, simply in accord with the immutable laws of order, of justice and right. (Applause.)

"We may need, and in my belief, will need, new legislation conceived in no radical or revolutionary spirit, but in a spirit of common sense, common honesty and resolute desire to face facts as they are. (Applause.) We will need, then, new legislation, but while laws are important, it is infinitely more important that they should be in accordance with the principles that have marked honest administration from the beginning of recorded history. (Applause.) In the last analysis the most important department of civilized government is the Department of Justice. Think what it means. Justice means that each man rich or poor, big or little, strong or weak, shall have his right and shall not be allowed to do wrong to his fellows. (Applause.) And you, here of this city, have a right to feel proud of your representative in the cabinet, the man under whom we can guarantee that the Department of Justice will be such in fact as well as in name. (Loud and continued applause, cheers and cries of "Knox," "Knox.")

"Oh my fellow countrymen as we face these infinitely difficult problems let us ever keep in mind that though we need the highest qualities of the intellect in order to work out practical schemes for their solution, yet we need a thousand times more what counts for many, many, many times as much as intellect—we need character. (Cries of "That is it" and applause.)

"We need what Mr. Knox has shown—the character that will refuse to be hurried into any unwise or precipitate movement by any clamor, whether hysterical or demagogic, and on the other hand, the character that will refuse to be frightened out of the movement which he thinks it right to undertake, by any pressure, still less by any threat, express or implied. (Cries of "hear, hear" and applause.)

"Gentlemen, we have great problems. We can only solve them by degrees. We can only solve them by doing each part of work as it comes up for solution. Much can be done along the lines of supervision and regulation of the great industrial combinations which have become so marked a feature in our civilization, but if we recklessly try without proper thought, without proper caution, to do too much we shall do nothing or else shall work a ruin that will be felt most acutely among those of our citizens who are most helpless. It is no easy task to deal with great industrial tendencies. To deal with them in a spirit of presumptions and rash folly and above all to deal with them in a spirit of hatred or malice would be to invite disaster, a disaster which would be so widespread that this country would rock to its foundations.

"Its Mississippi sometimes causes immense damage by floods, you can regulate them and control them by levees. You can regulate and control the currents, you can eliminate its destructive features but you can do it only by studying what a current is and what your own powers are. (Applause.) It is just exactly so in dealing with the great tendencies of our industrial civilization. We cannot turn back the wheels of progress. If we could it would mean the absolute destruction of just such industrial centers as this. We will either do nothing or we will do damage if we strive ignorantly to achieve the impossible. But that fact does not excuse us for failure to strive to do what is possible. Special legislation is needed, through municipalities, some through States, some through the national government, but above and beyond all legislation we need honest and fearless administration of the laws as they are on the statute books. (Applause.) Honest and fearless administration of those laws in the interest neither of the rich man

as such, nor of the poor man as such, but in the interest of exact and equal justice to all alike, and such administration you will surely have while Mr. Knox remains as Attorney General in the Cabinet at Washington." (Applause.) After the address the German singers sang "America" in the vast audience joining in the words of the final verse. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle.

The President immediately afterward re-entered his carriage and surrounded by the Sheridan Troop was driven to the residence of H. C. Frick, on Homewood avenue, where he was tendered a luncheon and reception, which was joined in by a number of prominent Pittsburg captains of industry.

### BLAZE WITH FESTIVITY.

A Great Fourth at Gastonia Tomkins' Speech Has a Political Tint.

(Special to News and Observer.) Gastonia, N. C., July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth here was a grand success. Though very hot, the weather was favorable. The crowd was immense, the city literally overflowed with people. There were many thousands here. The parade largely made up of cotton mill, mercantile and other industrial floats was grand beyond description. The decorated bugles and carriages were charmingly beautiful, showing a high degree of art.

The four or five speeches were all well received by the large audience; that of Hon. B. A. Tomkins, somehow had a rather political tint.

### Quiet Fourth at the Mines.

(By the Associated Press.) Roanoke, Va., July 4.—The coal mines have been closed all day and the miners have been enjoying the Fourth. Up to tonight no clashes between strikers and non-union men have been reported. The Twin Branch mine in the Tug River field, which has been closed since the strike began, resumed work yesterday with nearly full force. The killing of the miner Jones on Summit Creek on Wednesday has caused some excitement among the strikers.

### GRAHAM COUNTY CONVENTION.

Brown and Armfield Endorsed For Associate Justices. (Special to News and Observer.) Robbinville, N. C., July 4.—The county convention instructed the delegates to vote for Brown and Armfield for Associate Justice. No instruction for Chief Justice. For Superior court judge, Ferguson got 4 votes, George A. Jones 21 and J. H. Dillard 2. For Congress: J. S. Bell 4, J. M. Cudger 3, Walter E. Moore 1, J. M. Campbell 3/4.

### FORSYTH FOR CLARK

Kitchin For Congress and E. B. Jones For Solicitor. (Special to News and Observer.) Winston-Salem, N. C., July 4.—The Democratic County Convention of Forsyth, met today and endorsed Judge Clark for Chief Justice, Kitchin for Congress and E. B. Jones for solicitor.

### Lenoir Convention Tonight.

(Special to News and Observer.) Newton, N. C., July 4.—The county convention for the nomination of officers will meet here tomorrow. The votes in the primaries for some of the candidates were about even, and the contest for some of them will be very close. The indications are that most of the present officers will be re-nominated.

### Splendid Rain in Texas.

(By the Associated Press.) San Antonio, Tex., July 4.—A splendid rain has just fallen here, the precipitation reaching an inch and a half. This is the first rain for over a month, and while it came too late to benefit corn, it will be vastly beneficial to cotton and grass. From reports received it is understood the rain was general in this section.

### To Inspect the Water Batteries.

(By the Associated Press.) Newport News, Va., July 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, with several government officials arrived here on the dispatch boat Dolphin this afternoon. The Secretary's visit, it is understood, is for the purpose of inspecting the water batteries at Port Monroe.

### Race Ends in a Fizzle.

(By the Associated Press.) Boston, July 4.—The expected feature at Charles River Park bicycle races this afternoon, the one hour race between Harry Elkes and Bobby Walthour, proved a fizzle, owing to an accident to Walthour's motor. After the second mile Walthour rode without pace or with a slow motor for sixteen miles and then withdrew. Elkes continued to thirty miles, which he completed in 41:32 and was declared the winner.

County Superintendent of Schools W. G. Clements said yesterday that he would hold an examination for white teachers next Thursday in the Centennial public school building, beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning. Next Friday he will at the same hour, hold an examination for colored teachers in the Washington school.

### TO THE MEMORY OF NATHANIEL MACON

T. M. Pittman's Oration at Guilford Battleground.

### MACON'S GREAT CAREER

Broad and Comprehensive Sketch of the Celebrated Statesman.

### THROUNGS GATHER ON BATTLEGROUND

The Ceremonies of the Day Are Varied and Interesting and All the Speakers Meet With an Enthusiastic Reception.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Greensboro, N. C., July 4.—The celebration at the Guilford Battleground drew immense numbers of visitors today. The speaking was fine and the enthusiasm of the great audience pronounced. The oration of Hon. T. M. Pittman on the character and career of Nathaniel Macon, was the event of the day. It was a superb portrait of the great statesman and a historical summary of the events with which he was connected. The ceremonies were varied and of surpassing interest. The day will long be remembered by all who were in attendance upon the exercises.

Hon. T. M. Pittman spoke as follows: "About us on every hand is peace. But the occasion, this place, these moments speak of war, a war patriotic in its beginning, glorious in its conduct, far-reaching in its consequences, which ended the sovereignty of the King and ushered in the sovereignty of the people, and in which a loyal colony was transformed into the free State of North Carolina. The privations and dangers of war gave way to the cares and perplexities of civil life under new and untried conditions. The foundations of government for which existed no precedents of form or interpretation, but the details and policies of both State and national governments were literally to be spelled out under circumstances demanding almost infinite patience and courage. It was inevitable that differences should result in opposing parties. Visions of empire, of wealth and position fixed the fancy of some on a government of power and dignity, which should be made great by the control and direction of the great and wealthy few. To these, constitutions were but shackles that impeded the progress of brilliant policies and to be got rid of as far as possible, if not by repeal then by a broadness of interpretation which should make all things possible.

Others saw visions of manhood—self-governing, exalted and dignified. To these constitutions were the safeguards of liberty—as the strong walls of a city, shutting out foes which threaten its safety. One saw the splendor and luxury of the few, the others saw the dignity, the safety, the prosperity of the many. So many being understood an insight is possible into the life of the man whose memory we honor today. Nathaniel Macon was born in Granville county, now Warren, December 17, 1757. His father was Gideon Macon, a native of Virginia, descended from the Huguenot Gideon Macon, who settled in that State some time prior to 1682. Martha, a daughter of this first Gideon, married Orlando Jones and was grandmother of Martha Custis, the wife of George Washington. His mother was Priscilla Jones, daughter of Edmund Jones of Shocco, and Abigail Shaugan, reputed the first white woman to cross Shocco creek into the upcountry.

Nathaniel was one of the younger, possibly the youngest, of eight children. His father died when he was about five years old. His mother subsequently married James Ransom and from that marriage are sprung Gen. Robert Ransom and his distinguished brother, Matt W. Ransom.

At an early age Nathaniel gave such promise of those strong moral and intellectual qualities which distinguished his maturer years that, notwithstanding the moderate means of the family, it was determined to give him a collegiate education. The few classical schools then in the State were conducted chiefly by Presbyterian ministers, who were educated at Princeton College—then as now an institution of very high rank. Through the influence of these teachers it contributed more than any similar institution to higher education in North Carolina. The fact that young Macon was sent to that college indicates the influence of some one of those teachers, most likely Rev. Henry Patton, who taught in Orange and later in Granville, and who was chairman of the committee of safety at Bute county from its organization. His reputation as a teacher was excellent and specimens of his handwriting, now in my possession, indicate that he was a man of culture. I have not been able to learn when Mr. Macon entered college, but it was probably about 1775. In 1776 when he was not yet 18 years of age, his studies were interrupted for a short time of military service on the Delaware, after which he returned to his studies. The gifted and patriotic Dr. Witherspoon was then president of Princeton and the value of

his influence upon the life of the young man cannot now be measured.

Of young Macon at this time his friend and biographer, Hon. Weldon M. Edwards, writes: "His own inclinations eagerly seconded the hopeful purpose of his friends. While there he prosecuted his studies with fond diligence and sought all the avenues to useful knowledge, with unflagging zeal. Nor did he relax his efforts in this respect after his return home, devoting to such books as were within his reach all the time he could spare from the ordinary duties of life. \* \* \* In the latter part of his life he was often heard to say that his eyesight failed him sooner than it otherwise would have done in consequence of his reading so much by fire-light in his youth and early manhood—being then too poor to buy candles—his small patrimony having been exhausted during his minority in his support and education."

In 1779, when the war clouds had descended upon the South, he laid aside his studies at college and hastening home enlisted as a private in a company of which his brother John was captain. He continued in the service as a private except as interrupted by legislative duties until provisional articles of peace were signed in November, 1782, and "though commands and places of trust and confidence, as well as of ease and safety, were often tendered him, he invariably declined them," nor would he ever accept a cent of pay for his services. When the war was over and provision was being made for the soldiers of the revolution he declared "that no state of fortune could induce him to accept it." His was a knightly spirit freed from the license and extravagance of knighthood. He served from a love of serving and when the frosts of many winters had crowned his head, the State was still in him "our beloved mother North Carolina."

While in the army and scarcely yet twenty-three years of age, he was elected the first Senator from Warren county to the General Assembly of North Carolina. It is said that his first intimation of the election was a summons from the Governor to attend a session of the assembly, and that he would have declined the honor but for Gen. Greene, who heard of his purpose and persuaded him that he could be of greater service to the army in the State Senate than as a private in the ranks. It is said that he did not disappoint Gen. Greene's expectations, and that it was largely through his efforts that the army received the supplies which made possible the battle of Guilford Court House and the hard marches that followed it.

He was Senator five terms, beginning in 1781. His recognition was prompt and the records of the Senate show that he was one of its most industrious and influential members. His strict regard for the law was as manifest here as in his later life. "Certain goods had been impressed from merchants in Edenton for the use of the army. It was the occasion of a petition to the assembly, Mr. Macon, chairman of the joint committee to consider the matter, reported: "It is your committee's opinion that the impressment of goods by general warrants is unconstitutional, oppressive and destructive of trade." Forty years later he wrote to his friend, Bartlett Yancey: "The book of Judges ought to be attentively read by every man in the United States to see the terrible effect in the law between their constitution, and so which was their constitution, and so ought the book of Samuel and Kings, indeed the whole Bible contains great knowledge of the principles of government. The rising generation forget the principles and maxims of their forefathers, hence the destruction of free government in every age. Of what benefit are written constitutions if they be departed from; the wise maxims which are useless, perhaps they are worse than useless, if not adhered to, because honest people abide by them, and others do not."

He married Hannah Plummer, October 9, 1783. The marriage was a most happy one, but of short duration. She died January 11, 1790, leaving a son, Plummer, who died in his seventh year, and two daughters, Betsy K., who married Wm. Martin, of Granville, and Soignora, who married William Eaton, Sr., of Warren. He never married again.

Mr. Macon established his home on Buck Spring plantation, some ten miles northeast from Warrenton. Here died and were buried the wife and son, and here were spent the long years which grew into lovely old age. In a splendid grove of many hundred oaks he built a plain dwelling of poplar plank. One room sixteen feet square, a half story above and in basement below, was this man's home. It was in keeping with his slender means at the outset of life, and wholly sufficient for the simple tastes of the lonely man when the light of his life had gone out. Offices, such as were common in that section were placed about the grove for the accommodation of guests. The old time kitchen with its great fire place in which I have stood dwelling and nearly, as usual in old places in that country, the barn and stables were first reached in approaching the house. The great spring from which the place derived its name was in a well stocked deer park.

Mr. Macon took much pleasure in the park and disposed of his deer by will. I visited the old home in 1908, in company with Dr. Francis A. Macon, and obtained photographs of some of the most interesting objects. Some five hundred oaks of the old grove remained. The dwelling, kitchen, some old barns and servant houses were then standing. A friend in Warren county writes me: "I would lay emphasis upon his unflinching honesty, the intimate, friendly and social relations he maintained with his neigh-

hors, his faithful attendance upon the little country church, his interest in the springs." These were characteristics of his home life and greatly endeared him to his neighbors, by whom he was known as Mr. Meekins. This pronunciation of his name was insisted upon by Mr. Macon himself, but was not so much relished by his grand-children. One of these, by way of protest, offered his grand-father some bacon at dinner on one occasion, calling it "beekins," and justified himself by the argument that if Macon spelled "Meekins," bacon spelled "beekins." We are not told that the argument was convincing.

A short time after his wife's death Mr. Macon entered upon that public service in which he was to win enduring fame, and a larger measure of affectionate regard than falls to the lot of most public men. At the opening of the first session of the Second Congress, on October 28, 1791, he took his seat as a member from the Warren district. At that time Tennessee, S. G. Gilbrath; Virginia, J. L. Jarbigan; Kentucky, Alfred Livingston; Missouri, William A. Cate; Georgia, E. Holman Gardiner; North Carolina, D. Matt. Thompson; Florida, W. N. Sheats; Mississippi, E. S. Batley; Louisiana, Dr. E. K. Shirb; South Carolina, J. W. Calnes; Maryland, no representative; Arkansas, no representative; Texas, to be appointed; Alabama, Ed. no representative; West Virginia, representative to be appointed.

The selection of the city in which to hold the next convention was left to the executive committee. Invitations were received from Asheville, N. C., and several other cities. A resolution was adopted calling upon all State Legislatures to enact laws authorizing the use of a portion of the school funds for the establishment of district school libraries wherever a like amount for the maintenance of the library shall be provided by the district authorities. A paper on "The Public School Teacher: His Rights and Duties," was read by Prof. T. M. Garratt, of Augusta, Ga.

Prof. J. S. Stewart, president of the North Georgia Agricultural College, delivered an address upon "Library Work in the Schools," in which he urged the necessity of libraries being established throughout the South. Papers were read by Prof. Reese Linn, of Mississippi, and Prof. Archibald Belcher, of Texas.

King Edward's Progr. (By the Associated Press.) London, July 4.—The bulletin regarding King Edward's condition, posted at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock this morning, says: "The King had a good night, and, indeed, slept better than at any time since the operation. The wound now gives less trouble and His Majesty can move in bed with greater ease. His Majesty's appetite has improved. (Signed) Treves, Laking, Barlow." The following bulletin was posted at 1 p. m.:

"The King has had a quiet day. His constitutional condition is satisfactory and the wound shows more active signs of repair. (Signed) Treves, Laking, Barlow."

### Preacher Blows Out His Brains.

(By the Associated Press.) Decatur, Ill., July 4.—Rev. D. C. Peabody, until the first instant rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, blew out his brains at his home today. He recently resigned this charge because of ill health, and is believed to have been mentally affected. He came here from Mobile, Ala., a year ago, having been in the ministry twenty-five years. He leaves a widow, son and two daughters.

### National Home for Elks.

(By the Associated Press.) Baltimore, July 4.—Henry W. Meads of this city, one of the supreme judges of the order of Elks, reports today that the order has secured a national home for its aged and indigent members by the purchase of the Hotel Bedford, at Bedford City, Va. This building was erected in 1890 and its original cost with fittings was \$120,000, and has accommodations for 250 inmates. The home is now thoroughly furnished and will be opened in October. The committee which purchased the hotel included M. D. Detweiler and Judge Fisher, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mayor Drennan, of Birmingham, Ala.; George P. Kronk, of Omaha, and the supreme ruler of the order, Charles B. Pickett, of Waterloo, Iowa. The purchase has been officially approved by the supreme trustees.

### Telegraphic Briefs.

The entire plant of the Capwell Horse Nail Company, of Hartford, Conn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The estimated loss is between \$300,000 and \$400,000, covered by insurance.

### TEACHERS OF DIXIE

State Managers Board Appointed Yesterday.

D. Matt Ransom is the Member From North Carolina. Movement For District School Libraries.

(By the Associated Press.) Chattanooga, Tenn., July 4.—The annual convention of the Southern Educational Association, which has been in session in this city for the past four days, came to a close today. The following State Managers Board was appointed by the association:

Tennessee, S. G. Gilbrath; Virginia, J. L. Jarbigan; Kentucky, Alfred Livingston; Missouri, William A. Cate; Georgia, E. Holman Gardiner; North Carolina, D. Matt. Thompson; Florida, W. N. Sheats; Mississippi, E. S. Batley; Louisiana, Dr. E. K. Shirb; South Carolina, J. W. Calnes; Maryland, no representative; Arkansas, no representative; Texas, to be appointed; Alabama, Ed. no representative; West Virginia, representative to be appointed.

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