

HAS TAFT'S MORAL SUPPORT Conference Between Colonel and President SMOOTHS ROUGH PLACES

Roosevelt and His Advisers Were Worried Over New York Situation and Sought Help—President Is Pleased.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20.—It is plain from all that transpired before and after the meeting of President Taft and Col. Roosevelt yesterday that the colonel and his close political advisers are not a little worried over the situation in New York state and came to the president for further evidence of his moral support.

This president was glad to give. He declared his position in the New York state fight had been clear from the very first. He said he sympathized heartily with the fight against "bossism" being waged by the people of the state.

Mr. Taft reiterated the statements he made in his letters to Lloyd C. Griscom, at the time of the Sherman-Roosevelt controversy over the temporary chairmanship. This letter, he added, stated his position fully and accurately and he was standing on it absolutely.

Mr. Taft announced to his callers anew what had been said in the Griscom letter—that he favored direct primaries for the nomination of congressmen and state legislators. He understands this to be the purpose of the Cobb bill as amended by the Seth Low and Joseph Choate memorial. He said he hoped a declaration for such a primary law would be written into the Republican state platform and that a candidate for governor in sympathy with this movement would be nominated.

President Taft is not ready as yet to admit the advisability of doing away with conventions for the nomination of state officers from governor down. He understands that both Governor Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt are practically in accord with his own position, although the governor fought at first for direct primaries for all offices.

President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt did not discuss the question of the presidency in 1912. The president has not been advised as to what Mr. Roosevelt's attitude is toward that campaign. From sources close to the president it was said there was no occasion to discuss this subject. Mr. Taft's position is this: He is willing to run if nominated. If his friends think there is a good chance for him to be re-elected, Mr. Taft feels that they will see his nomination. Mr. Taft's political friends say a second term that not even Colonel Roosevelt can prevent his nomination. If the people do not appear to want him, Mr. Taft will be only too glad to submit to their decision.

It can be stated that yesterday's meeting at New Haven, while it may have been successful in its "seemly effort," and of moral advantage to the Roosevelt leaders in New York state, was absolutely barren of results as to any better understanding between the president and Colonel Roosevelt as to national issues or their personal relations in view of any recent events.

Something in the nature of a truce seems to have been arranged regarding the New York situation. After that is over, events will shape themselves. Colonel Roosevelt himself is said yesterday to have let drop the hint that as to his side of the matter "something will be done" after the elections.

Mr. Taft is letting 1912 look out for itself. He declares he has other matters of concern at the moment. It came out at yesterday's conference, which in addition to the president and Colonel Roosevelt, included Lloyd C. Griscom, Otto Bannard and Secretary Norton, that the Taft administration is to be endorsed at Saratoga. No mention of Mr. Taft as a candidate in 1912 will be made.

In this connection it became known yesterday that President Taft deprecated the action of the Ohio Republicans in declaring for him in 1912. He did not think he should be made an issue.

Yesterday's conference, it is believed, was a source of much gratification to Mr. Taft and his friends. That his aid should be sought at this time and in the manner that it was, following a somewhat recent attitude of an almost

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Roots Barks Herbs Hood's Sarsaparilla

complete ignoring of his administration or existence, probably gave the president much satisfaction.

Mr. Bannard, who accompanied the president to Albany, explained last night that he and Mr. Griscom thought it would be a good thing to get the president and Mr. Roosevelt together again, "to smooth over any apparent differences between them."

This applied, however, only to the New York state situation. As to the fight in 1912, there is a disposition on the part of the leaders to cross that bridge when they come to it and to steer a long way off in the meantime. Mr. Bannard said last night that he did not believe Mr. Roosevelt would be a candidate.

There is no doubt, however, that the shadow of 1912 hung over yesterday's gathering. There was not the cordiality of old between the president and the colonel. It was the first time they had met since the story was given out at Oyster Bay that Colonel Roosevelt felt Mr. Taft had not dealt fairly by him in New York and had "sold out to the bosses" there, in return for a pledge of delegates in 1912.

THE TARIFF BOARD NEEDS POWER

A New Problem for Taft to Give Aid to the Search for Cost of Production. Washington, Sept. 20.—One of the gravest questions which President Taft will find on his hands when he returns to Washington next week will be whether to urge Congress to increase the powers of the existing tariff board.

The tariff board is about to meet here, and, with the approach of its meeting, it has developed that the members of it are finding themselves much hampered in the investigations they have been directed to undertake by the lack of adequate authority.

Additional to this trouble, the board sent James R. Reynolds abroad to get data on cost of production from foreign manufacturers. He is having difficulty getting it. But this is something which cannot be reached by legislation.

That the weakness of the tariff board in the matter of obtaining data from American manufacturers will have its effect on the campaign appears probable. Progressives have insisted from the first that the board lacked sufficient authority.

TAFT'S POLICY IN OPERATION.

A Kansas Progressive Is Appointed Postmaster in Salina. Salina, Kas., Sept. 20.—George M. Hull, a progressive Republican, yesterday received a letter from the first assistant postmaster general, notifying him of his appointment by President Taft to the position of postmaster here. The appointment was dated Sept. 15, the day a letter was issued from Beverly saying that the president intended to be impartial in his attitude towards progressives and regulars in the matter of patronage. The president had reappointed T. D. Fitzpatrick, the incumbent, as postmaster, but the Senate failed to confirm the appointment.

Chairman Julius C. Burrows, senator from Michigan, arrived last night with others of the committee. It is expected that many of the state legislators who voted to elect Lorimer will be summoned as witnesses, particularly those against whom formal charges of bribery and conspiracy have been made.

WAR DECLARED ON GAMBLERS.

Whitman Asks New York County Grand Jury to "Clear the Decks" for Action. New York, Sept. 20.—The county grand jury was yesterday requested by District Attorney Whitman to "clear the decks" for action against the gamblers. Investigation of conditions in the Tenderloin and elsewhere regarding which Acting Mayor Mitchell recently complained in a letter to Police Commissioner Baker is consequently expected to begin speedily. The district attorney made the request during an interview of more than an hour with Foreman J. Edgar Leacock of the grand jury. Mr. Whitman later said that he expected data upon which the grand jury could work to be put in his hands by Commissioner Baker in accordance with the acting mayor's instructions to the latter.

HURT CATCHING FLY BALL.

Playet Collides with Another and Is in Critical Condition. Washington, Sept. 20.—Frank Roberts, a school teacher of Waynesburg, suffered concussion of the brain in a baseball game between Brave and Waynesburg.

Roberts was running for a fly ball when he collided with Darby Robertson, who also sought to catch the fly. He was knocked unconscious and is in a critical condition.

YESTERDAY'S NATIONAL LEAGUE SCORES.

At Philadelphia, Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 2. Cold weather prevented other games.

National League Standing. Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost, Pct. Chicago 89, New York 78, Pittsburgh 78, Philadelphia 69, Cincinnati 49, St. Louis 53, Brooklyn 53, Boston 47.

YESTERDAY'S AMERICAN LEAGUE SCORES.

At St. Louis, St. Louis 6, Boston 3. At Cleveland, Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 1. At Chicago, Chicago 1, New York 0. At Detroit, Detroit 6, Washington 4 (11 innings).

American League Standing. Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost, Pct. Philadelphia 94, New York 78, Detroit 78, Boston 76, Cleveland 63, Washington 59, Chicago 59, St. Louis 43.

STORIES OF THE BASEBALL DIAMOND

Johnny Kling Says That He Had a Hard Time Coming Back—He Was "Given Great Panning."

No. XXIII. By JOHNNY KLING. [Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

Did I have a hard time coming back? Well, you can just bet I did. When I joined my team early in the season I thought I was in great shape, and I figured all I had to do was to jump into harness, get to work behind the bat and do as I did before. You see, I had played with the semi-professionals the year before, and I believed that my throwing arm was as accurate as ever and all I had to do was to get into the game. Right there is where I was away off. I was as slow as a truck horse. I tried to do as I had done in other seasons—to move around quickly—but it was of no use. Something seemed to be holding me.

To tell the truth, it began to worry me. So after thinking matters over one afternoon I decided that the best thing I could do would be to practice continually, then in the course of a short time I could judge best myself whether I was improving or going back. From that day on I practiced throwing to the bases. I would ask one of my teammates to play second and another third, and I would also have a speedy runner on first, with instructions to steal. By pegging at a human target this way I rapidly swung my arm into shape.

I remember well the first game I caught this season. I attempted to catch a runner going to third and

some of the best batsmen in the game fell off in their stick work for months, and some never got back to their original form. Hughey Jennings and Billy Laufer are in the list. Freddie Parent was never again as good as before—he was hit by a pitched ball. Danny Hoffman was winged by Jesse Tennenhill, almost killed, and has never since been able to face with any confidence a left hand pitcher. Birdie Cree of the New York Americans was put on the injured list for a long time through the same cause.

Walter Johnson, the speed merchant of the Washington club, has a record for this seeming weakness that sometimes looks intentional. He put Harry Lord, the Boston captain, out of business for awhile.

Big league pitchers admit that they use a "bean" on dangerous batsmen in order to drive them away from the plate. Fans can see for themselves that often when the pitcher is in a hole and a good batter up the twirler will send the ball as close to the batsman as is possible to deliver it. His intention is to shake the confidence of the batter and make him back away. He figures that the best couple of balls he can curve over and get the batsman in a hole. Sometimes the first ball comes too fast for the batsman to get out of the way and he is laid out.

Should Get One. Blobs—I am all run down. Blobs—Why don't you get an automobile yourself?—Philadelphia Record.



JOHNNY KLING, CHICAGO NATIONALS' STAR BACKSTOP.

threw several feet over Steinfeld's head. "Go on back to Kansas City, where you belong!" some one yelled from the stands. "Take him out! Get another backstop!" and other unkind remarks were hurled at me. I was getting the first "panning" I had received in a long time, and I had it coming to me. I was pretty much of a big frost, and to make it harder the fans expected more of me than I had ever done before.

Early in June when the weather was cold I went in and caught a game and hurt my arm on a snap throw to third. I really thought for a time that my whip never was going to get right, and I couldn't hit anything to speak of. In fact, my batting average was around .100.

My arm got better with the warmer weather, and it's as good now as it ever was, and I'm hitting at about .295. And one more thing. I'm in solid with the fans again.

Advertisement for 'It Is Your Fault' featuring a cartoon illustration of a man and a woman. Text: 'If you do not have the Boston Globe in your home every day. The Globe publishes the best humorous pictures, the best features, and is a reliable newspaper in every way.'

Among the interesting features in Tomorrow's (Wednesday's) Globe Will be:

Famous Gem of Humor "Health," by Artemus Ward.

Favorite Poem "Song of the Western Men," by Robert S. Hawker.

Beverages and home-made drinks of all kinds, with explicit directions for preparing them, are to be found in the Household Department of the Daily Globe.

Read Wednesday's Boston Globe Order the Globe delivered at your home.

PUNISH PITCHERS WHO HIT BATTER?

Penalty Should Be Imposed on Twirler for Such an Offense—Give Batsmen Three Bases. Many close students of baseball are of the opinion that the penalty imposed on pitchers for hitting batsmen is altogether too light. It is suggested that the batter who is hit by a pitcher should be allowed to take more than one base. Some suggest that if a fine or suspension was imposed on a pitcher every time he hit a batter there would probably be a decided decrease in the "hit by pitcher" part of the tabulated scores.

It is argued there is no satisfaction in awarding first base when a team may lose the services for weeks of one or two best players. The batsmen were allowed to take second or third base instead of first there would be fewer wild inbounds and fewer men struck. Pitchers then would be compelled to use a little more discretion and so many balls would not shoot by within a sixteenth of an inch of a player's head. If the pitcher found that by hitting a man he gave that player third base and stood in jeopardy of giving the opposing team a score he would soon change his tactics.

Some may argue that certain players would walk into the ball and take a chance of getting hit if third base were the penalty, but the umpire usually can decide this point. No man is going to walk into a swiftly thrown ball if he can help himself, and those who tried to bump into a floater would not be able to get their point.

Pitchers, as a rule, do not intentionally try to hit or cripple a batsman, although there have been cases where strong suspicion was raised by a twirler's "wild" heaves. A case in point arose during the first game of a double header played in New York last June between the Highlanders and the Athletics. Russell Ford was pitching for New York and Cy Morgan for the Quakers. Twice Morgan pitched the ball directly at Ford's head. The second effort grazed the peak of Ford's cap. He was allowed to take first base, but he was so completely unnerved that the Athletics knocked him out of the box in the next inning.

It was said at the time, after the awful howl Connie Mack set up last fall when Ty Cobb spiked Jack Barry, that the manager of the Athletics was somewhat inconsistent in allowing such tactics.

Through being hit by pitched balls some of the best batsmen in the game fell off in their stick work for months, and some never got back to their original form. Hughey Jennings and Billy Laufer are in the list. Freddie Parent was never again as good as before—he was hit by a pitched ball. Danny Hoffman was winged by Jesse Tennenhill, almost killed, and has never since been able to face with any confidence a left hand pitcher. Birdie Cree of the New York Americans was put on the injured list for a long time through the same cause.

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NO FOOTBALL QUARTERBACK Rule Changes Eliminate Once Important Place NEW FORMS OF ATTACK

Coaches Will Get Squads Together Early to Try Out Different Plays—More End Running Likely—Radical Changes in Defense.

The quarterback, hitherto the most conspicuous and most important position on a football team, is a thing of the past. The new rules have done away with all those features of the game which made such a position necessary. Since the inauguration of football spectators have been accustomed to hear a little man shout out his signals, crouch behind the center and then put his football machine in motion as he received the ball from the center and then passed it to one of another of his teammates as his signal directed. He was the life, the vitality, the brains of the team. On his headwork in selecting plays, on his handling of the ball and on his ability to instill spirit and fight into his teammates largely depended victory or defeat.

The practical reason why one man has been played in the quarterback position, in advance of the other backs, has been because originally the man receiving the ball from the snapback was not permitted under the rules to run with it across the line of scrimmage. Half a dozen years ago a rule was passed permitting him to advance the ball, but with the restriction that he must cross the line of scrimmage at least five yards from the point where the ball was put in play. This necessitated the use of the quarterback for all line plunges.

Under the new rules the man receiving the ball on the snapback may advance it at any point. The necessity for the quarterback is therefore gone. The handling of the ball by an intermediate man necessarily takes time and makes fumbling more likely, so that now that the necessity for it has been removed the quarterback position will exist no more.

The rules require that the team having the ball shall have at least seven men on the line of scrimmage. This leaves four men for the back field. There will doubtless be much experimenting with these men before the most effective method of lining them up will be discovered.

The passing of the quarterback is only one of many changes wrought in football by the new rules. The style of play will necessarily be greatly changed in many respects, and all the big colleges will start work a trifle earlier than usual in order to try out the possibilities of the new game and instruct the candidates thoroughly in it.

In past years when a team has had but a yard or two to gain on the third down it has hit the line, knowing that it would almost surely make a short advance there. Now, with the "no pushing or pulling" clause in effect, this avenue of advance is closed. This means that a team in such a position will kick. On the first and second downs forward passing will prove more popular than heretofore, for now the pass can be made over any point in the line, while the opposing team can interfere with the man receiving the pass only in a bona fide attempt to catch the ball. Then, too, the fifteen yard penalty for an incomplete pass has been taken away. This means that forward passing and kicking will form the backbone of the offense, instead of the old style of line plunging.

On the defense the changes in play will be equally great. Under the rules of a dozen years ago the coaches sought men of gigantic frame and weight for the line. They were told to hold their position, no matter what happened. If they prevented advances through or over themselves that was all that was expected of them. Then came the changes of 1905, permitting the forward pass and the inside kick. It now became necessary to develop guards and tackles who could get down the field speedily and recover the ball on the kicks as well as hold their place as under the old rules. In short, better men were needed.

Now the possibility of attacking the line successfully by any save trick plays has been done away with. At first glance it might be thought that this would lighten the requirements of the linemen, but instead it has the opposite effect. The old style guard, who fought to retain his position in the line without thought of activity in the open field, would be useless today.

With the death of the mass play end running will be doubly popular, and linemen will be expected to leave their positions to break these up. But at the same time they must be heady players, ever ready to size up the play of their opponents, for if a lineman can be drawn out to the end by fake interference it would be an easy matter to slip a trick play through the hole he has deserted for a considerable gain. The linemen will also be required to get down the field under kicks both to tackle and recover the ball as never before. In short, the big, beefy linemen of a few years ago has been supplanted by a lighter, shiffter, quicker man.

To Succeed Hale. Calais, Me., Sept. 20.—George M. Hanson, who was defeated in the fourth congressional district by Congressman Congers by about 100 plurality, has announced his candidacy to succeed United States Senator Hale.

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NEW FOOTBALL RULES OUTLINED

Changes Calculated to Minimize Danger of Fatalities—Flying Tackles Is Barred. The football world is now in a quandary, and for weeks the one question on the minds and lips of the followers of the greatest of all college games will be, "What will be the effect of the changes in rules which were announced recently?"

The seven main changes can be briefly summarized as follows: The abolition of the flying tackle; interlocked interference as well as pushing and pulling the man with the ball and the longitudinal lines on the field; the division of the time into four fifteen minute periods; the limitation of the forward pass to twenty yards; giving the ends right of way in the twenty yard zone in getting under punts; allowing players taken from the game for slight injuries to re-enter.

Coaches generally are disposed to be liberal. Some are of the opinion the games will be benefited. Others favor some of the changes, but refuse to condemn the new rules as a whole until they have been given a trial.

The old guard—warriors of the gridiron of several years ago—look upon the game as a cross between Canadian Rugby, cricket and basketball. To these it appears that every element of the old game has been destroyed. The brilliant features that were worked into sensational plays, the factors that thrilled millions and became college history, have been done away with in one grand sweep.

What has been given in return only the future can tell. Doubtless the new game will appeal to an entirely new element. There are those, too, who delight in any college sport, so that reformed football will doubtless find its followers.

The changes are an answer for the country wide demand for a modification of the sport. There is no one but who hopes for the success of the game as it will be played this fall.

One thing is certain—it will put a premium on coaches. The days of line bucking have passed. The coach with ingenuity, foresight and power to adapt his plays to the new conditions will wear the laurels. Never have the rules left such a wide scope to the man at the helm.

The passing of the flying tackle, while generally anticipated, will be received with greater regret than probably any other change. The flying tackle was the very rudiment of the old game. There was no one play in the football curriculum by which a real player could be picked so quickly as by the flying tackle. The man that got his feet off the ground was the choice of the coach.

This one change favors the offense, but whether it makes up for the changes in favor of the defense is an open question. Many football critics are of the opinion that it will be next to impossible to make ten yards if the teams are anywhere near evenly matched.

Babe Adams Victim of Nerves. Fans who have been watching the Pittsburgh Pirates have noticed that Babe Adams, the hero of the 1909 world's series, has not been in the game for some time. The reason is that Adams has suffered a complete breakdown. He has worried himself into such a condition that he will be out of the game for the rest of the season.

NO MORE PILES

Hem-Roid Does Its Work Thoroughly. No Return. If you have piles, you know that the usual treatment with salves, suppositories or operations can't be depended upon for more than temporary relief. Outside treatment won't cure the inside cause—bad circulation in the lower bowels. Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid, a tablet remedy taken internally, removes the cause of piles permanently. Sold for \$1, and fully guaranteed by Burt H. Wells, Barre, Vt. Dr. Leonard Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y. Prop. Write for booklet.

LONDON BOXERS HAVE FORMED A TRUST.

London boxers have formed a union. The objects of the alliance are to protect boxers from grafting promoters, to fix minimum scales of wages according to classes, which will be regulated by the drawing power of each boxer; to bring about the recognition of boxing as an art, and not, as some people think, a degrading pastime; to treat all classes the same, and to act as an employment bureau.

Heretofore they have been at the mercy of the managers of the boxing clubs. The boxers say the managers offer a fair sum for their work, but when they crawl out of the ring and line up at the office for their pay they find that the "fair sum" offered has dwindled from what they expect to 75 cents or a dollar.

Another feature of the idea is to insist upon competent referees being engaged by all clubs and promoters.