

## NEW CENSUS BIG POLITICAL ASSET

Reapportionment of Members of House Important Factor in Determining Party Power.

"FRACTIONS" MAY UPSURGE

Legislative Leaders Anxious to Keep Down Size of Body

STATES MAY LOSE IN MEMBERSHIP

Number of Smaller Eastern States Show Less Growth.

NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT UP

Lower Chamber Now on Record as Favoring Inquiry into Subject—Measure Might Be Passed Over Minority.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—One of the first questions with which the approaching session of congress will be called upon to grapple will be to determine when the reapportionment of members of the house of representatives under the recent census shall be made.

While it is not actually required by the constitution, that instrument implies that a reapportionment shall follow each decennial enumeration of the people, and accordingly a redistribution of seats in the house membership has taken place hither and yon after the conclusion of each census.

Up to 1890 the reapportionment was uniformly postponed until the first session of the congress succeeding the enumeration, but after the eleventh census a change was made and the reapportionment bills for the sixteenth and seventeenth censuses were brought in and passed in each case during the first session of the congress immediately following the census. It will rest with the approaching session to determine whether it shall follow the old or the new precedent. Politics may determine the choice.

Before the time for the meeting of congress the result of the November elections will have become known. If the democrats should come in control of the house for the sixteenth congress they would naturally resist any effort to have the change made by the present republican congress, while the republicans would be as anxious to have the service performed while they were in control of legislation in both houses.

Apportionment in itself can be used for party advantage only through the manipulation of population fractions in the various states. If the present day plan of fixing upon a definite number of members as the first step in the distribution is followed, many states will be found to have a considerable number of citizens over the number necessary to give them the number of members assigned them. The size of the house, once determined, the apportionment of each state is determined by dividing the aggregate population of the country by the total membership of the house and then dividing the population of any given state by the quotient thus obtained. Almost inevitably there ensues upon a fraction of a division a remainder, large or small. Aside from arbitrarily fixing the representation on the voting rather than the actual population, this remainder, or fraction, affords the only base of manipulation of the apportionment of members.

If it used to the extreme it might be an important factor, as no fewer than twenty-three representatives now hold their seats on fractions. That they should do so is strictly in accordance with the law, which provides that any deficiency occurring on an even division shall be supplied from the states having the largest remainders on the division. This rule was strictly followed in the last apportionment in all allotments except those made to Maine and Nebraska. In both these states congress exercised somewhat arbitrary power by giving each a representative on a fraction less than the fractions of other states which received nothing because of their own fractions. This action was taken to prevent the loss of representation by any state.

If that policy should be accepted in the approaching apportionment it could upset the plans of some of the house leaders who are most anxious to avoid any appreciable increase in the size of the house. The census experts already understand that when the figures are made public some of the smaller eastern states will be found to have failed to keep pace in growth with some of their larger neighbors and with many of the western states. If, therefore, they are to be protected against loss of representation in the house it will probably be necessary to hold the ratio down to something like the present basis or to discriminate in favor of the smaller states.

A loss of membership would be by no means a new experience to many of the states. In the first apportionment, made after the census of 1790, when the house numbered all told only 65 members, Virginia was given nineteen or almost one-fifth of the entire membership, and in 1800 that number was increased to twenty-three. Then there was a gradual falling away until 1850, when there were only nine members from that state. Since then there has been a gain of one.

During the first apportionment, Connecticut began with seven members and now has five. Maryland has been reduced from eight to six and New Hampshire from four to two. Vermont, which in 1850 had six members, now has two, while Maine with eight in 1850 has been reduced to four. Massachusetts has the same number with which it started in 1790. In 1850 the number was increased to thirteen, but by the next apportionment it had fallen to thirteen and the original figure of fourteen was not regained until 1900.

After Virginia and Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, with its 13 members, had the largest representation in the house in 1790. New York and North Carolina followed with 10 each. The latter state never rose above 10, but the former has gone as high as 21, which figure was attained under the apportionment of 1850 and is the largest representation any state ever has had. After 1850 the New York representation fell to 21 in 1860. Since then it has been rising gradually until now it is 21. Pennsylvania's present number of 21 is the largest ever enjoyed by that state. From the first census to the present Rhode Island, with its two capitals and double name, has been uniformly represented by two congressmen. Delaware had two members during the decade of 1850-1860, but

## Gaynor Makes First Statement Since Being Shot

Mayor Scores Yellow Journals Which He Says Are Daily Violating Criminal Law.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Mayor William J. Gaynor, in a letter to his sister, Miss Mary E. Gaynor of Uxton, N. Y., which is printed this afternoon in the Evening Post, tells in an interesting manner of his impressions at the time he was shot on the steamship, Kaiser Wilhelm Der Gross. The mayor says he has not read a line of what has been published of the shooting, nor does he now remember the name of the man who shot him Mayor Gaynor writes:

"I was not a bit afraid to die if that was God's will of me. I said to myself, just as well now as a few years from now. No one can contemplate the immensity of Almighty God and of His universe and His works and realize what an atom he is in it and can fear to die in this flesh, yes, even though it were true that he is to be dissolved forever into the infinitude of matter and mind from which he came."

"Though the killing had not entered my mind that morning, I was not surprised when I realized that I was shot. I had a feeling for some weeks that I might be assassinated on account of the anonymous threats I was getting in my mail. I had not received so many, nor so regularly since I was opposing the ring corruption and the McKim conditions in Brooklyn and Gravesend when I was a young man."

Mayor Gaynor, in the letter, scored certain newspapers for the manner in which they had attacked him, saying: "Such journalism is, of course, in absolute defiance of the criminal law and it did enter my mind to publicly call on the grand jury and the district attorney to protect me from it, but I was weak and feared the people would say I was thin skinned. But the time is at hand when these journalistic scoundrels have got to stop, or get out and I am now ready to do my share to that end. They are absolutely without souls. If decent people would refuse to look at such newspapers, the thing would right itself at once. The journalism of New York city has been dragged to the lowest depth of degradation. The raileries and lies, instead of honest statements and fair discussion, have gone on unchecked."

## Old Soldiers Gathering in Atlantic City

General Dodge Among Early Arrivals—Arrangements for Big Parade Wednesday.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 19.—The innumerable activities of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began today when the national headquarters were formally opened on the ocean pier at the foot of Tennessee avenue. The weather was not all that could be desired. The temperature was pleasant enough but the heavy clouds that rolled in from the ocean made the air damp and indicated rain.

Rochester, Los Angeles, Toledo, Baltimore and several other cities are in the field for next year's meeting. A rumor that might be voted to hold the encampment every two years rather than every year, seems to have little or no foundation. General Grenville M. Dodge of Council Bluffs, Ia., and General Sickles met on the ocean pier today.

The national headquarters on the ocean pier were opened with the first meeting of the executive committee of the national council of administration. Commander-in-Chief Van Zant and members of his staff were early on hand to lend their aid in completing the preliminaries incident to the opening of the encampment.

This morning several companies of Women's Relief corps also held their first meeting. The work of arranging for the big parade Wednesday, a great and difficult task, is proceeding splendidly, according to those in charge. The old soldiers from the mid-Atlantic and New England states are expected to make up a greater part in the procession. Thousands of these are already here, but the larger number of them will arrive in the next twenty-four hours.

## Tailor's Suit Against Chanler

Hearing of Case Today May Raise Validity of Ante-Nuptial Agreement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—In spite of many rumors that suit would be begun by Robert W. Chanler at set aside the ante-nuptial agreement by which he declared he devoted himself of his entire fortune in favor of Lina Cavalieri, the singer, no legal move was made in that direction by the attorney for Mr. Chanler today.

An action to recover \$600 alleged to be due on a tailor's bill, will be brought against Chanler in the city court tomorrow, however, which may have some bearing on the agreement in question. The contention may be made by the attorneys for Mrs. Cavalieri that the agreement gives her claim priority over that of any and all creditors. In opposition to this it may be urged that the agreement has not been formally filed with the county clerk.

## Cat Seeking Vengeance Gets Another Soaking

Between dire vengeance, "Bess" the popular cat of a safe on Farnam street, fell into the front window aquarium for the second time Monday morning. The cat suffered a painful drowning at the hands of "Pete" the turtle and was thoroughly and unpleasantly drenched just as she had been on the former experience. A dozen spectators also were attracted to the scene as had been a dozen other pedestrians when "Bess" fell in the first time. According to Johnny, who is steward of the safe and special guardian of the cat, the turtle and the gold fish, "Bess" didn't have any grudge against the turtle in the first place, but she surely had a grudge Monday. He happened to glance at the aquarium about 10 o'clock, just in time to

## STOCK INFLATION IS MAIN SUBJECT

Blauvelt Testifies of Manipulation at Interstate Commerce Rate Hearing When Cross-Examined.

NO ACTIVE DIVIDEND DECLARED

Shares Sold to Stockholders at Less Than Real Value.

WOULD LOWER VALUE ON MARKET

Witness Says Good Business Policy Demands Methods Employed.

GAINS HIDDEN IN OTHER FIRMS

Commissioner Seeks to Prove Subsidiary Companies Secretly Hold a Portion of Earnings, but Testimony Is to the Contrary.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Alleged stock inflation and manipulation designed to turn over to the stockholders large sums of money without putting in the company's record any evidence of more than passing fair dividends was the subject into which the Interstate Commerce commission delved here today at the continuation of its hearing following the suspension of the general advance of freight rates of western lines which had been scheduled to take effect September 1. The stock manipulation feature of the inquiry, which aims to bring out what grounds the railroads have for asking the increase, was suggested, by Commissioner Judson C. Clements, and was immediately taken up by the commission's attorney, Frank Lyon, and Attorney John W. Atwood of Kansas City, who appeared for the general shippers' committee, which is fighting the increase. Comptroller M. P. Blauvelt of the Illinois Central railroad was the witness from whom the disclosures which followed were obtained.

Blauvelt Cross-Examination. Commissioner Clements called the witness' attention to figures he had furnished in direct examination by the railroad's counsel, W. H. Horton. The commissioner said:

"You say, Mr. Blauvelt, that in 1901 your capital stock was \$4,000,000 on 23,000 miles of road and in 1902 on only 1,700 miles more it was \$10,000,000. Also that in 1903 the bonded indebtedness was only \$2,000,000, while in 1904 it had reached \$75,000,000. Why is this?"

"Well," was the answer, "what would appear to be the excess went to improve the roadway and for equipment and purchase of other roads."

"And how was the stock raised for those purposes sold?" continued the commissioner. "Was it on the open market?"

"Part of it was, but most of it was sold to the stockholders, at par."

"Was there ever declared a stock dividend?"

"Oh, no, I am sure there was not. That would amount to the same as any other dividend. You see, the Illinois Central dividends represented real value, you must see, in dollars and cents."

Here Attorney Frank Lyon for the commission endeavored to have the witness differentiate between giving stockholders a stock dividend and giving them stock worth more than par at par value. The controller insisted there was a vast difference, even if the result was the same, in cash to the stockholder, which he admitted.

Par Stock Deals Questioned. This part of the testimony opened a new disposition of a corporation's stock, and Commissioner Lane, after asking if it was to make the stock value approach the cash value, and being informed it was not, allowed the attorney to delve into the par stock deals.

"If your stock sold at 150 in open market," asked the attorney, "and you gave it to your stockholders at 100, what became of the extra 50 per cent of its value?"

"Why, it went to the stockholder," was the answer.

"Then the upshot of it was your company added to its capital stock by letting stock go at par when it needed money, when it could have sold less stock on the open market, satisfied its need and kept the capital stock down, giving less capital to figure dividends upon, isn't that so?" was the next query.

Controller Blauvelt was unwilling such an impression should prevail, he said, and he explained by saying:

"Suppose we dumped \$15,000,000 in stock on the market at once, it would send its value well below par. I consider it a good business policy to sell where we were sure it would bring par and keep control of the road where it was."

Attorney Atwood asked how much of the company's \$25,000,000 in stocks and bonds had been sold at par since 1900.

The reply called other attorneys for the shippers to hastily examine the records that had been submitted by the company.

Mr. Blauvelt answered: "I find the sum was \$4,000,000 par value."

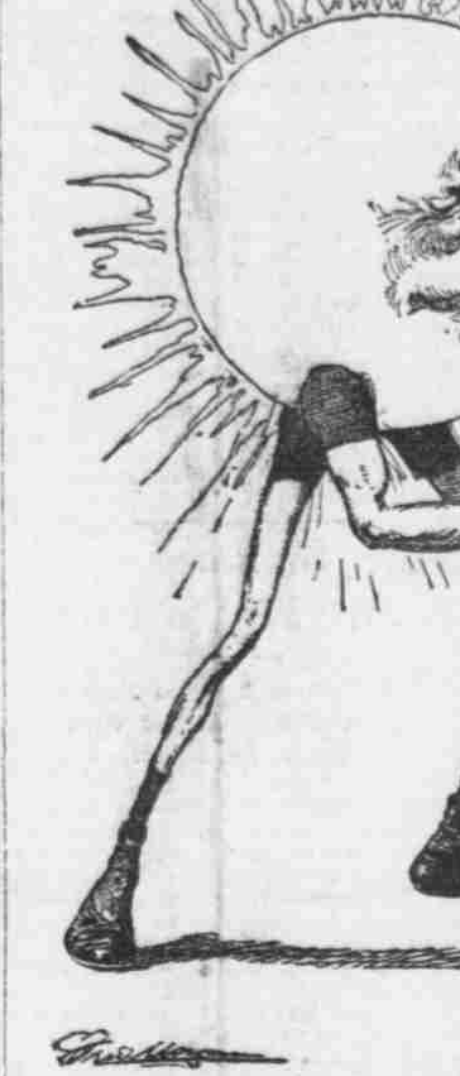
"That sold in small deals on the market where if it all could have been sold at market prices would have amounted to about a third or a half more in addition to the figure, wouldn't it?"

"I don't know," replied the witness. "I think I can help you," answered the attorney.

He read from a stock and bond company's pamphlet which quoted the high and low market prices in the period covered by a bond 122 and 124, with an average of 123.

Clements Diverts Subject. Commissioner Clements interposed an in-

## One Who Came Back



Old Sol Hands a Few Hot Ones to Battling Terra.

## HEIKE GIVEN EIGHT MONTHS

Man Higher Up in Sugar Case Sentenced by Judge Martin.

MINOR EMPLOYEES OF BIG CORPORATION Who Assisted in Swindling Government Are Serving Sentences of Year Each.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Charles R. Heike, former secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining company, who has been called "the man higher up" in the sugar trust, was sentenced today by Judge Martin in the United States circuit court to serve eight months in the New York penitentiary on Blackwell's island, and pay a fine of \$5,000 on conviction of conspiring to defraud the United States government by the misappropriation of sugar.

The president had reappointed T. D. Fitzpatrick, the present incumbent, as postmaster, but senate failed to confirm the appointment.

Congressman W. A. Calderhead had recommended Fitzpatrick for the place. This is the home of Senator Bristow and his friends consider Hall's appointment a victory for him.

Heike's sentence is the culminating point in the federal government's prosecution of American Sugar Refining company officials and employees growing out of the extended underwriting frauds on the Williamsburg docks of the trust, brought to light by Richard Park's famous raid on the docks in 1907. Four weathers for the company and Oliver Spitzer, their dock boss, were convicted on the first criminal trial in connection with the frauds, and the weathers are still serving out their sentence of a year in the Blackwell's island penitentiary.

Spitzer, who was sentenced to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary, was pardoned during the trial of Heike. Enos W. Gelbricht, the refinery superintendent, and four minor employees of the company for conspiracy. He turned state's evidence and his testimony played an important part in the conviction of Heike, Gelbricht and the checkers. The sugar company meanwhile had paid the government more than \$2,000,000 out of which it was shown the customs had been defrauded by the underwriting operations.

Heike's case was a long time coming to trial, as he first pleaded immunity because of the testimony which he had given before the federal grand jury in another sugar company proceeding. His plea, however, was overruled by the United States supreme court. Gelbricht was sentenced last week to two years in the Atlanta penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$5,000, but was allowed a stay pending appeal.

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## Officers Doubt Story of Girl

Confession of Ebby Shepherd of Newton, Ok., that She Killed Father and Uncle Not Accepted.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 19.—It is believed by the authorities at Newton, Ok., where Ebby Shepherd, the 16-year-old daughter of J. W. Shepherd, confessed last night that she killed her father and his brother, Taylor Shepherd, with an axe, and that she had an accomplice in the commission of the crime.

The officers of Newton stated today that they do not believe that the girl's father and uncle had abused her, but that they were killed when they returned home unexpectedly and found the girl and a young man in the house together.

Commissioner Clements interposed an in-

(Continued on Second Page)

## Progressive is Appointed at Salina, Kan.

George M. Hall, Who Was Recommended by Senator Bristow, is Named for Postmaster.

SALINA, Kan., Sept. 19.—George M. Hall, a progressive republican, today received a letter from the first assistant postmaster general notifying him of his appointment to the position of postmaster here. His appointment was recommended by United States Senator Bristow.

The appointment was made September 15, the day a statement was issued from Beverly to the effect that the president intended to be impartial in his attitude toward progressives and regulars in the matter of patronage.

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## Murdered by Negro Burglar

Chicago Railroad Official Shot by Man He Caught Ransacking His House.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Clarence D. Hiller, chief clerk of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad was shot and killed today by a negro burglar whom he found ransacking the Hiller home. The murder was witnessed by the victim's wife and two daughters, who were aroused when Hiller attacked the intruder at the foot of the stairs. The men fought for several minutes, finally routing to the foot of the stairs. The negro fled.

## THEATER MANAGER ARRESTED

William Garen of St. Louis Will Be Charged with Embezzlement—Money in Banks Attached.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—William Garen, manager of Havana's theater, was arrested today by detectives working under orders of the circuit attorney. An indictment charging embezzlement will be asked of the grand jury.

Soon after the arrest a suit of attachment for money said to have been deposited in five banks by Garen was filed by the St. Louis Theater company. It is charged that there is a discrepancy of \$25,000 in Garen's accounts.

Garen said he is innocent of any wrongdoing.

## Three Commissioners Hear Evidence in the Rate Case

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Western railroads today continued the presentation of evidence before the Interstate Commerce commission in support of their contention that a general advance in freight rates is necessary to maintain the standard of service demanded.

Commissioners Clements, Clark and Lane conducted the hearing, which hitherto has been in the hands of examiners. Commissioner Clements outlined the work of the week along lines of court procedure, asking the railroads as affirmants to show cause why the advances proposed should not be permanently suspended and the shippers, as respondents to show the contrary.

Previous to the taking of testimony the commissioners heard a petition from Samuel H. Cowan of Texas, representing the Western Live Stock association. The petition urged that what constitutes the proper earnings of a railroad should be determined by the earning power of other investments in the particular localities tapped by a railroad. The petition declared the increased cost of maintenance and service rendered by the roads is no greater than that affecting shippers and that the roads in this particular endure no hardship not shared by shippers.

Mr. Kettle testified that in freight indemnities alone this year the road had paid out \$450,000, as against only \$250,000 in 1909. The increase in the volume of freight had not kept pace during the last decade with the increase in expenses. Some increases, he said, were due to federal and state laws requiring additional safety apparatus and inspection and regulating hours of service.

Mr. Kettle said lumber which could be bought in 1900 for \$5 now costs \$12. Increased wages also were a drain on the revenue of the company, he declared. Freight conductors who received \$2 per mile in 1900 now receive \$12. Wages of freight handlers in Chicago, he declared, have nearly doubled during the last decade.

## ENGINES KNOCK OUT VIADUCT

Collision Under Tenth Street Span at South End Does Business.

Burlington Switch Engine Strikes a Local Freight Engine Near the Burlington Depot Crossing Switch.

A Burlington switch engine collided with an engine of a Burlington local freight under the south end of the Tenth street viaduct last night at a switch, demolishing one of the viaduct piers and demolishing another so that for a time street cars were not allowed to run over the structure.

The engines were piled up, but no one was injured, as the engine crews had warnings enough to permit them to jump to safety. For two hours the patrons of the Farnam, Dodge and Harney street car lines, several blocks long, were standing on either side the viaduct.

Through passenger traffic was not delayed long as one line was open. A local freight train, with Engineer W. A. Andrews and Fireman Woodrow, was going east, under the viaduct, with thirty cars. A switch engine, with Engineer Cassell and Fireman Woodrow, was coming out of the yards and switching a string of seven cars west. At a frog, under the viaduct, the impact occurred while Engineer Cassell, supposing from the towerman's signal that the track was clear, was looking for a signal at the rear of his string of cars.

It is said the freight did not give any signal of its approach and that the likelihood of the collision was not discovered by either crew until too late to prevent, but in time for the four men to jump to safety.

Both engines went together with much force, the switch engine throwing the freight engine off the track against the viaduct piers. One was demolished and another bent.

It was thought necessary to stop street railway service over the viaduct until temporary supports could be provided, which was not until several hours later. The cars remained on the track.

## Alleged Horse Thief Acquitted

CASPER, Wyo., Sept. 19.—Special S. Milo Plumb, a small farmer living across the line in Converse county, has been acquitted of the charge of horse stealing. Plumb recently fled on a homestead in the center of a large range controlled for many years by a cattle outfit. It is alleged that the cattleman could not get rid of the homesteader so they preferred charges of horse stealing against him.

Sherman's Brother is Democrat. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Word was received in local democratic circles today that Richard W. Sherman, brother of Vice-President Sherman, will be a candidate for nomination for state engineer and surveyor at the democratic state convention this month.

Deprecates Ohio Action. In this connection it became known today 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. The Ohio leaders were anxious, however, that the Taft administration and the legislative record should be made a part of the state campaign and took this means of bringing it about.

Today's conference, it is believed, was a source of great gratification to Mr. Taft and his friends. That his aid should be sought at this time and in the manner it was, following a somewhat recent attitude of an almost complete ignoring of his administration or existence, probably gave the president much satisfaction.

The ex-president was thoroughly drenched by waves breaking over the side of the motorboat coming across the sound.

Arrangements for Meeting. The meeting was arranged on Saturday last when Secretary Norton was visiting the family. Mr. Griscom and Mr. Barnard telegraphed Secretary Norton and asked that an arrangement be made by which Colonel Roosevelt might hold a conference with the president during his New Haven visit. This the president it is said, was glad to do. He said that he expected to lunch at the residence of President Arthur T. Hadley after the Yale corporation meeting this morning. President Hadley was advised of this and accordingly invited President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Griscom, Mr. Barnard and Secretary Norton to take luncheon together.

President Hadley's house having been dismantled during the summer holiday, the luncheon was arranged at the home of Henry C. White, a neighbor and friend of President Hadley.

When asked this morning to state the subject of the conference Secretary Norton said he knew nothing about it, except that an arrangement had been made for the meeting in response to a request from Mr. Griscom. The latter presumably was acting as the representative of Colonel Roosevelt.

Just what developments in the New York

## ROOSEVELT SEES PRESIDENT TAFT

Executive and Former President Hold Brief Conference at Home of H. C. White at New Haven.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK THE TOPIC

Meeting Arranged Saturday by Griscom and Barnard Who Attend.

FORMER POSITION IS UNCHANGED

Views of President Against "Bossism" Same as in Letter.

NO TROUBLE RESULTS OVER 1912

Mr. Taft Satisfied to Leave Endorsement of Administration to American People—Attends Yale Corporation Meeting.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT TAFT'S TRAIN, ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt returned at New Haven, Conn., for the second time since the former president's return from Africa. Colonel Roosevelt sought the conference with the president. It was clear from all that transpired before and after the meeting 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 the 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 sentiment he made in his letter to Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the New York county republican committee, at the time of the Sherman-Roosevelt controversy over the temporary chairmanship.

President Taft announced to his callers anew what he had said in the Griscom letter—that he favored direct primaries for the nomination of congressmen and state legislators.

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

Nothing About 1912. 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 convention. 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 elected, Mr. Taft feels that they will see to it. Mr. Taft's political friends say if the American people want him for 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 at today's meeting at New Haven, while Mr. Taft was in the city, he was in a mood of good will and of moral advantage to the Roosevelt leaders in New York state, as to any better understanding between the president and Colonel Roosevelt a national issue or their personal relations in view of many recent events.

Trace Established. Something in the nature of a trace seems to have been arranged regarding the New York state situation. After that is over, events will shape themselves. Colonel Roosevelt himself today is said to have let drop a hint as to his side of the matter—"something would 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 today's conference, which in addition to the president and Colonel Roosevelt, included Lloyd C. Griscom, Otto Barnard and Secretary Norton, that the Taft administration is to be endorsed at Saratoga. No mention of Mr. Taft as a candidate was made.

It is not the province of a state convention to nominate any man for president two years ahead. Said Mr. Barnard after the conference. "Constitution did not do it, so why should New York?"

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