ROOT RIDDLES BRYAN

Continued from first page.

ligament in his foot the day before, but stood throughout his speech without apparent pain.

MR. ROOT'S SPEECH.

He said:

I wish to state some reasons which lead me to believe that Mr. Bryan's election to the Presidency would be followed by general and long continued business disaster; that the recovery, now in progress, from the panic of last year, would stop; that production would be curtailed, many workmen thrown out of employment, wages lowered, the market for farm products and manufactures reduced, and the income upon investments of private individuals, of savings banks and insurance companies, of charitable and educational institutions, in a great measure cut off; and that a long period of stagnation and distress would ensue, such as we experienced between 1893 and the election of Mr. McKinley, in 1896.

Whatever may be the development of our industrial system in the future, no considerable productive enterprise goes on under the present system without the use of capital as well as labor. Sometimes in this combination capital gets more than its fair share of the profit and sometimes the capital is lost altogether, and then there is no profit and there are no more wages coming from the enterprise that has failed. Just as productive enterprise stops when there is a strike because labor is not satisfied with its wages, so productive enterprise stops when the owner of capital ceases to believe that he will get back his investment with profit. I believe that thoughtful men, generally, realize that the effect of labor unions in securing fair and steady wages and just conditions for labor is beneficial to the whole community, the employer as well as the employed. It is equally clear that stability, certainty and a natural, even development in law, administration and social conditions are important for the welfare of the whole community, employed as well as employers, because these are necessary to enable investors to forecast the future and form a reasonable judgment as to whether if they put their money into productive enterprises they will make a profit or will lose what they put in.

RADICAL CHANGES DANGEROUS.

Threats of violent changes which make it impossible to form a judgment as to the future course of business, still more, threats of changes which present the probability of loss, check investment, and, therefore, check production immediately. The essential feature of all business depressions is loss of confidence in the future. Without confidence in the future the manufacturer is bound to reduce his purchases of raw materials and his output. Without confidence in the future the merchant is bound to reduce his stock to the lowest possible point. Without confidence in the future, railroad and industrial securities cannot be sold and new construction, extensions and renewals necessary to keep pace with active business development cannot be made. All these mean men out of employment and wages reduced, and men out of employment and wages reduced mean a decrease of the purchasing power of the country, so that the products of the farm and the factory will not find a market, and their failure to find a market would necessarily lead to still further contraction and the continuance of the process until some great event like the resumption of specie payments of 1879, or the election of McKinley in 1896, happens to restore confidence.

I cannot doubt that the election of Mr. Bryan would destroy the confidence necessary to the continuance of industrial and commercial enterprises; and I think that his election would justly destroy confidence.

Any change of government from the administration of a party whose principles and practical workings are well known and whose action it is practically easy to forecast, to a new set of men who belong to another party and whose course in office is a matter of conjecture, in itself tends to create doubt and hesitancy, and the possibility of such change always keeps many business enterprises in suspension before every Presidential election.

BRYAN'S THEORIES NOT JEFFERSONIAN.

The possibility of Mr. Bryan's election, however, involves much more than this ordinary doubt.

We know that he is a politician of great skill, who, while really a Populist in fact, as he was formerly by political affiliation, has secured control of the machinery of the Democratic party. He advocates a great variety of measures, which are grotesquely inconsistent with the principles of Thomas Jefferson, which would result in the complete abandonment of the doctrine that "that government governs best which governs least," and which would bring about an all powerful centralized government in Washington completely destructive of state sovereignty. Yet the disciples of Jefferson follow him meekly and appear happy to eat out of his hand. He has taken the leadership of those elements of the Democratic party which wrecked the second administration of Mr. Cleveland, and many of Mr. Cleveland's friends and followers, made of less stern material than that man of strong convictions and high courage, have attorned to the new leader. It appears probable, therefore, that if the Democratic party is put in power with Mr. Bryan as President he will be able to try in actual administration and legislation the views which he has expressed. In the Democratic party there seems to be no opinion except Mr. Bryan's, and where he leads the party is sure to follow, what he wishes to have done the party is sure to undertake, if it comes into power.

The suggestion has been made that a Republican Senate might stand as a bar to carrying out Mr. Bryan's ideas although he should be elected President. In my judgment that is a delusion. Careful observation of the Senate leaves little doubt that if the people of the country were to give their approval of Mr. Bryan by electing him President, and by supporting him with a Democratic House, a sufficient number of Senators elected as Republicans would yield to the pressure of the Bryan policies, backed by the force of that popular indorsement, to give effect to almost any measure which he might propose. Mr. Bryan has publicly declared that he expects this, and I think his expectation would be justified.

The substantial question before us, therefore, is what would be the effect upon the productive enterprise of the country to know that Mr. Bryan's views were to be made effective by the entire force of the national government. Let us seek an answer to that question by recalling the views which he has expressed.

16 TO 1 ISSUE STILL SMOULDERING.

I need not spend time over Mr. Bryan's devotion to the free coinage of silver. He has omitted that from his platform this year, because it no longer affords a popular issue in the face of the logic of events which has disproved every prophecy upon which he staked his reputation for political wisdom in his campaign of 1896. But he has not abjured it. In his speech at Albany in 1896 he said:

"The Democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter; we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen who dares to advocate the gold standard."

At Knoxville on October 5, 1906, he said:

"If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

The business men of the country will not forget that under our laws it would still be possible if Mr. Bryan were President and a time of stringency were to come, to completely destroy the single gold standard by Executive action and to bring on a trial of his favorite theory through the enactment of a law for the free coinage of silver.

He has declared himself in favor of the initiative and referendum, and he has never abjured that, although he has omitted it from his platform because he has seen that the American people shrank from destroying the system of representative government under which they have grown so great and under which a larger measure of liberty and justice has been attained than under any other form of government the world has known.

He has repeatedly and formally declared himself in favor of the government ownership of railroads, and he stands by that declaration. In his speech at the great reception given in New York upon his return from Europe in August, 1906, Mr. Bryan declared:

"I have reached the conclusion that there will be no permanent relief on the railroad question from the discrimination between individuals and between places and from extortion in rates until the railroads are the property of the government and are operated by the government in the interest of the people."

He has repeated that declaration many times and in many places. He refrains from pressing it now because it would not help to elect him, but he holds to it. He does not believe in the regulation of railroad rates or in the laws to prevent discrimination in rates. He believes those laws to be futile and sure to fail of effect. He would like to see the national government become the owner of all the great railroads of the country, and an executive officer, under his direction as President, controlling their operations, with the enormous horde of federal officers necessary for their administration, and with the tremendous power over every state that such a control would give to him, skilled politician as he is.

EVIL OF GUARANTEED BANK DEPOSITS.

He proposes in his latest platform a bank deposit guarantee scheme, under which all the national banks of the country shall guarantee the payment of the deposits of all the other national banks.

We have in this country a system of perfectly safe and sound savings banks, in which over 8,500,000 depositors have deposits amounting to about $3,500,000,000. These depositors are, for the most part, wage earners, clerks, thrifty persons of small means not engaged in business.

For the use of such persons in parts of the country where savings banks are not accessible the Republican party proposes to establish postal savings banks through which the government will take charge of their savings and keep them securely. Mr. Bryan's scheme does not touch this class of people or provide for the safety of this kind of deposit. It relates to the business bank, through which the business people of the country transact their business.

A bank deposit is in effect a loan of money by the depositor to the bank to be repaid at such time and in such amounts as the depositor indicates by drawing checks against the bank. We now have a free banking system, under which any group of men who can raise $25,000 can start a bank and invite deposits; that is, can ask people to lend them their money, to be repaid in the way I have described. As matters stand now, ordinarily no man undertaking to start a bank will get any deposits, that is to say, will get business people to lend him their money, unless he is known and has a good reputation in the community. Business people will not intrust their money to unknown or unfavorably known adventurers. As a result our banking is, as a rule, honest and conservative, and the losses by depositors are exceedingly small.

If, however, Mr. Bryan's scheme were to be adopted any set of scoundrels who could raise $25,000 could start a bank and could borrow money on the credit of the entire banking capital of the United States; for the depositors would know that it made no difference to them whether the men who asked for their deposits were incompetent or reckless speculators or dishonest rogues, because if their deposits were lost in speculation or stolen, nevertheless the other banks of the country would pay them. Furthermore, the business of banking is conducted under widely different conditions in different parts of the country. Bank money can be loaned at 12 per cent in Oklahoma; in New York, Boston and Philadelphia 4 per cent is a good rate. Some bankers are content to get only 4 per cent with the good security that can always be had with a low rate of interest, while other bankers prefer to take the chance of a very high rate of interest together with the risks that always accompany high rates of interest. Under Mr. Bryan's scheme the conservative, cautious, safe banker who is content with 4 per cent would have to bear the risks incurred by the 12 per cent banker, while the latter would take the 12 per cent profit if all went well.

Under Mr. Bryan's scheme the sound, conservative bankers of the country would have no control whatever over the risks which would thus be imposed upon them. The burden of these risks would not be imposed upon the stockholders of banks alone, but upon the great body of the depositors and borrowers from banks—the men who are engaged in conducting the legitimate business of the country; for under the competition of our free banking system the margin of banking profit is ordinarily very narrow, and any burden imposed upon the banks comes ultimately out of the depositors in reduced interest paid to them for their deposits, and out of the business men who borrow money from the banks in the increased rate charged against them for loans.

Such a scheme as this is worse than would be a law to compel every merchant to indorse the notes of every other merchant, for when notes are indorsed the amounts are known and the persons for whom they are indorsed are known. The scheme would require all the sound banks of the country and all the legitimate business transacted through them to indorse, out of sight and unseen, all the future obligations that may be contracted by an indefinite number of unknown persons.

GOVERNOR HUGHES AND THE P. S. C.

Mr. Bryan in his Lincoln speech of October 12 attacked Governor Hughes for vetoing the 2-cent fare bill in the State of New York, and held up that veto as a reason why the Republican party should not be continued in power.

He knew, as the whole country knows, that at the same time when Governor Hughes vetoed that bill he procured the passage by the Legislature of New York of a bill providing for a Public Service Commission, charged with the duty of inquiring into the reasonableness of railroad rates; what rates would enable the railroad companies to pay their expenses, maintain their roads and rolling stock and still make a reasonable profit; and to regulate rates in accordance with the facts ascertained; and he knew that the ground of the veto of the 2-cent fare bill was that the bill was passed by the Legislature of New York without any inquiry whatever into such facts, but as a purely arbitrary act of power fixing the rate without any reference to the question whether it would amount to confiscation of railroad property or not. Mr. Bryan's disapproval of Governor Hughes's course, therefore, was an approval of a practice under which the people who travel upon the railroads of the United States shall fix their own fares by legislative enactment in accordance with what they wish to pay, without ascertaining or caring whether the fare so paid will furnish a reasonable return to the railroad to enable it to pay its labor, buy its materials and return any profit whatever to the capital invested.

Mr. Bryan proposes in his latest platform that all articles entering into competition with trust controlled products shall be placed upon the free list.

Examine this for a moment. The great evil of trusts lies in their driving out of business their smaller competitors, and, after these are driven out, putting up prices. The driving out of business is practically always done by unfair and oppressive means. Indeed, it can be done in no other way, except in cases where the trust controls the whole raw material of manufacture, for wherever the raw material of manufacture can be obtained and competition has a fair chance the moment prices are put up competition increases and the trust control decreases. The Republican plan of dealing with trusts is to go after all the big concerns which are driving out competition by unfair practices, to compel them to stop, and to punish them if they do not stop, so as to give the smaller competitors a fair chance. The whole railroad rebate system, for which so many punishments have been inflicted within the past few years, is an illustration of one of the unfair methods by which big concerns have been driving smaller concerns out of business. The essential idea of this method of dealing with trusts is to give the little concern a fair chance against the big concern.

Mr. Bryan's plan is that as soon as it is discovered that some manufacturing concern has got what he calls control of some article the article shall be put on the free list, taking off all protection whatever, and ruining both the trust and all its competitors at the same time; for, as a general rule, American manufacture cannot pay American wages and compete in our markets with European manufacture, paying European wages, without some protection. The necessary effect of such a proceeding would be to close the American manufactories, throw the American workmen out of employment and compel our people to make all their purchases of the particular articles concerned in Europe. This would not merely be ruinous to the competing American manufacturer as well as to the trust, but would be most disastrous in its effect upon mercantile trade. The products of manufacture are distributed by our mercantile houses; the wholesaler buys from the mill; the retailer buys from the wholesaler, and all over the country there are large stocks of goods kept at the points where they are available for the consumer. Under Mr. Bryan these merchants would be obliged continually to face the danger that the value of their stocks of goods might be suddenly greatly decreased by a decision of some officer somewhere that the articles which they have on their shelves are to be classed as trust controlled articles, and are to be put on the free list, and a flood of free foreign competition brought in to undersell them.

BRYANISM AND FREE TRADE.

Mr. Bryan's platform declares that as to all articles in which American manufacturers compete with foreign manufacturers the tariff must be reduced to a revenue basis; that is to say, that no duty shall be imposed with a view of protecting American manufacture. Little attention is being paid to this subject in this campaign, but that is what Mr. Bryan proposes to do, and will do if elected, and in electing him the American people would commit themselves to the abandonment of the policy of protection.

I shall not argue the question of protection and free trade here, but I suppose that the most earnest believers in the ultimate advantage of free trade would not dispute that the immediate effect of withdrawing protection would be to close a great multitude of American manufactories, turn the workmen employed in them into the street and render the capital invested in them valueless. It is with that immediate effect upon the business of the country that I am dealing now, and that would be the effect of Mr. Bryan's election.

Mr. Bryan's platform proposes that any manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce—and all the large ones are engaged in interstate commerce—shall be required to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the products in which it deals, and that these licenses shall require all the concerns which hold them to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms after making due allowance for cost of transportation. All the leading concerns making or dealing in any of the tens of thousands of particular kinds of articles made and sold in this country are to be subject to this limitation.

I will not dwell upon how the facts are to be determined for the purpose of enforcing such a provision. That must necessarily be by some executive officer in Washington, for manifestly it would be impossible that the courts should perform such an enormous task relating to all the great business of the country. I will not dwell upon the tremendous centralization of power in Washington which would be involved in this; but I point to the fact that such a proposal would destroy the right of private contract on the part of the great producers and merchants of the country, and would impose upon all business the same limitations which are properly imposed upon common carriers in the performance of their public duty of transportation, for which they have received franchises from the public. Under such a provision no great manufacturer or merchant could make prices to his customers to suit the conditions and requirements of his trade. No matter how important it might be for him to reduce his stock, no matter how great might be the necessity of making sales to raise money for the continuance of his business, no matter how important it might be for him to keep his workmen employed, he could not shave prices for the purpose of securing an advantageous contract below the prices at which he had sold to somebody else in some other state.

Manifestly to enforce this it would be necessary that merchants and manufacturers should file schedules of their prices and then be subject to prosecution if they sold at any different prices. There is no manufacturer or merchant who will not recognize the impossibility of conducting the business of the country under any such system.

I have now given eight specific instances in which Mr. Bryan has become known to us as the advocate of measures which the plain, common sense of the business men of the country recognize as measures inconsistent with the success of enterprise and the safety of investment. These specific measures are the free coinage of silver, initiative and referendum, the government ownership of railroads, the enforced guarantee of bank deposits, the arbitrary fixing of railroad rates without inquiry into facts, the putting of trust controlled articles on the free list to the ruin of American competitors, the withdrawal of the protective element in the American tariff, the requirement of federal licenses. Most of these are violations of those universal laws which control the development and progress of the business of the world, here and everywhere—not laws voluntarily adopted, but laws imposed by human nature, essential elements in the great processes of production and trade and not subject to the control of any government whatsoever.

MUST MAINTAIN GOLD STANDARD.

Now, I ask you to consider the effect upon the business of the country of putting in control at Washington a man who has the will and the power to do all these things.

What manufacturer will have the confidence to risk money in the purchase of raw material and of machinery and payment of wages for manufacture if a majority of the people put into power a party which believes in withdrawing all protection from manufactured articles and in putting all such articles as some executive officer in Washington is moved to declare under trust control upon the free list, so that at any moment the product of manufacture may be subjected to unrestricted foreign competition?

What merchant will have confidence to risk money in the purchase of stocks of goods from foreign or from American producers if some executive officer in Washington is liable at any moment to destroy their value by the removal of the duty under which they were purchased and has power to prevent their owner from selling them according to the needs of his business to such customers as he can find and at such prices as he can get?

Who is to put money into the extension and equipment of railroads necessary for the conduct of the business of the country if we put into power in Washington a party whose all powerful leader in the President's chair proposes to take the property over into the hands of the government at the government's own valuation, and is in favor of limiting the rates to be charged for its use by perfectly arbitrary legislation adopted without any regard whatever to the cost of transacting the business or to the rates necessary to produce a profit?

Who is to have confidence to put his money into the banking business when it is to be subject not merely to the risks involved in the judgment and integrity of the men whom he selects to manage it, but to be made a guarantee for the credit of all the unknown men who may find it useful for their schemes of speculation or dishonesty to go through the forms of taking out a charter under the free banking system?

What confidence would there be in any business under a government with the will and the power to destroy the gold standard and inaugurate the free coinage of silver, and threatening the destruction of our old and well considered methods of representative legislation by the adoption of the unknown and untried system of the initiative and referendum?

Nor are these specific proposals in themselves the only causes for the destruction of confidence which would be found in the election of Mr. Bryan. The character and quality of the man indicated by them is such that no one can tell what new patent remedy he may seize upon at any time to meet the political exigencies of the moment, or do away with conditions which cause dissatisfaction among any part of his followers. Unacquainted with the difficulties of administration and unfamiliar with the complicated forces that move the tremendous machinery of our vast industrial life, the habit of his mind is to seek cheap and easy remedies to cure deep seated tendencies which require patience, the considerate wisdom of men who know the subject with which they are dealing, firm and persistent administration and popular instruction and education. His tendency is to believe his own advertisements and to kill his patient with quack remedies.

The business world distrusts a man of that temperament and justly distrusts him, for he can do infinite harm.

The news of his election would bring doubt and distrust to the mind of every man having money to invest in American enterprises. It would prevent all new enterprise. It would reduce the activity of all existing enterprises. Lack of confidence, contraction, business depression, business failures, the stopping of interest and dividends, reduction in the expense of salaries and wages, more and still more workmen out of employment, reduced purchasing power of the people and a reduced market for farm and factory products—all these in necessary succession would be the inevitable result of endowing this dangerous apostle of half truths with the tremendous power of the national government to rule and to ruin.

But the courts!

Would not the courts set a limit upon Mr. Bryan's interference with the conduct of business? Cannot the business men of the country rely upon the courts to protect them in their constitutional rights?

To that I answer, first, that very little capital will be invested upon the understanding that it will be lost unless the investor defeats the national government in litigation. Investments already made may seek to protect themselves by litigation, but investments not yet made will never be made at all on those terms.

NEXT PRESIDENT TO NAME U. S. JUSTICES

I answer, in the second place, that the possibility, indeed the probability, of Mr. Bryan's control of the courts presents the most serious danger which would follow his election. He has already given us evidence by his public utterances that he would, if he could, reconstitute the courts in such a way that they should answer to the demands of what he deems to be public opinion. If elected President he will have an opportunity to reconstitute the Supreme Court of the United States, which stands as the great and indispensable bulwark of constitutional right. When the next President is inaugurated four of the present justices of the Supreme Court will have passed the age of retirement. One will be seventy-six, a second seventy-five, a third seventy-one and a fourth seventy years of age. Before the next Presidential term is finished a fifth will lack a few days of being seventy-two and a sixth will be in his seventieth year. It is practically certain that the President elected in November will have the appointment of a large proportion of the members of the court to fill the vacancies which will occur, and it is highly probable that he will have the appointment of a majority of the members of the court. What protection would constitutional rights have from the court constituted by Mr. Bryan?

I call as a witness upon this question Mr. Samuel Gompers. On the 12th of this month he published an open letter, addressed to "Men of Labor, Lovers of Human Liberty," in which he said:

"The facts are that the judiciary, induced by corporations and trusts and protected by the Republican party, is, step by step, destroying government by laws and substituting therefor a government by judges, who determine what, in their opinion, is wrong; what, in their opinion, is evidence; who, in their opinion, is guilty, and what, in their opinion, the punishment shall be. It is sought to make of the judges irresponsible despots, and by controlling them using this despotism in the interest of corporate power."

The letter then described an unsuccessful appeal to the Republican party, and proceeded to say:

"Labor's representatives then went to the Democratic party. That party made labor's contention its own. It pledged its candidates for every office to those remedies which labor had already submitted to Congress. The standard bearer of the Democratic party, Mr. William J. Bryan, entered fully into the essence of this struggle and declared that the real issue in this campaign is: 'Shall the people rule?'

"The Republican party and its candidate stand for upholding and further extending into our country a despotic government vested in the judiciary.

"The Democratic party and its candidate stand for government by law vested in the people."

GOMPERS BRYAN'S CHIEF ALLY.

Mr. Gompers is Mr. Bryan's chief ally in this campaign. The circular was issued in Mr. Bryan's interest for the purpose of attracting to him the labor vote. Unless it is denied—and it has not been denied—this is to be taken as an authentic statement of Mr. Bryan's attitude toward the courts.

The particular occasion of these declarations was the refusal of Congress to pass a bill which withdrew from the courts the right to restrain by injunction any boycott, whether secondary or otherwise, however arbitrary, destructive and unjustifiable it might be, by means of a provision limiting injunctions to the protection of property rights, and enacting that:

"No right . . . to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered or treated as property, or as constituting a property right."

It is too plain for argument and is the law that the manufacturer's right to use his machinery, the merchant's right to sell his goods, every man's right to use his property and carry on his business is a property right which constitutes the chief value of property, and that the legislation thus demanded to withdraw this right of property from the protection of the laws would be class legislation of the most dangerous and offensive character. To this, according to Mr. Gompers, Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party have assented.

But the declarations of the circular go beyond the occasion which calls them forth, and set forth the true attitude of Mr. Bryan and his Democracy toward the courts. In their view it is not the Constitution as interpreted by the courts; it is not the rules of law and the existing statutes as interpreted by the courts; but it is the will of the people at the moment, expressed in some other way than through the courts, which is to govern; and for the courts to render their decisions and issue and enforce their decrees in accordance with their opinion as to what the provisions of the Constitution and the laws are, is despotism, unless that opinion agrees with the present wish of what Mr. Bryan and Mr. Gompers choose to call the people, as interpreted by them.

This means the destruction of our judicial system. It means a subservient Venezuelan judiciary in place of an independent American judiciary. It means the sweeping away of all the protection that American constitutions have thrown about the rights of property, the fruits of enterprise and the liberty of the individual. It means that if Mr. Bryan has the opportunity to reconstitute the Supreme Court he will make it the instrument of its own destruction and an accomplice in the surrender of that great judicial safeguard against the momentary influences of popular excitement which has been the chief element in the security, the stability and the progress of the American Republic.

What confidence will the business men of America have in venturing their capital in the risks of production and trade with the shadow of this great calamity looming large on the horizon of the nation's future under the control of Mr. Bryan and a Democratic Congress?

The meeting was held under the auspices of the West Side Republican Club. Senator White was the first speaker. In praising Mr. Hughes for his achievements, the Senator said that the Governor had no favorites at Albany, and that there was no group enjoying special privileges in the state administration.

WHITE'S PRAISE OF HUGHES.

"Governor Hughes is a man of heroic moral and mental stature," he declared, and the audience waved flags and cheered again and again. "It is up to this community," the Senator continued, "to prevent a great alamity, which would certainly result if Governor Hughes were defeated."

Senator White said that when he first started in on the campaign he feared that the Governor would not be re-elected. That had all changed. Above The Bronx, he said, Mr. Hughes had gained so much that his election was now a foregone conclusion.

Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott said a few words, predicting that Taft's majority in this state would be 150,000 and Hughes's 75,000. All the present Republican Congressmen from the city districts would be returned, he said, and probably two more would be added on the East Side.

CHANLER TO NEIGHBORS.

Speaks Five Times in Dutchess County.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Closing his campaign among neighbors and friends, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler made five speeches in his home county of Dutchess this afternoon and evening and then went to the Chanler family home at Barrytown, where he will remain until after election. To his friends he expressed confidence of his election.

Arriving at Poughkeepsie from Syracuse he was met by Chairman Perkins of the county committee and some intimate friends, who accompanied Mr. Chanler in automobiles to Washington Hollow, where he made a short address to a gathering of farmers, jocularly saying that if defeated for Governor he would still be a Supervisor in Dutchess County and that he would be proud to serve the people of his native town in that capacity.

The opera house here was crowded. D. Cady Herrick filled in the time while awaiting Mr. Chanler's arrival largely by criticising Governor Hughes.

In his speeches to-night the Lieutenant Governor said in part:

My opponent, with the unctuous self-righteousness for which, above every other quality, he has become well known, has tried from the beginning to inject into this fight a question which is not referred to in either of the party platforms, and which is not before the people at all. He has done this for the purpose of bringing into the fight what is known as a moral issue and in order to hold himself out to the people as the defender of the constitution.

He knew, of his own knowledge, before the campaign started my position on the gambling question, and this has not changed, but that did not prevent him from trying to create an issue from which he thought he would receive advantage.

"MEGAPHONE MAN" TO TRAVELLERS.

Penn. Student, Who Led Chicago Cheering, Discusses Taft and Hughes.

J. Henry Smythe, jr., of Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania student, who is famous as "The Grand Old Party Megaphone Man," addressed yesterday the noonday meeting of the Commercial Travellers' League on Broadway. In Chicago last June Smythe led the delegates in "Three cheers for Taft and Sherman," and then Senator Lodge stopped him. In 1904 Smythe created for President Roosevelt the greatest demonstration ever accorded a nominee. Waving the Stars and Stripes and using a megaphone, he led the Coliseum in a unison cheer of "Roose-velt!" for nearly ten minutes.

"I predict," he said, "that Yale will be as proud of her alumnus, William Howard Taft, of the class of '78, as is Harvard of Theodore Roosevelt, of the class of '80. President Taft will combine the genius of a Roosevelt with the lovable characteristics of a McKinley.

"America expects New York to do her duty! Hughes's re-election is an indorsement and a vindication of the Roosevelt movement toward patriotic ideals. The Governor typifies the spirit of righteousness, and retrogression on state or national issues is unworthy of the Empire State.

"Republicanism on grounds both economic and patriotic appeals most strongly to young men. Grand Old Party policies are inspired by constructive statesmanship, and are not habitually pleas of criticism and opposition. Achievement and advance are the first voters' magnet. Americanism mans progress; optimism, not pessimism, is the keynote of the Republic."

STORE WILL BE CLOSED TUESDAY, NOV. 3d (ELECTION DAY).

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WOMEN'S CLOAKS, WRAPS AND CAPES FOR EVENING WEAR, IN A LARGE VARIETY OF FASHIONABLE MODELS, MADE OF SATIN, VELVET AND CLOTH, IN THE NEWEST COLORINGS.

A SPECIAL SALE WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW (MONDAY), OF

FEATHER NECKPIECES IN MARABOU, AND OSTRICH AND MARABOU COMBINED, BLACK AND NATURAL COLOR,

USUALLY SOLD FOR $5.00 . . AT $3.75 EACH

A SALE OF BLACK DRESS TRIMMINGS

WILL BE HELD TO-MORROW (MONDAY), CONSISTING OF FILET AND NET BANDS, EMBROIDERED IN SOUTACHE AND RIBBOSENE,

USUALLY SOLD FOR $1.25 TO 2.00 AT 75c. & $1.35 YARD

TO-MORROW (MONDAY), THERE WILL BE PLACED ON SALE

COLORED DRESS GOODS, COMPRISING FANCY MIXED TAILOR SUITINGS, IN CLOTH AND CHEVIOT FINISH,

SOLD USUALLY FOR $1.75 TO 2.50 AT 85c. PER YARD

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MAKE A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE INTERIOR DECORATING AND GENERAL FURNISHING OF HOUSES, ALSO OF THE MAKING TO ORDER OF LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES AND OTHER LACE ARTICLES, HANGINGS, ETC., IN THEIR OWN WORKROOMS.

ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR THIS WORK. ALSO FOR FINE DECORATIVE LACES TO BE IMPORTED THROUGH FACILITIES MAINTAINED ABROAD.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR ORIENTAL, EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC RUGS.

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue, New York.

FORT ON LAW OBSERVANCE

Jersey's Governor Addresses Republican Rallies in Hudson.

Governor Fort of New Jersey addressed enthusiastic Republican rallies last night at Hasbrouck Hall, Jersey City, and St. Mary's Hall, Hoboken, last night, and made an earnest appeal to his hearers to repudiate anarchy and stand for the law, order and moarlity by casting their ballots on Tuesday for the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Hudson County, who had promised, if elected, to enforce the law. He also expressed the hope that the Republican candidate in Essex County, W. Fellowes Morgan, would be elected. He said:

The paramount issue in this state election is, Shall we have in the counties officers who will aid the Governor in the enforcement of the law? It is not a question whether the law is wrong or right; it is a question of observance; and any man who advocates its violation breeds anarchy. No man has a right to take office with the intention of disregarding his oath.

The men of this county can do more for civic righteousness than any county in this state. I sat in this county as a justice of the Supreme Court and I know its people respect the law and approve of its enforcement.

"NOT AN OSTEOPATHIC BILL."

Dr. Van Fleet Clears Up Misapprehension Regarding Governor Hughes's Attitude.

Dr. Frank Van Fleet, chairman of the committee on legislation of the Medical Society of the State of New York, issued a statement yesterday to clear up some misapprehensions regarding Governor Hughes's attitude toward the osteopathic school. Dr. Van Fleet said:

Reports have been circulated among the medical profession and their friends urging that physicians vote against Governor Hughes as a rebuke for signing an osteopathic bill on May 13, 1907, by which the osteopath is put on the same plane as the doctor of medicine.

The bill referred to was signed by Governor Hughes, but was not an osteopathic bill. It was a bill to substitute one state board of medical examiners in place of three or more, and was advocated by the New York State Education Department and by the profession of the state, with very few exceptions. This bill defines the status of the osteopathic practitioner and was accepted as a means of preventing the establishment of an independent osteopathic examining board. It compels osteopathic practitioners to pass the same state examination all physicians must pass in order to secure the license to practise medicine in New York. No osteopathic bill has ever been presented to the Governor for signature.

This statement of facts is made in the interests of truth only, and not in the interests of any political party or its candidate.