STIMSON AGAIN CALLS ON DIX TO SPEAK OUT

Day of Effective Campaigning Ends with Big Meeting in Syracuse.

WADSWORTH PLEDGES AID

Leaders Predict Good Results from Trip Through Onondaga, Tompkins, Tioga and Cortland Counties.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Syracuse, Oct. 19.—Declaring for the separation of crooked business and crooked politics, and pledging himself to a continuation of the Hughes progressive policies, Henry L. Stimson, Republican candidate for Governor, addressed a big and enthusiastic meeting here to-night. At four others during the day—at Owego early in the morning, at Candor, Ithaca and Cortland—he had challenged John A. Dix, his Democratic opponent, to come out of the bushes and tell where he stood on the questions of vital importance the Republicans were hurling at him. "But, of course, it's only because Stimson is new at this campaigning business and has some faith in humanity that he believes Dix ever will answer," commented Job E. Hedges, Stimson's speaking partner. "Dix won't answer. Murphy won't let him."

Mr. Stimson's reception here from the organization which furnished Edward Schoeneck, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was one to warm his heart. The Alhambra Theatre held between four thousand and five thousand persons. Marching clubs in gay uniforms, blaring bands, red fire and all the other accessories of an old-fashioned campaign meeting were in evidence. A group of Syracuse University undergraduates contributed 400 horsepower of cheering. At the hotel as soon as the candidate reached the city there were receptions for him by the Yale men and the physicians, both for himself, but one as a mark of respect for his father, the distinguished surgeon. Taken altogether, the night's events ought to have dispelled any doubts cherished by members of either political party about what Onondaga County would do on Election Day.

Leaders Like the Outlook.

The meeting was about as well attended as that addressed here by Governor Hughes in the campaign two years ago, and the audience was about as friendly, although Mr. Stimson hardly has the warm personal following and intense popularity enjoyed by Governor Hughes with one element of the Republicans here. That will come as they become better acquainted with him. It began to-night. Incidentally, the Republican leaders here are well pleased with the way things look. Mayor Schoeneck said he believed his county would do better in votes than it did two years ago by a considerable margin. Tompkins, Tioga and Cortland, in which Mr. Stimson also spoke to-day, will do just about as well as they did for Governor Hughes.

Mr. Stimson arrived here this evening in his special car, coming from a big meeting at Cortland. At the station Francis Hendricks, Mayor Schoeneck, Ray B. Smith, Henry Walters, candidate for Senator, J. Fred Hammond and several others met him. He went to the Onondaga, where he had dinner with the leaders and with Speaker Wadsworth and Job E. Hedges, who were to speak with him. Then, after an informal reception, he went to the big hall. The audience was waiting for him. As he appeared working his way through the throng on the stage behind Mr. Hendricks, a great shout went up. The Syracuse University boys took up the cheer, and it continued for a minute or two, varied with shouts for Schoeneck, Wadsworth and Hedges.

Mayor Schoeneck presided over this meeting. He paid high praise to Mr. Stimson as a man of the Hughes type, and his praise of Governor Hughes's ideals and administration was tuned in the highest key.

Schoeneck's Tribute to Stimson.

"The history of our party has been made more glorious by the achievements of Charles E. Hughes and the accomplishments of President Taft," said Mr. Schoeneck. "The services of Hughes popularized Republicanism in this state. They were such as to make it impossible for our opponents to find a pertinent issue in this campaign. If Governor Hughes had not been promoted to be justice of the United States Supreme Court he would have been re-elected Executive of this state if he would have taken the place. For the same reason I believe our candidate will be elected triumphantly, because the people know he is a man of the Hughes type, with initiative force, independence and rare capacity, and that he can be depended on to further the progressive policies now under way."

Mr. Stimson came next. He made himself solid with the Syracusans at once by saying he was glad to be on the ticket with Mayor Schoeneck.

"The government of New York is just as much a case of team work," he said, "as was that of the Syracuse eleven last Saturday. The Governor himself could do little along the line of efficient government if he were not backed up by state officers single-handedly devoted to the same ends as himself." Therefore he said he was glad to run with Mayor Schoeneck and Messrs. O'Malley, Koenig and Williams, who had distinguished themselves by their services in the Hughes administration.

Mr. Stimson paid considerable attention to-night to the charges of extravagance brought by Democrats against the Hughes administration. He asked pointedly if the Democrats would cut off the appropriations for the state fair and the new buildings there, or if they would object to the money set aside to eliminate grade crossings from the streets of Syracuse. These were two of the items which went to swell the budget, he said.

Defines a Progressive Republican.

Among other things, Mr. Stimson said:

I believe that the voters of this state have a right to know the views and the opinions upon state questions of a candidate who is asking for their suffrages as Governor. I propose that, so far as possible, the electors of this state shall know my views before election day arrives, and it will not be my fault if they do not also know the views of my opponent. I am bound to say that I am not having quite the success in that latter line that I expected to, but it is no fault of mine.

Now, in the first place, you may have discovered that I am a Republican, a Progressive Republican, and I know of no Letter definition of what a Progressive Republican is than the one which Mr. Schoeneck has given in his address of introduction. I believe that the one main aim which the people of this United States have now most clearly in view is to separate, so far as it is in their power, crooked business from crooked politics; that they will keep the political machinery of our country clear and free to represent the people's will, regardless of the aggregations which wish to gain a separate and a secret profit out of it.

Now, taking some of the separate items of the issues before the people, the platforms of both parties say a good deal about graft. I think all that I need to say on that subject to-night myself is that all graft looks alike to me, except that I think, if anything, I look with a little more disfavor upon the Republican who disgraces the honor of the party to which I owe my allegiance than any other scoundrel.

In the second place, and right along the line on which the chairman has been speaking, I deem one of the most important pieces of legislation which the administration of Governor Hughes has enacted to be those laws which aim to control our public service corporations. I think that during his administration, in the enactment of the public service law, this state has at last taken the long and the necessary step of getting under efficient control those corporations which ought to be the servants of the people instead of their masters.

Pertinent Questions for Dix.

Now right on that point it is that I have my first difficulty with my opponent, Mr. Dix. Two years ago Dix ran for the office of Lieutenant Governor, upon a platform which demanded in substance the repeal of those laws, a platform which denounced what it was pleased to call government by commission. I have been very much interested to find out whether Mr. Dix is still of that view. I have politely inquired of him several times during this canvass. I have had no reply. His platform gives me no reply. His platform this year contains only the equivocal declaration that the Democratic party is in favor of reasonable regulation of public service corporations. Is that intended to be a let-up or a push down?

Is reasonable to be understood in the sense or from the stadpoint of the people of this state, or from the standpoint of the corporations which are sought to be regulated, and why have they not met it distinctly? Is there any plan on foot, should Mr. Dix be elected, so to pack the public service commissions of this state that there can be released on to the market for the purpose of flooding a lot of innocent investors with that long line of dubious securities that have been unable to pass the scrutiny of our present board? Mr. Dix has given me no answer.

In the third place, our Democratic friends in their platform and in their campaign book have been loud in their denunciations of what they call the extravagance of Governor Hughes. Now, my view on that, and I am perfectly willing to make it clear to the people of the state, is that I am certainly in favor of economy, but not at the expense of the efficiency of the state government; and I call upon our Democratic friends to do what they have not yet done—point out one single item of the state budget which they would cut off. It is true that the state budget has increased; but it is also true that the efficiency of the state government has correspondingly increased, and I am a believer in going forward and not in going back. I ask, for instance, in this assemblage, whether the Democrats would retrench by cutting off those large appropriations which have been made for the buildings of the state fair? Would they call that useless extravagance, or—another thing in which the citizens of this community are interested—would they consider it more important to save the money of the state than to spend it in protecting the lives of the citizens of this city in changing the grade crossings here?

I speak of those two things because I consider them as fair examples to illustrate what I mean. I believe that it is the duty of the state to advance the interests of its citizens and to protect their lives, even if it costs money.

In the next place, there is another topic on which the chairman touched which follows right in line with this extravagance issue. He spoke of the labor legislation which has been adopted by the Republican party. A part of that legislation was the provision in the interest of safety appliances for factory employes. For the last three years that made an addition to the state budget of $45,000. Do our Democratic friends consider that waste? It is one of the items which swelled the budgets of Governor Hughes against which they complain. Would they cut it off? I ask of them to give us a few specifications.

For my own part, on that line I have simply to say this: Several years ago it was my great fortune to be invited by President Roosevelt to attend a conference of the leaders of the various labor organizations of the United States which he had called at the White House; it was my good fortune there to meet and to discuss with those men many of the burning questions of capital and labor which have occupied the attention of our country. I shall never forget the impression which the fairness, the broadmindedness, of those leaders made upon me, and one of the things upon which they laid the greatest stress was the protection of the life and limb of the American laborer in the pursuit of his occupation, and it was one of the things which, when you compare the statistics of this country with the statistics of other countries, I regret to say make a disgraceful record for American industry.

Now, I am glad to say that last year the Republican Legislature of this state took a step forward along that line which placed New York in the forefront of progressive legislation of that kind of labor legislation. In the adoption of the workmen's compensation act, recommended by the Wainwright commission, the State of New York has made what I believe will prove to be the first step of a progressive series of legislative acts which will eliminate one of the grossest abuses of this subject, which will cut out the delay and the injustice which has caused the losses in industrial casualties to fall upon the shoulders of those least able to bear them.

And on that point I wish simply to say that it is my feeling and my belief that those laws should be extended, and that ultimately they will work to the benefit of both the employer and the employe.

Tammany's "Economy."

Before leaving this question of economy, it is always well to see what one's friends, when they criticise an existing institution, propose to put in its place. That is true in this extravagance issue. So long as you only keep your eyes on the figures which our opponents shove forward and the statements they make, many of them wholly unfounded in fact, you only get one side of the picture; but what do they propose to do in place of Hughes's extravagance? Why their ticket shows they have nominated for the two places that have most to do with the expenditure of the state funds, namely, the Controller and State Engineer, two men whose only experience in public life has been that of officeholders under Tammany Hall, and I ask whether the people of this state are likely to substitute for the extravagance of Governor Hughes the economy of Tammany Hall.

Then Mr. Stimson took up in detail the record of the Skene trial, with the charges brought against Tammany in connection with contractors' graft. He closed his speech with a ringing declaration that he stood with Theodore Roosevelt, and was proud to be his "man" in that respect, but he was no man's man and never would be when in public office.

Wadsworth Speaks for Stimson.

Speaker Wadsworth made a strong speech for Stimson and the Republican ticket. He said that, like Job Hedges, he had been "at the battle of Saratoga," and, also like Job, "it went over me, too." But when that battle was over, the speaker said, the platform adopted was his platform and the candidates named were his. He was proud to work for Mr. Stimson, he said. The audience cheered the speaker heartily, though there was some mirth among organization men at his reference to the platform with its direct nominations plank.

At Owego this morning Mr. Stimson spoke to the Republican workers, many of them oldtime Platt men. He said that he, too, had been a worker in the Republican ranks for twenty years as election district captain and president of his Assembly district club. Sometimes the views he held were not the dominant ones, he said, but he learned the good Republican lesson of working within his party always. The issue in this campaign was so big, he thought, that it should attract to the Republican standard good citizens of all parties.

Representative John W. Dwight met the Stimson party at Binghamton and went to Ithaca with it. At Owego W. A. Smythe, county chairman of Tioga, and Assemblyman Frank Howard joined the expedition. From Owego Mr. Stimson rode across to Candor in an automobile. Beside the railroad station was a throng of citizens awaiting him, and although he had to speak against the opposition of a freight engine shunting box cars aimlessly up and down a spur track, he got down to work in fine form. He denounced Tammany Hall and the anti-graft pronouncement of Mr. Dix and the Democratic platform. He asked what the renomination of "Tom" Grady meant in connection with the alleged Democratic charge on the "black horse cavalry." "I think there are some members of Tammany Hall who know graft when they see it," he said finally.

Warmly Welcomed in Ithaca.

From Candor to Ithaca, Mr. Stimson also travelled in Representative Dwight's automobile. There in the opera house was a big and strong lunged audience awaiting him. He talked at considerable length on progressive Republicanism, direct nominations, and attack on special privilege, either in business or politics. Among other things he said:

The ticket on which I stand represents progressive Republicanism, and if I understand correctly, what we mean by that it means that we are a part of the great army of Americans who are making a fight against the influence of special privilege in our political system; that we are a part of the general battle going on all over this country, regardless of political lines, but a battle in which the Republican party has taken the lead throughout the country, and never were the issues so clearly drawn on that line as in this campaign.

The grossest evils of privilege in our body politic during the last half century have been through our public service corporations and their influence upon the politics of the state, and I have always deemed it as one of the great achievements of Governor Hughes's administration that he succeeded in our public service law in placing an effective and an efficient control over those corporations. The work is not finished, but it has been well begun.

Then there is the question of direct primaries, a question which we have been discussing now for two years, and a question in which the interest the people of the state have taken depends, as I look at it, upon the fact that the people believe that in the direct primary system there is a method for controlling the influence of privileged corporations and other influences in the state in respect to the nominations of candidates; that in that direct primary system it will be possible to eliminate the power which the interests have had over our present system of nominations.

Well, as to that issue, how do we stand? The Republican party has in an open, an American way, discussed it all over the state, and at its convention, after a fair and open debate, taken its position upon it, taken the position in favor of the principles advocated by Governor Hughes. The Democratic party, while it has in its platform a plank bearing on that same question, must be judged by its attitude in the past, and the people of the state have not such short memories as to forget that direct primary legislation was defeated only last spring by the action of a majority of the Democrats in the Legislature, acting with a minority of the Republicans.

To-morrow Mr. Stimson will speak at Palmyra, Newark, Lyons, Weedsport and Port Byron, and end the day with a big meeting at Auburn.

PAYNE GRILLS DIX

The Congressman Also Declares Himself for Taft in 1912.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Representative Sereno E. Payne prematurely exploded a few big shots in the campaign to-day in addressing a small gathering of the Young Men's Republican Club.

"I want to say a few words about this wallpaper business that Mr. Dix is interested in," he said. "He is also in the manufacture of news print paper. If you had been down there with me at Washington to hear Herman Ridder and Mr. Norris argue for free print paper you would wonder how they could ever shout for Mr. Dix at the present moment. Why, they said he was one of the trust that put up the prices. They charged that he had a contract with Mr. Hearst for three years to furnish paper at $35 a ton for future delivery, while others were paying $45 a ton for present delivery.

"Then, there is Mr. Huppuch. He is a twin brother of Mr. Dix. Their wallpaper company came to us and said that they paid four times as much for labor here as in England, but they made the mistake of calling their own employes, because some of them who had worked in England as well as here said they got paid only twice as much, so we decided that their application was a fraud, and we decided against them."

"They criticise us for Mr. Roosevelt's part at Saratoga. They are shouting against Roosevelt because he had the courage to appoint the committee which the convention authorized him to appoint. I was a member of that committee myself, and Mr. Roosevelt did not know a word of what was in the platform until the committee reported.

"They say that if you vote for Stimson now it means a vote for Roosevelt in 1912." Glaring defiantly at his audience, Mr. Payne shouted to the roof peak: "Well, I'm for Taft in 1912 right now. I am taking Mr. Roosevelt at his word when he said he would not be a candidate for a third term. I know there are many who hesitate to vote the Republican ticket because of Roosevelt, and I know there are others who voted the ticket because of Roosevelt and who don't care anything else for the Republican party. I don't know how things will go, but I feel that on November 8 Stimson will win out, and we will save the Assembly and the Senate."

ROOSEVELT'S VOICE ALL RIGHT

Says He Expects No Trouble in Speaking at Three Meetings To-night.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, Oct. 19.—Ex-President Roosevelt received no visitors at Sagamore Hill to-day. He did a little work in the morning with his secretary and spent the afternoon out of doors.

Mr. Roosevelt will go to New York to-morrow. He expects to be in his office for a while. In the evening he will make two speeches in New York and one in Brooklyn. On Friday morning he will start for the trip to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He will speak for Senator Lodge at Boston and for Robert Bass, the Progressive candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. His voice is all right, he says, and he expects no trouble on that score.

J. G. DARRAGH OPPOSES GRADY

Bird Not Eligible to Senate Because of Recent Federal Service.

Francis W. Bird last night filed with the Board of Elections his declination of the Republican nomination for the Senate in the 14th District, now represented by Senator Grady. He stated that he was ineligible for the nomination, having been in the service of the United States 100 days before the date of the election.

The committee appointed by the Republican Senatorial convention to fill vacancies filed notice of the selection of John Greenleaf Darragh to take the place of Mr. Bird on the ticket. Mr. Darragh lives at No. 135 East 40th street and is in business at No. 128 Pearl street.

CAMPAIGN PLEASES TAFT

President Back to Washington Delighted with Situation.

PRAISE FOR MR. STIMSON

Big Meeting in Terrace Garden To-night, with Roosevelt as Chief Speaker.

President Taft continued yesterday his conference with Republican leaders of this state at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, No. 36 West 48th street, and before he left the city for Washington last night he expressed himself as highly pelased with the Stimson campaign in New York.

Lloyd C. Griscom, president of the county committee, and Otto T. Bannard, who were with the President yesterday morning, said after their talk with him that he was delighted with the outlook in New York, and especially at the aggressiveness of the Republican campaign here.

To one of the leaders it was said the President, in speaking of his high personal regard for Mr. Stimson, declared that if the people of New York State only realized that one of the best candidates for Governor the state ever saw was now on the Republican ticket the success of the party would be assured.

The "gum shoe" campaign of the Democrats was explained to President Taft, and Mr. Griscom told the President that the Democratic party was now on the defensive. Mr. Dix, the President was told, was cutting a very poor figure in the campaign, partly on account of his persistent refusal to come before the people with anything constructive or with any answer to the public statements of Mr. Stimson and Mr. Roosevelt concerning his connection as one of the "wallpaper twins" with the demand made by the Standard Wall Paper Company for a higher tariff on that commodity.

Wilson and Nagel Coming.

The President had considered writing a letter in connection with Mr. Stimson's candidacy, but Mr. Griscom's advice was that it would be unnecessary, and it was finally tentatively settled that Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture would come with Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor to help in the Stimson campaign.

Definite plans for these two representatives will not be announced until after the return of State Chairman Prentice to-night, but it is understood that the Secretary of Agriculture will speak through the upstate sections and Secretary Nagel will be engaged with work in the metropolitan district.

Senator Depew, State Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, of Westchester; Myron T. Herrick, former Governor of Ohio, and John Hays Hammond called on the President yesterday afternoon, and later came John F. Bass, brother of the Republican candidate for Governor in New Hampshire. The latter, when asked about the political situation in his state, said:

"It certainly is not going as Maine did."

Mr. Herrick brought the President encouraging reports of probable Republican success in his native state, and Senator Depew announced that he intended to make several speeches during the campaign.

Walter D. Hines, vice-president of the Santa Fe Railroad, and Frederick Strauss and William E. S. Griswold, of the Railroad Securities Commission, were among the later callers, and Secretary Norton, who went to his home in Chicago to register, rejoined his chief late in the afternoon.

The President, with Mrs. Taft, his brother and Mr. Bannard went for an automobile ride through the park and Riverside Drive late in the afternoon, and attended a theatre at night, going from there to the train for Washington.

President Taft announced that Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia, and the three Commissioners of the District of Columbia would be guests at the White House, with Mayor and Mrs. Gaynor on Saturday, when he will entertain the Mayor of Tokio.

Steady Progress for Stimson.

Mr. Griscom declared yesterday that reports that came to him from sections covered by the Stimson tour showed that the Republican candidate was making headway every day.

"The fear of a Tammanyized state has taken hold of the farmers upstate," said Mr. Griscom, "and they are beginning to realize how much of a Hughes type of man Mr. Stimson is."

Mr. Prentice left town yesterday for a quick trip up the state. He just missed George W. Dunn, state committeeman, and Lou F. Payn. He expected to see them in their own bailiwicks, but they turned up at state headquarters yesterday, thinking to catch him before he left, but were too late.

The big campaign meeting to-night in Terrace Garden under the auspices of the 29th Assembly District Republican Club, at which Mr. Roosevelt will speak, has assumed such promising proportions that an overflow open air meeting for those who cannot possibly get into the hall was planned yesterday.

The committee in charge has been flooded with applications for seats, most of these applications coming from downtown business men, hundreds of whom do not live in the district, but seem anxious to hear Mr. Roosevelt speak.

Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Griscom, Otto T. Bannard, Ogden L. Mills and Elihu Root, jr., will be among the box holders, and Senator George B. Agnew will preside.

Besides Mr. Roosevelt, there will be speeches by Attorney General O'Malley, Mr. Koenig, Secretary of State; Assemblyman Lindon Bates, Congressman Herbert Parsons and ex-State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg.

Roosevelt's Old District.

The 29th is the district from which Mr. Roosevelt first went to the Assembly, and the leaders say his immense popularity in that district has increased more than ever lately because of his fight for the policies of President Taft and Governor Hughes.

From the Terrace Garden meeting Mr. Roosevelt will go to another mass meeting in the Lenox Assembly Hall, No. 232 East 2d street, which will be held under the auspices of the Federal Club of the 6th Assembly District, Mr. Koenig's organization. Other speakers there will be Attorney General O'Malley, Mr. Koenig, Congressman Bennet, Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue; Carl Hauser, Harry Kopp, candidate for the Assembly, and Harry A. Goidel, candidate for Senator.

The last meeting of the Roosevelt New York tour to-night will be in the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, at which Messrs. O'Malley and Koenig and several Brooklyn leaders will also speak.

The county committee has planned a second tour for Mr. Roosevelt on the night of October 31, when it is expected he will speak at the Manhattan Casino, Star Casino, Cooper Union and the New Amsterdam Opera House.

BALLOONISTS FALL FAR

Continued from first page.

They are supposed to be travelling toward Hudson Bay.

The balloons still up follow:

The Azurea (Switzerland), Captain Emil Messner, pilot; Leon Givaudan, aid.

The Helvetia (Switzerland), Colonel Theodor Schaeck, pilot; Paul Armbruster, aid.

The Duesseldorf (Germany), Lieutenant Hans Gericke, pilot; Samuel F. Perkins, of New York, aid.

The America II (United States), Allen R. Hawley, pilot; Augustus Post, aid.

The Ile de France was the fourth balloon to alight, the others being the Condor, the St. Louis No. 4 and the Million Population Club, which landed yesterday at Two Rivers, Wis.; Hillman, Mich., and Racine, Wis., respectively.

Leblanc was not spoken after he passed north of Chicago yesterday morning until he landed. He finished second in 1907 in the race for the James Gordon Bennett cup.

At Pogamasing he was within 148 miles of the American record of 873.4 miles and within 468 miles of the world's record of 1,193 miles, made in 1900 by Comte Henri de la Vaux.

Four other racers were reported tonight to be flying over Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.

Beyond a belt 100 to 200 miles wide north of Lake Huron, Ontario is a wilderness, with few railroads. If the pilots bring their gas bags to earth in the forests it may be several days before they will be able to telegraph their landing.

At midnight to-night the four balloons had been in the air more than fifty hours. In the 1907 race from here the winner, the late Oscar Erbsloeh, landed at Asbury Park, N. J., a distance of 873.4 miles, in 39 hours and 55 minutes. The world's endurance record was made in a race from Berlin in 1908, when Captain Theodor Schaeck, who is competing in this year's race, remained in the air seventy-three hours.

EAST SIDE TO HEAR HEARST

Independence League Has Arranged Three Meetings for To-night.

The Independence League announced yesterday the speakers for the three mass meetings to-night on the East Side. They will be held at Jefferson Hall, No. 90 Columbia street; Kensington Hall, No. 214 East 2d street, and Clinton Hall, No. 151 Clinton street. John J. Hopper, the league's candidate for Governor, will speak at each meeting, as will also most of the other candidates for state officers on the ticket.

As to Mr. Hearst's appearance, the speakers' bureau of the league was not ready to announce last night at which meetings he would speak, but it was said that he would appear at as many of the three meetings as possible. Besides the state candidates, John Temple Graves will speak at the Jefferson Hall meeting, Clarence J. Shearn at the Kensington Hall meeting and Elias B. Goodman at the Clinton Hall meeting.

ROOT TO GO ON THE STUMP

Senator Will Speak in the State for Stimson.

ALL WORK FOR SUCCESS

Chairman Prentice Pleased at Outlook—Barnes Will Take No Part in Campaign.

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 19.—After an extended conference, which included an interview with Vice-President Sherman and a trip to Clinton for a talk with United States Senator Elihu Root, Ezra P. Prentice, chairman of the Republican State Committee, left Utica for Syracuse to-night. Mr. Prentice spent about four hours in conversation with the leaders of the different Republican factions, and afterward made this statement:

"I have conferred with all party elements here, and I am confident that all will work for the success of the ticket. I am very much pleased."

Mr. Prentice refused to announce whether or not Vice-President Sherman would take the stump in the state, and Mr. Sherman declined to discuss his plans.

Mr. Prentice's visit to Senator Root resulted in the latter agreeing to speak in the state during the coming campaign, but no definite time for such speeches is announced.

BARNES OUT OF CAMPAIGN

Has Withdrawn from Political Activities in Present Canvass.

Albany, Oct. 19.—William Barnes, jr., told the members of the Albany County Republican Committee to-day that he had withdrawn from all activities in the present campaign. Mr. Barnes summoned the members of the committee to his office a few minutes before the arrival of Ezra P. Prentice, chairman of the Republican State Committee, who came up from New York to confer with Mr. Barnes and other leaders.

The committeemen were still discussing Mr. Barnes's action in groups outside Mr. Barnes's office when the state chairman entered. Mr. Barnes told Mr. Prentice that his action in resigning from the state committee was final, and that Mr. Warner is now in charge of the local situation. No action was taken looking to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Barnes on the state committee.

At the Ten Eyck Hotel Mr. Prentice met by appointment Cornelius V. Collins, of Troy, State Superintendent of Prisons, who was Colonel Roosevelt's "right hand man" at the Saratoga convention, and John K. Stewart, of Amsterdam, state committeeman, with whom he held a conference. The chairman had expected to see Committeeman Louis F. Payn, of Chatham, and Philip Elting, of Kingston, but they did not put in an appearance. Chairman Prentice left for Utica after the conference.

Mr. Barnes, at a reception given by the Unconditional Republican Club to the Republican state, judicial, Congressional, county and Assembly nominees, said at his first public utterance since his resignation as a member of the Republican State Committee:

The Republicans of this county will unquestionably take the same attitude toward the Republican party this year that they have before. If they do it with the same hesitancy it is not because they have not done it with hesitancy before. A regular devotion to candidates and those who are back of them, who apparently aim to destroy those who have helped, is not a pleasureable sensation. To aid in their success, however, duty always is supreme.

But I say to you again in closing that the interest of the Republican party, the interest of the people against Democratic ascendency, is of far greater importance than that of any individual. I have always held that no individual is greater than his party, and that no treatment or aspiration of any man can stand against party dictum. That must be supreme.

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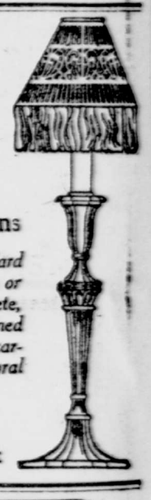


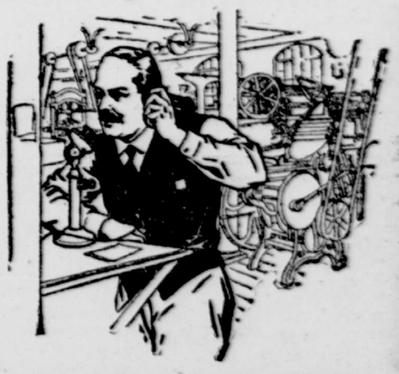
CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR

2 lb. AND 5 lb.
SEALED BOXES!
EVERY PIECE SPARKLES LIKE A CLUSTER OF DIAMONDS. THE RESULT OF ITS PERFECT CRYSTALLIZATION.
BEST SUGAR FOR TEA AND COFFEE!
BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE!

Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water

Quickly Relieves:—
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Stomach Disorders.
Best remedy for
CONSTIPATION

The Telephone an Aid to the Salesman

"Let me speak with the superintendent, please."
"Mr. Wilson, this is Allen. I am at Blank & Company's. They want a reprint of 50,000 copies of their last booklet providing we can make delivery in 6 days. Can we do it?"
"Good! You can begin work at once. I will arrange for the formal order. Good-bye."
The above indicates one of the many ways in which the telephone helps a salesman to secure an order.
While the salesman is in a customer's office, the telephone keeps him in touch with his own office or manufacturing plant. Rush orders can be given immediate attention. Matters involving special consideration, or the approval of his firm, can be settled without delay.
By means of the telephone, orders can be clinched on the spot, that might otherwise be lost entirely.

Are your salesmen making the most effective use of the telephone?
AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — LOCAL LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE — BELL SYSTEM
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station