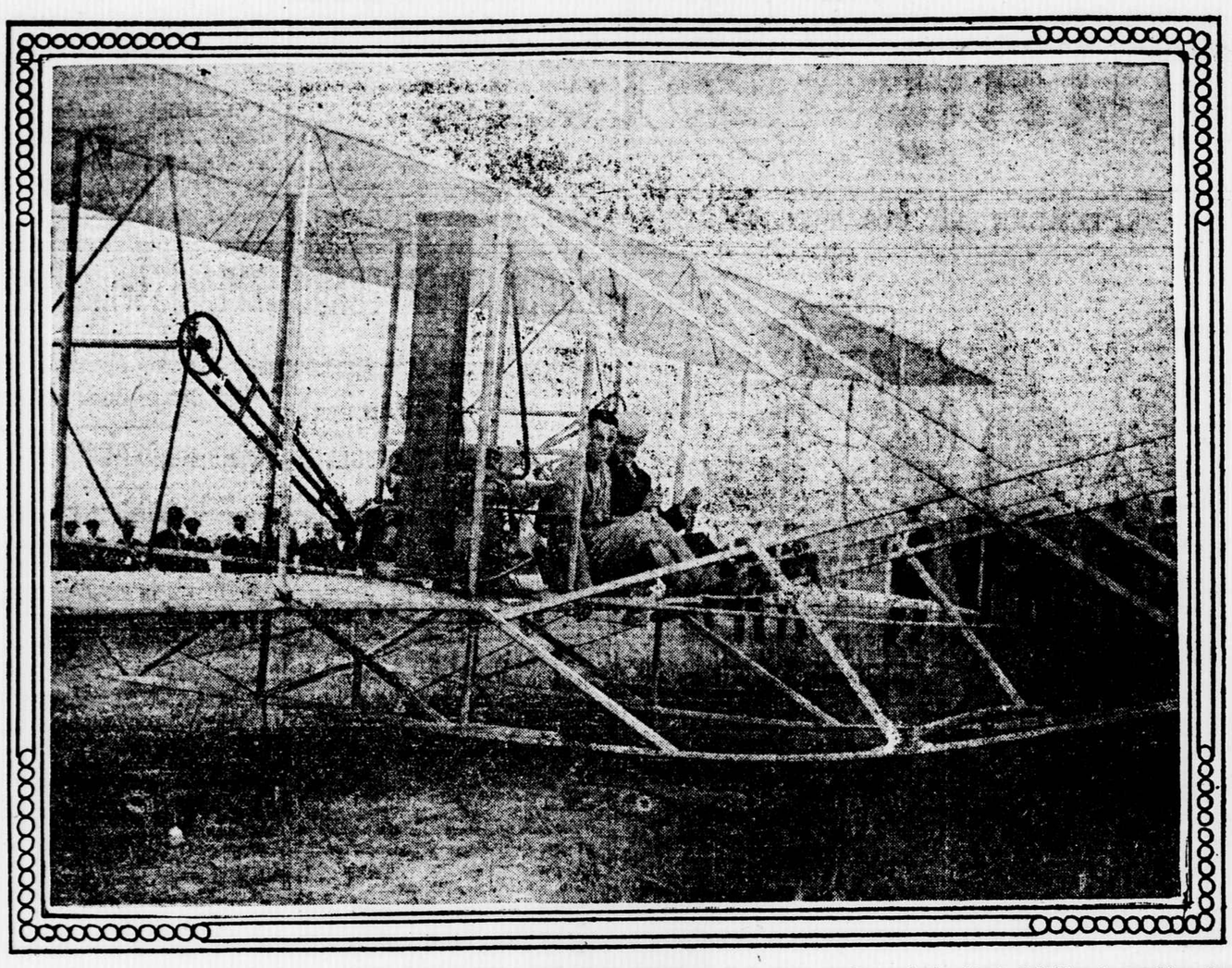
READY FOR THE LAST FLIGHT



The Wright aeroplane, showing Lieut. Selfridge (bareheaded) and Orville Wright in their seats, ready to start. Lieut. Selfridge is reaching down with his right hand to release the weight which starts the airship.

tional time granted them they may wish. This extension they probably will accept.

Flint would not say positively whether Wilbur Wright, now in France with one of the machines, will come to this country to complete the government tests. There is a possibility that he may do this, but no great certainty. He is fond of his brother and would like to see him, but the French contracts are important and he may stay to close them.

It would be possible for the Wrights to complete their contract with this government with a very short extension. They have several aeroplanes in Dayton. One of these might be operated by Wilbur. But there is nothing certain about these arrangements.

Lieut. Frank P. Lahm of the Signal Corps has been ordered to St. Joseph, Mo., to take charge of the army dirigible balloon, No. 1, in the military tournament to be held in that city next week.

Lieut. Selfridge was to have left tonight for this service. Owing to his death Lieut. Lahm has been ordered to take charge of the airship.

No arrangements for the funeral of Lieut. Selfridge will be made until his father arrives from San Francisco.

The starting apparatus for the machine on the drill grounds was taken down this morning and stored in the aeroplane shed. Telephone lines, laid to Alexandria, Va., in anticipation of Wright's speed trial, were taken up.

Wright's business representative, Charles R. Flint of New York, had a long conference today with Acting Chief Signal Officer Squier of the War Department.

Act of Congress Needed.

"There is no doubt that the American people would applaud a generous rather than a strictly technical attitude on the part of the government toward Orville Wright," said Secretary of War Wright upon being asked for an expression as to what action the government would take in view of Thursday's fatal accident to the aeroplane at Fort Myer.

"Mr. Wright's achievements won the admiration and his misfortune the sympathy of the whole country, but until the War Department has some recommendation to act on I cannot say what course will be followed.

"It may be that should payment, full or partial, be adjudged an act of fairness under the contract, the department would be without power to make it, and an act of Congress would be necessary."

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the scientist, with whom Lieut. Selfridge was associated in the Aerial Experiment Association, is now on his way to Washington from Baddeck, Nova Scotia, to attend the funeral. Glenn H. Curtiss and J. A. D. McCurdy, also of the Aerial Experiment Association, have left Hammondsport, N. Y., for Washington.

Dr. Bell will reach here Sunday. He and other members of the Aerial Experiment Association in this city will attend the funeral.

The following telegram was today sent to Edward A. Selfridge at San Francisco, the father of the lieutenant:

"The Aerial Experiment Association wants you to know that your son Tom, its secretary, will be missed by the association and its individual members as your son is missed from the family circle.

"ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL,
"President."

Subscriptions Coming In.

There has been a movement started, without the knowledge of Wright or the consent of his family, to raise a benefit fund for him. The Star has been asked to receive the following contributions and herewith acknowledges them:

Florence E Smith..... $2.50
Mattie H. Smith..... $2.50

Comment by Dr. Bell.

HALIFAX, N. S., September 19.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, now on his way to Washington to attend an emergency meeting of the Aerial Experiment Association, Sunday, said at Truro yesterday that Lieut. Selfridge's death will make no difference in the plans of the aerial association either at Hammondsport or at Baddeck.

Flying machines Nos. 5 and 6, now being built on the retrahedral design at Baddeck, will be tested the middle of October, when, Dr. Bell says, matters of great moment to those interested in aeronautics will be developed.

The Aerial Experiment Association recently discussed the danger of such an apparatus as that used by Wright on the machine that proved fatal to Lieut. Selfridge, said Dr. Bell, and had concluded that the duplicate shafts employed on it were wrong in principle; that two propellers on the same shaft constituted the proper idea.

Had the Wright machine had its propellers on one shaft the accident could not have happened.

In case one of the propellers broke the other would carry it forward at greatly reduced speed. With Wright, the remaining propeller swerved the machine suddenly around.

Dr. Bell paid a tribute to Lieut. Selfridge's profound knowledge of aeronautics, which he thought was more complete than that of any other man in America.

F. W. Baldwin accompanied Dr. Bell to Washington.

FLIGHT WAS EXCITING.

First Trial Trip of Baldwin Dirigible Balloon Successful.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., September 19.—In the face of a stiff breeze which blew from the south, making an aerial trip dangerous, Lieut. B. D. Foulois and Sergt. Edward Ward of the aeronatic corps, took the Baldwin dirigible balloon out for its first trial trip in St. Joseph about 5 o'clock last evening. Rising to a height of 300 feet they circled about the military tournament grounds for fifteen minutes before alighting.

Once in the air, a strong wind, blowing about fifteen miles an hour, struck the balloon and turned its head from the southerly course on which it had been set. Sergt. Ward energetically worked the steering wheel and guided the balloon in a circle. The wind made accurate steering almost impossible, and while the balloon answered the helm readily when going with the wind, it swayed and plunged when facing the breeze.

In descending, an accident was narrowly averted. Sergt. Ward threw out a coil of rope to be seized from the ground. Instead of reaching the ground it became tangled and the end dangled twenty-five feet from the earth. With his hand off the steering apparatus, the big bag rocked dangerously and the crowd which witnessed the flight feared another tragedy was imminent. Sergt. Ward regained the controller, however, and a soldier managed to grab the rope as the balloon dipped. It was speedily brought to the ground.

"The wind was blowing strong," said Lieut. Foulois. "Trying to fly in its face was a rather dangerous undertaking."

Another trial trip is planned for today. It is probable that Sergt. Ward will take the place next week of Lieut. Selfridge, who was to have assisted Lieut. Foulois and who was killed in the wreck of the Wright aeroplane at Fort Myer Thursday.

FOULOIS TO ASCEND.

Machinery and Weather Permitting, He Pilots Dirigible Today.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., September 19.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon, if all goes well with the machinery and weather conditions permit, Lieut. Benj. D. Foulois, the young officer from Fort Myer, will make his second ascension at South St. Joseph in the Baldwin dirigible balloon, the property of the United States army.

The first trip, made late yesterday, which proved to be something of a thriller for the navigator and his assistant, Sergt. Edward Ward, was considered successful, if it did not result in making a record.

Yesterday's flight demonstrated the possibility of re-establishing the huge bag and its attachments without delay, following shipment here from the east, and demonstrated as well the ability of the lieutenant and his assistant in handling the craft in action.

A try for a longer flight will be made today. "Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, who was killed at Fort Myer, was to have had charge of the steering gear of the Baldwin balloon in the trials here," said Lieut. Foulois this morning, "while I ran the engine. I do not know whom the War Department will send here to help me in place of Lieut. Selfridge. Sergt. Ward will ride in the car with me today."

WORLD SYMPATHY FOR WRIGHT

GERMAN AND FRENCH EXPERTS COMMENT ON ACCIDENT.

Von Hildebrandt Recalls Similar Catastrophes—Delagrange Would Not Fly So High.

BERLIN, September 19.—The press of Berlin contains many articles expressing sympathy with Orville Wright on his accident at Washington.

Capt. Von Hildebrandt, the aviation expert, in an interview, deplores the disaster and hopes for the full recovery of Wright for greater achievements.

Capt. Von Hildebrandt recalls the death of the German aeroplanist, Otto Lilliethal, whose machine turned over in 1896 at a height of fifty feet, precipitating Lilienthal to his death, and mentions that Lilienthal's pupil, an Englishman, Percy C. Pilcher, was killed in 1899 because the rudder of his aeroplane failed to act.

PARIS, September 19.—M. Delagrange declares that an accident such as wrecked the Wright machine at Washington had been foreseen by experts as liable to attend the use of a double propeller in aeroplanes, for the reason that the breaking of one propeller would cause the machine to lose its equilibrium.

Nevertheless he was surprised that Wright had not been able to stop the second propeller by cutting off the electrical contact, thereby restoring the balance and avoiding a fall.

M. Delagrange said he believed it was not safe at the present stage of development to fly at such a height as had the Wrights.

The lesson of this accident would be to proceed cautiously in the mastery of the air, with heavier-than-air machines, and which M. Delagrange said was bound to be obtained.

NO REST FOR BRYAN

(Continued From First Page.)

Mr. Taft given in his written interview of September 15, to the effect that "independistas in the Philippines prefer a republican victory to Mr. Bryan's promise."

"When this appeared Mr. Fiske Warren of Boston cabled to Mr. Albert Barretto of Manila as follows:

" 'Taft declares independistas prefer republican triumph. Is this true? I desire immediate authoritative opinion of Centre or of yourself as president.'

"I might explain that the centre is the governing body of the nationalist party, and is composed of representatives elected from each of the thirty-nine provinces. Mr. Warren received the following reply:

" 'Nationalist party, with immediate independence creed, prefers triumph of the democrats. General convention of the 12th of July agreed unanimously and join enthusiastically Bryan's platform.

(Signed) " 'ALBERT BARRETTO.'

"The nationalist party is the largest group in the Philippines assembly, and it, according to Mr. Barretto, is unanimously opposed to Mr. Taft's selection. On June 18 the Philippine assembly, by a vote of 54 to 18, declared that the people desire immediate independence. If Mr. Taft wants to defend his policy on the ground that it ought to be adopted, whether the Filipinos want it or not, he can do so, but he cannot bring to the support of his position any authoritative declaration by any considerable portion of the Filipinos."

Great Turnout of People.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, September 19.—If this were any place but little old New York I should speak of the crowds which listened to Mr. Bryan last night, both inside and outside of Carnegie Hall, as "vast," "unusual" and "significant." But this is New York, so I'll just say that a few acres of folks heard and tried to hear the Peerless last night, and that there seemed to be much interest and enthusiasm on tap. It wouldn't be wise to say more than this under a New York date line. People up here will go anywhere one, and they don't care much where it is or what they are going to see. They like dog fights, base ball and six-day bicycle races, and all such, and upon occasion they have been known to display some faint interest in the subject of politics. So there you are. There was a grand gang out last night to do honor to the Peerless in its own peculiar way, but whether the demonstration means anything or not 'twould take a wise man to tell, and I was not christened Solomon.

I had the shirt torn off my back in the crowd last night, but I don't mind, as 'tis possible to pick up more genuine personal sentiment and local color by mixing with the perspiring masses of the common peepul than in any way that I wot of; so I lost the shirt, but found the sentiment, and the exchange was well worth while.

Change in Bryan.

I believe I said a word or two in my dispatch of yesterday concerning the Bryan of 1896 not being the Bryan of today. It appears I was not venturing anything even faintly resembling an original remark. For last night in the great crowd in the general vicinity of Carnegie Hall and inside the hall itself it seemed as if I heard nothing else.

"He does not even look the same," said one elderly flame-eyed person behind whom I stood for a few minutes. "He is getting bald and fattish, he is calm, his gestures are ladylike and he looks like a conservative business man whose principal objects in life are to raise chins, children and money. Ah me! things ain't as they used to was."

Everywhere since I became an atom in the tail of the Bryan comet I have heard the same thing. Some democrats mention it with regret, more speak of it with joy.

"Bill is settling," say the last mentioned variety in words to that effect. "He has quieted down in a heap. He has cut off some of the tail of his kite, and the blamed thing is steadier in consequence. The first time I heard him in 1896 I went home and shivered all night, and when daylight came I got up and drew out of the bank my balance of $11.75 and hid it under the hearth. Then I went out and voted the republican ticket. But it's different now. When I heard Bill talk tonight I could have closed my eyes and imagined it was mother soothing me to sleep, and his line of talk about the government guarantee of bank deposits certainly sounds good to me. Why, I'll bet four dollars to a passe straw hat that if Bryan is elected the principal charge against him by his republican opponent four years hence will be that he acted too gently toward malefactors of great wealth. Shucks! Why, Bill is a regular conservative these days!"

Honestly this isn't much overdrawn. Those folks who supported Bryan in 1896 and 1900 because they thought that when elected he would kick the protective tariff into the middle of next week, muss up the criminal statistics of the U.S.A., and generally raise old rastus in seventeen other directions, are real peevish nowadays because the Peerless—from their point of view anyhow—is as tame as a pet cat. They will vote for him, however, in the hope that he is "only fooling" and that after he is elected he will go to peddling pyrotechnics once more.

Conservatives Attracted.

On the other hand there is no question that many loyal democrats who voted for Parker in 1904, but who were muchly "irregular" in 1896 and 1900, are seriously contemplating getting back into the fold and voting for Bryan in November. They like the new Bryan—although some of them doubt whether he has changed in fancy or in fact—and they are willing to take a chance on what would happen should he be elected. The fact that there would probably be enough republicans in Congress to balance him in case he shouldn't be permanently "changed" undoubtedly has a whole lot to do with their attitude.

It is fierce to be a candidate. Bryan couldn't stop off in Delaware to kiss Judge George Gray on the brow and discuss a few things in which they are mutually interested without being accused of having offered the judge the somewhat nifty job of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is in line with the story that Mr. Bryan had chosen Admiral Schley as his Secretary of Navy. As I have previously mentioned, Mr. Bryan seriously objects to appearing foolish and he is not announcing any cabinet slates as yet. The proposition simply appeared quite reasonable to a busy and prolific reporter, who had nothing else to mention at that particular time and so it went out with all the solemnity of a semi-official utterance. It won't do any harm. I shouldn't wonder but that Mr. Bryan was happy to see the story in print as long as it wasn't hitched to him. It is in the nature of another assurance to the conservatives.

I. C. N.

Addresses New London Throng.

NEW LONDON, Conn., September 19.—Mr. Bryan arrived here at 12:45, and while the dining car was being attached to the train was escorted by former Gov. Thomas M. Waller to the platform of another car, where he spoke for three minutes. The crowd was a large and enthusiastic one, and when Mr. Bryan was introduced Mr. Waller led in a round of cheers.

Mr. Bryan in his speech attacked Mr. Taft for amending the republican platform and for his "evasive discussion" of it. Mr. Bryan said he stood on the democratic platform and if elected the people will know where he stands.

BLACK HAND BRUTALITY.

Unusual Case Is Unearthed by New Orleans Police.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19.—What the police say is a Black Hand operation of more than unusual brutality was unearthed last night in the arrest of Girolami; Dicarli, a young Italian. Mrs. Madelaine Atala, who had him arrested, claimed that for weeks he had been trying to extort $1,000 from her mother-in-law by threatening the daughter-in-law.

Yesterday, she charges, Dicarli called at the Atala home, where he saw the mother-in-law, and threatened her with a revolver. Then he is alleged to have attacked Mrs. Madelane Atala, spitting in her face and striking her with his fist, in an attempt to get the $1,000.

ACTORS IN EASTERN BRANCH TRAGEDY

William H. Gray. William E. Alger. William Rule.

LAUNCH EXPLODES; TWO LIVES LOST

(Continued From First Page.)

ment where the three men were employed, was also notified.

He, too, has been out with Alger on several occasions. From his description of the scene of the accident, Lyttle was of considerable assistance in directing the police in their efforts to find the bodies of Rule and Gray this morning.

The police had little trouble in locating the remains of the "Zulu," which were lying in about sixteen feet of water in the center of the channel, not far from the leper camp.

William H. Gray was employed as a $1,600 clerk in the office of the commissioner, bureau of navigation, Department of Commerce and Labor. He was born in Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1881, and was appointed to his position in the government service March 21, 1904. He had a wife and one child.

William S. Rule, also a clerk in the bureau, was born in Falmouth, Ky., September 18, 1880. He served in the 18th Battery, Field Artillery, from January 9, 1902, until December 28, 1904, when he was honorably discharged. He re-entered the service January 7, 1905, being assigned to the 15th Battery, Field Artillery, and served until October 2, 1906, when he was honorably discharged.

For a time he was employed as a clerk in the freight office of the El Paso Southwestern railway, at El Paso, Tex., and was appointed to his position in this city May 27, 1907. His wife survives him.

William E. Alger, who succeeded in reaching the shore, is a fellow-clerk in the bureau. He resides at 639 F street northeast.

The officials at the department today spoke in the highest terms of the two clerks who lost their lives, stating they were very useful in the department and well liked by every one.

The body of Gray was discovered at a late hour this afternoon by the crew of the police boat and Mounted Policeman Philip Brown of the ninth precinct, near the scene of the accident. Gray's watch had stopped at 9:30 o'clock.

MASTER HANDS AT GOLF

RECORD CROWD ON GARDEN CITY (L. I.) LINKS TODAY.

Conditions Favored High-Class Playing—Travers and Behr Play to a Large Gallery.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., September 19.—The masterly playing of Travers and Travis, the present and former champions, in the semi-final round of the national golf championship tournament yesterday had much to do with bringing a record crowd to the links today to witness play in the final and decisive round. Jerome D. Travers, winner of the championship last year, was today called upon to defend his title against Max H. Behr of the Morris County Club, the other winner in yesterday's semi-final round.

Every condition favored high-class golf today. The weather was almost perfect and the links were at their best. Travers had the honor at the start, but he sliced his tee shot into the sand pit and in getting out his ball went into the rough. Behr had better luck and was within a foot of the hole on his third shot. The champion halved the hole, however, by running down a seven-foot putt and then won the second hole in three to four.

Travers' Clever Play.

Second hole—Travers one up.

Travers drove into the sand trap playing the third, but got out cleverly. This hole was halved in par fours, the fourth in seven and the fifth in fours.

Fifth hole—Travers one up.

The sixth hole was halved in fours, and Behr won the seventh in five to six, squarring the match.

Seventh hole—All square.

Travers regained his advantage on the next hole, the eighth, winning out by 4 to 6.

The ninth hole also went to Travers, 3 to 4, the champion thus reaching the first turn 2 up over his opponent. Travers had good direction and reached the ninth green on his second shot. Behr also was on in two, but overplayed a long putt and gave up the hole 4 to 3.

Ninth hole—Travers 2 up.

The cards for the first half read as follows:

Travers—
Out ..... 4 3 4 7 4 5 6 4 3—40
Behr—
Out ..... 4 4 4 7 4 5 5 6 4—43
Travers—
In ..... 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 3—36—76
Behr—
In ..... 5 6 4 5 4 4 5 4 3—40—83

Travers won the tenth hole in 4 to 5, Behr half topping his tee shot, the ball rolling into a sand bunker. The next hole also went to Travers in 4 to 5, Behr being short on his approach.

Playing Top of His Game.

The champion was then playing the top of his game. On the short twelfth hole, Travers was on the edge of the green on his drive. He was within a few inches of the cup on his second and holed out in 3 to 4, Behr having overpitched the green.

Behr played well going to the thirteenth. He putted poorly, however, while Travers, with machine-like accuracy, holed out in 4 to 5. Travers found the sandpit on his drive from the fourteenth tee, but pitched out cleverly. He tried a long put, but only rimmed the cup. Behr was well on the green with his second, and the hole was halved in fours.

Playing the seventeenth Behr made two fine shots, while Travers got into the rough on his second and Behr holed out in 4 to 5, a stroke better than par. Both made good drives for the eighteenth green, Behr's ball going to within six feet of the cup and the champion's ball scarcely more than a dozen feet farther away.

Travers made a fine attempt to hole out in two, but was short, and at the same time Behr's ball just rimmed the cup. The hole was halved in par threes.

KERN IN BALTIMORE.

Vice Presidential Candidate Speaks at Westminster Tonight.

BALTIMORE, September 19.—John W. Kern of Indiana, democratic candidate for the vice presidency, slipped quietly into town this morning. Mr. Kern came to Baltimore primarily to attend to some legal business, but he is expected to make at least two political speeches in Maryland before he leaves the state. Owing to the uncertainty as to the time of his arrival and to the fact that the vice presidential candidate had requested, as he expressed it himself, that there be no "to-do" over his presence, there was no committee at the station to meet him. Mr. Kern drove to the Hotel Rennert, where he engaged rooms, and a little later walked downtown to the Equitable building.

Just as he reached the Fayette street entrance he met Gen. Murray Vandiver, chairman of the democratic state committee, and a moment later repaired to the law office of T. Howard Embert in that building, where he began taking testimony in the lawsuit which brought him to Baltimore. Mr. Kern did not know exactly how long this would require, but said that in any event he must get away in time to speak at Mansfield, Ohio, the 26th, at the opening of the democratic campaign in Ohio.

He will speak at Westminster, Md., tonight.

Badly Hurt in Auto-Trolley Crash.

DETROIT, September 19.—Edward Whiteside of Buffalo, an automobile designer, had three ribs broken and a shoulder fractured and is thought to have sustained internal injuries last night when the automobile of A. J. Pullau of this city was struck by an electric car at 2d and Forest avenues and wrecked. Mr. Pullau and his son, who were with Mr. Whiteside in the automobile, were less seriously injured. Mr. Whiteside is at Grace Hospital.

Bona Fide Circulation of The Evening and Sunday Star.

The sworn statement below shows that the circulation of THE STAR is what it is claimed to be. The circulation of THE STAR for the week, including and combining its evening and Sunday morning issues, is the largest, the best and the only sworn detailed circulation of each day, covering all issues, in the District of Columbia.

In both its evening and Sunday morning issues it has a larger carrier delivery circulation into the homes of Washington than any other two local papers combined.

THE SUNDAY STAR, viewed separately, has the largest, the best and the only sworn circulation in the District of Columbia.

Fifteen thousand of THE STAR'S regular subscribers take no other Washington paper whatever in their homes, depending upon THE STAR alone for news and advertising.

THE STAR, daily and Sunday, thoroughly covers the local advertising field, reaching all classes of Washington purchasers, rich and poor alike, in their homes, on every day in the week, at an hour when they have the time and inclination to read a newspaper.

SATURDAY, September 12, 1908.	34,634
SUNDAY, September 13, 1908...	37,279
MONDAY, September 14, 1908...	34,054
TUESDAY, September 15, 1908..	34,163
WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1908	33,897
THURSDAY, September 17, 1908	48,245
FRIDAY, September 18, 1908....	34,250
Total for the week.....	256,522
Average.....	36,646

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING and SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ended September 18, 1908—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain in the office unsold, except in the case of Sunday papers sent to out-of-town agents only, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

J. WHIT. HERRON,
Business Manager,
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1908.

W. SPENCER ARMSTRONG,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

TELLS ABOUT DRAFT

(Continued From First Page.)

ed. I have never had any relation whatever to the company since.

"Any terms Mr. Archbold may have written me on any subject since that time have been written only as any citizen might write to any legislator with whom he was acquainted concerning pending legislation that affected him or his interests, and from the time my service ended I have never been under any obligations to the company nor the company under any obligations to me.

"Neither the Standard Oil Company nor any other company or individual has ever paid me a cent on account of any public service nor has that company or anybody else ever suggested to me any compensation or reward of any kind in consideration of support for any bill or opposition to any bill or for any action of any nature whatever."

The Money Returned.

A short time after giving out the above statement Senator Foraker was in long distance telephonic communication with Washington, after which he gave out the following:

"Since dictating the foregoing my clerk has found and read to me over the telephone the following letter which is confirmatory of what I said above about returning the $50,000:

"WASHINGTON, D. C.,
"January 4, 1902.

"Dear Mr. Archbold: I very greatly regret to have to inform you that the proposed transaction at Columbus has failed, at least for the present.

"It may be revived later, but I doubt if I shall care to bother about it any more. However that may be, I herewith send you with many thanks for your kindness in the matter, New York draft for $50,000 payable to your order, as repayment of the money advanced by you on the above mentioned account.

"Kindly acknowledge receipt of the same and oblige,

"Very truly yours,
"J. B. FORAKER."

FORAKER MAY BE DROPPED FROM LIST OF SPEAKERS

Appearance on Platform With Taft Regarded as Unlikely.

NEW YORK, September 19.—It was reported here this afternoon, upon what seemed sufficient authority, though national headquarters was dumb on the subject, that Senator Foraker would be asked to withdraw as one of the speakers at the meeting of the League of Republican Clubs at Cincinnati next Tuesday. Senator Foraker was scheduled to speak upon that occasion on the same platform with Mr. Taft.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 19.—The further correspondence between Standard Oil and Senator Foraker, made public last night by Mr. Hearst in St. Louis, has put the republican national headquarters here deeper in the dumps, and some definite action is looked for from Mr. Taft or his aids before the day is over. There is little doubt now that the republican candidate will not appear on the same platform with the senator here next Tuesday, and it is likely that information to that effect will be conveyed to Foraker before the day is over. The senator has already told his friends that if Mr. Taft considers his presence at that meeting an embarrassment to him he had only to say the word and he would withdraw.

Would Mean Open Break.

Such action would, of course, mean another open break between the senator and Mr. Taft, but that, in the opinion of Mr. Taft's friends, is bound to come now. Foraker, they say, will be dropped from the Taft camp, and the only thing to be considered is how it may best be accomplished.

Senator Charles Dick, Foraker's colleague, is here today apparently acting as a go-between for the Taft and the Foraker people. Dick entered into conference with Arthur I. Vorys, Mr. Taft's chief of staff, early this morning, and he will probably go to see the senator later in the day.

Even if Senator Foraker does withdraw from the meeting next Tuesday, Mr. Taft is likely to have an embarrassing time there. The Ohio branch of the League of Republican Clubs is a Foraker organization, and there is almost certain to be a demonstration in the senator's behalf, whether he is there or not. Mr. Taft does not want to take any notice of this Foraker situation personally, but it is pretty certain that it will intrude itself at Tuesday's meeting.

Effect of Archbold Letters.

Ohio republicans generally admit that the Archbold letters are going to have a tremendous effect on the Ohio situation. Not only do they give the senator's chances for re-election a black eye, but they afford the democrats of the state an issue which they are only too glad to grasp. The republicans up to this time have had the democrats tied to the wet side of the liquor question, but the latter are preparing now to unlimber their guns and force the G. O. P. into a discussion of Standard Oil dominance in Ohio.

The letters which Mr. Hearst gave out at St. Louis last night were written after Senator Foraker had been elected to his second term in the Senate, but before he had taken his seat in that term, so that there is apparently no discrepancy in the senator's statement that his connection with the Standard Oil Company had terminated before his first term expired.

TAFT'S ITINERARY

REARRANGEMENT OF CANDIDATE'S WESTERN DATES.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 19.—Owing to pressure for Mr. Taft's presence in the west, Senator Dixon announces that it has become necessary to rearrange the candidate's itinerary, as follows:

Wednesday, September 23, leave Cincinnati 8 a.m.; Ade, Ind., 1 p.m.; Chicago, Railway Men's Taft Club, evening.

Thursday, September 24, Madison, Wis., 1 p.m.; Milwaukee, evening meeting.

Friday, September 25, Des Moines, Iowa, evening meeting.

Saturday, September 26, St. Paul-Minneapolis, evening meeting.

Sunday, September 27, rest at Minneapolis.

Monday, September 28, Grand Forks, N. D., 4 p.m.; Fargo, evening meeting.

Tuesday, September 29, Mitchell, S. D., noon; Sioux City, Iowa, evening meeting.

Wednesday, September 30, Lincoln, Neb., evening.

Thursday, October 1, in Nebraska, stopping at Beatrice, Falls City, Nebraska City; in the evening at Omaha.

Friday, October 2, Cheyenne, Wyo., 3 p.m.; Denver, Col., evening.

Saturday, October 3, Topeka, Kan., evening.

Sunday, October 4, rest at Kansas City.

Monday, October 5, St. Joseph, Mo., noon.

Tuesday, October 6, St. Louis, Mo.

Wednesday, October 7, Chicago, 11:30 a.m.; deep waterway convention; Galesburg, Ill., 4:30 p.m. Chicago, evening banquet.

Representative Nicholas Longworth has accepted an invitation to speak at a banquet of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, September 28. Other speakers are to be James S. Sherman, republican candidate for Vice President, and Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan.

Plans have been completed for Mr. Taft's western trip, which begins next Wednesday morning. The special train will be in charge of Capt. Dan Ransdell, sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate. The Rev. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple in New York and a warm personal friend of the candidate, will accompany him on the trip and will do considerable speaking. Dr. Hill is a good campaigner.

Mr. Taft will take a throat specialist of Washington along with him. Arthur I. Vorys will accompany him on the entire trip.

NOT CAREFUL ABOUT THE CALL

CONFUSION WHEN EMERGENCY AMBULANCE RESPONDS.

Commissioner Macfarland Asks for Report Upon Complaint From Labor Union in Scott Case.

Commissioner Macfarland has called upon the secretary of the board of charities of the District to investigate and report upon the complaint made by the members of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators' Local Union No. 368 that a surgeon from the Emergency Hospital neglected one of its members who was injured while working in the Post Office Department building yesterday.

It is charged that the surgeon did not get the wounded man to the hospital as soon as he ought, and that when he was told the man was probably dying he said, "I don't care if he is."

Harry Scott is the injured man. It has since developed that his injury is not serious and that he will recover. He was removing a large map holder in one of the offices of the post office building when the framework became separated and the top fell heavily upon Scott's head, knocking him to the floor. He was unconscious and bleeding when picked up by one of his fellow workmen. A physician in the building was summoned and a call sent to the Emergency Hospital.

Fail to Specify in Call.

"There was some delay occasioned by confusion caused in the call. The ambulance stopped in front of the post office and the surgeon rushed into the building and searched without finding the injured man. Several spectators and a police officer followed him and were unsuccessful in finding out where the accident had occurred. The captain of the watch joined in the search, and made the remark that the accident should have been reported to him so that the surgon could be immediately taken to the spot.

While the surgeon was looking through the building, Scott's fellow workmen took him out of the 12th street side of the building and a few seconds later the surgeon appeared.

The surgeon, who has asked that his name be withheld, said today that he did not think the matter would bother him or the Emergency Hospital officials. According to him, ambulance surgeons meet with the same difficulty in locating injured men in nearly every government building, and frequently have to search the entire building before a trace of an accident is found.