



BAR EVERY NEGRO FROM BULL MOOSE WITH AID OF T. R.

Convention, Without Dissenting Vote, Adopts Report Throwing Them Out.

USE OF WORD "WHITE" IS GIVEN DISAVOWAL

Roosevelt Declares It Is Useless to Try to Force Southern States to Recognize Black Man.

SCORES OLD G. O. P. TRICKS

Resolution Recognizes Right of the Southern States to Choose Delegates As They Please.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The troublesome Southern negro question, which for a time threatened dissension in the first convention of the National Progressive party, finally was disposed of to-day when the convention itself, without a dissenting voice and without discussion, adopted the report of the credentials committee unseating both the white and negro delegates from Florida.



MISS MARY DREIER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., first woman delegate at large elected to sit in a national political convention. She was chosen by the state convention of the Bull Moose Party at Buffalo.

Ida, and throwing out the negro delegates from Mississippi.

The report barred every negro delegate who had contested a seat in the convention. In addition, it threw out a white delegation from Florida and four contestants from the First and Second Ohio Districts, who were charged by their opponents with representing the Cox-Taft Republican machine in the city of Cincinnati.

FRONTS ON WORD "WHITE."

The report embraced in its discussion of the Mississippi contests a declaration that the use of the word "white" in the call issued for a "illy white" state convention by B. F. Pringle at that state was disavowed by the convention.

It was adopted, and without a dissenting vote. None of the friends of the ousted negro delegation even attempted to interfere with its passage.

Colonel Roosevelt, during his "confession of faith," was heckled by a spectator who interrupted him with the demand:

"What about the negro question?"

Instantly the convention was in an uproar, but Colonel Roosevelt silenced those who objected to the question with the statement that no one could ask him a question he was afraid of.

HOLDS UP NORTHERN NEGRO.

"The colored delegates all came from states that never cast a Republican electoral vote or elected a colored man to office," Mr. Roosevelt said. "The old policy of attempting to impose on the Southern States from without has broken down."

"I regret to say that every man who has been to a national convention knows that the colored delegates to those conventions were of a character not only reflecting discredit on the Republican Party, but upon their own race."

Colonel Roosevelt said that the Northern negro delegates were sent to the convention "because they had won the respect of their communities." He said it was useless to try to force the Southern States to recognize the negro.

STIEFLING CONDITIONS.

The colonel then proceeded at some length to state his views on the negro question. He declared he hoped conditions might so improve in the South that at future progressive conventions those states might send as delegates negroes who would have the character and standing of the negro delegates from West Virginia, who he asserted were in those respects the equal of their white associates.

In taking the stand he did, Colonel Roosevelt asserted he was stifling, in advance, conditions which had led to "the crushing disaster and death of the great Republican Party itself."

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PANAMA MARINES WILL BE HURRIED INTO NICARAGUA

Force of 350 Will Supplement 100 Bluejackets at the Capital.

ACTION TAKEN ON REQUEST OF DIAZ

Receipt of Large Quantity of Arms at Managua Enables President to Take the Offensive.

WEITZEL SENDS WARNING

Minister Notifies Mena That United States Recognizes Only the Established Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Marines from Panama have been ordered to Nicaragua to supplement the force of 100 bluejackets now in Managua guarding Americans and their property.

The collier Justin was to-day ordered to Panama to embark 350 marines for Corinto. The Justin was at sea and heading Corinto when the radiograph was flashed to her.

The vessel had left San Juan del Sur Saturday. It will take here approximately three days to reach Panama and one day to take marines and their full equipment aboard. It will then require approximately four days to return to Corinto.

The marines may not be landed when they reach Corinto. It is said at the State Department to-day, however, that it was thought prudent to have the force ready.

The landing of the marine force is really a further compliance with the request of the Nicaraguan Government and the American minister that the United States undertake to protect foreigners and their interests in Nicaragua.

DIAZ TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

Large Quantity of Arms Brought From Corinto to the Capital.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA, Aug. 6.—The American bluejackets and marines on duty in Managua have sent General Luis Mena, former minister of war and now leader of the revolutionaries, to deliver up immediately the lake steamers owned by the railroads, which are run by an American company. George T. Weitzel, the United States minister, has sent a note to General Mena, advising him that the United States Government recognized only the government of President Diaz.

AMERICAN INTERESTS ARE SAFE.

Except for Damage to Railway, Rebels Have Not Molested Outsiders.

MANAGUA, Aug. 5 (by Wireless to Colon, Aug. 6).—The city of Managua is perfectly quiet to-day, but has been placed under military guard by the president.

The commander-in-chief of the army, General Chamorro, is engaged in recruiting the government forces.

President Diaz has dismissed a number of officials in various parts of the country, depositing those friendly to the ex-secretary of war, General Luis Chamorro, who is leader of the Conservative Party, commander-in-chief of the army.

On that afternoon General Chamorro took possession of the left half of the fortress of Managua, in which the residence of General Mena was situated. The troops stationed there and in the fort on the hill joined General Chamorro. The deposed secretary of war fled to the right half of the fortress, together with his guard, and the troops stationed there sided with him.

There was some firing outside the fortress, one civilian being killed and several soldiers wounded. American Minister Weitzel, carrying the American flag, then called upon both generals, and obtained from the late secretary of war his written resignation from office and his promise not to fight.

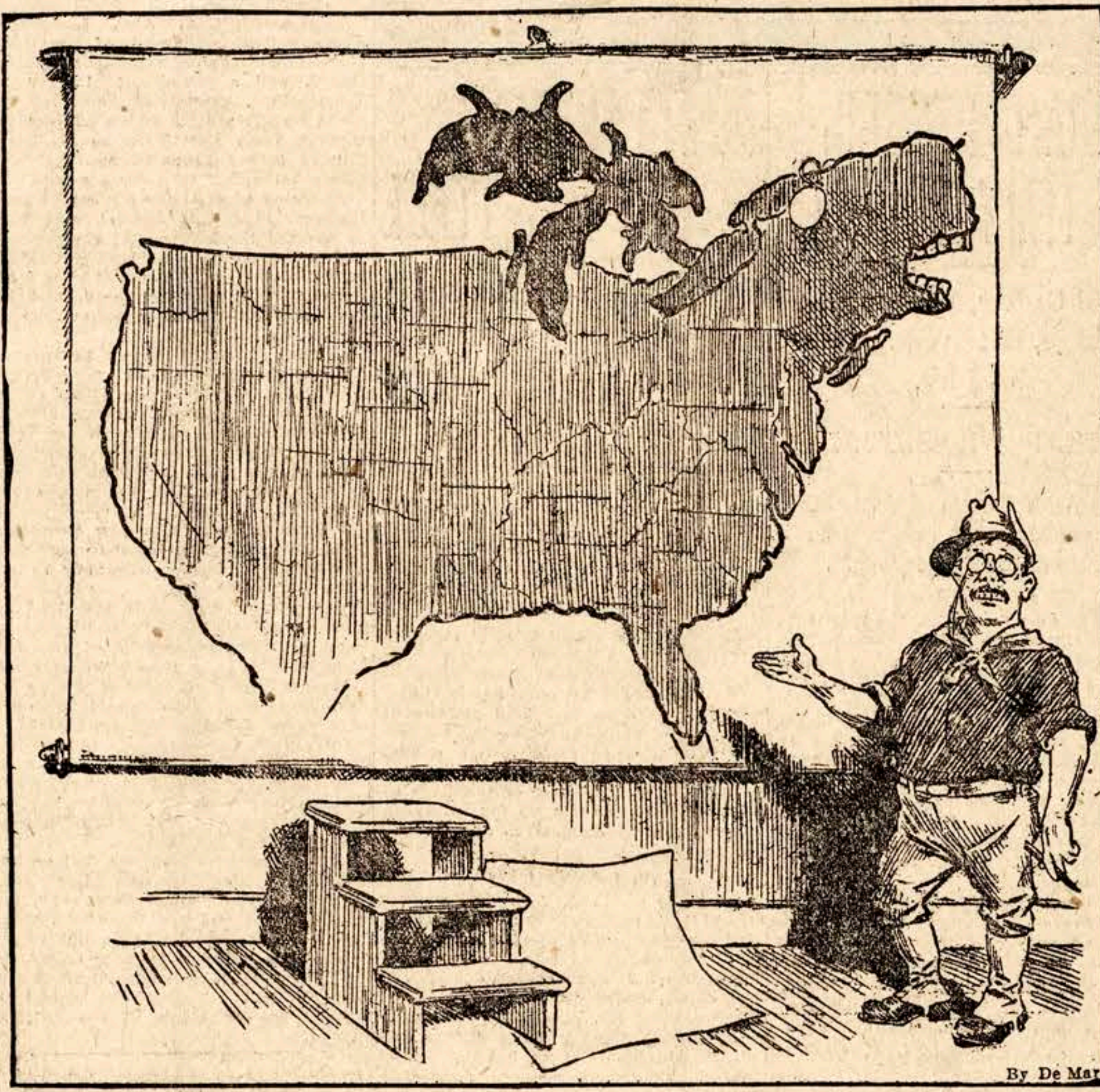
That night at about 9 o'clock General Mena abandoned the fortress, and with his troops and three machine guns left the city of Managua. He was joined by the entire police force and marched to Masaya, about twelve miles to the south. Some of the police have since returned here.

The revolution rapidly extended. General Mena established his headquarters at Masaya and tried to enter into an alliance with the Liberals and especially with the followers of the former dictator, Zelaya, against whom he fought two years ago.

The rebels captured two boats belonging to the American company, which operates the lake service, then seized the American railroad, taking possession of one locomotive and a number of cars. They tore up a portion of the track near Masaya. The trains, however, continued running on their regular schedule to Corinto under American management, but communication with Granada was cut.

The first engagement between the

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THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO T. R.

(Philadelphia Record.)

MISTAKE IN DRUG COSTS TWO LIVES

Rosetta Woman Administers Strychnine to Grandson Instead of Calomel.

FRANTIC OVER ERROR

Mrs. Thomas Berryhill, Crazed With Grief, Quaffs Poison Herself.

ROSETTA, MISS., Aug. 6.—Mistaking strychnine for calomel, Mrs. Thomas Berryhill administered a dose of the poisonous drug to-day to her little grandson. On realizing her error, Mrs. Berryhill was frantic, and herself took a quantity of the strychnine. Both died a few minutes apart.

Mrs. Berryhill, who was the wife of one of the most prominent planters of Amite County, resided three miles east of this place. The grandson was a great favorite with the Berryhill family, and the couple made much to do over the little chap. Husband died with the wife in ministering to the lad's comfort. The boy complained of feeling badly this morning. Mrs. Berryhill coddled him around and said she would soon fix him up in good shape.

Mrs. Berryhill went to her medicine chest, where was kept a full supply of all the old-time remedies usually used in a farmer's household, and took down what she believed to be a bottle containing calomel.

After preparing a mixture and administering it to the child, the little fellow went into convulsions. Mrs. Berryhill hastily investigated, and to her horror discovered that she had got a bottle of strychnine by mistake. The strychnine had been put in the chest by a neighbor.

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PATHFINDER ON BARDSTOWN PIKE

Pretty Forty-Mile Ride on Old Turnpike Proves Luxurious Traveling for the Flanders.

BARDSTOWN, KY., Aug. 6.—Splendid roads known as the Bardstown Pike proved a fine forty and one-half mile run for the pathfinders in their Flanders electric.

Owing to Louisville being a night stop on the Glidden tour in October, it was necessary to devote a half-day to closing hotel and garage arrangements, and the start was not made from there until 2 o'clock.

There never was a prettier forty-mile ride and the old turnpike was a boulevard over which Pathfinder Westgard bowed in the electric in perfect comfort.

From Bardstown the tourists go to Mammoth Cave, this being a side trip of twenty miles, and the next day they go to Nashville, through Bowling Green, the night stop between Louisville and Nashville.

The total mileage on the tour route is 432, or about one-third of the total. This distance has been covered in five days of comfortable, luxurious and clean traveling with no discomfort, and the Flanders Company has demonstrated that an electric is possible for country touring.

"RAGGY" MUSIC IN AMERICAN CHURCH

ASBURY PARK, N. Y., Aug. 6.—That there is "too much misplaced selection of music in American churches" is the charge made by the Convention of American Organists which is meeting here this week. Speakers at the opening session freely criticized what they termed "raggy" music in the churches, and said it was sacrilegious.

SUFFRAGETTE IS GUILTY OF ARSON

Convicted of Firing Dublin Theatre, Where Asquith Was to Speak.

COUNSEL IS HOOTED

Women's Lawyer Demands Exclusion of All the Molly Maguires From the Jury.

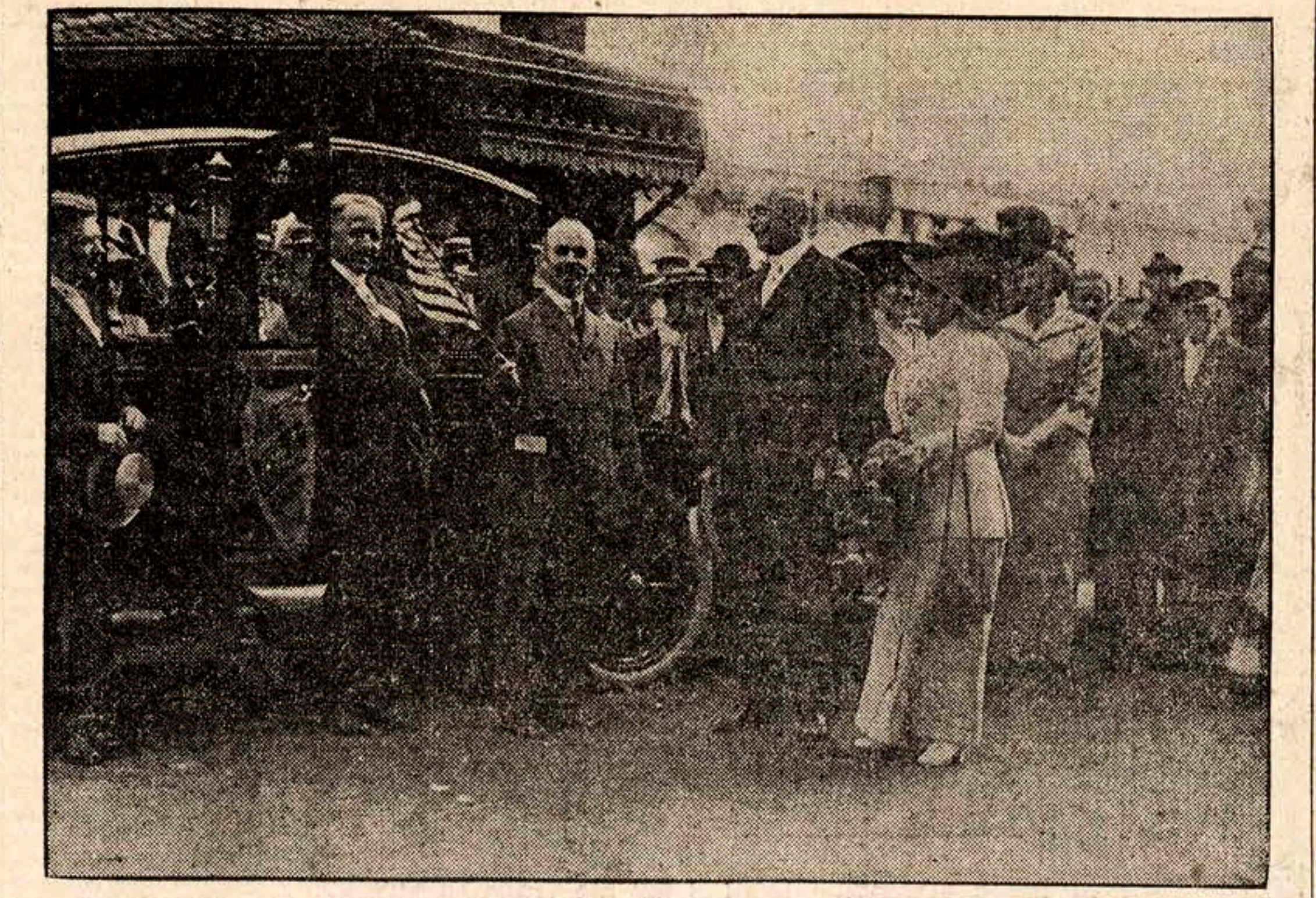
Dublin, Aug. 6.—Four militant suffragettes were put on trial here to-day, accused of having committed serious outrages when the British prime minister visited here. Gladys Evans was found guilty of setting fire, on July 18, to the Theatre Royal, where Mr. Asquith was scheduled to speak. The charge against Mabel Capper, accused of being her accomplice, was withdrawn, while Lizzie Baker, also charged as an accomplice, pleaded guilty to damaging property.

The jury disagreed in the case of Mary Leigh, and she will be tried to-morrow on the charge of wounding John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, who was hit by a hatchet thrown at the premier's carriage.

Sentence was reserved in the case of the convicted woman. Timothy Healy, chief counsel for the women, was hooted when he entered the courtroom. He demanded the exclusion from the jury of all members of the Society of Molly Maguires. He refused to be insulted by them, and did not doubt they were there by the government's orders.

The attorney general for Ireland, C. A. O'Connor, with three assistants, continued on Ninth Page.

READY TO START MAPPING DETROIT-TO-NEW ORLEANS HIGHWAY.



PATHFINDER WESTGARD RECEIVING FLAG FROM MAYOR THOMPSON. Scene attendant on Flanders electric coupe starting on arduous trip of laying out 1912 A. A. A. or Glidden tour route from Detroit to New Orleans.

GOOD GOVERNMENT LEAGUE LEGIONS' ROUSING RALLY

Great Gathering From All Over the City Fills Elk Place's Broad Expanse.

FIERY ORATORY FROM TWO STANDS

Alleged Sins of Ring Rule Re-counted and People Urged to Strike for Freedom.

WARDS MARCH TO SCENE

Many Ladies Join in Cheering Champions of Change in City's Government.

Elk Place, which has been the scene of many political gatherings, was crowded last night when the Good Government League held a mass meeting in the interest of the parochial candidates headed by Donelson Caffery for district attorney.

As early as 7:30 o'clock the crowds began to rally, many wards having decided not to march in organized bodies, but come in groups. There were two platforms, one at the Canal Street end and the other at Tulane Avenue.

Places of vantage were sought by the early comers, and soon the neutral ground became thick with people of all classes and conditions.

Red fire and fireworks, together with two bands, started excitement before the speaking opened. The streamers of electric lights turned night into day, and altogether the scene was very attractive and picturesque.

MARCHING WARDS.

John Cruso and his band of followers of the Fifth Ward, more than 500 strong, were the first marching club to make its appearance. All the men carried torchlights and shouted their allegiance to the Good Government cause and their leader.

Transparencies, with pertinent sentences, attracted attention. One said: "Keep the schools out of politics." Another read: "Why don't Mayor Behrman ask for Voegtlin's resignation?" Others declared the ward's allegiance to the league's candidate. One said: "Twenty-three for the ring." Clean registration means clean election," was another.

The Twelfth Ward Leaguers made an excellent showing in eight automobiles. In the first was a transparency that declared: "Our choice for city engineer, Captain Frank Payne." There were others that indorsed the league candidates.

The First Ward, Eighth Precinct, where Judge Fogarty resides, brought 200 voters to the meeting. They were led by Captain J. Moeck. M. J. Lacy, for central committee, was indorsed, and the other candidates had their names on transparencies. The crowd did a great deal of shouting and were loudly applauded.

Although they reached the meeting rather late, the enthusiasm was at its height when the voters from the Eighth Ward, with a band of music, turned into Elk Place and paraded. The slogan, "Honest Elections Mean Honest Government," caught the crowd, and the speaking at the platforms was interrupted as the paraders passed by.

The Sixth Precinct of the Second Ward turned out several hundred, with a band and plenty of campaign cheering.

All the wards in the city were well represented in the immense assembly, and those at the head of the movement expressed themselves as being pleased with the meeting as an opener, in the summer time, with many persons out of the city.

CAFFERY SPEAKS TWICE.

Donelson Caffery, the particular feature of the evening, spoke first at the lower end, and afterwards came to the Canal Street platform and made a stirring address. He was given the closest attention, and his telling points were greeted with cheers that lasted for several minutes.

The chairman at the Canal Street platform was J. Frank Coleman, and at the Tulane Avenue platform Orloff Lake. The speakers who divided their time between both of these were: Dr. H. Dickson Bruns, T. Marshall Miller, Edgar M. Cahn, Fred Stadler, James Wilkinson and others.

TULANE AVENUE PLATFORM.

Caffery Arraigns Regulars and Other Strong Blows Struck.

Around the Tulane Avenue platform the crowd closed thick, and much enthusiasm was shown. The platform was all ablaze with lights and decorated with the national colors, and space was reserved on it for a number of ladies.

Orloff Lake, prominent in the city's social and business life, was chairman at this platform, and Mr. Lake made a telling introductory speech, and had something fitting and impressive to say when presenting each candidate.

Orloff Lake spoke with much enthusiasm as to the intention of the Good Government League to have something to say as to the future of this beautiful city, in his introductory remarks.

WILL GET RIGHTS NOW.

"We will strike off the ring shackles, no longer shall you be cheated out of your rights," he cried. "The league informs you that from now on you will have the right to express yourselves. The ring can only remain in power by making stronger its ring."

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STREET RAILWAY SPARED TO CITY IN TAX REVISION

Voegtlin Finds Enough Revenue in State Without Electric Line.

REACH AGREEMENT ON LIQUOR ISSUE

New Orleans Will Enjoy Her Present Arrangements So Far As Licenses Are Concerned.

CENTER ON FARRAR'S PLAN

Boards of Equalization and Appraisers Continued in Office Until Their Terms Expire.

RATON ROUGE, LA., Aug. 6.—Slowly whipping the tax amendments into shape, several more general lines were agreed upon to-day. The Carver amendment was formally abandoned, but author and all hands centered on the Farrar project, and will unite in working out its details.

Chairman Joseph Voegtlin, of the committee on budgets and statistics, announced the finding of \$5,000,000 for state revenue, which statement was concurred in by Chairman Farrar, and with that amount the street railways will be left for New Orleans taxation. "I now feel confident of finding enough revenue for the state without taking the electric lines in New Orleans," said Senator Voegtlin. "If so, this will greatly sweeten the morsel so far as the New Orleans crowd is concerned."

AS TO LIQUOR LICENSE.

The railways are assessed at \$17,000,000. It was feared they would have to be given up to the state. More than this, a tentative agreement was reached on the liquor licenses whereby New Orleans will enjoy her present arrangement—that is, the state will collect its present licenses, and the city of New Orleans will be allowed to do likewise.

In addition to this, business occupations will be left to the localities entirely. Orleans now gets somewhere around \$800,000 for liquor licenses, and it will derive another \$100,000 from occupation taxes.

Thus, after another day's probing and scouting the Orleans situation has greatly improved.

Senator Henry L. Favrot had about consented to give up \$47,000,000 of the New Orleans assessments to the state and do the best he could with the remainder.

VOEGTLIN'S FINAL FIGURES.

To-night's latest readjustment gives New Orleans even more, for under the Voegtlin-Farrar announcement it is believed street railways will be saved. Voegtlin's committee will be able to report its final figures of resources to-morrow. Roughly, its findings will be as follows:

State sources on \$100,831.-
462 assessment yields.....\$2,522,036.55
From new sources.....2,040,000.00
From fees.....1,977,359.00
From new assessments in 1915.....275,000.00
Total.....\$5,000,036.55

RAILWAYS NOT INCLUDED.

Neither cotton gins or Orleans street railways are included. Expenses to be covered total as follows:

General officers.....\$467,400
Judiciary department.....355,250
Public institutions.....1,977,359
Public schools.....1,030,000
State debt.....650,000
General engineers fund.....400,000
Good roads.....250,000
Confederate veterans.....550,000
Specials not enumerated.....288,415

Total.....\$4,976,415

The amendments of Chairman Farrar came on the desks of members to-day and they proposed radical changes in his original draft.

DOES NOT ABOLISH BOARDS.

He now not only does not abolish the Boards of Equalization and Appraisers, but provides that they shall continue in office until their terms expire at the present rate of compensation, to aid and assist the Tax Commission in putting the new system into operation, and they shall perform such duties as the commission or Legislature might prescribe.

Mr. Farrar so amends that the parish assessors and the tax collectors shall not be disturbed until the expiration of their offices, saying that functions of the Tax Commission shall not be exercised in the parishes as to assessors and sheriffs nor in the Parish of Orleans as to the assessors until the terms of office of the present incumbents expire. After Jan. 1, 1914, and until the expiration of terms of the said officers, all local assessments shall be made by assessors of each parish and the assessors of the city of New Orleans at the present rate of compensation, and all local taxes and licenses shall be collected by the sheriff of each parish, except the Parish of Orleans, at the present rate of compensation.

SCHOOLS ARE RECOGNIZED.

"He recognizes the necessity for special taxes with the following proposition:

"Direct special taxes for special schools, special drainage and special road districts shall be levied on all property reserved for state taxation situated in the several special districts, and whenever the revenues of the state will allow it shall be the duty of the Legislature to permit such direct special taxes."

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