

The Washington Times

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1910.

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION. Daily. The number of complete and perfect copies of the Washington Times printed daily during the month of November was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, and Total. Rows for each day of the month from Nov 1 to Nov 30.

Total for the month... 1,177,148. Daily average for the month... 38,315.

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of November was 942,235. All copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated.

Sunday. The number of complete and perfect copies of the Washington Times printed Sundays during the month of November was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Copies, and Total. Rows for Nov 6, 13, 20, 27.

Total for the month... 130,208. Sunday average for the month... 32,552.

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of November was 122,961. All copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated.

In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

Persons returning to the city may obtain prompt and satisfactory delivery of The Washington Times to their homes or offices by notifying this office. The Times will be delivered at the rate of 30 cents a month or 7 cents a week.

SIX "OPPORTUNITIES" LEFT TO CITIZENS. Six of the "Eight Opportunities" of the Associated Charities are still in need of attention from the citizens of the District of Columbia.

At this season, when good cheer and generosity are supposed to be so thick in the atmosphere that anybody who needs any can reach out and gather in a double armful, the Associated Charities should experience but little difficulty in raising money for these particularly worthy cases.

A total of \$2,235 was asked for ten days ago. The cases of eight destitute and worthy families were presented as the beneficiaries of the contributions. Up to yesterday but \$860.06 had been received, and \$250 of that was given by one person.

Over in Baltimore the Federated Charities presented "twelve opportunities" to the people of the city. In ten days more than \$2,400 was contributed.

THE FREAKS OF FASHION REACH A CLIMAX. A shocking little paragraph crept into the European prints a few weeks ago. It announced that the jaded mantua-makers of Paris were plotting a new thrill by decreeing that the bag trousers of the Islamic East were to be the latest feminine agony.

And in the midst of a complacent feeling that the hint had not been taken comes an announcement from New York, the great slave market of fashion, that the bag trousers are already on exhibition in the metropolis. Cupidity is ready to make them and Stupidity to wear them.

No two of the reporters who have been sent to describe them have brought back the same description. The new garment consists partly of skirt and partly of trousers, and it is agreed that the fair wearer must get into them first. Hence she must relearn the whole science of habiting herself. Where and why the trousers end and the skirt begins, and how

close they resemble the epinee costume of an Oriental bayadere is unrevealed. Has the yellow peril gained a footing at last? Is the American woman to come forth manured with henna and her eyelids dyed with khol? Is she to exude musk from the garden of Gul instead of the faint suggestions of orris root and lavender? And—"O sin, O sorrow and O womankind!"—is she to contain her features behind the close texture of a veil?

Will the skirt trousers be regarded as partaking of the emphasized effeminacy of the Orient, or will the very name of trousers be regarded as a first step toward wearing the pantaloons in that sense which has so long excited our fear and dread?

We face many crises, but in this radical departure the gravest of our problems must be met and solved.

WOMAN'S WILES AND THE KANSAS SOLON.

They do things differently in Kansas. We mean, the suffragettes do. None of your brickbats for the fair progressives of the Prairie State. Mrs. Pankhurst can hang. The sandwich girls, with their "Votes For Women" chausabons, can parade up and down Trafalgar square as long as the bobbies 'll let them. The brave Boadicea who leads them can knock off the fretful Asquith's topper every time he dares put a foot outside his Englishman's castle. They can hoot and hurl in Lunnon to their heart's content. But in Kansas all's as merry as the Christmas chime.

We read that out there, on the edge of what some old fogies are pleased still to call the "wild and woolly West," the suffragettes are "preparing for a gay social season at the capital, during which they are to try to secure their sacred rights through the gentle but effective art of persuasion." Boutonnieres will be pinned on the coat of the lawmaker. There will be sweet simels for him wherever he deigns to cast his twinkling eye.

No doubt he will receive appeals in every breakfast mail—soft, scented missives calculated to touch his susceptible feelings. A beauteous gallery will be on hand to applaud his grandstand speeches against the trusts and the gypsy moth and whatever else they specialize on in the Kansas Legislature. Gently, graciously, gradually he will be enchanted and made submissive. At least, that is the Kansas program.

But will it work out? We have our doubts. Progressive legislation comes hard. Which explains why, over in England, they have turned from the soft word to the stiff punch that sends the ministerial statesmen scurrying into hospitable doorways and begging for mercy until they have time to frame up some scant concessions.

MONEY IN ELECTIONS AND PRIMARIES.

Adams county, Ohio, presents the interesting spectacle of a whole community indicting itself, pleading guilty, paying its fines, and sheepishly going home again. The grand jury is investigating the wholesale purchase of votes, which has been a regular industry for many years. Indictments are being ground out by the hundreds, people come into court, confess, pay up, are disfranchised for five years, and go away, apparently rather glad to have it done and off their minds.

There will be much expression of horror over such degrading conditions, yet the Ohio county is not sui generis. In rural precincts of Rhode Island, Delaware, and Connecticut like conditions have prevailed for many years, and no secret has been made of them. In many cities of the country they have become notorious. The Ohio case simply presents the cheering spectacle of a whole community 'fessing up and taking its medicine as cheerfully as possible.

Buying votes, sometimes directly and more often indirectly, is carried on more or less all over the country. What shall be said of a recent primary election in Wisconsin, where one Republican faction submits an expense account showing that it spent \$114,000 in the primary campaign and polled 42,000 votes—about \$2.70 per vote?

If there is no law in Wisconsin to prevent a repetition of that disgrace, there ought to be. It is only three or four years since a Senatorial candidacy was financed by a rich man, on a similarly lavish scale, and the thing became the more discreditable because the man with the big wad actually got the nomination and was elected Senator. We need more effective corrupt practices acts in this country. It ought to be impossible for a man to spend two

or three fortunes in what the law accounts the "legitimate" expenses of such a campaign. If such expenses are "legitimate," it is only because the law has not made them illegitimate. It ought to do so.

One of the things needed to safeguard the primary election system is a strict limitation upon campaign expenses. Publicity is good, but does not cover the whole ground. The very fact that, in the face of a publicity law, Wisconsin can be twice disgraced by such performances in three years is enough to prove the inefficacy of publicity. There ought to be law enough to limit expenses to a decent figure, and to make ineligible the candidate who exceeds the limit.

There is reason to believe that the Rubber trust, though only a year and a half old, has escaped the epidemic of infantile paralysis sweeping over Rhode Island.

The Assoc'd Charities' "Eight Opportunities" aren't the kind that knock you out. You can't grasp one of them today you do so tomorrow.

If Dr. Lowell wants to keep abreast of the other college presidents he'll have to pick out something more exciting than ragtime to muckrake.

Considering that they'll be closed the first day of the year, it ought to be easy to keep a water wagon pledge for twenty-four hours at least.

Auditor Tweedale shows a generous willingness to assist the Engineer Commission temporarily as the School Board target.

In spite of the modern transportation facilities available to the use of Santa Claus, the Christmas mails were heavier than ever.

It's reasonably certain that Edna Goodrich didn't get a Christmas present of \$100,000 from her husband this year.

It's not reported whether one of Nat Goodwin's resolutions will be to swear off marrying.

Santa isn't nearly so much of a myth as the New Year resolution.

The convention of dentists in the meantime is plugging along.

TARIFF COMMISSION BILL NEARLY READY

Longworth to Present Measure After Recess, and Payne Foresees Law.

Representative Longworth of Ohio, has practically prepared the tariff commission bill, which he will introduce after the holiday recess. After a White House conference Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee announced he expected tariff commission legislation before March 4.

Mr. Longworth's bill embodies features of different bills which have been before Congress. It provides for a commission of five, each to receive \$7,500 a year, with wide power for the collection of facts. It will have no authority to make recommendations and will not make fact reports, but will report on special call of Congress or of the President. On request only, the commission is to appear before the Ways and Means Committee or the Finance Committee.

ATTACK ON CONSUL CALLS FOR ACTION

State Department to Demand Punishment of Williamson's Assaultants.

Severe punishment will be meted out to the two Japanese and one Chinaman who set upon and beat United States Vice and Deputy Consul A. A. Williamson, who was stationed at Dairen, in Manchuria.

This course, it was said unofficially at the State Department today, will be insisted upon—in fact, demanded—by this Government of the Nipponese government.

Marries Descendant of General Greene

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Dec. 28.—Miss Nathalie Ray Greene, daughter of Nathaniel Ward Greene, of the descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, was married here today to George Wallen, widely known as the "Coffee King." Mr. Wallen was once reported engaged to Frital Schief, the actress. His bride is athletic and has won several ribbons for her skill in riding and driving. She is also known as an expert swimmer.

Capital Tales.

Remembered Pages.

Page boys in the House of Representatives and in the Senate can size up a statesman as soon as he is assigned to his seat.

Some members make a hit with the youngsters because of their ability, and others because they seem to remember that they were boys once.

Just before Congress adjourned for the Christmas holidays the pages in the House got together after the members had departed for the day.

"The House will come to order," declared the oldest boy, pounding the desk in front of him after the fashion of "Uncle Joe."

"The gentleman from Illinois is recognized," was his next announcement. "I desire to present the following privileged report," declared the youngster, who sat him from some member of the Illinois delegation.

"Resolved," began the clerk, "that the pages of the House of Representatives, in convention assembled, hereby express their gratitude to the Hon. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois. Mr. Lowden was good enough to remember that page boys as well as others have to buy Christmas presents, and remembering that important fact, he provided us with the wherewithal, to-wit: a \$5 gold piece for each and every page. We are deeply grateful for this substantial remembrance of the Yuletide season; be it further

Resolved, That we are sorry that Mr. Lowden will not be with us next Christmas; be it still further

"Resolved That we are glad that Mr. Lowden is leaving us of his own free will and not because he had to become a member of the Lame Duck Brigade."

Great Pedestrians.

Chief Justice Edward Douglas White and Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan are two of the greatest pedestrians in Washington.

They are so well known to the boys of the United States Supreme Court, they can be seen walking down Pennsylvania avenue at a pace which would have done credit to the most energetic members of the now defunct Tennis Cabinet.

A few days before Justice White was made Chief Justice and while his old friend Harlan was still presiding officer of the court of last resort, the two judges started to walk home. Justice Harlan's only discomfort in walking is due to automobiles. He hates an automobile horn, in addition to the bathroom already attached to the new Haine school.

Justice will be taught how to keep their finger nails and hair clean, and an attendant will be hired to preside at the instructions in this branch of learning.

As the two jurists were crossing a street an automobile came whizzing around a corner and Justice Harlan was saved from possible injury by Justice White, who dragged him out of harm's way.

"Let me make a prophecy," remarked Justice Harlan, after he had recovered his breath. "Some day a real man from the West, from the plains, from that section of the country where men do not permit other men to triffl with their feelings, some day such a man will come to the bathroom. He will walk down Pennsylvania avenue, just as you and I are walking. As he starts across the street an automobile will come bowling along at breakneck speed and come within an arm's length of his leg. He will be an old story with the driver, but a new one with the man from the West. That particular man from the West will pull his shooting iron from his pocket and fill the reckless driver full of holes, and judge though I am, I believe the man West will get off scot free."

Taft's Judges.

President Taft has a way of appointing judges that is rather disconcerting to Senators. He is likely to call in the Senators from a State or a circuit, get recommendations, and then proceed to disregard them entirely. This explains why so many states were heard of prior to the appointment of the Supreme Court and Commerce Court judges.

Senators or Representatives who went to see Mr. Taft to urge their candidates found the President willing to listen carefully, and they frequently came away with the impression that he acceded to their views, when as a matter of fact, he was miles away from any such idea.

Joy Turns to Sorrow.

Senator Hale was immensely pleased the other day over the way the Senate handed a package to Vice President Sherman on the question of counting a quorum. The senator sat in his seat and laughed until his sides shook as the vote was being announced showing the Senate had overruled "Sunny Jim," and had decided that a quorum had to be found from the number actually answering to a roll call.

When it was clear that the Vice President had been beaten, Senator Heyburn turned to the senator and said that the names of Senators who announced pairs and did not vote be called and that they vote or be excused by the Senate.

Whereupon, Senator Hale sought to call the Idaho Senator to time sharply, and in a tone like that he would have used to a new Senator the teaty veteran from Maine broke out with this: "You let the Senator let this expressive and overwhelming vote of the Senate be passed without interfering with it. Let the Chair announce the vote."

Senator Heyburn came back with the statement; that while the rules of procedure were being settled they might as well settle this one, and he finally said his way in spite of Hale's protest.

What's on the Program in Washington Today. Amusements. Cornell University Masque In "The Butcher's" National Theater, 8:15 p. m. Nixon and Polles at 8:15 p. m. Belasco—"Marriage à la Carte," 8:10 p. m. Columbia—"The Deserters," 8:15 and 8:15 p. m. Academy—"The Port of Missing Men," 8:15 and 8:15 p. m. Chase—"Polite vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Avenue Grand—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m. Lyceum—"The Rollickers," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Gayety—"Queen of the Jardin de Paris," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Arcade—Skating and other amusements. Afternoon and evening. Majestic—Motion pictures.

DEMOCRATS IN QUANDARY ON SEVERAL QUESTIONS

Manner of Naming Committees and Method to Be Adopted in Revising the Tariff Is Causing Leaders Much Anxiety.

As the time approaches for the Democratic caucus in January the House Democratic leaders are more and more at sea. They are worried over a number of questions, chief of which is the manner of naming committees and the method to be adopted in revising the tariff.

While Champ Clark, leading candidate for Speaker, has declared he is willing to let the House elect its committees, and while leaders are conceding it is necessary to do this in order to keep Democratic promises, the fact of the matter is there is a reluctance on the part of a large number of Democrats in the House to try it.

Some of the members are covertly against the plan, want the Speaker to name the committees, and are willing quietly to throw obstacles in the road of a committee on Committees or any similar proposition. Others who believe the Speaker should be stripped of power are weak-kneed about a Committee on

Committees or any form of election of committees by the House. They say they fear it may cause confusion.

The uncertainty of one element and the secret hostility of another element is jeopardizing the plan to have a Committee on Committees. Talk is arising that the caucus after all may decide to let the Speaker name the committees.

It is expected that the plan of having a party leader, as suggested by John Sharp Williams in a recent interview, will be discussed seriously at the caucus.

The tariff question is likewise giving trouble and concern. The Democrats are divided on the question of what tariff policy ought to be followed. It was lately pointed out by Representative Ransford that some of the Democrats are free traders, some are for tariff revenue and others are protectionists.

It is not easy to see on what common ground they will be able to meet. If they fail to meet on common ground, then the whole business of tariff revision may be endangered and Democratic leadership may be lost, with the result that the Republicans will be strengthened for the 1912 campaign.

Jilted at the Altar, Young Man Suicides

CONCORD, Ga., Dec. 28.—Though Miss Beady, 33, is prostrated by the suicide of David Allen, whom she jilted at the altar, she insists that she was wise to reject him.

Miss Bunn and Allen were standing yesterday before the minister in the Bunn home, when she startled the young groom by whispering that she had changed her mind and could not marry him. Allen got a shotgun and killed himself on the front porch.

Knox and Taft Favor Embassy for Argentina

A plan to have Argentina take ambassadorial rank is favored by Secretary Knox and approved by President Taft. Final action will be left to Senate leaders.

If the legislation here is raised to an embassy, a magnificent building will be constructed for the successor to Minister Portela. Senor Portela has been delegated by his government to look after important matters at the Hague. He has been absent since last March.

School Manicure Parlor Decided on by Board

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—Believing that no child can be kept clean by merely telling him to remain so, the board of education of this city has passed a rule that there shall be a manicure parlor, in addition to the bathrooms already attached to the new Haine school.

The parlor will be taught how to keep their finger nails and hair clean, and an attendant will be hired to preside at the instructions in this branch of learning.

Ticked the Lion; Minus Two Fingers

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—John Kellert, of Knights Landing, Cal., is in a local hospital today, nursing an injured hand and bemoaning the loss of two of his fingers.

The fellow who tickled a wild animal show here yesterday and was told by a friend that if he tickled the lion under the chin that the beast would yawn. Kellert tickled Leo, but the latter responded by snapping off two of the former's fingers, and refused to yawn.

Andrew and Imogene

By Roe Fulkerson

HE said he had a headache, so he lit a cigar and leaned back in his chair, while she read the paper to him.

"Here's an account of the meeting of the Institute of Dental Pedagogics, at the Willard," said Imogene. "Are you interested in that?"

"Yes," he replied, "if they have corralled them all under one roof, and are going to get square with them some way."

"It's not for my suppression, but for their encouragement, as I understand it," said Imogene. "Dr. Dolmage has read a paper on casting, and says it's a very important feature of dentistry."

"It would not seem to me one-half so important as dodging," said Andrew. "If I were going to teach a man dentistry, the first thing I would do would be to stand him up in the corner for a couple of weeks, and throw things at him till he learned to dodge them, and then begin with him on that refined torture called dentistry."

"I see that the doctor himself says that filling large cavities with gold is barbaric," remarked Imogene.

"Do you mean to tell me that we have come to this town from all over the country to hear a man say a thing like that?" exclaimed Andrew. "Do people have to be told that putting a combination rock crusher, casting grinder, and trim-hammer into a man's face and starting the engine while the dentist looks across the street and whistles 'Every little movement has a meaning all its own' is barbaric? The only thing that kept the inquisition from being an absolute success was that neither dental engines nor nerve broches had been invented at that time."

"I see that Dr. Stiff says that it's wrong for dentists to tell their patients that false teeth are a good substitute for the real thing," said Imogene, still looking over the article.

"I agree with the gentleman. Every man in the universe who has the sort of teeth which you brush with a whisk broom, instead of a tooth brush, also agrees with him. Why he should consider this fact worthy of mention in a public speech is a mystery, but a man who would take up dentistry as a life work is so full of hero juice that he is liable to do anything."

"Take my own case, for example. The first time I went to a dentist he poked my mouth full of holes, and scraped around in it, and sighed like his mother had just died, and told me that he had never seen teeth in such condition, and then he drilled a hole in every one of them and filled 'em up with gold. At the end of the month he sent me a bill with the picture of a set of false teeth on it, and he had put a dot on the picture every place he had put in a filling, and I paid at the rate of \$9 a dot. A week later, I was looking at the bill, and found I had paid for four fly specks that had got on it, but the dentist thought it was a good joke.

"Two years later I went back for another examination, and he took out every alternate tooth, and bridged it to me. My mouth was like the black and white keys on a piano. Every other one was a tooth, and every other one was a white monument erected over the grave where I had once had a tooth.

"Next trip he took out all I had left, and as two years had elapsed, and I had accumulated a little more money, he sold me these, which I have vainly tried to delude myself into thinking look'd natural. They are a source of much amusement to me, though, in one roasting ear and caramel season. When I bite an ear of corn I make bets with myself as to whether the teeth will get the corn, or the corn will get the teeth. I had them over three months before I could take them out of the glass of water without getting my fingers bit.

"The plagued things cost me \$40, and when the dentist came for his bill, I gnashed his own teeth at him. By-the-way," he broke off suddenly, "what's that Smithkias family going to make out of that little boy of theirs?"

FORMER ANTI-SLAVE

WILSON'S CAMPAIGN

May Extend to Fight to Control National Republican Delegates.

LA FOLLETTE LEADS WISCONSIN BATTLE

Will Search to Learn Where Recent Campaign Fund Came From.

By JUDSON C. WELIVER.

The Lorimer election scandal in Illinois, and the whitewashing program of the "regular" element in the Senate, are to be made a national issue of the biggest possible scope.

If plans succeed which are now being developed by insurgents in and out of Congress, the Lorimer affair will be made an issue in the Senatorial elections in some States this winter, and in many States two years hence.

More than that, it will be made an important factor in connection with the fight to control delegates to the national Republican convention of 1912.

It is just beginning to be realized that the contest for reorganization of the Senate along progressive lines has only just begun. Senator La Follette has been active for several years in efforts to defeat and retire Senators of the ultra-conservative persuasion; and these efforts are to be pressed in the next two years as never before.

While the United States Senate is struggling with the effort to whitewash Lorimer and yet not unduly offend public sentiment, the Wisconsin Legislature, under the domination of the La Follette wing, is going to have a Senatorial investigation of its own, which is promised to be a sensation of the first class. This investigation is expected to have a highly important bearing on national politics between now and 1912.

Incidents of La Follette's Campaign.

During the campaign last summer for the Senatorial nomination in Wisconsin, the Taft Administration used every means at its command to help defeat Senator La Follette. The State percentage was taken entirely away from La Follette and given to his enemies. Vice President Sherman was sent as spokesman of the Administration to address a Republican "State convention" at Milwaukee, in the effort to encourage and strengthen the anti-La Follette movement by assuring it of Administration sympathy.

Some highly sensational charges have been made concerning this co-operation of the National Administration with the anti-La Follette forces. The proposed investigation by the Wisconsin Legislature will aim to develop all the facts concerning this situation, and in addition will endeavor to disclose the sources whence came immense sums of money that were used by the anti-La Follette organization in its effort to defeat the "muckraking" Senator.

So many sensational things have been charged in connection with the effort to retire La Follette, that the Wisconsin progressives, having complete control of the Legislature, are now determined to get to the bottom of the matter.

Cost of Recent Campaign.

The anti-La Follette organization recently filed at Madison a sworn statement showing that in the primary campaign alone it spent \$114,250 in the effort to nominate Samuel A. Cook for Senator, as against La Follette.

Accompanying this statement there was filed a list of 23 names of people in Milwaukee alone, who were alleged to have received various sums, from \$75 to \$100 each, to work against La Follette.

What the Legislature wants to know is, "Where did that \$114,250 come from? Who contributed it? Why were there so much contributions about the effort to buy a Senatorial nomination? What was actually done with the money, and in any large violation of the terms of big financial transactions?"

A result of this admitted expenditure of \$114,250 was that La Follette's committee spent a little over \$5,000, and got 14,000 votes. Rumor has for months past alleged that big corporate interests in and some outside Wisconsin, raised a big sum of money to defeat La Follette. No detailed report has been made on the expenditure of the anti-La Follette faction at the election. It admits using \$114,000 in the Republican primary, but the La Follette people declare that in fact it used vastly more than this, as will be shown by the forthcoming investigation.

After Other Candidates.

But that is not all. Following the nomination of La Follette, the opposition went right ahead with its fight trying to defeat legislative candidates pledged to La Follette, and to elect those who could be relied upon to oppose him.

In this campaign, it is declared, another vast fund was used. It is stated that in a single assembly district \$10,000 was used in the effort to beat a La Follette candidate, who, however, was elected.

Very specific charges concerning this big financial and political conspiracy have been circulated in Wisconsin for months past. It has been alleged that on January 4, 1910, a meeting was held in Chicago, at which preliminary plans for defeating La Follette were discussed. A former United States Senator—not from Wisconsin—is alleged to have assumed to speak for President Taft. Among those named as present was Senator Stephenson, once the ally, but later the bitter enemy, of La Follette. Another was E. A. Edmonds, at that time chairman of the Republican State committee of Wisconsin, and a favorer of the White House, where he had more influence in the matter of dispensing patronage than anybody else from the State.

The story goes that at this meeting plans were discussed for raising and using money in employing the influence of the National Administration, to defeat La Follette. After the discussion had continued for some time, Mr. Edmonds sounded a discordant note. He said that he believed the plan proposed constituted a violation of the law. He had, in fact, secured legal advice, and was informed that to assume management of such a movement and employ the methods proposed, would make him liable to prosecution. He, therefore, declined to go further in the matter.

Connor Selected to Lead.

With this refusal of Mr. Edmonds to go along, W. D. Connor was made head of the organization. The former Senator, it is alleged, assured the gathering that Mr. Connor's selection would be particularly agreeable to President Taft.