ONE-DAY CONVENTION

WOODRUFF SUGGESTS IT.

State Chairman Offers Plan to Appease State Fair Managers.

A state convention lasting one day was the solution proposed yesterday by State Chairman Woodruff for the difficulty which has arisen because September 15, the date chosen tentatively for the convention, would interfere with the State Fair. He issued a statement yesterday setting forth his ideas on that subject, and declared that it was worthy the consideration of the state committee, which, pursuant to his call, issued yesterday, will meet on August 12 to arrange for the call for the state convention.

Chairman Woodruff's plan is to have the convention meet Monday, September 14, at 2 p. m., and by holding a night session clear up its work in the one day, leaving the delegates free to get home or to the State Fair, as they prefer. Those politicians who have heard of his scheme fear he has overlooked the possibility of a prolonged fight over nominations, for they said they had not heard that the nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor had been prearranged with that degree of harmony which would permit an overnight nomination.

This compromise with the State Fair managers followed a visit of Senator Horace White, of Syracuse, and James S. Whipple, State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, to state headquarters. Senator White strongly urged on Chairman Woodruff the objections of the upstate people to having the convention fall so near the opening of the State Fair. He told Mr. Woodruff that upstate people deemed it the height of political folly, and implored him to have the convention date set a week before or after the opening of the fair. So, in the face of all this opposition, Mr. Woodruff made public this explanation of why he had chosen the objectionable date:

Since the announcement made yesterday that the state convention would probably be held on Tuesday, September 15, one week after the New York City primaries, which are fixed by law for September 8, protests have been received by the state committee from those managing the State Fair, which is to be held in Syracuse during the week beginning Monday, September 14. The State Fair people have insisted that the state convention should not be held during that week.

The state convention of 1896, the last one before the enactment of the present primary law, was held at Saratoga on August 25.

The primary law which was subsequently enacted, provided for the holding of primaries on the seventh Tuesday before election in non-Presidential years and the tenth Tuesday before election in Presidential years, until this year, when it was changed in greater New York to the eighth Tuesday before election, which will be September 8.

In every year since the primary law was enacted the Republican State Convention has been held on the Tuesday following the Tuesday on which the primaries were held.

In the non-Presidential years of 1898, 1902 and 1906, the dates of the conventions were September 27, September 23 and September 25, respectively, but in the two Presidential years of 1900 and 1904 the state conventions were held on September 4 and September 6.

Inasmuch as the primaries are for the election of delegates to Assembly conventions, which in turn elect delegates to the state convention, it would seem impracticable to hold the convention during the week of the primaries, the earliest possible date, therefore being Monday, September 14, the day the State Fair opens.

In order to cause as little conflict with the State Fair as possible, the holding of the convention on Monday, September 14, probably not earlier than 2 o'clock in the afternoon, is well worthy of the consideration of the state committee. Doubtless by holding, if necessary, an evening session of the convention on that day the work of the convention could be concluded on Monday night, and all would be free to attend the State Fair on Tuesday and thereafter.

The precedent of holding the conventions one week from the primaries has been firmly established, even when it brought the conventions in the Presidential years of 1900 and 1904 as early as September 4 and September 6, respectively.

In New York City the Assembly district conventions to elect delegates to the state convention will be held on September 10, and even that date will give a narrow margin.

"New York State is as surely going Republican as if the votes were already counted," said Senator Horace White at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Mr. White said he would be pleased with Mr. Woodruff's arrangement, which was the best that could be made, but since Mr. Woodruff had made a statement there was nothing more to be said on the subject.

Speaking of politics, he said: "I have never seen so much general satisfaction with a ticket in our section of the state as exists to-day. The ticket is doubly strong, for there is strong local pride in Mr. Sherman as a native son, since he doesn't live far from Syracuse. The platform, too, is ideal, which is a great contrast to the patchwork creation of the Denver convention. The Democratic party in our section is badly split up also, with the Conners-Murphy Democrats, the old line Democrats and the Hearst men, who come mostly from the Democratic ranks. Altogether, I can't see how anybody can even expect a Democratic victory this fall."

When asked as to what he thought of the chance of Governor Hughes as a candidate again, he said: "Of course, I do not know the Governor's intentions, but I believe that if he is willing to serve the party again it will be most fortunate. His popularity is increasing all the time and he would be sure of an overwhelming support."

Mr. White said his visit to New York has nothing to do with politics and he will return to his home to-morrow.

MANY FOR PRESIDENT.

Prohibition Contest Still Open—Forecast of the Platform.

Columbus, Ohio, July 15.—The Prohibitionist National Convention which met here to-day worked under a temporary organization throughout its two sessions and adjourned until to-morrow without hearing a report from the committee appointed to select its permanent officers. Professor Charles Scanlon, of Pittsburg, one of the numerous candidates for the Presidency, will be named to-morrow as permanent chairman.

The Presidential nomination is still open, and there has been no marked concentration in favor of any candidate. The friends of Robert H. Patton, of Springfield, Ill., temporary chairman of the convention, are rapidly increasing, and a movement in his behalf took tangible shape when he concluded his address at the first session of the convention to-day. Mr. Patton's speech, both in matter and in manner of delivery, made a strong impression on the delegates.

The principal planks to be incorporated in the platform will be about as follows: There will be a declaration in favor of extending suffrage to women; the election of Senators by direct vote of the people will be favored, and a ringing declaration will be made against the existing revenue laws which permit the issuance of licenses to saloons. The platform will also declare in favor of the enactment of a graduated income and inheritance tax. A demand will be made that a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the liquor traffic be submitted to the people. The establishment of postal savings banks will be favored. A declaration will be made in favor of government regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The creation of a non-partisan commission for the purpose of studying and recommending needful changes in existing tariff schedules will also be urged. The platform will also contain an arraignment of official tolerance, in large cities of the country, of the social evil and traffic in white slaves.

TAFT NOTIFICATION INVITATIONS OUT.

Columbus, Ohio, July 15.—At the request of Senator Warner, of Missouri, chairman of the committee appointed to inform Mr. Taft of his nomination for the Presidency, John R. Malloy, the secretary, sent to-day to all the members of the national committee invitations to attend the notification meeting to be held at Cincinnati on July 28.

NEW MAINE STATE COMMITTEE HEAD.

Bath, Me., July 15.—At the meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at the New Meadows Inn to-day, Byron Boyd, of Augusta, was elected chairman of the committee, succeeding Seth Carter, of Lewiston, resigned. Other officers elected were Frank H. Briggs, of Auburn, secretary, and Charles F. Hichborn, of Augusta, treasurer.

INJURED TAMMANY MAN RETURNING.

Kansas City, Mo., July 15.—George Rush, of New York, a member of Tammany Hall, who was injured last Saturday evening in an automobile accident here, left the city to-day for his home. John Eagan, who was injured at the same time, is still in a hospital here, but is rapidly improving.

A QUIET DAY FOR BRYAN.

Works on His Correspondence—Is Considering Campaign Tour.

Lincoln, Neb., July 15.—Politicians were absent to-day from Fairview, the home of William J. Bryan, and in consequence the Democratic nominee for the Presidency had a quiet time. Except for two or three neighbors, who called in the early morning, there were no visitors, and Mr. Bryan was enabled to dispose of some of his correspondence.

As yet he has not begun the preparation of his speech of acceptance, and the probabilities are that he will not do so until Mr. Taft's address is delivered. The question of whether he will make an extended campaign tour is one which Mr. Bryan is now considering. He said to-day, however, that the subject had not been sufficiently developed for him to make any statement regarding it.

The belief is general here that he contemplates the delivery of a number of addresses in various parts of the country. His first trip away from home since his nomination will be made on July 24, when he will go to Chicago for a conference the next day with the sub-committee of the national committee, which was authorized yesterday to select a national chairman and other officers. It is not his intention to make any public speeches on that occasion.

Mr. Bryan still entertains the view advanced by him in his previous campaigns, that the Vice-President of the United States should be admitted to the councils of the official family. He believes that the occupant of the Vice-Presidential chair should have a broader field and should not only sit in Cabinet meetings and take part in the deliberations, but should also be kept informed on all affairs of state in order that he might be the better prepared to perform the duties of President should he be called upon to assume that office.

DISGUSTED WITH BRYAN.

Reform Club Official Says Many Members Will Vote for Taft.

Asked yesterday how the six hundred members of the Reform Club stood on the nomination of Bryan, Everett V. Abbot, chairman of the building committee, replied:

"You would have to ask the members individually how they are going to vote, but they stand disgusted. As for me, I think I shall take to the woods. I shall not vote for a protectionist and do not believe in saving the Democracy by voting for a Republican. So, I shall probably throw my vote away. Probably, a number of members of the Reform Club will vote for Taft.

"Although the majority of our members are Democrats, we have never taken a partisan stand, but have stood for the ideas which Grover Cleveland embodied. In the campaign we shall work principally on the lines of tariff revision, our committee having declared practically for free trade."

AWAIT GOMPERS'S NOTICE.

Labor Men Doubt Pledging of Votes to Any Candidate.

Reports that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor had announced his intention to support Bryan caused some curiosity among labor men in this city yesterday. They had expected that circulars would be sent by Gompers to the international unions stating his position, but none had been received up to last evening.

James W. Dougherty, national secretary of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, said that he only knew of the intentions of Gompers through what he had seen in the papers.

"As to how the unions will stand," he said, "I could not say until I hear what Mr. Gompers has to propose. It looks as if the labor unions were not yet able to go into independent politics. The Republican union men will vote the Republican ticket and the Democrats the Democratic ticket, just as Protestants and Roman Catholics will continue to go to their respective places of worship, because they always believed that way. There may be a labor vote, representing the unanimous sentiments of the labor unions, some years hence, but not this year, I believe."

Other labor men said that until some official communication came from Gompers they could not say how he would influence the unions as to voting. They believed that the American Federation of Labor unions would not pledge the vote of their membership to any particular party.

Representatives of employers' organizations were indifferent as to what party Gompers promised to support. Henry C. Hunter, commissioner of the National Metal Trades' Association, said:

"Independent of the fact that Gompers cannot control the vote of the vast army of workingmen voters who are unorganized, and who are far larger numerically than the organized voters, he has shown in the past that he cannot influence the vote of the organized workers to any appreciable extent."

"LONG PAT" GETS BUSY.

Will Open Campaign on Friday—To Ask Bryan to Visit Brooklyn.

Senator McCarren will open the political campaign in Brooklyn on Friday night by appearing at a meeting in Crosby Hall, Classon avenue, near Lexington avenue, in the 10th Assembly District. The 10th is the district of Thomas R. Farrell, one of the leaders who deserted McCarren before the spring primaries, and the meeting will be aimed against Farrell rather than against the Republican national ticket.

In spite of the treatment that McCarren and his delegates received at Denver, Bryan will be invited to visit Brooklyn and be the guest of the irregular Democrats this fall. The reception for him, if he accepts, will be held at the Kings County Democratic Club, in Schermerhorn street, the leading Democratic club of Brooklyn. It has among its members Controller Metz, William S. Hurley and McCarren. In the past when Bryan has been in Brooklyn he has appeared with the anti-McCarren wing, and few McCarren men met him.

This is said to be another effort of McCarren's to show how regular he is, in spite of the opinion of the Democratic State Convention, Justice Kelly, of the Supreme Court, and William Randolph Hearst.

A big transparency bearing the names of the Democratic nominees was raised yesterday over the front door of Jefferson Hall, the building in which the McCarren organization conducts its official business.

MAINE DEMOCRATS NOMINATE.

Obadiah Gardner, of Rockland, Heads State Ticket—Bryan Indorsed.

Bangor, Me., July 15.—Maine Democrats in convention unanimously nominated to-day Obadiah Gardner, of Rockland, for Governor and Everett M. Mower, of Augusta, for State Auditor. Electors of President and Vice-President were nominated, as follows: Jefferson M. Swett, Eastport, and Jeremiah G. Shaw, Biddeford (at-large); Darius H. Ingraham, Portland; Horatio G. Foss, Auburn; Thomas J. Lynch, Augusta, and John S. Williams, Guilford.

The platform declares for resubmission of the prohibitory law, repeal of the Sturgis law and abolition of the state liquor agency system, and a 58-hour law for women and children in factories and prohibition of child labor in factories, and indorses the national ticket and platform.

The following expression of sentiment concerning William J. Bryan was framed and adopted by a unanimous vote, the chairman being instructed to transmit it by telegraph to Mr. Bryan:

"The Democrats of the State of Maine in convention assembled extend to you and to the Democracy of the nation their heartiest congratulations upon your nomination for President, and pledge to you their earnest and undivided support."

WON BY ONE-THIRD OF A VOTE.

Estill Springs, Ky., July 15.—Judge Amos W. Davis, of Morgan County, to-day won by one-third of a vote the Democratic nomination for Congress from the 10th Kentucky District.

BINGHAM BEFORE JURY

TELLS ABOUT BETTING.

Commissioner Says Elder Is "Talking Through His Hat."

Commissioner Bingham, Deputy Commissioner Baker, in charge of Brooklyn and Queens boroughs, and Sheriff Hobley were the chief witnesses yesterday before the Kings County Grand Jury. All three appeared by invitation. Christopher J. Fitzgerald, president of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, and John G. Cavanagh, superintendent of the old betting ring, had been invited to give testimony regarding the workings of the Agnew-Hart anti-gambling law, but they were not on hand.

Judge Dike is so impressed with the importance of the investigation that he has decided not to discharge the jury this month nor to leave town himself. He has informed Acting District Attorney Elder that he will keep the jury together as long as the investigation continues, if it takes all summer.

Commissioner Bingham was closeted with the jury nearly an hour. When he came out of the room he was inclined at first to refuse to answer questions. Finally he said:

"If there is any implication that the police are not doing their duty or have not done it at the track, let them indict or bring charges. The grand jury knows what to do, and so does Mr. Elder."

"Isn't it true that betting is going on at the track?" he was asked.

"Why, of course," he replied, "betting is going on at the track and so is crime going on in New York, and has been for the last one hundred years, and the ministers and the police together can't stop it."

"Why is the betting going on?"

"Why is crime going on all over New York?" the Commissioner countered.

Some one said that betting was being done openly at the tracks.

"It's no crime to make oral bets, or to pass money on oral bets," said the Commissioner. "We are acting under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, and he and Mr. Elder don't agree on some points as to the interpretation of the law."

"Registering bets is illegal, is it not?" was asked.

"Why, certainly," he replied.

"They are registering bets every day at the track," a reporter said.

"Well, you shock me!" exclaimed the general. "To give you an illustration: If I say to a man 'I'll bet you $10 on so-and-so,' and you say, 'You're on,' and I pass you the money, that is not illegal."

Regarding Mr. Elder's statement that the police could stop betting at the track in five minutes, Commissioner Bingham said:

"Mr. Elder is talking through his hat. The police are doing all they can. If the authorities think they are not they can indict. It's hot and I want to get out of town. The sooner this is over the better. All that I have to say about the hearing is that we discussed the general situation at the track, and everything was most agreeable and pleasant."

"I gave the grand jury a history of all that occurred at the racetrack, as I saw it from the day after the anti-gambling bill was passed up to the present," said Deputy Commissioner Baker. "In that time I had been at the track nearly every day. The police have done all in their power to enforce the law. I will issue a statement regarding this matter to-morrow morning."

Sheriff Hobley said he had done all that he could to enforce the law with his men. He had no money, he said, to increase his force.

When Mr. Elder was told that Commissioner Bingham had accused him of "talking through his hat" when making the charge that the police had been lax in enforcing the law, he said:

"The very best answer to that is that the police stopped the illegal gambling entirely yesterday afternoon. The grand jury was much pleased to learn this, and it hopes that gambling will be stopped in the future. After the third race yesterday even Mr. Fitzgerald could not have laid a bet with a bookmaker. The police certainly did stop illegal gambling in a very few minutes."

"Why do you speak of 'illegal gambling'?" Mr. Elder was asked. "Is there any 'legal' gambling at the track?"

"I used the words in deference to the decision of Justice Bischoff," replied Mr. Elder, "and say that 'illegal' gambling was absolutely suppressed after the third race yesterday. We are convinced that the bookmaking law has been openly and systematically violated on the racecource and that no effort has been persistently made to detect or stop it."

"When did the grand jury come to the opinion that gambling would be stopped?" Mr. Elder was asked.

"It came to that opinion to-day."

"Billy" Du Bois, the owner of the Patchogue Stable, and a well known clubhouse commissioner before the passage of the Agnew-Hart law, was arrested at Brighton Beach yesterday for handing $5 to his trainer. When the news spread among those in attendance much indignation was expressed, but Du Bois was in no way perturbed, and said that he guessed he could not be held for a violation of the new statute for paying over money to his own trainer.

The usual good-sized crowd was in attendance yesterday, but even the oral betting was confined, to a large extent, as the memory brokers, so-called, were not disposed to accommodate those who wanted to wager in view of the increased activity of the detectives. Several arrests were made, "Sam" Frank and "Johnny" Evans, treasurer of the Metropolitan Turf Association, being among the victims. Both claimed that they had not violated the law, but were taken to the Coney Island police station and released on $500 bail. Charles King, of No. 75 Bay 20th street, was arrested for accepting a bet, and John Getty, of Hackensack, N. J., for making a wager.

Joseph Vendig, James O'Connell and Alfred Smith, the three men arrested at the Brighton Beach track on Tuesday charged with violating the anti-gambling law, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Tighe, in the Adams Street court, Brooklyn, and released in $500 bail each after the magistrate had refused a motion by counsel for the defendants to have the cases dismissed.

Two men, who said they were Harry Davis, of No. 241 Second avenue, and Thomas Mason, of the Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker street, were discharged in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday by Magistrate Wahle, before whom they had been arraigned charged with accepting bets on the races.

HARD TO PLAY POLICY.

Hunt Now Being Made for Headquarters of Syndicate.

The playing of policy in this city is becoming more difficult every day, according to President Charles S. Whitman of the Goddard Anti-Policy Society, which has succeeded recently in making several arrests of alleged leaders in the so-called policy syndicate. The main efforts of the society's agents of late have been to find the headquarters of the policy men—the place where the "drawings" are made or fraudulently filled out.

"We haven't reached the headquarters of the gang yet," said Mr. Whitman yesterday, "but our men have been close on the trail of the many moves made by the leaders. A short time ago we supposed that the place was in Brooklyn, but I cannot at present make public our latest information. There are five men who are behind the entire game in this city, but it is difficult to establish cases against them because of the fact that they have shrewdly arranged their business in such a way that it is almost impossible to get evidence against even the sheet writers who do business in the saloons and small shops of the poorest districts. These sheet writers, by the way, do not know the names of the men higher up, since they pay in their collections to a few trusted agents. Thus the writers cannot turn state's evidence if they were willing."

The police, he said, were lending valuable aid in the crusade.

WATSON REITERATES BRYAN CHARGES.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Atlanta, July 15.—Despite Bryan's denial, Thomas E. Watson, Populist nominee for President, reiterated the charge to-day that Bryan said he would not vote for a Confederate soldier as Speaker of the House. In proof of the charge Watson made public the following telegram in which Alfred Henry Lewis is quoted as follows:

"Bryan said to me of the Crisp-Mills fight, 'I don't think I care to face the old soldier element along the Platte with the record of having voted for an ex-Confederate.'"

With timely snip
By week-end trip
Miss Phœbe ends
The Tyrant's grip.
To sheer delight
His sorry plight
Is changed by Road
Of Anthracite.

Tidings for the Tied.

The man who refuses to leave his office desk for a day's vacation because he thinks everything will go to pieces, usually discovers that the disintegration process starts with himself.

Vacations on the Installment Plan.

The Lackawanna Railroad has solved the vacation problem for the busy man. If you cannot take two weeks or a month off, take your vacation piecemeal. It will do you even more good.

Leave New York after the close of business hours on Friday or Saturday at 12:30 P. M. by the Pocono Mountain Special of the Lackawanna Railroad. Get lunch on board, and, *without a stop*, reach the Marvellous Delaware Water Gap and the Pocono Mountains in less than three hours.

Returning expresses leave the Gap at 8:00 P. M. Sunday, arriving in New York at 10:40, or, better yet, leave Monday morning at 7:09 and reach New York at 9:35 A. M.

Send your family where you can join them once a week. A week-end breath of mountain air will blow the cobwebs from your brain. A day spent on the golf links, mountain paths and trout streams pays big dividends.

Perpetual Grinding Makes Men "Rutty."

For further information as to railroad fares and hotel rates apply at the following Lackawanna Railroad ticket offices: Broadway and Wall St.; 429, 1183 and 1434 Broadway, and 90 West St.; also at 339 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and 749 Broad St., Newark.

"MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS," a beautifully illustrated Summer book of 112 pages, may be obtained FREE at any of the above ticket offices. It gives a complete list of hotels, boarding houses, with rates, railroad fares, &c.

Lackawanna Railroad

The Road of Anthracite.

Lackawanna Railroad

The Road of Anthracite.

MR. KERN AT HOME.

Welcomed at Indianapolis by Vice-President Fairbanks.

Indianapolis, July 15.—John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, arrived home from the Denver convention early this evening. He was met at the station by a general reception committee, headed by Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, and escorted to his home. In the yard of the courthouse Mr. Kern was later welcomed home by Vice-President Fairbanks and Mayor Bookwalter. Mr. Fairbanks in acting as chairman of the meeting returned the compliment paid him four years ago by Mr. Kern, when he presided over a similar gathering in honor of Mr. Fairbanks.

Mr. Fairbanks paid a tribute to Mr. Kern and spoke of the honor done to Indiana by his nomination.

Mr. Kern met many old friends and made a lot of new ones as he rode toward home from Chicago. At Kankakee, Ill., a large crowd was at the station, and a number of men boarded the train and shook hands with Mr. Kern. The town of Fowler stopped business to see the train come in. Mr. Kern did not attempt to make a speech, but shook hands with all who could reach him. At Lafayette, Ind., a stay of ten minutes was made, and a huge crowd was at the station. As Mr. Kern appeared on the platform of the rear car he was greeted with hearty cheers. Mr. Kern returned his thanks for the greeting and made a short speech.

TOO SURE OF VICTORY.

Jersey Leaders to Start Anti-Overconfidence Campaign.

A campaign against overconfidence will be opened at Sea Girt, N. J., to-day, by Governor Fort, at a quiet little gathering of the captains of politics in New Jersey to review the political situation and to map out a campaign the chief feature of which will be a war against that too-suredness which frequently costs a political party a victory.

It will be the first "Governor's Day" since the convention at Chicago. Some of the leaders took little trips further West and some of them took their time about returning East. Now they are all back, enthusiastic about Mr. Taft's chances for victory in the fall and ready and willing to work. But even among some of the big leaders there is a dangerous disposition to feel that the situation is like a walkover, and the more conservative fear that by resting upon past Republican records the Taft figures may fall below the last Presidential mark.

Such a campaign has never before been started in this state by either party, yet the necessity for such a movement is apparent to each leader.

TO STUDY POLITICS IN FITCHBURG.

Japanese Baron Incidentally Will Visit New York, Chicago, Washington and Boston.

San Francisco, July 15.—Baron Katsuji Utsumi arrived from Japan on the steamer Korea yesterday. He came to America primarily to visit the town of Fitchburg, Mass., but incidentally will spend a few days in New York, Washington, Boston, Chicago and a few other cities. Fitchburg is the home of his former instructor and present travelling companion, Frederick A. Shattuck, professor of English and literature at the Keiogijuku University, of Tokio.

The baron is twenty-two years old, wealthy and unmarried. His father, who died three years ago, was Minister of Home Affairs.

Utsumi is being educated for a political career and expects to get some valuable experience in Fitchburg.

PLAN EXCURSIONS TO HOT SPRINGS.

Purposed to Give Every Virginia Republican a Chance to Visit Mr. Taft.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Staunton, Va., July 15.—Republican leaders at a private meeting here to-night made arrangements for simultaneous excursions to Hot Springs early in August from various points in Virginia. By this means it is planned to have practically every Republican in the state call on William H. Taft and hear him speak.

S. Brown Allan, United States Marshal and chairman of the committee on arrangements, visited Mr. Taft at Hot Springs yesterday and talked the matter over with him. The railroads have agreed to operate the necessary trains, starting from Harper's Ferry, Gordonsville and Lynchburg. It is expected that five thousand persons will make the trip.

WOODMEN SUIT INVOLVES FIVE BANKS.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 15.—The Modern Woodmen of America filed a suit in the federal court here to-day for $420,755 against James H. Jamison, receiver of the First National Bank of Chariton, Iowa, and L. O. Murray, Controller of the Currency. The suit also involves the First National Bank of Chicago, the National Park Bank of New York City, National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, and the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City.

The action grows out of the insolvency of the First National Bank of Chariton, a depository of the fraternity.

TAFT THANKS LEAKE.

Secretary Accepts Jersey Representative's Offer of Help.

Representative Eugene Leake, a Democrat, of the 9th Congress District of New Jersey, who repudiates Bryanism and wrote a letter to William H. Taft offering to take the stump for him, has received a reply, which he will not make public, but admits that his services have been accepted. The details are to be arranged by the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Leake said yesterday that Bryan is a national menace and that he will do his utmost to combat it, and is willing to abandon his law practice during the campaign and devote his time absolutely to fighting Bryanism. He declares that he is still a Democrat, and will continue to be one unless the party permanently drifts away from its historic principles—principles which Bryan has repudiated, he says, and for which he has substituted his own doctrines.

PLEDGES SUPPORT TO TAFT.

Executive Committee of Republican League of Clubs Meets in Utica.

Utica, N. Y., July 15.—The executive committee of the Republican League of Clubs of New York State met in this city this afternoon, President John A. Stewart, of New York, presiding. Resolutions were passed urging the leagues of the various states to support for president of the league at the Cincinnati convention John Hays Hammond, of Massachusetts.

Other resolutions were passed pledging the support of the league to Taft and Sherman. The national and state administrations, President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes, were congratulated, and further congratulations were extended to United States Senator Thomas C. Platt on his seventy-fifth birthday.

The resignation of John J. McWilliams, of Buffalo, as vice-president of the league was accepted, and Dr. Charles H. Borzillieri, of Buffalo, was elected in his place. The president was authorized to appoint a treasurer and a committee to arrange plans for the campaign.

James S. Sherman shook hands with all of the members of the committee. President Stewart gave an address, speaking in complimentary terms of Mr. Sherman as his personal friend and stating that the friendship existing between the Vice-Presidential candidate and many of the members of the committee would act as an incentive to the committee to put forth their best efforts in the campaign. His remarks were followed by a demonstration in honor of Mr. Sherman, which the latter acknowledged.

A CARLOAD CRUSHED.

Jumps Over Embankment After Whizzing Down Incline.

Johnstown, Penn., July 15.—One man was killed and twenty-five or thirty others were injured, some perhaps fatally, to-night, when a trolley car on the Johnstown Passenger Railway Company, after striking a traction engine at a crossing a mile from here, started backward and went over a steep embankment.

That more were not killed is considered remarkable. The dead man is George Kennette, of this city, thirty years old. Men, women and children are among the injured. The car had just passed through the Borough of Ferndale, a suburb, and was rounding a dangerous curve at the time of the accident. Apparently the motorman failed to see the traction engine, which was drawing several wagon loads of bark at the time, for the car crashed into the obstruction squarely. The impact smashed the front end of the car in such a manner as to disarrange the machinery which controlled it, and, the motorman having put on the reverse lever, it began to go backward rapidly. As the car gained momentum, helped by a steep down grade, the passengers became panic stricken. Some fell off and others were pushed off by the frenzied crowd, and those are among the less seriously injured. But the majority of the passengers were unable to reach the exits, and as the car dashed onward they were held prisoners. The motorman was among those pushed off. He was hindered in his attempts to control the car by persons who jammed him in, and, even though the apparatus had been in working order, he would have been powerless. When the car reached the bridge it toppled over, carrying with it its load of human freight. Scores were caught underneath. As soon as the news of the accident reached the city help was rushed to the scene, and the work of removing the injured began.

STOCKHOLDERS WANT DIVIDENDS.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Baltimore, July 15.—Preferred stockholders in the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway, dissatisfied over the failure of the Pennsylvania Railroad to devote Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic surplus earnings to payment of dividends and the building up of the steamboat and railway lines of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, have started a movement to deposit their stock with the Colonial Trust Company, of Baltimore, preparatory to taking the matter into the courts. Only three or four dividends on the preferred stock have been paid to the stockholders of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway in ten years.

FOUR KILLED IN SEWER CAVE-IN.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 15.—Four Rumanian workmen were killed to-day by the cave-in of the new Grace avenue sewer here, and a fifth man is reported to be buried under the fall of earth. One man met death in an effort to save his companions.

ROAD HEARING ENDS

Carr and Black Principal Speakers at Albany.

Albany, July 15.—After devoting fifteen days to hearing testimony, covering a period of several months, Chairman Stevens of the Public Service Commission in the 2d District to-day declared closed the hearing on the application of the Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern Railroad Company for authority to build a double track steam road from Buffalo to Troy. In closing the hearing Chairman Stevens said the commission would immediately proceed to the consideration of the case and render a decision at the earliest possible date.

Lewis E. Carr, counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Company, made the principal argument against the application. He was followed by Thomas W. Watkins, who opposed the application for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. Ex-Governor Frank S. Black and Henry W. Ely, of Westfield, Mass., summed up for the Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern company.

In his argument Mr. Carr said:

This is the first important application to this commission for a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the construction of a new road, and the policy to be pursued by it should be carefully considered, as it will be a precedent for others. Having in mind the broad powers granted to this commission to require of existing roads changes, improvements, additions and extensions, it is our view that no real public need for the construction of a new road appears unless it is plain from the facts presented existing roads cannot by such changes, improvements, additions or extensions as this commission may order meet the public requirements for transportation. In the absence of such real public need a certificate should be refused.

Delays in transportation of which complaint has been made and on which the whole argument for this proposed road rests have not been the cause of decrease of traffic through Buffalo. The building of the proposed line will not bring back to that place traffic that now makes its way by other channels.

No tangible and reliable evidence has been presented justifying the conclusion that this road if built and equipped as proposed would be a profitable business or enterprise. On the contrary, it does fairly appear it would be insolvent from the start.

We do therefore respectfully submit that the certificate asked for should be denied.

The Grand Trunk, with which this road is to connect, is a branch from the main line of that road. The freight it brings to that point it gives in part to the Central and in part to other lines and they give to it some portion of the westbound traffic they command. Is it to be assumed if this road is built that that road will give to it all it brings? If it did, another "drop in the bucket" will, in addition, be needed to preserve it from insolvency. It must be remembered, however, the main line of the Grand Trunk reaches into the area of grain production, and grain traffic once started on it for New England points will not leave its rails until the New England region is reached.

All that appears in favor of this road consists of the seal of its promoters and the hopeful expectations of the people in the localities where it begins and ends and along its line. Those elements are too unstable to justify authority for its building.

Mr. Carr admitted that the proposed road was feasible from an engineering and operating point of view, but said that it could not operate as cheaply as the New York Central because of the nature of its grades.

Ex-Governor Black spoke at some length in favor of the application. He gave figures to show the great increase in traffic and the inability to move it. "Our position," he said, "is that no dog, either ours or theirs, should be allowed to sleep in the manger. If the existing roads cannot do business under normal conditions, let us in. Every considerable town in the state cries for help."

Mr. Black said that up to Buffalo there were the Grand Trunk, Pere Marquette and Wabash with no Eastern affiliation, and at Troy was the Boston & Maine with no direct affiliation west, and it was this gap of three hundred miles which his company wanted to fill. He added:

It controls, in addition to all its steam railroads, a network of trolleys to keep competitive companies out of the state. This is not the spirit of business. It is the essence of monopoly. It is such conditions as these that have justly stirred the country and brought into being that spirit out of which came the Public Service boards and these demands for public regulation.

The motto in this country is to take everything you can get fairly, but every other man must have an equal chance. Occupancy in the United States must never mean anything more than opportunity. When it becomes exclusion somebody must put his hand on. There is no hand big enough except that of the government, whose agent in this particular case is this commission.

This is an unprecedented country, and what will be the actual state of affairs in 1915 would now seem a business dream, and the movement of business that in 1907 was but a rush will be a thundering volume in 1915. The thing to do is to cut the dam of traffic at Buffalo now and let the flood come this way.

Will you allow this road to tunnel under the dam of business at Buffalo and let this road spend $100,000,000 in this state to do it, or will you, by refusing this consent, allow the business to go south to the ports of Galveston and New Orleans?

We will provide the money. We will build and equip the road as it ought to be. We will put boats on Lake Erie and the ocean if boats are needed. The necessary capital will be provided when required. If there is a lingering doubt in the minds of this commission we will remove it. We will, if required, enlarge our authorized capital and pay it in in cash.

We will satisfy this commission of our purpose and our competency in any way it may desire. And if this enterprise does not succeed it will be the first discordant chapter in the career of those behind it.

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