

Double the Number of Paid Subscribers in Raleigh of any Other Newspaper

A \$40,000 FIRE AT
APEX EARLY TODAY

Lack of Fire-Fighting Apparatus Apparent—Raleigh Company Asked For

CITIZENS WORK HARD
TO SAVE PROPERTY

Crew of Seaboard Freight Train, Seeing the Blaze, Wake Inhabitants With Shrieks of Locomotive Whistle—Business Section of Town Almost Ruined, But Owners Will Rebuild—List of Concerns and Buildings Burned or Damaged—How the Place Looks.

Fire of unknown origin at Apex early today destroyed several buildings and damaged several others and caused a loss of approximately \$40,000. The insurance was estimated today at \$21,000. Lack of fire-fighting apparatus was responsible for the great loss, the entire business section of the town almost being wiped out.

There are two versions of the origin of the fire. One version is that it originated in the meat market owned by J. W. Jenks on Salem street, and the other that it started above the near-beer saloon on the corner of Salem and Cabarrus street. Both these buildings were of wood and burned like tinder, the fire spreading to other buildings and finally reaching out across the street and laying low some fine brick structures.

The lack of a fire department was never more keenly felt. The inhabitants, aroused about 1:30 by the crew of a freight train, fought bravely in an effort to stop the spread of the flames, but in vain.

Fire Chief Lonnie E. Lumsden, of Raleigh, was summoned, and he had the Raleigh department made ready to respond. It was found, however, that water could not be secured and none of the apparatus was taken. Mr. Lumsden and three firemen made the trip in his automobile, but were unable to accomplish anything.

Mr. John A. Park, secretary and general manager of the Carolina Garage and Motor Company, carried Mr. Ernest Bain, Dr. Byrd, Mr. J. V. Sims and Mr. S. H. Farabee of The Raleigh Daily Times to Apex this morning. The trip was made in a Hudson "32", the splendid car taking both bad and good roads with ease under Mr. Park's dexterous hand.

Buildings and Loss.

The following is the loss as estimated this morning:

W. H. Harward's department store, \$15,000; insurance \$7,000.
H. C. Olive Company, general merchandise, \$6,500; insurance \$4,500.
Merchants and Farmers Bank, furni-

ture and fixtures, \$3,000; insurance \$2,000. The vault has not been opened yet, but it is thought that the contents are safe.

A. V. Baucum's Pharmacy, \$6,500; insurance \$4,500.
P. J. Olive's law office, \$1,500; insurance \$750.

Dr. J. C. Mann's office, \$400; insurance, \$250.

Dr. R. W. Johnson's office, \$400; covered by insurance.

J. H. Norris' insurance office, \$150 no insurance.

Chas. Weaver, furniture, \$50; no insurance.

S. V. Hudson, residence, \$2,000; \$300 insurance.

Pate & Company, damage to stock of goods \$1,750; covered by insurance.

Smith's Barber Shop, \$200; no insurance.

Watkins-Seymour Company, hardware store, loss of goods on lot, \$400; no insurance.

S. T. Bennett, gent's furnishings, damage to stock \$1,000; covered by insurance.

B. H. Pate's building, \$750; no insurance.

M. R. Gunter's near beer stand, \$1,000; no insurance.

Pressing Club, \$1,000 no insurance.

Atwater's Barber shop, \$150; no insurance.

Jenks' meat market, \$500; no insurance.

Evans' restaurant, \$200; no insurance.

G. L. Kemp's jewelry store, \$300; no insurance.

Apex Bottling Works, \$1,000; no insurance.

Mason Building, \$750; insurance, \$500.

R. J. Bolling, groceries, \$1,100; insurance, \$500.

Johnson Brothers, undertaking establishment, \$500; no insurance.

Damage amounting to several hundred dollars was done to other buildings.

All the buildings destroyed were wooden except the two occupied by Baucum's drugstore and the Merchants and Farmers bank.

Origin Not Known.

Mr. A. B. Hunter of Apex gave a Times man an account of the catastrophe. Mr. Hunter first saw the fire at 1:30. About the same time the crew of a freight train sounded the alarm. The entire town was soon out

endeavoring to check the flames. The fire either started in J. W. Jenks' meat market or over the near-beer store where boys and young men, it was said today, had gathered to play cards and drink. This could not be verified, most of the people seeming to think that the origin was in the Jenks place.

Of the buildings burned, four were on the west side of Salem street and six were on the east side. Two of these were two-story brick buildings—The Merchants and Farmers' Bank building and the W. H. Harward building. The bank lost some stationary and other paper but not of the valuables were damaged. The fire-proof vault was intact and there was no fear for the coin and currency. The bank officers secured new quarters and at once opened for business.

All Will Rebuild.

It was announced immediately after the fire that all the property owners would rebuild. The town has suffered other calamities, though none as serious as this, and the property owners will at once replace the burned structures.

Although handicapped with no apparatus worthy of the name, the citizens of the place exerted themselves in their efforts to save property. The home of Mrs. Olive, who lives next to the H. C. Olive Company store, was saved only after tremendous work. A wooden building near it went up in

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extend postal banks

The New System Is Encouraging Thrift

Plan Has Proved its Merit and from Now on Will Find Easy Sailing—Bankers Find it to be Helpful, Creating Accounts Where There Were None Before.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—The trustees of the postal savings system have come to the conclusion that the experiment stage in United States postal savings banks has been passed. The plan has proved its merit. From now on it will be easy sailing.

Beginning this month the department will increase the number of postal savings depositories throughout the country at the rate of one hundred a month. There are ninety-three now. A year from this date there will be two hundred or more. Within a few years the country will be a vast network of these institutions, into which the poorest can put his savings and sleep on the knowledge that the wealth of the nation is behind them.

It makes no difference to the depositor whether panic sweeps across the country and banks topple to destruction all around him; the financial resources of the nation are committed to the protection of the nest egg which he has in the postal savings depository.

Contrary to expectation, the establishment of postal savings depositories does not cut into the business of trust companies, savings, state and national banks, and herein is one of the significant features of the system. It does not mean that depositors do not welcome the advent of the postal savings depositories and their guarantee of protection. In one way it is a tribute system to the country, but, above all, it indicates that national thrift has revived an impetus.

The people of the nation are taking up the saving habit. Under the rules any person ten years old or over may have an account in his or her name. A married woman's account is free from interference by her husband. Nearly every account opened in a postal savings depository is a new venture, not the transference of a bank deposit. Consequently the advent of the postal savings depository has brought to many persons the benefit of a savings account and an incentive to save against the "rainy day."

This statement is made on the authority of Theodore L. Weed, chief clerk of the post office department, and secretary of the trustees.

"A banker expressed this idea perfectly the other day," said Mr. Weed. "He came into Washington and called on me and in the course of his visit, he said:

"When the postal savings system was under consideration I fought it to the best of my ability. Thousands of bankers took the same stand. We felt that it would do inestimable damage to our business and would take from us a large proportion of our small depositors."

"As soon as the system was put into effect I watched its operation with anxiety. I found that it did the banks no harm. On the contrary, I learned that it was increasing the number of money savers, creating accounts where there were none before, and establishing a foundation of ready cash which cannot help bettering the condition of the country. I believe that the bankers who were formerly against it have reversed their attitude."

Five Dead in Storm.

New York, June 12.—Five are dead, five persons missing and property loss of \$1,000,000 is the result of a two-days' storm which raged over New York and vicinity.

HOT WEATHER RECORD

Temperature Yesterday Went Up to 100

Hottest Day Since July, 1902, and the Hottest June Day in Fifteen Years—Hot Wave General Throughout the Cotton Belt.

All weather records since July 19, 1902, were smashed yesterday, when the thermometer registered a temperature of an even 100 degrees in Raleigh. Not only is this the hottest day on record since 1902, but it was the hottest June day in fifteen years. The high record for June was 102 in 1887, but yesterday came within two degrees of equalling this record. Had it not been for a little shower that fortunately fell during the late afternoon Raleigh people would have suffered much more than they did. At 8 p. m. the mercury had dropped down to 76 degrees and this morning it stood at 72, while by 11 o'clock it had climbed back to 91 degrees and will likely go several degrees higher during the day.

The hot wave which struck Raleigh yesterday is general throughout the cotton belt, where temperatures ranging from 98 to 100 or more prevailed in the south. In the Wilmington section ten stations reported a temperature ranging about 100 degrees.

The hottest day on record in Raleigh since the local weather bureau station was established in 1887 was on July 18, 1887, when a temperature of 103 degrees was recorded. July is usually the month in which the mercury does its greatest aviation stunts, but starting its fashionable ascendencies in June, makes one wonder what July holds for a suffering, sweltering humanity. The highest temperature for any June since 1887 was 102 on June 20, 1887; the nearest approach was 101 degrees on June 21, 1888, while on June 3, 1895, the mercury reached an even 100 and this record was not equaled until yesterday, when it again touched 100.

Raleigh was not the only hot place yesterday. At Washington a temperature of 102 degrees was re-

BIG DAMAGE SUIT
BEGINS TOMORROW

The biggest damage suit ever heard in Wake county will begin in the United States district court tomorrow, when the case of the Ware-Kramer Tobacco Company against the American Tobacco Company is called for trial. Damages in the sum of \$1,200,000 are asked, the plaintiff alleging that it was crushed by the defendant.

If Judge Connor adheres to the program outlined, today all connected with the case will be fatigued before the trial is concluded. Two sessions will be held each day, the first from 9 until 1, and the second from 3 until 6:30.

TWINN WEDDED TWINS.

Couples in Texas Marriages so Alike Friends Cannot Tell Them Apart.

Austin, Tex., June 12.—Missouri twins married Texas twins at San Marcos, 30 miles south of here yesterday. The brides were Misses Alma and Alta Moore and the bridegrooms Leland and Loran Tubert, of Adrian, Mo. The brides resemble each other so closely that their most intimate friends cannot tell them apart, and the brothers also look as much alike as two peas. The twin brides were dressed alike, as were the two bridegrooms. To distinguish one from the other, different colored flowers were worn.

The young men were informed about a year ago of the remarkable resemblance of the two sisters. This led to correspondence and an exchange of photographs, and the marriage.

Storm Frightened Woman to Death.

Binghamton, N. Y., June 12.—Frightened during an electrical storm caused Mrs. John Allen's death. The woman was violently ill following the terrific claps of thunder, dying before a physician's arrival.

Dying From Eating Candy.

New York, June 12.—Three young children of Mrs. Elizabeth Murray are dying of poisoning, which followed eating a penny's worth of highly colored candies from a shop near their Eastside home.

The affections of some women strike a man as being of the cold storage variety.

Recorded, at Charlotte 98, Asheville 92, Norfolk 98, Chicago 98. In Oklahoma Saturday the mercury reached 104.

The local weather bureau holds out some encouragement today for cooler weather as it was reported some few degrees cooler over the central belt. Local showers are promised.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

Attempt to End the Strike, However, Only Partly Successful.

Philadelphia, June 12.—The attempt of the management of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where the strike began last week among the boilermakers, to resume work in all departments, met with but partial success this morning. Of the 10,000 employed, only 2,000 reported for work.

Storm Blocks Aviator.

Rome, June 12.—Pey, the German aviator, tried to start early today on the final leg of the Paris-Rome-Turin race. Weather conditions were so serious in facing of a rising storm he was obliged to return after a 29-mile flight. The machine was slightly damaged in the landing.

CONSERVE FISH SUPPLY

Treaty Commission Introduces Bill in Congress

Aim to Conserve the Fish Supply of the Great Lakes—Seek International Regulation of Their Output of Food Fishes.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—The fishing industry of the great lakes and the disciples of Izaak Walton are deeply interested in a bill pending in both houses of congress providing a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada. A similar measure will be adopted by the Canadian parliament.

The regulations were drafted by a commission created by a treaty in force between the American and British governments, and their purpose is not only to prevent the destruction of fish, but to remove one of the irritating questions in the relations of this country and its northern neighbor.

The commission made a thorough study of the conditions in all abundant waters and those contiguous thereto. In some cases it found considerable divergence among those engaged in fishing, certain proposed fishery regulations rather than to risk improperly of unnecessarily restricting the fishing industries.

The regulations make a distinction between fishing for commercial purposes and fishing for sport. For instance, it is ordered that no black bass, brook trout, landlocked salmon or muskellunge shall be fished for, killed or captured for commercial purposes in treaty waters.

But a sportsman with rod and line or hand line, or a trolling line with spoon hook attached, may enjoy himself to his heart's content in playing with or catching this game. The only restriction imposed upon him is that there shall not be more than three hooks upon his line, that the brook trout captured shall not be less than ten inches, and the muskellunge not less than twenty-four inches, and, finally, that of more than ten black bass shall be captured in one day nor more than twenty by the occupants of a single boat.

A closed season for black bass is provided for Lake Memphremagog and Lake Champlain during the winter, and for other species, including salmon and yellow pike.

In the great lakes system no white fish or lake trout of less than two pounds weight, no yellow pike of less than thirteen inches, no sauger, calico bass or white bass of less than ten inches, and no lake or channel catfish of less than sixteen inches can be captured.

Every effort also is to be made to propagate food fishes. It is proposed that both the United States and Canada shall develop to the fullest extent the work of propagation. Particular attention is to be directed to the following:

Lake Superior whitefish, Lake Erie whitefish, sockeye, blueback or red salmon, jumbo herring, lake trout, yellow pike brook trout or speckled trout, brown trout, steelhead trout, rainbow trout and lake herring.

The bills provide that a person found guilty of breaking a regulation shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both. To enforce the regulations a federal patrol will be established along the boundary line. A Canadian patrol also will be created. It is estimated that the cost of the service will be \$8,000 annually, but the result will be advantageous in the quantity of fish which will be available for food.

In an age where great complaint exists over the high cost of living it is

GRAHAM HERRING
CRUSHED BY TRAIN

Was Trying to Board Train to Go to Fire at Apex

CAUGHT UNDER TRAIN
AND BADLY CRUSHED

Young Man Was Operator at New Hill and Attempted to Catch Fast Moving Freight Train and Was Knocked Under it—Skull is Crushed and Right Leg Badly Mangled—Brought on to Raleigh and Operated on at Rex Hospital by Drs. Rogers and McGee—Right Leg Amputated—Is in Critical Condition.

Mr. Graham Herring, the young man who was so terribly injured near New Hill early today was reported as resting no easier at Rex Hospital at 3:30 this afternoon. The young man may linger several hours, but there is no hope of his recovery.

WEST POINT GRADUATES.

West Point, N. Y., June 12.—Eighty-three cadets are to be graduated into full-fledged lieutenants at the United States Military Academy tomorrow. Secretary of War Stimson will deliver the graduating address. Major-general Wood will present the diplomas. The class began with 146 students. Eighty-three survived the severe test of the four-years' course.

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TWO MEN DROWNED
IN NEUSE RIVER

(Special to The Times.)
New Bern, June 12.—J. J. Wilby, of Norfolk, and J. H. Morris, of Greensboro, were drowned at Wilkerson's Point, a promontory several miles down Neuse River yesterday afternoon. Neither body has yet been recovered.

The Plague Situation.

Amoy, China, June 12.—The Dutch consul advised his government that the plague situation here assumed proportions, warranting quarantine for Dutch Indies against Amoy.



William Earl Dodge Stokes, owner of the Ansonia Hotel, and one of the richest men in New York, who was shot three times and seriously wounded by two young women whose apartment in the fashionable Varuna, he was visiting.



A recent snapshot of Miss Lillian Graham, who took part in the shooting of William Earl Dodge Stokes, owner of the Ansonia Hotel, and one of the richest men in New York. Miss Graham and a friend of hers, Miss Ethel Conrad, seriously wounded Stokes with three bullets, during a visit of the millionaire to the girls' apartments. The shooting was caused, it is believed, over Stokes wanting the girls to return certain letters he had written one of them. He declares when he called for the letters that \$25,000 was demanded from him at the point of a revolver. The girls assert that Stokes grabbed Miss Graham by the throat and tried to choke her and that they shot in self-defense.