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TAFT NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT.

Roosevelt Delegates Did Not Walk Out But Refused to Take Part in the Vote.

Chicago, June 22.—With nearly 350 of the Roosevelt delegates declining to vote and hastening away at adjournment time to tender to Col. Theodore Roosevelt the nomination of a new party the fifteenth Republican national convention at the end of a long and tumultuous session to-night re-nominated William Howard Taft, of Ohio, for President, and James Schoolcraft Sherman, of New York, for vice-president.

President Taft received 561 of the 1,078 votes in the convention, or 21 more than a majority.

The decision of the Roosevelt people, under direction of their leader, to refrain from voting, left no other candidate near the President. The announcement of the Taft victory was greeted with cheering from his adherents and groans and hisses from the opposition.

When it became absolutely certain early today that Mr. Taft would be nominated without great difficulty, the leaders in control of the convention decided to give him as a running mate his companion on the ticket in 1908.

All others dropped from the race and Mr. Sherman was the only candidate regularly placed before the convention. A motion from New Hampshire to make the nomination by acclamation was declared out of order. There were many scattered votes on the roll call that ensued.

The convention amid much confusion adjourned sine die.

At no time was there an indication of a walk out of Roosevelt delegates. They expressed their revolt by silence.

In the confusion just before adjournment a resolution was adopted giving the national committee power to declare vacant the seat of any man on the committee refusing to support the nominees of the popular convention of 1912.

Sherman's vote was 597.

Party Face Crisis.

With the party admittedly facing the greatest crisis in its history William Howard Taft, of Ohio, at 9.25 o'clock tonight was renominated for President of the United States by the Republican national convention.

The revolt of many of Roosevelt delegates in the convention was open from the moment the permanent roll containing the names of contested delegates was approved. "Valedictory," statement was read in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt asking that his name be not presented and that his delegates sit in mute protest against all further proceedings.

A great majority of the Roosevelt delegates in the Illinois and all in the Missouri and Idaho delegations declined to follow this advice, but Colonel Roosevelt's sway over the delegation from California, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and West Virginia was all but absolute.

Most of the delegates from these states announced their purpose of helping to give Mr. Roosevelt an independent nomination at another hall later in the evening. The split in the convention occasioned no surprise. It was but a fulfillment of predictions that had been made during the past several days.

The closing scenes of the convention were marked by counter demonstrations for President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt.

The first test vote after the announcement of the Roosevelt valedictory came on the adoption of the party platform. The affirmative vote was 666, Roosevelt delegates present and not voting numbered 343. There were 53 noes, 36 of them from the LaFollette states of Wisconsin and North Dakota.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, was placed before the convention, but Colonel Roosevelt's wishes were carried out by his followers and they

remained silent during the call of the states for nominations.

Many of the delegates, however, carried out their primary instructions and voted for the colonel.

On the voting for President the Roosevelt delegates again as a rule remained silent. The detailed vote was: Taft, 561; Roosevelt, 107; LaFollette, 41; Cummins, 17; Hughes, 2; not voting, 344; absent, 6.

At times during the balloting the convention was in great confusion.

How States Voted.

Here is the way the states voted: Alabama, Taft 22, not voting 2.

Arizona—Taft 6.
Arkansas—Taft 17, not voting 1.
California—Taft 2, not voting 24.

Colorado—Taft 12.
Connecticut—Taft 14.
Delaware—Taft 6.
Florida—Taft 12.
Georgia—Taft 12.
Illinois—Taft 2, Roosevelt 53; absent 1, not voting 2.
Indiana—Taft 20, Roosevelt 3, not voting 7.

Idaho—Taft 1, Cummins 7.
Iowa—Taft 16, Cummins 10.
Kansas—Taft 2, not voting 18.
Kentucky—Taft 24, Roosevelt 2.

Louisiana—Taft 20.
Maine—Not voting 12.

The Massachusetts men stood their ground and answered "Present," but not voting. Massachusetts was challenged. When the delegates refused to vote Root ruled that the alternates' names should be called. This awakened the wildest disorder in the hall. The Roosevelt men among the Massachusetts delegates stood on their chairs, brandishing their fists and yelling at the chairman. The leader of the Roosevelt men shouted: "Massachusetts is a law abiding State and will stand for no such stealing." Quiet was finally restored.

Massachusetts—Taft 20, not voting 16.
Maryland—Taft 1, Roosevelt 9, absent 1, not voting 5.

Michigan—Taft 20, Roosevelt 9, not voting 1.
Minnesota—Not voting 24.
Mississippi—Taft 17, not voting 3.

Missouri—Taft 16, not voting 20.
Montana—Taft 8.

Nebraska—Roosevelt 2, not voting 14.
Nevada—Taft 6.
New Hampshire—Taft 8.

New Jersey—Roosevelt 2, not voting 26.
New Mexico—Taft 7, Roosevelt 1.

New York—Taft 76, Roosevelt 8, not voting 6.
North Carolina—Taft 1, Roosevelt 1, not voting 22.

North Dakota—LaFollette 10.
Ohio—Taft 14, not voting 34.
Oklahoma—Taft 4, Roosevelt 1, not voting 15.

Oregon—Roosevelt 8, not voting 2.
Pennsylvania—Taft 9, Roosevelt 2, Hughes 2, not voting 62, absent 1.

Rhode Island—Taft 10.
South Carolina—Taft 16, absent 1, not voting 1.

South Dakota—Roosevelt 5, LaFollette 5.
Tennessee—Taft 23, Roosevelt 1.

Texas—Taft 31, absent 1, not voting 8.
Utah—Taft 8.

Vermont—Taft 6.
Virginia—Taft 22, not voting 1, absent 1.
Washington—Taft 14.

West Virginia—Noting voting 16.
Wisconsin—LaFollette 26.
Wyoming—Taft 6.

Alaska—Taft 2.
District of Columbia—Taft 2.
Hawaii—Taft 6.
Puerto Rico—Taft 2.

Bites or stings of poisonous insects which cause the flesh to swell should be treated with DABBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID. It counteracts the poison, reduces swelling quickly and causes pain. It is equally as valuable when applied to flesh wounds, burns, scalds, cuts or bruises. It causes the flesh to heal over and leaves no disfiguring scar. Price 50 cts. per bottle. Sold by All Dealers.

DANCE STARTS BY SHOOTING OF THE PISTOL

How They Do in "Old Viginay" at a Party.

The Grayson county Virginia Gazette contains the following story:

"Bud" Sessler, a middle aged man, was struck on the head with what was supposed to have been a black-jack while attending a dance at the home of Will Hodges, near Park postoffice, in the west end of this county, Saturday night, June 1st, and fatally injured, dying from the effects of the blow on Monday morning of this week about 5 a. m.

We interviewed Hodges, who was brought to jail at this place Tuesday afternoon, and from his statements the facts are about as follows: A party of twelve or more had gathered at the home of Hodges to have a dance. Eight or ten gallons of liquor had been gotten for the occasion and after several had imbibed freely of the mountain dew all was in readiness for the dance to begin. It seems that Sessler opened the ball by firing two or three shots from his pistol at the feet of the participants. Hodges says he ordered him to leave the house but he refused to go, saying it would "take a d-d good man to put him out."

About this time he was struck on the back of the head by one of the dancers and knocked to the floor. He was picked up and carried to a point about one hundred yards from the house. Hodges says, and left. This was during the early part of the evening and he lay at the place until he was moved Sunday afternoon when he recovered consciousness. He was taken home and lived until Monday afternoon of this week. Other parties say that Sessler was carried to a bridge, some distance from the house, and after being concealed was left for dead.

Hodges and others were arrested and after a hearing before Est. Wm. Baldwin, Hodges and his wife was sent to jail at this place, the former to wait the action of the grand jury at the next term of Court on the charge of murder. His wife was convicted of disorderly conduct and give a jail sentence of thirty days and fined \$25.

Tom Blevins, one of the participants and the man who is believed to have struck the fatal blow, has escaped but the officers think his capture will soon be effected. Hodges is said to have struck Sessler with a knife after he had been knocked to the floor.

After Sessler's death Drs. J. S. Hopkins and Tom Jones held a post-mortem examination and found his skull fractured, this fracture causing his death. Hodges' wife, after being brought to jail at this place, employed Attorney J. M. Parsons, who took an appeal from the magistrate's decision, and she was released on bail.

Sessler was a married man and had a large family of children.

Three Stingy Men.

It is said that three of the stingiest men in the state were in town yesterday. One of them will not drink as much water as he wants unless it be from another man's well. The second forbids any of his family from writing anything but a "small hand, as it is a waste of ink to make large letters. The third stops his clock at night in order to save wear and tear on the machinery. All of them decline to take their county paper on the ground that is a terrible strain on their spectacles to read newspapers, even in the day time.—Mocksville Herald.

Makes The Nation Gasp.

The awful list of injuries on a Fourth of July staggers humanity. Set over against it, however, is the wonderful healing, by Bucklen's Arnica Salve, of thousands, who suffered from burns, cuts, bruises, bullet wounds or explosions. Its the quick healer of boils, ulcers, eczema, sore lips or piles. 25 cts at E. H. Henniss Drug Co.

ROOSEVELT NOMINATED BY PROGRESSIVES.

Colonel's Delegates, Representing Nearly All States, Hold Independent Convention and Make Him Standard Bearer.

Chicago, June 22.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for President on an independent ticket tonight in the dying hours of the Republican national convention in which he had met defeat.

The followers of Col. Roosevelt gathered in Orchestra Hall, less than a mile from the Coliseum and pledged their support to the former President.

In accepting the nomination Col. Roosevelt appealed to the people of all sections, regardless of party affiliations to stand with the founders of the new party one of whose cardinal principles he said, was to be "Thou Shalt Not Steal."

The informal nomination of Col. Roosevelt was said to be chiefly for the purpose of effecting a temporary organization. Beginning tomorrow, when a call is to be issued for a state convention in Illinois the work of organization will be pushed forward rapidly state by state. At a later time—probably early in August, it is intended that a national convention shall be held. Col. Roosevelt, in accepting the nomination, tonight said he did so understanding that he would willingly step aside if it should be the desire of the new party, when organized, to select another standard bearer.

Twenty-Two States Represented

Representatives of 22 states composed the notification committee which informed Col. Roosevelt of his nomination. In a sense stood as sponsors for the movement.

When the doors were opened the surging crowd held in check by the police were ushered first to the balcony and galleries. These were quickly filled and the police had difficulty in handling the throng. The crowd extended for blocks in a line four deep.

When the hall had been packed the entire audience rose and joined in singing "America," after which the Roosevelt delegates greeted Gov. Johnson as he opened the formal part of the meeting. The governor's speech was interrupted with a wild burst of cheering.

"We came here with the mandate of the people of California. You came here with the like design—to carry out not the will of a rotten boss in Pennsylvania or a crooked one in New York or any United States senator in Massachusetts but to carry out the mandate of the people to nominate Theodore Roosevelt.

"By a fraud he has been robbed of that which was his. We, the delegates, free and untrammelled, have come here to nominate him."

These words brought the great audience to its feet with a shout and for some time there was an uproar of applause.

"The time has passed when men can foist by chicanery or unfair means a candidate upon the people whom they don't want," declared Gov. Johnson. "So we have come here tonight to right a wrong and just as certain as we are here tonight the people will rule."

Gov. Johnson described the campaign of Col. Roosevelt again the bosses and declared that the delegates assembled proposed to see that Mr. Roosevelt got his reward.

Senator Claap, of Minn., then read the resolution nominating Col. Roosevelt: IT was adopted with a cheer. The resolutions follows:

The Delegates Resolve

We, delegates and alternates to the Republican national convention, representing a clear majority of the voters of the Republican party of the nation, and representing a clear majority of the delegates and alternates legally elected to the convention, in meeting assembled, make the following declaration:

We are delegated by a majority of the Republican voters of our

respective districts and states to nominate Theodore Roosevelt in the Republican national convention as the candidate of our party for President and thereby carry out the will of the voters as expressed at the primaries. We have earnestly and conscientiously striven to execute the commission entrusted to us by the party voters.

For five days we have been denied justice in the national convention. This result has been accomplished by the action of the now defunct national committee in placing upon the preliminary roll of the convention, and thereby seating upon the floor of the convention, a sufficient number of fraudulently selected delegates to control the proceedings of the convention. These fraudulent delegates once seated have by concerted action within one another, put themselves upon the permanent roll, where they constitute an influence sufficient to control the convention and defeat the will of the party as expressed at the primaries.

We have exhausted every known means to head off this conspiracy and to prevent this fraud upon the popular will, but without success.

We were sent to this convention bearing the most specific instructions to place Theodore Roosevelt in nomination as the candidate of our party for President and we therefore deem it to be our duty to carry out these instructions in the only practically and feasible way remaining open to us.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, representing the majority of the voters of the Republican party, and of the delegates and alternates legally elected to the national Republican convention, in compliance with our instructions from the party voters, hereby nominate Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of our party for the office of President of the United States, and we call upon him to accept such nomination in compliance with the will of the party voters.

Colonel Roosevelt Accepts

Colonel Roosevelt accepted the nomination tendered him and said:

Gentlemen: I thank you for your nomination and in you I recognize the lawfully elected delegates to the Republican convention who represent the overwhelming majority of the voters who took part in the convention and who represent the wishes of the majority of the lawfully elected members of the convention. I accept the nomination subject to but one condition.

This has now become a contest which cannot be settled merely along the old party lines. The principles that are at stake are as broad and as deep as the foundations of our democracy itself. They are in no sense sectional. They should appeal to all honest citizens, east and west north and south; they should appeal to all right thinking people whether Republicans or Democrats without regard to their previous party affiliations. I feel that the time has come when not only all men who believe in progressive principles but all men who believe in those elementary maxims of public and private morality which must underlie every form of successful government should join in one movement.

Therefore I ask you to go to your several homes to find out the sentiment of the people at home and then again to come together, I suggest by mass convention to nominate for the presidency a progressive candidate on a progressive platform, a candidate and a platform that will enable us to appeal to northerner and southerner, easterner and westerner, Republican and Democrat alike, in the name of our common American citizenship.

Will Make The Fight.

If you wish me to make the fight I will make it even if only one state should support me. The only condition I impose is that you shall feel entirely free when you come together to substitute

any other man in my place if you deem it better for the movement and in such case I will give my heartiest support.

Wherever in any state the Republican party is true to the principles of its founders and is genuinely the party of justice and of progress, I expect to see it come bodily into the new movement, for the convention that has just sat in this city is in no proper sense of the word a Republican convention at all. It does not represent the masses of the Republican party.

It was organized in cynical defiance of their wishes and it has served the purpose only of a group of sinister political bosses who have not one shadow of sympathy with the spirit and purpose of the Republican party of 50 years ago and many of whom have used the party merely as an adjunct to money making, either for themselves or for the great crooked financial interests which they serve.

But we are more fortunate in one respect than our predecessors for we who now stand for the progressive cause, the progressive movement, have done forever with all sectionalism and we make our appeal equally to the sons of the men who fought under Grant and to the sons of the men who fought under Lee for the cause we champion is as emphatically the cause of the south as it is the cause of the north.

"Thou Shalt Not Steal."

I am in this fight for certain principles and the first and most important goes back to Sinai and is embodied in the commandment "Thou shalt not steal." Thou shalt not steal a nomination, thou shalt not steal a vote, thou shalt not steal a dollar in politics or in business. Thou shalt not steal from the people the birthright of the people to rule themselves.

There is no use in holding primaries, no use in holding elections if we permit a small group of unscrupulous politicians, some of whom are certainly acting in the interests of big crooked business to exercise the veto power over these primaries and elections by upsetting the results at their own pleasure.

The convention which today closes its discreditable career here in Chicago represents an negligible minimum of the rank and file of the Republican party. But what it has done and what it has provided for the future offer material for very serious consideration.

Vicious Circle Must Be Broken.

The vicious circle must be broken. The powerful crooked bosses have and ought to have no feeling but contempt for the honest men who submit to their violent and unscrupulous dishonesty. If we permit fraud of this kind to triumph we do a shameful thing and show either that we are faint at heart or dull of conscience.

I hold that we are performing a duty in inaugurating this movement, for the permanent success of practices such as have obtained in the fraudulent contest that has just closed its sittings would mean the downfall of this republic, and we are performing the most patriotic of duties when we set our faces like flint against such wrong.

When Col. Roosevelt concluded there was a wild rush for the platform and a score of men scrambled for the leaves of the colonel's manuscript where he had dropped them.

The cheers almost drowned out the blare of the band which valorously continued to play. "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight."

Man Coughs and Breaks Ribs.

AFTER a frightful coughing spell a man in Neenah, Wis., felt terrible pains in his side and his doctor found two ribs had been broken. What agony Dr. King's New Discovery would have saved him. A few teaspoonful ends a late cough, while persistent use rousts obstinate coughs, expels stubborn colds or heal weak, sore lungs. "I feel sure its a God-send to humanity," writes Mrs. Effie Morant, Columbia, Mo., "for I believe I would have contracted to-day, if I had not used this great remedy." Its guaranteed to satisfy, and you can get a free trial bottle or 50-cent or \$1.00 size at E. H. Henniss Drug Co.