

JURY HEARS STORY FROM YOUNG ALLEN

Prisoner Goes on Stand in Effort to Save Own Life.

DENIES SHOOTING AT JUDGE MASSIE

His Version of Hillville Courthouse Tragedy Practically Same as That He Related During Trial of Father—Jurors May Get Case Saturday.

(Special From Staff Correspondent.) Wytheville, Va., May 29.—Claude Swanson Allen made his last stand to-day before the jury that will determine whether he shall die in the electric chair as the slayer of Judge Thornton L. Massie in the Hillville Courthouse tragedy last March.

Attending by the force of his own denials to destroy all evidence that might prove him a murderer, the younger son of old man Floyd Allen, himself a convicted assassin of an officer of that same court, told nearly the identical story that he related when he tried to save his father.

There was the same manner of frankness, of apparent endeavor to tell the truth, as he was led through the direct examination by Attorney R. Holman Willis that made him, perhaps, the best witness of the Allens who have testified.

Reports to Lack of Memory. But under cross examination by Attorney Joseph C. Weyer for the Commonwealth, he showed reluctance in answering numerous questions. When a dangerous point impended he resorted to a lack of memory as a means of avoiding damaging admissions.

To-morrow the defense will put two more witnesses on the stand—Calvin Sawyer and Tom Burnett, the jailer at Hillville—who were sent for to-night. The Commonwealth may also put on one or two more witnesses.

As the trial will not take much time, it is likely that both sides will have closed by noon to-morrow. Instructions will be argued before Judge W. R. Staples then, and speeches by opposing counsel will begin late to-morrow or Friday morning. By Saturday night Claude Allen may know his fate.

Claude was asked, in the beginning of his testimony, if he had a conversation with his father the evening before the shooting, the evening when he is said to have felt Floyd's pulse and Floyd Allen may know his fate.

Claude denied this. Most important of all his denials, however, was when he declared emphatically that he had not shot at Judge Massie. The jury said under cross-examination by Attorney Weyer and added:

"If I shot him it was accidentally, but I don't think I did."

Sidna Allen fired first. Sidna Allen fired the first shot in the courtroom the morning of the tragedy. Claude said, although he admitted that he shot almost immediately after his uncle. He fired at Dexter Allen, he said, because Goad was shooting at his father.

"Was Judge Massie in a direct line between you and Goad?" asked Mr. Willis.

"No, about two and a half feet to the left of a straight line. He was almost in a line between my Uncle Sidna and Goad."

"Claude, did you have any animosity toward Judge Massie?"

"None at all."

"Did you fire at him?"

"No, sir."

"Did you shoot in his direction?"

"Well, I don't think so. I didn't notice him as I aimed at Goad. I fired at him at all."

"None at all?"

"Only Goad, Uncle Sidna and one other man near Goad's desk. This man was shooting over somewhat in my direction."

When Claude had answered a number of minor questions, Attorney Weyer cross-examined him. When he asked him where he was looking when his father arose, Claude said he was looking toward Floyd in the prisoner's bar.

"Then Goad was not in line of your eyes at that time?" asked Mr. Weyer.

"No, he was off toward the left of where I was looking."

"Then you didn't see Goad with a pistol in his hand when you saw your father jump up, if you were looking in a different direction than toward Goad, did you?"

"Saw Goad Get His Gun."

"Well, I saw Goad get his gun out just as he saw me rise up."

"What made you look over at Goad?"

"I thought my father was speaking to some one over at Goad's desk."

"After you and your Uncle Sidna blazed away from the northeast corner didn't you both advance toward the court officials, shooting at them?"

"Uncle Sidna did, but after I had fired four shots my pistol hung and I jumped back of Uncle Sidna for protection and then went out the door near the Commonwealth attorney's office."

"Why did you go down to Blankenship's stable so soon?"

"I saw my father going down there after I got out of the bar."

Claude admitted further on cross-examination that he had tried to get some more cartridges in a store across the street from the courthouse, but the store was closed. He said that

(Continued on Second Page.)

GUESTS OF HOTELS LEFT DINNERLESS

Hungry Patrons Are Compelled to Seek Food Elsewhere.

WATERS STRIKE IN EVENING RUSH

Waldorf-Astoria Has 150 Strike-Breakers Ready, but Gotham, Breslin and Rector's Are Unprepared for Emergency. Men Demanding Recognition of Their Union.

New York, May 29.—The first serious strike New York hotels have experienced occurred to-night, when the waiters walked out of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Gotham, the Breslin and Rector's, in the midst of the evening dinner hours, leaving hundreds of hungry patrons in the lurch.

Approximately 800 waiters and cooks from these four well-known hotels simultaneously went on strike, and with them the Knickerbocker strikes at the Belmont, the Knickerbocker and Churchills, make a total of over 1,200 who have actively participated in the fight for higher wages and better working conditions.

The hotel managements, as represented by the Hotel Men's Association, had practically surrendered to most of the demands of their employes before the strike began, but without recognition of the New International Hotel Workers' Union, which claims to have enlisted a membership of 12,000 hotel employes here during the last few weeks. The strikers desire recognition of their union and increased wages.

Manned by a skeleton crew, the Waldorf-Astoria tonight managed to serve most of its patrons, but not without delay, confusion and general embarrassment. It was estimated that 1,500 would-be diners were at the tables in various rooms there when the strike was called by a prearranged signal.

Between 200 and 500 men walked out without disorder, leaving patrons astounded, but the management promptly marched into the main dining room 150 strike-breakers, who had been lodged at the hotel for a week. The kitchen, which had suffered the loss of nearly 100 cooks, was manned with a sufficient number of substitutes to supply current demands.

Extra forces of detectives and police were left dining at the hotel for a week. Breslin and Rector's and prevented serious disturbances. The Gotham, the Breslin and Rector's managements had no strike-breakers ready for the emergency and hundreds of guests were left dining at the hotel for a week.

The Knickerbocker, where 200 men went on strike Monday night had been obliged to keep his dining rooms closed for the past two days, but 150 strike-breakers were enlisted to-night and some of the rooms were reopened.

Churchills' restaurants gave in to the strikers, and all have returned there, while the strike at the Belmont was sporadic and small, and comparatively little inconvenience was caused.

At its meeting to-day the Hotel Men's Association unanimously voted to increase the wages of all employes 20 per cent and upwards to abolish piece work and to improve conditions in working conditions, but it was emphasized that the action was taken irrespective of strikes and without recognition of the union.

MRS. STORY TO WED

She Says "Quite Absurd," but Friends Say It's All Settled.

New York, May 29.—The friends of Mrs. Helen Hilton Story were greatly interested to-day in a report that she is about to marry Stanley Ford, the actor, who was named in her band, Allen Lawrence Story, in his suit for divorce.

Mrs. Story, who is soon to inherit several millions from the estate of the late Judge Henry Hilton, professed to be greatly amused at the report.

"None of your business," she said, "one word of truth in it. I suppose people think that I'm going to marry Mr. Ford because they know I am soon to go broke."

Intimate friends say, however, that it is all settled; that Mrs. Story means to marry Ford on the evening before she sails for Europe, that the ceremony is to take place in New Jersey. James H. Hickey, her guardian, declined to give her any word of truth about the rumored wedding.

The sailing date has been arranged to coincide with the filing of the permanent decree of divorce.

AUTHOR IS SUED

Mrs. Richard Harding Davis Asks Court to Grant Her Divorce.

Chicago, May 29.—Richard Harding Davis, author, playwright and war correspondent, has asked the court in the Superior Court to-day by Cecil Clark Davis, who alleged desertion.

Mrs. Davis, a daughter of J. M. Clark, of Chicago, was married to Davis on April 1, 1895, at Marion, Mass. After a romantic courtship, the time set for marriage until the early part of the year 1909 she lived with her husband in New York, where he always conducted himself towards her as a true, dutiful and kind wife.

Theatrix further represents that the said Richard Harding Davis, regardless of his marriage covenants, willfully deserted and absented himself from youratrix about the first day of May, 1910, without any reasonable cause, for the space of two years.

H. H. Evans is Acquitted. Columbia, S. C., May 29.—The jury in the case of H. H. Evans, formerly a member of the Old State Dispensary Board, returned a verdict of acquittal this afternoon after being out only a few minutes. Evans was charged with having accepted a bribe of \$50 from M. A. Goodman, salesman for a whiskey house, while he was a member of the board.

HIS CONFIDENCE NOT YET SHAKEN

Taft Fully Expects to Receive Nomination at Chicago.

Washington, May 29.—President Taft's belief that he has enough delegates pledged and instructed for him to control the Republican National Convention was not shaken by the victory of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in the New Jersey primaries. White House officials made no official statement, but Taft leaders who saw the President to-day would not recede from the President's own figures, made public in several of his New Jersey speeches, which he said gave him thirty more than necessary to nominate.

Mr. Taft admitted to-day that much now depended upon the Republican National Committee. They were confident, they said, that the committee would be for Mr. Taft. Talk of defections among Southern delegates was revived to-day, but Mr. Taft's political advisers professed to believe that these delegates would stick to him to the end. It was positively stated that the President's name would be presented by the convention, no matter what happened, and that this would bear out the statement he made months ago that "nothing but death" would keep him out of the fight.

No general conference of the President's supporters was held to-day, but several dropped in, including Attorney General Wickham, Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, and Secretary MacVean. The President had a long conference with his secretary, Mr. Hilles, and Secretary MacVean, but no official announcement followed.

Senator Root talked with the President to-day. He said he had not changed his determination to act as temporary chairman of the Chicago convention if elected.

"It's on the knees of the gods," said Senator Root, when asked about the situation.

Colonel is Elected. New York, May 29.—Colonel Roosevelt left at 12:30 o'clock this morning for Gettysburg, Pa., to make two speeches there to-day, one at a luncheon and one at a gathering of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the battlefield at Gettysburg. Colonel Roosevelt was asked whether he would attend the convention at Chicago. "I do not now expect to go," he said. "I cannot imagine anything that would cause me to go. It's a thousand to one that I won't."

The result of the New Jersey speaks for itself," said Colonel Roosevelt. "I don't see that Jersey has left much for me to say."

The Colonel was greatly elated at the outcome of the primaries. He said that after the Ohio nomination had been settled, so that the result in New Jersey, in his opinion, did not alter the situation.

Instructed for Wilson. Greensboro, N. C., May 29.—Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District in session here to-night renominated Representative Charles M. Steedman and elected delegates to the Baltimore convention as follows: G. H. Hastings, York county; W. A. Graham, Granville, Alternates—Victor S. Bryant, Durham; J. F. Haynes, Surry. Instructed for Woodrow Wilson.

Underwood Gets Delegation. Jacksonville, Fla., May 29.—Returns from the second, or run-off, primary held in this State yesterday to decide contests, resulting from the primary election of several weeks ago, were incomplete to-night, but indicated that the Underwood delegates to the national convention at Baltimore had been elected. Their names will not be available until the official canvass is completed.

L'Engle defeated W. M. Toomer in the race for congressman from the State at large by about 5,000 majority. In the Second District indications are that Congressman Frank Clark has been renominated by a small majority over J. Hilburn. Other contests were for minor State and county offices.

Texas for Wilson. Houston, Texas, May 29.—With but one dissenting vote the State Democratic presidential convention to-day adopted the platform presented by its resolutions committee. This platform declared against injecting the initiative and referendum, and recall into the presidential campaign. It renominated the national platform adopted at Denver, declares for tariff reform in the interest of the masses of the people, favors nomination of president-elect Woodrow Wilson, and election of Senators by direct vote and an income tax. The so-called Aldrich monetary plan is condemned.

Governor Woodrow Wilson is declared to be the "foremost exponent of the dominant thought that privilege must be driven from power and the rule of the people established."

His Lead Increased. Newark, N. J., May 29.—Theodore Roosevelt's clean sweep of the New Jersey primaries was emphasized to-day when late returns gave him small but substantial pluralities in the few districts about which last night's figures left any doubt and increased his lead elsewhere in the State.

Governor Woodrow Wilson carried all but two of the twelve congressional districts and gained four of the twenty-eight delegates, including the delegates-at-large. His opponents to-day abandoned hope that

(Continued on Third Page.)

SEATS DEMANDED BY NEW MEMBERS

Recently Elected Committeemen Will Not Await Convention.

MOVEMENT MADE FOR ROOSEVELT

If They Can Enforce Demands It May Enable Colonel's Supporters to Decide Contests in His Favor—Harry New Says Committee Will Not Be Bullied.

Chicago, May 29.—Word that R. B. Howell, recently elected Republican national committeeman from Nebraska by direct primary, would come to Chicago on June 6, when the national committee meets to hear contests, and demand his seat, caused a stir to-day among members of the committee.

Mr. Howell is a supporter of Colonel Roosevelt and was chosen at the direct primary as the successor of Victor Rosewater, acting chairman of the Republican National Committee, whose official duty it would be to call the Republican National Convention to order on June 18 and introduce Senator Root as temporary chairman.

At the local Roosevelt headquarters it was said that Mr. Howell had been advised that under the law he was entitled to immediate possession of his seat as member of the Republican National Committee from Nebraska, and he would insist on recognition when the committee meets to hear contests on June 6.

All Will Demand Seats. Thomas K. Neidringhaus, elected national Republican committeeman from Missouri under the direct primary, and others similarly elected, will, it is said, demand their seats when the committee meets next week.

Roosevelt managers here declare that the committee will attempt to assume their official duties before the question of contest is taken up by the committee. The operation of the direct primary law in a number of States where the national committeemen are chosen by popular vote instead of by the delegates presents a new problem, which will in all probability have to be dealt with either by the national committee or the national convention.

Harry S. New, chairman of the subcommittee on arrangements for the convention, said:

"The term of a national committeeman begins with an adjournment of a convention, when the new members are always called on to meet and assume their official duties. This is the rule and practice of the party, and it is old as the hills. There is no just demand nor reasonable excuse for a departure from this rule, in my opinion."

"The Republican party has a right to orderly convention, and it is the duty of the party itself, National Committee to see that it has one. It is the duty of the committee to provide rules for the conduct of the convention and provide temporary officials, which it is necessary to identify the convention with the party and to differentiate that convention from any irresponsible gathering that might attempt to constitute itself a Republican convention without authority."

Not to Be Bullied. "The members of the National Committee are not to be bullied nor threatened into a failure to do their duty as they see it. I have no doubt that the committee will insist on some respect for precedent and orderly methods and insist on their observance."

The time limit set by the national committee in its call for the filing of contest papers at midnight, and the briefs in all the cases are to be in the hands of secretary Hayward and will be tabulated for the consideration of the national committee when it meets June 6. About 200 contests have been filed, which it is said 225 were prepared by the Roosevelt forces, and thirty-five by friends of President Taft.

Tickets for the convention will be distributed through the national committee in the different States on Monday, June 17. The demand for tickets this year is greater than ever before, according to Mr. New. He has received 10,000 requests for tickets, and they still are coming in by the hundreds.

Senator Burton, of Ohio, was mentioned to-day as the probable selection to make the nominating speech for President Taft in the convention. Friends of Colonel Roosevelt have indicated that the candidate will be given equal prominence with that of President Taft in the convention hall decorations, but no action has been taken by the subcommittee on arrangements.

Roosevelt Wanted "Permanent Quarters"

Washington, May 29.—The activities of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt were denounced in the House to-day by a speech delivered with sarcasm delivered by Representative Fitzgerald, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. Representative Fitzgerald declared Roosevelt "the present candidate for the presidency" and quoted at length from a speech by Abraham Lincoln in which he said that Roosevelt's attitude toward the president, Mr. Fitzgerald produced a memorandum prepared when plans for new executive offices at the White House were under consideration in 1902. Beside a discussion of "temporary" and "permanent" quarters for the President appeared in the handwriting of Colonel Roosevelt the words "to be permanent during my lifetime." The speech was heavily underscored, commented Mr. Fitzgerald, waving the document at arm's length, and the Democratic side of the House rocked with laughter.

(Continued on Third Page.)

WILL NOT BE BULLIED

Harry S. New, chairman of subcommittee on arrangements for Republican convention at Chicago.



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LAWYERS PAY FOR JUDGE'S VACATION

They Contribute to Fund With Which Archbald Goes to Europe.

SOME UNUSUAL PROCEDURE

Investigating Committee Hears of Strange Things Done by Jurist.

Washington, May 29.—Members of the bar who practiced before Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Court of Commerce, when he was United States district judge at Scranton, Pa., contributed to a fund for a vacation trip to Europe for the judge, according to testimony given the House Committee on Judiciary to-day by John T. Lanahan, of Wilkesbarre, a former member of Congress. Mr. Lanahan contributed \$10 or \$25, he could not remember which, at the solicitation of E. W. Searle, clerk of Judge Archbald's court. Another law firm in Wilkesbarre, he said, did likewise.

That Judge Archbald received the money Mr. Lanahan was convinced, but he received a letter from the judge from Europe thanking him for his contribution.

Another phase of the inquiry was brought out through Helm Bruce, of Louisville, Ky., counsel for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Mr. Bruce produced letters which showed that Judge Archbald sought information from the attorney and permitted him to file what was conceded to be an "additional brief" after an important case had been submitted to the court for decision and to Judge Archbald for the written opinion. The case was known as the New Orleans Board of Trade case. It involved freight rates, and was one of the first appeals from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the newly created Court of Commerce, and its chief point was a question of jurisdiction.

Reads Letter From Judge. Mr. Bruce read a letter from Judge Archbald asking him to see J. G. Compton, traveling manager of the Louisville and Nashville, and get from him what he meant by an answer he had made in his testimony to a commissioner. Judge Archbald's letter pointed out that Mr. Compton's answer did not conform with the context of the testimony. Mr. Bruce also read his letter of reply to Judge Archbald, containing a statement that Mr. Compton said he was erroneously reported, and that his answer should be directly opposed to that contained in his record.

Later Judge Archbald wrote Mr. Bruce from Florida, where he was sojourning on a house-boat, and asked for an amplification of a statement contained in the Louisville and Nashville brief which seemed at variance with testimony. Mr. Bruce replied with a 4,303 word letter. It set forth the judge's questions and answered each in detail and at length. Mr. Bruce admitted that his letter was an argument, a kind of brief, and that so far as he knew it had not been submitted to opposing counsel.

Representative Webb asked Mr. Bruce if he had ever known a judge to ask for such information before. Mr. Bruce said he had known of judges who consulted counsel.

"Was this not an unusual procedure?" asked Mr. Webb.

"I think it was unusual," answered the railroad attorney.

Mr. Bruce also wrote a letter to Judge Archbald thanking him after the decision was rendered. This decision was favorable to the railroad and against the Interstate Commerce Commission. He also produced Judge Archbald's reply, which was highly complimentary to the attorney.

TAFT HAS ENOUGH IF THEY BUT STICK

Returns Give Him 571 Delegates to National Convention.

OF THESE 180 ARE CONTESTED

Roosevelt Has 439 Instructed or Pledged, of Which Fourteen Are Contested by Taft—A Recapitulation of Results of Presidential Fight Now Practically Ended.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, May 29.—The New Jersey primaries mark the practical ending of the big fight on the Republican side and fix the alignment. Only twenty-two delegates remain to be chosen. On the face of the returns New Jersey leaves Taft with 571 votes, or thirty-one more than is necessary, and Roosevelt with 439, or 101 less than necessary. The number instructed or pledged for Taft and not contested is 324, the number instructed or pledged for Roosevelt and not contested is 425.

New Jersey and Texas have jumped Governor Wilson ahead by sixty-four votes.

Speaker Clark has 250, Governor Wilson 245, Chairman Underwood 34, Governor Harmon 36 and other candidates 34, with 128 uninstructed and uncertain. There are still 156 delegates to be elected. Here are the figures:

Republican. Instructed for Taft and not contested—Alabama (Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts), 8. Arkansas (Sixth District), 2. Colorado (complete), 12. Connecticut (complete), 14. Illinois (Fifth District), 2. Indiana (Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Tenth), 8. Iowa (four at large and First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth), 16. Kansas (First District), 2. Kentucky (four at large and first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and one delegate from fifth district), 19. Louisiana (first, third, and fifth districts), 3. Massachusetts (eight at large conceded by Roosevelt and first, second, third, sixth, eighth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth districts), 28. Michigan (first, sixth, eighth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth districts), 12. Mississippi (first to seventh districts, inclusive), 14. Missouri (ninth and thirteenth districts), 4. Montana (complete), 8. Nevada (complete), 8. New Hampshire (complete), 8. Ohio (part), 8. Oklahoma (fourth district), 2. Rhode Island (complete), 10. South Carolina (four at large and second, third, fifth, and seventh districts), 12. Tennessee (four at large and first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and tenth districts), 15. Utah (complete), 8. Vermont (complete), 2. Virginia (first, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth districts), 10. Wyoming (complete), 6. Hawaii (complete), 2. Alaska (complete), 2. District of Columbia (complete), 2. Porto Rico (complete), 2. Total instructed for Taft 255.

Not Instructed or Contested But Pledged to Taft. Delaware (complete), 6. Idaho (part), 2. Indiana (Second District), 2. Michigan (Columbia District), 2. Missouri (Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Districts), 6. New Mexico (at large), 7. New York (4 at large and 39 1-2 districts), 82. North Carolina (1 from First District), 1. Pennsylvania (part), 12. South Carolina (Fourth and Sixth Districts), 4. Tennessee (1 from Eighth District), 1. Texas (Sixth and Eleventh Districts), 4. Virginia (Fifth District), 2. Vermont (4 at large), 4. Total uninstructed for Taft 136.

Taft Delegates Contested by Roosevelt. Alabama (at large and First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Districts), 15. Arkansas (4 at large and First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Districts), 16. Florida (all), 12. Georgia (all), 28. Indiana (4 at large and First, Third and Thirteenth Districts), 19. Kentucky (Eighth and Tenth Districts), 4. Louisiana (6 at large and Second, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Districts), 14. Michigan (6 at large), 8. Mississippi (1 at large and Eighth District), 6. Missouri (Third District), 2. North Carolina (Third District), 2. South Carolina (First District), 2. Tennessee (Second and Ninth Districts), 4. Texas (eight at large and First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Districts), 25. Washington (all), 14. Philippines (all), 2. Oklahoma (all but Fifth District), 58. Indiana (Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth Districts), 10. Kansas (four at large and Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts), 25. Total Taft delegates contested by Roosevelt, 180.

Instructed for Roosevelt and Not Contested. California (complete), 28. Illinois (all but Fifth District), 58. Indiana (Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth Districts), 10. Kansas (four at large and Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts), 25. Total Roosevelt delegates 439.

Bludgeon is Used to Bring Harmony. Watson, Spoiling for Fight, is Balked at Every Turn.

Atlanta, Ga., May 29.—Thomas E. Watson, one time Populist candidate for the presidency, lost his fight to control the Democratic State convention here to-day, but he won a place on the Baltimore delegation. Even this victory is a doubtful one as the national convention would be the unit rule and controlled by men who are Watson's avowed enemies.

Through balked at every turn, Watson tried valiantly to break the power of the so-called "ring." Watson was spoiling for a fight while the delegates were being named, but even if they had to use the unit rule, Watson to get it. The McDuffie delegate was made a delegate-at-large in recognition of his services in behalf of Underwood, but he was denied a voice in the naming of his fellow delegates.

Watson was not treated very courteously by the convention. When he tried to speak in opposition to the election of delegates-at-large by acclamation, he was hissed and jerryed at from pit to gallery.

"You can't hiss and hoot me down," he defied his opponents. But they defied him, Watson giving up the struggle after drowning his voice in the tumult for about fifteen minutes.

The episode furnished one dramatic moment—a moment when the expected clash between Watson and Thomas B. Felder appeared imminent. "You can't make oil and water mix," Watson shouted. "Let us have a separate vote on the delegates. I don't want to have to serve with a man who said he was going to skin me like an eel. Let Watson's friends vote for Watson and Felder's friends for a leader."

Felder, white with rage, rose in his place among the Fulton county delegation and shook his fist across the footlights at Watson. Friends dragged him back and kept him silent, although it is doubtful if the crowd would have remained silent long enough to permit the two men to exchange compliments.

The convention wasted little more time in talk, but proceeded to elect by acclamation the eight men agreed upon by the leaders. Watson retired forthwith and was seen no more on the platform. The delegates-at-large selected were: Thomas E. Watson, of McDuffie; Thomas B. Felder, of Fulton; H. H. Dean, of Hall; Randolph Anderson, of Chatham; Crawford W. Wheatley, of Sumter; G. R. Hutchens, of Floyd; C. R. Pendleton, of Bibb; and Congressman W. G. Brantley.

Each of the twelve districts held caucuses and selected four delegates. Thus the convention sends to Baltimore fifty-six delegates with half a vote each. No alternates have been named.

The resolutions adopted strongly indorse Oscar W. Underwood for President and instruct the State's delegation to vote for him "until his nomination shall be secured." The resolution committee still was in session with a large number of resolutions proposed by Watson before it when the convention adjourned.

At a meeting of the delegates to Baltimore after the convention, C. R. Pendleton, of Macon, editor of the Macon Telegraph, was elected chairman and selected four delegates.

His name also was presented, but was withdrawn at his own request.

Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was re-elected as national committeeman.

BLUDGEON IS USED TO BRING HARMONY

Watson, Spoiling for Fight, is Balked at Every Turn.

RECEIVES HISSES AND JEERS

Battle is Threatened, but Felder His Enemy, is Dragged Back.

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