TAFT'S SPEAKING TRIPS

TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK.

Cities He Will Visit—Lively Campaign Finish Promised by Hitchcock.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.—Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican National Committee, accompanied by Senator Dixon, chairman of the Western speakers' bureau; Charles Nagel, national committeeman from Missouri, and R. A. Ballinger, national committeeman from Washington and a member of the advisory committee, arrived at headquarters this morning and held a long conference with Mr. Taft, after which the itinerary for Mr. Taft's first speaking tour was given out. The trip will begin at George Ade's farm, at Brook, Ind., on the afternoon of September 22 and end at Galesburg, Ill., on the afternoon of October 7. The principal cities to be visited, at each of which Mr. Taft will make one set speech, are Milwaukee, September 24; the next day at Madison, and on the 25th at St. Paul and Minneapolis. Sunday will be spent resting in Minneapolis, and on Monday morning a daylight run through Minnesota will begin, ending with an evening speech at Fargo, N. D.

September 29 will be spent in South Dakota, including an afternoon speech at the Corn Palace fair, at Mitchell, and at noon on September 30 Mr. Taft will address an audience at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and another that evening at Omaha. Leaving Omaha the following morning, he will make a daylight trip through Nebraska, reaching Denver on October 2, and speaking there in the evening. October 3 will be spent crossing Kansas, with an evening speech at Topeka, and Sunday, the 4th, will be spent in rest at Kansas City. The next day will be devoted to a daylight trip through Missouri, with a speech at St. Joseph at noon, and October 6 will be passed in St. Louis. That night Mr. Taft will go to Chicago to open the Deep Waterways convention on the 7th, at 11:40 a. m., and that afternoon he will go to Galesburg to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, where Representative Burton will speak.

Further details of the trip will be arranged with the organization of each state, and it is probable that a Senator or some other member of the local organization will accompany the candidate through the state.

The second trip, which will be arranged in detail later, will take Mr. Taft into Kentucky, Tennessee and possibly North Carolina.

The last trip will be in the East. New York City will be visited, and a speech will be made in the northern part of the state. It has been decided that New England will not be included in this trip, but speeches will be made in Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio.

At the close of the conference Mr. Taft expressed himself as highly gratified that the details of the first trip had been settled and that others had been determined on.

"The decision which has been reached," he said, "meets my hearty approval. I have been anxious to do my full share in the campaign, and the work outlined for me would seem to give me the opportunity. It also agrees with my ideas as to how my time should be employed."

HITCHCOCK ON CAMPAIGN PLANS.

Chairman Hitchcock talked freely of the campaign and his plans for the future, although he declined to be quoted directly. He said it had been his purpose to allow the campaign to proceed slowly at first, while the strength of the organization was reserved for the crucial period, the four weeks before the election. He viewed with entire complacency the activity of the opposition, and believed that the opposition candidate and his assistants would grow stale before the campaign was over. The Republican speakers were, on the contrary, conserving their energy and preparing for a whirlwind finish. The national committee had not been idle, he said, but had been devoting itself to the most careful preparations. Polls and canvasses were being made, and the entire situation was being carefully considered. Every detail of the trips of the various speakers was being perfected, so that not a moment of valuable time would be lost next month. Beginning with October 1, there will be placed in the field the most powerful array of speakers ever employed in a Republican campaign, and no stone will be left unturned to insure victory. Mr. Hitchcock said he appreciated that a waiting period was always trying—that it was hard to wait until you could see the whites of your opponents' eyes, so to speak—but he believed the results would show it to be the wisest policy.

With regard to the labor vote Mr. Hitchcock said that many libels and false statements were now being circulated, but they would be corrected as soon as the campaign was well under way, and he was confident that when the laboring men found the extent to which the effort to deceive them had gone there would be a swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction which would insure to Mr. Taft more than the proportion of labor votes usually cast for the Republican candidate.

So, too, in the case of the guarantee of bank deposits, the Democratic proposition was plausible on its face, but when its weaknesses had been exposed by the Republican speakers, it would lose the attractiveness it now enjoyed.

Mr. Hitchcock left here this afternoon for New York. While in Chicago he practically reorganized the press section of Republican headquarters, adding considerably to its membership and strength.

Senator Dixon, who gives the impression of being one of the most energetic members of the national organization, remained in Cincinnati until midnight and went over with Mr. Taft many of the details of the coming trip.

PACIFIC COAST FOR TAFT.

"I want the people to know that Judge Taft is pulling at the bit and anxious to get to them," he said, after his talk with the candidate. "I came here to arrange the Western itinerary, which meets Judge Taft's most hearty approval. His only regret is that he has not been able to start the campaign earlier and meet the people face to face. The mere announcement of his proposed speaking tour through the states west of the Mississippi has cheered the hearts of millions of Republicans in that section of the country, with whom Judge Taft is personally exceedingly popular. The people everywhere recognize him as a great administrator, a great judge and a big man in every particular. Throughout the West they are clamoring everywhere for an opportunity to see him and to meet him personally. The itinerary as prepared will give this opportunity to the people and to Judge Taft also. I find Judge Taft exceedingly anxious to begin the activities of the campaign and to discuss with the people face to face the living issues. Neither he nor the people will be disappointed with the results of this trip. The Rocky Mountain States, no matter what may be asserted to the contrary, are for Taft. Twelve years ago Bryan was their ideal, for the reason that at that time he convinced them that their only salvation was in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Bryan told them then that it was the one great, overwhelming, paramount issue that had to be settled before prosperity would again be seen in this country. There is none of the oldtime enthusiasm for Bryan in the West at this time.

"From the crest of the Rockies to the Pacific coast it will be an unbroken line of Taft states when the votes are counted in November."

Judge Ballinger, who was formerly Commissioner of the General Land Office, declared that his state, Washington, would give Taft a tremendous majority. "We have not only got the votes to give Taft our electoral vote," said the judge, "but we are raising funds to help the campaign outside the state. I have sent a circular letter broadcast throughout the state, and especially to the Republican editors, calling for contributions, and I know it will meet with success. Why, one office in Seattle raised $1,000 in $50 contributions in a few minutes. The letter calls attention to the fact that Washington has been aided by the national committee in the past and that it is now only fair for us to aid the national committee in other states."

Judge Ballinger left here for New York this afternoon, and will visit Washington before going West. Soon after his return to Seattle he will make a trip down the Pacific coast in the interest of the Republican candidates.

Charles Nagel, national committeeman from Missouri, who, in the absence of Mr. Hitchcock, is in charge of the Western headquarters, commented on last night's meeting at Allen Temple and on the negro vote, as follows:

I have read the account of last night's meeting at Allen Temple, both the speech and the reception accorded it. Gratifying as it is, I am not surprised from what I have seen and heard at the headquarters. I have had the opportunity to meet a great many representative men of the Afro-American race, and in my judgment these men have never been more clear as to the significance of the issues involved in national campaigns than they are at this time. The attempt to carry them away on a distinct race issue will, in my judgment, fall absolutely. They refuse to have their votes determined by any such consideration, but, on the contrary, in all their discussions they are moved by considerations of very much broader import. Altogether the attitude of the representative men with whom I have spoken—and they come from many states—is gratifying in the extreme and proof conclusive of the intelligence and public spirit with which they approach political questions. Throughout I have been impressed with the degree of patience, even forbearance, which has been exhibited by them in the disoussion of the questions in which the Afro-American may be regarded as particularly interested, under conditions and situations which, it must be admitted, have often operated to inflict an injustice upon him.

THE RESULT IN MAINE.

Representative Duncan McKinlay, of California, who has been making speeches in Vermont and Maine, paid his respects to Mr. Taft to-day. He is on his way back to California. Mr. McKinlay said:

Maine did much better at this election than I thought it would. The dissatisfaction among the Republicans with the enforcement of the Sturgis liquor law was quite general in the large towns and cities, and although the majority was less than 8,000, that is 5,000 more than I thought we would get. The Republican Congressmen, however, all had increased majorities. I am satisfied that the majority in Maine will, in the Presidential election, be three times what it was for Governor. The Democrats would not meet us on any of the national issues at all, not even the candidates for Congress. They held it down to the resubmission of the liquor law. Vermont also went 5,000 better than I expected.

Discussion the situation in his own state, Mr. McKinlay said:

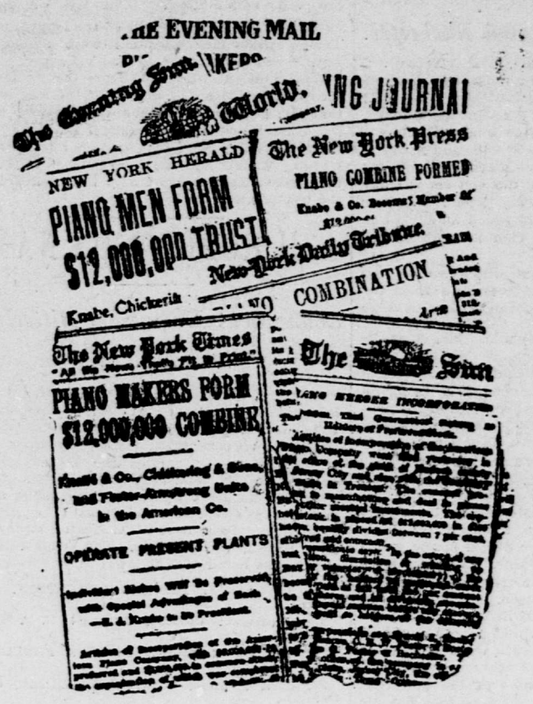
In California the situation is good for Mr. Taft. The opposing Republican factions have come to an agreement, and although there are some differences as to local affairs, there are none as to the Congressional and national tickets. The Democrats on the other hand, are very much divided. Representative Bell, who as temporary chairman of the Denver convention sounded the keynote speech of the Democratic party, has control of the Democratic politics of the state merely by sufferance. The Democratic bosses could take it from him any time if they thought it worth while, but they are perfectly willing for him to take the responsibility of the licking that will be administered.

Mr. McKinlay will make a good many speeches in his state. "My own district is all right," he said. "They offered the nomination for Congress against me to seven men before they could find one who would run, and he took it under protest. Mr. Taft's come-back at Bryan has had an important effect. I have heard of it in the villages and cities wherever I have stopped, and they are commenting upon it in a most favorable manner." Mr. McKinlay will also make campaign speeches in Nevada and Washington.

Charles W. Murphy, president of the Chicago champion cubs, called on Mr. Taft to-day. "Wherever I see the baseball 'fans,'" he said, "I find intense enthusiasm for Judge Taft. The 'fans' have heard that the judge is one of them and that he tossed pretty lively ball himself in his youth. They all wish him success, and hope that his good right arm will hold out for the full nine innings."

MR. TAFT SPEAKING AT TIFFIN, OHIO.

(Photograph by the Pictorial News Company.)



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$225 for the Large ARMSTRONG $375 Upright Piano
Richly ornamented case; mahogany figured veneer; fine beautiful tone. Sale price is $225.

$250 for the MARSHALL & WENDELL $400 Upright Piano
Case—Chippendale in style. A beautiful instrument. Wonderfully even and powerful tone. A Piano to satisfy the most refined tastes. Built to sell for $400. Sale price is $250.

$190 for the BREWSTER $350 Cabinet Grand Upright
Tone of great volume. Largest size sounding board. Cases are double mahogany veneered. Manufactured to sell at $350. Sale price is $190.

$395 for the $650 PLAYER-PIANO
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MR. BONAPARTE'S VIEWS.

Concerted Effort Required All Along the Line for Success.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Sept. 16.—In a short talk here to-day on the political situation, Attorney General Bonaparte said he had no information save what he saw in the newspapers.

"Is there any likelihood of President Roosevelt taking the stump?" Mr. Bonaparte was asked.

"I cannot speak authoritatively," was the reply, "but if I were to venture an opinion, I should say I do not think he will."

"What of Judge Taft? When is he coming to Baltimore?" was asked.

"I do not know. The newspapers say he will be here, and I suppose they know whereof they speak. I haven't seen the Secretary of War for some time," said the Attorney General.

"What of the Republican outlook in the West?" was the next question.

"If," said Mr. Bontparte, "the party is united and harmonious I have no doubt of Republican success, but if personal differences disrupt the party there may be trouble. In any event, it will not be a walkover. It will require concerted effort all along the line."

"Will you take part in this campaign?" Mr. Bonaparte was asked.

"I do not know whether my services are desired," was the reply. "If I am asked I will endeavor to do my part to help the cause."

DEMOCRATS' LAST DAY

Continued from second page.

a nephew of Governor John A. Dix, who served the state at Albany in 1873-'75. Governor Dix was the Secretary of the Treasury who issued the order before the outbreak of the Civil War, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." He afterward served as a major general in the war and was the father of the late Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity Church. The present John A. Dix sought the nomination for Governor at Buffalo two years ago, and received seventeen votes when W. R. Hearst was nominated. He refused to support the Hearst ticket.

PHILIP P. FARLEY.

Philip P. Farley, the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, is a resident of Brooklyn, and has his business office in Long Island City. He is thirty-six years old, and a nephew of Archbishop Farley, of New York. Mr. Farley was born in Brooklyn and educated at St. John's College, in that borough. He studied civil engineering at Cooper Union and secured the degree of C. E. in 1895. For three years he was Assistant City Engineer in charge of streets and sewers in Atlantic City, N. J. In 1900 he became connected with the construction of the Manhattan subway, where he remained three years. From 1903 to 1906 he was assistant superintendent of the Standard Oil Company's plant in Bayonne. Mayor McClellan made him a member of the Jamaica Bay Improvement Commission in 1906.

TREASURER JULIUS HAUSER.

Julius Hauser, elected State Treasurer two years ago, is a widely known baker of Sayville, Long Island. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1854, but came to this country when a boy and learned the baker's trade. He embarked in business for himself when a young man, and in 1877 married the daughter of a Sayville merchant. As his business prospered he became active in public affairs, was chief of the volunteer fire brigade, clerk of Islip Township and in 1903 Supervisor. He was long the head of the Suffolk County Democratic Committee and belongs to a number of social organizatiins.

GEORGE M. PALMER.

George M. Palmer, who has been the leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly for several years, has long been one of the leading Democrats in the central part of the state. He was born in Richmondville, Schoharie County, in 1861, and was educated there and at the Normal College in Albany, where he was graduated in 1877. He then studied law in Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1882 and began the practice of his profession in Cobleskill, where he has been president of the Board of Education and master of the Masonic lodge. In 1896 he was elected to the Assembly and was re-elected in 1897 and 1898. In 1901 he was again elected and was successively re-elected until 1906, when he refused to support Mr. Hearst, and was not renominated. Last year, however, he was sent back to Albany. He has served on important committees and has repeatedly been the candidate of the Democrats for Speaker. He was supported by many delegates for the nomination for Governor in 1904, when D. Cady Herrick was selected.

JOHN S. WHALEN.

John S. Whalen, the present Secretary of State, is a native of Rochester, where he was born in 1868. His education was secured at the Rochester High School and the Rochester Business Institute. His father was a tobacconist, and he engaged in the cigar and tobacco business in Norwich, N. Y., for a time. He was also in Oneonta and in this city before returning to Rochester in 1890 to become associated with his father's firm, R. Whalen & Co. John S. Whalen became active in the labor unions of tobacco men and in the Commercial Travellers' Association. He declined nominations to several public offices in Rochester, but in 1906 accepted the offer of the Independence League to name him for Secretary of State, which nomination was afterward indorsed by the Democratic State Convention.

CONTROLLER M. H. GLYNN.

Controller Martin H. Glynn is a native of Kinderhook, Columbia County, but has been a resident of Albany for a number of years. He was born in 1871 and was graduated at Fordham University in 1894. After studying law and being admitted to the bar he took up newspaper work and became editor and publisher of "The Albany Times-Union." In 1898 he was elected to Congress in the 20th District and served two terms. He was vice-president of the National Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1901 by appointment of President McKinley.

M'CARREN FIGHT IN COURT OF APPEALS

Albany, Sept. 16.—A phase of Senator McCarren's fight for control of the Kings County Democracy has reached the Court of Appeals. A return on appeal from a decision of the Appellate Division, Second Department, requiring the Board of Elections of New York to appoint the election officers for Kings County from a list submitted by Senator McCarren, has been filed with the court by the so-called Coler inspectors. The appeal will probably be heard during the week beginning September 28.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Rochester, Sept. 16.—The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention to-day is as follows:

The Democracy of New York, in state convention assembled, reaffirms and renews its allegiance and devotion to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, and heartily indorses the platform adopted and the candidates nominated by the Democratic National Convention at Denver, and we pledge to both our hearty, earnest and enthusiastic support.

The Democratic party is the national exponent of the hopes and wishes of the toiling masses in their lifelong struggle against class privilege and greed, and it reiterates its abiding faith in the principles of Democracy as against plutocracy.

We hail as the embodiment of the best traditions of our party and as the ideal exemplars of Democratic doctrine the standard bearers chosen by the united Democracy of the country as our leaders in this campaign against the organized forces of special privilege and legalized public spoliation.

Mr. Bryan has been for years conspicuous in the public eye, and against his character, motives or private life no suspicion of any kind has ever arisen. With no army of public officials ready at his beck and call to control party machinery, with no government departments organized so as to coerce corporations and financial interests into contributing to his campaign fund, his nomination has come as the spontaneous response to the wish of the great mass of his party, and represents the aspirations and hopes of the rank and file of the Democracy throughout the nation. Like Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, the great leaders of the Democratic party in its early days, his policies and his political motives have been bitterly assailed by privileged interests, whose supremacy is dangerous to the institutions of our country. Like Jefferson and Jackson, he has repelled all the attacks made upon him, and he is stronger to-day than ever before in the affections and confidence of the people. Mr. Bryan does not stand for an attack upon honestly acquired wealth. His election will restore the administration of federal government to the ideas of the fathers and assure to the country a safe, sound, stable, economical and constitutional execution of the law.

No greater praise can be given to Mr. Kern, and no less is his due, than to say he is in every way worthy to be Mr. Bryan's associate on the national ticket.

REPUBLICANS ACCUSED OF WASTE.

We arraign the Republican party in this state for gross waste of the public funds of the people of the state, and we point out as conclusive evidence of this waste the fact that the annual expenditures of the state government have grown, under recent Republican administrations, from $13,000,000, the amount expended under the last of the seven years of Governor Hill's service, to nearly $29,000,000, expended in 1907 under the present Republican Governor. This tremendous and unprecedented increase is out of all proportion to the growth of the state in population and wealth during the same period, and we declare it to be unnecessary, unjustified and unjustifiable.

We charge that a large portion of the taxes taken from the people are used to keep in office, for political purposes, officeholders who are not needed for public business and whose principal function is to assist the Republican party in maintaining control of the state government.

We demand that the public expenditures shall be so safeguarded that sinecures shall be abolished, that economy shall be practised in every public department, and that the business of the people be transacted on the lines on which successful private enterprises are conducted.

The promises of reform upon which the present Governor was elected have not been kept. We point as proof of this fact to the expenditures of 1907, which are larger than the extravagant sums expended under the predecessors of Governor Hughes. We charge him with the responsibility for this waste and with giving his time and attention to the pursuit of spectacular methods and self-advertising issues, rather than to the work of reform and retrenchment, upon the promise of which he was elected Governor two years ago. We insist that in this most important feature of his administration he has been derelict and remiss. Instead of cutting off the tax eaters from the list of officeholders, he has caused new ones to be added to it, and in the two public service commissions, which have been brought into existence at his suggestion and dictation, he has created officeholders who have wofully failed to better the condition of affairs confided to their charge.

In his 1906 campaign Governor Hughes promised retrenchment and reform. As soon as he was inaugurated he demanded that the Legislature should give to the executive the right to go into every state department and investigate conditions there, to the end that reform might be brought about. He received under the Moreland act, passed in 1907, most sweeping power in this regard. But he has failed to exercise it, and has neglected to root out the evils and the abuses of which he complained and which are known to exist.

We denounce the system which has come into vogue under Republican rule of governing the state by commission, a system never contemplated by the constitution, and which has gradually taken from the constitutional officials of the state the power which should be directly wielded by them and not delegated to irresponsible appointees, who, in the great majority of cases, would never have been elected by the people to positions of trust and responsibility.

We declare that the government of the state should be restored to constitutional lines, so that only those elected by the people and directly responsible to them shall have the power of expending the public revenue, regulating public business and controlling within the law the affairs of the citizens of this state. We believe that government of the state by commissions is only another evidence of the Republican policy of centralization and is in direct opposition to the principle of government by the people.

NOISY DEMAND FOR MORE QUIETUDE.

It wants less noise, less legislation on new and untried lines and of doubtful constitutionality, and less interference with personal and economic liberty.

We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation, and we believe that the people are best governed who are least governed.

We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

The dictation of the nomination of his successor and of the nominee for Governor of the state by the present federal chief executive we resent as a dangerous precedent.

The example of personal government at the federal Capitol has been closely followed at the state Capitol, and the vital question is, "Shall the people rule" and govern themselves?

We desire again to place on record our belief in the eight-hour law and all other statutes enacted in the interests of labor, and a three-platoon system for the police.

We declare our belief that it is necessary for the proper enforcement of the law and the preservation of their rights that police officers should be entitled to the writ of certiorari.

We are unalterably opposed to trusts and monopolies, and we demand from all corporations publicity, obedience to law and just recognition of the rights of the people.

We recognize as reasonable and just the request of the representatives of railway companies' employes to have representation in the bodies charged with the duty of improving the transportation facilities of the state.

We believe that the state fair helps the agricultural interests of the state, and should be encouraged.

We urge co-operation and amity between the urban and rural sections of our state.

We favor the construction of good roads, not alone the main system of roads, but also the so-called market roads for the convenience of the farmers. The necessity for the market roads is great, as they tend to build up sections of the state which have seldom had the benefit of public improvements.

We favor an intelligent, efficient and scientific development of the forest lands of this state.

We favor the right enforcement of the laws for the protection of the forests as well as the speedy acquisition of all lands properly within the areas of the Adirondack and Catskills parks. The State of New York possesses many watercourses available for waterpower which should be protected and conserved.

We demand the honest and just enforcement of the Civil Service laws of the state.

We therefore appeal with confidence to every Democrat and independent voter who believes in honest elections, the right of the people to rule, equal rights and "opportunity to all and special privileges to none," who reveres the constitution and objects to executive usurpation and arrogance of power, who values economy in public expenditures and resents burdensome taxation, to rally to the support of the national and state candidates of the Democratic party.

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