



WRIGHT MAKES NEW MARK DESPITE WIND SETS AEROPLANE RECORD AT 65 MIN. 52 SEC.

Says It's "Sport" to Manoeuvre Airship in Gusts—May Make 42 Miles an Hour.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Orville Wright to-day broke the world's record for time and distance for a heavier-than-air flying machine, which he established yesterday. In a flight requiring great skill on account of a wind which exceeded ten miles an hour, he circled around the drill grounds at Fort Myer fifty-eight times in 65 minutes and 52 seconds, exceeding the time of yesterday's record flight by three minutes and thirty-seven seconds. The flight was witnessed by nearly a thousand persons.

Throughout the day the weather was threatening, and Mr. Wright did not arrive at the field until after 4 o'clock p. m. The machine was taken across the field on the detachable wheels and placed on the starting track. At 5 o'clock Mr. Wright announced that he was ready.

"Are you going to try to break the record which you made yesterday?" he was asked. "No," he replied. "I am going up just for a little practice. I may make a flight of ten minutes in order to determine at what rate of speed I have been flying."

The wind was blowing only about three miles an hour when Mr. Wright prepared to make his flight. The mounted soldiers who keep the field clear during the flights took their places, and Mr. Wright started the motor.

At 5:08 o'clock Mr. Wright signalled C. E. Taylor, his mechanic, to release the machine. The aeroplane rose from the ground almost immediately after leaving the single starting rail. It continued to climb higher with each successive round of the field, until it reached an altitude of seventy-five feet. For the first thirty rounds the machine flew as smoothly as on its previous flights, but from that time on it was seen to pitch and roll as the breeze from the west struck it. As the machine moved from the northern end of the field to the southern end, where the "auto garage" for storing the aeroplane is, Mr. Wright kept it several points in the wind.

Whenever the machine pitched it could be plainly seen from below that it responded promptly to every move of the levers by the operator. One of Mr. Wright's assistants marked the time in large figures at intervals on the roof of a shed, in order that Mr. Wright might see how long he had been in the air.

AIRSHIP CAREENS IN GUST.

A gust of wind, unusually strong, struck the airship during the forty-second round, and it plunged sharply, causing the crowd to exclaim in alarm. Mr. Wright then brought the machine lower, but on the fifty-third round he had reached an altitude of about two hundred feet.

When Mr. Wright completed the fifty-fourth round he had beaten his record of yesterday afternoon, which in turn had broken the world's record established in the morning flight of yesterday. The crowd gave a lusty cheer, but Mr. Wright was so busy manipulating the levers that he had no opportunity to wave his cap as he had done yesterday to show that he heard the approval of the spectators.

Mr. Wright came down at the northern end of the field at the end of the fifty-eighth round, landing easily. The cavalry squad on duty to protect the machine formed a cordon around it, and Major Squier, acting chief signal officer, pressed forward to congratulate the aviator. The newspaper men gathered to hear what Mr. Wright had to say about the flight.

"I encountered a stiff breeze," were his first words. His eyes were bloodshot, and caused him considerable pain. "I don't know whether the wind or the dust causes the irritation of my eyes. I had on a pair of goggles, too. Flying in a wind as I did today is lots of fun. It's much more sport than flying in a calm, as on yesterday. The wind must have been blowing fifteen or more miles an hour, as I could tell by the quivering of the machine. I kept much higher than usual on account of the wind."

Signal corps officers at the War Department today expressed the belief that Orville Wright would make a speed of at least forty-two miles an hour with his machine. This is based on their observation of Mr. Wright's record-breaking experiments. If he does make forty-two miles an hour he will be entitled to a bonus of 20 per cent over the contract price, which would give him \$80,000, the contract price being \$25,000.

The speed is to be taken on a measured course of more than five miles against and with the wind. The start is to be a flying one, the machine to pass the starting point at full speed at both ends of the course.

The official trials will be held as soon as Mr. Wright announces his readiness. He will probably make preliminary flights for a week or more before he tests the aeroplane before the jury board. He will endeavor to make a few short flights for speed to-morrow, and may begin making flights with C. W. Furniss, his assistant, in order to practise for the official endurance trial, in which the aeroplane will have to remain in the air with two men for one hour.

HIGH PRESSURE WATER SYSTEM TEST.

Requirements of Contract Exceeded in Descriptive Exhibition.

The decisive test of the high pressure water system, built under the direction of I. M. de Varona, chief engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, was recently under the supervision of Professor R. C. Carpenter, of Cornell University, and Professor G. F. Seaver, of Columbia University, appointed by John H. O'Brien, the Commissioner.

The pumps were kept at work for twenty-four hours without a hitch, and the total of Croton water sent up to great heights was 2,900,000 gallons, or 20,000 gallons a minute. The pressure was maintained at 200 pounds a square inch, over ten pounds more than the contract required. The contract called for 15,000 gallons a minute.

Professor Carpenter told a reporter for The Tribune yesterday that the engines maintained a speed of 70 revolutions a minute, 2 per cent faster than required. The quantity of water sent up was the same as the Fire Department uses in a year of fire fighting. The tests were made at the stations at Oliver and South street and at Gansevoort Market.

AN IOWA COLLEGE BARS NEGROES. Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 10.—President O. H. Johnson of Highland Park College here dismissed every negro student Thursday, and announced that no more would be admitted. Owing to recent assaults on white women by negroes feeling in Des Moines is strong, and President Lingwood says the negro students object to social equality with negroes.

GOVERNOR HUGHES AT THE RICHMOND COUNTY FAIR.



THE GOVERNOR WATCHING A HORSE RACE.

ADDRESSING THE MEETING.

MAY QUASH P. S. LAW.

Justice Gerard Says Title Seems to Make Act Unconstitutional.

Justice Gerard, of the Supreme Court, said yesterday that the contention made by Adolph C. Gubner that the Public Service Commission's law was unconstitutional, because it contained more than two subjects under one title, was apparently a just contention, as the case was similar to one in which a law had been declared unconstitutional in 1870 by Judge Folger.

Mr. Gubner, who is in the soda water business at No. 1471 Park avenue, and a taxpayer, wants to have the Mayor, Controller and City Chamberlain restrained from appropriating city funds to pay the expenses of the commission and salaries of its employees, on the ground that it is a state body.

Chapter 429 of the Laws of New York for 1907 is "An act to establish the Public Service Commission and prescribing their powers and duties, and to provide for the regulation and control of certain public service corporations and making an appropriation therefor."

John Leary, who is a friend of Senator McCarran and counsel for Mr. Gubner, in his argument before Justice Gerard asserted that the title of the act failed to describe it, and laid special emphasis on the fact that it contained two subjects.

In support of his contention he referred to Judge Folger's decision in the Chautauque case, where the Court ruled that the law was unconstitutional because in its title it contained more than one subject. Although this decision was made a long time ago, Justice Gerard ruled that the decision had been affirmed, and in a question of law he could not go behind the Court of Appeals.

"I am inclined to think," said Justice Gerard, "that the act creating the Public Service Commission falls exactly within the case quoted." George S. Coleman, counsel for the Public Service Commission, evidently unprepared for an adverse ruling on this point above the others presented, asked the Court not to grant Mr. Gubner's request for a temporary injunction against the title officials. To do so, he said, would tie up the work of the commission before an opportunity were given to have the merits of the case passed upon.

At his request Justice Gerard finally consented to allow the lawyers a week in which to submit briefs on the point involved in the Folger case. On the other point brought forward by Mr. Gubner, that the city should not be burdened with the support of a state body, he ruled against the plaintiff.

TOLLINS GETS CONVICT.

Prison Superintendent and Parole Board Help Capture Five.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Having as his assistants the members of the State Parole Board, Cornelius V. Collins, superintendent of state prisons, today led the pursuit after five convicts who escaped from Clinton Prison, at Dannemora. After an exciting chase the convicts were surrounded in the woods on the mountain northwest of the prison, and Superintendent Collins boldly entered the forest and captured one of the men single handed. He then marched the convict back to prison.

It was 1 o'clock this afternoon when John J. Farrington, keeper of the prison stores, discovered that the convicts had escaped. Iron bars guarding a cellar window had been sawed away. An investigation disclosed that five cells were empty. The men who took "French leave" were Harry Brown, Joseph Carroll, Anthony Brenner, Albert Mason and John Myers, all of whom were serving terms of from five to twenty years for highway robbery.

At the time the alarm was given a session of the State Parole Board was being held in the office of Warden Cole. Superintendent Collins immediately ordered the session closed, and said he would join in the search for the escaped convicts. The members of the parole board announced their intention of hunting the convicts, too, and a second later Superintendent Collins was leading them along the trail of the missing men.

At the end of two hours of arduous searching along country roads and over a rough, shrub-covered district, the convicts were run to cover.

FOREST FIRES CAUSE PANIC.

Wall of Flame Twenty-five Miles Long on International Boundary.

Fort William, Ontario, Sept. 10.—A solid wall of flames twenty-five miles long is said to stretch from Grand Marais to Chicago Bay on the international boundary line. The Pigeon River Lumber Company's camp at Chicago Bay is said to be destroyed. The flames are devouring everything in the White Fish Valley. There is a bad fire at Silver Mountain and Guntlin. Two Pigeon River lumber camps on the international boundary have been destroyed. The fire in the Indian reserve is still burning, but the Indians have it in check.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

Its purity has made it famous.—Adv.

THE FLEET AT ALBANY.

A WIRELESS WELCOME.

Admiral Sperry and West Australia's Premier Exchange Greetings.

Albany, West Australia, Sept. 11.—After a thirteen hundred mile voyage from Melbourne, the American battleships dropped anchor at 7 o'clock this morning off King Point, at the entrance to Princess Royal Harbor, in King George's Sound. Great crowds witnessed the coming of the fleet, the sighting of which from Breaksea Island was reported several hours before.

Fine weather was experienced in the trip from Melbourne, from which port the fleet sailed on Saturday morning. The ships encountered smooth seas and fair winds, and the time of the men was largely taken up in routine drills and exercises.

In answer to a wireless message of welcome sent to the fleet by the Hon. M. J. Moore, the Premier of West Australia, Rear Admiral Sperry dispatched the following by wireless from the Connecticut:

Premier of Western Australia: On behalf of the officers and men of the United States fleet I thank you and the people of Western Australia for your cordial greetings. SPERRY.

The Premier's message was: "With all the inbred instincts of a seagirt land we look forward with pleasure to the arrival of the American fleet."

Notwithstanding that Albany is 340 miles from Perth, the trains from there today are crowded with people who have come here to help welcome the American battleship fleet. The city is gayly decorated. Triumphant arches span many of the principal streets and buildings are covered with festooned bunting and blended British and American flags.

The British cruiser Gibraltar, with a crew of six hundred officers and men, has arrived here to take part in the reception to the Americans, and will remain here until the American fleet sails.

The American fleet is going to Albany primarily to coal. It will get enough fuel to last it for the next lap of its round the world trip to Manila, a distance of 3,649 miles.

TRIAL STIRS DREYFUS.

Dramatic Incident in Court When Assailant Refers to Confession.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The trial of Louis A. Gregori, who fired two shots at Major Alfred Dreyfus, in the Pantheon during the Zola canonization ceremonies, was begun here today. The accused man has summoned sixty witnesses, chiefly persons connected with the Dreyfus affair, from Premier Clemenceau and Minister of War Picquart, to Colonel du Paty de Clam. The efforts of the defence to revive the Dreyfus affair, however, are certain to prove abortive, as the public and the government are opposed to the reopening of this question.

A large crowd was in the courtroom and the "woman in white," who was conspicuous throughout the trial of Dreyfus at Rennes, occupied a prominent place. Gregori admitted that his act was premeditated, and he repeated that he had shot at "Dreyfusism," and not at Major Dreyfus, as a protest against the share of the army in the ceremonies at the Pantheon.

The continued efforts of the defence to raise up the Dreyfus case culminated in a dramatic incident. Gregori was attempting to examine Major le Brun Renaud concerning the confession Dreyfus was alleged to have made to him while being conducted from the court martial to prison in 1895. Dreyfus sprang to his feet, and with white face and trembling violently, shouted to Gregori's counsel:

"Sir, an appeal to the court established in the most decided manner my innocence." Immediately a tremendous uproar broke out and mingled cheers and groans shook the room. The president was obliged to clear the court before order was restored.

RUNAWAY CROSSES RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The feat of traveling on foot over the upper deck of the lower railway steel arch bridge was accomplished today by a horse that started a mile back in the freight yards on the American side of the river. The animal ran straight ahead out on the railway bridge, crossing to the Canadian side, where it fell into a cattle guard, stopping all trains until it was released after much effort.

OKLAHOMA BANKING LAW UPHOLD.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 10.—The State Supreme Court held the bank deposit guarantee law to be constitutional in the test suit of the Noble State Bank against Governor Haskell today. The bank refused to pay the 1 per cent into the guarantee fund. The case will be appealed to the federal Supreme Court.

FORAKER TAFT'S GUEST.

PROFFERS HIS SERVICES.

Senator Pleased at Prospect of Hughes's Renomination.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—Senator Foraker was an early caller on William H. Taft today, and had half an hour's chat with the candidate. The Senator said afterward that he had merely called to pay his respects and to talk over the political situation in a general way. Mr. Taft, when asked about Mr. Foraker's visit, said that there was no particular significance in the Senator's call, and that they had discussed the political situation in several states. "The Senator said he wanted to do all he could to insure a Republican victory, and that whenever I needed him I could call on him," said Mr. Taft.

"What do you hear from New York?" Senator Foraker asked the Tribune's correspondent after leaving Mr. Taft. He was told that the indications all pointed to the nomination of Governor Hughes.

"I am glad of that," said the Senator. "I suppose they would renominate Mr. Hughes, and I certainly would not like to be put in the attitude of telling the New York Republican leaders what they should do, I am convinced that the renomination of the Governor will have a beneficial effect throughout the country. There is no doubt that Mr. Hughes is held in very high esteem in Ohio and in other states in this part of the country. He has been a good Governor, has made a record that is creditable to his party, and the failure to nominate him again would be hard to explain."

Appros of the situation in Ohio the Senator said: "Of course, Ohio will go Republican, and I believe Governor Harris will be elected. I am not making any predictions as to the figures. I never do that. But there is no doubt in my mind that the state will be found in the Republican column on November 4." The Senator has enjoyed a much needed rest since Congress adjourned, and is in much better health than at the end of the session.

FORAKER DENIES TOLEDO STORY.

Senator Foraker said emphatically that there was no truth in the account of the dinner given by C. T. Lewis, of Toledo, which was furnished to the press and in which he was put in the attitude of demanding that Mr. Taft should support no particular candidate for the Senate as the price of his declaring himself for Mr. Taft.

"It is incredible how any of the men present at that dinner could have conceived such an idea," said the Senator. "I made no demand whatever, and I should have spoken precisely as I did at the Lincoln Club reception if I had never met one of them. I am a Republican, and I purpose to support the party nominee and have always intended to do so, and I never have and never will make any demands in return for my loyalty to the Republican party."

A frantic effort is being made by the Democratic press of this state to create a sensation out of the fact that the Republican organization of Hamilton County has appointed a committee consisting of George B. Cox, August Herrmann and E. K. Hymieka to co-operate with Mr. Taft in the conduct of the campaign in his home county. Until now the opposition press has been working energetically to create the impression that the local organization was disloyal to Mr. Taft and that, because of his Akron speech, Cox was inimical to the success of the national ticket in this county. In order to set such reports at rest and improve the charge of disloyalty, the local organization appointed this committee to serve the candidate in any manner that he or his managers might indicate, and now the Democratic papers are shouting that "Cox insults Taft."

SO-CALLED INSULT HELPFUL.

Of course there is no reason to expect that the Presidential candidate will enter into the details of the county campaign, but it is by no means unlikely that at times during the campaign his managers may find it necessary to look to the county organization for assistance, such, for instance, as calling out the Blaine Marching Club, which made such a fine appearance at the Chicago convention, and on Election Day it will fall to the county organization to see that the Republican vote is brought out. Under such circumstances it will be a convenience to the Taft managers to have a small committee with authority to act to deal with, instead of having to negotiate with the entire county committee of four hundred members. That is all there is to the latest Democratic sensation in Hamilton County.

Mr. Taft spent a busy day at his headquarters up to 3 o'clock p. m., when he attended the funeral of John J. Emery, who died recently at Bar Harbor, and who was buried from Christ Church here this afternoon. Mr. Emery was one of the oldest residents of Cincinnati, and was a longtime friend of the Taft family.

W. S. Taylor, of Philadelphia, president of the Ohio society of that city, called on Mr. Taft today to remind him of the invitation extended.

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HARRIMAN PLANS SCHOOL.

May Educate Poor Boys at Orange County Estate.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 10.—E. H. Harriman, the railroad king, who has a twenty-thousand acre estate on which he is building a costly home, at Arden, Orange County, is contemplating establishing a school for poor boys on the estate. It is stated on good authority that he will at first educate one hundred boys, giving them a trade and academic course of study, and that if this school is successful he will build and endow a large institution for the free education of boys. Mr. Harriman has consulted the school authorities, and while his plans are not matured, it is expected that he will make a definite announcement of them when he returns from the West in a short time.

HILL ALSO SAYS PEACE.

"Harriman Harmony Nothing New," Declares Great Northern Man.

James J. Hill returned to this city yesterday afternoon from St. Paul, where he had been for several weeks. Asked about the remark made by Mr. Harriman a week ago in Portland, Ore., that complete harmony had been re-established between the Harriman and Hill interests in the Pacific Northwestern territory, Mr. Hill replied, "That's nothing new, is it?" He said he knew nothing about Mr. Harriman's reported prediction of extensive railroad building in that region. In answer to a question concerning the crops he said:

"We are finishing the crops. We have harvested a good, fair crop and are getting good prices for it."

E. H. HARRIMAN HALTS IN OMAHA.

Says Union Pacific Suffered Hardly a Scratch in "Senseless Money Panic."

Omaha, Sept. 10.—E. H. Harriman and his family were entertained at a dinner at the Field Club here this evening by the Omaha Commercial Club. Mr. Harriman held his special train here for three hours, on his way to New York. Mr. Harriman's talk was reminiscent of the late panic. He said, in part:

Speaking of bankers—and I am somewhat familiar with those fellows—they can look up and make things tight when they want to, you know. In this last senseless money panic—senseless because it followed a decision that need not have been so far-reaching—I recollect that "the poor old Union Pacific" hardly more than a decade ago went through a panic that carried destruction and drove it to the shelter of the United States court. But this time Union Pacific had no help from bankers and asked none. It stood on its own credit and emerged with scarcely a scratch.

Mr. Harriman called attention to the fact that since he has had control of the Union and Southern Pacific those two roads had spent \$390,000,000 on betterments. At 9 o'clock the Harriman special started east, due to arrive in Chicago between 8 and 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BIG LAUNCH BLOWS UP.

George Ehret's Sister and Brother-in-Law Aboard—Three Hurt.

A 40-foot launch belonging to John Hasslacher, president of the New York and College Point Ferry Company, and brother-in-law of George Ehret, the brewer, blew up in Long Island Sound, yesterday afternoon. Three of the nine occupants were injured and the others were thrown into the water.

Frederick C. Walter, the engineer, had the muscles of his arms and legs shattered, his teeth knocked out and his lower lip torn away. Benjamin Rustin, a sailor, of No. 116 East 11th street, had his left leg broken and face cut, and Mr. Hasslacher was cut about the face. Mr. Hasslacher was taken to his home, while the two other injured men were taken to nearby hospitals. Those who were struggling in the water were saved by Arthur Jeffries, a negro, and soldiers from Fort Slocum. The explosion was caused by too high pressure in an air tank used for blowing the boat's whistle.

The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Hasslacher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ross and their daughter, Adele, of West 87th street; Mrs. Smith, wife of a Jersey City politician; Mrs. Diehl, a sister of Mrs. Hasslacher, and the engineer and sailor. They were bound from College Point to the New York Athletic Club house at Travers Island for dinner.

VEIN OF NEARLY PURE SILVER FOUND.

Aspen, Col., Sept. 10.—Experts say that half a million dollars a carload will be realized by the Smuggler Mining Company from the first shipment of silver ore from a new strike in the mine. They say that there is exposed in the property a 6-foot vein of ore so nearly pure silver that drills will not penetrate it.

GOVERNOR HUGHES DEFINES PARTY DUTY.

MAKES DETAILED REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Machinery Must Do Will of People, He Says at Interborough Fair.

Governor Hughes, forsaking his custom of not discussing political questions during his round of the county fairs, yesterday at the Interborough Fair at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, delivered an address before three thousand persons which was at once a report in detail on his administration and a definition of his ideas of party duty and party responsibility. His making such an address immediately following the decision by party leaders that his renomination was practically certain was especially significant, and more than one politician who heard him declared that he was virtually writing the party's state platform.

It was "Republican Day" at the fair, with the Governor as guest of honor, which gave him a reason for overstepping his rule about political addresses. But though nominally it was "Republican Day," there were many Democrats in the audience who did not seem to be especially enthusiastic. Once toward the end of his speech, when discussing the national situation, he termed Bryan a visionary whose schemes would, if carried out, plunge the country into disaster, from the grandstand immediately facing the Governor there came a few hisses, mingling with the applause.

A little later, just about at the end of the Governor's speech, a troupe of tumblers began to prepare for an exhibition. A group of spectators in the end of the grandstand furthest from the Governor began to stamp their feet, and anti-Hughes men present, taking this to be the beginning of a demonstration against the Governor, continued it until it threatened to interrupt the Governor in the middle of a sentence. Two of the policemen on duty at the fair grounds walked over to the end of the grandstand where the disturbance began, and it stopped immediately.

GOVERNOR AT LUNCHEON.

An occurrence earlier in the day, though, showed that a cordial spirit existed in Richmond County. Governor Hughes was the guest of honor at an informal luncheon at the Richmond County Country Club before his address. In the course of that luncheon Borough President Cromwell arose and proposed a toast "to our next Governor," at which there was much cheering. Thomas A. Braniff, chairman of the Republican County Committee, said he agreed absolutely with Mr. Cromwell on that proposition. Richmond's delegates, it is declared, without doubt will be for the Governor at the state convention.

Governor Hughes and his military secretary, Colonel George Curtis Treadwell, were met at the Hotel Astor yesterday morning by a committee representing the fair association, consisting of Borough President Cromwell, William S. Van Cleaf, president of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, Mr. Braniff, Chairman of the Hunt, ex-president of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, John B. Pearson, David J. Tyson, Horace E. Buel and J. J. Worrell. They went in automobiles to South Ferry where a company from the 60th Regiment was waiting as guard of honor. From St. George the party went to the Country Club, where luncheon was served.

After luncheon the entire party, preceded by a band and the guard of honor, wound down the steep hill from the club to the fair grounds. The entrance gate was some distance from the stand arranged for the Governor, and as the procession moved down the trotting track toward the stand there was applause.

President Van Cleaf introduced Borough President Cromwell, who in turn introduced the Governor. Mr. Van Cleaf brought out considerable applause when he declared the Governor had been right in his course at all times, and would always be right in whatever he did.

Then came the Governor, who after some pleasant compliments to the Borough of Richmond, plunged at once into a report of his stewardship and the accomplishments of the Republican party.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. "I am and always have been a Republican," he said. "I believe the party gives unexampled opportunities for doing things and getting them done right."

Further along he roused enthusiasm when he declared: "I am a party man and an organization man, but I want organization for the benefit of the party and party for the benefit of the people and unselfish work."

"The Republican party, entrusted with the powers of administration in federal and state government, has justified itself by works and is entitled to the continued confidence of the people," he said again.

After a few words of introduction the Governor spoke as follows:

It is a great pleasure to go from one part of the state to another and in this informal manner to come into direct contact with the people of the state. Within the last three weeks I have journeyed from Chautauque to Rensselaer, and from St. Lawrence to Richmond. Everywhere is found the same earnestness, the same respect for the fundamental principles of our government, the same desire to protect and conserve the interests of the people. I like these occasions when all days are, despite our differences, American days.

We represent different angles of vision, we cherish different views of governmental policy, but after all our differences are mainly superficial, and behind the party man of different belief may be found the true American, the true sentiment, which after all is the security of our common government and the assurance of our continued progress.

In these great crises in connection with these exhibitions of the agricultural societies are rare opportunities for social intercourse, for pleasant and helpful rivalries and for talking over the matters in which we agree and which must ever be continually emphasized. Therefore it is that as I have gone about visiting the different counties I have avoided anything that might be deemed to be controversial or partisan. I have been desirous to reinforce the healthy sentiment of the state, and desirous in appearing as Chief Executive upon non-political occasions and before non-partisan gatherings, to talk and act in such a way that all might feel worthily represented in the executive position.

But this, I understand, is Republican day, and I am and always have been a Republican. I believe that the Republican party gives unexampled opportunity for doing things and for getting them done right. It is not my purpose on this occasion to indulge in any personal denunciation or anything that may smack of bitterness in argument. We are all together, my friends, in a common desire, and I want to see such continual respect and toleration for each other's opinions that we may conduct our public discussions fearlessly and forcibly, but manfully and candidly and decently.

DOESN'T DISLIKE OPPOSITION. I never object to a man opposing me vigorously for any position which is espoused, because if he is right and I am wrong, the sooner