

BRYAN NOW WARS ON LEADER UNDERWOOD

Fight on Destroying U. S. Supremacy by Urging an Inquiry Into Money Trust.

COURTS RULES COMMITTEE

Passes Chairman Henry and Insists on Financial Inquiry Clark Waives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. A fight that promises to split the Democratic organization of the House of Representatives has been precipitated over the money trust resolution now pending before the Committee on Rules.

The serious situation has been brought about by the action of William J. Bryan, a prominent member of the committee, in opposing the money trust resolution.

Mr. Underwood and other House leaders have consulted deliberation in the consideration of all measures proposing additional inquiries. They declare that the House will be diverted from action on money trust legislation.

On the other hand Mr. Bryan has urged that the House Democrats owe it to themselves and to the country to prosecute inquiries into the money trust.

Information reached here today that the House committee contains a substantial article saying in substance that Wall Street is trying to prevent an investigation of the money trust.

The editorial as telegraphed to Washington follows:

The Wall Street financiers are attempting to terrify a Democratic Congress into preventing an investigation. Some of the Democratic members already are warning that exposing such a money trust will cause a panic.

What must be the consequence if publicity will disturb business? The party is fortunate in having courageous men like Robert L. Henry at the head of the Committee on Rules, and in having a man of the strength of his arm.

He has difficulty in investigating Wall Street he ought to at least be able to smoke out the Wall Street Democrats in Congress and enable their constituents to brand them. Turn on the light.

Just what effect Bryan's editorial will have on Mr. Clark who is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, is a matter of lively speculation among party leaders.

Mr. Bryan's plans as to the money trust a breach may be made in the Democratic organization far reaching in its consequences. Democrats generally are concerned over the present state of present appearance of harmony among their party men in the House may, to use a good Democratic expression, be knocked into a cocked hat by the interference of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan has an old grudge against Representative Underwood. It was fed at in Bryan's fight on Underwood waged at the extra session in connection with the wool revision bill.

On that occasion Mr. Bryan, who advocated free raw wool, charged that Mr. Underwood was engaged in a conspiracy to support the protection of the wool industry.

Mr. Underwood took the fight into a party caucus and won. Since then Mr. Bryan has been after Mr. Underwood's scalp and he has selected the money trust resolution as an instrument with which to attack the House leader.

Just what will be the outcome of the Bryan-Underwood fight over the money trust resolution is uncertain. Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the committee on Rules, has gone over to Bryan on this question, according to statements made here today.

Both sides of the controversy are working hard with their Democratic committee. The Democratic member of the committee said today that as things now stand the Democrats on the Rules Committee are almost equally divided on the money trust question.

He added that if a vote were taken on the Lindbergh resolution today or Monday the Republican members would hold the balance of power.

A decision will undoubtedly be delayed in the starting factions an opportunity to come together.

The understanding here is that if the Democrats on the committee are able to demonstrate that they are in control the question will be referred to a Democratic caucus. In this event Mr. Bryan again will have an opportunity to air his views against the Underwood leadership.

This fight in Congress, Mr. Underwood has been able to hold his following in line. It must not be forgotten that in the case of the wool bill, where the free wool men, although encouraged by Mr. Bryan, subscribed to the views of Mr. Underwood and his lieutenants that raw wool should be returned on the dutiable list.

Attorney-General Wickham and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel had a conference yesterday with the rules committee relative to the shipping combine and harvest combine resolutions of inquiry.

As a result of this conference action on those matters has been postponed although announcement was made at further hearings on the money trust will be held next week.

There is a strong possibility now, it appears, that the Democrats will abandon the plan to probe the affairs of the harvest and shipping combines pending the outcome of Government suits against these two interests.

The Rules Committee was informed by the Attorney-General that he is now in communication with the officers of the harvest combine company and that it may soon be voluntarily dissolved. If it does not dissolve in this way punitive measures will be adopted by the Government.

Representative Foster of Illinois, author of the harvest company resolution, said today that the committee would not take any action.

Navy Thanks Officials at Bermuda. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. Through the State Department the Navy Department has communicated its thanks to the British officials in charge of the harbor and docks at Hamilton, Bermuda, for courtesies extended to a number of vessels of the United States navy when they took refuge in that port after the recent storm which swept the Atlantic.

PARIS SWINDLER CAUGHT.

English Police Arrest Riviere on Yacht and Seize Much Money.

PARIS, Jan. 20. Lucien Riviere, the missing French banker, who disappeared in April, 1910, after having defrauded a creditable client out of 1,250,000 francs, or about \$250,000, has been arrested by the English police on board the palatial steam yacht Harbinger in Falmouth harbor.

He is held there for extradition to France. A large sum of money was found on the yacht and this was seized.

Riviere now proves to be the notorious international swindler, Charles Wells, who was famous twenty years ago as a man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo.

Wells was sentenced in 1893 to eight years penal servitude in England for swindling by means of bogus partners. On his release from prison he came to Paris and got into jail again for promoting bogus companies.

He returned to England in 1905 and promoted a deep sea fishing scheme and was sentenced to three years imprisonment under the name of William Davenport. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment at Lyons in 1908 for more swindling and on his liberation in 1910 he came to Paris and opened his fake bank.

He is now being held in England for extradition to France. He is now being held in England for extradition to France.

RACING WOMAN SNUBBED.

Small Damages for Kicks That Callahan's Horse Gave Mme. Agnus.

PARIS, Jan. 20. In June, 1907, the horse Roi Herode, owned by M. Callahan, was fined for kicking Mme. Agnus, who was then Premier of France, was fined for kicking Mme. Agnus, who was then Premier of France.

The court today awarded her 500 francs damages. Incidentally the court advised the plaintiff to avoid horses' hoofs in the future and also intimated that it would be wise for her to stop betting.

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KILL SIX RED BROTHERS.

Turkish Troops Have a Brush With a Band of Bulgarian Terrorists.

SOFIA, Jan. 20. Six members of the Red Brotherhood, including one of the chiefs of the new Bulgarian terrorist organization, were killed today in a conflict with Turkish troops near Kratowa.

The Red Brotherhood were holding up a mail carrier when the Turks, who had been tracking the Bulgarians, came upon them, and opened fire.

The terrorists were outnumbered and were caught in a trap. They returned the fire and a pitched battle ensued which lasted for only a short time.

The Bulgarians were forced to retire, leaving five of their number and their commander dead on the field.

Orders have been issued to the Turkish troops to take the most stringent measures to stamp out the brotherhood. The work, however, is practically impossible for the brotherhood operates in small bands, and the location of the chief headquarters is a closely guarded secret.

FIRE ON GOLD YACHT.

Howard's Niagara Only Slightly Damaged at Coxes.

Coxes, Jan. 20. There was a small fire aboard Howard Gould's yacht Niagara here today. The damage was slight.

BEHEADED MAN WAS A WITNESS

Had Been Warned Not to Testify for St. Louis Murder Defendant.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20. Garments discovered yesterday afternoon by a squad of detectives in a room in the rear of 1109 North Ninth street, established beyond a doubt that the headless body which was thrown in an ash pit in the rear of 1122 North Ninth street, Friday morning by two Italians, from a wagon, was that of Salvatore Leon, an Italian musician.

Leon was the chief witness for the defense of Antonio Sansone, who stands accused of the murder of Joseph Camarata, a rival trial vendor, and whose trial was to open next Monday. Time and again Leon had been warned that if he persisted in testifying in behalf of Sansone he would be killed, and two months ago he was sent to Kansas City by Antonio Sansone, Sr., to avoid the men who had threatened him.

He returned to St. Louis last Thursday morning wearing a small beard which he had grown to give the police and the press in hopes it would throw the men who had threatened him off the track. It was fruitless, though, for less than twelve hours after he arrived in the city he was being hunted from the room in some manner and murdered.

The police theory is that the actual killing was done by an outsider sent from some other city for the purpose, and that in order to show he had fulfilled his commission he carried the head back to him to the emissaries he had despatched him.

VOTE BUYING IN DELAWARE.

Attorney-General Gray Disgusted Over a Pardon by Republicans.

Andrew C. Gray, Attorney-General of Delaware, arrived at the Wolcott yesterday and expressed disgust at the way some of the election bribery cases were handled.

He had secured convictions had turned out with a denial that Delaware contemplated abolishing the whipping post as a punishment for crime.

"We convicted fifteen or twenty persons," said Mr. Gray. "In some parts of the State where there was any local sentiment against the whipping post, the actions have strengthened the sentiment in others the effect has been small."

What is especially aggravating just now is that one man who was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and who thus, under the law, was disfranchised for ten years, was pardoned by the Republican Board of State Prisoners.

Mr. Gray said he intended to pay the fine, although he was supposed to have done it. "Abolish the whipping post? There is nothing in the story," he said, "of abolishing the most salutary means of punishment we have. In the first place it keeps out of the State many criminals and tramps who would otherwise be attracted by the opportunities with which Delaware teems."

"In the second place—and in this I hold his greatest efficacy—it is the only thing that I know of that tends to awaken the conscience of the larger percentage of the criminal classes."

Died of Rabies in Bellevue. Frank McCarty, a laborer, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday of rabies. He was bitten by a dog eight months ago and had no treatment.

MOVE AGAINST THE U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

Complaint by Independent Producers Filed With the Commerce Commission.

OF FAR REACHING EFFECT

It Involves Rates on Ore and Finished Steel and Challenges Rates on Low Grade Products.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. Complaints filed today before the Interstate Commerce Commission by independent steel producers and all other independent producers in the Pittsburgh district are regarded as among the most important ever laid before the commission.

While only the independent steel producers of the Pittsburgh district appear as complainants, all of the independents in the United States are behind the complaint, which constitutes a concerted move against the United States Steel Corporation.

The complaint will afford a test case on the rates on ore from the lakes to points of consumption and on the finished products from points of manufacture to the marketing places.

While the question involved in the ore rates and rates on finished steel products alone is of far-reaching importance to the railroads and the country at large, there is a larger issue involved in the case. The complainants are regarded as challenging the present rates on low grade commodities, and if sustained may give the one to producers and manufacturers of low grade commodities generally.

To bring up the question of excessive freight rates and independent steel producers will contend that low grade commodities, which include both the iron ore and many of the manufactured articles, are bearing an unusual and unjust proportion of the transportation charges. Of course if this contention was sustained in the Pittsburgh case its application generally would be of far reaching effect upon the railroads of the country.

The complaint filed today is the culmination of several years of effort on the part of the independent steel producers of the Pittsburgh district and the United States Steel Corporation, which as the owner and controller of railroad properties has, it is charged, been able to monopolize the profitable markets of the country and leave to the independents the most undesirable field.

In one of the complaints the rate of 25 cents a ton on ore from Ashland Harbor to the Pittsburgh district is attacked as unreasonable and discriminatory and characterized as the percent too high.

It is charged that the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, running from the lake to the Pittsburgh district and owned by the United States Steel Corporation, practically established the rates. Attorneys representing the independents will point out that this road serves practically only the Steel Corporation, while the other consumers use other carriers and pay the same rate. It will be alleged that the Steel Corporation in paying these alleged excessive rates on ore is merely shifting money from one pocket to another and the independents are obliged to stand it.

In the case of rates on finished products also the charge will be made that they are unreasonably high and operate in favor of the Steel Corporation.

In the complaint on iron ore the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are named as defendants.

In the complaint on finished products all of the above are named as defendants, and in addition the Baltimore and Ohio, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and East St. Louis Railway Company and others.

Wade H. Ellis, former trust master of the Administration, is one of the attorneys in both complaints. Mr. Ellis, it is understood, has had experts quietly at work comparing rates in a much greater detail than has been heretofore asserted. It will show some interesting facts in regard to the rates on ore and finished products when compared with the rates on other commodities of a much greater value. In the case of sugar, it is said, it will be shown that a carload lot can be shipped more cheaply from New York to Chicago, for instance, than a carload of sugar. In the case of sugar, it is said, it will be shown that a carload lot can be shipped more cheaply from New York to Chicago, for instance, than a carload of sugar.

It is also pointed out that the rates on iron and steel products, finished and semi-finished, such as billets, bars, hoops, bands, nails, wire, staples, wire fence, cotton ties and other similar articles, a series of tables were filed with the complaint contrasting the difference in rates and the effect of the same on the independent producers in favor of the United States Steel Corporation.

This complaint sets forth that the rates are excessive, unreasonable and unjust and in violation of the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, and that said rates are discriminatory and constitute an undue preference and an unjust discrimination in favor of the United States Steel Corporation.

The complaint on freight rates on a finished and semi-finished products adds: "That said rates from the Pittsburgh district to the points named were established by mutual agreement and combination between and among the defendant carriers named in this proceeding; that said combination and agreement was made and is maintained in violation of law, to the prejudice and injury of the complainants."

SING SING NEEDS A VAN.

Carrying Reluctant Prisoners Bodily Uphill Strikes the Sheriff as Dangerous.

Upon returning from Sing Sing, where he accompanied the deputies who took Joseph Ferrone, the convicted murderer, to the "death house," Sheriff Harburger said he intends to see that the Sing Sing institution is provided with a prison van in which the prisoners sent there may be taken from the railway station to the prison.

At present it is necessary to walk the prisoners up a steep flight of steps to the prison road and then half a mile down to the gate. The Sheriff said that usually there are more prisoners than guards, and pointed out that it would not be difficult for a well organized attempt to free prisoners on the way to the prison to succeed, especially in the case of Italian criminals.

Sheriff Harburger's deputies had to carry Ferrone, because of the weight he would, all the way to the "death house" same thing happened when Albert Wolter was taken to Sing Sing, for he refused to walk to the prison. The Sheriff said that Comptroller Schaner would approve a request for a prison van, and the Sheriff will ask for it.

DIVORCE ABHORRENT TO HER.

Plaintiff's Conscience Makes Her Sue for Separation Instead.

A woman's privilege to change her mind has resulted in an application by Mrs. Lucy C. Roberts of 99 Claremont avenue for permission to discontinue a suit for divorce she brought against Theodore Roberts, the actor, in April, 1911.

Mrs. Roberts says she has decided to sue for a separation instead. Her husband did not oppose her application, and Justice Ford granted it. Mrs. Roberts says she is opposed to prosecuting the divorce action for these reasons:

"By religion I am a Roman Catholic and am in full sympathy and accord with the law and doctrine of the Church, which prohibits the dissolution of bonds of matrimony. Since the beginning of this action my convictions and sympathy have, if anything, increased, so that an absolute divorce from the defendant would, from this standpoint, be a religious and moral offense to me and to my children."

Besides, the idea of an absolute divorce is abhorrent to me from a social standpoint and is against my personal feelings and instincts as a woman."

Mrs. Roberts said it was due to the court to state frankly her reasons for bringing the divorce action. Prior to May, 1910, her husband abandoned her, she says, and asked her in a letter to give him his freedom in order that he might marry another woman. She investigated, she says, and found that her husband had been guilty of infidelity. Mrs. Roberts says she asked her counsel if she could sue her husband for a separation, and he lawyer told her that because of his express desire to be released from his marriage tie the only safe course would be to oppose him, because he might establish a domicile in a Western State and bring suit against her for divorce there. This was the only reason she assented to the action.

WILSON ON WAY TO NEW YORK.

Governor on Arrival Will Give Out Reports to Watterson.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20. Gov. Woodrow Wilson finished his speech making tour in Michigan this morning when he addressed the old soldiers at the Soldiers Home, and was afterward accorded a public reception in the Morton Hotel. He left at 11 o'clock for New York. Before leaving he was informed of Senator Cummins' intention to make the Presidential nomination.

Gov. Wilson merely smiled when shown the despatch, but refused to make any comment. His secretary promised that upon the Governor's arrival in New York an answer to Col. Watterson's article would be given out.

W. H. Ferris, who twice came near being elected Governor of this State on the Democratic ticket, today remarked that "Gov. Wilson can whip either Taft or Roosevelt providing the donkey does not kick over the traces between now and then."

Continuing Mr. Ferris said: "If Roosevelt has a bit of respect for himself I should think he would keep out of the Democratic political arena. Roosevelt's presentation to the American people and I should think he would owe it to himself to say 'I am for Taft, first.'"

Ex-Congressman Lanning of Detroit says: "Gov. Wilson left a wonderful impression in the State."

JAS. SMITH, JR., HOLDS HIS FIRE.

May Have Something to Say of Gov. Wilson Along in Spring.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20. James Smith, Jr., of Newark, since the development concerning Gov. Wilson and Col. Harvey has been impertinent for his say. For a week or more he has debated the advisability of handing out his contribution to the Democratic political literature of New Jersey, beginning with the State campaign of 1910 and the election of Gov. Wilson and Senator Martine. Mr. Smith has made a number of speeches from various States at the Manhattan Club yesterday and later said:

"No, it is not yet time for me to speak. I have something of more importance to say later on, say in the spring months."

MOTHER-IN-LAW'S QUEST.

Her Reason for Wanting to Find Woman Who Was Seeking Divorce From Her Son.

A letter was received at Brooklyn Police Headquarters last night from Mrs. E. Des Lombes of 482 Alabama street. She was asking the police to look for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ann Des Lombes, who is believed to have fled from her home in New York City, where she is believed to be seeking a divorce from her husband, who is in charge of the Government telephone system at the Panama Canal and was killed in his office at San Francisco.

Mrs. Des Lombes says in her letter that her son's body came to her accompanied by a woman who said she was his wife and that she was in possession of a month's salary and funeral expenses of \$1,000 and is going to collect a year's salary of \$2,000 from the Government. Mrs. Des Lombes does not believe that the woman was her son's wife. She says this woman was a telephone operator at the Panama Canal and was killed in his office at San Francisco.

PACKING AUDITOR IN COURT.

National Packing Company's Accountant Is Profuse With Figures.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20. William Wolter, general auditor for the National Packing Company, took the witness stand in the United States Court here today and began the third million words in the record of the hearing of the ten indicted meat packers on trial before Judge Carpenter.

Mr. Wolter was called to explain the methods of the National Packing Company, which is alleged to have conspired to fix the price of fresh meats and to control the beef market of America.

Mr. Wolter is considered a wizard at figures, and during his examination he and United States Attorney General Clegg, in statistics covering the packing business ever since the National Packing Company was organized. Mr. Wolter had at his fingers' ends every detail of charges for beef from its time on the hoof to its delivery to the purchaser at the branch houses all over the country. He also knew the values of the various grades of beef.

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MINNESOTA UNCERTAIN.

Dick O'Connor Finds Harmon Sentiment National Committee Man for Wilson.

Richard O'Connor of St. Paul, known always as Dick O'Connor, for many years Democratic national committee man for Minnesota, was at the Waldorf Astoria yesterday and said he would be here several days. He is on a prospecting tour concerning the preliminaries to the national convention. Four years ago he was one of the Democratic leaders in nominating the late Gov. John Johnson for the Presidency. Mr. O'Connor yesterday said it is nearly open to speak freely of the situation in Minnesota, although many of his friends believe Gov. Harmon is the man to nominate.

F. H. Lynch, national committee man for Minnesota, while at the Waldorf Astoria yesterday in Washington came out strongly for Gov. Wilson.

SENATOR CUMMINS SAYS HE'S A CANDIDATE

Formal Announcement That He Is After the Presidential Nomination.

ALARMS FRIENDS OF TAFT

Belief in Washington That It Is a Move to Insure a Roosevelt Delegation From Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. The formal entry of Senator Cummins of Iowa in the race for the Republican Presidential nomination was made today. Members of the Iowa delegation in Congress gathered in conference in the Senator's room in the Senate Office Building and after a brief consultation it was agreed that the Senator should make a statement publicly admitting what has generally been suspected for several days. Every member of the Iowa delegation who is a Republican was present at the conference except Senator Keim and Representative Kenney. Their absence was not significant of any lack of interest in the movement, for both sent their cordial good wishes. The unanimity with which the Iowa delegation got behind the Cummins movement was regarded as rather significant by the politicians today. They believe it means a solid and loyal delegation from Iowa in favor of Senator Cummins at the Chicago convention.

Senator Cummins' statement in which he accepts a commission for two Iowa Republicans is as follows:

"So much has been published in the news papers, so much written and said to me concerning the Presidential matter, that I feel it to be my duty to make to the Republicans of Iowa a plain statement upon the subject."

Immediately upon my return from the last session of Congress I have not through the press or in any other way, with respect to the Presidency. This position remains unchanged and I am not prepared to be presented to the national convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination and desire to so present myself will appreciate and accept their confidence as a most gratifying honor and a most gratifying faith in my purpose to serve as best as I can the general welfare of the people."

Senator Cummins' friends believe that he will develop more strength than is now popularly credited to him. They say that he has offers of support from nearly every State in the Union, that he has the confidence of business interests and that he will develop surprising following among conservative Republicans especially in the middle West.

Senator La Follette's friends were not inclined to be very talkative when the Cummins announcement was mentioned to them. Senator La Follette was at his home and was asked for his opinion by telephone report.

"I have nothing to say," he said.

It is believed that the Senator from Wisconsin has been reconciled to the Cummins announcement by the knowledge that he could not hope to carry Iowa against Taft. The fact that he could not hope for Senator Cummins' support led him to believe that the best course was to divide the delegates.

If Senator Cummins gets the delegation solid and the time should come in the contest with the other candidates, it is believed that he will be able to throw the votes to Senator La Follette and that he will be able to turn them over to Wisconsin's favorite son. But it is not a matter of confidence that he will be able to do so. It is believed that such a contingency will ever be presented and it is doubted if the Senator will be able to do so.

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