

HILLES ESTIMATES TAFT VOTE AT 384

Chairman Declares Wilson
Prophets Do Not Consider
His Heavy Handicap.

NOTHING GIVEN TO T. R.

Ten States, Having 114 Electoral
Votes, Conceded to Democrats.
Oregon and Washington in
Taft Column.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—(Special.)—Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is willing to admit that Theodore Roosevelt will carry a single state. This was indicated when Mr. Hilles gave out his first detailed forecast of the election results tonight after a day of conferences with Republican leaders from Western states at the Taft headquarters in the Auditorium Hotel.

In the Taft column Mr. Hilles lists 34 states with the total electoral vote of 284. He concedes 10 Southern states, with an electoral vote of 114, to Wilson. Four states, Arizona, California, Oklahoma and Nebraska, with a combined electoral vote of 54, are termed doubtful. Two hundred and sixty-seven electoral votes are necessary for a choice.

Following are the figures submitted by Mr. Hilles in what he calls a preliminary survey of the political situation:

State	Electoral Vote	State	Electoral Vote
Alabama	9	New Jersey	14
Arkansas	7	New Mexico	5
California	12	New York	45
Colorado	7	North Carolina	12
Delaware	3	Ohio	24
District of Columbia	3	Oklahoma	5
Florida	9	Oregon	6
Georgia	12	Rhode Island	4
Idaho	3	South Carolina	8
Illinois	21	Tennessee	12
Indiana	13	Vermont	3
Iowa	12	Virginia	12
Kansas	10	Washington	12
Kentucky	12	West Virginia	12
Louisiana	12	Wisconsin	12
Maine	4	Wyoming	7
Maryland	10		
Massachusetts	12		
Michigan	13		
Minnesota	13		
Missouri	12		
Montana	4		
Nebraska	5		
Nevada	3		
New Hampshire	4		
New Jersey	14		
New Mexico	5		
New York	45		
North Carolina	12		
Ohio	24		
Oklahoma	5		
Oregon	6		
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	8		
Tennessee	12		
Vermont	3		
Virginia	12		
Washington	12		
West Virginia	12		
Wisconsin	12		
Wyoming	7		
Totals	284		

Conceded to Be Democratic.
Alabama 9, Arkansas 7, California 12, Colorado 7, Delaware 3, District of Columbia 3, Florida 9, Georgia 12, Idaho 3, Illinois 21, Indiana 13, Iowa 12, Kansas 10, Kentucky 12, Louisiana 12, Maine 4, Maryland 10, Massachusetts 12, Michigan 13, Minnesota 13, Missouri 12, Montana 4, Nebraska 5, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 14, New Mexico 5, New York 45, North Carolina 12, Ohio 24, Oklahoma 5, Oregon 6, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 8, Tennessee 12, Vermont 3, Virginia 12, Washington 12, West Virginia 12, Wisconsin 12, Wyoming 7.

Mr. Hilles said the Progressive party would draw no more heavily from the Republican party than from the Democratic party.

Mr. Hilles and James B. Reynolds, former member of the tariff board, who is now secretary of the National committee, arrived from New York in the morning. They put in the day getting in touch with the situation in the Western states. Mr. Hilles presided over a session of members of the Republican executive committee, whose present being Roy West, of Illinois; J. T. Adams, of Iowa; T. K. Neiderhiser, of Missouri; and C. B. Warren, of Michigan.

Fred B. Stanley, the new National committeeman from Kansas; J. B. Keating, of Indiana; Fred P. Upham, of Illinois; and David W. Mulvane, of Kansas, members of the newly appointed advisory committee, also were in attendance.

Fund of \$1,500,000 Required.
Mr. Upham, who was the Western treasurer in 1908, said that \$1,500,000 would be required for the Taft campaign.

Mr. Hilles' table of probable results gives President Taft even more electoral votes than he received in 1908, when his total was 221, as against 162 cast for Bryan. All the states which were carried by Colonel Roosevelt in 1908 are put in the Taft column, except back in the Republican fold. All the Northern states which now have Democratic Governors, such as Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ohio, also are claimed for Taft.

The home states of Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Wilson and Governor Max shall will be carried by Taft, Mr. Hilles predicts. Governor Johnson's home state of California is one of those listed as doubtful. Mr. Hilles does not concede Governor Wilson a single Northern state and the total given the Democratic nominee is 48 fewer than were cast for Bryan in 1908.

"These Democrats who prematurely proclaim Mr. Wilson's success seem to overlook his handicap," said Mr. Hilles. "In the electoral college of 1908 President Taft received 221 votes and William Jennings Bryan 162 votes. Under the new apportionment the total number of votes in the electoral college has increased from 483 to 532, so that 267 votes will be necessary to make a choice.

Reapportionment Aids Republicans.
"Of the 49 votes which were added as the result of the adoption of the recent apportionment, 32 votes will come from states which were carried by the Republicans in 1908, three from states which were carried by the Democrats in 1908, three from Arizona, which was carried by the Democrats last fall, and four from New Mexico, which was carried by the Republicans last fall. The Republican party gained 26 electoral votes and the Democratic party has gained 12.

"A gain of 13 by the Democrats will increase their Bryan vote of 1908 to 175, making the party 92 votes short of the number required to elect. If the Bryan column in 1908 should remain firm. But the Bryan column has been wavering.

"From a preliminary survey of the country it would appear that the third-term party will not draw more heavily from the Republicans than from the Democrats. This is the report from many states."

MINISTER'S SON ARRESTED

Man Wanted in Three Cities Also
Accused in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14.—(Special.)—Elmer M. Hartnell, 39 years old, said by the police detectives to be wanted in Leeton, Mo.; Abbotsford, Canada, and Seattle, Wash., on charges of having passed bogus checks, was arrested today by Detectives Fitzgerald, Boyd and Dixon, who lodged a charge against him of having uttered two fictitious checks on Los Angeles banking institutions.

Hartnell says he is the son of a Leeton minister and declared that he would not be prosecuted in that city because his father will make good his overdraft, which is said to be \$216.

Hartnell probably will be arraigned in the Police Court tomorrow. According to the detectives, he is wanted in Abbotsford for having overdrawn his account with the Royal Bank of Canada by \$209. By the same means, it is alleged, he got \$100 from the National Bank of Seattle.

ACCUSED ATTORNEY OF McNAMARA, WHO DECLARES STEEL TRUST WANTS HIM CONVICTED OF BRIBERY CHARGE.



CLARENCE S. DARROW.

DARROW IS DEFIANT

Accused Lawyer Opens Flood-
gate of Wrath on Foes.

MOB BESIEGES COURTROOM

Bailiffs Compelled to Appeal to
Sheriff for Help, and Men and
Women Alike Are Handled
Roughly at Doors.

(Continued From First Page.)
A crowd of hundreds as ever pursued a man since the world was born.

Crowds Overwhelm Officers.
The unique spectacle of the accused attorney pleading for himself attracted hundreds to the courtroom, and during the noon recess the bailiffs were forced to ask the Sheriff for assistance. There was a mad rush for the room when the doors were opened and men and women alike were roughly handled by the officers in the effort to preserve order.

Darrow declared he was not being prosecuted for bribery, but because he had led in the battle of organized labor. "I have committed one crime," he said, "which is like the crime against the Holy Ghost—which cannot be forgiven. I have stood for the weak and the poor. I have stood for the men who toil. And therefore I have stood against them. Now is their chance."

"The enemies of labor, he charged, had longed sought to get him out of the way. "Others wait for sacrifice. They would stop my voice, which from the time I was a babe my father and mother taught me never to raise except for justice and freedom and the cause of the weak and the poor," he cried. "They would stop it with the penitentiary."

"Oh, you wild, insane members of the steel trust and Erectors' Association! Oh, you mad hounds of detectives, who are willing to do your masters' will! Oh, you district attorneys, you know what you do. Let me say that if you can succeed in placing me behind prison walls, within the gray, dim walls of San Quentin, there will be a sentence more ominous and eloquent than any word that my poor lips could ever frame. And do you think that you could destroy the hopes of the poor and oppressed? Do you think that you know that upon my perseverance and destruction there would arise 10,000 men abler than I have been, willing to sacrifice more than I have, sacrificed in a righteous cause, and these men would carry this banner to the end?"

Charge of Perjury Made.
Enumerating all to which immunity had been extended in the effort to convict him, Darrow asked why it was his associates in the McNamara case had never been prosecuted. He said he had never counseled crime or violence, but always gentleness, kindness and forgiveness to every human being. Conditions existed, however, he said, that brought about such crimes and despite prosecutions, they would happen over and over again, "until you go down to the fundamental cause."

Darrow will conclude his argument at the forenoon session tomorrow, after which District Attorney Fredericks will make the final argument. The prosecutor expects to consume the remainder of the day and all of Friday.

SPOKANE TO BOLT FROM WEST

Telegram Too Late to Catch Law-
rence, Who Swings Aboard.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 14.—(Special.)—Spokane Progressives will not

regard as binding the action of an informal conference of West Side Progressives at Seattle Tuesday night, which declared for a third state ticket, and called upon Progressive candidates to withdraw from the Republican primaries.

Mr. Lawrence was advised at a conference of his Spokane friends, held Tuesday night, not to have anything to do, at present, with the third-party movement, and at midnight this telegram was filed. Before he had a chance to receive it, however, the Garfield candidate had declared, at Seattle, that he would withdraw from the Republican party and seek nomination to head the third party state ticket.

Mr. Lawrence asked the advice of the Spokane men in the matter and some were inclined to be irritated because he had made up his mind without waiting for a reply. "C. Moore, president of the Progressive Republican League, said: 'If Progressive candidates ask me whether they should withdraw from the Republican party prior to the September primaries, I certainly shall advise them not to do so.'"

N. A. Richards, of Oakville, one of the Roosevelt delegates to the Republican National convention and now a candidate for Congress in the Second District, said in a letter received by L. Roy Slater today: "The September primaries, I certainly shall advise them not to do so."

Mr. Underwood declared that a demand for immediate consideration was a constitutional privilege and could not be denied.

A long debate ensued. Finally Speaker Clark ruled that the matter would be taken up at a later session and sustained Mr. Underwood. Mr. Mann promptly appealed from the ruling. The chair's position was sustained, 241 to 16, and the repassage of the steel bill followed.

The defection of the Republican "Progressives" in the House angered ex-Speaker Cannon. In the course of an attack on the proposal to repeal the wool veto performance he spoke of the defection of yesterday in bitter terms.

"They may call themselves Republicans," he thundered, "but I am not one of them."

"Thank God," retorted one of the insurgents amid laughter and applause from the Democratic side.

Underwood Assails Taft's Motives.
Majority Leader Underwood made a spirited attack on the motives that prompted President Taft to veto the steel bill, which, he said, had been passed by a Republican Senate with but two slight amendments. He referred to the President's explanation of his changes in the bill as "a series of changes in the schedule as presented to him last year and that Congress had vouchsafed no explanation for those changes."

"A statement of that kind in a great public document is not only repugnant, but it is pitiful," said Mr. Underwood. "Any man of intelligence or any man of conscience, any man having respect for himself, would not send to Congress that statement as a reason for defeating the will of the American people as expressed by their representatives."

Mr. Underwood said that the bill imposed a duty approximately of 22 per cent on steel products and that 10 per cent would cover the difference in the cost of labor at home and abroad. This statement was combatted by Representative Payne, of New York, ex-Speaker Cannon and other Republican leaders. Mr. Cannon charged the Democrats with playing politics in pressing the vote.

President's Reasons Given.
President Taft in his message disapproving the steel bill took the House sharply to task for considering revenue only and taking no account of protection for American industries. He said, as a second reason for his veto, that the bill affected not only the iron and steel industry but 59 allied industries, which, he said, were worth separate classification.

Mr. Taft wrote his message not prepared to say there were no items in the steel schedule which ought not to be reduced, but he pointed out that its ad valorem rate was an apparent reduction of 15 per cent from the duties of the Wilson law.

"A bill for a complete revision of this schedule was presented to me a year ago in the extra session of Congress," wrote the President. "Many increases and decreases of rates are now made from those named in the former measure. The changes are not explained and indicate the hasty method pursued in the preparation of both. It is not fair to ask, either on the basis of protection or revenue, which was right?"

Careful Inquiry Advised.
"On the whole, therefore, I am not willing to approve of legislation of this kind, which vitally affects not only millions of working men and the families dependent on them, but hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of stocks of goods in the hands of storekeepers and distributors generally, without first providing for a careful and disinterested inquiry into the conditions of the whole industry."

"From the outset of my administration, I have urged a revision of the

HOUSE DISREGARDS VETO OF STEEL BILL

President in Sharp Message
Declares Measure Was
Prepared in Haste.

SENATE ACTS ON COTTON

Attached Amendment Repeals All of
Canadian Reciprocity Law Ex-
cept Wood Pulp and
Paper Section.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Repeating its action of yesterday, when it passed the wool tariff bill over President Taft's veto, the House today repassed the vetoed steel and iron tariff bill, within two hours after it had been returned from the White House with the President's veto message.

The vote was 173 to 52, a margin of only two votes over the two-thirds necessary.

The Senate at almost the same time was engaged in passing the Democratic cotton tariff bill sent to it a week ago by the House.

Senator La Follette's substitute, which represented the views of the tariff board, was voted down 45 to 16, and Mr. La Follette and eight other progressive Republicans joined the Democrats and passed the cotton bill, 36 to 19.

Most of Reciprocity Law Repealed.
An amendment was attacked repealing all but the pulp and paper section of the Canadian reciprocity law.

The re-passed steel bill was sent to the Senate and reposed tonight with the wool bill among the papers technically on the desk of the president of the Senate. They will be called up Friday and an attempt will be made to re-pass them, but Democratic leaders have little hope they can obtain the necessary two-thirds vote.

Insurgents in the House and Senate contributed to the success of the Democratic tariff programme. In the House the 18 insurgents who voted with the Democrats yesterday again joined them in overriding the President's veto, while nine insurgents in the Senate joined in the passage of the Democratic cotton bill.

Democrats Get Republican Aid.
Republicans who voted with the Democrats in the House were: Alker, New York; Davis, Lindbergh and Steenerson, Minnesota; Hansen and Woods, Iowa; Kent, California; Kinkaid, Norris and Sloan, Nebraska; Lafferty, Oregon; La Follette, Washington; Reese, Jackson and Young, Kansas; Morse, Wisconsin.

The insurgents who joined the Democrats in the Senate on the cotton bill were: Borah, Idaho; Bourne, Oregon; Bristow, Kansas; Clapp, Minnesota; Cummins and Kenyon, Iowa; La Follette, Wisconsin; Poindest, Washington, and Works, California.

Democratic Leader Underwood demanded immediate action on the steel bill as soon as the President's veto was received. There was a chorus of protests from the Republican side. Minority Leader Mann declaring that L. Roy Slater on the calendar could be considered.

Speaker's Ruling Sustained.
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A long debate ensued. Finally Speaker Clark ruled that the matter would be taken up at a later session and sustained Mr. Underwood. Mr. Mann promptly appealed from the ruling. The chair's position was sustained, 241 to 16, and the repassage of the steel bill followed.

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"From the outset of my administration, I have urged a revision of the

tariff based on a nonpartisan study of the facts. I have provided the means for securing such information in the appointment of a tariff board. Its thorough work, already completed on several schedules, has justified my confidence in this method."

Mr. Underwood just before adjournment announced the failure of the House conferees to reach any agreement with the Senate on the sugar tariff revision measure. The House voted to send the bill back to conference with instructions that the House conferees refused to agree to the Senate amendments.

The debate on the cotton bill in the Senate was short. The amendment offered by Senator La Follette was identical with the bill presented in the House by Representative Hill, of Connecticut, which then received the support of the majority of the Republicans. Senator La Follette said it represented a reduction of 2 per cent lower on the average than the Democratic bill. His substitute received only 14 votes, however, and the Progressives then joined the Democrats in passing the House bill.

C. W. Waterman Bankrupt.
ASTORIA, Ar., Aug. 14.—(Special.)—Judge F. J. Taylor, referee in bankruptcy, received notice from the Federal Court this morning that C. W. Waterman, of this city, was adjudged a voluntary bankrupt. The petition followed.

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