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GEN. ROBERT F. HOKE DIES AT LINCOLNTON

Famous Confederate General Passed at His Mountain Home at Age of 75 Years--Funeral to Be Held in Raleigh Friday at 11 A. M.

WONDERFUL SOLDIER, MODEST GENTLEMAN

Entered Confederate Army as Second Lieutenant and Rose to Position of Major-General, Having Been, It is Said, the Personal Choice of General Lee to Succeed Him in Event of Death--Returned From War and Plowed His Fields With War Horse--Had Bearing of Soldier and Modesty of Girl--Lived in Raleigh Many Years--Funeral From Church of Good Shepherd Friday--Sketch of His Career.

General Robert Frederick Hoke, North Carolina's most distinguished soldier in the war between the sections, died today at Lincolnton, at the age of 75 years. The funeral services will be held from the Church of the Good Shepherd Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

General Hoke was a strikingly handsome man, with the bearing of a soldier and the modesty of a girl. At the close of a brilliant career in the confederate army, he returned to North Carolina and resumed the peaceful pursuits of farming and mining. He lived in Raleigh for many years after the war, and it was during the past few years that he removed to Lincolnton. He was the ranking officer in the confederate army, and it was said by a veteran today, that General Lee had picked him to succeed himself as commander-in-chief of the confederate armies. A glance at his wonderful war record impresses the fact that General Hoke was a born soldier.

Yet he returned from the war and with his old war horse plowed his fields and made a crop. He is his fields and made a crop. He is his fields and made a crop.

General Hoke's Ancestry. "The most distinguished soldier of North Carolina," says Capt. S. A. Ashe, in his Biographical History of North Carolina. Robert Frederick Hoke was born at Lincolnton, May 27, 1837. His ancestry was such as has been most productive of men with those characteristics that have led to intelligent, persistent and courageous action, resulting in distinction in the various walks of life.

The first of his name to come to America was a Lutheran minister, William Hoke, of Albemarle or Lorraine, who was among the first settlers of York, Pa., from whom has sprung many descendants of highly respectable character.

Some years before the revolution the widow of William Hoke moved to North Carolina, and settled in what is now Lincoln county. There her son, John Hoke, associated with a neighbor, erected the first cotton mill south of the Potomac and operated it very successfully, and it was continued in operation by the family until the war between the sections. John Hoke married Miss Quicke, of Lincoln county, and their son, Michael, the father of Gen. R. F. Hoke, was born in 1810. He was a man of fine attainments and captivating address and was powerful in debate. The father of General Hoke was active in the politics of his time, and was the democratic candidate for governor against William A. Graham. On the death of his father, his mother, Frances Burston Hoke, directed the child's education. Robert Frederick Hoke was educated at Kentucky Military Academy. He returned home in 1853, at the age of 17, and conducted his mother's business. He continued industriously in the manufacturing business until 1861, when he entered the confederate army.

Made a Great Soldier. The young man connected himself with a Lincoln company, the Southern Stars, which became Company K, of the Bethel regiment, and as second lieutenant he participated in the baptism of blood at Bethel. Col. D. H. Hill commended him "for his great zeal, energy and judgment as an engineer officer on various occasions." On September 3, on the promotion of Colonel Hill, Lieutenant Hoke was elected major of the regiment, and when the regiment

was disbanded he was appointed major of the thirty-third regiment. In January, 1862, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was then stationed near New Bern.

First Brilliant Exploit. Lieutenant-Colonel Hoke's first brilliant exploit was when General Burnside on March 4, 1862, broke through the line of defense, attacked the regiment on the left and took Colonel Avery prisoner. Lieutenant-Colonel Hoke, on the right of the regiment, succeeded in extricating it, and saved it from capture. By making a great detour, he brought it safely to Kinston. He succeeded Colonel Avery and commanded the regiment in the battles around Richmond. Colonel Avery returned to command after the battle of Sharpsburg and Colonel Hoke was assigned to the command of the twenty-first, then in Tremble's brigade, and on December 13, at the battle of Fredericksburg, he was in command of the brigade. Gregg's brigade was overwhelmed by the federal assault, the general being killed and the brigade captured.

Won a Brigade. "Without hesitation and without waiting for orders," Captain Ashe says, "Colonel Hoke moved his brigade forward, restored the line and recaptured Gregg's brigade and captured the federal force which occupied the works--Jackson's Pennsylvania troops, General Jackson himself, being killed." This won the young man promotion and a brigade was formed for him. He served with this brigade until 1863. It is related that soap not being plentiful, he sent to Lincoln county for utensils and had soap made for the army, much to the gratification of General Lee.

At the battle of Chancellorsville he received a severe wound in the shoulder, and was out of service for several months. He did not accompany General Lee into Pennsylvania. The failure of the attack on New Bern in 1864, was due largely to the fact that General Hoke was not in command. Had the other forces charged as he did the federals would have been driven out.

Later General Hoke assaulted the federal forces at Plymouth, and captured them. President Davis then telegraphed to General Hoke his promotion to major-general, the only promotion made directly by President Davis on the field of battle during the war. General Hoke withdrew his army to Richmond, and assisted in the defense of Richmond and the rout of Butler's army. General Hoke and his men bore the brunt of the attacks of General Grant's army on Richmond, and resulted in the abandonment of Grant's plan to take Richmond. General Hoke met every charge of the enemy in that campaign.

At Wilmington. General Hoke was ordered to Wilmington in December, 1864, and he asked to be allowed to throw up earthworks preparatory to a second attack by the federals; General Bragg thought the precaution unnecessary. Federal troops were suddenly landed on the beach, however, and the fleet reappeared and Fort Fisher fell. For a month General Hoke held his own, and under orders, proceeded to Kinston, where he engaged and checked the advance of Cox's corps on Goldsboro.

As Sherman's army was approaching from Fayetteville, Hoke hastened to join Joseph E. Johnston at Smithfield, and moved to the attack of that army. General Hoke's brigade did some hard fighting around Smithfield, repulsing the enemy, and marched to High Point, where it remained until Johnston's surrender, April 26.

A Peaceable Citizen. Bidding farewell to his troops, he returned home and at once began the life of a peaceful citizen. He took his war horse and plowed his crops. Since the war he had been interested in the development of iron mines. He declined all political preferment.

General Hoke was married January 1, 1869, to Miss Lydia A. Van Wyck.

Harry C. Pearson Dead. (Special to The Times.) Elizabeth City, N. C., July 3.--Harry C. Pearson died yesterday afternoon at his home in Martin street after an illness of several weeks in the 39th year of his age. He is survived by a wife and four small children.

German Arctic Expedition. Berlin, July 3.--A German arctic expedition under Lieut. Schroeder-Stranz's leadership will start June 1913, for a four year exploration trip through the northeast passage. Members of royalty will support the expedition.



BILL TAFT: "WAL CONSARN!!"

MARSHALL FOR SECOND PLACE

The Indiana Governor Placed On Ticket to Make Race With Wilson

Baltimore, July 3.--For president--Gov. Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey. For vice-president--Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana. This was the ticket completed by the democratic national convention at 1:56 a. m. today.

The nomination of Governor Marshall for vice-president came somewhat as a surprise, for when the night's balloting for vice-president began it seemed that the Bryan-Wilson contingent in the convention had definitely settled upon Gov. John E. Burke, of North Dakota. There was not much of a fight, however, and when the two ballots disclosed Marshall easily in the lead, Governor Burke's name was withdrawn and Marshall was proclaimed the nominee by acclamation. A minute later the convention had adjourned, sine die. The delegates, worn and weary, made their way out of the big convention hall singing and happy to be started for home.

Governor Wilson was nominated at the afternoon session on the 46th ballot, and his nomination, like that of Governor Marshall at night, was quickly made unanimous. The best of feeling pervaded both sessions, and the delegates seemed to be in a happy frame of mind. Mr. Bryan had announced his intention of introducing a resolution in effect discharging the national committee from conduct of the coming campaign and allowing Governor Wilson to appoint his own campaign committee. He was dissuaded from this course, and instead of making a move that might have stirred up strife, he made a little speech which he termed his "valedictory," and in happy vein turned over the mantle of his former leadership as a presidential candidate to Governor Wilson.

He pledged his faithful support to the presidential nominee and ended by urging that either Governor Burke, or Senator George Chamblin, of Oregon, be nominated for vice-president. The Nebraskan was understood particularly to favor Governor Burke, as a type of the modern progressive. When, after the first ballot, some one moved to make the nomination of Marshall unanimous, Mr. Bryan started for the stage to make a statement. The motion was withdrawn before he could speak. When the motion was renewed after the second ballot, Mr. Bryan did not protest. The platform, hewed out several days ago and warmly praised by Mr. Bryan, was adopted with a whoop. Many of the delegates went directly from the convention hall to special trains and by this afternoon practically all will have left town. The democratic national convention became a love-feast last night (Continued on Page Seven.)

TICKET PLEASES ALL Democrats Here Like Ticket Named at Baltimore

Governor Kitchin and Judge Clark Express Pleasure at Nomination of Wilson--Senator Simmons on Record as Endorsing Platform--Will Have Big Majority.

Practically every democrat in Raleigh was pleased with the nomination of Wilson and Marshall and everybody was optimistic today over the prospects in November. Here and there were a few men who thought that Champ Clark got it in the neck, but most of the Raleigh men seemed well pleased with the result.

Both Governor Kitchin and Chief Justice Walter Clark have expressed themselves as pleased with the choice and both say the democrats ought to win with such a combination. Senator Simmons of course could not be seen, but he gave out a statement Sunday saying that the platform was a good one. All the candidates for the senate will give hearty endorsement to the ticket and platform and will help to poll a big majority for the ticket in November.

Bryan to Prepare for Campaign. Baltimore, July 3.--There was a general exodus of delegates and convention visitors this morning. William J. Bryan and wife left for Chicago. He says he will now prepare for the campaign.

Search For Bodies Continued. Atlantic City, N. J., July 3.--The search was continued for the bodies of Melvin Vanniman, Frederick Elmer and Walter Gest, three of the five victims of the exploding airship Akron.



Don't matter if "Old Sol" does play hide and seek occasionally, that doesn't keep this from being 'some day'! 'Owin' to the hazy clouds at 13 minutes past 7 I predicted "rain and a little speck warmer," but I ain't much of a weather man now just after a convention like that in Baltimore wuz. By the way, how did you like the way it came out? A great big "simp" of a "boob" asked me in a whisper, "If Wilson beats Roosevelt 'Will Taft?'" Of Berlin's 8,000 cabs, about 2,000 are motor driven, nearly 300 of them being electric cars. (Continued on Page Seven.)

TROUBLE IN THE CABINET

Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Scored By Assistant Secretary And

MACVEAGH SUSPICIOUS

Would Have no Communication With His Principal Assistants Who Were Men of His Own Choosing and Constantly Held up Work of the Department by Inaction on Important Matters--Hampered and Discouraged His Subordinates at Every Turn Harbored Suspicion Against Subordinates--The House May Investigate.

Washington, July 3.--A. Platt Andrew tendered his resignation today to the president as assistant secretary of the treasury. In a signed letter to the president, Andrew writes of conditions in the treasury department, alleged to be due to Secretary MacVeagh's attitude toward many of his subordinates. Andrew's letter of resignation charges that subordinates "have been hampered and discouraged at every turn by MacVeagh's idiosyncrasies, and ineffectual for decisions." It contains a scathing arraignment of MacVeagh's administration of the government's financial affairs and created a profound sensation in official circles.

One portion of Andrew's letter to Taft is susceptible of being interpreted that other high officials in the treasury are dissatisfied with MacVeagh's treatment of them. "For further evidence of peculiar difficulties surrounding the handling of the treasury business," Andrew suggests that the president consult Comptroller of the Currency Murray, Treasurer McClung, Internal Revenue Commissioner Cabell and other high officials.

Andrew's letter to MacVeagh, advising him of his resignation discloses the hitherto unpublished fact that MacVeagh was on the verge of leaving the cabinet in December, 1910. MacVeagh's threatened embarrassment grew out of the white horse's action in entering into negotiations for the issue of the Panama bonds, without consulting MacVeagh. Andrew tells MacVeagh, "you cannot forget how I stood by you when you were on the point of having taken from your hands probably the most important undertaking of your administration." Andrew told the president he deemed it proper to acquaint him with conditions existing at the treasury for two years at least, of "great concern not only to every official of the treasury, but the many thousands throughout the country having business with the department."

Andrew told the president: "For a long time the transaction of the treasury business has been at a standstill. Many able and energetic treasury officials had to bear the brunt of harsh criticism from people outside who suffered intolerable delays in their business with the treasury, for which the secretary alone was responsible and at the same time they had to submit to criticism even more harsh and more undeserved from Mr. MacVeagh whenever he discovered that they ventured to act upon some matter of minor importance without awaiting his decision." Andrew asserted that many of the heads of the recent treasury bureaus often had threatened to resign because they were unable to obtain a decision from MacVeagh upon urgent questions, which were before him many months. "Mr. MacVeagh's mental attitude is difficult to realize by those who have not had intimate, every-day experience with it. Toward many of the higher treasury officials he had displayed aversion, suspicion and distrust, which in view of the fact that these officials were men of his choice, would seem inexplicable to a man of normal mind. For many months at a time he persistently refused to speak to those officials with whom he should have been in constant personal communication."

Andrew said when Hilfes was assistant secretary, there was one period of several weeks, that MacVeagh had refused to have any relations with him. Andrew continued: "I know of several long periods of curiously suspended relations with Assistant Secretary Norton, Treasurer McClung affirms he has only been allowed one short interview with MacVeagh during a period covering over a year. Director Ralph, of the bureau of printing and engraving, complained of similar treatment. Many other instances might be cited. In my own case, with an office adjoining, communicating with the secretary's situation has been similar. Although I have supposedly been the secretary's representative in his dealings with fifteen different bureaus and divisions, I've not been allowed a total of over one hour's conversation with him during the entire year."

Andrew then informs the president (Continued on Page Seven.)

LAST HOURS OF CONVENTION

Scramble of Weary Delegates to Get Away Even Before Final Gavel Fell

VISITORS AT SEA GIRT

Convention Adjourned at 1:56 O'clock This Morning--One of the Most Notable Conventions in Democratic Party's History--Bryan's "Valedictory" Heard Respectfully and Greeted With Applause--Missouri Delegation, Faithful to the Last, Joins New Jersey in Joyous Shouting--Visitors at Wilson Cottage.

Baltimore, July 3.--In the dying hours of the democratic national convention this morning it seemed there would be another deadlock over the vice-presidential nomination. Governor John E. Burke, of North Dakota, for whom Bryan expressed a preference for the second place, polled enough votes on the first two ballots to block the nomination of Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, the leader. The third ballot had been begun when the chairman of the North Dakota delegation arose and withdrew Burke's name. The speaker thereupon moved to make Marshall's nomination unanimous. Immediately a wild scramble for the doors followed. Few waited to hear the motion put. Several seconds later Chairman James' gavel fell, at 1:56 a. m. on the final adjournment of one of the most notable conventions in democratic party history.

William Jennings Bryan remained a central figure to the last. A short time before the adjournment he spoke his "valedictory" as he called it, transferring the party's standard to Wilson's shoulders. The respectful attention which the speaker received and the applause at its conclusion were tributes to his leadership.

The delegates showed the relief they felt that the fight was over and a spirit of hilarity prevailed. The Missouri delegation, loyal to the end to "Old Champ Clark," joined in the revelry and mingled their cheers for Woodrow Wilson with those of their convention neighbors, New Jersey's joyful twenty-four delegates.

Many Visitors at Wilson Cottage. Sea Girt, N. J., July 3.--Gov. Wilson slept late this morning after the arduous days preceding the nomination. Visitors began gathering on the lawn of the "little white house" before eight o'clock. Besides the usual run of enthusiasts, many delegates returning from Baltimore were expected at the Wilson cottage during the day. Photographers by the score are here and several moving picture concerns have men on hand taking every conceivable phase of activity hereabouts.

Wilson Sends Telegram to Marshall. Wilson sent the following telegram to Governor Marshall at Indianapolis: "Sincere congratulations. I shall look forward with pleasure to my association with you." Wilson gave out the following statement: "Governor Marshall bears the highest reputation as an executive and a democrat. I feel honored in having him as a running mate. He is, I am happy to say, a valued personal friend of mine, as well as a fellow democrat."

May He McCombs. Sea Girt, N. J., July 3.--Wilson this morning sat in an easy chair on the "little white house" porch, crossed his legs, removed his glasses, then replied to the bombardment of questions hurled by a battery of newspaper men. He looked tired and care-worn. Wilson said he did not know whether he would appoint McCombs campaign manager, or suggest him for the national committee chairmanship. Wilson devoted the day to callers and correspondents.

Naming of New Committee Officers. Baltimore, July 3.--Governor Wilson will determine the direction of his own political campaign; pass upon the desirability of appointing a campaign committee and confer with a sub-committee of the national committee on the naming of officers of the new democratic national committee. This was the decision of the members of the national committee this morning.

Money for Encampments. Washington, July 3.--The senate agreed to the joint resolution appropriating \$1,350,000 for the encampments of the organized militia of the states. The resolution now goes to the president.

Roosevelt Has No Comment. Oyster Bay, July 3.--Roosevelt announced that he would make no comment now on Wilson's selection as the democratic candidate. Roosevelt talked today over his third party plans with E. A. Van Valkenburg, of Philadelphia.