

PRESIDENT SENDS WORD

FARM CONVENTION OPENS.

Secretary Wilson Principal Speaker at Syracuse Meeting.

Syracuse, Oct. 23.—Although unable to be present in person, President Roosevelt had a proxy at the convention which opened here today to consider the agricultural situation in the State of New York.

In the letter, which was read to the convention, President Roosevelt expressed regret at his inability to be present, says that in a successful effort to solve the problem of conditions in this State, which also exist in Pennsylvania and Ohio, there must be co-operation between the nation and the several States concerned.

"Nothing," he continues, "more concerns the future welfare of our whole people from every standpoint than the need that the available agricultural lands should be fully availed of by actual home-makers on them.

"There has been an ominous decrease in the value of farm property and of the total acreage of farms and improved lands in the State. Many different causes have conspired to bring about this shrinkage. The remedies are almost as diverse as the causes of evil.

"There must be a far more careful and scientific study of the best adaptation of soils to crops, so that unprofitable crops may be eliminated and the others extended in such fashion as may be suited to the widely varying climatic and soil conditions of the State. There must be an extension of animal husbandry and adaptation of breeds of animals to suit soils, climate and topography, and a careful study of manure and fertilizer requirements of the soils must be made.

"Nor can we afford to neglect the transportation problem.

"I am firmly convinced that most farmers' boys and girls should be educated through agricultural high schools and through the teaching of practical elementary agriculture in the rural common schools, so that when grown up they shall become farmers and farmers' wives.

"Education should be toward and not away from the farm. There must be organized effort to restore or create the highest social conditions in the country districts, and the farmers' organizations should be strengthened so that they may best tell for social and trade betterments."

In closing, President Roosevelt said that the farmers themselves must be the chief instruments in bettering their conditions, aided by state and national agricultural departments and institutions.

More than one hundred delegates representing about one-half the counties of the State attended the convention today. F. N. Godfrey, master of the State grange, president, and Mayor Alan C. Forbes of Syracuse made a brief address of welcome, calling the attention of the convention to the fact that there were many agricultural possibilities in New York State, including the cultivation of tobacco, which he said would receive their consideration.

Mayor Forbes also made a brief address, calling the attention of the convention to the fact that there were many agricultural possibilities in New York State, including the cultivation of tobacco, which he said would receive their consideration.

The principal speaker was James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. He said in part:

"The people of the United States have wasted their inheritance of land and woods, of fish in the waters and minerals in the earth. The soil has been robbed of its fertility and its life. The result is that we pay very high prices for farm products; we use a wood famine and very high prices for fuel. Prices of food have advanced rapidly. The result is that the population has been called to consider decreased conditions of life. Such conditions are not only in all the States of the Union. They are all soil robbers and wood robbers and water robbers and mine robbers.

"With the help of improved machinery the production of farm products has increased more than the average farmer did a generation ago, and men of this class are keeping up the production of food and fiber. They do not sell fodies of roughage; they keep livestock and grow crops which are sold to the market. They raise fruits, vegetables, etc. As long as the pioneer course has been followed, prices that have been current have been maintained. But now the farmer who keeps improved stock that respond to their kind of treatment, and who raises a certain amount of meat on the prime prairie. He puts all manure promptly on the fields. He rotates his crops. He breeds draft horses and does farm work with brood mares and good colts. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

"The farmer who has a few acres of land in the Eastern and Middle States is mainly engaged in raising crops. He has a library of periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument. He helps his wife in the house when she has a day's work to do. He drives her to church himself. He keeps dairy cows or milk cows, or both.

TAMMANY RATIFIES.

W. R. HEARST THE TARGET

Cockran Explains the Action at Buffalo—Foley a Favorite.

With music, fireworks and speeches abounding, about five thousand Tammany men held a ratification meeting in Tammany Hall last night. William R. Hearst and Max Ihmsen were the targets of the attack.

In the earlier part of the evening the mention of Mr. Hearst's name brought hisses, and any attack upon him was applauded. Each speaker, however, took pains to explain at length why and how it was that the Democratic party nominated the Democratic ticket.

The Independence League leader for Governor on the Democratic ticket. This was especially true of W. Bourke Cockran, the speaker of the evening, who explained it "as the height of self-righteousness and loyal devotion to party and principle."

Mr. Cockran devoted considerable of his speech to the candidacy of Max Ihmsen for Sheriff. He described Mr. Ihmsen as "that creature of light and song and merry paragraph." The name of Thomas P. Foley was greeted with enthusiastic applause whenever it was mentioned, and while the speech was being made, William Hephurn's parade was being held outside. William Hephurn, Russell, who spoke after Mr. Cockran, caused a laugh when he asserted that Mr. Hearst hoped to succeed President Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for President.

From the speeches of the Democratic leaders last night it became apparent that the campaign this year will be purely anti-Hearst. Hearst will be made the principal issue by his friends and supporters of last year. On the contrary some of the speakers admitted that the records of the candidates of the party were unimpeachable.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the action of the Democratic convention in Buffalo last year and asking the fellow-citizens to judge between the course of this organization last year in sacrificing personal feelings in order to promote the policies of vital importance to the public welfare, and the course of the local Republican organization this year in effecting a fusion with the same person, whose very name its leaders had repeatedly declared to be synonymous with every form of vice and immorality, civic and personal, and who was accused of having incited the assassination of President McKinley.

On the platform were, besides those already mentioned, Magistrate Walsh, ex-Tax Commissioner Sheehy, John J. Freschi, John W. Keller and Assemblyman "Al" Smith. Charles V. Fornes presided and introduced the speakers. Mayor McClellan and Mr. Murphy were absent.

Charles J. Freschi was the first speaker, and he confined himself to a denunciation of Mr. Hearst and an explanation of why he was nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket. John W. Keller, besides attacking Mr. Hearst, also denominated the Citizens Union as "a delicate little thing with a squeamish stomach at best."

Then Mr. Cockran spoke. He started by making the usual explanation of the alliance with Mr. Hearst. He was equally careful to explain that he had never withdrawn anything he had said about Mr. Hearst. The fusion of the Republican party with Mr. Hearst, he said, meant the absolute annihilation of the party during this campaign. Then Mr. Cockran said that Governor Hughes had governed well because he had followed the Democratic platform, and for no other reason.

Returning to his explanation of the Independence League-Democratic coalition, the speaker impressively informed his hearers that he would give the history of the Democratic nomination by Mr. Hearst at Buffalo, which as given was that Mr. Hearst, agreeing to adopt the Democratic platform and avowing Democratic principles, and seeming to stand a good show for election, the party, with great self-sacrifice and greater loyalty to party, had as a last resort and unwillingly agreed to nominate him. Then Mr. Cockran explained that Mr. Hearst had in the campaign deceived the voters by his promises, and thus had paved the way to his defeat.

"I am prouder of my action in supporting Mr. Hearst for the nomination for Governor than of anything I have ever done in my life," exclaimed the speaker, "but what I did with a sense of duty for Mr. Hearst I would do with a sense of delight for any one else." Declaring that Mr. Hearst was perpetrating a merry jinx in running Mr. Ihmsen for Sheriff, Mr. Cockran attacked Herbert Parsons, calling him a Pooch Bah. He said:

"Don't you see that Pooch Bah is foreshadowed in Herbert Parsons, the chairman of the Republican County Committee, the sergeant-at-arms, the secretary and the embodiment of all its membership and the last appearance of Pooch-Bah in the play was kneeling in front of the Mikado with all the others, who were describing an execution that had never taken place, and when the Lord High Executioner said it had all occurred in the presence of the Coroner, Pooch Bah for the last time raised his head and said, 'I am the Coroner.' Well, I apprehend that Mr. Parsons's last appearance in this merry travesty of politics will be to raise his head as he surveys the result and to declare, 'I am the Coroner.'"

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.

Mr. Cockran then touched on the financial situation. He said the Democratic party had formulated remedies. There could be no permanent reform until "the system of plunder embodied in a high protective tariff was abolished." He recommended having a government inspector on each board of directors of banks, trust companies and public service corporations. After the conclusion of his speech most of the crowd left, and little attention was paid to those who followed him.



DELEGATES TO THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CANAL ZONE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS. The cross designates Miss Helen Varick Boswell, organizer.

MOHONK CONFERENCE.

Dr. Draper Presides—Favors Holding the Philippines.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The Lake Mohonk Conference, which meets yearly to discuss questions regarding dependent peoples, opened its sessions today, with many prominent persons present as delegates. Albert K. Smiley, in outlining the work of the conference, said the chief question to be discussed was as to whether the United States should retain possession of the Philippine Islands.

Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, was introduced as presiding officer. He said in part:

It seems to me idle to discuss whether we made a mistake in getting the Philippines under our hands. They are upon our hands. Time spent in wondering whether or not we ought to sell them, or whether we ought to give them away, is time worse than waste. There is no other nation better able to bear the burden and more unselfishly disposed to help us than we are. There is but one thing we do, and that is to turn our deaf ear to the wailings and groans of the millions of the people of the islands. So far as I know, there can be no words but those of commiseration.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

The adaptation of schools to the needs of the situation is likely to be a much more difficult matter. It is a difficult one. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

The adaptation of schools to the needs of the situation is likely to be a much more difficult matter. It is a difficult one. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

The adaptation of schools to the needs of the situation is likely to be a much more difficult matter. It is a difficult one. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

The adaptation of schools to the needs of the situation is likely to be a much more difficult matter. It is a difficult one. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

The adaptation of schools to the needs of the situation is likely to be a much more difficult matter. It is a difficult one. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

The adaptation of schools to the needs of the situation is likely to be a much more difficult matter. It is a difficult one. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

The adaptation of schools to the needs of the situation is likely to be a much more difficult matter. It is a difficult one. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

The adaptation of schools to the needs of the situation is likely to be a much more difficult matter. It is a difficult one. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

The adaptation of schools to the needs of the situation is likely to be a much more difficult matter. It is a difficult one. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

The adaptation of schools to the needs of the situation is likely to be a much more difficult matter. It is a difficult one. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

As to giving political privileges, we are, for obvious reasons, disposed to go much further than we have had to do with other dependent peoples. Similar questions. Perhaps we may be disposed to go too far. It is manifest enough that for a long time past we have been doing very badly in the Philippines. If there is to be any American aid to Filipino industries, Congressional legislation must open the way for and not hinder it.

POLITICAL NOTES.

One feature of the recent Republican City Convention of Rochester was of state-wide interest, and while not strictly of political importance, bore a significance broader than most of the issues treated in the platform of the usual municipal convention. This was a resolution recommending the building of dams for water storage in the Genesee River, under the direction of the State Water Supply Commission and under the control of the State of New York. Monroe County legislators were urged to support laws to carry this recommendation into effect. By this resolution the convention opened wide the question of water storage and power dams in the Genesee River, which in various forms caused much discussion in the Legislature last winter. It practically set aside the projects of the Genesee River Power Company, whose proposed dams would, in the opinion of many engineers, spoil the beauty of Letsworth Park, the gift of William Pryor Letsworth to the State. It recommended that dams be built where the State Water Supply Commission deemed best. Under the plan presented at the opening of the legislative session to carry out the spirit of this resolution, there will be some repetition of the power company's fight to hold its charter, in which even Speaker Wadsworth last winter appeared as the advocate of one or two measures severely condemned in some quarters as likely to lead to the despoiling of Letsworth Park. The question of storage dams in the Genesee River is of great importance to Rochester, as a regulation of the flow of water would prevent disastrous floods and give cheap power. Under state control of the dams Letsworth Park would be safe.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn and Moderator of the Auburn Presbytery, has attacked Mr. Koenig's candidacy from his pulpit. Dr. Hubbard's action has been much criticized by Democrats and Independents in politics, since he is Commissioner of Charities in his home city, appointed by Mayor Aiken, a Republican. Dr. Hubbard's address was a frank appeal to voters to support the cause of the city.

The saloon has become an issue in politics at Auburn, where the Democratic-Independence League candidate for Mayor is C. A. Koenig, a brewer. His political opponents are raising the cry of "defiance to morality and Christianity." Indeed, the affair has gone so far that the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hubbard, pastor of the First Presbyterian