

# DEMOCRATS IN FIGHT OVER SUFFRAGE PLANK AS THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS; ALL OF PLATFORM IS LOUDLY APPLAUDED

Declaration of Senator Walsh That Platform Plank as Reported by Committee Was Desired by President Wilson, Broke Down All Opposition and Suffrage Plank Was Not Amended.

### ALL OTHER PROVISIONS MET WITH APPROVAL

Governor Ferguson of Texas Led Minority Report on Suffrage Amendment.—Senator Stone After 30 Sleepless Hours Asked Senators Walsh and Hollis to Read the Platform Which Was Adopted and the Convention Adjourned.

St. Louis.—The Democratic National Convention finished its work Friday by adopting the platform exactly as approved by President Wilson and submitted by the resolutions committee, including the plank on Americanism, but not until the harmony of its three days sessions had been disturbed with a row over the suffrage plank.

No voice was raised against the vigorous declarations of the Americanism plank, but at one time it looked as if the suffrage plank had been lost. And Senator Walsh of Montana had told the convention that President Wilson himself considered it vital to party success, however, it was voted into the platform by a ballot of 888 1-2 to 181 1-2. The entire platform then was adopted without roll call.

**Plank on Americanism.**  
The plank on Americanism condemns the activities of all persons, groups and organizations in the United States that conspire to advance the interests of a foreign power.

Thorough preparedness on land and sea against unexpected invasion and the joining of the United States with other nations to "assist the world in securing settled peace and justice" are urged.

On the Mexican question, the platform asserts that American troops should remain in Mexico until the restoration of law and order there, and asserts that intervention is "revolting" to the people of the United States.

Other planks declare for a merchant marine, good roads, conservation and improved conditions for the farmer.

As it went into the platform the suffrage plank stands:  
"We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, state by state, on the same terms as to the men."

The woman suffrage leaders considered it a much more favorable declaration than they got from the Republican convention at Chicago; they threw all their force behind it and won the support of the administration leaders who were found fighting for them when danger threatened.

Haggard and worn from an all-night session the platform-makers were not ready with their report until in the afternoon when Senator Stone, sleepless for more than 30 hours, took the speaker's stand and explaining that he was too tired to read the document, gave over this task to Senator Walsh, of Montana, and Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, who took turns reading the long declaration.

The fight on the suffrage plank was in the air. Everybody was keyed up to it and when at the conclusion of the reading of the platform, Martin Lomasney, of Boston, a delegate, claimed the attention of the chair, it was thought he was opening the fight. It was several minutes before the shouts of approval and disapproval could be stifled sufficiently to hear that he wanted to put the son on record as sympathizing "with the people of Ireland."

"Raus mit him," roared a Baltimore delegate and the convention hall rocked with laughter.

**Gov. Ferguson Starts Fight.**  
The real fight broke immediately after, however, when Governor Ferguson of Texas, who headed the minority report against the administration plank, was given 30 minutes in which to present it.

The plank offered by the minority was:

"The Democratic party always has stood for the sovereignty of the several states in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the Federal Constitution, which vests in the several states in the control and regulation of elections the qualifications of their electors."

Besides Governor Ferguson, the report was signed by former Representative Charles L. Bartlett, of Georgia;



SENATOR OLLIE JAMES  
Permanent Chairman of the National Democratic Convention.

James R. Nugent, of New Jersey, and Stephen B. Fleming, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

The burden of Governor Ferguson's argument was that suffrage being purely a states right question, the wording of the majority plank was a presumptuous recommendation to the states on how to conduct their elections.

Anti-suffrage delegates on the floor piled the governor with questions which brought out in the answers fresh arguments against the administration plank. When Ferguson had finished the convention was in confusion and the tone of the uproar in the delegate sections was indicative of sympathy with the opponents of the administration plank.

**Stone Defends Plank.**  
When Senator Stone took the speaker's place to defend the plank he was bombarded with questions and argument from delegates on the floor which eventually exhausted most of the time allotted to him.

Anti-suffrage delegates loudly challenged his references to Governor Ferguson's statements with cries of "that's not what he said" and "that's not fair." Many delegates openly took the position that the question was becoming much confused by the manner of its presentation. Finally, Senator Stone yielded to Senator Pittman of Nevada, one of the suffrage champions.

The crowd wanted to howl Pittman down and cried "vote, vote."  
"Yes, I know you want to vote," Pittman shouted at his opponents, "you'd rather do anything else than hear the truth. Are you men who are willing to hear women denounced and afraid to hear a man say something in their behalf? I want to appeal to you to give your sisters and daughters and mothers the right to vote."

"What's that got to do with this?" chorused the delegates.  
Finally, ignoring lesser outbreaks and shouting above the din and confusion, Pittman managed to get through with his speech.

"Essential for Victory."  
In an impassioned speech Senator Walsh swept aside the smaller questions which had been injected into the fight and told the delegates that President Wilson himself knew that the plank was in the platform and considered it essential for party victory.

"Whatever your opinions may be," he said, "we shall never be anything but a discordant and divided party unless we surrender some of our convictions to the wisdom of a majority. Here you are confronted, as one of our famous leaders said, 'with a condition, not a theory.' The twelve suffrage states represent 91 votes in the electoral college. Every political party has made this declaration in some form or other. It becomes a simple question of whether you will incur the enmity of these women. There is no possibility of losing a single vote if you adopt this majority plank, because every other party has done the same."

Senator Walsh then explained that the President knew about the suffrage plank and added:  
"He believes it vital to his success that it stay there. I ask you with all the fervor of my being who is there here who is wiser or more patriotic than he?"

**Fight Won as Storm Rages.**  
While the fight had been going on, a thunder storm burst and when the row on the convention floor was at its height the storm reached its climax. The booming of the thunder, mixed

with the roaring shouts on the floor and the clatter caused by the rain on the roof almost drowned out the speakers. The storm cleared just as Senator Walsh finished speaking and the closing words of his plea for the Administration plank swept a change of sentiment over the crowd as welcome to the suffragists as the wave of cool refreshing air that poured down into the Coliseum.

There were renewed cries of "vote vote," but they were not shouts for the defeat of the plank. As the clerks called the roll of states the votes toppled into the column supporting the plank as the committee had written it so fast that the defeat of the substitute was assured before the call had gone a dozen states.

North Carolina cast 11 votes for the minority report and 13 against it; South Carolina 18 against it and Virginia 24 against it.

At the close of the roll call the whole platform, as written, was adopted and after disposing of some formalities, the convention adjourned sine die at 3:11 o'clock.

**Reed "Kills" Time.**  
When the convention had opened Saturday shortly after 11 o'clock, Chairman James called for the report of the platform committee, but it was not ready, and the convention settled down to wait.

At 11:43 Chairman James announced that the platform report would be made in a few minutes. In response to a request from delegates to fix the time and place for notification of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall of their renomination, Chairman James explained that it was the plan to confer first with the candidates.

Senator Reed of Missouri then made a speech to fill in the time. The burden of Reed's speech was an attack on the nomination of Mr. Hughes because he was taken from the supreme Court bench. He read a statement which he attributed to Mr. Hughes in 1912, which declared against a Supreme Court justice entering politics.

"Against candidate Hughes in 1916 I quote Justice Hughes in 1912," he declared as he read the statement.

While Senator Reed was speaking Senator Stone, chairman, and Senators Walsh and Hollis, members of the platform committee, entered the hall.

**Platform Presented.**  
At 12:26 p. m. Senator Stone was



SENATOR STONE.  
Senator Stone spent 30 sleepless hours in preparing the Democratic platform.

introduced to present the platform. In introducing Senator Stone, Chairman James asked for order to hear "the Democratic declaration of," Senator Stone was given prolonged applause.

"Oh you BHI," a spectator shouted at him, as he began.

Describing the committee's labors as "somewhat protracted and arduous," Senator Stone made a brief introductory address.

"I am not going to read it," said he referring to the platform "I have not been able to sleep a moment in more than 30 hours."

Then Chairman Stone delegated the reading to Senator Walsh and Senator Hollis. Senator Walsh began reading at 12:36 o'clock.

The first applause given the platform was for the endorsement of the administration. Before Senator Walsh had finished the preamble spectators began leaving, and the noise made it difficult for delegates to hear.

# WOODROW WILSON AND T. R. MARSHALL ARE RENOMINATED

National Democratic Convention Acclaims Leader of Four Years as Party's Choice for Another Four Years.

### NO DISCORD MARS WORK OF THE BIG CONVENTION

Governor Ferguson of Texas Led Minority Report on Suffrage Amendment.—Senator Stone After 30 Sleepless Hours Asked Senators Walsh and Hollis to Read the Platform Which Was Adopted and the Convention Adjourned.

Coliseum, St. Louis.—President Wilson and Vice President Marshall were nominated by acclamation by the Democratic National Convention, the ticket being completed four minutes before Friday.

There never was any doubt of President Wilson's nomination but there was a possibility that some vice presidential booms might be brought out in opposition to Vice President Marshall. They melted away, however,



WOODROW WILSON.  
Renominated for President.

when the convention got in session, and as soon as President Wilson's nomination had been made a roaring chorus of acclamation, Senator Kern, who renominated Mr. Marshall, cast aside a long prepared speech and simply declared:  
"I nominate Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana for vice president."  
To President Wilson's nomination there was only one dissenting vote Robert Emmett Burke of Illinois, who came to the convention announcing that he was opposed to the president. His vote technically made the president's nomination, 1,091 to 1.

**750 MEXICAN TROOPS GO TO NUEVO LAREDO**

Laredo, Texas.—Five hundred infantrymen and 250 artillerymen of the Mexican army arrived in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, opposite here, and paraded through the streets of that town. The parade was witnessed by a large but orderly crowd.

An anti-American demonstration is reported to have been prevented in Nuevo Laredo by General de la Garza.

**RUSSIANS FORCE AUSTRINIANS TO EVACUATE CZERNOWITZ**

London.—Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian-Crowland of Bukovina, is in the hands of the Russians, and the Austrians who had been holding it are in retreat toward the Carpathian Mountains. Hard fighting took place in the capture of the Czernowitz bridgehead and in the passage of the River Pruth, but when finally the Russians gained the right bank of the river the Austrians evacuated the capital.

**PRESIDENT CALLS OUT ALL MILITIA**

100,000 STATE TROOPS ORDERED TO MOBILIZE AND PREPARE FOR SERVICE.

This Move Will Release 30,000 More Regular Soldiers To Be Used As Invaders.—Secretary Daniels Orders War Vessels to Mexico.

Washington.—Virtually the entire mobile strength of the National Guard of all states and the District of Columbia has been ordered mustered into the Federal service by President Wilson. About 100,000 men are expected to respond to the call. They will be mobilized immediately for such service on the Mexican border as may later be assigned to them.

Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the border forces will designate the time and place for movements of guardsmen to the international line as the occasion shall require.

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In announcing the orders Secretary Baker said the state forces would be employed only to guard the border and that no additional troop movements into Mexico were contemplated except in pursuit of raiders.

Simultaneously with the National Guard call, Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department ordered additional war vessels to Mexican waters on both coasts to safeguard American lives.

On the lower end of the German line in Russia, to the north of Baranovich, the Russians evidently have anticipated the proposed German offensive and taken the initiative into their own hands. Here after violent artillery preparations, they seven times essayed to storm the German lines. Berlin says, however, that all their efforts failed and that they were repulsed with heavy losses.

The fighting around Verdun has dwindled to intermittent bombardments.

### WILSON APPROVES PLATFORM PLANK ON AMERICANISM

Makes Stand Direct and Unequivocal and Condemns All Who Modify Its Policy.

Washington.—President Wilson approved a plank on Americanism for the Democratic national platform which arraigns individuals or alliances seeking to embarrass the government in negotiations with foreign nations and condemns any political party which modifies its policy for fear of political consequences.

The president decided to challenge openly Americans of alien birth opposing his foreign policies. Learning from editorials in some foreign newspapers that they were supporting the Republican nominee, Mr. Wilson sent word to his personal representatives in St. Louis to make the plank on Americanism direct and unequivocal.

### ROOSEVELT UNDERGOES AN X-RAY EXAMINATION

New York.—Theodore Roosevelt underwent an X-Ray examination here for what he characterized as possibly a slight breaking of the muscles around the rib which was broken when he was thrown from a horse May 24, 1915. Fears that the former president had suffered a heart attack were allayed when he received several newspaper correspondents.

Colonel Roosevelt explained that he contracted a severe cold while returning several months ago from a trip to the West Indies and that at intervals since then he has been subject to coughing spells. One of these occurred when he and Mrs. Roosevelt motored to a steamship pier to meet Kermit Roosevelt and the latter's wife who returned from South America on the United States army transport Kilpatrick.

A throat specialist, who later made the X-Ray examination said "there does not appear to be any possible chance of serious discomfort to the patient."

### PRESIDENT WILSON LEADS MAMMOTH FLAG DAY PARADE.

Washington.—Led by President Wilson, carrying the Stars and Stripes, nearly 25,000 men, women and children of Washington, marched on Pennsylvania avenue in a preparedness parade arranged to emphasize the national capital's demand for an adequate army and navy. The president, attired in white trousers, blue coat and straw hat, and shouldering his flag like a musket, stepped briskly to martial airs by the Marine Band.

He smiled broadly and frequently raised his hat in response to cheers as he marched along between two District citizens, escorted by Secretary Tumulty, the White House employes and the White House newspaper correspondents. Ideal weather favored the demonstration. There was hardly a cloud in the sky and it was as cool as late spring. Enthusiastic crowds thronged along the avenue from Peace monument to the White House. In front of the White House the president left the line of March and took his place in a stand to review the parade.

# RUSSIANS ADVANCE TOWARD BUKOWINA

ADVANCE TWENTY MILES IN DRIVE ON CZERNOWITZ, THE CAPITAL CITY.

### TOWN OF SNIATYN IS TAKEN

Has Been No Cessation in Great Offensive Movement.—Along Entire Line Enemy Is Being Driven Back and Supplies Captured.

London.—An advance of about 20 miles by the Russians, who have Czernowitz as their objective, is chronicled in the latest Russian official communication. Having previously crossed the Dniester River and taken Hordienka and Zala Szozkyk, the Russians have now driven their men to the left bank of the River Pruth and captured the town of Sniatyn which lies only 20 miles northwest of the Bukovina Capital.

Nowhere on the front from the Pripet River in Russia and through Galicia to Bukovina has there been any cessation in the great Russian offensive. Along the entire line, according to the Russian War office, the Austrians and Hungarians and Germans are being driven back, and the Russians are still taking thousands of prisoners and capturing the guns, machine guns and war supplies. In the 11 days' drive 1,750 officers, 120,000 men, 130 guns and 260 machine guns have been captured.

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# K. OF P. ADJOURNS ANNUAL MEETING

NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED. McBRIDE HOLT, OF GRAHAM, GRAND CHANCELLOR.

### HOLLAND DECLINES HONOR

Grand Lodge Abolishes the System of District Deputies and Employs State Organizer.

Waynesville.—With the selection of officers for the coming year, and the choice of Rocky Mount as the next convention city, the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias at recess ended its work for the session. Installation of officers, final reports from standing committees and various odds and ends of unfinished business were transacted at the closing session.

When the election of officers was called Grand Vice Chancellor A. H. Holland of Winston-Salem was about to receive the unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge for grand chancellor when he arose to decline the honor, worthily earned. On account of the condition of his health, he stated, he could not possibly serve the order. McBride Holt of Graham was thereupon elected grand chancellor. "Hold the Holt" was adopted as the slogan for the year, amid cheers.

Other officers are Grand Chancellor Rev. Byron Clark of Salisbury, Grand Prelate Rev. R. B. Owen of Rocky Mount, re-elected. Grand Keeper of records and seal W. T. Hollowell, re-elected; Master of Exchequer George W. Montcastle of Lexington, who was appointed to this place at the death of John C. Mills of Rutherfordton recently; Master at Arms C. G. Sasser of Mount Olive; Inner Guard W. W. Branch of Rhodhiss; Outer Guard E. M. Grier of Canton.

As supreme representative to succeed Alf S. Barnard of Asheville, who has removed from the state, Thomas H. Webb, of Duke, was elected.

The Grand Lodge abolished the system of district deputies and decided upon the employment of a state organizer to work in conjunction with the grand chancellor. The Pythian Home at Clayton, High Point and Rocky Mount extended invitations for the next Grand Lodge, and it required a second ballot to decide, Rocky Mount winning by 68 to 36 over High Point.

### Textile Convention at Asheville.

Asheville.—With over 400 delegates in attendance, the ninth annual convention of the Southern Textile Association opened here with President W. M. Sherard of Williamston, S. C., presiding. The meeting was marked by the address of President Sherard, in which he referred to pending Federal and State legislation regulating the hours of children in textile mills and the need of a rigidly-enforced compulsory education law, and by an address of Gordon Cobb of Inman, S. C., in which the speaker stressed the fact that increased efficiency in the mills must come from its operatives and not from improved machinery.

After a warm discussion the association voted to continue its semi-annual session, to hold the November meeting at Columbia, S. C., while the spring meeting will be held at the Isle of Palms, S. C.

The committee on organization reported favorably on the establishment of a permanent textile exposition at Greenville, S. C., and the exposition will open there during the fall of 1917. Practically all of the \$75,000 necessary for the exposition has been subscribed.

The delegates were given a smoker and dance at the Langren Hotel, and a drive through Biltmore estate.

### Colonel J. P. Kerr Dies at Asheville.

Asheville.—Col. J. P. Kerr, of this city, secretary to Governor Craig, died at the home of his sisters here, his death being attributed to heart failure. He was fifty-two years old. Col. Kerr, who was stricken at Raleigh a few weeks ago, had returned to Raleigh and found that his health would not permit his remaining at work.

### Waynesville Postoffice Contract.

Washington.—The treasury department has awarded the contract for the construction of the Waynesville, N. C., postoffice building to Algernon Blair of Montgomery, Ala. The building will cost \$52,780, and the contract calls for its completion within fourteen months. The structure will have light-colored limestone for all the exterior work, except where granite is required. A bond of \$26,400 was required of the contractor. Work on the building is to begin at once.

### Allegheny Votes Railroad Bonds.

Statesville.—The bond election held in Allegheny county Saturday to decide the question of an additional issue of \$50,000 in bonds for the Elklin & Allegheny Railroad, was decided in favor of the issue. The bonds were voted with the understanding that the railroad would be extended across the county, a distance of 30 miles. Bonds to the amount of \$40,000 had been previously voted by the county for the railroad and the \$50,000 just voted bring Allegheny's stock in the company up to \$100,000.