

# THE JOHNSON CITY COMET

Thirty-Third Year.

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Whole Number 1669

## ROOSEVELT FOR HUGHES

LETTER DECLARES ANYTHING TO BEAT WILSON.

## MOOSE COMMITTEE MEETS

LEADERS SAY THERE WILL BE NO THIRD TICKET.

The reliable New York Times is authority for the statement that Colonel Roosevelt will refuse definitely to lead the progressive fight this fall, and will urge upon his followers the support of Charles Hughes. The Times of Friday reports that a letter from Col. Roosevelt to the progressive national committee, which has just been completed and which will be read at the meeting of the progressive national committee tomorrow, was pronounced one of the ablest documents that ever flowed from the colonel's fertile pen by one bull moose leader in New York, who has seen it. In it the colonel comes out for Charles E. Hughes and states, as his sole reason for supporting him the country's crisis and the fact that the candidacy of Mr. Hughes under the present circumstances affords the only medium by which the defeat of President Wilson can be brought about.

It was predicted by some progressives, who are not at heart in sympathy with Justice Hughes and who, were it possible with success to do so, would favor putting a third ticket in the field, that the action of the progressive national committee may be confined to a mere acceptance of the colonel's letter. Others expressed the belief that the national committee would take its cue from the colonel and endorse the candidacy of Mr. Hughes. Should the former course be adopted, it would leave the progressives free to follow their individual bent and join hands either with the republicans for Hughes or with the democrats for Wilson.

Some progressive leaders have been racking their brains for some means of, as they expressed it, "keeping the progressive party alive."

There are many difficulties in the way. In the first place there is the candidacy of John M. Parker, of Louisiana, for vice-president.

Mr. Parker was nominated by acclamation at the progressive national convention at its closing session, just as Col. Roosevelt was at the session preceding. Only through his withdrawal, it was pointed out yesterday, would it be possible for the national committee to substitute on their ticket for the names of their own candidates, both candidates of the republican party and thus make them, formally, the candidates of the progressive party, also.

That the withdrawal of Mr. Parker might be brought about without much difficulty, even though progressives from the southern states had set their hearts, in proposing his nomination, on the realization of the cherished aim—the creation of a second white man's party in the south, is the general opinion among the bull moose leaders here.

But there would remain obstacles in the way of a general scheme of co-operation which the progressive leaders after close study regard as insuperable.

In a number of states the law does not permit the naming of two different sets of presidential electors for the same candidate and in other states the laws militate against placing the name of a candidate in more than one column on the ballot. So that the only alternatives the progressive leaders see at present are a third ticket, a complete merger of the progressives with the republicans, where their party identity would be lost.

## BULL MOOSE PARTY INDORSSES C. H. HUGHES AFTER STORMY SESSION

CHICAGO, June 26.—By a vote of 32 to 6, with nine members declining to vote, the national committee of the Progressive party today endorsed Charles E. Hughes for President and the "Bull Moose" party practically went out of existence as a national organization.

The decision to endorse the Republican presidential nominee came at the end of a stormy session.

The fight in the committee for endorsement of Hughes was led by George W. Perkins of New York; James R. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester H. Rowell, of California

## ZINC MINES NEAR KINGSPORT THAT ARE VALUED AT MILLIONS

"The Magic City" Will Soon Occupy Front Rank as Mining and Manufacturing Center.

Kingsport is destined to become in the near future not only the largest manufacturing city of the South, but it has a chance on account of its vast mineral resources to occupy a front rank as a mining town.

W. B. Boling of the Kingsport Furniture Co., closed a deal recently with New York parties selling only a portion of his holdings in his rich zinc mines at Fall Branch and Arcadia for \$100,000.

The Fall Branch Mines are some seven miles out while the Arcadia Mines are only about five miles out from Kingsport.

The country contiguous to Kingsport is rich in mineral wealth. Zinc, marble, silver, copper and iron—all abound. This hitherto overlooked and neglected section cannot help but be the theatre and stage of human and business activities.

This country appeals not only to the manufacturer and miner, but it appeals alike to the American agriculturist as the place to invest on account of the great fertility of its soil, variety of crops and the consuming markets of the East, where teeming millions must have sustenance. This is truly a garden spot, the "Promised Land" for the home builder, agriculturist, capitalist, manufacturer; in fact, here are opportunities for men in every profession and calling.

You need not go to Mexico, if you are out and down; just lay aside the bat, pick up your hat, and make for the good old town.

## U. S. CONSULATE AT CORREON DEMOLISHED BY MEXICANS

EAGLE PASS, Tex., June 26.—The United States consulate at Torreón, Mex., was demolished June 18, by a mob of several thousand civilians led by the mayor of the city and a Carranza army band, according to American refugees arriving here late today.

The mob rushed through the streets shouting "Death to all the Gringos," and upon reaching the consulate, destroyed the furniture and then wrecked the building. Afterward the mob congregated in the central plaza of the town, where a mass meeting was held. The mayor and other prominent Mexicans, it is said, addressed this meeting, inciting the populace against Americans, advising that all citizens of the United States be run out of the country.

Among the Americans arriving here with the story are H. G. Stovren, J. J. Martin, J. A. Rogers, F. M. Howard, L. S. Spreckelmeier, E. A. Porter and his son; Willie Lee; W. H. Sturgeon and family, Mrs. Mary Love and her two children.

## CARRANZA WILL RENEW OLD PROTEST AGAINST PRESENCE OF TROOPS

EL PASO, Tex., June 25.—Carranza's reply to the last American note will deal mainly with the old protest against the presence of American troops in Mexican territory, according to a telegram from Mexico City, published today in the El Paso del Norte, a local Carranzista organ.

The dispatch states, on authority of persons close to the government, that the note will take for granted Secretary Lansing's assertion that the American government desires neither war nor intervention. It will then devote itself to the punitive expedition.

"The Carranza government will show with facts and argument," the dispatch continues, "that the presence of the American troops in Mexico is making the situation worse—and increasing the difficulties of the de facto government's campaign against bandits, inasmuch as friends of intervention, including the Mexican reactionaries, are finding opportunity to equip and send out new parties of bandits to finish the work begun at Columbus and at Glenn Springs.

## LOAN FOR GREECE.

LONDON, June 26.—The entente powers, according to Reuter's Athens correspondent, have agreed to pay to Greece an installment of the previously concluded loan. This is to tide over the urgent needs of the Greek government until after the elections.

## AGENTS WANTED.

We want agents everywhere to solicit subscriptions for the Kingsport Times. A liberal commission to the right parties.

## MASSACRE OF AMERICANS

WAS ATTEMPTED BY MEXICANS CARRIZAL.

## BY FULLY 700 MEXICANS

WOUNDED TROOPER TELLS OF ENGAGEMENT THERE.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 25.—Sam H. Harris, a private in C troop of the Tenth cavalry, was brought to the border late today with bullet wounds in the left shoulder and arm, received in the engagement at Carrizal. He said that there were fully 700 Mexicans against the 84 men of the American detachment.

"To top it off," said Harris, "they had a machine gun and they surprised us. We approached them in a peaceful way and never had any idea that they would try to massacre us. Had we known they wanted fight we could have given it to them. I guess they got enough at that."

Harris' troop was surrounded by the Carranzistas, he said. He escaped wounded from the cordon the Mexicans lay riding through their line on his charger which also had been wounded. He rode this horse until it fell from loss of blood and then caught another fleeing animal with which he eventually caught up with other survivors whom he accompanied to field headquarters.

"The troop Capt. Boyd was commanding had pulled up before Carrizal," he continued. The captain ordered every one to dismount. I took charge of some animals while their riders stood at attention, while Capt. Boyd went forward. Soon thereafter the shooting started and Captain Boyd went down. There were easily 700 Mexicans around us. Seemingly they had come up from the ground, forming a half circle. Our men kept on falling. The first shots came from a machine gun. It was trained right on us.

"It was not more than two minutes before the Mexicans had surrounded us. Our troops fought effectively but we did not have a show and I saw it. I was hit in the shoulder and I cut the horses loose and climbing on my animal, spurred him toward the thinnest part of the circle.

"I went right through the Mexicans. My horse ran ten miles before he settled down to a walk. Five miles further on his legs gave out and he went down. I knelt down and poured a little water from my canteen on his tongue.

"I walked until I found one of our animals. I mounted him and rode on toward Colonia Dublin. Before I got there I ran into some other survivors and we went on together."

## \$26,000,000 ADDED TO ARMY APPROPRIATION FOR EMERGENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The House passed the annual army appropriation bill after adding \$26,000,000 for emergency purposes during the brief debate that preceded the vote. An urgent efficiency bill carrying \$25,000,000 for National Guard pay, equipment and transportation was framed in committee for presentation to the House tomorrow.

Representatives of the railroads were called into conference at the War Department to hasten the shipment of troops and supplies to the border. A definite plan was mapped out under which traffic experts of all lines will work with army quartermasters in routing trains. Cars, with army supplies, will have the right of way at all switching points.

Plans for military censorship over newspapers, magazines and other publications as well as over lines of communication were talked over. A resolution conferring broad powers in this regard upon the President was framed for submission to Congress.

## SERIOUS ELECTION RIOTS IN PANAMA

PANAMA, June 25.—Serious rioting occurred in the city of Panama today on the occasion of the elections. Eighteen persons were wounded. There were no foreigners among them, however. No trouble occurred at Colon. One man was killed in the province of Chiriqui.

Our advertisers are offering some genuine bargains in this issue

## MAIL SERVICE ON PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 1

Will Give Service to Several Towns in East Tennessee After July 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Congressman Sam R. Sells of the First district was today advised by the post office department that request that he has been urging several months past with second assistant postmaster-general that a mail service be put on passenger train No. 1 from Bristol had been granted.

This train is known as the "short dog," or local, and leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock in the morning, reaching Knoxville at 11 o'clock. Heretofore it has not carried mail, and under the concession secured by Mr. Sells a mail car will be attached to the train July 1, in charge of a mail clerk, and he will handle mail all along the line.

Business men of Bristol, Johnson City, Greeneville, Morristown and other way stations have wanted this service for years because their afternoon letters do not now reach Knoxville until 41 arrives at 1:45 o'clock, which does not give sufficient time for them to receive attention during the day.

## DECIDED TO SPEED BUILDING OF WARSHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—A provision for completion within three years of the Navy General Board's building program of sixteen capital ships was written into the naval bill by a Senate sub-committee today on the recommendation of President Wilson.

The sub-committee previously had agreed to accept the board's recommendation for completion of the program by 1922, but reserved itself by a unanimous vote, after Secretary Daniels had explained to the committee at today's meeting that the President, as well as navy officials, was anxious that construction be speeded up as much as possible. It is understood information regarding the rate at which European nations are building played an important part in the decision.

Addition of ten destroyers to the building program for the coming year also was decided on by the sub-committee. That would bring the total vessels of this type authorized for 1917 up to twenty.

## "WE HAVE NO TIME FOR WAR," SAID SEC. LANE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25.—A display of patriotism featured the arrival here today of thousands of delegates to the 128th annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. The city was decorated with American flags.

When Secretary of the Interior Lane saluted the colors as a large American flag was carried on the platform of the Metropolitan opera house where the opening meeting of the convention was held today the audience sang "America."

Introducing Mr. Lane, Herbert L. Houston, president of the Associated Advertising clubs, said: "It gives us the opportunity to send back to that quiet, determined, courageous man in the white house our message to him of our united and unflinching support."

Mr. Lane spoke on the "Spirit of America."

"The spirit of America is against war," he declared, "not because we have grown cowardly and fear death nor because we have grown feebly and love softness; no, not even because we have become conscious converts to the prince of peace. But we in America have something larger to do. We are discovering our country. Every tree is a challenge to us and every pool of water and every foot of soil. The mountains are enemies. We must pierce them and make them serve. We have no time for war. When war comes to a democracy it comes because we are not allowed peacefully to work."

## LARGE AUDIENCE AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH SUNDAY

On last Sunday evening the National Guard under the command of Capt. R. C. Lusk, attended the Christian church in a body. The church was filled to overflowing and many were turned away. The crowd was estimated at twelve to fourteen hundred. The pastor took for his text First Timothy, 6:24, "Fight the Good Fight of Faith; Lay Hold on Life Eternal." It was a practical sermon and was given the closest attention. The congregation joined the choir in singing some of the national airs. The occasion was an appropriate one and was enjoyed by all present.

## CARRANZA'S TIME IS UP

THE PRESIDENT WILL WAIT NO LONGER ON "OLD WHISKERS"

## WAR IS ALMOST CERTAINLY

U. S. TERRITORY AGAIN RAIDED BY MEXICANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Unless General Carranza surrenders the 23 American troops held at Chihuahua City before noon tomorrow night, President Wilson probably will go before Congress Thursday to ask for authority to rescue them by force. Pending their release, the United States government will not consider any offer of mediation or arbitration.

The State Department had no intimation tonight as to when a reply to the note sent Sunday demanding immediate release of the soldiers might be expected. It was delivered yesterday at 11 a. m.

## Congress Will Act Promptly.

Prompt compliance by Congress with any request the President may make as to Mexico was foreshadowed today by the calm which prevailed in both houses, although measures designed to prepare for war were under consideration and the corridors of the capitol hummed with rumors. There was no excitement and discussion of the subject on the floor was avoided. The legislative branch of the government was plainly waiting to do its part when what the majority regarded as inevitable should come.

## Only Chance For Carranza.

It has been very plainly indicated that unconditional surrender of the American prisoners held at Chihuahua would be the only immediate step General Carranza could take to avoid hostilities. Whether a mediation proposal might be considered after their release is a matter of speculation.

## United States Territory Raided.

El Paso, Tex., June 27.—Excitement here over the Mexican controversy was renewed tonight with the receipt of news of a new bandit raid across the border near Hachita, N. M., resulting in the murder of William Parker, an American ranchman, and his wife.

The general sentiment seemed to be that the incident demonstrated anew the inability of the Carranza government to offer any protection to the American frontier and would serve to bring matters to a head quickly.

Military authorities here tonight doubted that the marauders, who are believed to have been members of a band of stock thieves known to have a lair in the fastnesses of the Sierra Maderes south of the New Mexico border, would be overtaken before they crossed into Mexico, pointing out that the ranch is only four miles from the line.

## Hasten War Preparations.

New York, June 27.—At the urgent request of General Funston orders were issued late tonight by Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East, for Pennsylvania and District of Columbia troops to entrain for the border at the earliest possible moment. It was believed at headquarters some of them might start tonight.

The Pennsylvania troops were ordered to El Paso and those from the District of Columbia to Bisbee, Ariz. Major General Wood, in a report to the War Department tonight, said that there are now 14,061 troops en route to the border from New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont.

The quartermaster's department announced tonight that supplies for an army of 200,000 men have been provided along the border. From the same source it was learned that 2,000 motor transport trucks had been purchased from twenty different automobile manufacturing concerns, at an average cost of \$3,000 each, and that bids had been asked for 400 passenger automobiles to be used by the officers of the various commands along the border.

The National Guard of the State will be continued as a divisional unit when it mobilizes its 18,000 men at Brownsville, Texas, Major General O'Ryan announced here tonight.

Magazine and Politicians. Many magazines are like politicians, in that their promises of good things for next month are the clearest part of them.—Detroit News.

## FISHER VICTORIOUS IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

Carried Every County in Tenth District With Practically Two-Thirds of Vote Cast.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 24.—Hubert F. Fisher received 5,511 votes and Thomas C. Looney 2,772 votes in today's primary for the democratic nomination for the office of congressman for the tenth congressional district to succeed K. D. McKellar. Shelby county, including Memphis, gave Mr. Fisher 3,397 and Mr. Looney 1,710 votes. Mr. Fisher rolled up a majority of 2,739 votes in the four counties comprising the district.

The vote by counties with only a small number of precincts to hear from, is given below. The result will not be changed materially:

County	Fisher	Looney
Shelby county	3397	1710
Fayette county	680	322
Tipton county	865	381
Hardeman county	569	353
Grand total	5111	2772

## EMPLOYEES TO SERVE COUNTY WITHOUT LOSS OF SALARY OR POSITION

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—President Wilson expressed to callers today his appreciation of the announcement of business houses over the country that their employees would be permitted to serve with the National Guard without loss of salaries or positions. Several employers have sent such announcements direct to the White House. To one New York company, whose offer had reached him today, he wrote: "The patriotic response of business men of America in the present unusual circumstances of the country has been what I personally confidently expected it would be, and it affords me genuine pleasure to have this opportunity to express my admiration and gratification."

## FLETCHER'S TELEGRAM TO ROOSEVELT

Urges the Big Chief to Support Former Gov. Hughes.

CLEVELAND, Tenn., June 25.—A. J. Fletcher, Bradley county progressive who was a delegate to Chicago and has been a rampant Rooseveltian sent the following telegram to Col. Roosevelt:

Cleveland, Tenn., June 21. The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I desire, as a delegate to the national progressive convention of 1912 and 1916, and as a member of the Tennessee progressive state committee at the present time and for the past four years, to join issue with the Hon. John C. Houk, chairman of the progressive state committee, in his recent wire to you. I, like Mr. Houk, have never applied for or held any federal office, but for 24 years held office by election at the hands of the people. I believe that your conditional declination of the progressive presidential nomination was wise, and under all the conditions was the proper thing to do. Next to your own nomination, the nomination of the Hon. Charles E. Hughes by the republican national convention was the strongest and best that could have been made. The basic principles of the progressive and republican parties are grounded identically the same. Then would it not be as strange to see the progressives under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt and the republicans under the leadership of Charles E. Hughes in this crisis in our country's life turn their guns upon each other as it would be to see the English armies and the French armies in the valleys of France turn their guns on each other in the presence of the common foe at Verdun?

I sincerely trust that your declination to accept the nomination will be final, and that you will see your way clear to give the Hon. Charles E. Hughes your support in that peculiar, earnest, vigorous Rooseveltian fashion. Very truly,

A. J. FLETCHER.

## MEXICAN AMMUNITION SENT TO SAN ANTONIO

LAREDO, Tex., June 25.—Two million rounds of ammunition consigned to Carranza military authorities in the interior of Mexico and recently confiscated by United States customs officials were sent by special train to the government supply stores at San Antonio today.

To keep up with Kingsport subscribe for The Times.

## GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLANT

MISTAKEN POLICY OF BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.

## MISTAKE OF SEN. TILLMAN

EDITOR'S LETTER TO CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

Upon the announcement, that in its desperate effort to prevent building by the National Government of an armor-plate plant, the Bethlehem Steel Co. had offered to sell armor-plate at cost to the Government, the editor of the Manufacturers' Record wrote to Mr. Schwab and wired to Senator Tillman as follows:

Baltimore, Md., June 21. Mr. Charles M. Schwab, Chairman Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.:

My Dear Mr. Schwab—This country has not reached a point where from an economic standpoint or from good business morals it is proper for it to make a dicker to change its avowed policy in order to buy any material at the cost of production. This, I think, you will readily recognize.

I am constrained, therefore, to feel that the Bethlehem offer to sell armor-plate to the Government at cost in order to prevent the Government from building a plant of its own, is from every point of view a mistaken one. It is, I think, as unfortunate as was the threat of the Bethlehem Company to advance its price of armor-plate if the Government should decide to build a plant when this government owned plant was first proposed last fall.

I wish you and your associates would consider this situation from the broad viewpoint of the extreme danger to the country, in the event of war, so long as our munition-making business, our armor-plate plants and 95 per cent. of our steel are wholly dependent upon an ore supply that could be instantaneously shut off.

If you for a moment say that there is no danger of the capture or blocking of our ore supply, then you immediately say that there is no danger of war, and, therefore, no necessity for building up a navy and creating an army, and no reason, therefore, for making armor-plate.

You know the industry too well not to recognize the dangers of the present situation. You know that in the event of war the entire limited supply of foreign ores could instantaneously be cut off. You know that the 50,000,000 tons or more of Lake Superior ores, which come through the Soo Canal, could be shut off with equal facility and without a moment's warning. And yet all of your plants and all other plants in the country producing munitions of war, and the steel plants that produce 95 per cent. of the steel of the country, are subject to this danger.

The danger is exactly as real as the danger of war. If there is no danger of war with any outside power, then there is no danger of this upsetting of all the steel industry of the country. In that case, however, as just stated, there would be no necessity whatever for building a navy or constructing fortifications and equipping them with great guns.

Upon the iron and steel men who have been enriched by the vast opportunities of this country and of the facilities which this country has afforded to them, rests a very serious responsibility. They can, to their own advantage and at the same time to the nation's welfare, develop these industries in other sections. They can create enterprises away from the coast and not dependent upon Lake Superior or foreign ores for the production of war supplies, and so long as they fail to do so may I not suggest that they are failing as patriots to recognize their responsibilities to the nation, though they are asking the nation to develop an army and a navy to protect all interests, theirs included?

Will you not give serious thought to this consideration? Some great iron and steel men must take the lead, and whoever does so will do a patriotic work for the country which will forever redound to his credit. I shall be glad to see you and your associates lead in the matter.

Upon the announcement of the offer of the Bethlehem Company to sell armor-plate to the Government at cost, I felt that your proposition

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