

## CLARK NAMED FOR CHIEF JUSTICE

### Many Votes Were Silently Recorded in Opposition to His Candidacy

## CONNOR WINS BY A NARROW MARGIN

### Walker Nominated for the Western Judgeship on Third Ballot—Beddingfield Beats the Field for Corporation Commissioner—Joyner Has It All His Way. Kansas City Platform Endorsed After a Hot Fight—The Proceedings Enlivened by a Few Exciting Scenes.

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Greensboro, N. C., July 16.—Special.—The Democratic state convention finished its work shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. The early morning hours of the convention were attended by exciting scenes, which resulted from the discussion and adoption of the platform. Reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform was the basis of contention and the platform committee accepting that declaration of principles was adopted after a sensational fight on the floor of the convention. C. M. Buehse and Judge A. C. Avery led the fight against the adoption of the Kansas City declaration, while H. S. Ward and Congressman W. W. Kitchin made the fight in its favor. The reference to the Kansas City platform appears in the following language: "We reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic party and its principles as enunciated in its national platform."

The convention continued the primary system with great zest. A plank in the platform providing for a senatorial primary was the subject of a long and heated discussion. The platform committee was re-elected and the following members were named: Walter Clark, Secretary; Henry G. Connor, Assistant Secretary; and H. S. Ward, Chairman. The platform committee was re-elected and the following members were named: Walter Clark, Secretary; Henry G. Connor, Assistant Secretary; and H. S. Ward, Chairman.

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splendid body of men. They were patriotic and representative North Carolinians. The convention was largely attended for an off year.

**The Proceedings in Detail**  
Greensboro, N. C., July 16.—Special.—The convention was not very demonstrative. The first outburst of applause came at noon when Senator Simmons appeared on the platform and called the convention to order.

Rev. P. R. Law of Lumber Bridge invoked the divine blessing. Secretary Pearsall went through the formality of reading the call for the convention. The roll call developed the fact that every county was represented with the exception of Mitchell. This brought forth the statement from Senator Simmons that Mitchell would, if not represented, be all right on the day of election. The convention had another chance to applaud.

Major Charles M. Stedman of Greensboro was then introduced and made the speech of welcome on behalf of the city. The speaker declared this would be the greatest day in the political calendar for many years. It would witness the annihilation of a party that had no principles and existed for the distribution of federal patronage. When Major Stedman predicted Senator Pritchard's defeat and said "Goodbye, Pritchard, goodbye," the convention went wild and gave cheer after cheer. The prediction of fifty thousand in this campaign was the occasion for another outburst. The mention of Governor Aycock's name in the convention with his educational campaign was also an occasion for applause.

Senator Simmons responded in an appropriate manner to the eloquent and hearty address of welcome. He also acknowledged his appreciation of the splendid hospitality accorded the convention by the city of Greensboro. Senator Simmons turned to Major Stedman and said: "If the good people of Greensboro want to meet with them again we may come." (Applause.)

Senator Simmons then delivered to the convention a speech reviewing state and national questions and outlining the issues of the campaign. While discussing the amendment a delegate created much amusement by yelling, "Hurrah for Brown!" Senator Simmons' declaration that he did not want the negro as an issue in this campaign brought the remark from a delegate in the back of the hall, "No, and we are not going to permit it." Senator Simmons replied that the negro would not be an issue if all parties would declare their acceptance of the amendment in good faith.

Senator Simmons' reference to his successful fight in four campaigns brought forth enthusiastic applause. A hurrah was proposed for the state chairman, and it was given with a will. He admitted he was a partisan, but he said it was necessary and declared that he had never struck his opponents below the belt or administered a blow that was not deserved. The speech consumed fifty minutes in delivery. He closed by presenting Alfred M. Seales as the temporary presiding officer of the convention, and that young Democrat was accorded an ovation. The band stirred the convention with the rendition of Dixie before the speaker began. The remarks of the temporary chairman were well received.

A declaration by him that Senator Simmons could receive no higher tribute than to incur the ill will of his political opponents struck a popular chord among the delegates.

**Committee Announced.**  
The selection of members of the committee was made by the district delegations and announced as follows: District Credentials—F. G. James, first district; A. Rascoe, second district; J. T. Foy, third district; R. A. P. Cooley, fourth district; D. C. Parks, fifth district; H. L. Gowen, sixth district; T. B. Bailey, seventh district; R. N. Hackett, eighth district; W. W. Maglary, ninth district; A. Cannon, tenth district.

## BIG FIGHT ON THE PLATFORM

### Opposing Elements Making a Warm Time in the Committee on Resolutions

Greensboro, N. C., July 16.—Special.—The platform committee has been in session almost continually since three o'clock. An agreement was reached at 7 p. m. and it was decided to make a report, but tonight the committee was called together again with the hope of revising its former work. A majority of the committee wanted to endorse the Kansas City platform, and finally a compromise was reached by which the new national platform was endorsed. Just Simmons and others want this endorsement cut out. At 11 o'clock the committee was still in session. John R. Webster had a prepared statement eulogizing Bryan, but the committee was in no humor to endorse this, and it was not

accepted. One plank in the platform endorses the senatorial primary. On this there is a minority report. A warm fight over the platform in the convention floor is probable.

**Killed by a Rock**  
Greensboro, N. C., July 16.—Special.—Anderson Watkins, a colored employee of Rev. L. W. Crawford, was killed by a flying rock from a blasting city force in the Odell quarry near Cedar street at 8 o'clock. He was riding on a load of straw and was 250 yards from the blast when a rock weighing two pounds struck him on the leg, breaking a blood vessel. Two physicians were summoned, but the man died in twenty minutes. He was an excellent man of family.

**Mr. Latta May Recover**  
New York, July 16.—It was said at the Hudson street hospital at 2:30 this morning that Mr. Latta had passed a very good day and was much improved over his condition of the day before. It may be said that he is now in a fair way to recovery.

## THE PLATFORM

### Declaration of Principles of the Democratic Party in North Carolina

Greensboro, N. C., July 17.—Special.—The following is the platform presented by the committee on resolutions: We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the adoption of the suffrage amendment to our state constitution, and upon the benefits that have resulted therefrom, and we pledge the Democratic party to faithfully maintain it by every legitimate means; and we demand that the Republican party shall declare its purpose either to accept or reject it, and until it is accepted as a finality by all parties we declare it to be the duty of the white people to stand together for its protection.

The Democratic party, representing the intelligence, the virtue and the manhood of the people of the state, recalls with pleasure the entire absence of scandals during its administration of public affairs, and the gratifying advancement which has been made among us in all industrial lines. We have fostered agriculture and promoted manufacturing, and have given to capital full security and have protected the rights of labor.

We pledge the party to a fair and just system of taxation, and we demand that all subjects of taxation shall bear their just and equal portion of the burdens of government. We renew our pledges for the extension and improvement of the public school system of the state, so that it may keep pace with the needs and progress in this great work during the next two years, and call attention to the fact that this year, for the first time in this history of the state, every school district has been able to maintain a public free school for four months, as required by the constitution. We believe that the permanent prosperity of the people of this state depends largely upon the construction and maintenance of good roads, and we pledge the party to the hearty support of all wise measures to that end.

We heartily commend and endorse the administration of Governor Charles B. Aycock and other seats of office. We likewise extend our appreciation and endorsement to United States Senator F. M. Simmons and to our Democratic representatives in Congress, and congratulate them and the people of the state for their faithful official services to the state in the councils of the nation.

## Censure and Retirement for Gen. Jacob H. Smith

### His Example, and Influence No Longer for the Good of the Service—Surprise Awaits Him

Washington, July 16.—The celebrated case of General J. H. Smith was settled today by an order of censure issued by direction of the president, and the officer's compulsory retirement from active service under the statute authorizing such action in the case of officers sixty-two years of age or over.

General Smith was found by the court martial guilty of violating the rules of war and issuing the order to "kill and burn" and sentenced to be admonished by the president.

Secretary Root took the record of the case to Oyster Bay and, after full consideration, the president approved the findings and sentenced and directed Secretary Root to execute the portion calling for an admonition to the officer.

An order was also made for his retirement immediately on his arrival at San Francisco.

The following is the President's order: White House, Washington, July 16, 1902. By the President: The findings and sentence of the court are approved. I am well aware of the danger and great difficulty of the task our army has had in the Philippine islands, and of the well-nigh insupportable persecutions it has received from the cruelty, treachery and total disregard of the rules and customs of civilized warfare on the part of its foes.

I also heartily approve the employment of the strictest measures necessary to put a stop to such treacheries and to bring this war to a close. It would be culpable to show weakness in dealing with such foes or to fail to use all legitimate and honorable methods to overcome them. But the very fact that warfare is of such character as to afford infinite provocation for the commission of acts of cruelty by junior officers and the enlisted men must make the officers in high and responsible position peculiarly careful in their bearing and conduct so as to keep a moral check over any acts of an improper character by their subordinates.

## Freight Handlers Go to Work

### Chicago, July 16.—The strike of the freight handlers, which has almost paralyzed Chicago for the last two days, ended today at 10:50 a. m., when the men, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to return to work to a body and secure the best possible terms under the circumstances. A strike of nearly 25,000 men, which was broken by the abrupt ending of the controversy

angle with the current. Taming with the tide, he floated by the yard's side, peering all the while into the muddy water for the girl.

Suddenly he dived, and in a few moments came to the surface with his left arm grasped around the shoulders of Miss Cert. She struggled desperately, and using all of his strength, it was hard for him to keep her head above water until his companion came to his assistance. Even the weight of her clothing made the task of rescuing her very difficult for the two strong men, battling, as they were compelled to do, with a strong current. The craft had slipped to their side and eager hands outstretched from the boat assisted them. Miss Cert was all but unconscious.

Captain Hotson was thoroughly exhausted from his exertions, but soon recovered as did Miss Cert.

There was a splash in the river, a cloud of fine skirts floated a moment on the water, then sank.

For several seconds a sailor had glimmered about the waves where fair arms were splashing desperately against the time; this mental condition being due to the fearful hardship and suffering which he had undergone in his campaign. It is impossible to tell exactly how much influence language like that used by General Smith may have had in preparing the minds of those under him for the commission of the deed which we regret. Loose and violent talk by an officer of high rank is always likely to excite wrong doing by those among his subordinates whose wills are weak or whose passions are strong.

General Smith has behind him a long career distinguished for gallantry and, on the whole, for good conduct. Taken in full, his work has been such as to reflect credit upon the American army,

## Another Chapter of Capt. Hobson's Heroism

### Piassa, Ill., July 16.—Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, hero of the Merimac, rescued Miss Mary Cert of St. Louis from drowning in the Mississippi river this afternoon near the Chautauque grounds here. Miss Cert, standing on the deck of a yacht while the naval officer was swimming, called to him: "If I should fall overboard would you rescue me?"

Instantly the voice which had given the order on the famous collier to close the hatches, touch the fuses and jump for the small boats, while the guns of Morro thundered overhead, replied in laughing tones: "I certainly would, Miss Cert."

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