

T. R. MEN READ OUT OF PARTY

Republican State Committee at Greensboro Meeting Deals Drastically with the Progressives.

MUST GIVE SUPPORT TO NATIONAL TICKET

And if Needful New County Organizations Will Be Formed to Enforce the Ruling.

Gazette-News Bureau, Daily News Building, Greensboro, Aug. 8.

The passage of a drastic resolution which in no uncertain terms defines who and what is a republican and which bars from participation in the state republican convention any delegate who may not endorse the national republican ticket and pledge allegiance to the Chicago platform and principles of republicanism as enunciated in that platform, was the feature of the meeting in this city yesterday of the republican state committee, gathered at the call of State Chairman Morehead to select a time and place for holding the state convention and transacting such other matters as might be brought up. The selection of Charlotte as the place and September 4 as the time for holding the convention at which a state ticket, state committee, chairman, electors and other officers will be nominated was merely an incident to the stampede initiated by the "Bull Moose" when Dr. J. J. Mott offered the resolution which in effect reads all adherents of Theodore Roosevelt out of the republican organization.

The meeting was a public one and non-committees joined freely with committee men in discussions and deliberations. The only request to gain recognition of Chairman Morehead was that the speaker observe the rules of decorum which are usual in the procedure of any organized body. With such a broad latitude the followers of Roosevelt fought valiantly, but vainly to defeat the resolution. J. B. Tucker of Whiteville led the fight against the resolution, but in the end, with his supporters, yielded and joined in the unanimous passage of the paper. This, however, was not accomplished until Mr. Tucker had secured the adoption of an amendment which in substance invites all republicans who believe in the principles of the party as enunciated in the national convention at Chicago and who pledge obedience to the action of that convention to participate in the primaries and conventions.

The Mott Resolution. The Mott resolution was finally adopted without the change of a sentence, the only substitution being the last paragraph, which was offered by Mr. Tucker. The resolution originally did not name the place for meeting, provision being made for inserting this after such decision was made. The resolution as finally adopted reads:

"Resolved, That a republican state convention is hereby called to meet in the city of Charlotte on the 4th day of September, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating presidential electors for the state, a large governor and other state officers, two railroad commissioners, and nominate candidates to fill any other offices that may be or become vacant for which nominations should be made or ratified by the state convention, electing a republican state executive committee, and a state chairman, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the convention.

"We endorse the nomination of William H. Taft for president and James H. Sherman for vice president, and pledge our loyal support to their re-election, and declare our abiding faith and belief in the principles of the republican party as enunciated in the national platform adopted at the Chicago convention held June 18, 1912.

"Resolved, further, That in view of existing political conditions the committee deems it proper to announce to the republicans of the state that in holding their county and township conventions none but those who endorse the national republican candidates for president and the republican platform adopted at the republican convention held in Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1912, are in any capacity entitled to participate in or represent the party, and that in organizing all township, county, senatorial, congressional and state conventions none but republicans supporting the national ticket and the platform of our party nominated and adopted at the convention held in Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1912, be allowed to participate in the election of delegates or committeemen or in nominating candidates, or in any way participating in said conventions.

"We deplore the tendency of some who have heretofore belonged to our party to follow the third party which has been so recently organized, whose policy is dominated by its leaders in the party, and who have declared their allegiance to the republican party in the past, and whose declared tenets and principles are antagonistic to the principles and traditions of the republican party, and we ask them to take a second solemn thought and remember that the republican party is the only party that has vouchsafed constitutional government.

ican party as enunciated in the national republican platform adopted at Chicago on June 18, 1912, and who will pledge themselves to abide by the action of the national convention, be invited to participate in the primaries and conventions."

The Discussion Lively. When Chairman Morehead called the meeting to order there was present, besides the members of the committee, perhaps 100 republicans of the state, some Taft supporters, others for Roosevelt, all claiming an equal right to stand under the banner of republicanism. It was this claim which made the issue, regulars declaring that refusal to stand by the national ticket was sufficient to deny participation in the party organization, while supporters of Roosevelt declared with equal firmness that in all things save respect or allegiance to Taft they were republicans. The regulars could not be swayed in their belief that any man who was not for Taft was not a republican. They made it plain that every effort would be exerted to keep such a man out of the republican state convention. Chairman Morehead's invitation that all republicans come to deliberate with the committee, lay aside personal prejudice and form plans for meeting the present crisis to the end that the party may be perpetuated, gave cause for all to express their views and in the discussion waged over the Mott resolution about everyone of the 100 had something to say. It was plain that the Taft men were in the majority and it was equally plain that the Mott resolution was going to go through, notwithstanding it was discussed for two hours and substitute after substitute was offered in a futile effort to destroy its force.

Chairman Morehead called for a vote on the original resolution and Committee F. W. Hanes of Yadkinville rose in objection. He made a passionate appeal to the committee men to strike out the objectionable paragraph, which in substance was the one defining a republican.

Robert Campbell of Guilford made a strong speech in opposition to the Hanes substitute and in advocacy of the original resolution. He declared that all who could not comply with the terms of the resolution were not republicans. He didn't care what in the hands of others might say, to his mind a man who couldn't support Taft wasn't a republican. "If we listen to that 'bull-headed fellow' we will be drowned, so do—", here the speaker was interrupted and forced to listen to a speech by Harry Skinner in advocacy of the Mott resolution. Mr. Skinner said at Raleigh the Taft man was given very little showing and no speech at all. He did not want to see it, that way at Charlotte.

Chairman Morehead finally put the Hanes amendment to a vote and it was lost by 8 to 2. Hanes, Jenkins and Tucker supporting it. With the vote Tucker offered another amendment to the original resolution. It was the final paragraph and a second later went through with the original resolution by unanimous vote. Within 10 minutes the committee had adjourned.

In the selection of Charlotte as the place no contest was waged, Chairman Morehead stating to the Greensboro delegation that it had been practically determined at the former meeting of the committee to hold the second convention in Charlotte. Secretary Kuester and a big delegation from the Greater Charlotte club were on hand, but Chairman Morehead suggested that they lay low and the bunting would be theirs. On a vote Patrick expressed a preference for Raleigh and Harris wanted to come to Charlotte. (Continued on Page Two.)

THREE KILLED; 12 INJURED AS TANK SMASHES ROOF

Fall of Structure Causes Panic Among Hundreds in Building.

Pittsburg, Aug. 7.—Three girls were killed and a dozen badly injured late yesterday when a water tank on the top of the Union American Cigar company's building at Twenty-Eighth and Smallman streets, crashed through the roof and the sixth and fifth floors.

A score of other persons sustained minor injuries. The water tank had been erected a few days ago and water was being pumped into it for the first time when the accident occurred. The dead are Agnes Nieldzka, aged 17; Iva Lawton, aged 17, and an unidentified girl of 29 years. Of the injured, twelve young women seriously hurt it is believed a number will die. When the supports gave way the tank, holding about 3000 gallons of water, plunged through the roof and carried away the sixth floor, which was unoccupied. The tank and heavy debris shot to the fifth floor, where over 150 employees, mostly girls, were completing their day's labor. Those not caught by the debris rushed for the stairs. Upwards of 500 other employees working on lower floors heard the crash and screams. They too rushed for the exits. Within a moment the stairways were choked with a mass of struggling persons and many were hurt in this manner. Fire alarms were sounded and the firemen, aided by policemen, soon had conditions in hand.

CLAIMS HARRIMAN KNEW TIMES PLOT

Prosecution Offers Evidence of Guilty Knowledge of Socialist Leader.

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.—The alleged connection between the men who blew up the Times building and Job Harriman, the socialist leader and labor attorney, overshadowed the main issue involved when the bribery trial of Clarence Darrow was resumed today. Judge Hutton is expected to rule on the admissibility of testimony by Edward Cantrell, a socialist, which the prosecution declared would serve the double purpose of impeaching Harriman and showing him of having guilty knowledge of the perpetrators of the explosion. Cantrell and Harriman severed their friendship some months ago.

COLORED PREACHER TRIED ON CHARGE OF ASSAULT

Defends Himself by Quoting Romans 16:16—Is Found Guilty and Appeals.

Gazette-News Bureau, The Hotel Raleigh, Raleigh, Aug. 8.

Rev. Charles Flippings, pastor of the "Church of God and the Saints of Christ," a negro church in east Raleigh, was fined \$10 and costs by Justice of the Peace Sanford L. Rotter for assaulting one of the female members of his congregation. An appeal was promptly taken on Biblical grounds, the parson explaining that it was a part of the creed of his church to kiss and caress the "saints" of his church. Elder Flippings, who came here from Boston two years ago, has not had any too successful a career in Raleigh. His creed is not always satisfactory to his congregation, especially the male members, who frequently object to the "salutation" of their wives, even if the pastor can find justification for the holy kiss in the Scriptures. It was the case with Sidney Dunn, who had a warrant sworn out for the pastor on the charge of assaulting Fannie Dunn, Sidney's wife. It was claimed that Elder Flippings was not content with administering the holy kiss, but was wont to give the female members the bunny hug, with a few side squeezes for emphasis.

In explaining his conduct to the magistrate, Elder Flippings quoted Romans 16:16—"Salute with a holy kiss as the churches of Christ salute you." He explained that there are a lot of liars in his congregation, and these being some of the witnesses, whom he had told they would be sent to hell, according to Revelations 21:8—"All liars shall have a part in the burning lake of fire and brimstone."

Another part of the elder's practice had been to collect one-tenth of the earnings of his members, according to Malachi 3:5.

Sam Bason, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, had to admit that he attempted to saw his way out of jail and that he jumped from the second story of the court house. Sam said he was running not from the officers but from "them bugs in the jail. That's what I was skeered of," averred Sam. "Yes, sir, I run." Justice Rotter heard a good deal more evidence of this nature, some of it a bit rougher, and concluded that Elder Flippings was guilty of assault.

BIG DAM BREAKS

Loss Is Estimated at \$300,000 When Federal Structure in Ohio River Gives Way.

Gallipolis, O., Aug. 8.—Dam 26, just completed in the Ohio river by the United States at the cost of a million dollars, was washed away today, when foundations let go. It is estimated the damage is \$300,000 and it will take a year to make repairs.

500 MINERS TRAPPED

At Least Seven Dead as Result of Fire Damp Explosion in German Shaft.

Moesum, Germany, Aug. 8.—More than 500 miners were imprisoned this morning in the Lorraine coal mine by a fire-damp explosion. Seven corpses had been recovered this afternoon.

HIGH OFFICIALS ARE INVOLVED

Indictments to Be Drawn Against Four or Five as Result of Police Graft Inquiry.

CONFESSION OF ROSE IS CORROBORATED

Gamblers Appear Before the Prosecutor and Admit They Paid Blackmail to the Suspects.

New York, Aug. 8.—Cumulative evidence piling up before the grand jury investigating police blackmail is said today to involve four or five high police officials. The drawing of indictments is said to be imminent. Witnesses examined by Whitman furnished much corroboration to the confession of Rose, who gave a list of names of gamblers upon whom he charged Lieutenant Becker levied blackmail. Several gamblers before the prosecutor yesterday admitted that they had paid blackmail to certain uptown gambling houses for the police inspector. Weber's life has been threatened. Formerly he was not ready to say he could positively identify the gunman, but he now admits he can do so.

As a welcome reinforcement to data available for probing the police graft, District Attorney Whitman today found himself in possession of a great mass of information collected by detectives employed by John D. Rockefeller, junior, in his investigation of the white slave traffic. The investigation was begun when Rockefeller was foreman of a grand jury.

District Attorney Whitman has evidence in his possession, it is learned, on which he expects to seek the indictments of two high police officials and a civilian employe attached to police headquarters. Other charges involving blackmail on gamblers and proprietors of other illegal resorts.

The men in question were all mentioned in the confession of "Jack" Rose, the self-accused graft collector of police Lieutenant Becker, who is under indictment for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. Through private detectives and a confession of "Bridgie" Webber, the district attorney has secured corroborative evidence of the alleged graft and upon this he is convinced that indictments can be found.

These three men, together with Police Lieutenant Becker, collected more than \$2,400,000 protection money in a year, according to the story told by Rose, but his informant in regard to the three officials a lot of liars in his congregation, and these being some of the witnesses, whom he had told they would be sent to hell, according to Revelations 21:8—"All liars shall have a part in the burning lake of fire and brimstone."

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TRIES FOUR TIMES TO KILL HIMSELF

R. C. Snipes, Carolina Murderer, in Serious Condition at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.—R. C. (Big Bob) Snipes, the confessed North Carolina moonshiner and murderer, who is held in prison here until southern officers can come for him, is in a serious condition today because of four attempts at suicide. He first tried to cremate himself while lying in a bunk in jail and when en route to the hospital tried to throw himself under an electric car and, failing, tried a few minutes later to strangle himself with a handkerchief. Monday he tried to sever an artery with a piece of tin.

ROCKEFELLER INQUIRY AS TO WHITE SLAVERS

Aids Prosecutor to Prove That the Police Get Underworld Graft.

New York, Aug. 8.—Possibly the most interesting developments of the many-sided investigation into the murder of Rosenthal and the surrounding muck of police graft is the news of the inquiry of John D. Rockefeller, jr., into lower world conditions, particularly the white slave traffic. Rockefeller and his agents and the prosecutor refuse information regarding the matter. It is generally credited that through the establishment of disorderly houses in the Tenderloin by which Rockefeller's agents secured valuable information which dovetailed with the Rosenthal case evidence was obtained showing that a police inspector was getting \$600 monthly for protection.

MOURNED AS DEAD MISS POYELL LIVES

Presbyterian Missionary to China Did Not Sail on Titanic—Her Funeral Held.

POSES FOR PORTRAIT

Picture Being Drawn of Wilson from Which Campaign Lithographs Will Be Made.

New York, Aug. 8.—Gov. Wilson is conserving plenty of ammunition for the forthcoming campaign, according to a talk with newspaper men this morning upon his arrival here for a sitting before an artist. He indicated that he would have something to say in the future about the navy, but said he did not want to interfere in the tangle now in the house. He will take up other issues when he begins his countrywide tour, he says.

Sen. Girt, Aug. 8.—Governor Wilson left for New York today to have his portrait drawn. From the picture will be reproduced campaign lithographs. The governor appeared cheerful and refreshed after his busy ordeal of yesterday. As he boarded a train his secretary handed him a number of telegrams of congratulation upon his acceptance speech. He is expected to spend most of today and tomorrow at the artist's studio.

READY FOR STORK

Elaborate Preparations Made for Reception of Posthumous Heir of John Jacob Astor.

New York, Aug. 8.—When the posthumous heir of John Jacob Astor, of the Titanic disaster heroes, reaches this sphere of activity, probably late this week, it will find preparations made for its coming that have been paralleled few times. The nursery furniture is simple in design, but cost \$10,000. The baby's first resting place will be a simple wicker basket, but lined with the softest lamb's wool and down which could be purchased. There is a bed of English oak for the nurse, who must remain constantly on duty. Only blue and white colors are allowed in the room, which is decorated with costly French draperies and rugs.

PROGRESSIVES END SESSION

Col. Roosevelt Nominated for President and Johnson of California for Second Place on Ticket.

CONVENTION PROVES HARMONIOUS TO END

Nominees Selected Without a Dissenting Vote—Predictions of Success in November.

ROCKEFELLER INQUIRY AS TO WHITE SLAVERS

Chicago, Aug. 8.—If in the tumult and shouting yesterday, Col. Roosevelt had any doubt that he was the nominee, he was reassured this morning when a notification committee visited him with a formal notification, although he was informally notified yesterday when he made an acceptance speech, delegates selected as a formal committee of notification wished to fulfill their program.

With Johnson and Beveridge, the progressive candidate for governor of Indiana, the colonel posed for pictures to be used in the campaign. He also posed with cowboys. They adjourned to the Florentine room, where the ceremonies were soon completed, after which a conference with the national committee was held to complete campaign plans.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" and the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" the delegates to the first national convention of the new progressive party last night acclaimed Colonel Theodore Roosevelt of New York as their candidate for president, and Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, as their choice for vice president.

Marking a new procedure in the proceedings of a national convention the two candidates were immediately formally notified of their nomination and in the midst of deafening cheers appeared before the delegates to voice their acceptance and to pledge their best efforts to the coming campaign.

After several long hours during the afternoon and early evening, the big throng in the coliseum had listened to a flow of oratory in nominating and seconding speeches in which the dominant note expressed was the belief that victory would come to the new party in the November elections. Raymond Robbins of Illinois pledged a 100,000 majority for the national ticket in Illinois, and Clifford Pinchot predicted a 200,000 majority for Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson in his home state of Pennsylvania. These statements were cheered to the echo.

The party formally christened itself "the progressive party," leaving out the prefix "national" by which it has heretofore been known, but provision was made for the recognition of "real" progressives in any of the states by whatever name they should be locally designated because of state election laws.

The convention adjourned at 7:24 p. m., with the delegates singing the "Doxology" in lusty voice. During the three days it was in session there was not a single roll call nor a ballot taken. The delegates asked no such formalities either in placing their candidates in nomination or in voting for them. There was not a voice in opposition either to Colonel Roosevelt or Governor Johnson. The delay in nominating them was due to the large number of seconding speeches allowed.

As has always been the case in national political conventions, the bulk of the work of the progressive gathering was carried on in the committee tents. The only semblance of a conflict of opinion on the floor was a brief debate as to whether or not an hour's recess should be taken. The point was not material, but, as one delegate expressed it, "we just had to fight about something to make it a regular convention."

Colonel Aids in Platform Building. There was sharp discussion, however, in several of the committee meetings and no little difficulty in agreeing upon the platform as finally adopted. Colonel Roosevelt worked with the platform until late yesterday afternoon, going over their work of the two previous days and nights, helping to mould the draft which at last proved acceptable to him. The platform did not take up the negro question.

GREAT BRITAIN STANDS ALOOF

Will Not Participate in Panama-Pacific Exposition if American Ships Are Favored.

SENATE STEADFAST FOR TOLL EXEMPTION

Rejection of Burton Amendment, 44 to 11, the Answer to England's Protest.

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