

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Harmony Interrupted by a General Row and Free For All Fight in Which There Were Numerous Casualties--Hottest Convention Ever Held in Bluefield.

The convention was called to order at 2:05 by D. G. Lilly, chairman.

On motion of Judge Sanders the meeting adjourned to the campus of the court house.

In an address the chair declared that the Republican party had made this country and built the factories, made it prosperous, etc., and ex-organized the party for its past history, but never referred to the present panic.

The call for the convention was read by W. P. Hawley, secretary.

Chairman Lilly called Hon. Joseph M. Sanders as temporary chairman, and Ork Coleman, as temporary secretary.

Judge Sanders addressed the convention and declared that there was nothing in the city administration to be ashamed of and eulogized the party of the city and admonished it by saying that there should be no differences, for a "house divided against itself could not stand."

Upon motion the temporary organization was made permanent.

A motion to appoint committees on resolution and order of business was adopted.

The chair appointed as a committee on resolutions the following: York Coleman, E. E. Carter, J. H. Gollehan, H. I. Shott, Hamilton Hatter and D. G. Lilly.

The chair appointed as a committee on order of business the following: W. S. Fouts, A. J. Hearne, A. Goodwyn, J. H. Wright.

The committee on order of business reported and the report was adopted.

G. R. Newkirk was appointed sergeant-at-arms.

The committee on resolutions reported.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

"Whereas, The Republicans of the city of Bluefield in mass convention assembled refer with gratification to the fact that every progressive movement for the improvement of the city has been due to the public-spirited effort on the part of its adherents. It has opposed no progressive measure, nor voted against any issue of bonds for public betterment. Its adherents have adhered to no movements to prevent the collection of public dues. It has maintained a system of accounting adequate to ascertain and collect through its officials what was due the city. It has kept all public documents entrusted to its care secure, and there has been no record which has been made or taken for the protection of the citizens lost or misplaced. Its administration has been fair to all interests and to all classes.

"Whereas, Steps have already been taken to provide adequate system of fire protection with the most modern, up-to-date equipment and facilities, together with the establishment of centrally located stations; and,

"Whereas, Since the Republicans have come into control of the school

system of the city and district rapid strides have been made in the improvement of the course of study and the efficiency of teachers, and a fund has been provided by bond issue which insures the city of Bluefield a system second to none in the state and city; and,

"Whereas, There has been agitation of the question of prohibiting cows being kept within the city which is regarded as an injury and detriment to many of our worthy citizens, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, first, That we affirm allegiance to the party in city, state and nation, contributing thereon magnificent contributions of the past and our fidelity to its present policies and achievements.

"We favor the continued paving of our streets, begun and procured under the Republican administration, until all the streets have been paved and macadamized and provided with sewers and storm drains and sidewalks.

"We favor the extension and protection of the sanitary sewerage systems until all portions of the city have been provided with this modern necessity.

"We favor the provision and maintenance of an up-to-date fire fighting equipment to protect life and property; the organization of an effective department, and the use of fire stations located so that all sections of the city will be amply protected, and the installation of an alarm system that is simple and effective, and we favor the immediate establishment and equipping of these fire stations and the selection of a competent paid department to act in conjunction with our present volunteer department.

"We are opposed to the passage of any ordinance which prevents the keeping within the city of cows for domestic purposes, or which in any way burdens the citizens or impairs their rights.

"We favor the submitting of all matters relating to the question of temperance as well as of all political and economic questions to the people for their decision thereon.

"We favor the enactment by congress of legislation prohibiting interstate shipment of liquor into dry territory.

"To the end that all citizens may be protected against any abuses that might arise in the reading of our water and light meters, we favor the appointment of a competent public official for the purpose of inspecting and testing such meters and correcting the same.

"JAMES H. GOLLEHAN,
"Chairman."

The chair called for nominations for mayor. Calls of Carter were made. Mr. Gollehan came forward and placed in nomination E. E. Carter. The nomination was seconded and a motion to close the nominations carried. E. E. Carter was nominated. One colored man said he should be president of the United States.

Nominations for recorder were called for by the chair and Dr. Martin placed in nomination W. F. Palmer, the present incumbent. The nomination was seconded and a motion to close the nominations was

made and carried, and Mr. Palmer was nominated by acclamation.

Nominations for board of supervisors were called for and Isaac Wright came forward and placed in nomination W. R. Dawson. The motion was seconded.

W. N. Doak placed in nomination W. T. Gibson for supervisor. The motion was seconded and the nomination for supervisor were closed. Dr. Martin wished to place in nomination H. F. Staley for supervisor. The motion to close nominations was reconsidered and Dr. Martin placed in nomination H. F. Staley. The nominations were then closed.

The chair called for nominations for councilman-at-large.

J. P. Morgan placed in nomination for councilman-at-large S. N. Worley. The motion was seconded and nominations for councilman-at-large were closed. Mr. Hearne moved to make the nomination by acclamation and the motion carried.

The chair called for nominations for councilman in the First ward.

J. H. Gollehan placed in nomination R. B. Ferguson. The nominations were closed and a motion to make the nomination by acclamation was carried.

Second Ward— York Coleman placed in nomination J. M. Echols. The nomination was seconded, nominations closed and Mr. Echols declared the candidate by acclamation.

Third Ward— J. E. Ritz placed in nomination J. J. Giles. His nomination was seconded, the nominations closed and he was made the candidate by acclamation.

Fourth Ward— Squire E. P. Godbey placed in nomination Karl Schoew. and he was nominated by acclamation.

Fifth Ward— M. K. Harmon's name was presented to the convention and he nominated seconded. A. J. Hearne placed in nomination J. S. Kahle. The motion for Mr. Kahle's nomination was seconded by Mr. Morgan and the nominations closed and passed up for vote by ballot.

Sixth Ward— J. P. Morgan placed in nomination C. L. Borden. The nominations were closed and Mr. Borden was made the nominee by acclamation.

Seventh Ward— W. J. Borden was placed nomination and his selection was made by acclamation.

Eighth Ward— J. E. Riley placed in nomination W. J. Updike. The name of George E. Hale was called and placed in nominations and the nominations were then closed.

Nominations for city treasurer were called and J. H. Gollehan placed in nomination E. Bond. Loud calls for Lilly were made. J. S. Kahle placed in nomination D. G. Lilly and Mr. Lilly's nomination was seconded. Squire Chambers placed in nomination Dr. J. E. Martin. Mr. Martin's nomination was seconded Judge J. F. Maynard placed in nomination W. J. Newenham. Nomination of Mr. Newenham was seconded.

Hamilton Hatter seconded the nomination of Newenham, but loud calls for Lilly were made and the speech of the colored educator was drowned.

The name of W. N. Doak was placed in nomination and the nominations were then closed.

The election of the executive committee was then called for. The present city executive committee was re-elected until next election.

The convention then proceeded to ballot upon candidates between which there were contests, and while the ballots were being taken a beautiful row started.

A GENERAL ROW
A general row in the convention started about 5:40. Alonzo Layne, a negro, attempted to cut R. L. Bishop, a conductor, and Mr. Egbert Francis happened between them and got cut between the fingers. Mr. Francis was taken to the hospital and his wounds dressed.

Immediately after this another beautiful row broke out in the court house.

A general altercation occurred in the court room among the 500-600 brothers, Lillys, Dr. Martin and some others. P. T. Lilly applied a vile name to L. O. Harless, who resented it. W. S. Crockett, a visitor, was assailed by three men whom he did not know.

W. F. Stinson bitterly cursed W. N. Doak, the union labor candidate for treasurer, and Mr. Doak and his friends took care of their side of the controversy. Five policemen took Doak in charge but later released him.

Dr. Martin was struck above the eye by young Mr. Lilly with a satchel and is wearing a plaster as a result. It is reported that the row started by Phillip Lilly striking L. O. Harless or Mr. Francis. Later the negro cut Mr. Francis.

In his introductory speech Judge Sanders remarked that this was a convention of which the party might feel proud, but this price evidently wanted before the proceedings were ended. When the negroes and whites got to fussing in a motley convention you can well say that something is doing. It prides itself upon being the party that does things and they do.

There was evidently a good deal of dissension in trying to make up the slate. The negro element was hot for Carter and Lilly, one negro remarking that "I move you make Mr. Carter mayor till we can make him president."

The negroes were much in evidence and a negro was appointed both upon the committee on resolution and on the committee on order of business—Hamilton Hatter on resolutions and A. Goodwyn on order of business. The chair evidently was not anxious to attract a great deal of attention about the appointment of negroes, as he read their names in quick succession. The committee on resolutions was out about five minutes and brought back a couple of pages of typewritten matter which had been prepared beforehand.

The committee on resolutions declared in favor of the bill before congress prohibiting the shipment of liquor into dry territories also in favor of submitting any question to a vote of the people. It will be recalled that the Republican party turned such a measure as this down in the legislature. It also failed to endorse such a measure at Bramwell where the matter should have been properly taken up.

At the time of going to press the ballots were only half counted, but D. G. Lilly was far in the lead, and his nomination is assured.

The other candidates are running who is behind.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Up to the time of the Leader going to press the Republican convention had named the following ticket: Mayor—E. E. Carter. Recorder—W. F. Palmer. Councilman-at-Large—S. N. Worley.

Ward councilmen:
First Ward—R. B. Ferguson.
Second Ward—J. M. Echols.
Third Ward—J. J. Giles.
Fourth Ward—Karl Schoew.
Sixth Ward—C. L. Borden.
Seventh Ward—W. J. Borden.

THE OSLER THEORY
Chicago, April 14.—"When a man, after an active life, finds himself without an opportunity to show his activity and, through reverse of fortune is without other means of livelihood to retain honor and prevent himself from becoming a burden on his fellow men, it is desirable that he follow the proposition attributed to Osler. I therefore deem it most expedient to do so."

The above abstract from a letter found on the body of Joseph Child, who committed suicide yesterday morning at his boarding house here by illuminating gas, explains his reason for the deed.

THAW DIVORCE
APPLICATION FOR ORDER TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.
New York, April 14.—Attorneys interested in the divorce proceedings commenced by Evelyn Thaw to have her marriage to Harry Thaw annulled appeared before Judge Hendrick in Part II. of the supreme court, where an order was presented to take depositions from Pittsburgh witnesses.

WHAT WILL HE DO?
Albany, N. Y., April 14.—Governor Hughes today refused to deny or affirm the story that if gambling were permitted at races at Aqueduct Wednesday he would call out the militia to suppress it. The governor believes that the sentiment of the people of the state is thoroughly aroused by his reform bills, and his friends say he will fight the opposition to the last ditch.

MUST AMEND BILL

CHANCE FOR CURRENCY LEGISLATION DEPENDENT UPON CHANGES IN ALDRICH BILL.

Washington, April 14.—The Republican leaders have ascertained in a purely informal way that with certain amendments the Aldrich bill can get enough support in the house to assure its passage, and Senator Aldrich, it is stated, has informed them that the amendments they have in mind will be satisfactory to the majority in the senate.

Would Be Serious Step.
The committee on banking and currency will, however, continue consideration of the Aldrich bill, on which hearings are now being given. House leaders feel that to discharge the committee would be taking a very serious step, particularly in view of the opposition to the Aldrich bill that has been expressed by commercial bodies, especially in the west and south, but it is possible that such a step will be taken.

To the caucus will be submitted a new currency bill, drafted by the Republican leaders in the house and introduced by Representative Vreeland, of New York, which embodies so much of the Aldrich bill as they feel confident of and in which is incorporated the amendments agreed upon. The question in the caucus will be simply whether there shall be an amended Aldrich bill or no financial bill at all.

If the senate does not enact a currency commission bill at once such a measure will be agreed upon by the caucus and passed by the house.

In support of the no-legislation idea it is suggested that such a course would leave the Republican party without encumbrance at the Chicago convention and enable the free shaping there of a financial plan.

In the bill introduced by Mr. Vreeland the Aldrich bill, so far as it appertains to the issuing of currency on municipal bonds, is left unchanged. The section of the Aldrich bill which changes the present law of reserves is stricken out. This is the section which has met with the most objection from the banks, both in the country and the reserve cities. The La Follette amendment is stricken out. These sections were eliminated on the theory that neither one was necessary to a purely emergency bill—on the agreement that the bill should be held as closely as possible to its purpose of providing simply for an emergency currency; that it was not desirable at this time to go into a revision of the banking and currency law, but that work should be and would be taken up by a commission to be created before congress adjourns.

To Meet Objections.
A section is added to the Aldrich bill to meet the objection of western and southern banks that they own no bonds such as are required for security under the Aldrich bill; that they don't feel able to divert their money to the purchase of such bonds, and that all of their funds are required in the needs of their business. The new section creates an agency for the handling of ordinary assets of banks, including commercial paper. Under this section groups of national banks not less than ten in number and having an aggregate capital and surplus of at least \$10,000,000 may form voluntary associations to be known as "National Clearing House Associations." Such an association shall have officers and a board of directors selected from the representatives of the banks composing the group and shall be organized and governed according to rules to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Any bank belonging to such an association may deposit and assign to the association in trust such securities, including commercial paper, as may be satisfactory to the officers of the association. The association may thereupon make application to the comptroller of the currency in behalf of the depositing bank for authority to issue additional bank notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of the cost value of the securities so deposited.

The association is made a corporation for the purposes of the act only. Upon failure of any bank to retire its circulating notes the association can sell at public sale the securities deposited. If there should be a deficiency after the sale that deficiency is made a first lien upon the assets of the bank issuing the notes. If there should still be a deficiency the assets of all the banks belonging to the association are made liable in the payment of the notes. All of the other provisions of the Aldrich bill are made applicable so far as they apply to this section.

The methods of existing clearing

house association are used as far as possible in framing the provisions of the Vreeland bill. It has not been thought best to disable existing clearing house associations not to exercise governmental control over them.

Handled Without Gloves.
The Aldrich bill, as passed by the senate, was handled without gloves yesterday by speakers before the house committee on banking and currency. With the exception of Charles C. Glover, president of the Riggs National Bank, Washington, none of those who spoke favored the passage at this time of an emergency measure. The sentiment was almost unanimous that if a permanent financial bill cannot become a law now an attempt should be made to amend the present laws.

The speakers who followed Mr. Glover, representing interests in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Richmond, took issue with his statement that financial conditions have not improved, and said they saw no signs of an impending panic. One of the sections most frequently criticised was the La Follette amendment providing that no national banking association shall invest any part of its funds or deposits in the stocks or other securities of any corporation or association any of the officers or directors of which are officers or directors of such banking association. The claim was made that this would drive the most desirable men of a community out of the directorate of a bank.

George Miller, vice president of the First National Bank, of Richmond, Va., and also representing the chamber of commerce of that city, stated that the chamber had adopted two resolutions, one condemning the Aldrich bill and the other approving the Fowler bill with amendments. "I fail to see one good feature in the Aldrich bill," he said. "It will do us more harm than good."

Mr. Miller, who was formerly a national bank examiner, said that what is needed is better banking and better bank examination.

An asset currency was advocated by Mr. Miller, and he favored the

appointment of a commission who would invite merchants and bankers from all parts of the country to come before it and talk about an asset currency.

An asset currency bill was favored by many of the speakers and the appointment of a commission to investigate the whole subject was generally favored.

DEADLOCK IN DELAWARE

STATE COMMITTEE UNABLE TO AGREE ON GRAY INSTRUCTIONS.

Dover, Del., April 14.—With the Gray men in control of everything except Kent county, two-thirds of which is for Bryan, the Democratic state committee, sitting here on the eve of today's state convention, adjourned in a tangle as to the phraseology of the Gray instructions.

HEARNE QUILTS

OHIO COUNTY MAN NO LONGER A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNMENTAL NOMINATION.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 14.—After a sensational campaign, involving many unique features, Hon. William H. Hearne, prominent attorney and one of three Republican gubernatorial candidates, added another sensation today when he announced his withdrawal from the race.

In making his announcement Mr. Hearne laid his action to his defeat in the primary in Marshall county Saturday. Scherr carried Marshall.

FROM HEAD TO FOOT

WE CAN FIT YOU AND SATISFY YOU WITH OUR FINE LINE OF MEN'S WEAR



Knox Hats
Stetson Hats
Keiser Cravats
Manhattan Shirts
Nettleton Shoes
Crawford Shoes
Brandegee's Modern Clothing



Metropolitan Men's Furnishing Company

BEIMONT CAFE.
Daily.
Full Course Dinners,
12 to 3 p. m.
50c J. F. Thompson, Mgr.

"IF YOU SEE IT AT PEDIGO'S IT'S CORRECT"

EASTER

MEANS new outfits for men as well as Easter Bonnets and Easter Frocks for the women. We have carefully planned for masculine needs and are showing a smart and complete line of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Easter Suits, Kirschbaum's Easter Suits, Bannister's and Barry's Easter Oxfords and Shoes, Yeck's Easter Vests, Auerbach's Easter Neckwear, Cluett's Easter Suits, Corliss & Coon's Easter Collars, Easter Hosiery, Easter Handkerchiefs and Easter Underwear.

E. S. PEDIGO
325 AND 327 PRINCETON AVE.
BLUEFIELD WEST VIRGINIA
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.