

VOL. XVII. NO. 104.

WILSON WINS, AND SIMMONS

Convention Indorses Jersey Man and Names Delegation-at-Large Favorable to Him.

SENATORIAL BATTLE PROVES SENSATIONAL

Resolution Bitterly Opposed by the Kitchin Forces Put Through Almost Two to One.

Gazette-News Bureau, The Hotel Raleigh, Raleigh, June 7.

The democratic state convention adjourned at 6:45 o'clock this morning after adopting a resolution commending Wilson as "the most available candidate" and indorsing his candidacy.

There was no instruction but all eight delegates are regarded as strong Wilson men, with the possible exception of two. The Wilson opposition conducted a fierce campaign and dragged the convention out several hours.

One of the most significant steps of the convention was the adoption of a resolution "endorsing the course of our senators and representatives in congress and our governor and state administration."

The Kitchin people conducted a terrible fight against this resolution, but were defeated almost two to one. The selection of Daughtridge was also a signal victory for Simmons' friends.

The vote on the Wilson indorsement was 562 to 396. Delegates were instructed but six are said to favor Wilson and two are neutral. The convention was tumultuous. Each delegate has half a vote.

Battle Over Resolutions.

The convention battled until after midnight over the nomination of the state ticket and the resolution indorsing state officers and representatives in congress. Governor Kitchin's friends vainly endeavored to prevent the endorsement of the record of Senator Simmons, whom Governor Kitchin is opposing for re-election. Locke Craig was unanimously nominated for governor. Candidates for other state officers were chosen without opposition, except E. L. Daughtridge, for lieutenant governor and George P. Hall, for long term corporation commissioner, who won after a hard fight. Nine delegates at large to Baltimore convention are: Former Governor Robert B. Glenn, E. J. Justice, General Julian S. Carr, E. J. Hais, A. W. McLean, W. C. Hammer, Lieutenant Governor Newland and W. C. Dowd.

Worn and exhausted from the night's vigorous work, the convention delegates began leaving town today. The Simmons-Kitchin controversy continues to remain the sensation of the meeting. Followers of each leader declare the action of the convention will be favorable to their man.

Following is the ticket nominated: Governor—Locke Craig of Buncombe.

Lieutenant Governor—E. L. Daughtridge of Nash.

Secretary of State—J. Bryan Grimes of Pitt.

State Treasurer—Benjamin R. Lacey of Wake.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. Y. Joyner of Guilford.

Commissioner of Labor and Printing—M. L. Shipman of Henderson.

State Auditor—W. P. Wood of Randolph.

Attorney General—T. W. Bickett of Franklin.

Associate Justices of Supreme Court—George H. Brown of Beaufort, W. A. Hoke of Lincoln.

Insurance Commissioner—James R. Young of Vance.

Commissioner of Agriculture—W. A. Graham of Raleigh.

Corporate Commissioner—E. L. Travis of Halifax.

A Stagnant Victory.

The nomination of Daughtridge for lieutenant governor was snatching victory from what had earlier appeared defeat. On the third ballot Daniel lacked only 28 votes of election but from that moment the Kitchin-Daniel forces weakened. This is a decisive victory for the Simmons people. The final vote—the fifth ballot—was: Daughtridge, 591.81; Daniel, 278.13; Shaw, 96.15. Daughtridge entered the hall and great applause followed. He made a short speech of acceptance.

With the taking of the fifth ballot the convention became wilder. From Daughtridge men came calls "get on the band wagon." The anti-Kitchin forces were determined to defeat Walter Daniel. The division of the Kitchin-Simmons forces was more evident as the balloting proceeded.

First ballot—Boushall, 193.76; MacRae, 150.56; Daniel, 288.78; Shaw, 228.18; Daughtridge, 193.76. Necessary for choice, 488.

Second ballot—Boushall, 28.56; MacRae, 11.11; Daniel, 544.68. Great disorder in convention.

Third ballot—Boushall, 268; MacRae, 57.45; Daniel, 452; Shaw, 212.51; Daughtridge, 236.74.

Daniel lacked 28 votes and the convention went into a squabble on the question of adjournment. Roll call taken.

Fourth ballot—Convention voted down motion to adjourn, and as the fourth ballot was begun MacRae withdrew. Handcuffing resumed in the convention for a few minutes. The

(Continued on page 4.)

BIG EXPEDITIONARY FORCE PREPARED TO LAND IN CUBA

General Staff Orders Issued for Dispatch of Army of 5000 to the Island—Cavalrymen May Follow and United States Assume Task of Crushing the Negro Insurrection—Troops Ordered From Five Forts.

Washington, June 7.—The general staff of the army today issued preparatory orders for the dispatch of a military expedition of 5000 troops to Cuba. Four big army transports now at Newport News were ordered put in commission, provisioned and supplied. Orders were sent army posts from which the troops will be drawn to have them in readiness for the movement. Troops will be taken from Plattsburg barracks, Fort Porter, Niagara, Governors Island, N. Y., and McPherson and Oglethorpe, Ga.

At the war department it was emphatically stated that if the expeditionary force did go to Cuba it would not be with thought of political interference in the affairs of the island government. The principal object is declared to be to aid Cuba in restoring order. It is said the troops probably will be dispatched to the eastern part of the island and will not go near Havana.

One plan of action which might be adopted would be the drawing of military lines in insurrecto territory, calling upon all persons to come in, with the ultimatum of being summarily dealt with if found outside. The first force, composed principally of infantry, may later be reinforced with more cavalry, which could sweep the country while a stationary force guards towns and plantations.

Meanwhile the troops will be made ready for movement on a moment's notice and developments in Cuba will be kept under close observation. The transports Kiplin, McClellan, Sumner and Meade, anchored off Newport News for many months with skeleton crews aboard, will at once be recruited to their full strength, and officers probably being drawn from New York and Baltimore. Some troops would embark at Newport News and some at Savannah.

More Marines Landed.

Santiago, Cuba, June 7.—The United States gunboat Adolph last night landed 50 marines under Lieutenant Torrey at the Elcuro mines and 60 marines under Capt. Gullio at Punta de Sal. These garrisons will be increased as soon as possible. They are considered insufficient now to protect the properties there.

Havana, June 7.—Juan Ducassa, a prominent negro general in the war of the revolution, was arrested today, charged with conspiring to support the present negro insurrection. P. Galvez, leader of the negro party in Pinar del Rio, also was arrested.

VERBAL FLOOD NOT NEAR END

"L" STRIKERS RIOT BOSTON STREETS

Two Thousand Make Violent Rush on Early Morning Cars.

Boston, June 7.—Violence marked the beginning of the strike of several thousand employes of the Boston elevated railway today. Those refusing to work demand recognition by the company of the recently formed union. The company refused to deal with the men other than individually. Many assaults on motormen marked the early hours of today.

The street car strike has been threatened for a week, but broke with a suddenness this morning that surprised the company's officials and the police of Boston and surrounding cities.

Nearly 2000 strikers made a rush for the early morning cars. The first one was met on Tremont street. The trolley was yanked from the wires, windows were smashed, the motorman and conductor badly beaten and passengers rushed out of the car. In the vicinity of North Station, two cars were stopped and their windows smashed. Several passengers were injured by flying glass. Several arrests have been made here. More violence ensued when strikers surrounded several cars on Adams square. Several arrests were made here for inciting a riot. An outbreak in Charlestown was severe and there were similar occurrences in Everett and Chelsea. Traffic is badly crippled.

ADmits NEED OF FEDERAL CLEARING HOUSE CONTROL

Manager of New York Association Tells of Its Vast Powers.

New York, June 7.—Just before the Pulo committee investigating the money trust resumed its session this afternoon it became known that the committee had been trying to subpoena William Rockefeller. The efforts were unsuccessful, the committee being informed he was "somewhere in Canada or the Adirondacks."

New York, June 7.—The immense power wielded by the New York clearing house association over the banks of the country's financial center and arbitrarily lodged in the hands of five men should be placed under judicial regulation, it was conceded by William Sherer, manager of the association, on the witness stand yesterday.

Mr. Sherer was the chief witness at the first hearing held by the house committee on banking and currency, which is investigating the so-called "money trust." The committee came to New York yesterday to take such testimony as its powers will permit pending the passage of the amendment to the banking law, now in the senate, under which the committee hopes to be able to enforce from the banks its demands for the information which it expects to make the basis of remedial legislation.

While the inquiry was characterized by Chairman Pulo as "collateral" to the main scope of the inquiry, Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the committee, developed through Mr. Sherer testimony to the effect that the destiny of practically every financial institution in New York was potentially at the mercy of "the mere whim, determination or order" of the five men who composed the "New York clearing house committee." Mr. Untermyer referred to the regulations of the association conferring this power as "monstrous," and also raised the question as to whether the association did not violate the interstate commerce laws in the banking operations of its members with out of town banks.

The clearing house committee, composed of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank, the largest in the country; James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National bank; Walter E. Drew, president of the Corn Exchange bank; Richard DeLaford, president of the National Park bank; and Otto T. Barnard, president of the New York Trust company, had full power over the admissions to membership, according to the testimony of the witness, and the power of suspension.

COMMERCE COURT IS SAT DOWN UPON

In Decision After Decision the Supreme Court Reverses It.

Washington, June 7.—The Supreme court reverses the Commerce court's decision which would allow railroads to carry railroad fuel coal at lower rates than commercial coal, and the interstate commerce commission is upheld.

With the declaration that the Commerce court was not to substitute itself for the interstate commerce commission, the Supreme court in decision after decision today reversed the Commerce court and upheld the interstate commerce commission.

The principal decisions were announced by Chief Justice White and concurred in by the entire court.

Mr. Smith in the limelight. Mr. Smith's entrance into the limelight was very spectacular. His utterances were very forceful. With hair disheveled and traces of tears in his eyes he walked up and down in an excited manner and "sawed the air." In an impressive tone he asked, "if 30 pieces of silver would buy a man what would 90 pieces do," referring to the reward and the implication of the defense that some of the witnesses had been promised a part of it. He said that owing to his weakened condition he would make his argument very brief.

He declared to the jurors that they should be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants were guilty before they should bring in verdict to that effect, and then he went on at length to tell them what a reasonable doubt is. In loud tones, he declared that in all his experience as a lawyer he had never heard so unfair and unjust a cross-examination as that of Mrs. Beatrice McCall by the state.

Court recessed for five minutes and then Mr. Smith continued his argument with his denunciation of the press, first criticizing the prosecution for the way in which it had conducted the case. He insisted that the papers had maligned the officers of Henderson county and Hendersonville for not making the arrests sooner and for not arresting more people. The papers had cried up the officers, lawyers and judges, he said, and then he asked, "Do not you will be criticized by them?" He then went on to say, "In the same dramatic manner, that the yellow journals had flashed the story of the tragedy in great headlines and had printed anything and everything in order to sell their papers for a few pennies. And again declared, "You, honorable judge, and you, honorable jurors, will be criticized by the papers if you fail to return a verdict of guilty."

He reviewed the addresses to the jury on behalf of the state, discussing each. He quoted much Scripture and gave many illustrations. Again and again he asked, "Where is Bradford, the Washington detective the Hawkins family had here?" "Why," he asked, "did the state not put him on the stand and prove what he discovered here?"

Until the jury was empaneled, he said, the defendants had had no opportunity to open their mouths. The trend of his argument at this time was to show that Myrtle Hawkins was a suicide, and not the victim of murder. He had not concluded at 1 o'clock, when court adjourned until 2:45 p. m. There are five more lawyers to speak.

Yesterday Afternoon.

When court reconvened at 2:45 o'clock the court room was crowded and Mr. Stator resumed his argument. He devoted a great deal of time to citation of similar cases to this one. He declared that if it had not been for Drs. Draft and Kirk this crime might have gone unavenged, for they both identified the body and recognized that an abortion had been committed.

Last Seen With George.

He laid great stress upon the fact that the last time Myrtle Hawkins was seen alive in Hendersonville she was with George Bradley and that he went out of his way to walk with her. He then reviewed the testimony given by Dr. Williams showing the connection that the Bradley and Mrs. (Continued on page 4.)

RYAN RELEASES HOLD ON SEABOARD AIR LINE

Warfield and His Associates Purchase Control of Railroad Property.

New York, June 7.—Announcement was made here last night of the purchase by S. David Warfield, president of the Continental Trust company of Baltimore, of a large block of stock in the Seaboard Air Line railway, whereby control of the railroad will pass to Mr. Warfield and a group of financial interests associated with him. The transfer, it is stated, marks the practical retirement of Thomas F. Ryan from the Seaboard.

The sale announced included 90,000 shares of the preferred and 120,000 shares of the common stock of the Cumberland corporation. During the last year Mr. Warfield has acquired large holdings of the Seaboard, which, with the latest purchase, passes control to the group with which he is associated. In all practically \$37,000,000 of common and \$24,000,000 of the preferred stock are outstanding.

According to the announcement, leading financial interests in the states traversed by the Seaboard system are closely identified with Mr. Warfield. Among his New York associates are F. A. Vanderlip, Albert W. Wiggin, Blair & Co., Benjamin Strong, Jr., Charles H. Sabin, Samuel L. Fuller and Robert Walker, former chairman of the board of the Rock Island company.

It is understood that the block of stock taken over will be trusted for five years, Mr. Warfield acting as chairman of the managers.

Announcement of the sale was made by John B. Dennis of Blair & Co., who are fiscal agents for the Cumberland corporation. This company owns the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railway and the Clinchfield coal fields in southwest Virginia.

LANGREN HOTEL OPENS TONIGHT

For Merchants Banquet—Interior About Finished and Ranges Have Been Fired.

The Langren hotel opens its doors tonight at 8 o'clock, and the first function to be held there will be a banquet for the Asheville Merchants association. If the weather should happen to clear up and the stars come out the banquet will assemble on the roof garden around the small refreshment tables and will be served there. Otherwise the banquet will be served in the dining room, beginning at 9 o'clock.

All the interior of the hotel is not yet finished, but numbers of painters and other workmen are busy today in putting in the finishing touches, the ranges are fired up for the cooking, gas is ready to be lighted under the waffle iron, dining tables are being set, bellhops, waiters and other servants are being organized ready for the opening, and the orchestra is tuning up. There is no confusion, everything is perfectly organized under the efficient direction of Manager Langel, and the guests tonight, who are not already aware of the fact, will not know but that the hotel has been running for some time. The only incriminating evidence against this fact will be that the interior work will not be quite finished.

The hotel as a finished product will be a marvel of hotel construction and arrangement. It has been built with the one idea of furnishing to its guests all the comforts and conveniences possible and at the same time absolute safety. There is nothing inflammable except the floors some of the furniture and the doors. The floors furnish the biggest per cent of this material, and in cement and could not be burned well outside of a furnace. So sure are the owners that the structure is absolutely fireproof that they do not carry a cent of insurance on it. Fire escapes are provided but only as a matter of form. They will never become a necessity.

The interior of the place is magnificent from the first entrance into the lobby from the main entrance at the corner of North Main and College streets, to the roof garden and even down through the kitchen. The lobby is tiled and the wainscoting is of marble slabs. The furnishings are of mahogany and the chairs upholstered in leather, the back of each being embossed in gold with the seal of the Old North State.

There is a short passageway between the lobby and the dining room, and between the two is an elevated orchestra stand with windows opening in both rooms so that the music from the orchestra will be enjoyed alike by those dining and the ones who have already enjoyed a repast and are smoking in the lobby.

Dining Rooms.

The dining room is spacious to say the least, and the tables of sizes to please a party of any number that may come for the hospitality of the new hotel. There are numbers of columns in this room and on the four sides of each are long French mirrors. The mirrors remind one somewhat of a crystal palace. Everything here, too, is in mahogany and this combination with the immaculate table linen, cut glass and silver is a most entrancing one.

The private dining room is just adjacent to this and is finished to represent the sunny clime of Florida. On (Continued on page 4.)

ADmits NEED OF FEDERAL CLEARING HOUSE CONTROL

Manager of New York Association Tells of Its Vast Powers.

New York, June 7.—Just before the Pulo committee investigating the money trust resumed its session this afternoon it became known that the committee had been trying to subpoena William Rockefeller. The efforts were unsuccessful, the committee being informed he was "somewhere in Canada or the Adirondacks."

New York, June 7.—The immense power wielded by the New York clearing house association over the banks of the country's financial center and arbitrarily lodged in the hands of five men should be placed under judicial regulation, it was conceded by William Sherer, manager of the association, on the witness stand yesterday.

Mr. Sherer was the chief witness at the first hearing held by the house committee on banking and currency, which is investigating the so-called "money trust." The committee came to New York yesterday to take such testimony as its powers will permit pending the passage of the amendment to the banking law, now in the senate, under which the committee hopes to be able to enforce from the banks its demands for the information which it expects to make the basis of remedial legislation.

While the inquiry was characterized by Chairman Pulo as "collateral" to the main scope of the inquiry, Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the committee, developed through Mr. Sherer testimony to the effect that the destiny of practically every financial institution in New York was potentially at the mercy of "the mere whim, determination or order" of the five men who composed the "New York clearing house committee." Mr. Untermyer referred to the regulations of the association conferring this power as "monstrous," and also raised the question as to whether the association did not violate the interstate commerce laws in the banking operations of its members with out of town banks.

The clearing house committee, composed of Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank, the largest in the country; James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National bank; Walter E. Drew, president of the Corn Exchange bank; Richard DeLaford, president of the National Park bank; and Otto T. Barnard, president of the New York Trust company, had full power over the admissions to membership, according to the testimony of the witness, and the power of suspension.

MR. BERGER BEGINS IMPEACHMENT MOVE

Charges Judge With Official Misconduct and With Being Habitual Drunkard.

Washington, June 7.—The house adopted the Berger resolution directing the judiciary committee to investigate.

Washington, June 7.—Representative Berger of Milwaukee, a socialist, today began impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge Hanford of Seattle, who recently deprived Leonard Olsen of his citizenship because he was a socialist. Berger charged Hanford "with high crimes and misdemeanors, a long series of corrupt and unlawful decisions and being a habitual drunkard." Berger asked the house judiciary committee to investigate.

The department of justice is assisting Olsen's attempt to have Hanford's decision reversed.

FIRES AT TISZA

Deputy Failing to Assassinate Diet President, Shoots Himself, Probably Fatally.

Budapest, June 7.—Count Tisza, president of the lower house, narrowly escaped assassination in the diet this morning. He was fired upon three times by Deputy Kovacs, who then shot himself, probably fatally.

The department of justice is assisting Olsen's attempt to have Hanford's decision reversed.

INDIANA PURE FOOD LAW IS SUSTAINED BY COURT

Supreme Federal Tribunal Declares States May Enact Such Legislation.

Washington, June 7.—The Indiana pure food law of 1907 was today upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme court. The principle was announced that states may enact such measures without interfering with the federal pure food and drugs act of 1906.

CONSIDER NEW RULES FOR OCEAN TRAVEL

Senate Committee on Commerce Embodying Into Legislation Lessons of the Titanic Disaster.

Washington, June 7.—With governmental experts and others, the senate committee on commerce yesterday entered into a discussion of legislation proposed as a result of the Titanic disaster. The question of double bottoms for steamers, continuous wireless service, sufficient lifesaving apparatus to care for all on board, and a score of other details were covered during consideration of several bills introduced in both houses.

Rear Admiral Hugh L. Conn of the bureau of construction of the navy department, Commissioner of Navigation Eugene T. Chamberlain, Captain I. N. Hibbard of San Francisco, superintendent of the Pacific Coast Steamship company and others argued for a standard of construction of American ships. Captain Hibbard pointed out that there was no regulation of the United States that prohibited a ship made of tin going to sea, providing she had the necessary life-saving equipment. Rear Admiral Conn urged the necessity of double bottoms by referring to the accident that befell the new battleship Arkansas on her recent trial trip. A general bill is expected to be passed at this session.

300 KILLED, 100 INJURED IN POWDER EXPLOSION

Big Quantity of Powder Blows Up at Austrian Ammunition Factory.

Vienna, June 7.—Thirty soldiers and workmen were killed and 100 or more men injured in an explosion at the Woellerdorf ammunition factory at Weiner-Neustadt, an important manufacturing town 30 miles from Vienna today. Four hundred thousand pounds of powder exploded. The detonations was heard thirty miles away.

NEGROES BEATEN OFF

Attempt to Burn Sugar Mill in Cuba Frustrated by the Arrival of Cavalrymen.

Havana, June 8.—A body of negroes armed with rifles today attacked the Toledo sugar mill at Marianas, attempting to burn it. The negroes were held at bay by private guards. The insurgents vanished before a charge of cavalry.

Hawkins Case Will Not Go to Jury Before Tuesday Night, Is the Forecast.

NEW ATTACK MADE ON PRESS ATTITUDE

Lawyer W. A. Smith, for the Defense, Argues the Case in a Rather Spectacular Manner.

Special to The Gazette-News.

Hendersonville, June 7.—When court convened this morning in the Hawkins case, the jury, the judge and the lawyers and prisoners all looked tired and worn out. Nor does it seem that the end is yet in immediate sight.

Ex-Solicitor Spainhour stated this morning that he did not think the case would go to the jury before Tuesday night. The court room was completely filled, about half of those present being ladies. Almost the entire session was taken up by arguments of the defense and the feature of the morning was the denunciation of the press by W. A. Smith, who declared that the officers and people of Henderson county had been unjustly criticized by the papers and that no doubt the jury would be criticized if it failed to bring in a verdict of guilty.

Court convened at 9:30 o'clock and J. F. Justice of the defense resumed his argument, which began yesterday afternoon. He reviewed the testimony of those witnesses who said that they had seen Myrtle at the home of the McCalls on Thursday and belittled their statements, declaring that their assertions were preposterous and should not be believed. After reviewing in detail the evidence about the McCall home and the like he concluded his argument about 10:30, after speaking about one hour and 35 minutes.

Mr. Smith in the limelight. Mr. Smith's entrance into the limelight was very spectacular. His utterances were very forceful. With hair disheveled and traces of tears in his eyes he walked up and down in an excited manner and "sawed the air." In an impressive tone he asked, "if 30 pieces of silver would buy a man what would 90 pieces do," referring to the reward and the implication of the defense that some of the witnesses had been promised a part of it. He said that owing to his weakened condition he would make his argument very brief.

He declared to the jurors that they should be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants were guilty before they should bring in verdict to that effect, and then he went on at length to tell them what a reasonable doubt is. In loud tones, he declared that in all his experience as a lawyer he had never heard so unfair and unjust a cross-examination as that of Mrs. Beatrice McCall by the state.

Court recessed for five minutes and then Mr. Smith continued his argument with his denunciation of the press, first criticizing the prosecution for the way in which it had conducted the case. He insisted that the papers had maligned the officers of Henderson county and Hendersonville for not making the arrests sooner and for not arresting more people. The papers had cried up the officers, lawyers and judges, he said, and then he asked, "Do not you will be criticized by them?" He then went on to say, "In the same dramatic manner, that the yellow journals had flashed the story of the tragedy in great headlines and had printed anything and everything in order to sell their papers for a few pennies. And again declared, "You, honorable judge, and you, honorable jurors, will be criticized by the papers if you fail to return a verdict of guilty."

He reviewed the addresses to the jury on behalf of the state, discussing each. He quoted much Scripture and gave many illustrations. Again and again he asked, "Where is Bradford, the Washington detective the Hawkins family had here?" "Why," he asked, "did the state not put him on the stand and prove what he discovered here?"

Until the jury was empaneled, he said, the defendants had had no opportunity to open their mouths. The trend of his argument at this time was to show that Myrtle Hawkins was a suicide, and not the victim of murder. He had not concluded at 1 o'clock, when court adjourned until 2:45 p. m. There are five more lawyers to speak.

Yesterday Afternoon.

When court reconvened at 2:45 o'clock the court room was crowded and Mr. Stator resumed his argument. He devoted a great deal of time to citation of similar cases to this one. He declared that if it had not been for Drs. Draft and Kirk this crime might have gone unavenged, for they both identified the body and recognized that an abortion had been committed.

Last Seen With George.

He laid great stress upon the fact that the last time Myrtle Hawkins was seen alive in Hendersonville she was with George Bradley and that he went out of his way to walk with her. He then reviewed the testimony given by Dr. Williams showing the connection that the Bradley and Mrs. (Continued on page 4.)