

## GOVERNOR WILSON OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED THIS AFTERNOON

### Democratic Presidential Nominee Addressed Great Throng At the "Little White House" and Made Simple and Plain, But Strong Declarations in Behalf of His Party

Seagirt, N. J., Aug. 7.—Governor Wilson today stood smiling on the veranda of his summer home, frowning a little child and surveying the broad green meadow, where this afternoon he was to be officially notified of his nomination. The child was his grandniece, the year old baby of Mrs. Fernin Cotrain and a granddaughter of Mrs. Annie E. Howe, of Raleigh, North Carolina, Wilson's sister. Gov. Wilson's only brother, Joseph R. Wilson, one of the editors of the Nashville Tennessee Banner, and his cousin, James Woodrow, of Columbia, South Carolina, were the only other relatives here for the exercises. Miss Eleanor Wilson, the Governor's youngest daughter, who had been visiting in Lynn, Conn., returned this morning, completing the family group. On the veranda, where Gov. Wilson was to deliver his speech of acceptance, were wicker chairs for fifty-two members of the notification committee and invited guests, including twenty-two Democratic Governors.

**They Commence to Gather.**  
Governor Mann, of Virginia, was the first of the Governors arriving. "Its great for Democracy," he said as he greeted the nominee in the cottage. Governor Mann was followed a few minutes later by Governor Plaisted, of Maine, who had half hour's talk with Governor Wilson. Among the early arrivals were many Princeton Professors. The marching clubs came with brass bands, bearing black and orange pennants, with Wilson's picture on them. On their coats they wore sunflowers.

**Officially Notified.**  
Governor Wilson was this afternoon officially notified of his nomination for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket by the Baltimore convention. Briefly and simply, the Governor was notified by Senator-elect Ollie James, of Kentucky, who emphasized, as he said, that the Governor obtained the honor, untrammelled by obligations, unembarrassed by affiliations of any kind. Then Governor Wilson spoke, in acceptance, theoretically to fifty-two members of the committee representing every State and territory in the union, his speech, sounding the depth of his political philosophy, was heard by a great throng. Prominent Democrats, Governors of many States, their families, members of Women's National Democratic League, and a multitude of seashore folk, most of them in the garb of the seashore, came from up and down the Jersey Coast to attend the exercises. From the broad veranda of the "Little White House," where Jersey's Governors spend their summer, the nominee delivered his speech. Grouped beneath the wide-spreading willows and elms were the more prominent guests. The Governor read from manuscript. The platform, he said, was not a program, but a practical document intended to show that "we know what a nation is thinking about and what it is most concerned about." The people, he said, were about to be asked not particularly to adopt a platform, but to entrust the Democratic party with office and power and guidance of their affairs, and the desire now was to know what "translation of action and policy he intends to give to the general terms of the platform," should he be elected.

The task ahead for Democracy, Governor Wilson said, was to set up the rule of justice, of righting the tariff, the regulation of justice and the prevention of monopoly, the adaptation of the banking and currency laws, to meet present day conditions, the treatment of those who labor in factories and mines throughout all the great industrial and commercial undertakings, and the political life of people of the Philippines, "for whom we hold governmental power in trust for their service not our own."

**Governor Wilson's Speech.**  
After thanking the committee of notification and expressing his profound sense of responsibility in accepting the nomination, the Governor said he

realized that he was expected to speak plainly, to talk politics and open the campaign "in words whose meaning no one need doubt." And he was expected to speak, he added, to the country as well as to the committee.

"We must speak," he continued, by way of preface, "not to catch votes, but to satisfy the thought and conscience of a people deeply stirred by the conviction that they have come to a critical turning point in their moral and political development."

"Plainly it is a new age," he went on. "It requires self-restraint not to attempt too much, and yet it would be cowardly to attempt too little." In the broad light of this new day we stand face to face with what? Plainly, not with questions of party, not with contest for office, not with a petty struggle for advantage. With great questions of right and of justice, rather—questions of national development, of the development of character and of standards of action no less than of a better business system. The forces of the nation are asserting themselves against every form of special privilege and private control, and are seeking bigger things than they have ever heretofore achieved.

"There are two great things to do. One is to set up the rule of justice and of right in such matters as the tariff, the regulation of the trusts and the prevention of monopoly, the adaptation of our banking and currency laws to the very uses to which our people must put them, the treatment of those who do the daily labor in our factories and mines and throughout all our great industrial and commercial undertakings, and the political life of the people of the Philippines, for whom we hold governmental power in trust, for their service, not our own. The other, the additional duty is the great task of protecting our people and our resources and of keeping open to the whole people the doors of opportunity through which they must, generation by generation, pass if they are to make conquest of their fortunes in health, in freedom, in peace, and in contentment. In the performance of this second great duty we are face to face with questions of conservation and of development, questions of forests and waterpowers and mines and waterways, of the building of an adequate merchant marine.

"We have got into trouble in recent years chiefly because these large things which ought to have been handled by taking counsel with as large number of persons as possible, because they touch every interest and the life of every class and region, have in fact been too often handled in private conference. They have been settled by very small, and often deliberately exclusive groups of men who undertook to speak for the whole nation, or, rather, for themselves in the terms of the whole nation—very honestly it may be, but very ignorantly sometimes, and very shortsightedly too—a poor substitute for genuine common counsel, no group of directors, economic, or political can speak for a people. They have neither the point of view nor the knowledge. Our difficulty is not that wicked and designing men have plotted against us, but that our common affairs have been determined upon too narrow a view, and by too private an initiative. Our task now is to effect a great readjustment and get the forces of the whole people once more into play. We need no revolution; we need only a new point of view and a new method and spirit of counsel.

recent years when our tariff schedules were being discussed and determined, not on the floor of Congress, for that is not where they have been determined, but in the committee rooms and conferences? That is the heart of the whole affair. Will you, can you, bring the whole people into the partnership or not?

"We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind. It has been built up, however ill advisedly, upon tariff schedules written in the way I have indicated, and its foundations must not be too radically or too suddenly disturbed. When we act we should act with caution and prudence, like men who know what they are about, and not like those in love with a theory. It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such a rate and in such a way as will least interfere with the normal and healthful course of commerce and manufacture. But we shall not on that account act with timidity, as if we did not know our own minds, for we are certain of our ground and of our object. There should be an immediate revision, and it should be downward unhesitatingly and steadily downward.

"The nation as a nation has grown immensely rich. She is justly proud of her industries and of the genius of her men of affairs. They can master anything they set their minds to and we have been greatly stimulated under their leadership and command. Their laurels are many and very green. We must accord them the great honors that are their due and we must preserve what they have built up for us. But what of the other side of the picture? It is not as easy for us to live as it used to be. Our money will not buy as much. High wages, even when we can get them, yield us no great comfort. We used to be better off with less, because a dollar could buy so much more. The majority of us have been disturbed to find ourselves growing poorer, even though our earnings were slowly increasing. Prices climb faster than we can push our earnings up. We know that they are not fixed by the competitions of the market, or by the ancient law of supply and demand which is to be found stated in all the primers of economics, but by private arrangements with regard to what the supply should be and agreements among the producers themselves. Those who buy are not even represented by counsel. The high cost of living is arranged by private understanding.

"We naturally ask ourselves, how did these gentlemen get control of these things? Who handed our economic laws over to them for legislative and contractual alteration? We have in these disclosures still another view of the tariff, still another proof that, not the people of the United States but only a very small number of them have been partners in that legislation.

"The so-called labor question is a question only because we have not yet found the rule of right in adjusting the interests of labor and capital. Here, again, the sense of universal partnership must come into play if we are to act like statesmen, as those who serve, not a class, but a nation.

"The working people of America—if they must be distinguished from the minority that constitutes the rest of it—are, of course, the backbone of the nation. No law that safeguards their life, that improves the physical and moral conditions under which they live, that makes their hours of labor rational and tolerable, that gives them freedom to act in their own interest, and that protects them where they cannot protect themselves, can properly be regarded as class legislation or as anything but as a measure taken in the interest of the whole people, whose partnership in right action we are trying to establish and make real and practical. It is in this spirit that we shall act if we are genuine spokesmen of the whole country.

"In dealing with the complicated matter have been represented in

## Senator-Elect Ollie James Notifying Gov. Wilson



## GOOD ROADS' TOUR

Will Begin September 16th and Cover State From West to East—Chief Justice Clark Goes to the Confederate Re-union.

Dispatch News Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 7, 1912. Colonel H. B. Varner, president of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, announces that the tour of inspection of the Central-highway, which extends from Beaufort to the Tennessee line, will begin at Waynesville September 16 and end at Beaufort September 21. The highway is 461 miles in length. It is proposed to make the tour a great event and Colonel Varner hopes to have automobile owners along the route to join in the tour.

The board of county commissioners has been appealed to to have the Hillsboro road from the city limits to the fair grounds placed in good condition by fall week and the board has ordered that the road supervisors proceed with the work as soon as feasible. The board sanctioned this improvement a year ago, but nothing has been done.

Dixon V. Conn, who has been division passenger agent for the Norfolk Southern for some time, has resigned to accept a better position with the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, of which Colonel E. T. Lamb, former president of the Norfolk Southern, has been elected general manager. Charles V. Upchurch, another Raleigh boy, succeeds Mr. Conn here.

Chief Justice Walter Clark left today for Winston-Salem to attend the reunion and to circulate among the veterans. The Judge is very strong with the soldiers, most of those passing through Raleigh—who were interviewed—saying they were for him. Governor Kitchen is in the western part of the State, where he has been doing most of his speaking for the past few weeks.

## PITTSBURG WANTS NEXT EAGLES' CONVENTION

Cleveland, O., Aug. 7.—Pittsburg has announced its candidacy as the next convention city of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The Grand Aerie is meeting today. The Mardi Gras takes place tonight, with a pageant of floats and the crowning of the Carnival King.

## COWHERD WINS IN MISSOURI PRIMARIES

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 7.—William S. Cowherd, of Kansas City, has apparently won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over Elliott Major by an estimated plurality of ten thousand. John C. McKinley, former Lieutenant Governor, has won the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

"Billy and the Butler" Great Essanay Laugh Film, Grand Today.

Men's Suits, half price. J. W. H. Fuchs.

Orfords, all leather, 20 per cent off. J. W. H. Fuchs.

Hope Mills Bleaching 8 cents yard. J. W. H. Fuchs.

## LOST BY ONE VOTE

So the One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars Appropriation Bill is Again Tied Up—Senate and House Differ on Pension Agencies—President Has Veto Ready.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The fight to pass the one hundred and fifty million dollar appropriation bill was lost today by one vote in the Senate. The measure was sent back to the House for further conference. After a motion to agree to the House amendment to abolish the seven pension agencies was lost on a tie vote, the Senate agreed, 29 to 26, to stick to its demand that the pension agencies be retained. This is the only point upon which the House and Senate differ. Limited terms for civil service employees, the abolition of the Commerce Court and retention of the five judges as extra Circuit Judges, will be submitted to the President as provisions of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. These proposals, already approved by the House, were adopted by the Senate today, by a vote of thirty to nineteen. The President's friends say he will veto the bill, although in vetoing he will hold up the salaries of himself, every member of Congress and every United States Judge. The President, it is said, opposes abandonment of life tenure for Civil Service employees and also abolition of the Commerce Court. The bill carries thirty four million dollars.

## PLANNING TO LEAVE COUNTRY WHEN NABBED

West Chester, Pa., Aug. 7.—Colonel Gibbons Carnwell, the soldier-lawyer, who suicided last night on a Pennsylvania train, while being brought here from New York, to answer the charge of misappropriating estate funds, was contemplating fleeing the country, when arrested. It has developed. The community is dazed by the suicide of one of its foremost men. His tangled financial affairs are being investigated.

## COMMITTEE MOTORED TO WILSON'S HOME

New York, Aug. 7.—Members of the committee to notify Governor Wilson of his Presidential nomination, left this morning for Seagirt, Gov. Wilson's summer home, where the notification ceremonies occur this afternoon. Senator-elect Ollie James, chairman of the notification committee, and National Chairman McCombe with the party's guests, including Judge Parker and Charles R. Crane, vice chairman of the Finance Committee, motored to Seagirt.

## LOOKS LIKE STUBBS HAS WHIPPED CURTIS

Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 7.—Gov. Stubbs has probably defeated Senator Curtis for the latter's United States Senate seat, according to returns from yesterday's State-wide primary. Stubbs polled heavy in the country districts. Democratic contests for the United States Senator and Governor will be close. J. B. Billard, Topeka's mayor, slightly leads George R. Hodges for Governor. There is a tight race between W. H. Thompson and Hugh Farrelly for the Senate ship.

## TAR HEEL BANKERS ALWAYS ON DECK

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7.—Virginia and North Carolina bankers are prominent participants in the State Bankers' Association's convention here. Agricultural development is one of the big topics. Thirty-one States are represented.

## WARMER WEATHER IS ON THE WAY

Washington, Aug. 7.—The cool weather, which has been general over the country, will be followed by generally warm weather, particularly over the eastern half. The Middle Atlantic States will witness generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

## ROOSEVELT IS BEING NAMED

### Nominations Being Made This Afternoon

Rules Committee's Report Wants Name Changed to "Progressive Party"—Platform Committee to Report Later—New York National Committeeman Stirs Up the Convention's Enthusiasm.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7.—The first business of the National Progressive convention's third day was effecting a permanent organization, by making temporary chairman, former Senator Beveridge, permanent chairman, and otherwise making the temporary organization permanent, aside from nominating and seconding speeches, making Theodore Roosevelt the Presidential nominee, and Governor Johnson, of California, the Vice Presidential nominee. The Rules and Resolutions Committee's report was a feature. The platform was not given its final form until late this morning, after the platform builders had worked all night trying to get various planks in shape satisfactory to the Colonel. The platform, as presented to Roosevelt early in the week, was greatly shortened, immediately after adjournment today, the leaders will begin a conference to decide plans for the campaign. Senator Dixon will head the National Committee, and Oscar Straus will be named treasurer. Roosevelt and Johnson will stump all sections of the country. Roosevelt meets the new National Committee tomorrow morning. Location of the National Progressive headquarters and other important matters will then be determined.

The Rules Committee's report changes the name of the party, dropping the word "National" and making the new party's name the "Progressive Party." It also provides that no Federal officeholder shall be a member of the National Committee. The representation of future conventions will be based on one delegate for each Congressman and Senator from each State. To await the platform report a recess was taken until 1 o'clock. Formal adoption of the rules was deferred until after recess.

Before the recess was taken, William H. Hotchkiss, the New York National Committeeman, was widely cheered when he declared the people of New York "boss-ridden and fettered by Barnes and Murphy are today as free as California and as Progressive as Kansas." Hotchkiss asserted that Roosevelt would get from twenty five to thirty per cent of the Tammany vote in New York.

The convention reassembled at 1:20 o'clock, and nominations began for President.

## AMERICAN SOLDIERS AGAIN FIRED ON

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 7.—Mexicans again fired on the American troops on the border last night opposite El Paso, three or four miles from where the shots were exchanged last week between the United States troops and Mexicans. The soldiers returned the fire. The soldiers believe the firing was done by Rebel patrolmen maliciously. The affair has been officially reported to Colonel Steever, commanding the Department of Texas.

28 inch Homespun, yard 4 cents. J. W. H. Fuchs.

\$3.50 Ladies Velvet Pumps \$2.69 at Hewlett & Price's.

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## THREE BREAK OUT OF PRISON

### White Embezzler and Two Negro Murderers

White Embezzler and Two Negro Murderers Served Bars and Escaped From the State's Prison at Raleigh. Tracked to Cornfield, and Their Trail Was Lost.

Special to The Dispatch. Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 7.—Frank Roberts, white, sentenced from Buncombe county to five years for embezzlement; Green McAdoo, a negro, sentenced from Guilford county to twenty years for murder in the second degree, and Ed Womack, a negro, sentenced from Lee county to fifteen years for murder in the second degree, escaped from the State's prison today. The men were coats and had just been let into the kitchen at 5 o'clock this morning. It is supposed the doors were fled yesterday. All wear stripes. They were chased to a cornfield at the A. and M. College, where the trail was lost.

## NOW TRYING TO SUPPORT THE CONFESSION

New York, Aug. 7.—Prosecutor Whitman is bending every effort to secure the identification of "Whitey" Lewis and "Dago Frank" Cirincio, as the two occupants of the murder car on the night Rosenthal was slain. Armed with the lengthy confession of "Bald Jack" Ross, detectives today started out to secure corroboration of Ross's story, detailing his alleged relations with Police Lieutenant Becker, as collector of blackmail. Rose gave over the gambler's names as the source of graft, and the detectives expect to secure corroboration from these gamblers.

## INSURGENCY MAY COME OVER BATTLESHIP PROGRAM

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—Insurgency in the House Democratic ranks is expected when the Naval Appropriation bill comes up next week, as the result of last night's caucus, when the "no battleship" contingent prevented action by staying away. The battleship champions insisted they would take action looking to the gathering of the party, but would consider themselves free to act in the House. The leaders have evolved no plan. It was said an agreement to accept the Senate's proposal for one battleship would be developed.

## BIG AMUSEMENT CO. CHARTERED BY STATE

Special to The Dispatch. Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 7.—Frank H. Fler, the Thomasville millionaire, A. F. Sams, of Winston-Salem, and others secured a charter today for the Piedmont Amusement Company, of Winston, to produce theatrical plays, conduct restaurants, etc. The authorized capital is one hundred thousand, with forty five thousand subscribed.

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