

GREENSBORO, JULY THIRD

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

Executive Committee Meets in Raleigh and After Lengthy Discussion Selects Gate City as Place and Date for Gathering of Democratic Hosts, When Ball Will Be Started Rolling for Another Campaign—Asheville the Only Other Bidder—Chairman Simmons Presses for Tuesday as Tuesday's News From the State Capital.

Observer Bureau, 122 South Dawson Street, Raleigh, April 5.

The members of the Democratic State executive committee came into Raleigh rather slowly today in favor of the coming by the afternoon and evening trains. While there was not a decidedly outspoken acknowledgment from them it was forecasted that a preference would be shown for Greensboro as a meeting place rather than Raleigh. The members are not forgetful of what the citizens of Greensboro have done for them in the past in the way of providing comforts. This counts for much as when the meeting above the average is an animal who is appealed to always by uniform and regular kindnesses. On the other hand, some of those from the western part of the State were in favor of the capital city as a matter of pride and were fixed in the belief that all conventions touching affairs of the State should be held here at any and all times.

The meeting was called to order in the Senate chamber at 8:30 o'clock with Chairman Simmons presiding. There was offered a suggestion that all parties be in sympathy with the meeting, except those who would appear in a special capacity, offering for specific purposes. Some voters were represented by proxy and no objection was offered to such. There were present 59 members of the executive committee. Mr. Hayes, of Chatham, moved, and the motion was carried, that the place of meeting be first chosen at this point presented at the meeting for the convention addressed the meeting. Mr. James P.ou stated that the city of Raleigh did not plead for the convention, but that within two years, would send such a plea as a matter of honor and even more than had ever before been offered.

Mr. Sam G. Bradshaw then brought to the attention of the body the claims of Greensboro, which are put forward regardless of party creed or anything else, combined to place at the disposal of the party every convenience that lies within their power.

ASHEVILLE'S INVITATION.

Mr. Sol Gallert presented to the committee Asheville as the proper point for holding the convention, and the offering of an absolutely free auditorium and hotel rates that were surprisingly low. He reviewed the money expended within 40 years by western North Carolina and the fact that Asheville had been the people of the West. He emphasized the fact that it would not be necessary to build a mountain of ice to cool the convention. Mr. Gallert referred most emphatically to the fact that Asheville had entertained national and international bodies. Such occasions were always worked with signal success. Happy reference was also made to Asheville as a prize fighting point in the future.

Alfred Scales, of Greensboro, spoke with most eloquence in behalf of Greensboro. He modestly handled the proposition, referring to former efforts at entertaining the party, and offering that the Democracy might be ennobled at that city. J. R. Blair howled most agreeably for Greensboro with all its attractions, minus the "mountain" business of the State. The vote stood Greensboro 31, Asheville 29.

DISCUSSION AS TO DATE.

A resolution was offered by W. T. Shipman for a Democratic convention call June 28th. Mr. Richard N. Hackett, of Wilkes, offered July 11th as a substitute date. Mr. H. C. Craven, of Ham, addressed the meeting and referred to the fact that such a convention could be postponed to even a later date. Mr. Shipman brought up the matter of the possible venue of the people of western North Carolina and advocated an earlier date. General B. S. Royter spoke in behalf of crop adequacy and was followed by Mr. Craven, who spoke in favor of an earlier date on account of the fact that Wilkes raised corn. Senator Ward, of Craven, "acknowledged the corn" and furthered the choice of a middle date. Col. Cunningham seconded the amended motion. General Royter, of Ham, for information, the crowd begged for June as a meeting date. Mr. Falconer Reynolds reviewed the facts as to Wake county's particular products with these all in time, and asked for a middle ground.

JULY 3RD CHOSEN.

After a round of discussion it was resolved that the committee designate June 27 or July 3 for such a convention. This was done by roll call and the result was as follows: The vote of Senator Simmons, who left the chair to J. F. Thompson, of Raleigh, was in favor of July 2. Mr. Simmons followed the vote with an address in which he emphasized the wisdom and importance of the payment of the poll taxes. He stated that he had earnestly tried to reach voters directly concerning these things and had, in these letters, urged that they should be made known to the voters. He gave such information at this meeting of the executive committee. He spoke of the inability of the county chairman to reach all such voters, but at the same time urged that all lands of such to overlook this matter of so great importance. Mr. Simmons asked the hearty co-operation of such chairman and all parties directly concerned toward the end that all poll taxes might be paid, which, if not accomplished would cost the party probably 10,000 votes.

INVITED TO CHARLOTTE.

Solicitor Herott Clarkston, of Charlotte, invited the members of the committee to attend the historic Twentieth "May celebration" in Charlotte, together with Greensboro, Concord and other points as suburbs. Col. Paul B. Means, of Concord, objected, saying that, in a short while, Concord and Cabarrus county would "wholly" take in and embrace Charlotte and Greensboro county. The meeting took adjourned on the stroke of 10 o'clock.

DELEGATES TO CHARITIES CONVENTION.

A brief was announced the appointment by Governor Glenn of 11 delegates to the thirty-third annual session of the Conference of Charities and Correction, to be held in Philadelphia, Penn., May 14-18. The delegates are: Miss Daisy Demmon, J. S. Mann, Dr. James McKee, Rev. R. S. Stevenson, Miss Fannie Mack, J. Hunter, of Raleigh; Dr. F. L. Murphy, Morganton.

RAILWAY WAS REAL MARK

GREENSBORO STORY; EVIDENCE IN

One of Defendant Contractors in Savannah Harbor Case Admits Payment of \$450,000 or \$500,000 to That Contractor's Representative, Law, but Declares It Was for His Influence With New York Central Through the Vanderbilts—Admits Having Been Fugitive From Justice Since 1902—Westcott and Argument Favors To-Day.

Savannah, Ga., April 5.—The division of profits gained from the government work in this district of rivers and harbors was explained to the jury in the Greene and Gaylor case today by Benjamin D. Greene, one of the defendants, who occupied the stand throughout the session of the Federal Court. His version made R. F. Westcott, a partner in the Savannah contracts, sharing profits equally with Greene and Gaylor, who, according to Greene, paid Westcott \$450,000 or \$500,000 for his influence when they should seek a heavy contract or be let by the New York Central Railroad. Carter, who said his testimony was saying that about \$300,000 worth of brush was used in the 1882 contract in excess of the amount canvassed for and that about \$300,000 was saved in not using stone. Greene stated that he was paid to any opposition of Contractor Twigg. He said that Twigg was in no way a competitor of his company. In reference to the charge that the specifications had been drawn up to favor the defendant contractors, the witness said that he knew nothing of it and as a matter of fact did not think that they were so drawn. He went into a detailed explanation of this position.

WESTCOTT AND VANDERBILTS.

Capt. Greene was asked particularly about his relations with R. F. Westcott, Carter's father-in-law. He said he met him in 1890. After Carter's marriage he seldom ever saw him. At this point Greene said that he had seen Carter one hour in the aggregate in Savannah since 1889. He denied that Carter or Westcott owned considerable property there. Asked about Westcott's relation with the New York Central Railroad, the witness said Westcott had often spoken of his intimacy with Sloan and the Vanderbilts. He told me that he had kept W. H. Carter out of jail and added, "What do you think of that?" said the witness. "He showed me a letter of condolence from one of the Vanderbilts at the time of his daughter's death. He told me that his younger Vanderbilt was the boy."

SAYS CARTER GOT NOTHING.

Greene claimed that Westcott was a partner in the Savannah contracts and shared in profits, one-third of which were paid him regularly up to the time of Westcott's departure for the West. He said that Westcott never received a cent and was not at all concerned, he said. The government closed its case at 10:45 o'clock. Argument will begin tomorrow.

MINERS PROPOSE ARBITRATION.

Anthracite Strikers Surprise Operators by Offering Plan for Submission to Existing Board of Conciliation—Operators to Answer, Probably in Negative.

New York, April 5.—Having failed to come to an agreement among themselves, the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania, through their representatives today proposed to the operators that all matters in dispute be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement. The board would be composed of the board of conciliation which was created by the award of the anthracite strike commission in 1903, with Judge George Grey, of Delaware, as a person to be appointed as chairman and umpire. If the operators accept the proposition and a convention of mine workers approves the plan, the 160,000 men now idle in the anthracite fields will return to work at once.

A HOPELESS MISSION.

Representative of American Federation of Labor Seeks to Get Union Men Reinstated in High Point Factories, but So Far in Vain.

High Point, April 5.—Representing the American Federation of Labor, Mr. F. C. Roberts, of Washington, is in the city. He was sent here to look into the situation. He is here for the purpose of arranging to get the idle European miners to return to work, if possible. It is, however, believed that his mission on this line is a hopeless one and the manufacturers say they are done with it, as far as Europe is concerned. Roberts' original action when their decision was made not to employ union labor; that this is all there is to it and that they are getting along very well and are not worrying.

STANDARD PARTY LEAVES FOR THE NORTH.

Cleveland, Fla., April 5.—Former President Grover Cleveland and his party, including Prof. Howard McClelland and Dr. Joseph Bryant, left for the North today. Mr. Cleveland is much improved in health.

CHARTERS GRANTED.

The State charters the W. R. Pleasant Concrete & Paving Co., Greensboro, W. R. Pleasant, Garland Danahy and W. Drummond Brown, incorporators; authorized capital \$10,000, of which amount \$5,000 has been subscribed. Another negro body was also authorized under the name of "The Independent A. M. E. Demolition of the United States of America, Incorporated," with headquarters at Winston-Salem. There is no capital stock and the principal incorporators are Bishop R. D. Phillips, Rev. J. W. Griffith and W. A. Blair.

GOVERNOR GLENN TODAY APPOINTED THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES TO APPEAR IN WASHINGTON APRIL 25th BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE IN BEHALF OF THE PASSAGE OF THE FOREST REVENUE BILL.

Gov. Glenn today appointed the following committees to appear in Washington April 25th before the House committee on agriculture in behalf of the passage of the forest revenue bill: Frank A. Howell, of Asheville; Henry E. Price, of Winston; Hugh MacRae, of Wilmington; T. S. Rollins, of Greensboro; Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, of the University of North Carolina; Charles Hill.

ON WHITE HOUSE CONFAB

RENEWED ATTACK ON PRESIDENT'S COURSE

By Mr. Stone Brings Sharp Charge From Mr. Dilliver, Who Charges That Senators Have Consisted With Railroad Presidents, Messrs. Bailey and Forker Retorting Warmly and Demanding Names—Incident Ends Pennsylvanian Railroad President Favors Pending Rate Bill.

Washington, April 5.—There was a feverish in the Senate to-day of the echo of the White House conference of last Saturday relative to the pending railroad rate legislation, and while it ended in good nature, there was a time when the feeling was quite intense. The incident occurred at the close of a speech by Mr. Stone, which was devoted largely to a discussion of that conference. After the Missouri Senator had taken his seat, Mr. Dilliver took the floor and in the course of a brief speech devoted to a defense of the President, he charged that other Senators had been in consultation with the presidents of railroad companies.

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Mr. Bailey, in following Mr. Dilliver, first outlined his own position in opposition to the practice of conferring with the railroad presidents, but that present situation presented peculiar reasons why the President should not interfere in legislation. He then said: "The Senator from Iowa is not given to intemperate or incautious speech when he suggests that Senators have been consulting with railroad presidents behind a serious reflection on some Senators. Mr. Forker endorsed the statement by Mr. Bailey, demanding the names. Mr. Dilliver declined to give the names, then he said he meant to immediately, and added that he did not believe that the President had conferred with the railroad men should be questioned. Mr. Stone's speech. Mr. Stone, speaking on the rate bill, stated that his substantial endorsement of Mr. Bailey's position in favor of the restriction of the power of the inferior courts, and the suspension of the orders of the commission. Regarding the Long amendment, he said that while it was proposed by the Senator from Kansas, the President of the United States in its origin. Giving his version of the origin of the provision, he said: "On Sunday morning last the papers contained an account of a meeting at the White House of several Republican Senators for consultation with the President and the Attorney General. It is reported that for some hours they sat in solemn conclave on the rate bill, and that the Long amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas was hatched. Quoting the proposed amendment, he said: "That ought to be satisfactory to the representatives of the people of making any additions to it. If this amendment proposed by the President, through the Senator from Kansas, contains anything the railroad do not want it will require the superior accuracy of the Attorney General, who has O. K'd the amendment, to point it out, he said. In conclusion he said: "The President took up the matter of the rate bill in the belief that he could carry it through and thus add to his prestige and popularity; but the pressure upon him has been greater than his power of resistance and his commendable attempt to appropriate the measure has proven abortive." He continued: "If effective legislation of this character is really desired, the Republican party cannot be depended upon to carry it through."

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