going solidly for the Republican ticket and Senatorship."

There were cries for Governor Cummins, who responded by pledging the state to give Taft one hundred thousand majority, and the enthusiasm of the day and the size of the crowds would seem to make the pledge warranted.

JOKING WITH THE CROWDS.

There was some delay in getting away from Burlington, and Mr. Taft stood on the rear platform and shook hands with many and exchanged pleasantries with the crowd.

"'Teddy' has written another letter, so you won't have to do so much speaking," shouted a man.

"The President is a mighty good man to have on your side," responded Mr. Taft.

"'Bill,' the only thing I have against you is that you part your hair in the middle!" shouted another.

"Don't refer to my misfortune. It is rapidly getting to a point where I shall have to part it with a towel," replied the candidate, to the apparent delight of the crowd.

In action as a hand-shaker Mr. Taft makes an interesting picture. He leans far over the rail of the car platform and works with both hands at once, grasping sometimes two and three hands in once clasp, and then lets go and takes another bunch, meanwhile talking genially and bestowing the "Taft smile" generously.

At Muscatine, where there is the largest pearl button factory in the world, the president of the Women's Club, composed of workers in the factories, presented a box of pearl buttons to Mr. Taft. "These are very fine," he said. "Now can you furnish some one to sew a few on for me?" There were many volunteers, but just then the train pulled out.

To-day has afforded the candidate the first opportunity he has had to test his ability as a "mixer," and if he had any doubts as to his success the experience must have set his mind at rest.

At Morning Sun a brief stop was made, and an old man rushed after the train and handed up copies of a song entitled "The Big Stick; or, Don't Put Your Feet in the Trough," of which he was the author. The copies were for Mr. Taft and Governor Cummins.

One of the largest crowds to greet Mr. Taft was at Ottumwa, where the pretty square in the centre of the town was packed with from ten thousand to twelve thousand persons. Over the speakers' stand was a huge canvas bearing the inscription, "I don't care for the Presidency if it has to come by compromise of principle." Mr. Taft was cheered continuously from the moment he entered Ottumwa until he left it, except during the actual speaking.

At Oskaloosa, the home of Major Lacey, the candidate was taken to the square in the centre of the town, where about seven thousand persons were waiting to see him. Governor Cummins did not leave the train, out of consideration for his opponent, who he felt should have the entire spotlight in his own city.

MAKES EIGHTEEN SPEECHES.

Mr. Taft spoke eighteen times in all to-day. There was an all-day rally in Des Moines. Senator Dolliver joined the party here, and with Governor Cummins, Major Lacey and Representatives Dawson and Smith, assisted Mr. Taft on the platform.

There has been no let-up in the heat and dust which from the first have made this trip one of great physical discomfort, but late tonight the special train heads northward, and cooler weather is hoped for. Cedar Rapids will be the first stop to-morrow, and the train is scheduled to reach St. Paul at 3:30 p. m.

At 1:30 this morning Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, and Mr. Taft "stood on the same platform," as a local wit expressed it. The "red special," gayly decorated with the red banners and streamers usually associated with anarchy, drew into the station at Milwaukee, and for twenty minutes the cars of Mr. Taft and Mr. Debs stood side by side, although their occupants were sleeping and, doubtless, unconscious of each other's presence. Mr. Taft would not admit that he had experienced any nightmare.

The registration days this year are Monday, October 5; Tuesday, October 6; Saturday, October 10, and Monday, October 12. All who intend to vote must register on one of these days, between 7 a. m. and 10 p. m.

WOMEN TO SPEAK FOR TAFT.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster Appointed Head of That Department.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of this city, was appointed the head of the woman's department of the Republican campaign to-day. Mrs. Foster called on President Roosevelt and afterward said that she would go to New York immediately to direct the campaign to be made by the woman's department.

"The department will send out women to take the stump for the Republican ticket," said Mrs. Foster. "Two women will go from New York headquarters—Miss Helen Varick Boswell and myself."

SETH LOW'S WESTERN ITINERARY.

Former Mayor Seth Low's Western itinerary has been partly completed. Mr. Low will speak first at Wheeling, W. Va., on October 6; then at Clarksburg, W. Va., October 7; at Athens, Ohio, October 8, and at Columbus, Ohio, October 9. After that he will speak in Indiana and Illinois, the dates being arranged by the Chicago headquarters. Dr. George Edward Reed, president of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Penn., will take the stump for Taft and Sherman. Beginning with the week of October 5, he will speak for two weeks in Indiana and Ohio. Senator Julius C. Burrows has consented to make a speech at Pittsburg on October 6.

Only One More Day

Annual Fall Sale of Exchanged Orchestrelles

Ends Saturday Night

THIS Sale affords you an exceptional opportunity to equip your home with an Orchestrelle at almost *half its regular price.*

Nothing you can buy will give you such returns in actual pleasure as an Orchestrelle. It offers a wider range of musical enjoyment than any instrument save the Pipe-organ.

The instruments in this Sale are in every respect as satisfactory as when new. Everyone, therefore, who has ever desired to own an Orchestrelle should visit Aeolian Hall and see this collection before the Sale terminates.

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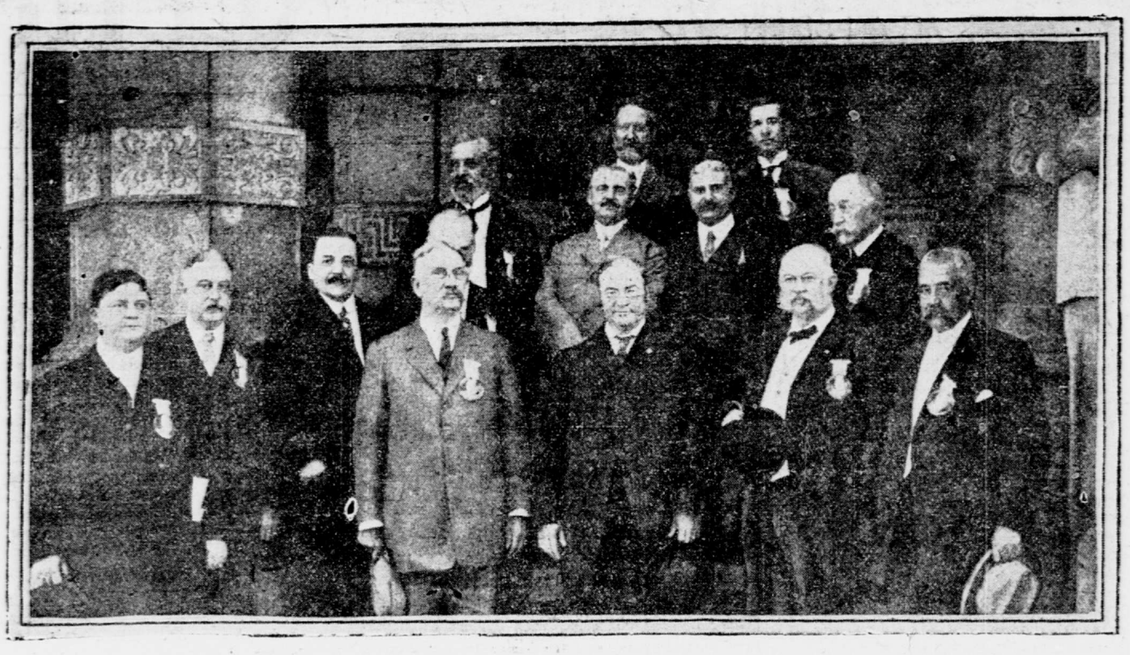

SHERMAN ON BRYANISM

TALKS TO TRAVELLERS.

Sound Money Men Hear Candidate in First Speech Here.

James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice-President, delivered yesterday his first speech of the campaign in New York City before the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League, at No. 37 Union Square.

Mr. Sherman said that Mr. Bryan had recently refused to state his position on the gold standard, and that, if elected, he was just as likely as not to try to carry out the free silver theories which he used to profess.

He then discussed the reasons which made the gold standard absolutely necessary, and gave many figures to prove the industrial and commercial advance of the country under Republican administrations.

Mr. Sherman laid particular emphasis on American credit abroad and showed that under a sound financial system the United States was able to sell bonds bearing 2 per cent interest above par, while foreign countries could not sell their bonds at par, although they had a higher rate of interest.

Mr. Sherman was met at the Manhattan Hotel by the following committee: General Joseph W. Congdon, Jonas Langfield, J. L. Sheppard, George F. Vietor, William G. Webb, William H. Fletcher, Charles F. Homer, Colonel Franklin Allen, Walter Scott, William A. Power, John T. Cutting, Isaac Guggenheim, Charles W. Kohlsaat and Frederick H. Wilson. They escorted the Vice-Presidential candidate to the headquarters of the league, which he reached a little before 12 o'clock.

The room filled rapidly after his arrival, and there was only standing room for some time before he began to speak. Several women were present.

MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sherman wore a Taft pin in the lapel of his coat and a badge with the American flag and pictures of Judge Taft and the White House on it. He spoke as follows:

One of Mr. Bryan's most quoted sayings is, "Protection has slain its thousands; the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands." In his many changes he has not given up his hatred of sound money, although he is content to be silent about it in this campaign. He answers not a word to a pointed question in Chicago whether he would maintain the gold standard if elected President. How could he give aid to a power slaying its tens of thousands? He would be bound to use all his authority to check such a destroyer.

The establishment of the gold standard is law, and its administration is one of the great achievements of the Republican party. An assault upon it would work harm to every industry, to wage earners in every occupation and to business of all kinds. Who can tell what mischief the adroit champion of free silver might wreak with the Presidential wand in his reckless hand?

This country cannot afford to put sound money in jeopardy, to intrust the gold standard to the care of its foes. The benefits enjoyed from it are too rich and manifold to be imperilled for the profit of a partisan leader. Recall the advantages derived, which we are so prone to forget, just as we fail to take account of air and water and sunshine. Measure first what a rock of safety the gold basis is. By reason of the Republican policy this country has become the owner of more gold than has ever before been held by any people, anywhere, at any time. In the public vaults of the United States is treasured a larger amount of the yellow metal than has ever elsewhere been gathered under single control.

By the official statement of September 1, 1908, the national Treasury holds in actual gold $1,426,643,372. The magnitude of this sum stuns the imagination, as it strains the power of computation. Besides, the banks of the country have in their possession two hundred millions or more of the yellow metal. Weighed by comparison with other nations, what is this treasure? The gold reserve in Europe is hoarded in central banks. According to "The New York Financial Chronicle," these institutions held September 17 in England $190,000,000, in France $645,000,000, in Germany $200,000,000, in Russia $580,000,000 and in Austria-Hungary $225,000,000. That is to say, the gold holdings of the Treasury of the United States exceed those of the richest three powers of Europe, and if the yellow metal in the banks is added surpasses such resources of any four of them.

Since the passage of the gold standard law in 1900 the increase in the yellow metal in the Treasury has been $392,258,928. This growth is more than the total holdings of Great Britain and Germany combined. The figures are more eloquent than words.

HELPS UNITED STATES ABROAD.

The plea for free silver and for the issue of paper money is that in that manner the circulating medium may be enlarged in volume. The Republican answer is always that more dollars are a curse if they are debased and false. They are an advantage if they are as good as any dollars in the world. An honest dollar can be melted and the value is still one dollar. A silver dollar, when melted, is worth only 50 cents.

So the nation's gold is not for mere display. It is of practical use, and renders vital service. It is the sure foundation of America's credit, public and private. On it is built a pyramid broader and grander than that of which Egypt can boast.

The money in circulation in the United States in this current month is $3,077,406,908. The per capita is $35.07, unequalled in any nation in Europe except France. The addition to the circulation since 1890 has been the marvellous aggregate of $1,014,981,412. Every dollar of this money, whether coin or paper, commands gold on every continent, wherever men buy or sell, for every dollar is a witness to the integrity and honor of the United States.

The gold standard is one of the chief factors which wins for the bonds of the United States the highest price among government securities, while our burden of interest is at the minimum. Our 2 per cent bonds are steadily at 104 to 106, while British consols, bearing 2½ per cent interest, bring only 86. German 3½ per cents sell at 88, and French rentes at 96. That is the tribute of the world's markets to American finance under Republican control. It is a reward earned by the rejection of Mr. Bryan's fallacies.

No one has profited so much by the gold standard as the men who work for wages and fixed salaries. With an unstable currency, they would be paid in the medium of least value, which would buy the smallest supply of food and clothing, and go the shortest way on the rent account. A cheap dollar would enforce a reduction of actual wages. Earnings paid on a gold basis are worth most to purchase with or to pay debts, while they are the most secure form for savings. The prudent man doubts about putting away money shrinking in value and lacking solid basis.

To-day every dollar issued under legal authority is equal to the coin of the Republic, and matches the closest test of the most expert of financiers. Moreover, all our currency will stand at par so long as gold is the standard of commercial nations, so long as men trade together here or anywhere within the limits of civilization.

"PIED PIPER OF NEBRASKA."

The only peril is that insanity may seize upon the electors and they be led astray by the Pied Piper of Nebraska. The German legend teaches how disappointed greed may try to wreak its revenge.

Our home markets have felt and are feeling the impetus and the confidence of sound money. Stable wages add to the desire and the ability to purchase. The faith that business is on a firm basis incites production, broadens enterprise, and enlarges the field of labor. The manufacturer has no cause to dread shifting in the currency; he is certain that the money he spends to-day will not give place tomorrow to a medium far less in value. He can venture to lay in raw materials; to build new factories; to employ more operatives. The merchant buys goods on a gold basis certain that his sales will be on the same level. Cash means gold or its equivalent, and not silver worth half as much, or depreciated paper, with risks of heavy discounts. The producer and dealer trade in merchandise and are not brokers in uncurrent money. Such prosperity of our home markets goes far to explain the nation's industrial progress.

Our country thus has taken the first rank in the variety, volume and value of its manufactures. So in the exports of its own mechanical product it leads every rival. It challenges competition in all markets, for the gold standard, by which its sales must be made, rules in all activities at home. The products of our agriculture reached the unparalleled value of $8,000,000,000 this year. Farmers find in the factories their best customers and the certainty of reward incites to intense soil culture guided by science. Crops demand gold, not debased currency. Transportation is the servant of the producer and the consumer, and shares the same coin with them. A quarter of a century ago we were considered an agricultural nation. Now we are the largest exporting nation as well. Foreign commerce can thrive only with our manufactures and agriculture. More than ever before either it depends upon the use of the world's money—of actual gold.

WHOLE COUNTRY CONCERNED.

Every interest of industry and traffic, every element of the national life and development rests on and is bound up with the gold standard. The laborer, the servant, the man or woman whose earnings are at the lowest rate, is concerned in getting the scant pay in the form that will bring the greatest return. Charity has the right to insist that the gifts to it shall be honest and real. Plain people can tell wild theorists that gold coins ring true and their music is more welcome than partisan bassoons.

The principles on which it is maintained were the paramount issue in 1896 and triumphed in the defeat of Mr. Bryan. The act of 1900 was strictly a Republican measure. A Republican President and Treasury Department have enforced it in its wise letter and admirable spirit. Its continuance will be insured by the election of Mr. Taft and a Republican Congress.

Conservative business men cannot contemplate the bare possibility of a different or contrary decision without chills creeping up their backs. Who shall say, if Mr. Bryan were successful in November, that, elated by success, he might not soar into its cloudless dreamland of financial vagaries, to find his silver bird caged by the American people, and, releasing it from its retirement, start it on its destructive flight?

You who meet all kinds of business men, large and small, have a special opportunity to insure Republican success. Apathy and indifference are the only things that we have to fear in this or any other campaign. You must push away all the screed and false issues and false economic ideas advanced in this campaign and leave open the way to the onward march of prosperity, which, in the event of Republican success, will be greater than any one has ever known before.

Take no chances, my countrymen. Take no chances, men who value your present opportunities, and, each lending the force of his energy and intellect, make sure of the continuance of sound money in the election of Taft.

REPUBLICAN NOTIFICATION TO-DAY.

Afternoon Ceremony in Brooklyn To Be Followed by Evening Meeting.

Governor Hughes and the other nominees on the Republican state ticket will be officially informed of the action of the Saratoga convention, at the Union League Club, in Brooklyn, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

To-night at the Clermont Avenue Rink Governor Hughes will formally accept the nomination and discuss the national and state issues. The Governor and his colleagues will speak at mass meetings at the new Academy of Music and Prospect Hall in addition to the one at the rink.

Governor Hughes will arrive here at 3 p. m., and will go at once to the state committee headquarters, where he will meet Chairman Woodruff and members of the notification committee.

Committees from the Young Republican Club and the Union League will escort the Governor to Brooklyn. The Governor will be escorted to the Clermont Avenue Rink by a number of political clubs, headed by the F. F. Williams Battery. Speaker Wadsworth of the Assembly will also speak there. Darwin R. James, president of the Young Republican Club, will call the meeting to order, and Chairman Woodruff will preside. The Governor will be escorted to the Academy of Music by the Williams battery, arriving about 9:30 o'clock. Several of the other candidates will speak there. Almet R. Latson, president of the Union League Club, will preside. About 10 o'clock the Governor will go to Prospect Hall. The meeting there will be preceded by a parade of South Brooklyn organizations. The speakers will be Secretary Garfield of the Department of the Interior; Speaker Wadsworth, Register William A. Prendergast, ex-Park Commissioner Richard Young and State Senator Travis. Congressman W. M. Calder, will preside. The Governor will be entertained at supper at the Hamilton Club at 11 p. m.

The registration days this year are Monday, October 5; Tuesday, October 6; Saturday, October 10, and Monday, October 12. All who intend to vote must register on one of these days, between 7 a. m. and 10 p. m.

A MEASURE OF BRYAN

BEVERIDGE WIELDS RULE.

No. 25 Per Cent Statesman Can Be President, He Says.

William Howard Taft and Governor Hughes shared the plaudits of an enthusiastic audience which filled Carnegie Hall to the overflowing point last night when the Republican campaign in this city was opened under the auspices of the county committee. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, the speaker of the evening, talked on "Business and the Trusts." His clear, logical argument showing that the Republican party was the friend of upright and progressive business methods and at the same time the conserver of the rights of the people in connection with large business interests was received with earnest and enthusiastic approval. "We battle against dishonest business, but we battle for honest business just as earnestly," was the keynote of what he had to say.

The Senator spoke of the natural growth of big businesses and the benefits which had followed to consumer as well as workingman. He showed the absurdity of the proposition of Mr. Bryan that a concern doing business in more than one state and which controlled more than 25 per cent of the product in which it dealt should take out a federal license. "Twelve years ago it was Bryan and 16 to 1 money; to-day it is Mr. Bryan and a 25 per cent business," said the Senator. "No 25 per cent statesman can be President of the American people." The audience approved the point with prolonged cheers.

BEVERIDGE PRAISES PRESIDENT.

It was then that the Senator proceeded to tell how the Republican party proposed to deal with the evils that had grown up with big businesses, "to remove the poison ivy without cutting down the oak." In this connection the speaker mentioned the name of President Roosevelt. He was obliged to pause until the cheers had died away. "We declare," he said, "that no power in the nation shall be greater than the nation. We are making that declaration good in law and its execution under the most fearless, feared and beloved leader of the people in the world—Theodore Roosevelt."

When he was finished hundreds of persons pushed up on to the platform to congratulate the speaker on his forceful, clear-cut and convincing appeal, which ended with a striking tribute to Governor Hughes and a splendid eulogy of the accomplishments of Mr. Taft. Senator Beveridge said, among other things:

Unjust attacks on business have made business the leading question of this campaign. A big business country must have big business, and ours is the biggest business country in the world. Business depends upon the ease and quickness with which people can mingle and trade together. Russia has more people than America, but she has few and poor means of communication—her population is segregated into many little groups. America's people are united into one vast family. So Russia has no big business, while America has big business. And the greater our civilization the greater our business will be.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION IMPERATIVE.

So we see that to stop the growth of business organizations is to stop the growth of the country. If the steel industry were run by the little concerns of fifty years ago there would be only a fraction of the output of the people's building and transportation materials. And if, instead of great railroads, the nation's transportation were done by the little lines of the last generation none of these industries could ship directly and cheaply. Shall we go backward or forward? is the business question of this campaign. Politicians denounce big business; but ask the farmer if he is willing to go back to the blacksmith shop for his ploughs, harrows, wagons and reapers.

But big business also means higher wages and steadier employment for labor.

The opposition proposes that no concern doing business in more than one state "shall control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals" until it takes out a federal license to do business at all, and that thereafter "it shall not control more than 50 per cent of any commodity." This license may be granted or withdrawn at any time by any administration. But business depends upon certainty.

Suppose any business man offended the President, or even the chief of the bureau which handled this license system. Suppose this President or officer should declare that he was "controlling more than 25 per cent of the product in which he dealt"—he would be forced to stop his business until he got a license. Having got a license, suppose his enemy would say that he was doing more business than the law allowed. In both cases the burden of proof is on the business man. Shall we make another Venezuela out of the United States? The franchise plan would Venezuelaize American business. A Castro may be good for Venezuela, but not for America.

The opposition denounces the increase in government officials; but their franchise plan would create a hundred where there is now one.

A HUNDRED PER CENT COUNTRY.

A 25 per cent franchise means a 25 per cent business; but this is a 100 per cent country. Twelve years ago it was Bryan and 16 to 1 money; to-day it is Bryan and 25 per cent. business. No 25 per cent statesman can be President of the American people.

As American business has changed, so its duties have changed. Failure to realize this has caused most of the evils of big business. When men did business exclusively for themselves, dealing with comparatively few customers, the first of business principles was that every man's affairs were his own business, with which the public had nothing to do. The legal maxim was "Caveat emptor"—"Let the purchaser beware."

But all the agencies that knit 90,000,000 people into a unit made necessary increased business organizations to serve the increased needs of this increased consuming population. They created those organizations of industry called trusts. Still the managers of these business organizations clung to the old system of business ethics and legal principles which their grandfathers employed.

The railroad manager said: "The way I run this railroad is my business, with which the people have nothing to do." The agencies I have named made possible the Beef Trust. Its founders thought they built up the Beef Trust, yet they only shaped the forces which the people themselves created.

We declare that no power in the nation shall be greater than the nation; that no corporation created to serve the people shall be above the people. And we are making that declaration good in law and its execution under the administration of the most fearless, feared and beloved leader of any people in the world—Theodore Roosevelt.

In America's elemental work of setting our business on straight paths, as England, France and Germany have done for their business long ago, our chief danger is not from the dull reactionary who calls his crablike reasoning the wisdom of the ages; but from the excited extremist, who calls his flashlight philosophy the gospel of progress.

"AMEND ANCIENT SHERMAN LAW."

We will amend the ancient Sherman law, which changed conditions have made injurious and grotesque. It is right to shackle the hands of dishonest business men; it is outrageous to bind the hands of honest business men. But Mr. Bryan refuses to bring this obsolete statute up to date. Let every honest business man whose hands the Sherman law now ties remember that Mr. Bryan would not only not untie his hands, but also would manacle his feet.

We will amend the railway rate law to make government regulation more effective. The commission is now swamped with duties. We will divide its functions, give to another department the execution of the law, and to the commission the decision of cases arising under it. We will make the relief, the remedies, the regulation which the law provides speedy and sure.

If the American people are to be chastised by an opposition administration, with its distrust of business men, its destructive methods of commerce, its antiquated tariff system, this vast country, with its amazing resources and its mighty people, will be worsted by its rivals before a single year has passed—its factories idle, its freight cars empty, its laborers without work, its farmers without markets.

Only yesterday there was a little panic, but thousands of workingmen for a few short weeks or months were in idleness and despair. That panic was not their fault; it was not the fault of America's honest business men. Yet so sound is the nation's prosperity, so just our policies of reform and so perfect the confidence in us that American business is already rapidly recovering. But what if Bryan and the opposition had been in power? Compared with a Bryan panic, the feeble weakness through which we have just passed is as the short and harmless sickness of vaccination to the long and deadly illness of smallpox.

Senator Beveridge, at the close of his formal speech in speaking of Governor Hughes said: "We throughout the nation understand that the man whose name has become the flag of reform is Governor Hughes."

The Senator caused considerable amusement by reading from an appeal for funds issued by the Association of Southern Democrats in New York: "The platform of the Democratic party speaks for itself. An able, conscientious man like Mr. Bryan, when elected, would stand on this platform. If he should attempt any harmful legislation a Republican Senate would prevent it." The Senator jokingly said that it showed what the association thought of the tendencies of the candidate, and that, after all, Mr. Bryan might not be able to do any harm, according to the ideas of the Southern Democrats.

By 8 o'clock every seat in the large hall was occupied, and soon after the police decided that no more should be allowed to come in. Not a dozen persons went out before the meeting was over. It was an earnest, thoughtful audience, which appreciated the strong points and applauded them generously rather than tried to make all the noise it could.

There was much more real spontaneous and evenly distributed applause than at the meeting when Mr. Bryan spoke in the same auditorium last week.

Never was the hall more strikingly decorated, although the American flag played the dominant part, as it so generally does. Placed on top of the festooned flags on the front of the two tiers of boxes and the two galleries were pictures of Mr. Taft, Representative Sherman and Governor Hughes. Rows of these lithographs also formed a fringe from the rim of the stage. The most striking feature of the decorations of the stage was a large oil portrait of Governor Hughes. At one side was a smaller painting of Mr. Taft, and on the other side a companion painting of the candidate for Vice-President.

When the band was playing "Dixie" Senator Depew appeared on the stage and the audience drowned the music with its cheers. When the band had stopped there were demands for a speech. "Tell us a story," demanded one of the Senator's admirers. The Senator bowed graciously, but allowed the musical entertainment to go on, including songs from a quartet. "Get on the Raft with Taft" was one of the songs that made a great hit.

When Senator Beveridge, who had been entertained at the Union League Club, arrived with Seth Low, who was to preside, and others, the meeting was started by Herbert Parsons, president of the Republican County Committee, who introduced the chairman.

Ex-Mayor Low said that the Republicans were asking to be maintained in the control of the nation and the state on the basis of performance, while the Democratic party was asking to be placed in control on the basis of promise. Mention of the name of Mr. Taft was repeatedly cheered to the echo, and the name of Governor Hughes started a demonstration which lasted for more than two minutes.

PRAISE FOR MR. HUGHES.

Of him ex-Mayor Low said:

The renomination of Governor Hughes by the Republican party is a real triumph for the people. By his fearless attacks on gambling at the racetracks he aroused fierce antagonisms, and by his course in appealing from the Legislature and the organization to the people he made it hard for many to give him their support. Happily, however, wise counsels prevailed, and the party has certainly been true to its best traditions in nominating him.

The same controversy which was carried on within the party has now been transferred, by the renomination of the Governor, to the people of the state. In the interest of the people the Governor has stood for the enforcement of the state constitution at all hazards. He has stood for a high standard of efficiency in the public service, and he has in his own person illustrated complete devotion to the public interests. The Republican party has done well to renominate such a man for Governor, and it fearlessly appeals to the people of the state, without regard to party, to replace him in office, because it knows that he ought to be re-elected, just as he should have been renominated.

Frank K. Cook, of Livingston County, who placed Speaker Wadsworth in nomination for Governor in opposition to Governor Hughes at the Saratoga convention, made one of the hits of the evening by his frank tribute to the Governor and his promise that no larger plurality for the Governor would be rolled up anywhere in the state than in the county in which Speaker Wadsworth lives. After referring to his part in the Saratoga convention, Mr. Cook added: "But we now believe that the best and most capable man in New York is in the Governor's chair and we are going to keep him there."

A LIVINGSTON COUNTY TRIBUTE.

The speaker explained that in his county they had heard that some politicians intended to "sandbag" the Governor, so he got Mr. Wadsworth to consent to run. "We played the game right through to the end of the last inning," said the speaker, "and you did not hear us cry that we had been cheated by the umpire.

"You—the people—by hard and consistent plugging made the nomination of Governor Hughes possible. If you do half as well in the campaign as you did before the convention the Governor will have the largest plurality ever rolled up by a candidate for Governor in this state."

Jim H.—Important home news. Letter at General Postoffice, New York. MAX HEALD.

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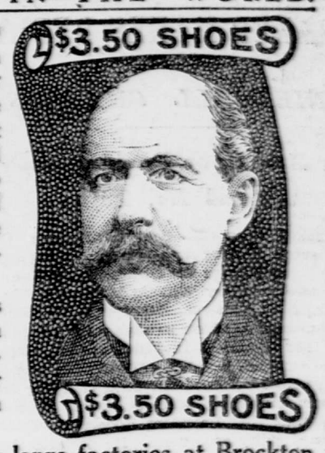

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1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1447-1449 Broadway.
2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th.
984 Third Ave., near 59th St.
2779 Third Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.
356 Sixth Ave., cor. 22d St.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.
708-710 Broadway.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Av.
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
478 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY — 18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad St.
PATERSON—192 Market St.

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CALLS HASKELL'S ASSERTION FALSE.

E. A. Hitchcock Says Official Records of Interior Department Will Prove It So.

Boston, Sept. 25.—The following telegram from Ethan Allen Hitchcock, former Secretary of the Interior, who is at Dublin, N. H., was received by The Associated Press here to-day:

I have just sent the following telegram to "The New York World":

"Replying to your telegram of yesterday, just received, and reading, in part, as follows: 'In view of the national interest in Governor Haskell's charge that you were responsible for giving the Standard Oil Company a grip on the then Territory of Oklahoma,' I have only to say that the official records of the Department of the Interior will absolutely and convincingly show that Governor Haskell's assertion, if correctly reported by you, is an absolute falsehood."

BUSINESS MEN PLAN BIG PARADE.

Republicans and Anti-Bryanites Select October 31 for Demonstration.

One of the important announcements yesterday at national headquarters was that the Republican and anti-Bryan business men would have a big parade on October 31. The Business Men's Republican Association is in charge.

At a preliminary meeting of the executive committee of the association on Thursday night President Charles A. Moore declined re-election, and E. A. Drake, for many years secretary and treasurer of the association, was elected in his stead.

Charles H. Sherrill, of the Lawyers' Club, was elected first vice-president, and George T. Wilson, of the Insurance Club, was elected secretary and treasurer, with A. E. Drake assistant secretary and treasurer.

SENATOR SCOTT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Senator Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, told Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican National Committee yesterday that West Virginia was safe for the Republican national ticket in November.

"Everything is now harmonious in the Republican ranks in West Virginia," said Senator Scott. "We have only one Republican state ticket now in the field, and as Charles W. Swisher, one of the candidates for Governor, who retired for the sake of harmony, stated in a public speech the other day at Charleston, if all the Republicans in the state support the ticket as loyally as he will, we will give Taft and Sherman a majority of 20,000.

"We have a splendid man in W. E. Glasscock as a candidate for Governor, a man whose reputation, both as a citizen and as a Republican, is above reproach."

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