BEND EVERY EFFORT TO SAVE THAW FROM CHAIR

His Attorneys are Even Willing as a Final Resort to Let Him go to Asylum Rather than to Electric Chair

New York, Jan. 9.—One-half of the jury to try Harry Thaw was completed when court adjourned shortly before six o'clock to-night. The original venire of three hundred special service jurers had been exhausted at that hour, and the customary night sitting was abandoned. Two hundred additional talesmen have been ordered to report to-morrow, when the task of searching out satisfactory trial jurors will again be taken up. The oath of service was administered to-day to three men, making six in all who have been finally accepted. Three provisional jurors were also in the box at the close of the day's session, but they are still subject to peremptory challenges.

The defence has now exercised eleven of the thirty challenges, and the prosecution eight.

The sworn jurors, in their respective positions, are: Charles E. Gremmel, ship broker, foreman; Arthur R. Naething, baker; George W. Cary, drygoods; George C. Rupprecht, salesman; John H. Holbert, mineral waters; David E. Arrowsmith, manager.

The provisional jurors are: William McAdie, salesman; George Mettze, drugs; James S. Davidson, clerk.

The plan of maintaining both permanent and temporary jurors in the trial panel will be kept up until twelve men finally are selected for service, is unique in New York courts, and has imposed a double duty upon the guards, who are directed each night to keep the sworn jurors and the provisionals separate. In the selection of the jury, Martin W. Littleton, Thaw's senior counsel, is so conducting his examination of talesmen as to indelibly impress upon them the fact that if the defence introduces evidence tending to show that Thaw was insane at the time of the Madison Square garden tragedy, the burden of proof falls upon the shoulders of the district attorney, and he must prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the defendant was legally sane. This principle of law was not so clearly enunciated at the former hearing.

Thaw's attorneys today furnished the first big surprise of the second trial by admitting that several of the expert witnesses who served on the staff of the district attorney at the first trial, and who declared when Mr. Jerome made application for a lunacy commission that in their opinion Thaw was so insane as not to know the nature of the proceeding against him, and was entirely incapable of intelligently advising with his counsel, are now under subpoenae by the defense.

They made affidavit that in their opinion Thaw, at the time of the inquiry, was suffering from an incurable form of insanity. These same doctors, however, had previously testified on the witness stand, in response to Mr. Jerome's famous hypothetical question, that they believed Thaw knew what he was about when he shot and killed Stanford White. This move, it is said, is intended by the defense as a block to the prosecution of putting these same doctors on the stand, and is taken by some as showing a determination that Thaw shall not be convicted even with the danger of a stay in an asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan as the alternative.

The alienists who were the mainstay of the prosecution at the first trial were Drs. William Mabon, Carlos MacDonald and Austin Flint. They were present at the former hearing from the very first day, and their absence this year has been commonly noted.

The defense in the present trial is insanity at the time White was killed. In making out this case it will require delicate handling to show Thaw so mentally deranged at that time as not to know the nature or quality of his act, and at the same time show that he is now mentally sound.

If they are placed on the stand Mr. Littleton may interrogate and draw from these men the opinion that Thaw was also insane at the time of the homicide, and then endeavor to limit all testimony as to the defendant's mental condition to the immediate period of the tragedy. If successful in this the defense would force a trial of the case strictly on Thaw's mental condition in the summer of 1906.

This in turn would force District Attorney Jerome again to apply for a lunacy commission, and Thaw's attorneys were confident of his ability successfully to fight his claim of present sanity before such a board.

FAILURES NORMAL.

Dun's Review Shows 1907 Was Not Exceptional for Insolvencies.

Toronto, Jan. 9—Dun's review, just published, shows that the Canadian insolvencies for the year just closed were not above the average. In fact they were below the figures for nine of the previous thirteen years. The liabilities, however, were slightly higher than in any previous year since 1897. The commercial failures numbered 1,278, as against 1,184 in 1906, with liabilities of $3,221,259 against $9,085,773. The manufacturing failures were 393 and $667,452 in amount, against 293 with liabilities of $3,482,511 last year. Trading failures were much better as compared with the previous year, being only 847 against 836, involving $5,756,651, as against $5,145,142 a year ago. Thirty three other commercial failures, involving $797,156 are recorded.

Comparing the Canadian record according to provinces, it shows the fact that the liabilities in Quebec increased about two million and in Ontario almost as much. Smaller increases occurred in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta, while the liabilities were less than in the previous year in British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. The largest increases in number were 25 in Quebec and 55 in Ontario, while the greatest improvement was a decrease of 83 in Manitoba.

MANY INJURED IN RIOTS.

Fights Between Tenants and Landlords in New York.

New York, Jan. 9—Rent riots on the East side today brought out the police reserves before order was restored. Many of the combatants were injured and five arrests were made. The police used their clubs freely, but there was no way to obtain the number of injured, as they were hurried away and cared for by friends. The disorders were general throughout the affected district.

The most serious trouble occurred on East Eleventh street, where a landlord who had been unable to collect rent ordered his tenants to remove that hour, and the customary night sitting was abandoned. Two hundred additional talesmen have been ordered to report to-morrow, when the task of searching out satisfactory trial jurors will again be taken up. The oath of service was administered to-day to three men, making six in all who have been finally accepted. Three provisional jurors were also in the box at the close of the day's session, but they are still subject to peremptory challenges.

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HEAVY IMMIGRATION FROM SOUTH EXPECTED

U. S. Farmers Recognizing Opportunities Offered in Canadian West and Realizing This the Railways Are Giving Favorable Rates to Alberta and Saskatchewan.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 10.—Present indications are that the Canadian northwest will draw an exceptionally heavy movement of new settlers from the United States this year. It should surpass the banner record for 1907. This is not only based on the fact that the Americans have come to realize that the Canadian northwest offers splendid opportunities, but also because the railroads have awakened to the fact and are offering rates to the Canadian northwest this year which are exceptionally favorable.

Due to the efforts of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern to stimulate settlement along their systems, the lines which lead to St. Paul from the east and south are offering homeseekers' rates to the Canadian northwest this year which are on a parity with those in existence to the southwest for a couple of seasons. There has been a tendency to equalize the rates to the two territories for some time, but it is not until this year that the lines in the northwest have been able to place the rates to the southwest and the Canadian northwest on a parity.

Did Not Go to Stay.

The southwest has been drawing a heavy movement of settlers for a couple of seasons on account of extremely low rates—rates which were lower than to any section of the country. But it is claimed that many of the homeseekers who have taken advantage of these low rates did not take the trips with any intention of settling in the southwest. An exceptionally large number have travelled on these low rates in the winter for pleasure jaunts, getting away from the winters of the northwest for a spell and also to take in the scenery and enjoy a recreation. Then railroad officials are responsible for the assertion that many of the new settlers in the southwest have taken up their stakes as soon as they realized the position they were in and taken up homes in the Canadian northwest. This has been done in a surprising degree, it is said.

It is believed in certain places that the southwestern lines have come to a realization that their campaign for new settlers has not met with the desired results fro mthe fact that they have sanctioned to cheaper rates being granted to the Canadian northwest this year without making a fight, which it is believed they would wage if they knew that they could stem the tide of immigration northward.

The maximum homeseekers' rate to points within a certain prescribed territory in Texas, where the Southwestern lines have been endeavoring to plant settlers, has been raised $5 this year. On the other hand a maximum rate has been established to points in Western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta. This is the first time that any maximum rate has been made to apply to anywhere in the Canadian Northwest fro mthe United States, indicating as much as anything the campaign planned for securing the settlement of that territory.

How Rates Have Been Equalized.

The following comparison shows the manner in which homeseekers' rates have been equalized to the Canadian Northwest and the Southwest: Last year, it cost the homeseeker only $34 to go from Chicago to El Paso, Texas, and return, while he was charged $50.30 to Macleod, Alberta. This year, the tariff quotes a round trip rate of $40 from Chicago to Macleod, and $39 from Chicago to El Paso and return. The distances from Chicago to these points in the respective territories are the same, and demonstrates to an eminent degree the equalization of the rates to the two competitive territories.

Besides these rates quoted by connecting lines in St. Paul, the Canadian roads this week over the Soo line put in a special homeseekers' tariff to points in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, which are lower in a considerable degree than quoted by connecting lines as well as the regular one way rates. There is no basis for these rates, but they have been made arbitrarily. For instance, the Soo tariff quotes a round trip rate of $33 between St. Paul and Calgary, as compared to the regular one-way rate of $29.10. These rates are quoted only for this week, but they will undoubtedly hold good on every first an dthird Tuesday of each month for a definite period.

No homeseekers' rates have been authorized by the Canadian Northern as yet from connecting lines. It is taken for granted that it is waiting to see what the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern are going to do, which are expected to make som kind of an announcement with reference to homeseekers' rates to North Dakota, Montana, and points across the boundary in the near future.

"BLACK HAND" CENTRE.

Large Amount of Explosives Purchased in Cleveland.—Arrests to Follow.

Cleveland, Jan. 10.—That Cleveland is a centre of so-called "Black Hand" operations is the declaration made last night by eighteen detectives from several cities in the United States now here searching the city for members of that organization. Chief Humphrey, of Baltimore, who is trying to extradite John Scallate, wanted in Baltimore on a charge of dynamiting, has seven men with him, and officers from Buffalo, Syracuse, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, New York and Wheeling are assisting the Baltimore officials.

The wholesale manufacture of explosives, it is claimed, has been conducted in Clevaland by "Black Hand" men. The police claim to have obtained information showing that several hundred "dangerous" Italians have lately found asylum here. Throughout the secret service, it is said, it is learned that letters demanding large sums of money have been received by local wealthy Italians. Arrests are expected to follow in a few days.

CRITICISES PURCHASE.

Manitoba Government Paid Too Big a Price For Bell System.

Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—The feature of yesterday's proceedings in the legislature was the two and a half hour speech by T. H. Johnson, the member for the new constituency of West Winnipeg. The occasion was a continuation of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Mr. Johnson, speaging with the readiness of a practiced debater, criticised the telephone deal in a masterly fashion, showing that whereas the government had said they could install a system at a cost of $100 per phone they were now buying out the Bell company at the rate of $232 per phone. He also condemned the way in which the attorney general's department was administered, and complained that justice was being disregarded.

George Steele, Cyprus, will continue the debate on the address this afternoon, other probable speakers being George W. Walton of Emerson and J. B. Tauson.

A council meeting was held this morning with the ministers all present except the provincial treasurer, Hon. Mr. Agnew who left last night for Montreal where it is supposed he will make arrangements for the issue of bonds to the Bell Telephone Co. A special meeting of the shareholders of that company is called for to-morrow to ratify the deal. Agnew is expected to be back shortly to make a report.

Evelyn Thaw Nearly Mobbed.

New York, Jan. 9.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was nearly mobbed to-day when she tried to get into Justice Dowling's court before the beginning of the session of her husband's trial for murder. When her automobile appeared in sight near the criminal court building the mob made a rush to see her. The police reserves hurried out and charged the crowd with drawn clubs, and finally succeeded in making a path for the auto. Before the noon recess the jury box was again filled, including the six jurors who have been in since yesterday. Others are subject to peremptory challenge. Frank Manning, insurance broker, Charles Thurston, bookkeeper, and John D. Hart, architect, were the three provisional jurors accepted this morning.

CHICAGO BEING SWEPT BY WAVE OF CRIME

Chief of Police Issues Orders to Clear City of Criminals—Bandits are Youths—Fifty-two Hold-ups and Hundred Other Robberies.

Chicago, Jan. 9—At the end of forty eight of the bloodiest hours Chicago has known, Chief of Police Shippy last night issued sweeping orders to clear the city of every criminal. Commanding officers read instructions at the forty-five stations and supplemented them with advice to "shoot quick if a suspect makes a bad move." Seeking explanations for the wave of crime Chief Shippy thinks he has discovered that:—

"Chicago's most desperate criminals are boys or young men hardly out of their teens. Of forty two hold-ups men whose exploits have terrorized keepers of small stores and saloons within the past week, and perhaps one hundred in other robberies, nearly every bandit has been a youth. They are of the type brought into conspicuousness by Vandine, Neidermeyer and Marx, the car barn bandits.

"Their graduation has been through slum homes, corner saloons, neighborhood cigar stores and poolrooms. Their text books have been sporting sheets, score cards, etc. Agitation of crime has made them think that all criminals who escape imprisonment at will. They have been encouraged by the escape recently of Guy Van Tassel, slayer of Policeman Luke Fitzpatrick, from a merited death penalty."

City Terrorized.

Large sections of the city are in a state of terror because of frequently recurring crimes of violence. Women, and in some districts even men, are afraid to venture out at night. The remarkable conditions are compared with those existing in medieval London when there were no policemen and highwaymen infested the streets.

Two patrolmen killed by criminals, two robbers mortally wounded, two double murders and suicides attempted with the result that both will prove successful as soon as victims now lingering die, and another murder, are the record within two days.

Policeman Michael D. Callaghan died today from a wound inflicted by a bandit. "Dave" Henderson has been identified as his slayer.

Detective W. R. Mooney expired yesterday from a bullet charged to have been fired by James McLain, an ex-convict.

Charles G. Brochett, a floorwalker, fatally wounded Mrs. Ruby Pishzah in Grand Park and then committed suicide.

Edwin A. Langer, a St. Louis man, was beaten with a hammer and is dying with a broken skull. His slayer is unknown.

Wife's Skull Fractured.

John Miller ended a spree today by fracturing his wife's skull with an Indian club and inflicting mortal wounds on himself with a razor and pistol.

The wounded men who are said to be bandits are Bert McLain, Louis Hilson and Wm. Latham.

Two hundred suspects have been taken into custody to check the epidemic of crime. Fully one-half of this number are said to be criminals who would shoot in defence of their liberty. The policemen last night varied their careless manner of arresting suspects from a touch on the shoulder accompanied with a good-natured command to "come along" to the frontier-like methods of putting the muzzle of cocked revolvers against the abdomens of the men and a careful search of their pockets. Chief Shippy has ordered his subordinates to make hourly raids on all rendezvous for criminals until they are driven from the city.

1908 OFFIERS WERE ELECTED.

(Continued From Page One.)

idea he had caught in the old country, of having a moving picture outfit owned by the association. An expert could be employed to work it, another man to lecture to farmers, and a third to act as advertiser or advance agent.

Mr. Fletcher believed the plan could be made pay its own expenses, while the villages and more isolated settlements could be brought in touch with the others by the periodical visits of the association's moving picture show. In a country like this where so many of the settlers did not understand English lectures or circulars, he thought considerable information in farming methods could be presented to them in these pictures very effectively.

He intimated to the assemblage that as the association was still very young it was open to receive suggestions of many kinds and some of these might prove quite practicable.

Mr. Woolford followed in a brief talk, dealing with the difficulties of organization. He said that one reason farmers were opposed to an association of this kind was that many of them had previously belonged to badly-managed and unsuccessful organizations, and they were chary of joining another. He felt that the association was speedily becoming so strong that they could impress their strength on the farmers throughout the province, who could not fail to see the various ways in which the association was guarding their interests. He cited instances of concessions the association with the board of trade had obtained for farmers in his district.

Agricultural College.

The resolutions concerning the removal of the cattle embargo and the future agricultural college of Alberta, were keenly fi briefly discussed by several members, the ensuing debate being so capably carried on as to be quite enjoyable to onlookers.

The college motion was supported by Mr. Jamieson, of Red Deer, who again offered a free site for the building if put in Red Deer and by Mr Woolford. It was opposed by J. G. Arthur, of Vermilion, who laughingly met Mr. Jamieson's offer of a free site with one on his own land at Vermilion; by Thomas Baalim, who wants primary education to receive all the attention for the next few years, and by Secretary Stevens, who stated that the association should rather ask the government to help them market advantageously what they now produce on the farms, instead of demanding instruction as to producing more. They needed the pork packing plant first.

J. G. Arthur, of Vermilion, a cultured and fluent speaker and native of New Zealand, who has been lured from that attractive portion of the Empire by Alberto's advantages, agreed with Mr. Stevens. He did not think the present moment opportune to make this demand of the government. Already they were asking a great deal of the government of a new province, and there was danger of loading it down. Whilst in sympathy with the hope of such a college, and appreciating the country's need of it, he felt it was the State's first duty to exercise itself strongly to perfect education in its primary forms before reaching out to the more ambitious.

Mr. Speakman moved an amendment that the resolution be referred to the Legislation Committee. This amendment carried.

When the resolution concerning the Japanese question came up, Mr. Speakman suggested that it was not wise to burden a farmers' organization with too many outside questions. This was a frequent cause of the failure of such organization. The chairman approved of the resolution, but there was no time to continue the discussion.

A motion to adopt a button-emblem of membership in the Association was adopted with enthusiasm by the convention.

The following are the resolutions brought before the convention at the last session:

Wheat Standards.

Whereas, because of the system of grading prescribed by the Grain Inspection act, 1904, pertaining to the grading of Alberta Red winter wheat, it is required in order to secure a grading of No. 1, that the grain shall weigh not less than 62 lbs. to the measured bushel, the growers of this grain are placed at a disadvantage and sustain a great loss each year; and wherweas, the said requirement is beyond the standards fixed for commercial and milling purposes in any other part of the world—

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this convention that said law should be so amended that not to exceed 60 pounds to the bushel shall constitute the No. 1 grade of Alberta Red and that weight requirements for lower grades of this variety of wheat shall be modified in proportion therewith.—Carried.

Distribution of Cars.

Resolved, that this association express their disapproval of the proposition to curtail the farmers' rights in the distribution of cars.—Carried.

Concerning the Tariff.

Whereas, the Manufacturers' association of Eastern Canada is making strenuous efforts for an increase of customs duties—

Resolved, that the Alberta Farmers' association is opposed to any increase in such customs duties, especially upon farm machinery or other commodities entering into the daily life of the farmer—

Resolved further, that the legislative committee transmit a copy of this resolution to the members from Alberta in the Dominion parliament and that they co-operate with the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers association and the Ontario Grange in the efforts these organizations are putting forth to prevent this proposed increase of customs duties.

Agricultural College.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that an agricultural college be established in and for this province at the earliest possible date; that the same should be built as near the centre of population as possible to the end that it may be of ready access from all parts of the province; that the same should be under the direction of the department of agriculture of the province and that it be located separate and apart from the university, but affiliated therewith.

This resolution was referred to the legislative committee for consideration as to whether this large undertaking might not impair the ability of the government to carry out other measures asked for by the farmers, especially providing for education in sparsely settled districts and the pork packing and beef canning plants.

Market Extension.

A resolution concerning the extension of markets was introduced by James Bower, of Red Deer, a delegate to the convention from the Central Alberta Stock Growers' association, and carried. It ran:—

Whereas, large quantities of merchandise is annually admitted free of duty into Canada from the United States under the classification of raw material; and whereas, this free market is of great advantage to the American producers—

Resolved, that our legislative committee be instructed to enquire of the federal government through the proper channels if this fact cannot be used as a leverage to secure better terms from the United States for the admission of Canadian farm products into that country.

Cattle Embargo.

The resolution on the cattle embargo, presented by James Bower, of Red Deer, reads:—

Resolved, that the legislative committee be instructed to interview the ministers of agriculture of the province and of the federal government with a view to secure the removal of the embargo act in respect to Canadian cattle.

Vote of Thanks.

Resolved, that the convention expresses its deep appreciation of the presence and addresses at this meeting of the premier and minister of agriculture and the mayors of Edmonton and Strathcona, and of the efforts being made through governmental agencies for the development and progress of agricultural pursuits, and to assure them our hearty co-operation and support in all measures for the betterment of this industry.

Resolved, further, that a vote of thanks of this convention be extended the board of trade for the use of its business office, and also to the press of Edmonton for the many courtesies extended.

Directors' Meeting.

At the meeting of the directors in the evening W. F. Stevens was reappointed secretary. Arrangements were made concerning button emblems for the association members, and also in regard to the joint convention of farmers from the three central western provinces to be held at Moose Jaw.

FRANCE FEARS BIG WAR.

Still of Opinion That Japan and U. S. Must Fight.

Paris, Jan. 9—The sensational section of the French press continues to dwell upon the probabilities of a clash between Japan and the United States. La Presse today publishes a long interview with Jacques F. Lach, the historian, and professor in the college of France, who declares his belief that a conflict is certain, for the reason that Japan seeks war. He advises the American fleet to be on the watch for a sudden Japanese descent, and asks: "Who knows if the attack made by the Japanese on the Russian ships at Chemulpo will not be repeated upon the American ships tomorrow?"

Continuing M. Lach advises Great Britain and France to intervene and put an end to the trouble before it is too late. The Journal Desbats, a more conservative paper, prefaces a long editorial article with the remark that a conflict is improbable, but it then proceeds to outline the circumstances which appear to favor o rupture. In the event of a clash this paper believes that Japan would try to seize Hawaii as the territorial key to the situation.

Small Arms Smuggled Into China.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—That small arms in large quantities have been smuggled into the interior of China from this city has come to the notice of the Imperial Consul at this port, Sun Sze Yee. The information came in the form of an official notice from Viceroy Chang of Canton. An influential Chinese of Napa, California, named Lee Ming Yai, was arrested with a trunkload of small arms and another of ammunition in his possession. He was set free because of his age and the influence behind him. An edict was issued shortly afterwards by the Viceroy making it a capital offence to import weapons of any kind into the interior of China. Notices concerning the edict are posted in local Chinatown, and Chinese leaving here for home are warned against taking arms with them. The edict is to guard against the possibility of the Boxers being supplied and armed for further outbreak.

Authorities Have No Authority.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Judgment has been delivered in favor of the province of Ontario by the board of arbitrators appointed to consider the claims of Quebec and Ontario with regard to the common school fund. The amount involved was $384,000, which Ontario would have been called upon to pay had the decision gone in favor of the claims of Quebec. The authorities found that they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Exporters Satisfied With Report.

Montreal, Jan. 7.—Exporters approve of the tenor of the grain commission report. James Carruthers says a plan to preserve its identity is unnecessary and impracticable. He says England is highly satisfied with the Manitoba inspection and complaints are few.

SWITCHES

Made of the best, natural, wavy hair, and guaranteed to retain their attractive appearance forever. They give beauty where none is now possessed, and add to beauty already owned. Nothing artificial about their manufacture or use. Many buy them to relieve the scanty appearance of the hair as caused by illness, age or heredity. A hat won't stay on a bald head, and its hard to keep one on thin, poor hair. With a switch the difficulty is easily overcome. **A 22-inch natural, wavy switch for $6.50.** Having once worn one it becomes worth ten times the money to you. **Write to-day, now,** for our booklet, free upon request. It tells an interesting story. We want you to have it. A post card will do. **Remember, the booklet is absolutely free.**

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STEEL WORKERS GET BONUS.

Three Thousand Employees in Braddock, Pa., Plant Benefit by Plan.

Braddock, Pa., Jan. 9—The McClintock-Marshall Construction company's plant here, operating with 3,000 employees, making steel girders, has put into effect a bonus distribution plan, regarded as an improvement over profit-sharing schemes of other concerns. When the shops increase their output beyond a certain limit, the bonus is raised for every hundred tons increase. The offer became effective last fall, but the employes did not have a fair opportunity to work the plant to its limit until last month, when orders came with a rush. Two shops, employing 400 men, received the bonus, which ranged from $14.85 to $20 for every workman beyond the stated wages. The men have just received the money.

WOMEN MOTORISTS FAIL.

Berlin Woman Can Not Meet the Police Requirements.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—The career of woman auto cab drivers in Berlin ended yesterday. The only woman who is licensed to drive is Frau Von Papli, who gave up her grip on the steering wheel and retired because she did not possess sufficient enterprise to stand the work. Twenty other women who for months past have been learning to drive failed to satisfy the police requirements. The cab companies show no disposition to engage any more women.

East Elgin's Liberal Candidate.

Aylmer, Jan. 9.—W. W. Rutherford, principal of the high school here, was nominated for the Commons to-day by the Liberals of East Elgin.

Taft Gets a Boost.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 9—The Republican state committee here today endorsed Secretary Wm. H. Taft for president.