

ESTIMATED LOSS BY FIRE IS \$60,000

North Adams, Mass., July 2.—One of the most disastrous fires that ever visited North Adams destroyed a large section of the heart of the business district early today. The estimated loss is \$60,000. The Empire Theatre, Wilson's Hotel, the Empire apartment house and Sullivan Brothers' furniture buildings were destroyed.

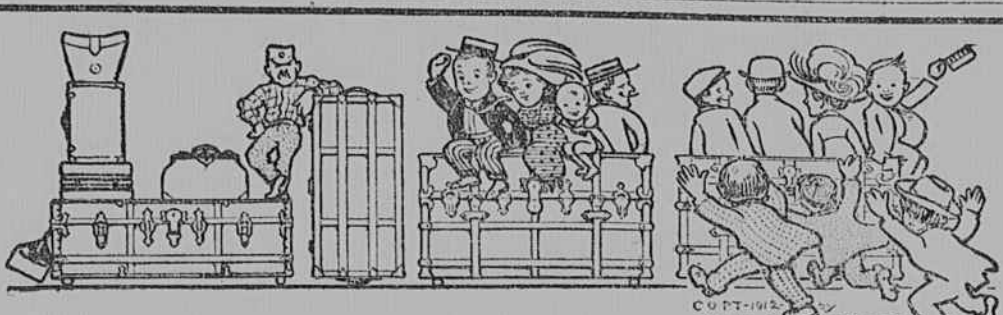
For a time it was feared that several other buildings would be burned, but hard work by the combined fire departments of Adams and North Adams checked the flames.

The police have begun an investigation of the theory that the fire was incendiary.

Starting in the kitchen of Wilson's Hotel, the fire spread rapidly and when the firemen arrived was beyond their control. With few exceptions the hotel guests were able to reach the street unassisted, but most of them lost all their personal effects.

From the hotel the flames spread to and destroyed the Empire apartment house, a four-story brick structure. The Empire Theatre became the prey of the flames and was a total loss. The theatre had a seating capacity of 1,400. Sullivan Brothers' furniture store, which was a seven-story building, was burned to the ground.

Groups of lower floors in the Sullivan building lost considerable property. Tuttle & Bryant, dry goods dealers, suffered damage amounting to \$20,000. Sullivan Brothers, a corporation of six members, were the principal sufferers. Their loss is partially covered by insurance.



Things to Wear and Baggage Transportation

Wherever you go, start from Berry's. Jaunty and dapper outing wear—from Hats to Shoes—and just the Trunks, Bags and Cases to travel in!

Never before such a showing of fashionable Summer Wear.

O. H. BERRY & COMPANY

TRIBUTE FROM ALMA MATER TO HER SON, WOODROW WILSON

BY DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, President of the University of Virginia.

Charlottesville, Va., July 2.—Progressive Democracy has found its true leader and demonstrated its saving common sense in the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the presidency of the United States. The University of Virginia has a right to be proud of his great gift to the world.

Wilson is a man who shares with Davidson, Princeton and Johns Hopkins the responsibility of having given training to this strong new leader of a new Democratic era. It was impossible for any man who loved the University of Virginia to sit in the galleries of the great convention hall at Baltimore and see the waving banners bearing the names of Wilson and Underwood, and to hear the tumult their names evoked, and not feel high emotion in the reflection that both of these clean, sturdy sons of the South had studied within the walls of the university and had gained intellectual and moral direction through its ideals and its teaching. There never was a moment when it was not clear to the cooler heads that these two men somehow were the strongest and best fruits of the new time that

Democracy had to offer to the service of the republic. Never, perhaps, before in our political history have two such leaders come out from the walls of the same institution of learning.

Woodrow Wilson spent the years of 1878-80 and 1888-91 at the University of Virginia in the study of the law. He left behind him a memory of youthful power and promise, and he carried away with him some of the distinctive impulses of the genius of the University of Virginia. His good taste, his clear thinking, his self-reliance, his moral courage, his straightforwardness, his self-restraint are all reflected in the life and genius of the new leader of America. Democracy.

It ought to be plain to the discerning mind that we are in a new era in the evolution of Democracy, marked by a confidence in popular rectitude, by a purpose to give training to the great masses of the people, by a faith that they will reward such training by right acting, and by a resolution to expect from them a direct expression of their will in the principles and in the machinery of government.

Woodrow Wilson won at Baltimore because he incarnated an idea vital, attractive, hopeful, appealing to youth and to all elements of the population that believe that the future holds promise of better things in our social order. His victory is the victory of a people, it is the victory of the republic needs the Democratic

party as a compact and organized force for guaranteeing juster and truer forms of government. The supreme need of that party is a real leader, and we have found him, as somehow he is always to be found in a national crisis, in the person of Woodrow Wilson.

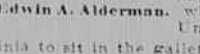
I venture to predict that the campaign conducted by him will be the whole discussion and tendency of our government upon a better plane than it has been in a generation. It was this feeling widespread among the masses that Woodrow Wilson possessed the qualities of leadership needed by modern Democracy that won for him such a high place throughout these weary days at Baltimore, painfully slow, but steady as a tide, the final approval of the hosts of the Democracy.

Thoughtful Americans everywhere have been feeling that such a leader must first of all have knowledge and brains, and be able to see around things and beyond things and back of things. Secondly, he must have moral fervor and a steadiness of aim. Thirdly, he must have a place in his heart for plain men who bear the burdens of the world. He must actually love justice and use it to the rich as well as to the poor, to the high placed as well as to the lowly. He must, above all things, have courage, moral, physical, intellectual, all the sorts of courage there are, or he will be tried to the breaking point, and then tried again.

Through these heated convention days, the feeling has been slowly maturing that in Woodrow Wilson the country has found a rare man, such as Democracy has not found to its hand in some generations, with a profound knowledge of human government and the workings of modern society. His very radicalism and every searcher after truth must hit at the point sometimes, is thoughtful radicalism tempered by learning and patience and the long look ahead. It has been demonstrated that he has faith in himself and capacity to live alone with his ideals and ability to refuse to compromise with the half truth or the self-deceiver. It has been seen that he knew how to teach men what he knew with swift and winning charm, and he has done so in the possession of a brand of calm and noble courage, that has touched a soft spot in the hearts of a courage-loving people. What American executive of recent times has exhibited greater power to instruct the public mind, to gain public confidence, to gain great fundamental results against great odds?

The University of Virginia, I repeat, may be pardoned for feeling a sentiment of honest jubilation at the outcome of the national convention at Baltimore. Her sons have filled high places in the service of the world, but not yet has one of them filled the office of the chief magistrate of the nation. She will be pardoned for believing and hoping that the hour has struck when this consummation is to come about when the herald of a new and juster order will be one trained in her walls.

Alma Mater wishes for her son, upon whom these great burdens must be placed, good health, a steady head, a stout heart and the kind of trust in men that long years ago ranked Jefferson among the great statesmen, and again clothed his follower in invincible strength for public service. There is a noble compensation and a sort of dramatic quality in the thought that in this latest hour of national crisis and moral warfare, ancient sectionalism has sunk out of sight, honor and the whole nation has turned to the old breeding ground for leadership. Such leadership spells victory, and such victory means a new birth of justice and fair dealing in government and society. It is good to be a Democrat in the year of our Lord 1912.



Edwin A. Alderman.

CONDITIONS IN NORTH ATLANTIC IMPROVED.

Washington, July 2.—The conditions in the North Atlantic have so far improved that the hydrographic office has felt warranted in recommending transatlantic steamship companies to resume their regular service adopted April 19, last, just after the Titanic disaster.

Those lanes were located about sixty miles south of the then existing routes, and discoveries of heavy ice even south of the lanes resulted in a further southerly shift to their present location. The steamship companies now have this suggestion under consideration.

INVITATION FROM RUSSIA.

This Country Requested to Join in Agricultural Expositions.

Washington, July 2.—Russia today extends an invitation to this country to take part in two agricultural exhibitions to be held in St. Petersburg. The first of these is an agricultural exposition. It will be held in November.

It will be devoted to poultry and rabbits, the culture of the bees, and is encouraged by the government for economic purposes. The other show will be held at some time not named during the coming year, and will be entirely a horticultural exhibit.

REBELS ENTER SONORA.

Believed in Mexico Main Force Will Enter That State.

Aguila Prieta, Sonora, Mexico, July 2.—Rebels believed to be a part of a force sent north from Bachimba to enter the State of Sonora preparatory to an invasion by the main force of rebels in this section are said to have met today.

Fighting is believed to be in progress today near Bavisma, eighty miles southeast of Aguila Prieta.

THE FACTS

About the Proposed Light and Power Franchise of the Richmond & Henrico Railway Co.

The recent "Service Talks" of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, in so far as they undertake to deal with the provisions of the proposed franchise, are deliberate distortions and misrepresentation of facts.

1. It is charged that this ordinance was drawn by counsel for the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company.

Every ordinance is so drawn as an original proposition, and this one was a copy of a franchise formerly granted by the City to certain Richmond gentlemen.

BUT the ordinance, as drawn, was amended in many particulars by the subcommittee.

Every amendment suggested by the City Attorney, for the protection of the City's interest, was adopted.

It contains provisions for that purpose never before put into a franchise. The City's interests are safeguarded as in no other franchise ever granted.

The ordinance was then redrafted by the City Attorney under the direction of the subcommittee.

2. "Service Talks" persists in the deliberate misstatement that, under the provisions of this ordinance, this Company may serve whom it pleases.

If the person who writes this is honest, he has not read the ordinance. It says: "The grantee hereof expressly assumes the duty and burden of selling electric current for light and power to every inhabitant of the City of Richmond applying for the same."

Can language be clearer? The Virginia Railway and Power Company, on the other hand, is under no obligation to sell to any one.

The City reserves the right to impose other conditions, etc., and to compel "reasonable rates" on the part of this Company.

It has no power to regulate the rates of the Virginia Railway and Power Company.

3. The ordinance, as it came from the Street Committee, is not crudely drawn, as charged, and contains no inconsistencies.

The criticism of the City Attorney, that has been quoted, was made against Subsection 2 of Section 8, and a substitute therefor was adopted, which the City Attorney himself had prepared.

If you are opposed to the grant of this franchise because you believe in the principal of Monopoly, all right.

But if you believe in Competition, there is no excuse for opposing this franchise.

No Company could exist under a franchise that contained greater burdens, and the City's interests are fully protected.

Richmond & Henrico Railway Company,
W. S. FORBES, President.

MARSHALL FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

(Continued from First Page.)

a running mate for Governor Woodrow Wilson. The intense bitterness of the past week seemed to have disappeared.

When the convention suspended the regular order of business—the nomination of a vice-presidential candidate—shortly before 11 o'clock to make way for the reading and adoption of the platform, six candidates for the vice-presidency had been placed in nomination. They were: Governor Burke, of North Dakota; Governor Marshall, of Indiana; Elmore W. Hurst, of Illinois; Martin J. Wade, of Iowa; James H. Preston, of Maryland; Champ Clark.

The suggestion of Champ Clark for second place on the ticket was the feature of the evening's performance. The sentiment of the convention was strongly in favor of giving the speaker the place if he would accept it. The Rev. Charles D. Harris, of Missouri, withdrew Clark's name, and a telegraphed statement from the speaker himself declaring he would not take the place, the convention was still hopeful of his final acceptance. It was the reason for the suspension of the vote on the nomination was the desire of the leaders to make sure of Clark's position.

Governor Burke, of North Dakota, seemingly was backed strongly for the second place. His name was roundly cheered when it was placed before the convention.

Called to Order.

At 9:35 P. M. Chairman James called the convention to order.

The Rev. Charles D. Harris, of the South M. E. Church, of Baltimore, delivered the invocation.

Chairman James then announced: "Nomination of candidates for the Vice-Presidency of the United States is now in order."

The roll call began. Alabama passed, Arizona had no name to offer, California, Colorado, Connecticut and Delaware passed.

In Georgia, Governor Woodrow Wilson, of Georgia, mounted the platform to make the first nomination.

"We want to nominate a real great man," he shouted. "From all over the ball came cries of 'Clark, Clark, Clark' and 'Wilson, Wilson, Wilson' until amid shouts of 'Name your man, who is he?' When he finally placed Clark in nomination a yell sounded through the hall. Meantime the leaders were exerting every effort to get the roll call to stop.

As Dean concluded former Governor A. M. Dockery, of Missouri, hurried to the platform to decline for Clark.

"The Honorable Champ Clark has declined to accept the office of Vice-President," Dockery said.

"Champ Clark did not reach this conclusion out of pique," continued Dockery.

"He is as loyal to the Democratic party and to its nominee, Woodrow Wilson, as I am ever was."

Clark simply prefers to remain in present place, or to remain a simple member of the House of Representatives."

As Dockery concluded, Idaho yielded to North Dakota and former Senator Purcell placed Governor Burke, of North Dakota, in nomination.

Mr. Purcell characterized Governor Burke as a "progressive of progressive." He asserted that Governor Burke would draw many progressive Republican votes to the Democratic ticket.

Idaho seconded the nomination of Burke. Samuel Aischuler, of Illinois, nominated Elmore W. Hurst, of Rock Island, Ill.

G. C. Menzies, of Indiana, nominated Governor Thomas B. Marshall for the vice-presidency.

Henry Volmer, of Iowa, nominated Martin J. Wade as an alliterative ticket that would sweep the country.

Mr. Wade himself followed Volmer and declared that he did not desire the place himself. He seconded the nomination of Governor Burke.

Kansas seconded the nomination of Burke, and Louisiana seconded that of Governor Marshall.

Major James Preston, of Baltimore, in nomination. A. Mitchell Palmer, Wilson manager, asked unanimous consent that the consideration of the vice-presidential nomination be suspended and the report of the committee on resolutions received and acted upon.

Unanimous consent was obtained and Senator Kern, chairman of the resolutions committee read the platform. The platform was adopted by a viva voce vote.

When the vice-presidential nominations were again taken up it was after midnight.

Michigan seconded the nomination of Governor Marshall.

Minnesota seconded Governor Burke. Mississippi seconded Marshall.

Montana seconded Burke. Nebraska seconded Governor Burke.

Several States passed, and then "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, of Oklahoma, seconded Burke.

Judge W. H. King, of Oregon, offered in nomination Senator George E. Borah, of that State.

Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, seconded the nomination of Senator Chamberlain.

When the District of Columbia was reached one of the delegates rose and proposed William J. Bryan as a vice-presidential candidate. A roar swept the hall.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: For Virginia—Unsettled Wednesday; local showers west portion; Thursday, showers.

Forecast: For Virginia—Showers Wednesday, except fair near the coast; Thursday, showers.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.

12 noon temperature	75
Minimum temperature	61
P. M. temperature	75
Excess in rainfall since March 1	2.92
Excess in rainfall since Jan. 1	3.05
January 1	0.00

Local Observations 8 P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature	74
Humidity	65
Wind, direction	S. E.
Wind, velocity	6
Weather	P. C.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

Albany	81	80	Clear
Ashville	78	78	Clear
Baltimore	78	78	Clear
Boston	78	78	Clear
Buffalo	78	78	Clear
Chicago	78	78	Clear
Cincinnati	78	78	Clear
Cleveland	78	78	Clear
Dayton	78	78	Clear
Des Moines	78	78	Clear
Indianapolis	78	78	Clear
Keokuk	78	78	Clear
Little Rock	78	78	Clear
Memphis	78	78	Clear
Mobile	78	78	Clear
New Orleans	78	78	Clear
Omaha	78	78	Clear
Philadelphia	78	78	Clear
Pittsburgh	78	78	Clear
Portland	78	78	Clear
Richmond	78	78	Clear
Salt Lake City	78	78	Clear
San Francisco	78	78	Clear
St. Louis	78	78	Clear
St. Paul	78	78	Clear
Wichita	78	78	Clear
Wilmington	78	78	Clear
Yonkers	78	78	Clear

the hall as the name was mentioned. Bryan, sitting quiet in his seat in the Nebraska section, was immediately surrounded by a group of supporters urging him to speak.

"Take the platform. Take the platform," shouted the delegates.

Surrounded by a small group, Bryan made his way to the stage to deliver his address.

Declaring that for sixteen years he had been a fighting man, Colonel Bryan said that he had not hesitated to arouse the hostility and the enmity of individuals where he felt it his duty to do so in behalf of the country.

"If I have any enemies in this country," said Mr. Bryan, "those who are my enemies had a monopoly of hatred. There is not one human being for whom I feel a hatred. (Applause.) Nor is there one American citizen in my own party or in any other that I would oppose for holding a position so many battles and had alienated so many that my party ought to have the leadership of some one who had not thus offended, and who thus might lead with greater hope of victory. (Applause.) And tonight I come willing to surrender into the hands of the one chosen by this convention a standard which I carried in three campaigns, and I challenge my enemies to declare that it has ever been lowered in the face of the enemy. (Great applause and cheering.) The same belief that I would prefer another for the presidency, leads me to prefer another rather than to be a candidate myself."

It is not because the vice-presidency is less of importance than the presidency that I decline. There is no office in this nation so low that I would not take it if I could serve my country by accepting it. (Great applause and cheering.)

"I believe that I can render more service to my country than I have not the embarrassment of a nomination and have not the suspicion of a candidate, and your candidates will be more active in this campaign than I shall be. (Great applause and cheering.) My services are at the command of the party, and I feel a relief now that the burden of leadership is transferred to other shoulders."

All I ask is that having given us a platform of most progressive that is in this nation and having given us a candidate, who I believe will appeal not only to the Democratic vote, but to some three or four millions of Republican who have been alienated by the policy of their party, there is but one thing left and that is to give us a vice-president with our President who is also progressive so that there will be no joint debate between our candidates. (Great applause.)

"Let me in conclusion, second the nomination of Governor Burke, of North Dakota, and Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon." (Long continued applause.)

As Mr. Bryan concluded the roll call for the vice-presidential nomination was ordered.

The ballot showed a widely scattered vote, and it was apparent early in the roll call that there would be no nomination on the first ballot. Generally the anti-Bryan delegates were inclined to support Marshall, but the lines were not sharply drawn. The Indiana vote, the lead, however, from the start, and many of the Wilson-Bryan States cast their votes for him. The straight Wilson vote generally went to Burke or Chamberlain.

New York gave Marshall the ninety votes; Illinois 55 on this ballot went to Elmore W. Hurst, a native son; Missouri gave Mayor Preston, of Baltimore, a vote of 24.

The first ballot on the vice-presidential nomination gave Marshall 335, Burke, 205; 4-3; Chamberlain, 137.

The remainder of the vote was scattered among native sons.

The result of the second ballot was announced. Marshall, 415; 1-2; Burke, 357; 1-3; Chamberlain, 137.

The North Dakota delegation withdrew the name of Governor Burke and moved that the nomination of Marshall be made unanimous. He carried the motion, but was told there was a chorus of "ayes" and the delegate began to crowd out of the hall. No one heard the motion of adjourn.

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VICTOR

Records for School and Home Use

This list of records has been made to help in the uplift of the ideals and tastes of children everywhere, and these songs and others to follow are just as suitable for the home circle as for the schoolroom, and should be used for children anywhere and at any time. It contains numbers for General School Use, Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate and Grammar Grades, the High School and College. The short songs are grouped several on one record with small spaces between, enabling the teacher to present any of the songs; she may choose for teaching without the unpleasantness of a part of one where it begins and getting a part of another. These individual songs may be played over and over as many times as required for complete mastery by the class.

We are issuing most of these school songs in Double-faced Records, which makes the price per song extremely low.

The Corley Company

Successors Cable Piano Co.
213 East Broad Street.

or James' announcement that the convention was adjourned and that the motion was deleted at 1:38 A. M., and the Democratic convention was over.

OBITUARY

Miss Sara Dingess Starke.

Miss Sara Dingess Starke, of 311 West Grace Street, died Tuesday at St. Elizabeth Hospital. She was a daughter of the late Sara Dingess and John Starke. Her funeral services will be held from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Wednesday morning, July 4, at 11 o'clock.

John J. Caldwell Young.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Fredericksburg, Va., July 2.—News has been received here of the death of the wife of B. Caldwell Young, formerly of this city, Row or Lind, Okla.

Mrs. Polly C. Hanson.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Lynchburg, Va., July 2.—Mrs. Polly C. Hanson, who had been a resident of Lynchburg for nearly thirty years, died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Katz, on Anderson Street, after a long illness. Mrs. Hanson was born in some time had been such that her death was not unexpected. Mrs. Hanson was a daughter of the late John W. Wilson, of Lynchburg, and she was in her seventy-eighth year. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Her surviving children are Mrs. M. C. Hanson, of Mrs. H. W. Mastie, and Mrs. John Katz, of Lynchburg, and Mrs. William Dew, of Sweet Briar.

John J. Harvey.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Rurika Mills, Va., July 2.—John J. Harvey, of this county, died at the hospital in South Boston last night. The funeral will be at Charlotte C. H. tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Harvey was sixty-two years old. He was operating a binder, cutting wheat, about ten days ago, when the blade of the binder cut him in the back of the head. He was taken to South Boston, where his limb was amputated.

Man's Leg Is Cut Off.