SAYS TAFT KNOWS HOW THE BRIDGE WAS HELD

Roosevelt Compares President's Renomination to Election of Lorimer.

"TWO CASES ON A PAR"

New Party Candidate Has Cheerful Day as Lieutenants File Reports of Progress in Many States.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, July 29.—Ex-President Roosevelt came right back at President Taft to-day, and in his reply to the President's defence of his renomination compared it to the election of William Lorimer to the United States Senate. In a long statement Colonel Roosevelt reiterates that he would have had a majority of one hundred against President Taft if the Chicago convention had been "honestly organized."

Although the new party candidate extemporized with a sudden counterblast to Mr. Taft's self-defence to-day, he was by no means in a belligerent mood. In fact, he was most cheerful. The news that Senator Dixon brought him yesterday from the Middle West was partly responsible for his high spirits, but in addition Colonel Roosevelt has just heard from State Senator Joseph Alsop, of Connecticut, that he would not be surprised if the Progressives carried the Nutmeg State.

"By George, this is mighty good news, don't you know," Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed. "Senator Alsop, Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Smith all assured me a few weeks ago that I should not expect too much. They said that the third party movement would be a protest, anyway. But, by George, they have sent word now that they expect to carry the state."

The rousing convention of the Bull Moose party in Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday also added to the sum total of Colonel Roosevelt's happiness to-day. Some one told him that a prominent Democratic official of the Bay State had remarked privately that a large percentage of the working men of the state were for Roosevelt.

"Fine! By George, that's fine!" he exclaimed. "And things are looking pretty good right here in New York, too. I guess we'll make 'em look alive, after all," he exclaimed, with an air and a smile that betrayed a large sized reserve of self-confidence.

Expects Osborn to Come Over.

There was just one other thing that made Colonel Roosevelt good humored to-day. It was that he expects Governor Osborn will eventually come out for the Progressive party in Michigan. It became necessary for Sagamore Hill to "smoke out" Governor Deneen in Illinois, but the Roosevelt leaders are so confident of Governor Osborn that they are not worrying.

"A prominent Democrat of Missouri has predicted that you will get 30 per cent of the party's vote in that state, colonel," some one said.

"Fine!" the colonel exclaimed. "I expect to get 80 per cent of the Republican vote anyway," he added, with a grimace. "Isn't that a perfectly lovely working basis—110 per cent? By George, that's just fine!"

The declination of Judge E. B. Dillon, of Ohio, to run as the Republican nominee for Governor was referred to Colonel Roosevelt for comment.

"Isn't that funny!" he exclaimed. "Nothing to say, nothing to say," he repeated to the accompaniment of a pronounced Rooseveltian smile. Colonel Roosevelt implied that he confidently expected to carry Ohio.

Colonel Roosevelt's statement in reply to President Taft's defence of his nomination follows:

I saw in the papers that Mr. Root said he would have voted for the Texas cases. Dr. Butler is said to have declared that he would have voted for the Washington cases. Several are reported to have said that they would have voted for the California cases. If these cases alone had been reversed, even if the Texas cases alone had been reversed, Mr. Taft could not have been nominated. Look at the three articles I wrote in "The Outlook," called "Mr. Taft's Majority," "Thou Shalt Not Steal," and "The Steam Roller." This attempted defence of Mr. Taft does not controvert and cannot controvert one single statement I made. I did not consider one-third of the cases I could have considered. I took merely a few cases which were notorious and where there was no possibility of disputing the facts. These cases alone, had it not been for the downright theft perpetrated by Mr. Taft's lieutenants, would have absolutely prevented all possibility of Mr. Taft's nomination.

Source of Taft's Strength.

If honestly organized, the convention would have been against Mr. Taft by over one hundred majority. Moreover, aside from the stolen ninety delegates which gave the fraudulent majority, Mr. Taft's vote was made up three-fourths by the rotten borough delegates from those Southern states where there is no real Republican party, and which have never cast a Republican electoral vote, and from the hand-picked delegates of Messrs. Barnes, Penrose, Guggenheim and company from the North.

I wish to state, with all emphasis, that there is no room for honest doubt as to what happened at the Chicago convention. It is not a case for honest discussion. The fraud was as barefaced and shameless as any fraud ever committed at elections by the Tweed machine in those days when there was no pretence at holding a fair election in New York City.

In private conversation the real leaders of the Taft forces not merely do not deny this, but glory in it, and sometimes they incautiously express the same sentiments in public. Mr. Taft's Cleveland leader, Mr. Dougherty, was reported in the papers the other day as exulting in the success of the steam roller methods. Mr. Hilles was reported the other day as expressing enthusiastic gratitude on behalf of Mr. Taft to Mr. Barnes for the way he held the bridge at Chicago. It is nonsense to suppose that Mr. Hilles and Mr. Taft do not know just exactly how that particular bridge was held.

It is no mere coincidence that at least nine-tenths of the Senatorial leaders in the theft of the Chicago convention were also leaders in the fight to retain Mr. Lorimer in his seat in the Senate. Messrs. Penrose, Guggenheim, Gallinger and Crane, for instance. The two cases stand on a par. The successful theft and fraud which resulted in Mr. Taft's nomination in Chicago made a piece of political work which fundamentally, from the standpoint of decent politics and honest popular government, deserves to rank with the proceedings which culminated in the election of Mr. Lorimer to the Senate and his retention in the Senate for over two years, after the mass of honest citizens had fully determined that he should leave.

There are politicians and newspapers who continue to uphold Mr. Lorimer's innocence and to assert that there was nothing improper about his election. Almost all these politicians and newspapers, and some others in addition, made precisely similar assertions that there was no fraud or thefts of delegates at the Chicago convention. One assertion has precisely as much merit as the other. It is as idle to assert that Mr. Taft was honestly nominated in Chicago as to assert that Mr. Lorimer was honestly elected to the United States Senate, and the beneficiaries, or participants and defendants of the action of the fraudulent Republican National Convention at Chicago stand on the same moral plane as those men who brought about Mr. Lorimer's election to the Senate, and after his election sought to retain him in the Senate.

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WOMEN IN THIRD PARTY

Fair Sex to Go as Delegates to Chicago Convention.

It seems that Colonel Roosevelt's dictum in favor of woman suffrage on the point of his departure for the Chicago convention was no idle threat. At least such is the evident interpretation of William H. Hotchkiss, the state chairman of the Roosevelt party. Mr. Hotchkiss announced yesterday not only that he had appointed a woman to the provisional county committee of his party, but that at the New York County convention, to be held at Carnegie Lyceum tomorrow night, women delegates to Chicago would be chosen.

This is the first recognition of the suffrage movement by any party in this state. Mr. Hotchkiss judiciously used the word "some" in answer to the question how many women delegates the city Progressives had in mind sending as their representatives to the national convention. He smiled when asked if any women would run on the Roosevelt ticket, either state or national.

Miss Bertha Rembaugh, a lawyer, is that member of the fair sex whom the chairman has picked to serve on the provisional county committee. Miss Rembaugh is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, who has distinguished herself as the author of a book entitled "The Legal Status of Women."

Mr. Hotchkiss also appointed yesterday a law committee, composed entirely of men, which is to determine to their own and his satisfaction the status of the third party under the Levy law and the direct primary law. It seems that both these laws refer to "the parties named in this act," a circumstance which may complicate the political situation legally. The committee is, of course, a state committee.

Virgil K. Kellogg, of Watertown, was made the chairman of this body. The other members are Jacob L. Holtzmann, of Brooklyn; Harold Remington, of No. 165 Broadway; Wallace Thayer, of Buffalo; Bainbridge Colby, of No. 111 Broadway; James L. Dawsey, of No. 45 Cedar street; Smith O'Brien, of Albany, and Israel Ludlow, of No. 50 Broad street.

PREPARES REPLY TO TAFT

Senator Dixon Promises to Riddle Defence of Renomination.

Referring to the published extracts of Mr. Taft's defence of the national committee and the conventiton contests, Senator Dixon, chairman of the National Progressive Committee, issued a statement last night, in which he said, in part:

There is no doubt in the minds of the people of the State of Washington that the Roosevelt delegates elected to the national convention were fraudulently excluded from seats in the convention. Mr. Taft has lost the support of the leading newspaper in the State of Washington as the result of the national committee's action in the Washington case.

There is no doubt in Texas that the Roosevelt delegates represented the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican voters of the State of Texas, and that the state convention was a regular convention and that its credentials were unquestionably entitled to recognition at the hands of the national committee. We have the testimony on this point of such journals as "The Houston Post," which has not been favorable in any way to Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy, but whose editor said only yesterday that even Taft Republicans would admit that were Roosevelt facing a primary election in Texas to-day he would carry everything before him.

The Arizona contest involved all the delegates from that state, six in number. The Taft defence in the case of Arizona is a false and shameless thing and won't bear a moment's analysis.

"I shall see to it that this mass of inaccuracy and falsehood put forward in behalf of Mr. Taft's indefensible record in connection with his renomination is not permitted to deceive the people of this country," Senator Dixon said in closing, "and I promise now that there will be issued within a very few days a statement of the facts in regard to the Chicago contests which will effectually riddle and expose this sham attempt at the defence of an indefensible thing."

LOEB WILL NOT RESIGN

Collector Returns to His Desk—His Post Out of Politics.

Collector Loeb returned to his work at the Custom House yesterday after a short vacation, but though he found the air full of rumors about his possible early re-entry into politics, he refused to discuss anything that was even most remotely connected with the political situation.

From a man, however, who has been connected quite closely with Mr. Loeb's work as Collector, and who is known to possess his confidence, The Tribune received assurances of the most emphatic kind that there was no foundation at all to the rumors about Mr. Loeb's resigning his present office and joining the Roosevelt camp.

"When Mr. Loeb was appointed Collector of the Port of New York," this man said, "he took the office with the understanding that the customs would be entirely divorced from politics. His conviction was that the chief trouble with the system, as he found it, was that politics and not business received first consideration in the administration of the customs, and his success in reorganizing his department was largely due to his stanch adherence to this conviction.

"It is preposterous to assume that Collector Loeb, after reorganizing the service and making his administration a model for all the other custom houses in the country, should permit politics to reenter his department again and to undo his work of over three years.

"I know that President Taft has always supported Mr. Loeb in all customs matters, and I know positively that the President never suggested in any way that he expected the Collector to side with him in the present campaign. Mr. Loeb would not be disloyal to the man who has supported his work, and he would not come out against ex-President Roosevelt, with whom he has been most closely associated for many years.

"As to the possibility of Mr. Loeb resigning the collectorship to return to politics, I can assure you that he does not contemplate such a step. I know that if he leaves his present post he will enter into business and not into politics."

WILSON COMES ASHORE WITH SPEECH WRITTEN

Acceptance of Nomination Scribbled in Shorthand by Himself on Yacht.

CRUISED ON THE SOUND

Says He Does Not Intend to Mix in Battleship Row—Will Not Meddle in Affairs of the House.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Sea Girt, N. J., July 29.—Governor Wilson, as brown as a berry, returned to his cottage here to-night, after enjoying the cool sea breezes of Long Island Sound as the guest of Cleveland H. Dodge, his classmate, in the schooner yacht the Corona for the last few days. He carried with him his speech of acceptance, written by himself, a document some 6,000 words in length, according to his own estimate to-night.

While the speech of acceptance is practically complete, the Governor said there may be some few changes made as he dictated it to a typewriter. He hoped, he said, to find time to do most of this work at the State House to-morrow, but could not tell just when it would be in the hands of the printer.

Governor Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson and Dudley Field Malone, who were his companions on the trip arrived here at 6 o'clock to-night, almost a week to the minute from the time he was last here. He came in a big red automobile, and had barely time to brush off some of the dust before he gave out the following statement, written by himself on board Mr. Dodge's yacht:

Just as I had completed my plans for a week away from interruption at a friend's country place, my old friend and classmate, Cleveland H. Dodge, generously suggested that I take his yacht and run into quiet waters somewhere as a complete escape from business. It was a delightful solution of my difficulties, for it is not easy to get away from business nowadays. Mrs. Wilson, my daughter Margaret and Mr. Dudley Field Malone went with me. We boarded the yacht on Tuesday evening at Atlantic Highlands, and on Wednesday morning made our way through the Narrows and the East River to Huntington Harbor, in the Sound.

Since then we have been lying quietly at some safe anchorage during the night and cruising about the Sound in the daylight and moonlight. It has been a most refreshing and delightful experience, very novel to me. The weather was ideal. It was hard to go below and write, but I summoned up strength of mind enough to do it.

My speech of acceptance is written. I hope it will show some of the wholesome freshness of the surroundings amid which it was composed. It ought to be better than my ordinary compositions and have a little salt in it. At any rate, no one need take what I say in it "with a grain of salt."

Sidesteps Battleship Issue.

Governor Wilson, in talking to the newspaper men to-night, made it plain that he did not intend to get into the battleship row in which the Democrats in Congress are now engaged.

He took the attitude that he had no right to interfere with the work of the Democratic House of Representatives and made it plain beyond doubt that they, and not he, would have to bear the responsibility for the result.

Governor Wilson would not consent to the making public of the letter he had sent to Representative Gregg when his attention was called to the fact that the Representative was willing to make it public if Governor Wilson would consent.

"I don't think that it is the proper thing to do," said the Governor.

"When men ask my advice I always give it very candidly and frankly. If I have anything to say, I think I should be permitted to say it myself."

When an extract of the Gregg letter was shown to the Governor, saying "that Congress was able to take care of the matter," the Governor said: "That has been my attitude all along, and will continue to be my attitude. I have no desire to meddle in the affairs of the House."

He said he did not remember that particular letter, but he added: "That is the position I have taken in all such matters."

Governor Wilson denied emphatically that he had seen the report of the Stanley steel investigating committee before it was presented.

"Why, I haven't even read the report," he said. "I don't know what is in it."

The Governor appeared in fine spirits over his yachting trip. He would not tell the places he had visited, but he assured the newspaper men that he had never left Mr. Dodge's yacht from the time he went aboard on Tuesday at Atlantic Highlands until he left it at the same place early this afternoon.

At every place the Corona touched Dudley Field Malone would go ashore and bring back an armful of newspapers, together with news of the sovereign state of New Jersey, gathered over the telephone.

No rough weather was encountered on the trip, although the Governor confessed that the Corona had poked her nose into a couple of stiff blows. Neither the Governor nor any member of his party was seasick, however.

The Governor will go to the State House at Trenton to-morrow, where he has appointments with Lewis Nixon and J. Taylor Ellyson, a former Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, who, he said, was a dear friend. He will also meet a delegation of Socialists from Paterson, who are to plead with him to help pardon Rudolph Katz.

On Wednesday Representative William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, will be one of the Governor's visitors, and Governor Wilson said he expected to discuss the tariff with the Brooklyn Congressman. Three Senators will also be among the Governor's callers on Wednesday. They are Hoke Smith, of Georgia; E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, and Culberson, of Texas.

The Governor was in ignorance as to what had been done at the meeting of the compaign committee in New York to-night. He said he had heard nothing about it.

BUILT SHIPS IN WOODS.

In Colonial days the shipping for our home trade and for sale abroad was built chiefly in the district of Maine and in New Hampshire. These two colonies built rather more than one-half the entire American tonnage in the days immediately preceding the Revolution. The older ports could not compete with the new settlements amid the timber.

When the great trees had been exhausted on the river banks, gangs of shipwrights went a mile or two into the forests, and here, on the uplands, would build a vessel of 100 tons or more, mount her on strong sledges of timber, hitch on a team of two hundred oxen and drag it in one steady pull over the snow to the frozen surface of a navigable stream.

Such a team of oxen would be a quarter of a mile long, and it took the teamstership of a major general to start them all at once. It was called "raising them," and this work once done, nothing must stop them till the ship rested on the ice.—Boston Globe.

EMPIRE DEMOCRACY IS NOW PERMANENT THING

Amid Cheers Several Hundred Independents Adopt Plans for the Campaign.

FLAY MURPHY AND RYAN

Senator Roosevelt and Thomas M. Osborne Stand Out as Leaders of the New Movement.

The Empire State Democracy, which is to wage a determined fight upon Charles F. Murphy to wrest from him and his follows the control of the Democratic party in the state, became a permanent organization last night, when several hundred independent Democrats from all over the state met at the Hotel Astor and mapped out a plan for their campaign.

State Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt and Thomas Mott Osborne were the figures that stood out as the leaders of the new movement. Both said that they voiced the sentiments of a majority of voters when they asked that a man of a different type from Mr. Murphy be found to lead the Democracy of the Empire State, a man who would stand for better political conditions in the state and would help the national ticket nominated at Baltimore.

There was no boom started for any candidate for Governor, but the speakers made it clear that they were against the nomination of any man for this office who was not his own man, and should the convention decide upon a candidate considered controlled by Murphy or Ryan the Empire State Democracy would put forth its own ticket.

The first action of the meeting was to adopt the report of the temporary executive committee, which said in part:

As loyal Democrats we, the members of the Empire State Democracy, pledge our sincere and entire devotion to the national Democratic ticket. We stand not only for Wilson and Marshall, but for the fundamental Democratic principles which they represent.

Our devotion to these principles and candidates renders it impossible for us to submit without protest to the present control of the party organization.

The condition of servitude of our party in New York, as instanced by the spectacle afforded by the New York delegation at Baltimore and by the present control by an unrepresentative minority, disgraces the party in state and nation. It defeated our legislative ticket last year, and, if continued, will defeat our state ticket this year. The Democrats of New York owe it to their party associates in the country at large to put an end to its continuance.

Rank and File Must Strike.

In imbecility, in greed and in suspected partnership in violence the small clique claiming control of the party organization has been found to abhorrent criminal forces, to predatory special interests, to favored corrupt contractors and to unscrupulous patronage mongers. If the party leaders throughout the state cannot release themselves from this bondage when October arrives, then the patriotism of self-respecting men requires, and true party loyalty demands, that, at whatever cost, that bondage shall be broken by the rank and file. If this be party treason, let those who are responsible for such conditions make the most of it.

Those now in control cannot even hold the present party vote, much less attract the great independent vote so necessary to success. There are many thousands of voters whose party ties have been loosened as never before anxious to vote for Wilson and Marshall, who will feel that they cannot do so if by so doing they strengthen a corrupt clique. As a consequence there is danger that the Democratic ticket will be defeated in this state.

Therefore, to the end that Wilson and Marshall and a state ticket nominated by and representing the progressive principles of present-day Democracy shall assuredly achieve success in the state, we recommend:

First—The extension and perfecting of this organization in every county in the state, on a permanent basis.

Second—The formation of Wilson and Marshall clubs affiliated with the Empire State Democracy.

Third—Where the interest of the party can best be promoted by local primary contests, we believe that such contests should be made; where other methods can produce better results, we favor the employment of such other methods. The application of the principle of home rule should leave to the locality the choice of procedure in these matters.

Fourth—That a state-wide convention of representatives of the Empire State Democracy be called, to meet at Syracuse immediately after the close of the Democratic convention, to take such action as may be desirable to aid and assist in the election of Wilson and Marshall, and to take appropriate action upon the nominations of state officers made by the Democratic convention.

A set of resolutions providing for the carrying out of this programme was then adopted, amid cheers.

Senator Roosevelt declared that this movement represented a big majority of voters who were kicking for their rights, while Murphy never did represent a majority, but a small clique which had usurped leadership to further its own ends.

Mr. Osborne said that the Democrats represented at the meeting were dissatisfied with the leadership of Murphy because its was singularly stupid, singularly ignorant, and its results singularly disheartening. The nomination of Mr. Hearst for Governor in 1906 was Murphy's first statesmanlike act as leader, by which the party lost many thousand votes, he said, and each following election marked a steady decrease in the Democratic vote of greater New York until, in 1910, with 46,000 votes less than in 1904, the city seemed to be getting away from the party entirely.

It was decided that the State Committee of the Empire State Democracy should meet at the Hotel Belmont on August 20.

BOSTON CAR STRIKE ENDED

"L" Motormen and Conductors Win Every Point.

Boston, July 29.—The strike of the conductors and motormen of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which has lasted for fifty-three days and is estimated to have cost $1,028,000, was ended to-night by the agreement of the company officials to the terms of settlement. The strikers won every point sought and will go back to work to-morrow.

The strike was called June 7, following the discharge of three hundred employes, who, it was claimed, were discriminated against because they had joined a recently formed union. About two thousand men went out.

Strike breakers were brought in to man the cars, and more or less violence marked the efforts of the company to keep up a normal service. Dynamite was placed on the tracks, and motormen, conductors and passengers were mobbed and stoned. After the first two weeks of curtailed schedules the service on most of the lines was fairly complete.

Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald a week ago began a series of conferences between the company and the strikers which was the means of bringing about the settlement.

PITNEY HAS KANSAS CASE

Taft-Roosevelt Contest To Be Decided by Him.

Morristown, N. J., July 29.—Representative Marlin Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, appeared here this afternoon before Justice Mahlon Pitney, of the United States Supreme Court, and asked the justice to issue a writ of error in the Kansas electoral case.

Justice Pitney said this evening that he did not sign the order asked for, as he was waiting to hear from Governor Stubbs of Kansas, in answer to a telegram sent last night by Justice Pitney asking whether the agreement that was made between the Taft and Roosevelt forces to preserve the status quo was binding, as it was made on Sunday. Such an agreement made on Sunday would not hold in the State of New Jersey, Justice Pitney said.

The justice said if he did not hear from Governor Stubbs to-night he would telegraph to him again, and if he did not hear from the Governor that the interests of Taft's side were being taken care of and no advantage was being taken he would issue a writ that would hold up the printing of the ballots.

Mr. Olmsted, who is counsel for the Taft men, informed Justice Pitney that he would appear before him to-day and argue in favor of a writ of error in the Taft-Roosevelt conflict in Kansas.

Justice Pitney will hear argument in the case on Thursday next. When delegates to the Republican National Convention were chosen in Kansas the electors were named. These were Roosevelt men.

When President Taft was renominated the electors said they would run on the ticket headed by Taft and then in the Electoral College vote for Roosevelt. They argued that the Constitution gave the electors the right to vote in any way they pleased, although the custom had been to vote for the man who headed their ticket.

A county clerk, however, refused to place the names of those electors on the primary ballot. The Roosevelt men took the case to court. The Attorney General applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus ordering the names placed upon the ballot. The Taft men then decided to take the case before the United States Supreme Court on appeal.

Washington, July 29.—President Taft told callers to-day that the first information he had of the plan to have the Kansas electoral cases heard by the Supreme Court came from Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee. The move to carry the cases to the Supreme Court, the President said, originated in Kansas, and the White House had nothing to do with it.

STOPS FAKE PHOTO TRADE

Lodge Bill Also Prohibits Use of Portraits for "Ads."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 29.—The suppression of the fake photograph business which has prospered at the expense of the President and other distinguished men is aimed at in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Lodge. The measure is also designed to prevent the use of photographs of persons for advertising purposes without their consent. For either offence it provides for a fine of not more than $1,000, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

The necessity for legislation of this kind was brought to the attention of Senator Lodge by a government inspector engaged in the investigation of the white slave traffic. A man arrested for this crime had in his possession a fake photograph picturing him in the act of shaking hands with the President. It was discovered that he had used the photograph as evidence to impress ignorant persons with his responsibility and high social standing. An extensive trade in pictures of this kind has been carried on by certain Washington photographers. The photographs caught the fancy of a certain class of tourists, who bought them by the dozens to send "back home" as proof that they had shaken hands with President Taft or been slapped on the back by Colonel Roosevelt or other distinguished men.

One section of the Lodge bill, which was prepared by the Department of Justice, prohibits the making, sale or mailing of fake photographs. The other prohibits the use of genuine photographs for advertising or trade purposes without the consent of the person pictured. The bill provides that any person fraudulently and untruthfully represented or whose name, portrait or picture has been used for advertising purposes or purposes of trade without his consent may bring an action in equity to restrain further injury or to recover damages.

DELAYS BEEF TRUST CASE

Wickersham Wants to Study Proposed Plan for Dissolution.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 29.—Attorney General Wickersham said to-day that the plans for the dissolution of the National Packing Company, the so-called beef trust, as submitted to him by the United States Attorney, James H. Wilkerson, and Ralph Crews, counsel for the corporation appears to be effective, but he would withhold final approval pending further investigation.

Mr. Wickersham said the disintegration of the corporation, as outlined to him, would open the way to wider competition, which is the aim of the Department of Justice in attacking the combination. He believed the ultimate scheme of dissolution would prove satisfactory and that further preparations for the filing of a civil suit would not be necessary.

Mr. Crews promised to submit detailed plans to Mr. Wickersham in the next ten days and to take up with the packers certain features of the plan to which there were some minor objections. The additional record will first be considered by District Attorney Wilkerson, under whose supervision the dissolution is being effected.

WIRELESS LAWS MUST WAIT

Congress Not Yet Ready to Provide for Government Control.

Washington, July 29.—Governmental control of wireless telegraphy probably will not be provided at the present session of Congress. The bill of Representative Alexander, of Missouri, for that purpose was stricken from the House calendar to-day.

Representative Mann, minority leader, objected to present consideration of the subject, which, he said, was one that required more study and deeper consideration before laws harnessing wireless communication were framed.

The government is especially anxious for some broad law to give relief from the interference of amateurs, who are said to annoy the naval and wireless plants.

TO NOTIFY MARSHALL AUGUST 20.

Indianapolis, July 29.—Governor Thomas R. Marshall will be notified of his selection as the Democratic nominee for Vice-President of the United States on August 20 at the Coliseum at the state fair grounds.

PICKS WILSON WORKERS

Executive Committee Meets at Headquarters Here.

PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN

Make-Up of Many Committees Will Be Announced by McCombs To-day.

The members of the executive committee appointed by the Democratic National Committee to manage Woodrow Wilson's campaign met yesterday in a modest little inside room on the third floor of the Fifth Avenue Building to discuss campaign plans. They had intended meeting in the spacious quarters reserved for them on the fifth floor of this building, but because they had not yet chosen a treasurer who could sign the lease the agent forbade them the use of the rooms they had picked out. William F. McCombs, chairman of the committee, who presided over the meeting, said, however, that to-day they would move into the fifth floor quarters, though he did not expect the selection of a treasurer for two or three days at least.

He also promised that to-day the committee would be ready to announce the personnel of some of the campaign committees, as well as some of the campaign plans in detail. Yesterday throughout the afternoon and evening the committee considered the make-up of the advisory committee, the finance committee, the press committee, the press finance committee, the campaign book committee and several other special committees. The only members of the executive committee absent from the conference were Colonel Robert S. Ewing, of Louisiana, and Will R. King, of Oregon.

There are fourteen members of the campaign committee, in addition to Governor Wilson. To the meeting yesterday came McCombs, returning from Bretton Woods, N. H., where he had been resting over the week end; Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, from Spring Lake, N. J., where he has been staying at an ocean hotel within fifteen minutes' ride by automobile from the Little White House at Sea Girt; William G. McAdoo, the New York tube builder; Representative Albert S. Burleson, of Texas, from the national capital; Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, the secretary, who has been staying in New York since his selection at Sea Girt a fortnight ago; Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, from Washington; Josephus Daniels, from Morehead City, N. C., where he has been resting; A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, from Baltimore, where he had been to see his family; Representative Daniel J. McGillicuddy, of Maine, from Washington; Willard Saulsbury, from Delaware; Robert S. Hudspeth, of New Jersey, and Senator James A. O'Gorman, of New York.

TWO BATTLESHIPS LIKELY

Representatives Yielding to Pressure of Public Opinion.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 29.—As a result of the determined efforts of the insurgent Democrats who threaten to bolt the caucus action on battleships it developed today that one battleship, possibly two, eventually will be authorized by the House.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, who is circulating the petition for another caucus, says he was approached to-day by emissaries representing the anti-battleship contingent. Those advocates of a "little navy" admitted they were beaten, according to Mr. Sulzer, and informed him an amendment for one battleship would be adopted by the House. Mr. Sulzer replied substantially as follows:

"We thank you for your encouragement, but we intend now to get two."

Mr. Sulzer then displayed a "round robin" wherein about twenty Democrats pledge themselves to bolt the caucus action and vote for two ships. Mr. Sulzer expects to add at least eight more names to this list, and a defection of this number of votes, Mr. Sulzer estimates, will overthrow the former caucus action, if no other party council is held.

Mr. Sulzer was in conference to-day with the Senate conferees on the naval bill, and he was informed by them that the Senate would not yield on the battleship fight.

Speaker Champ Clark, who voted at the recent caucus to table the resolution favorable to battleship authorization, is now said to have become a convert to the one ship plan. The Speaker and a number of other Democrats who voted against the navy are weakening under public sentiment and the influx of letters and telegrams demanding the maintenance of an adequate navy.

Insurgent Democrats now seem to have the whip hand, and if Mr. Sulzer's figures are correct two battleships will result finally from the serious Democratic quarrel.

DEMOCRATS TRY NEW GAME

Make Effort to Force Senate to Ask Tariff Action.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 29.—Rejecting the Senate amendments to the wool, sugar and excise tax bills, the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee assumed to-day an ostensible attitude of indifference regarding tariff legislation for the rest of the session. Chairman Underwood will report the bills back to-morrow, but it is the present plan of the House leaders to play a waiting game and force the Senate to ask for a conference.

While appearing to deliver an ultimatum to the Senate of "Your move next," the House leaders will not overlook any chances to get one or more tariff bills up to the President before the end of the session.

Mr. Underwood privately admits the possibility of a compromise wool bill, and the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee decided to put through the House the bill revising the cotton schedule. The Democratic-insurgent coalition in the Senate has renewed hope that the President may be put "in a hole" if the political conspirators are able to send to the White House bills of the same nature as those that Mr. Taft was forced to veto last session.

Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee voted to accept the Senate amendments to the three bills mentioned. Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, is understood to have voted "present" on the rider on the excise tax bill to repeal the Canadian reciprocity agreement, and Mr. Hammond, of Minnesota, forsook his Democratic colleagues and voted to accept the reciprocity amendment.

Mr. Underwood said the Senate amendments indicated the desire of that body not to undertake a real revision of the tariff. Nevertheless, the Democrats are now scheming to send at least the wool bill to the White House, provided the Senate conferees will "compromise" on a measure resembling the makeshift La Follette bill of last session.

The House agreed to take up to-morrow the sugar and wool tariff revision bills and the excise tax measure, as amended by the Senate, and take separate votes on each.

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TAFT KEEPS HANDS OFF

Will Not Suggest Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

"NOT FOR ONE TO DECIDE"

No Method of Selecting Judge Dillon's Successor Has Been Decided On.

Washington, July 29.—Republican leaders of the Taft forces in Ohio were advised to-night by Carmi Thompson, President Taft's secretary, that under no circumstances would the President interfere in the naming of a candidate to succeed Judge E. B. Dillon at the head of the state ticket.

Mr. Thompson, on the direct authority of the President, telephoned several Republican leaders and laid emphasis upon the fact that the gubernatorial candidate is a matter of concern to all Republicans and not one for one man to determine upon. He declared also to the Taft leaders that the President would have nothing to say as to the method of choosing another candidate.

Selection by primary, by another state convention or by the state central committee have been suggested, but Mr. Taft has refused to say which he prefers.

President Taft had as a luncheon guest at the White House to-day Harry M. Daugherty, a Taft leader in Ohio, and probably will meet Arthur I. Vorys and members of the state central committee Thursday.

Invitations to the Ohio Central Committee to attend on August 1 the official notification of the President's nomination in Chicago were sent out several days ago.

Ohio is the only state to be invited, but White House officials said to-day that Judge Dillon's withdrawal of his candidacy for Governor had nothing to do with the invitations, and that they were sent only to the President's own state. Every member of the Republican National Committee, the official notification committee and the chairmen of the state central committees throughout the country have been invited.

L. C. Laylin, a Taft leader in Ohio, recently offered the post of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, talked by telephone to-day about the Ohio situation to Carmi Thompson, President Taft's secretary. Mr. Laylin was said to have asked for names of candidates agreeable to the President, but Mr. Thompson was authority for the statement that no names were suggested from the White House end.

Columbus, Ohio, July 29.—Members of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee, which is charged with the selection of a nominee for the Governorship to succeed Judge E. B. Dillon, of Columbus, have received invitations from President Taft to luncheon at the White House with the President and Mrs. Taft on Thursday, according to M. A. Kershner, member of the committee from the 12th District.

The unusual turn in the affairs of the Republican party caused by Judge Dillon's withdrawal has caused many conjectures as to what will transpire at the conference with the President should the committee accept the invitation. The committee will meet Wednesday afternoon in this city, and should President Taft's invitation be accepted will probably leave at once for Washington.

It became apparent to-day that the central committee will not, in all probability, undertake the selection of a nominee to succeed Dillon. Under the action of the Republican state convention on July 2 the committee must arrange for the selecting of a successor to Judge Dillon, but is not bound to make the choice itself. Two plans are being considered by the committeemen. One is to issue a call for a second state convention and the other to issue a call for direct primaries for the naming of a gubernatorial nominee.

Mr. Karshner is in favor of the direct primary plan of selecting another nominee. Mr. Karshner is a Roosevelt supporter, and during the spring primaries in this state managed the Roosevelt campaign in this district.

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