NEGRO BALANCE OF POWER

LEADERS THREATENING TO TIP SOME STATES AGAINST TAFT.

In Ohio, Where the Black Man Casts 40,000 Votes and There Is Other Trouble to Contend With, They Propose to Make a Fight—After Other Close States.

CHICAGO, June 16.—There are more negroes at this convention than at any since the convention of 1880. There was a great outpouring of negroes to that convention. They turned out then in support of Grant for a third term. They were all for Grant, but they accepted the result.

Whether the negro voters will be acquiescent this time if the Roosevelt-Taft programme goes through remains to be seen. The negroes have not come here in support of one man, as they came to the convention of 1880. The majority of them have come here this time to oppose one man, and that man is Taft. Not all of them are for Senator Foraker. Some are for Speaker Cannon. The principal point is that they are here in a spirit of resentment, and that resentment is directed against President Roosevelt and his candidate, Mr. Taft.

"If Roosevelt or Taft is nominated an independent Republican convention will be held in Chicago immediately after the close of this convention to nominate candidates for whom the negroes of this country and the independent Republicans can vote next November," said the Rev. J. Milton Waldron, head of the National Negro American Political League, to-day. Waldron is one of the negro preachers who have been here for a week addressing mass meetings in the colored churches to show how the negroes feel. Bishop Parks and Bishop Walters have been among these negro speakers, and they have been talking to crowds of negroes here nightly.

The feeling aroused as a result of these meetings was shown yesterday when a crowd of several thousand negroes stormed a colored convention called by the Taft people in Quinn Chapel, opposite the Coliseum, and after capturing the meeting drew up resolutions against Taft. Another attempt was made last night to hold this meeting, the Taft managers having brought many negroes here from Cincinnati and other cities for the purpose of counteracting the anti-Taft sentiment. Just as the meeting was to begin the wires lighting the church were cut and the police had to be sent for.

Charles L. Kurtz and other lieutenants of Senator Foraker insist that they have had nothing to do with such incidents as these and that they have not paid the travelling and other expenses of the black men who have been pitching into the Republican party here. They insist that the Foraker forces have had no money to speak of and could not have brought these negroes here had they wanted to do so. The negroes have been invading the Foraker headquarters in great numbers, of course, but if they have been looking for anything more substantial than sympathy it would seem that they had been doomed to disappointment. They have, of course, received promises of support in the matter of contests from the Southern States before the credentials committee, but the leaders of these negroes don't appear to be optimistic enough to believe that they are going to see any change in the deal there.

Such leaders as Bishop Walters, J. M. Trotter of Boston, the Rev. J. F. Carey of Chicago and others have been holding conferences with a view to deciding what to do should Mr. Taft be the nominee.

Aside from the Brownsville matter, what these negroes seem to hold particularly against Taft is his attitude toward the disfranchisement of the negro in the Southern States. They say that he has condoned this in his public utterance. While Mr. Bryan has come out in favor of disfranchisement, some of these colored men say that if Taft should be nominated they will urge the negroes in the States where the colored vote is an important factor to devote this year to administering a little punishment to the Republican party with the idea of getting better treatment another time.

Waldron and others are out with statements declaring that unless they can bring about an independent party to be headed by some such a man as Senator Foraker they will keep up the fight against Taft and try to get every colored voter in the Northern States to vote for the Democratic candidates. How seriously this should be taken is a matter of some doubt, however.

J. Scott Ferguson of Washington, the editor of a paper for colored people and secretary of the National Negro American Political League, which had its inception at a meeting held in Philadelphia several months ago, said to-day that Senator Foraker might stem the tide of this negro revolt because of the admiration the race has for him as a result of his fight on the Brownsville matter, "but even Senator Foraker," he said, "could not induce some of the colored voters to support Mr. Taft in some of the States and at least 25 per cent. of them will refuse to vote for him no matter what appeal even Senator Foraker might make.

"Since the meeting held in Philadelphia an organization has been perfected in twenty-seven States, including such important political States as Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. A man with the influence of Bishop Derrick has utterly failed to get the colored men to rally to Taft.

"If the negroes once turned the election in these States the Republican party would change the tactics it has pursued toward the colored voters it has held so long, and there would be action taken on the disfranchisement question. The work of disfranchisement has gone right on with the Republican party in supreme control, and it is now being carried on inside the party by the lily whites.

"The assumption that negro opposition to Mr Taft is based on revenge is a false one. It is based on the principle that his views on this matter are utterly inconsistent with Republican doctrines."

The colored vote in Ohio is estimated at about forty thousand. This is one of the States where the anti-Taft negroes say they are going to try and defeat Taft.

There was a rumor to-day that Bishop Walters, who has been one of the most active leaders in the fight against Taft, has been taken into camp by the Taft folks, who are now working tooth and nail to get the colored men. Bishop Walters, it was said, had told the Taft people that he would come out for Taft if the Taft managers would work for Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, his State, for the Vice-Presidency. Bishop Walters denied, however, that he had made any such promise.

The Taft negro headquarters that have blossomed out near the convention hall and through the colored districts here are supplied liberally with cigars and lunches, while the anti-Taft headquarters are barren of such things.

The Taft managers profess to be confident that the colored voters will be there when the time comes, but one thing seems certain and that is that it will take some money and that there is a lot of resentment which is not going to be removed. The colored Baptist ministers are to meet in Chicago on Friday. It is said that at this meeting an attempt will be made to pass an anti-Taft resolution. It is in the churches where much of this sentiment is being fanned.

Gruber Proposes Bennet for Governor.

The Republican organization of the Seventeenth Assembly district last night passed resolutions committing the Republicans of the district to the support of Congressman William S. Bennet for the nomination for Governor. In years when there is a President to be elected it has been a practice that local candidates for Governor shall not be presented by the district organizations until after the adjournment of the national convention. Abe Gruber, the leader of the Seventeenth, broke away from this custom and offered the resolution himself. The resolution provided, however, that should Gov. Hughes be a candidate for renomination the club would not be held to its pledge to Bennet.

ANARCHISTIC, SAYS DALZELL.

Pittsburg Congressman Denounces Anti-Injunction Plank—No Compromise.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—Congressman John Dalzell is bitterly opposed to an anti-injunction plank in the Republican platform. In an interview this afternoon he openly denounced such a platform in bitter words. He said:

"There will be no compromise on the anti-injunction plank. There should be no such plank in a Republican platform unless the party wishes to turn socialistic—I might say anarchistic. To put an anti-injunction plank in the platform consisting of mere words as has been suggested for a compromise would be worse than foolish, and would disgust many.

"There should be no such plank at all, and I do not believe there will be. I do not believe in interfering with the courts in any way."

LET THE COURTS ALONE.

Metal Trades Association Protests Against Anti-Injunction Plank.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Secretary Robert Wuest of the National Metal Trades Association employees, with headquarters in this city, sent to-night to Wade Ellis of the platform committee and to George B. Cox, the Cincinnati Republican leader, telegrams protesting earnestly against the insertion of an anti-injunction plank.

The telegrams state that the Metal Trades Association is composed of 500 leading manufacturers of the country, who employ about 100,000 men.

NEW JERSEY WINNING FAME.

State's Delegates Oppose Tariff Revision and Anti-Injunction Plank.

CHICAGO, June 16.—New Jersey is occupying a position of some distinction here because of the strong fight she is putting up against any revision of the tariff and against the proposed anti-injunction plank. The State's delegation made its position plain by the resolution adopted yesterday afternoon, and this position was further emphasized in speeches made last night at a dinner given to the visiting Jerseymen by Dr. Leslie D. Ward.

All the speakers at the dinner laid particular stress on these two points. Former Governor Franklin Murphy was the star at the dinner, and his Vice-Presidential boom was the subject of frequent mention. He referred specifically to the tariff and the proposed anti-injunction plank.

Gov. Fort said New Jersey was a conservative State, and added:

We are and always have been satisfied with our courts. Justice is and always has been administered with an even hand. The rights of all are protected in our courts. We do not care to control them by legislation and we feel the same way about the Federal courts. The courts need no defence and it is futile to put in the platform of the party anything touching upon them. With us there is no discrimination of justice with respect to any class. The laws bear equally upon all. Upon the tariff we are satisfied with it as it is.

Speaking of Mr. Murphy he said the delegation had voted unanimously to support him, and "We propose to make the best fight that we can."

Senator Kean touched on both subjects in a brief speech, and in declaring his hearty support of Gov. Murphy said that in helping New Jersey out the delegates would really be helping the rest of the country in their ambition to return to prosperity.

Paul Horton declared that every business man agreed with the position of Gov. Murphy. Leslie M. Shaw made a red hot standpat talk, and Senator Depew and Job E. Hedges entertained the diners with funny speeches. Senator Depew recalled the fact that in 1896 when Garret A. Hobart was nominated his own State of New York might have captured the prize if it had not awoke too late, and intimated that because of the multitude of candidates in New York at the present time New Jersey might win out again.

MURPHY THINKS IT'S BRYAN,

But Wishes Bryan Would Do Up the McCarren Men for Him.

Charles F. Murphy was back again yesterday at Tammany Hall after spending over a week at his country home at Good Ground, L. I. It was impossible, however, to induce him to break away from his old answer to the question "Will Tammany be for Bryan?"

"We'll decide that when we get to Denver," he repeated. "You know that we are going as an uninstructed delegation, so that we are free to act as we please." And that was all that could be drawn from Mr. Murphy except that from what he had heard and read he thought Bryan would be nominated.

Congressman William Sulzer, after a talk with Mr. Murphy, said: "Tammany will undoubtedly support Bryan. As I understand it, everything is going to be harmonious at Denver. Bryan will be nominated on the first ballot and of course Tammany will help."

Mr. Murphy wants the McCarren delegates turned down at Denver. It is known that Mr. Bryan has been approached on this matter, but so far has refused to commit himself.

Mr. Murphy will go to Denver in advance of the Tammany delegation. He will leave on June 29. The special trains carrying the 600 Tammanyites will leave on the night of July 3.

GOV. GUILD HASN'T QUIT.

On the Contrary He Considers His Chances of Nomination Exceedingly Good.

BOSTON, June 16.—Gov. Guild denied to-day that his name has been withdrawn from the list of Vice-Presidential candidates. He is in frequent communication with the Chicago convention and feels that his chances of being named are exceedingly good.

From what he learns by telegraph from Chicago, the delegation from Massachusetts is standing solidly for him. He says he is advised that with New Jersey behind Murphy, California standing solidly for their man, and the New England and Michigan delegations rallying to the banners of Massachusetts in support of his candidacy, his chances for securing the nomination are excellent.

The Weather.

The low area which caused rain over the northeastern States on Monday was central off the New England coast yesterday, with rain still falling in New England.

The pressure was high elsewhere east of the Mississippi Valley and the weather was generally fair. From the Missouri Valley southward conditions were cloudy and unsettled with thunderstorms and rain in Nebraska.

It was much cooler in the New England and middle Atlantic States and south into North Carolina. From Kansas north into North Dakota and from Minnesota west into Montana it was warmer.

In this city the day was fair and cooler; wind, fresh to brisk northwest; average humidity, 51 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.89; 3 P. M., 29.99.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1908.	1907.		1908.	1907.
9 A. M.	64°	70°	6 P. M.	73°	83°
12 M.	69°	79°	9 P. M.	67°	75°
3 P. M.	72°	82°	12 Mid.	65°	73°

Highest temperature, 74°, at 4:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, fair to-day; fair to-morrow; warmer in central and northeast portions; light to fresh north to east winds.

For New England, fair to-day; fair to-morrow; warmer in western portion; light to fresh northwesterly winds becoming variable.

For eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day, warmer in northern portion; fair to-morrow; light north to east winds.

For New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh north to east winds.

For western New York, fair and warmer to-day; showers and warmer in eastern portion to-morrow; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

For western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; warmer in northern portion; showers to-morrow; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

SHELVE RESOLUTION ON RATES

TRAFFIC CLUB CAN'T AGREE ON RAISE OR NO RAISE.

Informed on Authority That There Will Be No Horizontal Advance—A Robber Baron Speech Cut Off and Met With a Flat Denial of Overcapitalization.

The Traffic Club of New York, which was thrown into a lively altercation a month ago by a resolution on the proposed increase of freight rates, took up the resolution again last night after the governors of the club, to whom it was referred at the last meeting, had wrestled with it for a month in vain. The club is composed of representatives of the railroads and representatives of the big shippers in and anbout New York and found it difficult to act in harmony on a question affecting directly the interests of the two distinct sets of employers in such a way as to avoid a disruption of the club. Members argued and disputed, cajoled and pacified until the resolution was peacefully laid away on the suggestion of an unnamed member who described himself as a hayman.

The resolution was fathered by C. M. Baldwin. Its preamble protested against an advance in rates and the resolution proper petitioned railroad presidents to hold consultations with the shippers before putting into effect any increase. Mr. Baldwin opened the ball by a demand for consideration of his resolution as a matter within the province of the club. A long, and to Mr. Baldwin apparently an awkward, silence ensued. He was the first to break it.

"It strikes me as possible," he said, "that the railroad men don't intend to discuss this proposition, but simply to vote it down."

George A. Cullen, general passenger agent of the Lackawanna, accepted the challenge. He remarked that the railroad representatives in the club outnumbered the shippers by 241 to 137 and could have packed the meeting had they desired. They had carefully refrained from doing so, but it was to be assumed that the railroad men would support what they understood to be the wishes of their superior officers. Still, to force a vote, he argued, was to divide the club in two. He did not believe it to be the purpose of the club to line up on questions of national importance affecting the two interests and did not consider it "germane for subordinate railroad officials to advise their chiefs as to what they should do."

One of the industrial members intimated pleasantly that it was hardly fair to ask the railroad men to vote to their own disadvantage. Another wanted to know what good the resolution would do if it were adopted. A railroad member suggested that the men on the industrial payrolls might vote for the interests of their employers and the discussion was becoming wandering and confused when the hay man stood up.

"I'm a hay man," he said, "and I ship hay. I believe the resolution is entirely inappropriate. The railroads can file tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission, but every shipper has thirty days in which to file objections before the tariff can be made effective. We can all file protests with the commission and get a hearing. That's what I believe in doing and I move to relay the resolution on the table."

"But a motion to lay on the table stops debate," objected one member.

"That's the reason I made it," retorted the hay man. "We've talked an hour without getting anywhere and that hour's enough."

The motion to table was carried by an overwhelming vote. But it remained for M. F. Anderson, traffic agent of the Standard Table Oil Cloth Company, to stir the trouble up all over again and to bring out a sharp response from C. F. Daly, vice-president and general passenger traffic manager of the New York Central. Mr. Anderson said:

"They talk about increasing rates as an alternative to reducing salaries. Confound it! let us reduce the salaries of some of the dukes and princes we are called on to support. Of the $15,000,000,000 capitalization of the railroads of the country two-thirds is water. Of course it is necessary to raise rates to pay dividends and interest on the water. We need to pay in this money to buy horses for horse shows, to exploit our railroad owners abroad, to pay for divorces and to support idiots. We'd be willing to have an advance in rates if they'd call a halt on the fellow way up higher who is robbing the roads, taking the money of widows and orphans and getting dividends on watered stock. I'm not talking of the railroads alone. There are just as many crooked industrial magnates, just as many industrial magnates robbing and——"

Vice-President Daly quietly interposed a point of order. Loose talk, said Mr. Daly, was not one of the purposes of the club. The point was sustained and Mr. Daly continued:

"I take issue with the statement that the railroads of the country in the aggregate are overcapitalized, and I challenge disproof of the statement that the railroad terminals of the country alone are worth all of the $15,000,000,000 aggregate capitalization of the roads. Not one dollar of water is in railroad capitalization as a whole. We could not reproduce the terminals for double the aggregate capitalization. I do not deny that there have been instances of watered stock, but I absolutely challenge disproof of the statement that the aggregate capitalization of all the roads is far below their actual value. The President of the United States has admitted as much and the Interstate Commerce Commission has tacitly come to the same conclusion.

"Now, in regard to this question of increasing freight rates. The railroads realize that their interests are the shippers' interests. Their misfortune is the shippers' misfortune. The two interests are closely interwoven. To destroy the shippers' business would be to destroy our own business. We must file our tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the commission has the right to reject any unfair rate. But the railroads do not propose to make an unfair rate. No rate will be raised that will bear heavily on any shipper. The railroads have long considered the advances, but have not decided, and shippers may rest assured that the railroads will not bear heavily upon them.

"The burdens on the roads have been extraordinary in the recent past. Laws have been passed reducing mail charges, reducing the hours of labor, and so on. The cost of materials has increased and altogether expenses have been increased from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 a year concurrently with decreases in earnings. Advances in rates are matters of necessity with the roads. They will advance no proposition that is unfair, unjust or that will not stand proper investigation.

"I state authoritatively that there is no intention to make a horizontal advance in rates. The purpose of the delay has been to be sure that nobody is injured. The new schedule, will be as equitable and just as it is possible for them to be made after weeks of study, consultation and investigation."

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL GUESSES.

Three Remarkable Running Mates for Bryan Picked by Connecticut Organ.

NEW HAVEN, June 16.—In the New Haven *Union*, Col. Alexander Troup's paper, a special despatch from New York appears to-night booming three candidates in the race for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket. They are Comptroller Metz of New York, former State Senator Archibald McNeil of Bridgeport and the Hon. Melbert B. Cary of New York and Ridgefield, Conn., one of the Bryan members of the Connecticut delegation to Denver.

It was stated that Comptroller Metz if nominated would have the support of the Germans of the United States and that he would very likely be urged for the Vice-Presidency by the New York delegation to Denver.

Senator McNeil is a very wealthy coal dealer of Connecticut and has frequently entertained Mr. Bryan when visiting this State. Mr. Cary was defeated for Governor in this State a few years ago.

FAIRBANKS LIKES IT NOT.

The Methods at Chicago Stir Him to Make a "Fair Play" Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16.—Vice-President Fairbanks referred to-night with some feeling to the methods adopted at Chicago. The Marion Club will go to Chicago in the morning and visited the Vice-President to-night at his residence. In his address to the club the Vice-President said:

"I most heartily thank you for this neighborly greeting and wish you a safe and pleasant journey to Chicago and return. I am particularly glad that the Marion Club has decided to attend the national convention, for I want the Republicans of the United States to see what stalwart Republicanism means in the State of Indiana. You are believers in the wholesome doctrine of 'A free field and a fair fight.' You well understand how to present your cause and with no spirit of unkindness toward others.

"We all hold to the belief that in Republican politics there must be a catholicity of judgment and that it is better to win upon the strength of our own cause than by tearing down others. Amid the tempest it is of the utmost importance that we should always carry a level head.

"It is not always possible to forecast results with certainty in the lottery of American politics, but I am safe in predicting that come what may at Chicago one thing is certain and that is that the Marion Club will win the respect and admiration of all who honor aggressiveness, manliness and devotion to clean politics.

"Permit me to thank you each personally for your call and wish that good luck may always attend the members of the Marion Club."

REBELS FROM FAIRBANKS.

Efforts to Restrain Two Indiana Delegates From Bolting to Taft.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16.—Word was received here from Chicago to-day that Major William Wilson of the Twelfth Congress district and former State Senator William Guthrie of the Fourth district, both of whom are instructed for Fairbanks, are in revolt at Chicago and may refuse to support the Indiana candidate. Both men are members of the Beveridge wing of the party and indicated before being selected as delegates that they would support Fairbanks.

Now they want to get on the Taft band wagon. Under the belief that Senator Beveridge can control the two delegates telegrams were sent to him to-day urging him to prevent a split in the delegation, as a refusal to vote for Fairbanks would lead to factional differences in the two districts and jeopardize the State ticket.

After a meeting of business men and manufacturers of Evansville last night and another meeting this morning letters and telegrams by the score were sent to the resolutions committee of the Chicago convention urging its members to vote against the incorporation of an anti-injunction plank in the platform

POLITICS IN ARMY PROMOTION.

Choice of Chief of Engineers Depends in Part on the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The appointment of a successor to Brig-Gen. Alexander McKenzie, former Chief of Engineers, who retired May 25 last, has been postponed until the latter part of the present week. This is partly due to the fact that President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft are unable to agree upon the appointee and desire to await the action of the Republican national convention at Chicago before making the appointment.

The three principal candidates for the office are Col. William L. Marshall, engineer officer at New York; Col. Thomas W. Symons, former military aide to President Roosevelt and now a consulting engineer on canals in New York State, and Col. Smith S. Leach, acting Chief of Engineers, who for the last few years has been the principal assistant to Gen. McKenzie and who is regarded as the logical candidate. Col. Marshall is not a voluntary candidate, but he is regarded highly both by the President and Secretary Taft on account of his civil war record as well as on account of his engineering experience and ability. Col. Symons has the support of President Roosevelt. Col. Leach is supported by the War Department.

What the political exigencies are that dovetail into an appointment of a bureau chief, they are very deep and complicated. It is said that the candidacy of Col. Symons involves in some way important political interests in New York. A close political calculator declares that the fate of the New York ship canal project depends on the Vice-Presidency and the chiefship of engineers. If the President finds himself unable to choose between Col. Symons and Col. Leach for the army bureau office it is not unlikely he may appoint Col. Marshall.

Never before, it is said, has a military bureau office depended on the action of a national political convention.

WU GREATLY INTERESTED.

China's Minister to Make Long Trip to See Finish of Convention.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Minister Wu-Ting-fang of China had to leave to-night for Iowa, where he is to deliver an address to-morrow. Mr. Wu is so much interested in this convention, however, that he is coming back to see the finish, so he announced. He may bring Mme. Wu with him.

"You know I went to a Republican convention once in Philadelphia," said Minister Wu. "I enjoyed it so much that I hoped some day to be able to see another."

"Do you expect that Secretary Taft will be nominated?" Mr. Wu was asked.

"How do I know?" said he. "Do you think I'm a political prophet. I like all the candidates, you know, but I can't talk politics. Really I just dropped into this convention, you know, because I happened to be going through on my lecture tour. But I hope to come back."

Minister Wu went to the convention with his secretary, Dr. Yen, who wore American clothes. They were among the first to get to the hall.

Ambassador Bryce and Mrs. Bryce were greatly interested. The Ambassador had never attended a political convention here before. "They say that it is all cut and dried," the Ambassador remarked to a friend, "but with all this turmoil I wonder what it is like when it isn't cut and dried."

COLORADO FOR BRYAN.

Democratic Convention Throws Out Ex-Senator Patterson's Delegates.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., June 16.—The Democratic State convention after throwing out ex-United States Senator Patterson and his contesting delegation from Denver named its delegates to the national convention to-day and instructed them to vote for Bryan.

Mayor Speer of Denver, who drove Patterson out of the convention, was opposed to Bryan instructions, contending that the Democracy of the nation was to be the guest of Colorado and it would be discourteous to have Colorado show a preference for any candidate. Speer was overruled, and also in his efforts to prevent the passage of resolutions denouncing corporations.

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WANTS THE FUNERAL STOPPED

WIFE'S LAWYER INTERVENES IN CASE OF DR. MACKENZIE.

The Mackenzie Divorce Suit Ended in May With Defeat of the Wife—The Two Attending Physicians Certify That the Death Was Due to Natural Causes.

Coroner Acritelli was asked last night to prevent the funeral to-day of Dr. James Cameron Mackenzie, who died at his home, 452 West Twenty-second street, on Monday morning. The man who made the request was James G. McClelland, a lawyer, who said he had reasons to suspect that Dr. Mackenzie's death was not due to natural causes. Coroner Acritelli made an appointment to meet the lawyer at the Hotel Manhattan this morning, when he will decide whether or not the facts warrant interference.

Dr. Mackenzie was the husband of Carrie Mackenzie, against whom he brought suit for divorce and who brought a counter suit. Mrs. Mackenzie got a verdict in her favor after a four days trial in the Supreme Court here in March, but on May 11 Supreme Court Justice Platzek set aside the verdict as contrary to the evidence.

Dr. Mackenzie, who had lived thirty years in the house in Twenty-second street and had a large practice on the West Side, died at 4 o'clock Monday morning. His physicians were Dr. William C. Gilley and Dr. Charles Ellery Denison. They reported that death was due to nephritis and œdema of the lungs.

Mr. McClelland, who has been attorney for Mrs. Mackenzie in the divorce proceedings, told last night his reasons for taking action in the case and explained why he wanted the funeral held up at least longer than 10 o'clock this morning, when it was to have occurred.

"Since the trouble between Mrs. Mackenzie and her husband began," he said, "the three children of the couple have been living with Mrs. Mackenzie in West 109th street. His oldest son, James, a boy of 12, testified against his father at the trial, but his father has always thought the world of him. No word of the death of the doctor reached either Mrs. Mackenzie or the children on Monday, but yesterday Annie Joyce, who was a witness in the case for Mrs. Mackenzie, came to my office and asked if I knew that Dr. Mackenzie was dead.

"I didn't put much confidence in her statement because I knew that she was summoned to court a few days ago by Dr. Mackenzie and accused of circulating false reports about his death. I sent up to the house and learned that there was crape on the door. Then I sent word to Mrs. Mackenzie and she came to the office with her son James.

"The boy was crying to see his father, but I didn't care to go to the house with him, and neither did Mrs. Mackenzie. One of the men in the office, Mr. Phelan, went with him. When they got there they had trouble getting in because they were told that the dying request of Dr. Mackenzie was that neither his wife nor any one of the members of his family should be allowed to see him or attend the funeral.

"Finally the boy was allowed to go to the coffin, and while he was looking at his father the friends of the doctor crowded around him and accused him of breaking his father's heart. The boy then burst out crying and has been greatly upset ever since.

"Then I learned that the doctor's friend, Mr. Cameron of the Clyde Line, had charge of the funeral arrangements and I went to his house, at 28 West Ninetieth street, and told him that I thought the funeral ought to be postponed until the doctor's oldest child, his daughter Mary, could reach here from Freeport. I said she would be in the city in the afternoon. He said there wouldn't be a moment's postponement."

One of the physicians in attendance said last night that Dr. Mackenzie's death was plainly due to nephritis followed by œdema of the lungs.

The wife's lawyers had prepared to appeal from Justice Platzek's decision setting aside the verdict of the jury in the wife's favor in the divorce case. The appeal of course will now be abandoned. The wife becomes the lawful widow with whatever rights in the property the law or the will gives her.

WISCONSIN SENATORS BREAK.

La Follette Will Have No More of Stephenson and the Latter May Fight.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—The break between Senator Robert Marion La Follette and Senator Isaac Stephenson is complete. The La Follette adherents are making strenuous efforts to keep Stephenson out of the Senate.

The open fight which is being made on Senator Stephenson is construed to mean that La Follette, who is primarily responsible for Mr. Stephenson's presence in the Senate, has resolved to break all political relations. Stephenson men predict Mr. Stephenson, who is 79 years old, will don his fighting clothes once more.

The moves of the La Follette men here mean, it is said, that La Follette will support either W. R. Hatten or F. E. McGovern for United States Senator.

MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION ACTS.

Sends to Chicago a Protest Against Anti-Injunction Plank.

The Merchants Association of New York on Monday evening sent this telegram to the chairman of the Republican national convention:

The Merchants Association of New York emphatically protests against the insertion of any anti-injunction plank in the Republican national platform.

HENRY R. TOWNE, President,
The Merchants Association of New York.

To make certain that this protest should come before the convention copies thereof were forwarded to Congressmen Parsons, Olcott and Bennet, with the request that they endeavor to obtain the united opposition of the New York State delegation against any anti-injunction plank.

WHY TAFT'S SMILE BROADENED.

Pleased Over Daughter's Success in Winning Bryn Mawr Scholarship.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Secretary Taft's smile was a little broader than usual this afternoon as he mounted his horse in front of the War Department to take his daily ride.

The passersby doubtless thought that he was gratified at the first day's proceedings of the convention, news of which reached him over a special wire. This was true, but that only partially accounted for the smile.

What probably pleased him more than any news that reached him to-day was the information that his daughter, Miss Helen Herron Taft, had won the first Pennsylvania scholarship of $300 for the student passing the best entrance examination for Bryn Mawr. The Secretary's daughter was graduated this month from the Baldwin School and is now at home on her vacation.

Typothetæ Against Anti-Injunction.

The officers of the United Typothetæ of America at its national headquarters, 32 Union Square East, decided yesterday to cooperate with the National Association of Manufacturers in protesting against an anti-injunction plank in the platform of the Republican national convention. They sent a telegram later to John McIntyre, secretary of the Typothetæ, who is in Chicago, directing him to unite with the representative of the manufacturers in making the protest. Representatives of some of the other organizations of employers, it was stated, have been instructed to join in the protest.

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The offering presents every variety of model from conservative to extreme, and in patent calfskin or coltskin, button, Blucher or lace styles. ALL SIZES AND EVERY WIDTH.

ALL TAFT DELEGATES SEATED

Continued from First Page.

cared in default by that committee. The report as presented provided that each side should have fifteen minutes in contests for delegates at large and ten minutes in Congress district contests. The Hitchcock forces won a point here by cutting the time allowed to ten and eight minutes respectively.

Contests consolidated before the national committee were consolidated before the credentials committee.

Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon was named as chairman of the committee. Harry M. Daugherty, Taft's personal friend from Ohio, was slated originally for the place, but in view of the fact it had been determined to replace the national committee steam roller with the Washington juggernaut it was deemed bad politics to have a friend of Taft's pilot the juggernaut. The reason given by Hitchcock for the change of plans was that it was thought wise to name a chairman from a State which had no contests.

As soon as the rules were adopted F. C. Bryan of Washington, George T. Buckingham, a townsman of Speaker Cannon; A. M. Soger, Prosecuting Attorney of St. Louis, representing the Hughes Missouri delegates, and Senator Bradley of Kentucky, as counsel for the allies, sent a formal letter to the committee outlining contests aggregating 110 delegates. No attention was paid to their demand for more time than was granted by the rules committee report. The allies' counsel said they did not pretend to represent all the contestants, but they did represent the 110. The 110 delegates contested came from the States of Alabama, 22; Arkansas, 2; Georgia, 4; Kentucky, 8, Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 6; Ohio, 2; Tennessee, 20; Texas, 36.

J. N. Stripling, who had the evidence in the Florida case, probably had left town, as he could not be found. A number of Southern State contests were abandoned for lack of funds.

The North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia cases were abandoned largely because of a lack of evidence on which to further base contests.

The Mississippi, Alabama and Texas cases were presented generally instead of by districts, taking up two-thirds of the time they otherwise would have.

The Louisiana fight was taken before the credentials committee independent of the allies. Ex-Gov. Warmouth insisted that the only objection to his organization was that it was the lily white, and yet there were seven colored brethren on his delegation. The opposing faction, led by Walter Cohen, said they were dissatisfied with the action of the national committee in dividing the delegation between the factions and that what was needed was a reorganization of the party in the State. Aside from the local party control the allies proceeded upon the broad principle that it would do the Republican party no good at the polls next November if it presented a candidate whose nomination only was brought about through the unseating of delegates by the national committee and the convention committee on credentials. They insist that Taft was 127 votes short of the necessary majority to nominate him before the national committee started turning out delegates claimed by the allies.

The arguments in the Alabama contest of the allies were no more availing before the credentials committee than they were before the national committee. In fact Mr. Hitchcock's prediction that the committee on credentials was three to one for Taft was justified as shown in the vote on the Alabama contest. The committee by a vote of 38 to 7 decided in favor of the twenty-two sitting delegates admitted by the national committee. The rules of procedure provide that a roll call cannot be demanded except on the request of twenty members of the committee. A test vote in detail was desired by the allies upon the Alabama contest, the first heard, but only sixteen members could be mustered in favor of it so the question was decided by a viva voce vote.

The members from New York, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Utah and New Hampshire were among those favoring a roll call, but the Southern and Western and Pacific members of the committee opposed permitting a record to be made. It seemed unlikely that the contestants would be able to muster the necessary twenty votes to get a roll call on any of the contests.

There were two delegates contested in the Fifth Arkansas district but the contestants failing to appear the committee permitted the Taft delegates to remain on the roll. The Taft delegates were seated in the First and Third Georgia districts. Arguments were heard in the First district but the contestants in the Third district were refused a hearing because they had not appeared before the national committee.

The Florida contestants turned up late in the night. They got a hearing. The delegates at large and delegates in the Second and Third districts were contested, but there was only one vote against seating the Taft contingent.

Before the Louisiana contest was reached both sides agreed to remain away from the credentials committee and endeavor to settle their own grievances.

The contests in the First, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh districts of Kentucky numbered eight delegates. The Taft delegates were not disturbed.

As the hearing of the contests proceeded counsel for the allies realized they were to get no quarter. They declared the action of the committee would be used as the main argument in the convention in favor of the Burke resolution cutting down the Southern representation. The allies' counsel were undecided at midnight whether they would carry the fight to the floor of the convention, but they probably will not.

At midnight Ormsby McHarg, counsel for the Taft interests before the credentials committee, said:

It looks as though the committee would finish its work before daylight and that all the decisions of the national committee on the seating of the contesting delegates would be upheld.

"This will give Taft 704 out of 908 delegates and upholds the prediction of Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Vorys."

"It might have been as well had the committee at the outset decided to stand by the decisions of the national committee in these contests and not gone ahead and heard arguments for such a long time."

The committee voted to seat the ten Moseley-Taft delegates from Mississippi, whose seats were contested.

The minority will carry their fight to the floor of the convention. All of the contests will not be settled until late to-morrow. The decision of the allies to take the case to the floor of the convention will prolong the convention.

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SLEPT TWENTY-SIX DAYS.

The Doctors Finally Wake Up Inventor by Electricity and Mental Suggestion.

CANTON, Ohio, June 16.—Peter Bacher, 52 years old, an inventor of this city, fell into a deep slumber twenty-six days ago and he didn't wake up. Dr. T. H. Shorb gathered a number of fellow members of his profession to-day, resolved on ending the sleep of the inventor.

Electric batteries were connected with plates attached to the soles of his feet and to his spinal column and with the loosing of the current the physicians resorted also to mental suggestion. Bacher's eyes opened, he yawned, rubbed his eyes and stretched his arms as would a man waking from a ten hour sleep. In a few minutes he was able to talk and to take nourishment.