TAFT DEFENDS ROOSEVELT

EXPLAINS HIS POLICY.

At Vermont Rally War Secretary Says That Parker Is Timid.

Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 26.—William H. Taft, Secretary of War, addressed a rally in Armory Hall here in the interest of the Republican State ticket this afternoon. About twelve hundred persons were present. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by J. G. Brown, who introduced United States Senator W. P. Dillingham as chairman. After an address by Senator Dillingham, Secretary Taft was introduced to the audience, which accorded him an enthusiastic greeting. He said, in part:

Fellow citizens: I have a peculiar pleasure in responding to the invitation of the Republican committee to speak in Vermont, because this is the State where my father, Alphonso Taft, was born, and to which he looked back with fondest memory and returned when he could, with the greatest pleasure. There is a freemasonry between Vermont men that does not exist, so far as my observation goes, between the citizens of any other State.

The two parties which are soliciting your franchise in the present campaign are not new aggregations of men, with respect to whose conduct in the future we have to guess. The Democratic party claims to have come down from the time of Jefferson, though if Mr. Jefferson should be brought back to life he would find great difficulty in recognizing his principles in many of the declarations of the Democratic platform. The Republican party dates back to the year 1854, when it was organized to resist the encroachments of the slave power and ultimately to save the Union and to eradicate the cancer of slavery from the body politic. It carried on a four years' war of proportions never before and never since exceeded. It fought the way of the government back to the resumption of specie payments from the sea of troubles brought on by the issue of depreciated paper currency. It built the Pacific railroads, which united the East and the West and brought into close contact with the markets of the world the vast expanse of territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

The Republican party has not changed its platform at all. It stands now for what it stood in 1856 and for what it stood in 1900. It has adopted policies with respect to those matters that grew out of the Spanish war which it announced through its administration before the national convention of 1900, which were affirmed by that convention, and which were affirmed by the convention which met in Chicago last June. On the other hand, the Democratic party, upon the great issue of 1896 and of 1900, to wit, the money question, now says nothing, while its candidate announces that that question has been settled, although against his vote, and that the gold standard has been irrevocably established by the Republican administrations of the last eight years.

DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE PROTECTION.

The platform denounces the policy of protection as a policy of the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, and demands a revision of the tariff. The candidate announces that such a revision is impossible in the next four years, because the Senate will remain in the control of the Republicans, so that the declarations of the party and the candidate in effect amount to a statement that as to the tariff no change can be expected at the hands of the Democratic party. In their declarations as to the trusts the two parties do not differ radically, but the candidate of the Democratic party, Judge Parker, ascribes their growth to the tariff, and then admits that nothing can be expected from his party in the reduction of the tariff during the next four years.

The Democratic party demanded in 1896 a decision upholding the income tax, and this demand was repeated in 1900. Now this demand is omitted from the Democratic platform. It was proposed in their committee on resolutions and was voted down, not because the majority did not approve, but because it would hurt the party in Wall Street, whence it hoped to secure its funds for this campaign. The truth is that the Democratic platform is a mixture of moderate declarations, on the one hand not very different from the Republican platform, intended to convince the Gold Democrats that the party is now safe and sane, with a number of ultra-Bryanite or Populist declarations intended to catch the Populist-Bryanite vote, so that the platform shall look one way in the East and another way in the West. The platform is a true representation of the party—a party made up of a radical element which believes in free silver, an income tax, the Sub-Treasury plank, government ownership of railways, and everything that makes the heart of the Populist rejoice, and the Eastern Democrats, whose leaders are in favor of the gold standard, of nothing which will disturb business, and of inaction in respect to the trusts.

The Democrats are a party having no solidarity, uniting elements that are as unmixable as oil and water, and when they come to make a government, should they ever be elected to power, the administration would become as nerveless as a man stricken with paralysis, because the radical difference of opinion between the elements necessary to make up the party would be so great as to produce perfect stagnation in legislative provision for the emergencies which might arise. The Democratic party to-day, as organized, is nothing but organized incapacity. Neither element of the party would have a sense of responsibility strong enough to overcome its antagonism to the principles upheld by the other faction, were it to come into power.

PARKER WEAKER THAN CLEVELAND.

The plea which the candidate, in effect, makes is that the introduction of the Democratic party into power will be harmless; that its principles, in which they differ with the Republicans, cannot be carried into effect so as to disturb the country; therefore, they ought to be permitted to enjoy the fruits of office. Even under Mr. Cleveland, whose personality is so much stronger than that of the present Democratic candidate, the party was split in twain, so that it became as helpless as a sick man. Entering upon its career as a free trade party, it split on the principle of protection. The Wilson bill was emasculated, so far as the free trade principle was concerned, and was so framed that, while it did not carry out free trade theories in the slightest, it effected a change which was disastrous to the interests of all the people.

Concerning many of the issues of the campaign which are under discussion, absence from the country has made me unfamiliar with their details, but when Theodore Roosevelt is attacked for being a strong headed tyrant, obstinate in his pride of opinion, and failure to listen to argument, I am in a position to know of what I speak. In all my experience I never have met a man in authority who has less pride of opinion in the judgments that he has formed in respect to situations presented to him for action than has Theodore Roosevelt. I have never met a man who was so amenable to reason, so anxious to reach a just conclusion, and so willing to sacrifice a previously formed opinion as the present President of the United States. He has wonderful quickness of apprehension and keenness of perception. He weighs every argument which is brought before him, and if by reason of the limpid character of his nature, which leads him to speak as he thinks, he gives instant expression to an opinion which subsequent facts show him to be erroneous he changes, as only a man can change who is an earnest seeker for the truth, with the sincerest desire to do right. He is not a tyrant, but he is a leader. Does the American nation object to this? Light is made of his views of a strenuous life. He does believe in a strenuous life. He does believe in doing things. He does not belong to the nil admirari class that find no function in life save to stand by and criticise those charged with responsibility, who are undertaking to lead on to progress and a higher civilization. He is a lover of physical and mental exercise. He believes that a man who is given brain and muscle is charged with the responsibility of making the most of them and of doing as much with both as possible for his fellow men.

ROOSEVELT IS AN AMERICAN.

He represents as high a type as there is in this country of energetic American manhood. He is an American. He is a patriot. He loves his country, and he does not blush or hang his head in saying so. He loves his wife. He loves his children. His is a typical American home. He sympathizes with the laborer and the man of wealth both when they show themselves worthy of the civilization in which they live and of the country whose protection and security of life, liberty and property they enjoy. He is opposed to fraud. He hates shams. He is in favor of fair dealing, equality of opportunity, and a grateful appreciation on the part of all who enjoy the benefits of citizenship in this, our magnificent country. He is honest and frank, because he does not know how to be anything else. His candor shines out of him, and no one who ever came in contact with him could be for a moment unconvinced that his ideals are honor, honesty, justice, courage, industry and force, and that he is faithful to those ideals.

No man ever sat in the Presidential chair more anxious to avoid war or conflict with foreign nations than does he. His impulsiveness of manner and his quickness of thought and speech coexist with a real conservatism of action that makes it as certain as it was under Mr. McKinley that no policy will be followed needlessly exposing the business interests of the country to the peril of war. Who was McKinley's Secretary of State? Was it not John Hay, who still has our foreign affairs in his control? In all the wild and lying rumors, has ever one been circulated announcing a difference of opinion between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hay on any matter connected with our foreign relations? If Mr. Hay is conservative and safe and sane in such matters, is there any reason to doubt that Mr. Roosevelt is equally so? Ah, but it is said, Wait until he has a free hand after the election; then you will see him in his true light. It is difficult to answer such a gratuitous suggestion, founded as it must be on the assumption that a man like Theodore Roosevelt, whose candor and honesty are so patent that he almost thinks aloud, has been playing a part for three years and is only awaiting the success at election to throw off the mask. It is too ridiculous for discussion.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

But now, of what specific things is Mr. Roosevelt accused? First, it is charged that he influences legislation and transgresses the line which under our constitutional system, should exist between the executive and the legislative branches. That it is unconstitutional for the President to confer with the members of the House and Senate and seek to influence them with respect to legislation is a new doctrine in this Republic. In the first place, the Constitution gives him the express power and right to communicate with Congress in giving his views with respect to legislation. In the second place, he is made a co-ordinating factor in the legislative branch of the government, for he has the power to veto any act passed by both houses, and it cannot become a law unless it is repassed by both houses by a two-thirds vote in each house.

Now, then, is it possible that, in conversation with members of each house, he may not repeat the recommendations made in his communication to the house in writing, or that, in view of their joint responsibility for legislation, he may not advise with them at any time and convince them, if he may, of the wisdom or unwisdom of the proposed legislation? Criticism founded on such a proposition is evidence of the weakness of the position of our adversaries. All our Presidents have been most active in their conferences with the members of the legislative branch to influence, assist and guide Congress in the legislation which is to be passed. Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland and McKinley were especially noted for this.

This brings me to the criticism of the President that he has departed from his former high ideals in the matter of politics. No charge is more unfounded than this. He is as much in favor of clean methods, he is as much opposed to the spoils system, he believes in honesty and efficiency in the administration of government and in the enforcement of the Civil Service law as completely as he ever did or ever proposed to do. He is doing everything in his power to maintain his ideals. Were he to take the course marked out as the proper one in such criticism and ostracise, so far as conference with him is concerned, the members of his party of whom the mugwumps do not approve, he would divide his party, tie his hands and destroy utterly his power for usefulness to the country. He would be faithless to the trust reposed in him by his party and the people. In this sense he is a practical politician, and no man who is not so can do any good for his country.

THE PRESIDENT'S PANAMA POLICY.

And then the President is charged with usurping the functions of Congress in its power to declare war in the Panama matter. The labyrinthian reasoning which is required to make the President's conduct in the Panama matter a violation of his constitutional powers and a trespassing upon the Congressional functions is a proper subject of wonder. For at least four hundred years the world has hoped that at some time or other the little strip of land known as the Isthmus of Panama might be pierced, so that direct connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans might be had without the perils of the nine thousand miles of travel around Cape Horn. For more than fifty years it has been the aim of the American people to secure a passageway through this strip. In 1846 we secured by treaty from the government which then had sovereignty over the strip a right of way and a right to protect that right of way.

The Republic of Panama won its independence from Spain; it then became a member of a confederation; the character of that confederation changed from time to time; finally Panama became a member of the confederation known as the United States of Colombia. With the Colombian government we attempted to make a treaty by which, for $10,000,000, we were given the right to buy the property of the French Panama Canal Company and to complete the canal, with certain control over the canal after its completion. The United States of Colombia is one of those South American republics that are in a constant state of revolution. They have had over fifty-three revolutions in fifty-seven years. As a popular government it is a farce. The so-called Senate of the country had not been convened for years by the President, who was carrying on the government as a dictator, until it was necessary to confirm this treaty with the United States.

It has been insinuated, but without the slightest foundation, that the United States government instigated the revolution. There was the most abundant reason for it without any outside suggestion. Yet one whole session of the Senate, nearly, was taken up by the Democrats in the discussion of this issue, but in all of it not the slightest circumstance was presented to indicate any complicity on the part of the administration with the uprising which took place in Panama. That a new state was established, with which we could have honest dealings, was fortunate for the United States and the world; and Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hay, perceiving in it as they did an opportunity for national and world progress, seized the opportunity and recognized the republic at once, and made a treaty which now renders possible the construction of this great work.

Therefore, in recognizing the Republic of Panama the President of the United States was plainly within his constitutional duty, and by so doing he has taken a step which has distinguished his administration over all those which went before. Our course in dealing with Colombia has been characterized by great patience and honor and probity. Colombia's course has been vacillating and dishonorable. Indeed, after the Republic of Panama had been formed, the dictator, Reyes, in charge of the government, agreed to confirm the rejected treaty, showing conclusively that he had had control in the Senate in the first place, and that the treaty was rejected at his instance with a view to squeezing more money out of the United States. To found an attack upon President Roosevelt on such facts is only to demonstrate the fatuity of a party seeking power on sham pretences.

PARKER TOO TIMID TO ACT IN COAL STRIKE

Another ground of attack upon the President is that he violated the Constitution by appointing a commission of arbitration between the coal operators and the coal miners in the great anthracite coal strike which occurred in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey and New-York in 1902.

Nothing has commended him more to the people of the United States than his action in this matter, and to make it the basis for an attack upon him only shows how ridiculously short of material his enemies are. Will Judge Parker say that he was not right in what he did? Would Judge Parker have done the same thing? I think not. I think not, because I think he has shown himself so timid in meeting issues that we may infer he would have sheltered himself behind the plea that, as he had no constitutional power as President to do what was done, he did not feel justified in doing it as a private citizen.

But President Roosevelt is made of sterner stuff, and when he sees something eating into the life of his country he feels called to do what he can to remedy it; and, if he may act legally, he does act in whatever capacity he may properly act. In this he acted as a citizen of the United States having the welfare of the United States deeply at heart, and, using the prestige which the fact that he was President of the United States gave him, he did that which entitles him to the gratitude of his fellow countrymen.

Another attack is made against the President, on the ground that he enforced the trust law by the suit brought to declare the Northern Securities Company an illegal conspiracy against the anti-trust law. Well, he certainly did this. He directed Mr. Knox, the Attorney General, to bring suit. The suit was brought, the government won in the Circuit Court, in the Circuit Court of Appeals and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The truth is that attacks upon the President and the administration which have come from both sides, those strongly in favor of maintaining trusts and those making wild declarations against all combinations of capital, show he has pursued an even course, an impartial course, selecting as he could find them by evidence those combinations of capital which were illegal and violating the law, and passing over and refusing to institute proceedings against combinations which, if instituted, would necessarily and properly result in failure.

Again, it is said that there is great corruption in some of the departments of the government and that the Republican party is afraid of investigation. The administration has made an investigation as thorough as possible, and where frauds have been discovered the perpetrators of those frauds have been subjected to indictment and prosecution.

TREATMENT OF THE FILIPINOS.

In what I have said I have made but slight allusion to a subject to which I propose more at length to discuss than any other, and that is the policy of the government with respect to the Philippine Islands.

The Philippine plank of the Democratic party is so framed that it is impossible to tell whether it is in favor of immediate independence of the islands or whether it intends now to declare that in the future they shall be independent, and to hold them indefinitely until we think them fit for their independence. Judge Parker, the candidate of the party, falls into the error of saying that the Philippines cost us $650,000,000, when by no possible calculation can their cost be made to exceed $250,000,000 down to the present time. He says that we got the islands because we could not help it; that we should prepare the people as rapidly as possible for self-government; that we should hold them until they are fit for self-government; but he says, as the Democratic platform says, that we ought to promise them this now. With the exception of the promise, therefore, it is a little difficult to tell, if Judge Parker is to be regarded as the interpreter of the Democratic platform, how the Democratic policy will differ from the Republican policy if carried out.

But this is only one instance, of which there are many, in which the Republicans have gone ahead against a constant objection of the Democratic party to carry out a particular policy which involved the solution of difficult problems requiring courage, effort and energy, and after a solution has been effected, and the probability of success demonstrated, the Democratic party, although it has constantly been in opposition to the policy, moves up and takes the position which the Republican party had occupied from the beginning. And now, why do the Republicans not agree with the Democrats in favoring a distinct promise in the law which shall bind the government to give independence to the Filipinos when they are fit for it?

The Republicans hope that the time may come when they may be safely granted independence, and think that it will come, but the reason why they are not in favor of promising that is because such a promise will greatly mislead the Filipino people and greatly complicate the situation in the Philippine Islands with respect to the success of the present government there and its orderly continuance. No promise can be made to the Filipinos except that we will grant them independence when they are fit for complete self-government. The demagogues and the men of violence in the islands—the former leaders of the insurrection—will be glad to have an opportunity to charge this government with a breach of faith. We have been studiously careful to promise the Philippine Islands nothing but what we could carry out.

THE DEMOCRATS CANNOT BE TRUSTED.

If now we make a promise to them which can be so construed as to charge this government with a breach of the promise, we lose our power for good in the islands and sap the foundations of our government there, and the whole hope of uplifting the Filipino people is in the success of that government and its plans.

Let us suppose that by law the issue as to whether the people are fit for self-government is declared to be that one upon which shall turn the time for independence. The men of force, of violence, and the demagogues in the islands will go before the people and argue that the people are now fit for self-government. Is there a people in the world, however ignorant, of whom when such an issue is presented there would not be an enormous majority in favor of their fitness for self-government? No one of their own race, however friendly to our government, would have the courage to take the negative in such a discussion, and if independence was not at once granted the government would stand convicted of a breach of faith, and its friends and supporters among the Filipinos would be silenced.

But there is a still stronger reason why the Democratic party cannot be trusted to carry on the Philippine policy of the Republican party to which they now subscribe. The war in the Philippines by the insurrectos was carried on for more than two years beyond the time when it would have been carried but for the encouragement received by the insurrects from the anti-imperialists and the Democratic party in the United States. That is capable of demonstration by the proclamations issued by the insurrectos from Manila during that entire time. They looked to the election of Bryan as an election which should give them that which they were fighting for. I do not say that the anti-imperialists of the Democratic party had not a right to take that position, but I do say that, having taken that position, they are responsible for the continuance of the war. The insurrectos, the leaders of violence, Aguinaldo and all his supporters, regard the Democratic party as a party which will give them independence at once.

Now, then, if that party comes into power and does not give immediate independence, it will be charged by the violent Filipinos, the former insurrectos, with the most flagrant breach of faith, and there will be an end of tranquillity and of all well ordered liberty which we are now attempting to build up and secure.

One would think, in reading the letter of Judge Parker, that we had denied the rights of life, liberty and property to the Philippine people. It is not true. By act of Congress those rights are secured, and they are actually secured to them under the Philippine government.

PHILIPPINES NEVER SO FREE BEFORE.

Of course, it may be said that a right secured by an act of Congress may be lost by the repeal of the act. So, too, an act secured by the Constitution may be lost by an amendment to the Constitution; but when you have an act of Congress securing you a right, and that act remains in force and is capable of enforcement in the courts, it is as secured a right. It is said that we are enslaving the Philippine people. The Philippine people never had such liberty in the history of their country as they are now enjoying. It is said that we are upholding nothing but a despotism. With an autonomous municipal government, a partially autonomous provincial government, with a central government of a commission in which are three representative Filipinos, and with a popular assembly which is to take full part in the legislation of the country as a co-ordinate branch of the legislature in two years, the Filipinos may be under a despotism, but if so the word has lost its usual meaning.

But now it is said that our holding the Philippines is a violation of the Declaration of Independence, in that that instrument declares that all just rights of government depend upon the consent of the governed. The Declaration of Independence was written under circumstances which show conclusively that it could not have application to this case. The men who wrote and signed that, and the people whom they represented, had had self-government practically for two hundred years. There were never a people in the world so capable of self-government as they. They did not mean that that instrument should have a literal interpretation, because if they did the instrument itself was a false statement. Women and children were governed, slaves were governed in those days, and the many excluded from voting by property and educational qualifications were governed, and were not consulted in that government and did not consent to it. If the literal interpretation of the instrument is the true one, then nothing but universal suffrage, by men, women and children, could constitute a just government. The instrument is to be restrained to the fitness and the reason of things. All people are not capable of self-government.

If they are, then we ought to let the Philippines go at once. Yet to-day the candidate, Judge Parker, is in favor of holding the Philippines until they are fit for self-government, which in itself implies that they are not now fit for self-government. Now, to hold them a year is just as much a violation of the principle as to hold them five years in their preparation for self-government.

INCONSISTENCY OF MR. WILLIAMS.

In other words, the position of the candidate, Mr. Parker, on this subject takes the Declaration of Independence out of the controversy. The promise to give them independence when they are capable of self-government does not in the slightest degree avoid the violation of the Declaration of Independence, if the Declaration of Independence is to be considered as assuming that all people, however ignorant, are capable of self-government, and that all governments, in order to be just, depend upon the consent of the people to be governed.

Notwithstanding the fact that the position of Judge Parker really eliminates the question of consistency with the Declaration of Independence from the discussion, we are enlightened at different times by arguments from statesmen like John Sharp Williams, who denounce the Republican party for a departure from the principles of that instrument, in that we deny to the Filipinos the privilege of determining what their government shall be. It is quite remarkable that Mr. Williams should be so sensitive that the Filipinos are not given complete self-government at once, and yet should be willing to represent the Yazoo district in Congress, elected thereto by a vote of 1,463 persons out of a population of 190,000.

Nevertheless, admitting to the full the element of chance that has attended the solution of the difficult problems presented, will the people of the United States now, after such a wonderful exhibition of successful administration, turn the Republican party out and deliver the government over to the Democracy to carry on Republican policies when the Democratic party has bitterly opposed every one of them? Will they put a party in power which admits it has been wrong for eight years and which asks the people, because there will be a Republican Senate which will prevent it from doing any harm, to admit it into the government to conduct this great and complicated machine it has made so many futile efforts to obstruct? I do not believe it.

THINKS M'GRAW NEEDS WATCHING.

West Virginia Republicans are smiling at the prediction of John T. McGraw, Democratic National Committeeman from that State. Mr. McGraw says that the Democrats will not allow the Republicans to "steal" the election this year. When Elliott Northcutt, chairman of the Republican State Committee, had his attention called to McGraw's statement last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, he said:

Down our way when we hear McGraw hollering "stop thief" we begin to look around and get scared, because it's usually a bluff to cover some kind of political game of his own. As a matter of fact, McGraw knows perfectly well that the Democrats have no chance of carrying West Virginia. McGraw is making a grand bluff to promote McGraw's kind of politics. He wants the Democratic National Committee to believe that he needs a lot of money down there, and if he gets it he intends to use it to have himself elected to the United States Senate. Any one familiar with political conditions in West Virginia knows that McGraw's politics is first for McGraw, second for McGraw and third and last for McGraw. So much for Mr. McGraw and the local situation. As to the national situation, West Virginia is naturally a protection State, and everybody down that way knows that any kind of national policy that interferes in the least with protection is the kind of policy they want nothing to do with.

ROGERS AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 26.—It is announced that Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale Law School will be invited to serve as temporary chairman of the Democratic State convention on September 6, in place of ex-Governor Waller, who has declined the honor owing to ill health. Chairman Walsh, of the State central committee, and Homer S. Cummings, the national committeeman, have called on Dean Rogers, and he has signified his pleasure at the honor being tendered to him. The committee will meet in this city on Monday next to make the selection.

THE ROOT BOOM REVIVED.

Principal Topic of Discussion Among Republicans.

The sudden revival of the Root boom by the publication in The Tribune and other papers yesterday of information that Mr. Root would accept the Republican nomination for Governor if the convention should go ahead and make him the candidate, was the principal topic of discussion in Republican circles. The persistency of the Root boom is one of the remarkable features of the campaign. The Democratic leaders acknowledge that they might as well put up the political shutters if the ex-Secretary of War is nominated.

While Oyster Bay advices seem to indicate that Mr. Root, who has gone to the coast of Newfoundland on a vacation with W. Cary Sanger, might take a nomination for Governor if it were forced upon him, Mr. Root's friends still say that he is out of the race. They declare that his letter to Senator Platt says that if the convention nominates him he will file a declination of the nomination with the Secretary of State as soon as the mail will carry the letter there. In support of their contention they yesterday called attention to a letter printed in "The Western Times" of August 24. A prominent Republican of Jefferson County wrote Mr. Root about the propriety of waiving his personal wishes and accepting a nomination for Governor if the honor came his way. Mr. Root replied as follows:

Mutual Life Building,
New-York, August 18, 1904.

Dear Sir: I am very much obliged to you for your kind letter of August 3. It is a great honor to be considered available as the Republican candidate for Governor of the State of New-York, but circumstances which I am bound to treat as controlling make it impracticable for me to undertake the office. The gentlemen in charge of the Republican campaign in this State consider that there is no doubt about our carrying the State with any good candidate for Governor, and fortunately we have a number of men in the party who would make excellent candidates. Faithfully yours,

ELIHU ROOT.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodruff's Brooklyn friends said yesterday that he probably would not accept the honor of being the temporary chairman of the State convention, as he would prefer to see the compliment go to another. The permanent chairman probably will be Senator George R. Malby, of St. Lawrence County.

If it is finally decided that Mr. Root would decline to allow his name to come before the State convention, the prospects are that the struggle for the first place on the ticket will be between Lieutenant Governor Higgins and Mr. Woodruff. As Mr. Higgins, on his own declaration, does not feel like making a canvass for political honors of any sort, the politicians are inclined to pick the Brooklyn man as the probable winner. They say that Woodruff's nomination probably would bring out a big Republican vote in Brooklyn and keep the Parker vote there down to the minimum.

"The question of Woodruff's nomination if Mr. Root would not consent to run was settled in Chicago at the time of the national convention," said a friend of Mr. Woodruff yesterday. "If Odell goes back on his agreement between this and September 14 there will be one of the prettiest fights in Saratoga the place has ever seen."

The friends of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, indulge in the hope that he will be nominated for Governor to command a large independent vote. They think that Dr. Butler for Governor and Mayor Knight of Buffalo as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor would prove a winning combination.

W. M. CHANDLER FOR ROOSEVELT.

The Lawyer Announces His Separation from the Democratic Party.

Walter M. Chandler, a lawyer, of No. 35 Nassau-st., and a Gold Democrat, announced yesterday his intention to vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. He purposes also remaining permanently in the Republican party. He said:

I have left the Democratic party. I began to leave it in 1896, when I campaigned the States of Michigan and Ohio for McKinley. I supported the Democratic ticket in 1900 on the single issue of the retention or non-retention of the Philippine Islands. I now regard the Philippine question as a closed incident, as political res adjudicata; on every other cardinal issue of the present campaign I am in hearty accord with the Republican party. Since reaching my majority my head has been in the Republican party and my heart in the Democratic party. My Democratic association has been due entirely to early environment and training. Hereafter, I have resolved to follow the dictates of reason and not of impulse. I only regret that it has required eight years to reach the lofty plane of moral courage and patriotic resolve, to be an American and not a Democrat; a citizen of the whole and not of a section of the Republic.

Deprecate as I do living issues of a character wanting in righteous civic motive, totally disorganized and demoralized, Democrats have forgotten or have at least abandoned the manly and enlightened methods of polemic warfare that made illustrious and forever memorable the days of Douglas and Lincoln. They have adopted the manners and methods of the mud slinger and the scullion, and have descended to the dirty level of slander and vilification. They imagine that they can make political capital out of the personality of Roosevelt, when it is absolutely certain that this very thing will elect him overwhelmingly at the polls. The average brainy, brawny American citizen, whose vote makes and unmakes Presidents, has nothing but unbounded love and admiration for that healthy strenuousness which springs from marvellous mental and physical energies and activities, such as Roosevelt has exhibited in every walk of life.

LIKELY TO AGREE WITH ERLANGER.

United States Authorities Not Expected to Fight New Tombs Rule.

Sheriff Erlanger does not expect any opposition from the United States authorities on September 15, when he refuses to receive as prisoners persons charged with offences against the government. He will refer the United States Marshal to the resolution which has just been passed by the Sinking Fund Commission, designating the Tombs as the federal prison.

Marshal William Henkel personally is in favor of the change. "The Ludlow-st. jail is not large enough to accommodate the number of prisoners which we are now gathering in," he declared. "The uprooting of naturalization frauds and activity against the Italian and other counterfeiting gangs have greatly increased the number of federal arrests. We now have from forty to fifty prisoners a week, and the Sheriff's ancient jail is not a fit place for them.

"Many of the federal prisoners are most desperate men. There are murderers among them, and foreign criminals who would stop at nothing. My deputies have been attacked so many times of late that I have issued an order that every prisoner must be handcuffed until he is safely landed in jail. The Sheriff is right in his contention that civil prisoners should not be confined in the same jail with men who are charged with crime."

TARGET SHIP AT SANDY HOOK.

Section of Armored Cruiser To Be Constructed at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Washington, Aug. 26.—At the instance of the board of ordnance and fortifications of the army, Secretary Taft asked the Navy Department for permission to have constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a target representing a section of an armored cruiser, which shall be erected at the Sandy Hook proving grounds for the use of the ordnance department of the army in its tests. Permission has been granted and the work will be shortly begun.

Campaign Notes and Incidents.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is in receipt of news from Nebraska that the Bryan men and the Populists in that State are offering to trade Parker votes for support for their legislative, State and Congress nominees, with the idea of giving Bryan the legislature.

The news that Congressman Otis has declined a renomination will probably have the effect of bringing out several candidates to fill the vacancy. Those who have been most prominently mentioned are F. A. Stratton, of Mount Vernon, vice-president of the Westchester Lighting Company; President John J. Brown of the village of White Plains; Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright, of Rye, and Colonel Franklin Q. Brown, former president of Dobbs Ferry.

Governor Odell yesterday received a letter from a spellbinder who says that it is the sentiment throughout his county that he ought to speak outside that county. His letter, minus the signature, is as follows: "My Dear Governor: I presume you have my name upon the list of speakers for this campaign, and I trust you can give me a good programme this fall. I think I have served my apprenticeship in the jerkwater towns, and hope to have an opportunity of getting into fields and pastures new. Without egotism, I think you will find that sentiment prevails in our county." The "jokesmiths" at Republican State headquarters suggest that there are two ways of taking that letter.

The young men of the XXVIth District have organized a Roosevelt and Fairbanks club, with about one hundred members. The first meeting was held on Thursday night at the district clubhouse, No. 179 East Seventy-third-st. The officers are: President, A. C. Mayer; vice-president, William Links; secretary, John N. Goodman; treasurer, Frederick Cohen. Meetings will be held every week, and the members, who are largely first voters, will work to get every first voter in the district to vote the Republican ticket.

It is semi-officially announced in Brooklyn that Edward M. Shepard will register and vote this year. Mr. Shepard last year lent his moral support to the Tammany cause, but he was so deeply engrossed with business undertakings that he forgot to register. There will be no slip of the cog this year. Mr. Shepard is going to register.

Representative Frank C. Wachter, of the IIId Maryland District, is enthusiastic over the outlook for Republican success this year in Maryland. He says the Republicans are certain to elect four of the six candidates for Congress, with at least an even chance of winning the two districts now represented by Democrats.

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PROTECT MANY ITALIANS.

May Surrender Bogus Citizen Papers Without Prosecution.

As the result of a conference between the editors of the two Italian newspapers, "El Progresso" and the "Bollettino," the Superintendent of Elections, George W. Morgan, and Joel M. Marx and Clarence S. Houghton, Assistant United States District Attorneys, an arrangement has been made to protect a large number of Italians who have citizenship papers fraudulently issued and illegally obtained. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Marx say they recognize that many of the holders of the fraudulent certificates of citizenship have been imposed on by unscrupulous countrymen. While the Italians were technically guilty, still they were willing to give them an opportunity to surrender the illegal documents, and thereby save themselves from arrest and conviction.

Accordingly, a manifesto was issued, on the authority of Mr. Marx and Mr. Morgan, which was published in yesterday's Italian papers, stating that all holders of fraudulent certificates of citizenship, no matter how secured, by presenting them at the office of Mr. Marx, in the St. Paul Building, could have them cancelled without fear of prosecution. No papers, however, will be received for cancellation after September 25, thirty days after the date of the manifesto.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Marx say that both the Federal and State authorities recognize that a great majority of the Italians who have come to the United States make good law-abiding citizens, and that neither the State nor the Federal authorities are disposed to be harsh toward offenders because of their nationality, despite reports to that effect broadly circulated throughout the Italian colony. But both officials say the offer must not be interpreted to mean that all prosecution of the holders of illegal certificates of citizenship will be suspended for the next thirty days. On the contrary, prosecutions will continue throughout the month with unabated vigor.

The work of Mr. Morgan, in conjunction with that of Messrs. Marx and Houghton, to stamp out the flood of spurious citizenship papers, has grown so that he has found his quarters at No. 27 William-st. totally inadequate. He has rented a suite of offices at No. 11 Park Row, and by Monday will engage an additional force of one hundred deputies.

Mr. Morgan said yesterday that he hoped to cut down the illegal voters at the coming election to the smallest possible number.

"Of course there will be a few," said he, "as a few will always manage to creep in, but that few at this election will be mighty few, and fewer by many hundreds than ever before. Colonizing will be an unknown proposition this year."

NATURALIZATION FRAUD ARREST.

One Made in Waterbury, Conn., After an Investigation.

Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 26.—After an investigation conducted by the Department of Justice in connection with the alleged naturalization frauds, on which the United States officials have been at work for some time, the arrest of J. R. Miknatis, of this city, was made to-day by D. T. Callahan, a Secret Service man. Rocco A. Figlinolo, an interpreter employed by the Department of Justice, was with Callahan when he made the arrest. Miknatis is charged with obtaining naturalization papers through frudulent methods and sending them to men in Hayti and South America, so that those who received them might be assured the protection from exorbitant taxes which they give as American citizens.

It is alleged that Miknatis swore falsely before the clerks of the courts here which grant the papers and that he had secured a large number of certificates from which he was able to make a good profit. Secret Service Agent Callahan and the interpreter have been in this city several days working on the case, coming here from New-Haven, where a long consultation was held with the federal authorities in that city. It was one of the papers issued from this city that led to the arrest in New-York some time ago of Alexander Seferchakan, a Haytian, who had with him naturalization papers issued November 10, 1903. The holder could give no description of this city, and he was arrested on suspicion.

ASKED TO LEAVE THE NORMANDIE.

Mrs. Florence Robertson, James and a companion, who gave the name of "Mr. Williams" in registering, and called himself a brother of Mrs. James, were requested to leave the Normandie Hotel yesterday, after being traced there by the woman's husband.

The couple went to the hotel the day before and took adjoining rooms. Shortly after midnight, John F. James, the husband, accompanied by a friend and a detective, went to the hotel and followed a waiter into a room, where he found his wife and "Williams" drinking a bottle of wine.

The detective served some papers on the woman and then the husband departed. It was said that the papers were those of a divorce suit instituted by Mr. James. The couple left the hotel in a carriage, without giving any clew to their destination.

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