

FEAR GROWING OF G. O. P. WRECK

Roosevelt Men Point to Death of Old Whig Party to Parallel Present Conditions.

ROOSEVELT'S COMING UPPERMOST THEME

La Follette, With His 36 Delegates, Seems Almost Certain to Hold Balance of Power.

Chicago, June 14.—Delegates to the republican national convention, in anticipation of Roosevelt's coming to Chicago and the history-making episode in American politics that is expected to occur, today went back to the first nomination of Lincoln in efforts to find a parallel for the fight being waged here. Roosevelt men point to the death of the whig party as their theory of what may happen here next week.

Roosevelt managers announced that if all remaining contests be decided for Taft, he will lack fourteen votes of the number necessary to nominate.

These figures and other compiled, brought the situation down to a point where in the discussion of a deadlock, a possible "dark horse" looked large.

The fight for the uninstructed delegates, the southern delegates and the 26 LaFollette delegates from Wisconsin and North Dakota today became more determined, every possible argument being used by both sides to win them.

Roosevelt men directed a concerted effort toward the southern delegates in attempting to make them believe they would represent a certain majority against Taft's side.

LaFollette Holds Balance of Power. The LaFollette delegation looms larger than ever as a strategic force.

It is not in actual control of the convention from start to finish. LaFollette will hold the balance of power.

Walter L. Houser, LaFollette's manager, repeated his assertion that the LaFollette delegation would avoid combination with another candidate and that it was looking ahead only to the senator's political future and the success of the policies he has advocated in his fight through the various state primaries.

Many Roosevelt leaders concede the improbability of his nomination on the first ballot, but at the same time say Taft cannot muster enough votes to adopt the report of the committee on credentials, which it is admitted by many, will be similar to that of the national committee.

Here is the point where they claim the Taft side may go on the rocks. Great interest today centered in the coming of Senator Root, booked by the Taft forces to be temporary and permanent chairman of the convention.

Nearly two hours of acrimonious argument at the forenoon session of the republican national committee resulted in two delegates from a single Oklahoma district going to Taft. The issues hinged upon the regularity of rival conventions at Tulsa.

Roosevelt delegates appearing as contestants. The decision was by a viva voce vote. The committee then quickly disposed of the first South Carolina district, in which regular and contesting delegates were both composed of Taft supporters.

Of the contestants, Thos. L. Grant of Charleston and A. A. Prioleau of Butawis were seated. The first Tennessee district was then taken up.

The first Tennessee contest was a factional fight, both delegations being for Taft. The Sells faction was seated. In the second district the contesting Taft delegates were seated over the Roosevelt contestants.

ROOSEVELT GOES TO STORM CENTER

Leaves New York for Chicago at 5:30 O'clock This Afternoon.

New York, June 14.—Col. Roosevelt announced at noon today that he would leave at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon for Chicago.

Colonel Roosevelt arraigned on his arrival at his editorial office here today that the matter of his going to Chicago is still open to question. He remained up until a late hour last night, hearing reports from his campaign managers.

Before going to his office the colonel purchased a new campaign hat. The opinion prevails that he will depart late today for Chicago.

Chicago, June 14.—Senator Dixon, after a long-distance talk with Roosevelt, said this morning: "I have a notion that Mr. Roosevelt is going to pay us a visit very soon."

GAY PRESIDENT MISUSED HIS FUND FOR TRAVEL

Bitter Attack on the President During Debate on Appropriation.

Washington, June 14.—Charging that President Taft had misused the \$25,000 traveling expense fund voted yearly by congress, Chairman Fitzgerald of the house appropriations committee, yesterday bitterly attacked the president during consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

He declared the president on his recent western trip had misused the accompanying newspaper and general service men in spite of protests to bolster his depleted funds.

"It is deplorable," he said, "to have to state these facts to this house and to the country."

Mr. Fitzgerald declared, however, he would vote for the item, which was eventually adopted 78 to 55. He said that he believed it would "pay the democratic party and the country if the president traveled the year round."

He then referred directly to the president's western trip. "What happened in order to enable him to take this trip?" he demanded. "The cost of a special train to be utilized by the president in that trip was figured out in advance. The pro rata cost of each person was figured out and every newspaper man who accompanied that train was required to pay \$1,500, to pay for his expenses. Out of the fund for the suppression of counterfeiting and the protection of the president of the United States \$500 was taken to defray the expenses upon the train of three employees of the secret service, against the protest of the acting chief of the secret service that to do so would create a deficiency in that appropriation."

Former Speaker Cannon, Representative Gillet of Massachusetts and Representative Sherley of Kentucky, democrats, argued in favor of the item. They argued that it was necessary that the president see the country, and that the country see the president. Representative Page of North Carolina, democrat, who offered the amendment striking out the appropriation, declared the money was being voted in order to enable "gatherings at county fairs to exhibit the president of the United States."

HUGHES WILL NOT ENTER THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Says He Won't in Any Circumstances Permit Use of His Name.

New York, June 14.—Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States supreme court, told friends here, when pressed about Chicago reports that he had been mentioned as a possible compromise nominee for the presidency, that he was completely out of politics and would not permit the use of his name in any circumstances.

Rains Checking Federal Advance



Chihuahua, June 14.—Federals have taken possession of Pearson, Mexico, the location of one of the big lumber mills of the F. S. Pearson company.



The rebels after repulsing the federals the first day withdrew and the federals are now in possession.

Rebel scouts are still keeping a close watch west of Chihuahua to guard against a surprise from the federal cavalry, none of which they have located as yet.

Gen. Huerta is being hampered in his northern march toward Chihuahua by the heavy rains, which are washing out some of his temporarily reconstructed bridges.

Gen. Orozco has ordered the rebels to cease handing federal prisoners. He thinks the present situation in Mexico will be brought strongly to the front during the consideration of the claims now being pressed before congress for damages for Americans who were killed in El Paso a year ago by bullets from Juarez during the three day battle between the federals defending the city and the Madero forces attacking.

RIGHT TO LEGISLATE OUT JUDGES DENIED

Legal Question Arises as to Latest Attack on Commerce Court.

Washington, June 14.—The right of congress to "recall" the judges of the commerce court by legislating to reduce the number of circuit judges by five, as contemplated by the senate, presents a fine question of law which may reach the supreme court of the United States, according to officials of the department of justice.

A high official of the department declared that congress could not thus legislate the five judges out of office in view of the constitutional provision that federal judges shall hold office during good behavior. In establishing the commerce court, congress increased the number of circuit judges by five and stipulated that that number should periodically be assigned to the commerce court. The right of congress to abolish the court is not questioned but many officials strongly hold to the view that these five judges once appointed cannot be deposed unless the circuit courts of appeals where they serve, in addition to their duties on the commerce court, are abandoned.

The line, however, is sharply drawn, many lawyers in congress claiming that these judges were created for the commerce court and in abolishing their functions there the judges likewise are deposed.

Officials of the department of justice point out that in case congress succeeds in abolishing the commerce court judges they may continue their duties as circuit judges and sue for their salary through the court of claims and, if necessary, appeal to the supreme court, where the intricate problem would be determined.

TWO-THIRDS AND UNIT RULES ARE TO STAND

Baltimore, June 14.—Chairman Mack and other democratic national committeemen mulling here today expressed the opinion today that no moves would be made to abrogate either the unit or two-thirds rules.

Campaign to Lower Meat Prices. New York, June 14.—The crusade being waged by the militant housewives against Kresher meat shops in the campaign to lower prices has spread from Brooklyn to the east side, which already is turning to vegetarianism as a result. East side women have organized a house-to-house campaign in effort to stop the purchase of meat.

ALLEGED A PLOT AGAINST WOOD

Bitter Charges and Counter-Charges in House Debate on Army Appropriation Bill.

AMENDMENT ADOPTED OUSTING STAFF CHIEF

Name of the Late Senator Hanna Dragged Into Acrimonious Discussion Story of Threat.

Washington, June 14.—Startling charges of intrigue against Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, begun by the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna and kept alive by his friends were only part of a series of sensations which attended the adoption by the house yesterday of the army appropriation bill conference report.

References to a western senator whose son-in-law, Brigadier General Pershing, would be one of the first officers in line for appointment to General Wood's office if President Taft signs the bill which carries an amendment to depose the chief of staff; allusions to Major General Charles F. Humphrey, as "the agent for the powder trust"; and to Senator Dupont's former connection with the powder business, furnished other incidents in what perhaps was as stormy an afternoon as the house had seen in many a day.

Nevertheless, in spite of a vain fight led by Representatives Prince, Cooper and Martin the house adopted the report, which had been approved by its conferees and accepted by the senate, and if President Taft signs the bill, as it is said he will, General Wood will be removed from his office on March 4, 1913, and the retention or disposal of many army posts, which the war department has characterized as useless, will be left to a commission.

Representative Prince began the fight against the report by characterizing it as "insult to the army, the house and the country" and in the debate which followed Representative Cooper brought in the name of Senator Hanna.

"Maliciously Misrepresented." "In all my public career," Mr. Cooper said, "I know of no officer who has been so maliciously misrepresented as General Wood. I was told on the very best authority that when General Wood was in charge of affairs in Cuba, a certain senator asked him what he proposed to do about Major Rathbone, director of posts of Cuba then involved in the postal frauds."

"Senator," responded Wood, "I propose to prosecute him." "Do that Wood," replied the senator, "and I will see to it that you never rise higher than captain in the service."

"Since that time," continued Mr. Cooper, "that senator and his powerful friends have hounded him." The interchange which followed brought in the name of Senator Hanna.

Representative Martin of Colorado followed with an attack upon one of the senate conferees, and pointed out that among the army posts which the war department proposed to abolish, but which would now be left to the disposal of a commission was Fort Russell, Wyo., he also made reference to Brigadier General Pershing and his rapid rise in the army. The general is a son-in-law of Senator Warren of Wyoming, chairman of the senate appropriation committee, former chairman of the senate military affairs committee and one of the conferees on the bill.

"Undoubtedly there are gentlemen whose condition would be improved if General Wood were legislated out of office," said Mr. Martin. "Men in the army who are sons-in-law of legislators and who have been allowed to jump 700 numbers over the heads of other officers to a brigadier generalship, would have a better chance of promotion if a man of General Wood's type were disqualified." He referred to General Wood as "the best man in the American army today."

In the names of the commission of retired officers which would dispose of the posts, was that of General Humphrey and Mr. Martin demanded to know if the general had advised the house conferees. Chairman Hay of the military affairs committee admitted it was so.

"Well," retorted Representative Martin, "General Humphrey as you well know is the agent for the powder trust." Representative Cooper interrupted to ask if Senator Dupont had not been one of the senate conferees on the bill. Chairman Hay replied that the senator repeatedly had declared he had severed his connection with the Dupont Powder company when he entered public life.

Minority Leader Mann agreed with Mr. Martin's view regarding General Humphrey. "With his connection with a concern that sells supplies to the army we would cast odium upon ourselves if we were to appoint him," he said. "Such an appointment would be contrary to all sense of justice."

When the supporters of the bill got their findings Chairman Lay declared General Wood's removal was for the good of the army and that the general (Continued on page 2.)

Back to Stage After Marriage



It has just been revealed that two women, after having forsaken the footlights, amid scenery similar to that in their heaped up marital troubles and have listened to the call of the stage. They have decided to view the audiences from the other side of the footlights amid scenery similar to that in which they have spent their years of married life.



Mrs. Albert Gallatin Wheeler, noted for her velvet brown eyes, her winsome smile and for her mellifluous voice, is one of the two who have decided that after all they will go back to the footlights.

The other woman who says she will go to work again is Mrs. Conway Terle, formerly Josephine Park, whose husband now is in Europe. He was with Louis Mann last season.

OPTIMISM SHOWN BY ROOSEVELT MEN

Confidence Is Expressed That Root Will Be Defeated for Chairman.

Special to The Gazette-News. Chicago, June 14.—Roosevelt probably will strike town tomorrow. It is inside gossip that the colonel will come feeling like a bull moose and that there will be a monster demonstration at the auditorium Monday.

The Philadelphia North American, pro-Roosevelt, says that the result of the Missouri contests show the committee is weakening and that the Taft forces have begun to disintegrate.

The national committee yesterday disposed of the contests in the third and ninth North Carolina districts. Mr. Duncan made a brief statement to the effect that while there had been some internal party disturbance he felt that the claims of Messrs. Butler and Robinson were superior and he suggested the placing of their names on the temporary roll. Mr. Duncan also stated that while some of the delegates to the ninth district convention felt that they had been denied minority representation, still Messrs. McNinch and Green were obviously entitled to their seats and the committee acted in accordance with this suggestion.

Consideration of the fourth district contest was postponed as it was understood J. C. L. Harris would come here to present his case in person.

A spirit of optimism prevades the Roosevelt ranks. Confidence was expressed that Root would be defeated for temporary chairman, while great significance was attached to the declaration of men of prominence from various states where presidential preference primaries had been held that the republicans of these states looked upon this convention as a mere incident of party procedure and that the electors would vote for Roosevelt no matter what happened. The fact that the national committee has given Roosevelt one delegate from Kentucky and the delegates-at-large from Missouri, is generally discussed in terms of derision. In the opinion of men like Borah the Taft majority has merely hesitated, for the moment, to commit grand larceny and they feel that this feat in the direction of honesty is preliminary to the execution of designs upon most of the Texas delegates. Senator Borah told the writer that the Taft majority had adjourned rather unexpectedly yesterday afternoon mainly with a view to reforming their lines because some of the Taft members have grown restive, not to say recalcitrant under the proposal to steal the state of Washington.

Cuban Rebels Defeated. Santiago, Cuba, June 14.—Cuban forces commanded by General Valiente and Captain Dellgado encountered insurgents under Generals Esteno and Ivolet at Jarabacoa, 25 miles to the north of Santiago. The regulars completely routed the insurgents, killing and wounding many and capturing 100 horses and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies. A pocketbook containing a photograph of Esteno's wife and a license issued to Esteno to carry arms were picked up on the field.

RIOTERS SHOT; ONE IS SLAIN

GERMAN SQUADRON HOMEWARD BOUND

Officers and Men Pleased With Their Reception in America.

New York, June 14.—Admiral von Reuber-Paschwitz, with the three fighting ships of the German imperial navy, which have been lying in American waters for 10 days, passed out of New York harbor yesterday after a visit which will be memorable on both sides of the Atlantic.

The great dreadnaught cruiser Moltke, one of the swiftest warships in the world, with the smaller cruiser Sietlin, after leaving the escort of United States battleships, which accompanied them out to sea, steamed direct for Germany, while the cruiser Bremen, which is stationed in American waters, left for the south.

The commander of the German squadron and his officers had but one word of description for the strenuous day of entertainment through which they have passed in New York—"overwhelming."

Admiral von Reuber-Paschwitz expressed this feeling of the German officers. He added that he knew their reception would be cordial, but that its stupendousness had surpassed his anticipations. The sailors on the German warships also were enthusiastic over the happy days spent in America.

Both American and German participants agree that the visit has tended to strengthen the feeling of good will between the two nations, although it merely took the character of a visit of courtesy from the German fleet in return for the call paid at Kiel last June by a division of the United States fleet.

The last function attended by the German officers was a luncheon given to them and the officers of the American warships at the Union League club this afternoon. The affair was quite informal and no set speeches were made, but toasts were exchanged between Admiral Paschwitz and Admiral Winslow.

The scene on the squadron passed out to sea was impressive. The four American battleships and the accompanying torpedo boat destroyers weighed anchor first and as each war craft passed the German vessels the bands on American and foreign craft played their respective national airs. In a single column the Louisiana leading, the combined fleet steamed down the bay and into the open ocean at Sandy Hook. There the American ships halted and allowed the Germans to pass.

NINETEEN ARE INJURED IN WRECK OF TRAIN

Georgia Central Passenger Collides With Coal Cars at Everetts.

Macon, June 14.—Nineteen were injured, three seriously, when a Georgia Central passenger train from Birmingham, due here at 1 o'clock this morning, collided with a string of coal cars at Everetts near Macon. The freight cars had been shoved off the siding by a freight train backing off the main track to make way for the passenger. Engineer Mullins of Macon, Fireman Johnson of Macon, Negro, and W. L. Vellins of Brooklyn, New York, a passenger, were the most seriously hurt.

AMERICAN TEAM SAILS FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Considered World's Greatest Aggregation of Field and Track Athletics.

New York, June 14.—What American experts consider the greatest gathering of track and field athletes ever assembled, in one team sailed on the steamship Finland today for Stockholm, to represent the United States in the Olympic games. A hundred and eight athletes are on board and the vessel has been converted into a floating gymnasium to keep them in trim.

FLOOD WATERS RISE

Managers of the Big Sugar Plantations in Threatened Louisiana District Losing Hope.

Charge of 1000 Strikers Repulsed With Bloodshed by Deputy Sheriffs at Perth Amboy.

GOV. WILSON MAY SEND TROOPS TO THE SCENE

Strikers Are Planning Another Attack on Smelting Plant and 400 Special Officers Sworn in.

Perth Amboy, N. J., June 14.—A thousand striking laborers stormed the plant of the American Smelting & Refining company today and in the firing that ensued deputy sheriffs killed one striker and seriously wounded three others. The strikers set fire to a fence surrounding the works before they were driven back.

After holding a conference, the strike leaders announced that another attack would be made even at the cost of more lives. The sheriff immediately took steps to swear in 400 more deputies.

Perth Amboy, New Jersey, June 14.—Exhausted after rioting last night, nearly 4000 striking laborers of the five largest factories here made no concerted effort at disorder this morning, but the situation is still considered serious.

Governor Wilson informed the sheriff this morning that troops will be sent if necessary. The rattle of revolver shots sent over the heads of strikers as they stormed the plants, hurling stones, kept the residents awake most of the night.

MONEY MORGAN LOANED CAME FROM GOVERNMENT

Evidence Tends to Show U. S. Advanced Funds to Stay Panic.

New York, June 14.—Evidence intended to show that the \$25,000,000 which J. P. Morgan has been generally credited with placing upon the New York stock exchange during the panic of 1907, was really supplied by the treasury of the United States, was introduced at the hearing of the Fajó committee of the house of representatives that is investigating the so-called money trust.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, obtained from George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the treasury under the Roosevelt administration, the assertion that "he understood" that the money loaned by the government to the bank at that time was to be used on the stock exchange.

From the New York sub-treasury the attorney secured a statement showing that on the day, October 24, on which Mr. Morgan told R. H. Thomas, president of the exchange, to announce the \$25,000,000 loan to the exchange loan brokers, the government had deposited with the banks nearly \$25,000,000.

From Charles Steele, a partner of J. P. Morgan, he obtained a statement showing what 14 banks had "agreed to loan" to the stock exchange on that day.

The total amount "agreed to" was \$23,550,000, but the amount actually loaned, according to the statement, was \$18,945,000. All these banks, the sub-treasury statement showed, had previously received deposits of government money.

The statement from the sub-treasury was obtained after Mr. Untermyer had failed to procure from Mr. Cortelyou the names of the banks in which he deposited government funds, which the witness testified amounted to about \$12,000,000 during the panic.

Mr. Cortelyou could not recall specifically what banks received money.

Mr. Untermyer was trying to bring out that some of the so-called Morgan banks received deposits. The list furnished by Mr. Steele included the First National, the National City, the Hanover National, the National Bank of Commerce, and several others which Mr. Untermyer noted as having Morgan affiliations. The attorney read into the record from the two lists comparisons showing that on October 24 the First National had received \$2,250,000 in government deposits, had "agreed to loan" on the stock exchange \$4,000,000, and had actually loaned \$2,500,000. He made similar comparisons for other banks. Mr. Cortelyou said that he had not been aware that the banks "under Mr. Morgan's guidance had loaned money on the stock exchange in proportion to the amounts they received from the government," but Mr. Steele testified that Morgan's brokers had been sent to the exchange to announce that money was available and to say to all that bank loans could be secured. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Cortelyou contended, was "the leader of the movement."