

## HE STIRS-UP A SENSATION

### Uncle Sam Confronted by Bitter Attack

Made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Upon His Chief—Resigns and in Doing So Makes Drastic Charges of Inefficiency.

Washington, July 3.—A. Piatt Andrew has tendered his resignation to the President as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In a spirited letter to the President Andrew writes of conditions in the Treasury Department, alleged due to Secretary MacVeagh's attitude toward many of his subordinates. Andrew's letter of resignation charges that the subordinates "have been hampered and discouraged at every turn by MacVeagh's idiosyncrasies, and incapacity for decision." It contains a scathing arraignment of MacVeagh's administration of the Government's financial affairs and has created a profound sensation in official circles.

One portion of Andrew's letter to President 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 the peculiar difficulties surrounding the handling of the treasury business," Andrew suggests the President consult Comptroller of the Currency Murray, Treasurer McClung, International Revenue Commissioner Cabell and other high officials. Andrew's letter to MacVeagh advising of the resignation discloses hitherto unpublished facts that MacVeagh was on the verge of leaving Cabinet in December 1910. MacVeagh's threatened embarrassment grew out of the White House's action in entering into negotiations for an issue of 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 desired 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 to many thousands throughout the country having business with the Department."

Andrew told the President: "For a long time transactions of Treasury business has been at a standstill. An outbreak of some sort was imminent. Many able, energetic Treasury officials had to bear the brunt of harsh criticism from the people outside, who suffered indelible 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 MacVeagh whenever he discovered they ventured to act upon some matter of minor importance without awaiting his decision."

Andrew asserted that many heads of the Treasury Bureaus often had threatened to resign because 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 everyday experience with it. Toward many higher Treasury officials he has 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 that when Secretary Hillis was Assistant Secretary there was one period of several weeks, that MacVeagh refused to have any relations with him. Andrew continued: "I know for 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 office adjoining and communicating with the Secretary's, the situation has been similar. Although I have supposedly been the Secretary's representative in dealings with fifteen different bureaus and divisions, I have not been allowed a total of over one hour's conversation with him during the past year." Andrew then informs the President at length of MacVeagh's alleged indecision on big matters and added that conduct of business under such conditions is impossible. "Energetic men whom MacVeagh was wise enough to select as heads of various divisions," Andrew tells President, "have been hampered and discouraged at every turn by his idiosyncrasies, astounding indecision, procrastination, incapacity for action and peculiar moods of suspicion and aversion to which he is constantly subject."

## MARSHALL HIS RUNNING MATE

### Governor of Indiana for Vice-President

Governor of Indiana For Vice-President—Deadlock on Second Place on the Ticket Was Prevented by Governor Burke Withdrawing—Hilarity Prevails Among All the Delegates.

Baltimore, Md., 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. Gov. John E. Burke, of North Dakota, for whom Bryan expressed a preference for 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 the most notable convention in the Democratic party's history.

William Jennings Bryan remained the central figure to the last. A short time before adjournment he spoke his "valedictory," as he called it, transferring his party's standard to Wilson's shoulders. The respectful attention which his speech 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.

## ROOSEVELT SUPPORTER OUT FOR WILSON

Lansing, Mich., July 3.—Governor Osborne, "one of Roosevelt's most ardent supporters," has issued a statement declaring the belief that "there is no necessity for a new political party. The issue is clearly joined. It is Wall street versus Wilson. Wilson's character, temperament and fitness are above the high average of American Presidents. He is a Christian, a scholar and fearless citizen." Osborne hopes Roosevelt will not be a candidate.

## LOOKING TODAY FOR VICTIMS' BODIES

Atlantic City, N. J., July 3.—Search continued today for the bodies of Meylin Vanniman, Frederick Elmer and Walter Gest, three of the five victims of the exploding airship Akron.

"From Fireman to Engineer." Thrilling Lubin film, cool Grand Theatre today.

SOUVENIR DANCE Tomorrow night at Lumina, July 4th

ATHLETIC EVENTS At Lumina tomorrow, 3 P. M.

Andrew says MacVeagh has always labored under the delusion that some of those who were working loyally and conscientiously for him were conspiring against him.

Andrew's resignation is effective immediately. His successor has been undecided on, but Director of Mint Roberts is prominently mentioned.

## MORE 2-MILLION ACRES LESS

### Planted in Cotton For This Year

Government issues First Report of Season on the Growing Cotton Crop—Condition Up to June 25th Was 80.4 of Normal—Time of Report Changed by Congress.

Washington, July 3.—The Department of Agriculture's preliminary estimate of the acreage planted to cotton in the United States this year, which by act of Congress was deferred from June to this month and hereafter will be announced annually in July, was made public at noon today and shows the area planted to be 34,097,000 acres, compared with 36,631,000 acres indicated by the Bureau of Statistics' revised estimate of last year's planted area.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25th was 80.4 per cent., of a normal condition, as compared with 88.2 per cent. June 25th last year, and 80.7 per cent. the average condition for the past ten years on June 25th. The acreage by States shows North Carolina has 1,558,800, compared with 1,657,000 last year. Virginia has 43,000, compared with 44,000 last year. The condition of the North Carolina crop is 83 as compared with 89 last year, and Virginia's 87, compared with 98 last year.

## MUST SLOW DOWN

### Sheriff Gives Due Warning to Joy-Riding Motor-Cyclists.

Much complaint has been made to the Sheriff's office about joy-riding motor-cyclists on the county roads, especially on the road leading to Wrightsville. Hence, the Sheriff gives due warning to all motor-cyclists to slow down, or they will be "pinched," haled into court and made to pay for their dangerous sport.

## RESULT OF THE CONVENTION

Eagerly Received in Wilmington and The Dispatch Met the Occasion Yesterday With Two Full Editions.

Within twenty minutes after the news of the nomination of Governor Woodrow Wilson was received in Wilmington yesterday, and, in fact, almost before the nomination was declared in the convention hall, because the roll call showed the result before the end was reached. The Dispatch had a full edition on the streets of Wilmington, giving the convention proceedings and all side-lights leading up to the final ballot, and also full telegraphic service, including the fearful Vanniman tragedy. This first edition was gladly received and the papers went like the proverbial hot cakes. Within an hour after the nomination The Dispatch had a second edition, a complete paper, giving details of the final ballot, its aftermath and how Governor Wilson received the news, on the streets, and this second edition was also largely in demand. For the first news of the nomination of Governor Wilson The Dispatch is indebted to the quick work of the Postal Telegraph Company, Manager Stansell, of the Live Postal, was the first to receive the news in Wilmington and telephoned it immediately to The Dispatch office, so it could be displayed on The Dispatch's bulletin board and be incorporated in the first edition.

There was great interest in the outcome in Wilmington, and The Dispatch was daily and nightly besieged by hundreds of inquirers. The Dispatch kept open house at night as well as in the day in order to furnish the news, and two telephones were kept busy at all times during the convention's sessions. The extras issued by The Dispatch were also greatly appreciated.

## UP TO PRESIDENT

Senate Agrees to Appropriation For Organized Militia.

Washington, July 3.—The Senate has agreed to the joint resolution appropriating \$1,350,000 for encampments or organized militia of States. The resolution now goes to the President.

## WILL SUPPORT WILSON

Progressive Republicans in Minnesota Will Turn to Him.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 3.—Progressive Republican leaders will support Woodrow Wilson in the coming campaign, according to a statement by President Loftus, of the League.

## "Old Bill" Again in Captivity.

Toombsboro, Ga., July 3.—"Old Bill" Minor, the train robber, who recently escaped from a convict farm, was captured near here today.

## SOUVENIR DANCE

Tomorrow night at Lumina, July 4th

## ATHLETIC EVENTS

At Lumina tomorrow, 3 P. M.



White Plains, N. Y., July 3.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who has been a witness at the proceedings here to determine the present mental condition of Harry K. Thaw, is anxious that he be returned to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. She testified that he had threatened to kill her, and she swore that she is afraid he will carry out the threat if he is freed. The court proceedings will probably continue for two or three weeks, as Clarence F. Shearn, attorney for Thaw, has a hundred or more witnesses he will call. Thaw is kept as a prisoner in the local jail, where he has more privileges than he has at Matteawan.

## ALL ARE HAPPY WILSON AT HOME

Governor Kitchin, Judge Clark and Senator Simmons All Express Satisfaction Over Outcome of the Convention—Tar Heel Sentists in Annual Convention in Raleigh.

Dispatch News Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., July 3, 1912.

Governor Kitchin today expressed his satisfaction at the nomination of Governor Wilson for President. He thinks the Jersey Governor will sweep the country if Bryan and Clark can adjust their differences, and he believes they will. Chief Justice Walter Clark was also elated over the nomination of Governor Wilson. The Judge said he was for the Jersey Governor all the time, and he called his nomination a Bryan-Wilson victory. Senator Simmons has already indicated his pleasure in the selection, and it seems that the candidates for the Senate have made the nomination unanimous. In the city Underwood and Clark men have fallen into line and practically everybody is for Wilson.

The North Carolina Dental Society, an association with 200 members, is holding its sessions in Raleigh, the first meeting having been held last night, when Governor Kitchin delivered the welcome address. The members of the society today watched a class in clinics work in the hall of the House of Representatives. The work of the class today was the concluding part of the examinations of the 46 young men who stood the examination of the board. The names of those passing will not be announced before the end of the week.

An interesting case has just been passed on to the higher court by Justice of the Peace Sanford L. Potter in that against J. L. Allen, agent of the Southern Express Company at Wake Forest. Mr. Allen has been accustomed to ordering liquor for men in that community and a warrant was sworn out against him for selling the stuff. He admits that he ordered the liquor but says he did not know he was violating the law. Since he received a commission of ten per cent. from his company for all business, it is contended that the agent was violating the prohibition law. The case is without precedent and will doubtless go to the Supreme Court.

Captain A. J. Dougherty, U. S. A., and Sergeant P. C. Bullard, a cadet at West Point, have gone to Morhead City, where they will instruct the officers and men of the Second Regiment. Cadet Bullard will drill the non-commissioned officers.

Before leaving Captain Dougherty announced the three highest grades made by the officers in the correspondence school, conducted by him from Raleigh. Of the class of 86 all made creditable showings. The three highest were: Maj. T. S. Pace, Wilson, average 93.75; Capt. R. R. Morrison, Mooresville, 92.25; and Capt. A. L. Bulwinkle, Gastonia, 90.93.

Adjutant General Leinster expressed pleasure yesterday at the receipt of the news that the Congress had passed the bill appropriating money for the joint maneuvers. The Third Infantry will go to Annapolis, Md.

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## OVER HUNDRED TO BE TRIED

### Case of the Koreans Charged With Treason

Trial of Those Who Plotted Against Their Government Will Soon be Held—Alleged That Prosecution by Japanese is On Account of Wanting to Stamp Out Christianity.

Seoul, Korea, July 3.—The cases of the Koreans charged with plotting against the Government, and the life of the Governor General are to come up for hearing shortly. The evidence in the hands of the public prosecutor is understood to be voluminous. In all 103 persons are held.

The interesting feature of these arrests is that nearly all of the accused are professing Christians. This has caused much comment, and the accusation has been made that the Japanese Government was directing a campaign especially against Christians because of uneasiness lest the influence of the church might become unpleasantly powerful in Japan's new possession.

The officials of Korea, including the Governor-General, express surprise at the attitude taken by a number of the leading missionaries. The Governor-General, Count Teruchi, himself has said that there did not exist in the official mind the faintest suspicion of any complicity or foreknowledge on the part of the missionary body in connection with this plot. He declared that it was the desire of the Government to co-operate heartily with the missions, and said: "I and my successor will always live up to the promises and the program laid down when Japan first assumed the control and Government of Korea. The instructions of the Emperor are that religion and politics must be kept apart. In other words the State and Church form two different branches. Both, however, tend to the same goal, which is the betterment of the people, and both must co-operate."

General Akashi, the chief of the police, said that the evidence of a plot was, he believed, conclusive, but the great difficulty was to secure truthful statements from the Koreans concerned. These were mostly young men with advanced ideas—students—and he admitted most of them were students in the mission schools. He said that in the past large numbers of Koreans had professed Christianity in order to secure the protection and the assistance of the foreign missionaries against the abuses and injustices of the Korean Government. After the Japanese had annexed Korea, there existed a large element of discontent. And because of the sympathy felt by the missionary for his Korean scholars, or so-called converts, these latter believed that the missionaries would support them even though they might plot sedition. General Akashi, who had been accused of much harshness in dealing with this case, said that he did not believe statements made by missionaries had actually attended meetings where this conspiracy was discussed.

The prisoners are all confined in a jail in the center of Seoul, where some 400 other prisoners are confined. The prison is crowded. The prisoners sit closely together and occupy each just sufficient space to enable him to lie down. However, the Korean in his own home lives and moves in small spaces. The cells are clean and thoroughly well ventilated. The prisoners all appear to be cleanly clothed and to be in good health. One or two of the better class of prisoners are confined in more spacious cells, and one of them, a baron, formerly Minister of Education, has a cell to himself with matting and ample bedding.

The accusation has been frequently published, and is believed by many of the missionaries, that torture has been used in the preliminary examinations to elicit testimony which might prove the case for the police. The Governor-General and General Akashi positively deny the use of any form of torture or of violence in the prison.

Some prisoners who have been released have shown marks which they declared were caused by torture, such as hanging by the thumbs, flogging and mental influences. Analysis of their stories does not prove the truth of the statements. Certainly none of the prisoners now confined shows any outward evidence of torture.

A number of missionaries express themselves as satisfied that a plot did exist.

The trial will be open and the prisoners will be given counsel. The evidence will all be read in open court, and appeals to two higher courts are permissible.

The common belief is that the case will develop a conspiracy in which a number of educated young Koreans have been connected as the leaders. It is asserted that Koreans now living in America and certain other persons who have been connected with Korea's past but who are now living in America, will be shown to have

## GENERAL HOKE DIED TODAY

### Confederate Chieftain Answers Long Roll

Passed Away in Lincolnton Today at the Age of Seventy Five—Had Been Picked by General Lee as His Successor—Returned From Strife and Used War Horse to Make a Crop.

Special to The Dispatch. Raleigh, N. C., July 3.—General Robert Frederick Hoke, Brigadier General in the Confederate Army and North Carolina's most distinguished soldier, died at Lincolnton today at the age of seventy five years. He was an uncle of Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and father of Judge W. A. Hoke, of the North Carolina Supreme Court. The funeral will be held in Raleigh Friday.

Dr. Michael Hoke, of Atlanta, is among the children who survive him. General Hoke was the ranking Confederate officer and had been picked by General Robert E. Lee as his successor. He was in practically all the campaigns from Bethel, excepting the Pennsylvania invasion, to the surrender of Johnston's army.

After the war General Hoke took his war horse and made a crop. He devoted the remainder of his life to mining.

## WILL ADVISE ABOUT HIS CAMPAIGN

Baltimore, Md., July 3.—Governor Wilson will determine the direction of his own Presidential campaign, passed upon the desirability of appointing the campaign committee and confer with a sub-committee of the National Committee on naming officers of the new Democratic National Committee. This was the decision of members of the National Committee this morning.

## ROOSEVELT AT WORK ON HIS THIRD PARTY

Oyster Bay, July 3.—Theodore Roosevelt announced today he would make no comment now on Wilson's selection as the Democratic candidate. Roosevelt talked today over the third party plans with E. A. Van Valkenburgh, of Philadelphia.

## GERMANY TO SEND FORTH ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Berlin, July 3.—A German Arctic expedition, under Lieut. Schroeder-Stranz's leadership, will start in June 1913, for a four years' exploration trip through the Northeast passage. Members of the Royalty supported the expedition.

Bryan Leaves for Chicago. Baltimore, Md., July 3.—There is a general exodus of delegates and convention visitors. William J. Bryan and wife left for Chicago. He says he will now prepare for the campaign.

"From Fireman to Engineer." Thrilling Lubin film, cool Grand Theatre today.

## NOTICE

Freight Service July Fourth. Tomorrow the Suburban Freight car will make two trips one at 5:45 a. m. and one at 10:00 a. m. There will be no freight service in the afternoon.

contributed money and advice. Certain of the prisoners were the recipients of these funds, and are known to have distributed them. There is reason to believe that some of these were innocently a part of the plot.

The revolution in China gave a considerable impetus to this particular conspiracy, which sought a revolution and the restoration of Korean independence. The assassination of the Governor-General was discussed as a part of this conspiracy, it is believed, and the assassination of Prince Ito, Durham White Stevens and the attempted assassination of the premier of Korea, all believed to have been the work of Christian converts, lend considerable credence to the present charge.

The Governor-General has made a personal request to the chief of police and prosecution that these young men be dealt with as leniently as possible. The missionaries in Korea almost without exception pay tribute to the present administration, while some of them are disturbed lest the work of the Christian Church in Korea should receive too heavy a blow as a result of these prosecutions.