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Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

CONVENTION OF MEN OF THE PEN

The Editors of Carolina and Virginia.

MEET AT CHASE CITY

President Phillips Delivers His Annual Address Before the Fraternity Urging Originality and Independence—Norman H. Johnson Speaks.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Chase City, V., July 13.—There is a fine attendance here of both North Carolina and Virginia editors at the annual press joint convention of both States. Some of the editors are accompanied by their wives and daughters and the occasion is therefore all the more enjoyable. These joint sessions of the editors of both States have made all present well acquinted and this session notes the renewal of warm friendship.

The address of welcome on the part of this city was made at the opening session by Mayor Smith. The address of welcome on behalf of the Virginia association was made by Editor W. S. Copeland, of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. He was happy as always. Born in North Carolina and residing in Virginia he is the connecting link between the two State associations. The response to the address of welcome was made by Mr. W. C. Dowd, editor of the Charlotte News. As the editor of North Carolina's first afternoon newspaper, Mr. Dowd did the craft of North Carolina proud by his happy address of welcome.

President Phillips' Address.

At the conclusion of these pleasant addresses, the president, Mr. R. M. Phillips, of Raleigh, delivered the president's address, which was as follows:

"At the outset of the brief address which I shall make this morning I desire to express my sincere and grateful appreciation of the honor conferred upon me one year ago when I was unanimously elected president of the North Carolina Press Association, at the largest meeting of editors ever assembled in the State. It is an honor of which any member of the association might well feel proud, and the measure of pride which I feel is amply justified by the high character and calling of the men whose right and privilege it was to confer the honor.

"Last year we met among the towering mountains of the Tar Heel State, where the welcome extended us by those warm-blooded and cordial mountaineers was no less inspiring than the grandeur of the scenery, the lofty peaks smiling down from the blue-curtained canopy of the skies upon beautiful streams stretching away like silvery ribbons across the velvet green carpet of nature's Eden. This year we are fortunate in being assembled in this charming rendezvous among the historic hills of Old Virginia, where the manhood, chivalry and beauty of the two best States in the Union can meet and mingle together. Here, within these walls, and about the spacious grounds of the justly famous Mecklenburg Hotel, under the benign smile of our host, Colonel Hughes, Carolina and Virginia meet in a family reunion, for verily we are one family, one in interest, commercially and industrially, one in sentiment and thought, bone of each other's bone, and blood of each other's blood, separated simply by an invisible line established only for the purposes of political government.

"To the Tar Heel the gentle summer zephyrs, as they rustle the leaves in grove, forest and field in the Old Dominion, sing as sweet a song of home and of welcome as is heard among the pines or along the rippling brooks and murmuring rivers of our own fair Carolina. Let us here more firmly cement the bonds of warm-hearted friendship and fraternal love which bind us together. It was a happy thought, this coming together of the members of the Virginia and North Carolina Press Association in joint meetings, and as president of the latter association I most heartily and earnestly recommend the continuance of the custom so auspiciously begun one year ago. I would preserve and maintain the individuality and distinctiveness of each association, on the principle that I believe in every editor of a newspaper conducting his business in such manner as will best suit the conditions and serve the best interests of the community or territory in which his paper circulates in the details of shop, or in the things which make for control and the promotion of man which is best for the various communities. Each tub must stand on its own bottom if influence is to be secured and maintained, but in the big, broad spirit of fraternity, and in the development of pride in the dignity and importance of the newspaper profession, in taking unto ourselves a larger view and a more appreciative understanding of the power and mission of the newspaper, we should continue to come together in these annual gatherings. Out of this beginning I hope to see a strong Southern Press Association come, not sectional in the sense in which the word 'sectional' is so often used, but sectional for the purpose of more quickly and firmly convincing all the newspapers of the South of their importance and of their opportunity to do still greater things in the march of unparalleled progress that is on in this peculiarly favored part of the nation.

"I might assume the prerogative of speaking at length of duties that devolve upon the man in the business office, or upon the men at the editorial desk, but that would be a waste of time. We have here a program consisting of a variety of practical subjects, to be handled by men who are practical and intelligent. These I commend to your thoughtful and careful attention. From them you will be able to secure valuable suggestions. With such a program and with such speakers as those who will follow me, I shall not consume your time with a long list of recommendations, especially when those who are to speak are so much more competent to advise and instruct you than I am.

"The list of members of the North Carolina Press Association is already a long one, but it should be longer. It already contains the names of many of the most progressive newspaper men in the State, but it does not contain the names of all that should be there. I would therefore suggest that a campaign for new members be inaugurated. We should make it a point to try to bring every newspaper editor and publisher in the State into the association. We can do them good and they can do us good.

"The policy of the association should be to encourage and stimulate originality and independent thinking among the members of the craft. It is all right to have ideals to emulate worthy examples, but it is all wrong to be a thoughtless and opinionless "me too" because some leather-lunged spieler with a gutta-percha pencil and a big bundle of manifold paper makes noise enough to indicate that he is on the popular side of a question. It is better to stand alone for true principles and right policies than to trot in a drove to the music of the fife and drum of the demagogue. The most powerful factor in the entire newspaper world is the country weekly, or rather it is the privilege and opportunity of the country weekly to become the most powerful factor. The small country weekly is down next to the people, and can easily reach the masses, from whom power must be derived in a government like ours. That all who are thus favorably situated are not making the most of their opportunities is very easy to see. We should, if

(Continued on Page Five.)

EYES WENT WRONG

And Got Mr. Stutz Behind Bars.

The Eyes Rubbered into Windows and Scared Timid Females Who Saw Them Out in the Night.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Monroe, N. C., July 13.—B. M. Stutz, whose home is said to be in Raleigh, and who is an engineer on two of the most important freight trains running between Raleigh and Monroe, was arrested here last night on a charge of trespass. According to the story of the police, Stutz had been seen a number of times recently peering through the windows of residences late in the night. When apprehended he was in the yard of Mr. H. J. Hinson, and when asked to explain his presence there, he said he was being followed by some parties whose actions he did not understand, and he entered the yard to elude them.

Much excitement has been caused in Monroe recently on account of some one being caught in the act of peering into lighted rooms occupied by ladies. The police claim to have had an eye on Stutz for some time, and many people seem to believe him the guilty man.

THE RATES ON GRAIN.

The Interstate Commerce Commission Begins Investigation by Sending Out Letters to Railroads.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, July 13.—An investigation is to be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission by authority of the United States Senate of the elevator, grain buying and forwarding business of the country, to determine to what extent special favors have been granted to them by railroad companies; the influence which the alleged monopolizing of this branch of business has had upon the market; the injury it has worked to grain producers; the extent to which railroads, their officers, directors, stockholders and employes own or control the grain buying and grain forwarding companies, and the manner in which such holdings, if any, were secured.

A few days prior to the adjournment of Congress the Senate adopted a resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a thorough inquiry along the lines indicated. In the judmgent of the Commission this investigation involves securing immediately items of information from common carriers engaged in the transportation of grain as interstate commerce. In pursuance of the resolution, therefore, the Interstate Commerce Commission has sent a circular letter to every railroad corporation in he United States requesting its responsible officials to furnish to the Commission as soon as practicable, information which will enable it to report to Congress next December.

It is expected by the Commission that it will require three or four months to obtain the information asked for in its circular letter, but no special difficulty is anticipated ultimately in obtaining it. The investigation instituted by the Commission will be thorough and sweeping, and the Commission expects to be able, at the beginning of next session of Congress to lay before the Senate such information as may be of value to it in the formulation of legislation regulating the interstate grain traffic of the country.

No, Alonzo, the heavenly host has nothing in common with the landlord of a summer hotel.

WAR IS ACCEPTED

Guatemala Calls Her Sons to Arms.

The Invasion of the Country by the Forces of Salvadors Considered a Declaration of War.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, July 13.—A telegram from Guatemala says: Fresh hostilities have taken place on the border. The invasion of the country by Salvadorean troops is considered to be a declaration of war. War is accepted here by official decree. The country has been placed under martial law and there is a general call to arms.

Washington, July 13.—A cablegram received at the State Department today from Minister Merry, at San Salvador states that continuous fighting is proceeding on the border line between Guatemala and Salvador! also that the Guatemala troops have crossed the line into Honduras. The latter is understood to be of the Guatemalan attack on the fugitives of Ragalado's army after that leader was killed yesterday.

From these advices the impression is given here that President Cabrera, of Guatemala holds the key to the situation and the question of war or peace depends upon the success of the efforts which the State Department is now making to induce him to forego attacking either Salvador or Honduras in retaliation for the part played in the attempted revolution by Salvadorean troops under Raglado. It is reported to the State Department that Cabrera has gathered a force of no less than 40,000 men under arms.

At the instance of the State Department today cabled to Commander Mulligan, of the Marblehead, at Panama, to proceed immediately to Salvador to safeguard American interests. She should arrive today or tomorrow. There is no American warship within 2,500 miles of the scene of trouble so the Marblehead may have to divide her time between Salvadorean and Guatemalan ports, subject to the call of the American minister at either San Salvador or Guatemala City.

During the day a cablegram was received at the State Department from Mr. Brown, the secretary of the American legation at Guatemala City. It appears that Minister Combs missed the steamer at Salina Cruz on his return to Guatemala City from Champerico, and consequently cannot reach his post before the 20th instant, so Mr. Brown is acting as charge. He reports continued fighting near Contepenque, in the neighborhood of the place where Regalado was killed yesterday. The aggressive attitude of Salvador toward Guatemala was, Mr. Brown says, really on account of the personal acts of Regalado's troops, consequently his death has removed the principal obstacle to the restoration of peace.

Minister Merry at San Salvador also sent a cablegram today to the department stating that Salvador was quite willing to cease hostilities but complained against the aggressive attitude of Guatemala.

Senor J. R. Pacus, who was coming to Washington as a special agent of the government of Salvador to endeavor to make peace with Guatemala, has been recalled and his mission has been indefinitely postponed.

The State Department has been in correspondence by wire with Ambassador Thompson at the City of Mexico and he has enlisted the active support of the Mexican government for the effort now being made by the State Department to prevent what might easily prove to be a general war between Central American republics north of Panama. The Mexican government has enforced the neutrality laws with the greatest strictness, and has, according to Mr. Thompson's report, done everything possible to discourage the use of Mexican soil as the base for any insurrection against Guatemala.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Habeas Corpus Hearing in Case of J. G. Tinsley, an Indicted Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company Official.

(By the Associated Press.)

The habeas corpus proceedings brought before Judge Goff in the case of J. G. Tinsley, one of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company officials, indicted in the United States District Court for the middle district of Tennessee, began his morning. The question at issue was whether the tlleged violation had been committed within the jurisdiction of the court in which the indictment had been returned.

The court adjourned until tomorrow morning before completion of the argument.

TEN PEOPLE KILLED.

Omnibus Dashes Down a Steep Hill and is Overturned.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, July 12.—Owing to the brakes failing to act a motor omnibus running from London to Brighton, dashed down a steep hill near Crawley this morning and was overturned. Ten of the passengers were killed and a score were badly hurt, some of them probably sustaining fatal injuries.

American Swims to Glory.

(By the Associated Press.)

Nottingham, England, July 12.—The 100 yards amateur swimming match for the championship of the world, was won today by C. M. Daniels, American, who went the distance in 58 3-5 seconds, beating the record by two fifths of a second. Cecil Healy, the amateur champion of Australia, was second, and J. H. Derbyshire, of Manchester, third.

DEPUTIES STRIKE STUNNING BLOWS

Let Law Punish Persecutors of Dreyfus.

THAT IS THE DEMAND

Wild Scenes Follow in the Chamber. The Law Restoring Dreyfus to the Army Passes the Chamber by an Overwhelming Vote.

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, July 13.—This was the closing day of parliament, and it was largely devoted to the rehabilitation of Alfred Dreyfus, so that the national holiday tomorrow may witness his return to the army and the official effacement of the stain placed upon his good name.

The Chamber of Deputies met at 9 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of hastening the parliamentary procedure, and War Minister Etienne immediately presented two government bills, one calling Captain Dreyfus to the rank of major of artillery, and the other promoting Colonel Picquart to that of brigadier general. M. Etienne asked for speedy action, adding that it was the government's intention to inscribe Dreyfus' name on the list of candidates for the cross of the legion of honor. This announcement brought out a storm of applause. The bills were referred to the army committee, which at once went into session, approved them and drafted strong, favorable reports.

Later, after great excitement, the chamber considered the bill reinstating Dreyfus and passed it by a vote of 473 to 42.

M. Messing, radical socialist, read the report amidst applause.

There were two violent incidents as the voting began. Mr. Durre shouted a taunt directed at the socialists, whereupon M. Lasies, anti-Semite, rushed at his colleague and attempted to strike him, but several deputies intervened.

At the same time M. Flandin, Republican, and Ghesquiere were separated after efforts to exchange blows.

A tumultuous demonstration greeted the announcement of the vote.

President Brisson, in announcing the vote, said:

"It is with pride that I register this vote, consecrating the triumph of virtue."

Restoration of Dreyfus.

The text of the law restoring Dreyfus to the army is as follows:

"Captain of Artillery Alfred Dreyfus, according to the law of 1880, amended in 1890, is hereby promoted to be major, taking that rank on the day of the promulgation of the present law."

A scene of similar disorder marked the reading of the report reinstating Colonel Picquart. The report severely arraigned the officers who were responsible for his condemnation, characterizing their acts as wicked villianies.

M. Gerville-Rochin, Conservative, protested against the violent inguage used in the report, whereupon there were tumultuous demands that General Mercier be prosecuted.

The reinstatement of Colonel Picquart was passed by 477 to 27 votes.

The radical supporters of Dreyfus are trying to force the government to prosecute the many generals, colonels and high functionaries responsible for his condemnation. The amnesty bill protects them, but a movement is on foot to repeal this law for the purpose of reaching Generals Mercier and Gonse, Colonel Du Paty de Clam and others who were prominent in the prosecution of Dreyfus.

The government newspapers declare the affair is closed, but others, notably the Figaro and Echo de Paris, insist that fierce reprisals are about to begin. The Figaro, however, appeals to those who were prominent in obtaining a revision of the Dreyfus trial not to attempt to obtain vengeance.

The Echo asserts that the acquittal of Dreyfus means that politicians have seized the judiciary.

The prevailing tone of the press testifies to the scrupulous integrity of the court, and hails its decision as a triumph of justice.

A knock-down fight occurred in the center of the chamber as M. Pressenz, Socialist, demanded that the government prosecute the guilty officers.

M. Pugliesi-Conti, Republican, shouted: "The government officers are scoundrels."

M. Sarrant, Radical Socialist, then sprang forward and struck M. Pugliesi-Conti a stunning blow in the face.

A scene of tremendous confusion followed, during which the aisles were invaded by struggling deputies. President Brisson then suspended the session and ordered the chamber to be cleared, which measureably subdued the tumult.

Later M. Pugliesi-Contin sent his seconds to M. Millevoye, and M. Lasies sent his seconds to M. Sarrant as the result of the afternoon's scene in the chamber.

The text of the law, etc., has already been cabled.

Dr. Tait Butler, State Veterinarian, left yesterday for Pittsboro, where he will conduct a farmers' institute. An institute is also being held today at Roxboro by State Entomologist Franklin Sherman and the assistant veterinarian, Dr. Roberts, and at Ashboro, by State Horticulturist H. H. Hume.

A TRAIN DITCHED

And Georgia Peaches Strow the Ground.

The Peach Train Dashes Into the Rear of Another on the Southern—No One Seriously Hurt.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Spencer, N. C., July 13.—A northbound fast freight on the main line of the Southern Railway, loaded with Georgia peaches, ran into the rear end of another north-bound freight three miles north of Spencer late this afternoon.

The engine of the fast freight train, in charge of Engineer H. G. Elmore, was making good time when the accident occurred, and the locomotive plowed its way into the rear end of the obstructing train, in charge of Conductor Landrum and Engineer J. W. Perkinson, demolishing a number of cars and tearing up the track for some distance. Engineer Elmore and his fireman, A. B. Chandler, saw the caboose of the train in front in time to jump for their lives, each escaping with slight bruises.

The locomotive and sixteen cars were ditched and hundreds of crates of fine peaches scattered to the four winds. A wrecking crew and derrick was promptly sent to the scene from the Spencer yards and the track is being cleared tonight. The responsibility for the collision has not been placed.

A GREAT SAVING ON OIL.

Peck Tells the Inter-State Commerce Commission of Prices Paid by Pennsylvania System.

Washington, July 12.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today heard further testimony in its investigation of the oil industry and practices of the alleged monopoly. The proceedings were had under the Gillespie-Tillman resolution adopted by the last session of Congress. R. W. Cull, of Baltimore, represented the Standard Oil Company, and George B. Gordon, of Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania Railroad.

George L. Peck, general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, was examined concerning the contract the road had with the Galena Oil Company, of Franklin, Pa., for the lubrication of rolling stock. It was brought out that the western lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad pay by contract 8.73 cents per thousand miles for passenger coaches, and 5.9 cents for freight cars per thousand miles. This was said to amount to only about 1-3 of the invoice price for lubricating oil, which is 27.3 cents per gallon, which other railroads were said to pay. Mr. Peck said he had heard that other roads had similar favorable contracts. The cost to his lines, he said said, was about 10 cents per gallon, and the cost in the open market would have been 12.98 cents per gallon. The saving to his road, therefore, was shown to be a little more than two cents a gallon. Under the contract $1.30 per thousand miles is paid for the lubrication of locomotives which Mr. Peck said is only about one-half the amount it cost to lubricate engines before the contract was made.

Mr. Peck testified that the terms of the contract are now in operation, though the contract expired March 1, 1906, and could not be renewed because vitiated by the Pennsylvania Railroad's rule against issuing free transportation. The oil company now renders to the railroad a bill for transportation of employes.

By the testimony of Mr. Peck it was shown that the Pennsylvania Railroad, by its contract, received oil at a less figure than has been paid by other roads and therefore the other contracting roads have had opened for them an opportunity for recovery of the price paid in excess of the cost to the Pennsylvania lines.

The proceedings were adjourned at the conclusion of Mr. Peck's testimony.

DEATH OF MRS. B. H. STALLINGS.

She Was the Wife of Rev. J. N. Stallings, D. D.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Spencer, N. C., July 13.—Mrs. Bettie Houston Stallings, aged 66 years, wife of Rev. J. N. Stallings, D. D., died at their home here today after a protracted illness following an operation performed several years ago. Besides a husband, six children survive her, among them being Prof. Robert Stallings, of the faculty of the University of South Dakota, and Mrs. W. A. Lambeth, wife of Dr. Lambeth and instructor in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. All are here tonight. The deceased was a sister of Capt. W. W. Houston, who was killed at Upperville, Va., in the Civil War.

I'LL HAVE NO HAND IN IT.

Decision of Roosevelt as to New York's Political Situation.

(By the Associated Press.)

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 12.—President Roosevelt will take no part whatever in the Republican political situation in New York State, according to unofficial, but reliable information obtained here today. To the requests for audiences at Sagamore Hill, which have come from State leaders, he replied in the negative and will continue to do so.

EXPERT ELWELL TESTIFIES.

Again on the Stand in the Hartje Case. Arrest of a Man Who Wanted to Sell Five Letters.

(By the Associated Press.)

Pittsburg, Pa., July 13.—Dr. Marshall Elwell, the Chicago handwriting expert who testified yesterday that some of the letters in the Hartje divorce suit were "fabricated" was on the witness stand the greater part of this morning and was severely cross-examined by Attorney J. Scott Ferguson, Hartje's counsel. The ill-feeling engendered between the two men yesterday was intensified and they had many angry tilts. Dr. Elwell's attempts to be facetious at the expense of the attorney were frequent and Mr. Ferguson was obviously annoyed by them.

Assistant District Attorney John S. Robb was again present during the taking of testimony. Mr. Robb said the hearing in the conspiracy charges against Augusta Hartje, John L. Weishone, and Clifford Hooe, the colored coachman, would be held before Alderman Festus M. King tomorrow regardless of the divorce case. There would be no further arrests for a few days, he said.

The mystery surrounding the arrest on Wednesday last of a man giving the name of B. F. McElroy was cleared today when it was explained that he had offered to sell to Attorney John Marron, one of Hartje's counsel, five letters alleged to have been written by Coachman Madine to Mrs. Hartje.

Marion turned him over to the police, and he will have a hearing this afternoon on charges of conspiracy and forgery. The letters are now in the possession of the police.

REPORT OF SECRETARY HESTER

He Shows the World's Visible Supply of Cotton to be 2,733,461.

(By the Associated Press.)

New Orleans, La., July 13.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued today shows the total visible to be 2,733,461 against 2,381,113 last week, and 3,189,088 last year. Of this the total amount of American cotton is 1,500,461 against 1,616,113 last week, and 1,967,803 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,233,000 against 1,265,000 last week, and 1,232,000 last year. Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,430,000 against 1,655,000 last year; in Egypt 59,000 against 103,000 last year; in India 818,000 against 879,000 last year, and in the United States 426,000 against 526,000 last year.

INTER-URBAN LINE

Work Begun on Road at High Point.

Breaking Ground at Last for the Trolley Line to Link Greensboro, High Point and Thomasville.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Greensboro, N. C., July 13.—After years of talking about it, the trolley line between High Point and Greensboro now seems assured. Yesterday at High Point, the North Carolina Electric Company began work on the line to Greensboro, ground being broken by the Contractors Stewart and Oakly, of Greensboro, with a large number of hands, teams and machinery for construction purposes. The line will also be run from High Point to Thomasville. The men behind this electric road are Northern capitalists, headed by Mr. E. D. Steele, a prominent attorney, promoter and capitalist, of High Point.

They declare that work will now be pushed until the road is completed to both Thomasville and Greensboro. Another electric company, represented by E. J. Justice, of Greensboro, have made surveys for a line from High Point to Greensboro and have secured franchises over the county roads and in the city of Greensboro, and have been waiting for some to begin work, only held back by delay of High Point to grant a franchise. The Steele line failed to get a franchise over the county road or through the city of Greensboro but it seems they are going to build the road anyway.

Death of Mrs. Clapp.

The death of Mrs. Ernest Clapp, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bradshaw, which occurred last night, produced profound sorrow here, and will be heard with sadness by many of her friends throughout the State. She was twenty-three years of age, had been married but two years and leaves a son and husband. For several months she had been ill and her condition was such s to cause alarm in spite of hope. As Kate Bradshaw, she was beloved and admired by all who knew her for her charming personality and her lovable traits of character. The funeral services were held this afternoon from the First Presbyterian church at six o'clock conducted by Rev. G. H. Detwiler, pastor of West Market Street Methodist church, and Rev. C. E. Hodging, of Westminster Presbyterian church. The interment was at Green Hill cemetery.

LAUNDRY WRECKED BY FIRE.

Firemen Do Good Work, But are Unable to Save The Building.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Oxford, N. C., July 13.—At eleven o'clock this morning an alarm of fire sounded and it was soon evident that a dangerous blaze was burning in the steam laundry, situated in the midst of the business houses near Main street. A gasoline boiler exploded and the flames rapidly filled the building. The fire company, in command of Chief Frank Spencer, did splendid work. The heroic efforts of Spencer, Elmore, Jones, Wright and Williams saved the adjoining buildings. The entire company worked faithfully, and the colored fire company also did valuable services. The laundry, owned by J. L. Parahm, is a complete wreck. It was not insured. Many baskets of clothes were saved.

For shooting the "is-it-hot-enough-for-you" fiends this is the open season.

A DESPERATE DEED IS DONE FOR GOLD

Three Men Slain by Exploding Dynamite

THREE MORE WILL DIE

It Seems Almost a Certainty That They Were the Victims of a Plot Hatched by Men Who Sought Their Money.

(By the Associated Press.)

Chicago, July 3.—Three men were blown to pieces, three others fatally injured, and several others badly hurt, by an explosion which early today wrecked a shanty in the McLaughlin stone quarries at Bellwood, a short distance northwest of Chicago.

There was evidence that the explosion was the result of a plot on the part of people who are at present unknown to the police. The dynamite shed of the quarry, which is at a considerable distance from the shanty which was blown up, was broken open, and the dynamite carried to the building in which a number of laborers were sleeping, and exploded beneath the structure. The survivors all declare that there was no dynamite around the shanty when they retired for the night.

The explosion aroused the residents for several miles around, and shattered many panes of glass a mile away from the quarries. A larger part of the body of one of the men killed was taken from a tree a hundred feet from the place where the shanty had stood. Parts of the corpse were found lying all around the tree. All of the men killed and injured were Greek and Italian laborers.

The officials of the McLaughlin Company denounced the blowing up of the shanty as deliberate murder, and said that in their opinion the crime had been actuated by a desire to rob the sleeping men. Several of them were known to have considerable money. Louis Pappilo was said to have carried $1,000 in a belt he wore around one leg. Pappilo and his brother were killed and when the bodies were found both had been completely stripped of clothing. This was not the case with any other man who was in the shanty at the time of the explosion, and according to the officials of the McLaughlin Company bears out their theory that robbery was the motive of the crime.

Late in the day the police received information that led them to believe that the dynamite might have been placed under the building at the instance of a woman who was jealous of one of the men who was killed. It is known that they quarreled the day before the explosion, and that she threatened him.

MORBID CURIOSITY GONE MAD.

A Woman Seizes Mrs. Thaw's Veil and Tries to Throw it up to See Her Face.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, July 13.—Mrs. Harry Thaw, after her visit to her husband today, had great difficulty in making her way from the doorway of the Tombs prison to her cab. There was a large crowd at the doorway waiting to see her, and the extra policemen who are on guard daily at the time of her visit were almost swept off their feet as the crowd surged forward. One woman seized Mrs. Thaw's veil and attempted to raise it to get a glimpse of the young woman's face.

"This is the worst part of it," said Mrs. Thaw, as she stood waiting for the police to restore order. "If I could only avoid that seemingly hard hearted crowd of 'rubber necks'—do you call them so—coming down here would not be so bad. They seem to me to gloat over my misery—especially those women." Then, through a narrow passageway guarded by policemen, she made her way to her cab.

Mrs. M. Y. Schwartz may not be one of the important witnesses in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White after all. It had been reported that Mrs. Schwartz could, if she chose, to do so, testify that she had heard Thaw boast that "he would 'get White." This threat was alleged to have been made at a dinner party with Mrs. Schwartz acting as hostess and Thaw and several others as guests.

Information has reached the district attorney's office to the effect that Mrs. Schwartz does not know Thaw and has never seen him. According to the latest information she does know William Sturgis, one of Thaw's friends, and also Thaw's wife and through them she has heard much regarding Thaw. All that she knows concerning him, however, is from hearsay, it is said. How much credence is given this latest intelligence at the district attorney's office is not known but the detectives are still on duty at the apartment house where Mrs. Schwart is ill.

BURIAL OF G. W. COBB.

Many Friends Were at the Funeral and Followed the Remains to the Grave.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 13.—The last tribute of respect was paid the late George W. Cobb at the First Methodist church at 4:00 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. P. Tyer, in the presence of a concourse of friends. The pall bearers were Messrs. I. M. Meeking, B. F. Spence, E. R. Spence, H. C. Boyd, D. F. Bennette, M. Grice, J. K. Perkins, and J. H. Spence. The remains were interred in Greenman's cemetery.