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PEACEFUL HOUR

party reached Priceburg Borough, the first settlement scheduled for a visit, Mr. Roosevelt decided he had better get out and walk. He did walk up a stiff grade, for a mile or so. He passed a gang of men digging a ditch and waved his hand at them, but they didn't recognize him, and merely grinned in a friendly way. It was different with a demure little miss in a pink gingham frock, whom he met a little further up the hill. The ex-President smiled at her and she smiled back, a little coy, but distinctly friendly.

"Well, miss, do you work in a mill?" he asked her.

"Yes, sir," she answered, glancing at the automobile, and wondering a trifle at this unaccustomed incident.

"Well, what's your name?" persisted Mr. Roosevelt.

"Annie Trykowcky," came the reply. She admitted, further, that she was fifteen years old, the age below which no girl may work in a mill.

"I'm very glad to talk with you," said the ex-President. "I'm Theodore Roosevelt."

Mere mention of the name was enough for Annie. "Law!" she gasped, in astonishment, and remained standing by the roadside while Mr. Roosevelt trudged on and the two automobiles containing his party and the newspaper men chugged on up the dusty road.

Further along the road the party overtook a miner, evidently tired. He was just out of a mine shaft, his face as black as his rough leather boots, his miner's lamp still stuck onto his hat, his tin dinner pail swinging from one hand. Mr. Roosevelt hailed him as a type. The miner said he was Michael Popock, formerly a burgess of Priceburg. He was overjoyed to learn that the man who asked so many question was "Teddy." He took the ex-President into his house, a typical miner's home, with a typical miner's family of children playing around the doorsteps, and presented him to Mrs. Popock. There he told Mr. Roosevelt about his political experience, and declared that he had given everybody a "square deal" when he was burgess.

"I did it your way—the 'Teddy' way," he protested earnestly, to Mr. Roosevelt's manifest delight.

From Popock's home the party journeyed on. At the Eagle Hotel a group of miners and workingmen recognized Mr. Roosevelt. "Hey, Colonel Roosevelt!" yelled one, rushing out after him. Mr. Roosevelt stopped and shook hands with him, and by that time the others had come up, so there was handshaking all around. One of the men introduced himself as "Jake" Kennedy, the ice man. "I was just sure you were Colonel Roosevelt," he said. "You look just like your pictures. I'm an American, by God, and I'm proud of you, 'Teddy'!"

Next the party stopped at the home of Mrs. Ely, a widow, at whose home Miss Sanville and Miss Cochrane stayed while they were making some of their investigations into mill conditions in the neighborhood. At the front of the Ely home is a little candy and cigar shop run by William Sears, Mrs. Ely's stepson, who has only one eye. To them the ex-President was introduced simply as "Mr. Roosevelt, of New York." He found that he didn't get the information he sought readily, so he disclosed himself as the ex-President. That brought the words with a rush, except from Sears. He was a skeptic.

"You can't tell me that's the ex-President," he protested stoutly to the newspaper men. "Roosevelt would never come up here to see people like us."

But meantime the word of the arrival at the Ely home spread, and a throng of men, women and children had gathered outside, Sears did a big business. Finally he bethought himself of his duties as host, and with a bottle of milk in his hands he rushed in where Mr. Roosevelt was sitting.

Skeptic Treats to Milk.

"Take it, it's fine," said Sears, and Mr. Roosevelt took the bottle. He drank it, and as he tucked away the last drop he said, appreciatively: "That is fine, by George! I never drank finer."

By this time the throng outside was yelling and cheering for him, so he went out to them, formed them into line and shook hands. A young boy was so impressed with the performance that he swallowed his chewing gum, and almost choked to death before he recovered it. One woman, who had left her washing in the tub to step across to shake hands, called the ex-President "Teddy, me boy."

John Pressman, a Teuton of big body and big voice, declared: "I voted for you once, Teddy, and I'm going to do it again in 1912."

"Ha, ha; that's fine," beamed the ex-President.

Later Pressman came around again. "Will you do it?" he queried earnestly. "What's that?" asked Mr. Roosevelt. "Why, run in 1912!" persisted Pressman. "Oh, we mustn't talk about that," said Roosevelt, good humoredly passing to the next man.

At Dickson City, further along, the party stopped at a house, neat and well kept, on the porch of which a man was sitting. Mr. Roosevelt introduced himself and the man said he was H. E. Dickman, a carpenter. With him and his wife and daughter Mr. Roosevelt talked about the pleasures and amusements of the people thereabouts.

"I was a rancher," he said, "and I have always been interested in it. It's a serious problem to have good, legitimate amusements for the people. I'd like to see the churches give legitimate amusement on Sunday as well as any other day."

Dickman admitted that in this day of advanced civilization there was a demand for legitimate amusement far greater than in more primitive times. He, his wife and daughter thought dances and dance halls were a necessity in the coal fields. They were against dance halls connected with saloons, however. Dickman caused much Rooseveltian amusement by remarking that he had kept track of the ex-President all the time he was in Africa.

Visits a Coal Breaker.

Isaiah Jenkins, barefooted, came along at this juncture and offered to pilot the ex-President through a coal breaker, known as "Johnson No. 2," which towered at the top of a hill near by.

"Come over till I put on my shoes," he said. Mr. Roosevelt did so. "You'll find Mrs. Jenkins on her knees scrubbing the floor," predicted her husband. It was true. She didn't seem much embarrassed when Mr. Roosevelt was presented, but insisting on wiping her hands before shaking hands with him.

"But my hands are all dirty; yours are clean," protested Mr. Roosevelt. "Well, I can wash them again," she answered calmly.

Escorted by a throng of children from the neighborhood, Mr. Roosevelt and Jenkins walked up an inclosed stairway, then up a winding wooden staircase to the coal breaker, to where the breaker boys were snatching chunks of slate from the slow moving stream of slate and coal which passed before them. It was hot, and the coal dust rose in a stifling cloud. Mr. Roosevelt watched the work with interest, talking to the boys from time to time. He insisted on climbing to the very top of the breaker, a task of some little difficulty and danger. One of the bystanders warned him to be careful.

"Oh, I've done almost everything else," he answered. "I think this is about all I have not done up to date."

Crackers and Milk for Luncheon.

On to Olyphant moved the expedition. Just outside the village was a dairy. It was then after 3 p. m., and Mr. Roosevelt had eaten nothing since his breakfast at the Water Gap. A stop was made for refreshments. In charge of the dairy was a girl of sixteen. She was somewhat embarrassed by the rush of business, as she had only five glasses. She ladled out milk for the ex-President and the other members of the party, however. Mr. Roosevelt drank a full quart of it, while munching graham crackers which Lawrence Abbott had bought at a nearby grocery store. He said a similar repast would have been welcome at times in Africa. Then he told the dairy maid who he was. She shook hands enthusiastically, then ran to the telephone and called up her dearest chum. "Oh, Jennie, come right over," she said. "No, I'll not tell you what it is till you come over." Jennie came, and was presented to the visiting dignitary with due ceremony.

"Oh, Mr. Roosevelt, I'm just tickled to death to meet you," she gurgled. "I'm just so happy!" and Jennie and the little dairymaid—blonde and brunette—went off arm in arm to talk it all over while the Roosevelt party went to the office of Michael W. Cummings, superintendent of schools for the district, where Mr. Roosevelt discussed with him the ages of mill children and the difficulty attendant on compulsory education under the existing conditions. Next the party visited a silk mill, at Winton settlement, just outside Peckville. The mill was a big four story building, with machines whirring, and girls, big and little, everywhere. Mr. Roosevelt went all through it, guided by the Misses Sanville and Cochrane. They pointed out that there were no chairs for the girls. The proprietor, however, said that conditions had improved vastly in the last year. Mr. Roosevelt made special inquiries about the ages of the working girls. He seemed satisfied that all were of the legal age.

Back to Olyphant went the party. This time a stop was made at the Catholic parish house. Father Murphy was not at home, but willing volunteers showed the party through the place. It is a large, clean building, with many rooms, where parish amusements are held, dances, entertainment and the like. Most of the parish is Slovak. Mr. Roosevelt seemed favorably impressed with what he saw there. A large throng gathered at the parish house, and as the party finally headed for this city the men were cheering wildly.

Back here Mr. Roosevelt had to hold a reception for a delegation from the Board of Trade, which insisted that he should come up here to open an industrial fair in October. He had much difficulty in getting the men to take his no. He explained that he had had to refuse thousands of similar invitations, but the delegation wanted to eclipse Wilkes-Barre, Scranton's hated rival, and persisted.

Wants to Learn, Not Teach.

"I could do three times as much of the things I think the country needs if you'd only let me learn instead of making me make speeches," said Mr. Roosevelt. "I don't want to teach, I want to visit places and learn, just now."

To-night Mr. Roosevelt and Lawrence Abbott went to dinner as the guests of the Bishop. It was the first time the ex-President had been entertained or received officially by a Catholic clergyman since the Vatican incident. Among other guests were United States Judge Archbald, Judge Edwards, of the Lackawanna County Court; Monsignor Coffey, of Carbondale; Mayor Vonbergen, Judge Sondo, of the Orphans' Court; Judge O'Neill, John Mitchell, Congressman Nichols, former leader of the mine workers of this district; Fathers Curran and McManus, of Wilkes-Barre; Father Purcell, of Idaho, and Patrick Delacy, past commander of the Pennsylvania G. A. R. After the dinner Mr. Roosevelt went to Wilkes-Barre with Father Curran, at whose home he stayed all night. To-morrow he and John Mitchell will make a trip around that neighborhood.

Greensburg, Penn., Aug. 2.—There is much speculation here to-night as to whether ex-President Roosevelt will visit the strike fields in this neighborhood. Fifteen thousand miners have been out since March solely for the recognition of their union. As a result of the prolonged fight destitution and want are evident on every hand and easily accessible for such study as the ex-President is said to be making.

Trouble has been current in this region for some time and broke out mildly twice to-day. At Export a gang of strikers opened fire upon the barracks of the Westmoreland Coal Company, but before any one was seriously wounded mounted officers dispersed the mob and arrested two alleged ringleaders. At Westmoreland City there was a shooting by way of demonstration, and it was only by returning the fire that the troopers broke up the riotous proceedings.

ROOSEVELT'S LICENSE, 24,715.

Albany, Aug. 2.—Ex-President Roosevelt applied to-day to Secretary of State Koenig for an automobile license under the Callan law. He obtained No. 24,715.

INSURGENCY IN KANSAS

Seems to Have Won with Renomination of Gov. Stubbs.

CLAIMS VICTORY BY 20,000

Regulars Say They Have 2,500 Majority for Wagstaff—One Regular Congressman.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 3.—Scattering returns from forty out of the 105 counties of the state at midnight indicate that Governor W. R. Stubbs, an avowed insurgent, was nominated for a second term by at least 15,000 majority over "Tom" Wagstaff at yesterday's primary election. The same returns also indicate that the insurgent candidates for Congress have won in the 2d, 4th, 5th and 6th districts. The contest in the 1st District is close, while the regulars have carried the 3d District.

Chairman Dolley of Stubbs's headquarters says it is an insurgent landslide and that Stubbs's majority may go to 20,000 or more. J. D. Kramer, of Wagstaff's headquarters, is not inclined to accept the incomplete returns as showing defeat. He does not claim Wagstaff's majority to be more than 2,500, however, which itself is considered practically an admission of defeat.

With a number of places in doubt, the Republican ticket nominated to-day is as follows:

Governor—W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence; Lieutenant Governor—R. J. Hopkins, Garden City; Secretary of State—Charles H. Sissons, Topeka; State Auditor—W. E. Davis, Dodge City; State Treasurer, in doubt, probably between Mark Tulley, of Independence, and H. W. Grasse, of Lacrosse; Attorney General—John Dawson, Hill City; Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. T. Fairchild, Ellsworth; Superintendent of Insurance—Ike H. Lewis, St. John; State Printer, in doubt, with chances in favor of "Tom" Cordry, of Parsons; Railroad Commissioner, in doubt, with White and Plumb leading; Justices Supreme Court—Justice Silas Porter and Justice C. B. Graves, or J. S. West.

Congressmen—First District, close, but chances in favor of D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth; 2d District, close, but chances in favor of A. C. Mitchell, of Lawrence; 3d District, P. P. Campbell, of Pittsburg; 4th District, F. S. Jackson, of Eureka; 5th District, R. R. Rees, of Minneapolis; 6th District, in doubt, but chances in favor of I. D. Young, of Beloit; 7th District, E. H. Madison, of Dodge City, and 8th District, Victor Murdock, of Wichita.

Although the reports are meagre, it looks as if Charles F. Scott is beaten for Congress in the 2d District by Mitchell, and Young, insurgent, has won over Reeder in the 6th. Jackson has beaten Miller in the 4th and Rees has defeated Calderhead in the 5th. Murdock and Madison had no opposition. In the 1st District Anthony is running strong in Leavenworth and Atchison, but McNeal is running equally as strong in Shawnee and Nemaha.

Atchison County indicated at midnight a majority of 1,500 for Wagstaff. Incomplete returns from Parsons showed Wagstaff running about two votes to one for Stubbs in the city.

Great interest was manifested throughout the state in the result of the primary, which was the first real test between insurgent Congressmen and "stand patters." The regulars were attacked all along the line by Governor Stubbs, Senator Bristow, Senator Cummins and Congressman Murdock on the tariff, the rubber schedule of that law, and on the actions of Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon. Mr. Cannon invaded the state in defence of the tariff and the regulars.

BITTER FIGHT IN IOWA

"Stand-Patters" Will Insist on Taft and Tariff Indorsement.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 2.—"Stand-pat" Republican leaders after a day of ceaseless conference late to-night drafted resolutions that may shatter the last remote shadow of harmony at to-morrow's Republican State Convention. The text of the planks for which they agreed to fight to the last are substantially as follows:

We indorse President Taft and his administration.

We indorse him as leader of the Republican party of the nation.

We indorse the economical and statesmanlike administration of Governor B. F. Carroll, leader of the Republican party in Iowa.

We indorse the action of President Taft in placing his signature to and his approval of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, and to this law we give our full and unqualified indorsement.

In so far as they have aided President Taft in carrying out the policies of the administration, we indorse the Iowa delegation at Washington.

On the other side the Progressive leaders conferred, to the general effect that Taft should be mentioned only to the extent that he has endeavored to carry out the pledges of the Republican national platform.

At the "stand-pat" meeting ex-Congressman Lacey sounded the keynote:

"Let us fight," he said, "and if the steam roller passes over us let us go down to defeat carrying the flag of true Republicanism with us, while the majority who vote us down bear the odium of having refused specific indorsement of a great Republican President, who has carried out every promise of the Republican party. We must remember two things: First, that it is necessary that Iowa go Republican, and, second and most important, it is necessary that the Republican party go Republican."

Other speakers were George D. Perkins, of Sioux City; Congressman "Pete" Hepburn and Congressman Hull, recently defeated for renomination at the 7th District primaries by the progressive candidate, Judge Prouty.

Among those at the insurgent meeting were Senator Cummins, ex-Judge Jesse A. Miller, Attorney General Byers and Warrent Garst, the defeated progressive candidate for Governor.

Senator Dolliver arrived in this city during the day, and was immediately slated for permanent chairman, to take the gavel when laid down by Senator Cummins, the temporary chairman.

The liquor question will require careful consideration of the resolutions committee to-morrow, if not of the convention itself. Delegates from the river counties are insistent that the platform shall indorse the present laws, while the more conservative hold that the question does not require specific mention. They argue that the present mulct law is popular and sufficiently indicates that the Republicans are taking no backward steps in the matter of law and order.

RESULTS IN OKLAHOMA

"Grandfather Clause" Carries—McNeal and Cruce for Governor.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Guthrie, Okla., Aug. 2.—Joseph W. McNeal, of Guthrie, will be the Republican nominee for Governor, according to returns received late to-night. Lee Cruce, of Ardmore, will be the Democratic nominee. Both are national bankers. McNeal says to-night he will be nominated by 20,000 majority over any other of the three candidates—"Tom" Ferguson, of Watonga; C. G. Jones and John Fields, of Oklahoma City.

Both "The Guthrie State Capital" and "The Oklahoma City Times," the two leading Republican newspapers of the state, predict McNeal and Cruce's nomination. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, of Tishomingo, and Leslie P. Ross, Democratic governorship candidates, are running strong, and "Tom" Ferguson is pressing McNeal in many places.

Present indications are that all three Republican "stand-pat" Congressmen will be renominated—Bird S. McGuire, in the 1st District; R. T. Morgan, in the 2d, and Charles E. Creager, in the 3d. McGuire's majority over his insurgent opponent, M. C. Garber, of Enid, will be 2,000, according to Earl Crexton, secretary to McGuire.

Throughout the state a scarcity of Republican ballots was reported to state headquarters here, no ballots being obtainable at Davis, in Murray County, after 9:30 o'clock this morning. In the districts where the Socialists are strong few Socialist ballots were provided, and in many places the Democrats in charge of the election machinery refused to distribute the official arguments against the proposed "grandfather clause" amendment to the state constitution, although required by law to distribute them.

The "grandfather clause" amendment has probably carried owing to the method of voting on the subject, all ballots being cast automatically for the amendment unless voted specifically against it. If the amendment carries Chairman "Jim" Harris of the Republican State Committee will take it into the federal court immediately as discriminating directly against the negro.

An election riot between Murray and Cruce supporters is reported from Armstrong, in Bryan County, where a man named Hurst was killed.

A feature of to-day's election was the fact that many known Democrats, especially young voters, called for and voted Republican tickets.

RESULTS IN MISSOURI

Early Returns from State Primary Election.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.—Candidates for state offices and Congress, who were nominated at the primary election to-day, follow:

Judges of Supreme Court—James B. Gantt, Democrat; John C. Brown, Republican.

State Superintendent of Schools—Howard A. Gass, Democrat; William P. Evans, Republican.

Congressional nominations: First District—James T. Lloyd, Democrat, incumbent; Walter A. Higbee, Republican.

Third District—Joseph A. W. Alexander, Democrat, incumbent; S. P. Davidson, Republican.

Sixth District—Clement C. Dickinson, Democrat, incumbent; Francis H. Devol, Republican.

Eighth District—Dorsey W. Shackleford, Democrat, incumbent.

Ninth District—Champ Clark, Democrat, incumbent; Reuben F. Roy, Republican.

Tenth District—Charles J. Maurer, Democrat; Richard Bartholdt, Republican, incumbent.

The above had no opposition. The Republicans did not nominate candidates in the 4th and 8th districts. The Prohibitionists and Socialists nominated full state tickets. The Prohibitionists are without nominees in seven Congress districts and the Socialists in four districts.

Early returns show the following additional Congressional nomination results:

Fourth District—Charles F. Booker, Democrat.

Fifth District—Howard F. Lea, Republican, insurgent; William P. Borland, incumbent, Democrat.

Eleventh District—Theron E. Catlin, Republican.

Twelfth District—L. C. Dyer, Republican.

Thirteenth District—Politte Elvins, Republican, incumbent.

Sixteenth District—Arthur P. Murphy, Republican, incumbent.

Republicans in the 5th and 14th districts had "Cannonism" before them as an issue. In the 14th Congressman Charles A. Crow appealed to his partisans as a follower of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. His opponent, David W. Hill, sought votes as an insurgent. The result from the 14th District may not be known for several days.

TAYLOR TO FIGHT BENNETT

Warm Factional Contest Certain in 15th Assembly District.

John H. Taylor has been formally put in the field as a candidate for the Republican leadership of the 15th Assembly District, in opposition to Assemblyman William M. Bennett. This latest primary fight in the district, which for the last six or seven years has rarely been free from factional strife, has been precipitated by the announcement of Mr. Bennett that he would be a candidate for the nomination for Congress in the district now represented by Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott.

Congressman Olcott lives in the 15th Assembly District, and his friends say that Assemblyman Bennett should not take advantage of his position as leader in an attempt to undermine a fellow member of the organization.

Last night was the regular monthly meeting of the district club at No. 2255 Broadway, and it was expected that the Taylor people would try to pass a resolution indorsing his candidacy and Congressman Olcott for renomination. Assemblyman Bennett got busy, however, and his friends were out in large numbers. The result was the largest midsummer meeting ever held by the club. The forces seemed to be so evenly divided that neither side dared to make a move, and the coming fight was not broached. After the meeting, however, Mr. Taylor explained his attitude.

LOUDENSLAGER IN CHARGE

Opens Eastern Republican Congressional Headquarters.

Representative H. C. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, who is to be in charge of the Eastern headquarters of the committee, in this city, sat down at his desk yesterday afternoon and the headquarters were declared formally opened, although they have been running informally for several days.

Mr. Loudenslager said things had scarcely got running yet, but the machinery was being oiled and a good pace would be set later. As for the secretary, he expects to be on the job night and day until after the election. His immediate assistant will be Denis Alward, for years secretary and at times acting chairman of the Republican State Committee of Michigan.

Francis Curtis, veteran chairman of the literary bureau, will act in the same capacity this year. William J. Browning, chief clerk of the House of Representatives, will have charge of the distribution of documents. The assignment of speakers will be done largely from the Chicago headquarters.

Congressman Bates, of Meadville, Penn., was the first visitor after Mr. Loudenslager took hold. Congressman McKinley, of Illinois, chairman of the committee, is expected in town before the end of the week.

BRYAN BACKING DOWN?

Report That He'll Support Shallenberger for Renomination.

Omaha, Aug. 2.—W. R. Patrick, of Omaha, announced to-day that he had forwarded to the Secretary of State his withdrawal from the race for the governorship nomination by the Democratic party. Mr. Patrick is an avowed advocate of county option, and has been supposed to have the backing of William J. Bryan.

Richard L. Metcalfe, editor of Mr. Bryan's paper, who is in the race for the United States Senate, has announced that he is supporting Governor Shallenberger for renomination. This, in connection with the withdrawal of Mr. Patrick from the governorship race, is believed by political leaders here to indicate that Mr. Bryan intends to come out in favor of the present Governor.

THOMAS M. OSBORNE INDORSED

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Wayne County Democratic Convention was held this afternoon at Newark, and delegates favorable to the nomination of Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn, for Governor, were named. They are Charles H. Ford, of Clyde; Mitchell Chadwick, of Newark, and Charles McLouth, of Palmyra.

WANT BALLINGER'S HEAD

Leaders Reported To Be Bombarding President with Letters.

IS HURTING PARTY, THEY SAY

Mr. Taft Will Not Ask Resignation, but Would Probably Accept It if Offered.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 2.—There were increasing evidences here to-day that the recent bombardment of the President with letters from Republican leaders in all parts of the country protesting that Secretary of the Interior Ballinger was proving an embarrassment in the laying of plans for the coming Congressional campaign, is beginning to have an effect, if not upon the President himself, at least upon the advisers who are closest to him.

No attempt was made to-day to deny the reports that Senator Crane, at the very outset of his political pilgrimage in the West, had probably suggested to Secretary Ballinger at Minneapolis yesterday that his duty to the party might require that he sacrifice his place in the Cabinet. All that Secretary Norton would say after having considered the matter nearly all day was that it would be necessary to ask Senator Crane.

The statement was reiterated, however, that President Taft "would not so much as life his little finger if by so doing he could secure the retirement of Secretary Ballinger as head of the Interior Department."

In addition to the letters he has received the President has heard verbally from a number of the party leaders regarding the sentiment toward Secretary Ballinger. They have talked frankly with Mr. Taft on the subject, it is said, and, while they have agreed with the President apparently in his position that nothing has been proved against Secretary Ballinger, they have put the matter purely on a party basis and have said that the campaign would be much easier with the Ballinger issue eliminated. The leaders have declared that the fight is going to be a hard one at best, and, while they feel sorry for Mr. Ballinger, they regard his presence in the Cabinet as a handicap.

President Taft was frankly told a few days ago that the movement behind James R. Garfield, in Ohio, and the votes cast for him in the state convention were a protest against Secretary Ballinger. The Ohio leaders recognized the strength of this movement by making many platform concessions to the Garfield wing of the party.

There was no disposition in Beverly today to treat the meeting of Senator Crane and Secretary Ballinger in Minneapolis yesterday as "accidental." It was clearly intimated, however, that whatever move was being made against Secretary Ballinger had its inception and being with the active party leaders, and not with President Taft. The President, it can be positively stated, will never ask Mr. Ballinger to resign. If the Secretary should feel called upon to resign, however, there is said to be little doubt that the resignation would be accepted.

Senator Crane came to see President Taft last Friday. His visit was kept a secret, or at least an attempt was made to keep it so. Secretary Norton was plainly worried when he found that Senator Crane's presence in Beverly had been detected. The Senator himself had made secrecy a condition of his coming. It is known that Senator Crane was sent for to go on an important mission for the President to Seattle.

The meeting with Secretary Ballinger at Minneapolis suggests a modification of the original plans and justifies the announcement which followed the interview here that Senator Crane "might not go all the way to the Coast."

Secretary Norton admitted to-day that there was more to Senator Crane's mission than had appeared in the newspapers. It was said to-day that Senator Crane's visit to the President was instigated more by a number of party leaders, including the secretary to the President, than by President Taft himself.

BALLINGER WON'T RESIGN

Says He Will Stay in Office as Long as President Is Satisfied.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Secretary Ballinger today denied that his conference yesterday with Senator Crane, in Minneapolis, related to or would be followed by his resignation. He said the matter discussed was not even of direct interest to him. He denounced his foes in strong language, and said he intended to ignore them entirely.

His denial was issued after reading the dispatches from Beverly, which indicated that Senator Crane's mission to the West was to carry the hint that Mr. Ballinger would aid the party in forthcoming elections by withdrawing at this time.

"There's no resignation on the card, I can tell you," was Mr. Ballinger's reply to this. "I simply am on my way to the Coast for a little rest. Some of them want me to make my 'rest' permanent, but it will not be so long as President Taft is satisfied. I met Crane yesterday morning through no arrangement of mine, and the matter we discussed—politics, of course—was nothing which interested me directly at all. Mr. Crane wished to consult me on the matter and came to where I was, that's all. There's nothing mysterious about it. I guess he's gone back East now.

"All this vicious attack by unscrupulous men, backed by newspapers with even less scruples, goes off my mind like water off a duck's back. That never will induce me to resign."

The Secretary said he intended to leave for the West late to-night.

Mr. Ballinger late to-day held a conference with Oscar Lawler, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department. The subject of discussion at this meeting was not made public.

ORGANIZATION IN INDIANA

Republican Plan to Get Together and Bar All Factionalism.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Indianapolis, Aug. 2.—State Chairman Lee has mapped out the most comprehensive plan of organization for the Republicans in the coming campaign that was ever undertaken in Indiana. At a meeting on Friday the first steps will be taken.

There will be fifteen organization committees, composed of five men each. On these committees will be representatives of every shade of Republican opinion. One of these men will go into each city in each Congress district and organize the party workers according to the needs of the district. The district will be in charge of that committee during the campaign. The old line Republicans, as distinguished from the younger men in the party, are to have a prominent part in this work, and there is to be known neither "stand patter" nor progressive, the first and only object being to get every Republican into line and to work for the state and legislative tickets.

MORRISON SUPPORTS KRACKE

Alderman's Action a Setback to 18th Assembly District Independents.

From indications yesterday the movement of the independent Republicans of the 18th Assembly District, Brooklyn, to oust Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke from the leadership will not last long. Alderman George A. Morrison, who had been depended on to join with Mr. Kracke's opponents, issued a statement in which he declared that the Naval Officer had given the district a "clean, broadminded and progressive" administration and that he was determined to "emphatically support him."

Since last Friday night a group of twenty-three independents has been trying to find an issue on which to make their fight against the leader. They wish to make Stanley E. Gunnison leader. Mr. Kracke also issued a statement, in which he said that he did not fear any attempt to unseat him, but thought that all Republicans should get together and forget their differences, so as "to put the party on an effective basis for the coming governorship campaign."

DIX OPENS HEADQUARTERS

Early Democratic Activity Shown by Chairman's Visit.

TO COVER THE WHOLE STATE

Local Leaders To Be Urged to Send Good Delegates to Convention.

John A. Dix, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will formally open committee headquarters in the Century Building, No. 1 West 34th street, in this city this morning. In the afternoon he will return to his home, in Washington County, and in a few days he will start on a tour of the state to make friends and arouse enthusiasm for the coming campaign. He practically began the work last night with his talk to the Kings County General Committee, and will spend the entire month of August in that sort of missionary work. The organization will be keyed up to the highest point of efficiency and kept going at full speed until after election.

One of the tokens that he is out for a long and hard fight is the opening of headquarters here at this time. In past years the opening of state headquarters in this city has frequently been postponed until well along toward convention time or after the selection of a ticket. With only a few exceptions in the last thirty years the Democratic State Committee has conducted its campaign from the Hoffman House, and many a Democrat will feel that something is missing because the old association will be lacking. On the whole, however, it was believed that a headquarters further uptown and in a regular office building would produce better results.

The headquarters consist of four rooms on the top floor of the Century Building. Chairman Dix was putting his "O. K." on the work that had been done by John A. Mason, secretary of the committee, in fitting them up when he was seen.

It is Mr. Dix's intention to speak to the workers in each Senate district outside of the big cties, where, of course, he can meet the workers from a number of districts at one time. The Democratic State Committee is organized by Senate districts, and the meetings will be arranged by the various committeemen, each for his own district. Each meeting will be attended by the members of the various county committees in the district and by the state committeeman. Each member of the state executive committee will travel with the state chairman in the district which he represents.

"What will be my message to these leaders?" said Chairman Dix. "I will tell them to send the highest type of men in their various districts to the state convention. If we have high class delegates the natural result will be a high class ticket.

"Furthermore, I shall lay particular stress on the character of the local nominations. I shall urge the leaders to see that men who stand for something in the community are nominated—men of high character and integrity. Every public office should be filled by men of character, ability and honesty."

Asked how he viewed the announcement of Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn, that he was a candidate for the nomination for Governor, Chairman Dix replied: "I have the highest regard for Mr. Osborne, as I have for others who have been mentioned in that connection. Not in many years have we had such an abundance of high class material to choose from. I am delighted. The more the better."

Chairman Dix spent the latter part of the afternoon in conference with Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Shepard is a member of the sub-committee of the executive committee which will confer with committees of the Democratic State League and the Progressive Democracy in Albany on Monday with the view of finding some common ground on which all the Democrats in the state may work together this fall.

Before the meeting of the Kings County General Committee in the evening Mr. Dix was the guest of John H. McCooey, the Democratic leader of the county. Others at the dinner, which was held at the Hamilton Club, in Brooklyn, were Mr. Shepard, Arthus S. Somers, Surrogate Ketcham, District Attorney Clarke, Sheriff Quinn, County Clerk Molloy, Register Lundy, James D. Bell, chairman of the county committee; Julian D. Fairchild, treasurer of the committee; G. V. S. Williams, chairman of the law committee; Joseph Huber, William H. Reynolds, S. S. Whitehouse, Bernard Gallagher and Andrew J. Corasa.

TARIFF MUST BE REVISED

Dix Says So, While Studying Harmony in Brooklyn.

John A. Dix, Democratic state chairman, made his bow to Brooklyn Democrats last night at a meeting of the Kings County General Committee in a brief address, in which he solemnly and emphatically declared that the tariff must be revised. Edward M. Shepard, who was also a speaker at the meeting, seconded his remarks with the statement that the present high price of household commodities is not accompanied by corresponding business prosperity and that the Republican party is held responsible—hence the chance of the Democrats to win some of the coming elections.

The meeting at the Democratic headquarters began with the election of Julian D. Fairchild, president of the Kings County Trust Company, as treasurer of the county committee, succeeding Justice Arthur C. Salmon, and of Frank V. Kelly as secretary, succeeding Magistrate Frank E. O'Reilly. Mr. Salmon and Mr. O'Reilly were compelled to resign under the new regulations.

The resignation of the other magistrates who were members of the committee were also accepted, with the exception of that of E. Gaston Higginbotham, who is away on his vacation. He did not send in his resignation, and as nobody, not even the Sheriff, knows where he is, it could not be sent for.

Resolutions were passed expressing bereavement because of the deaths of ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway and of John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Dix was then called upon by Chairman James D. Bell. He said that he had come to Brooklyn at the invitation of Leader John H. McCooey to learn the lesson of harmony. The coming campaign, he went on, calls for the courage of every citizen to overcome the evils of the day. The Republicans had not redeemed their promises, and it was for the Democrats to step in and do so. His chief plea was for the nomination of a high class of candidates, both in the county and out of it. If the Democrats so prove themselves worthy, he was confident that success awaited them, but never if they did not come up to the expectations of the country.

Mr. Shepard told the committee that in selecting Mr. Dix as chairman the Democrats had taken the first step toward unity, and unity on the traditional creed of Democracy without apology for the past, but with promise for the future. He declared that the business people of the country had become weary of Republican rule. The Democrats, he said, should gladly accept any assistance from Republican insurgents, but should refuse to be misled into abandoning any of the tenets of their political creed. He also asserted that now Democrats were reasonably certain of success, especially in view of the results of the present tariff that "interferes with and does not promote business."

TAFT TO REORGANIZE

Sends Experts to Examine Departments at Washington.

AIMS AT MORE EFFICIENCY

President Has $100,000 for the Purpose of Putting Modern Methods in Force.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 2.—President Taft to-day took the first steps in the plan for bringing about greater business efficiency in the different departments of the government, and thus effecting wide economies, by sending to Washington four sets of experts, who are to make a preliminary study of the situation and to submit a programme for carrying forward the work. Some one of these plans, or perhaps parts of all of them, may be accepted. The plans to be submitted, however, are to be in the nature of competitive bids.

An appropriation of $100,000 has been given to the President for the purpose of reorganizing departmental methods. It is proposed that some executive officer in each department and independent bureau at Washington will be designated to serve on a commission which will co-operate with the experts in bringing about the big reform. The undertaking is monumental, and the President wants to get it under way at the earliest possible moment. The inquiry will not be devoted so much to cutting off a clerk here and there as to formulating an entirely new structure of methods wherever present practice seems to demand such treatment.

This is the first time that a President of the United States has had an appropriation to make inquiries of the kind now contemplated. In connection with the beginning of the work the following statement was given out at the executive offices:

The sundry civil bill for the fiscal year 1911 contains the following appropriation:

"To enable the President, by the employment of accountants and experts from official and private life, to more effectively inquire into the methods of transacting the public business of the government in the several executive departments and other government establishments, with the view of inaugurating new or changing old methods of transacting such public business so as to attain greater efficiency and economy therein, and to ascertain and recommend in Congress what changes in law may be necessary to carry into effect such results of his inquiry as cannot be carried into effect by executive action alone, and for each and every purpose necessary hereunder, including the employment of personal services in Washington, District of Columbia, or elsewhere, $100,000."

While a comprehensive study of this matter will be delayed until the return of the President to Washington, some progress is now being made. A large number of organization experts have been recommended for this work, and suggestions in writing are being freely invited by the President. Among others who have been asked to submit a written programme are Arthur Young & Co., the accountants who have been at work for a year in the Treasury Department; Major Charles Hine, the organization expert of the Harriman Lines; Gunn, Richards & Co., who have done similar work for the Interior Department in the past, and Harwick Mitchell & Co., who have devised a cost accounting system for the navy.

The President already has taken up the subject of the department estimates for the next fiscal year, and has served notice upon the different department chiefs that their figures must be held down to the lowest notch consistent with good service. Mr. Taft's position is said to be the same as it was last year on this point, when the departmental estimates were cut several millions of dollars.

General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, spent some time with the President this afternoon, going over the estimates for the army next year.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hilles, also was here. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh may run over any day from his summer place at Dublin, N. H.

Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, talked with the President this afternoon on the subject of the government art commission. He also asked Mr. Taft to reconsider his declination of the invitation to lay the cornerstone of the new Naval Young Men's Christian Association Building at Newport in September. The President said his declination would have to stand.

Twenty-six Boston business men, members of the Atlantic conference, called to pay their respects to President Taft this afternoon. They were on an outing to the North Shore.

GRISCOM ISSUES A DENIAL

Taft and Roosevelt Not to Meet at His Summer Home.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 2.—Denial was made by Lloyd C. Griscom this afternoon of the story printed in a Bridgeport paper to-day that President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt had accepted invitations to meet at Mr. Griscom's summer home at Black Rock at an early date.

Mr. Griscom said he had made no such arrangements and that the story was news to him. He further said that he did not contemplate extending any such invitations "at the moment." He added, however, that he would not say that the President and Mr. Roosevelt might not meet at his home some time, but he had not made any arrangements for such meeting.

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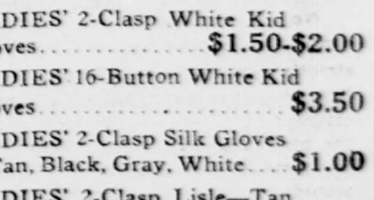

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