STIMSON DESPAIRS OF ANSWERS FROM DIX

Doesn't Believe His Opponent Can Obtain Murphy's Permission to Speak.

CHALLENGES JUDGE PARKER

Candidate Asks Him to Specify Wherein Republicans Have Been Extravagant—Shows Up Tammany.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Henry L. Stimson, Republican candidate for Governor, ended a day of campaigning in Ontario County with a big and enthusiastic meeting here to-night. He spoke four times—at Canandaigua, at Phelps, very briefly; at Clifton Springs and at the night meeting here. Each time he called on John A. Dix, his Democratic opponent, to come out and tell where he stands on the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Stimson maintains that the people of the state have a right to know whether Mr. Dix and his Democratic friends and advisers, Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany, ex-Judge Parker, William F. Sheehan and others, of Wall Street, would undo the work of Governor Hughes. He and Speaker Wadsworth rang the changes on that all day. Each declared vigorously that the Public Service Commissions and the anti-gambling laws and the State Highway Commission meant too much to the people to have a Democratic administration which would be likely to wipe them out slide into office through any misunderstanding.

The Republicans haven't any great notion that Mr. Dix will answer their queries. Their questions to-day were directed rather to Murphy, of Tammany Hall, than to Mr. Dix. The man who summoned delegates and party leaders to Room 212 during the Rochester convention and from there dictated the Democratic ticket was the man to answer their questions, they maintained. Every time Mr. Stimson reiterated his queries to Dix, coupled with the statement that he feared his opponent could not obtain Murphy's permission to state his position on any of the issues, the audience guffawed at the helpless near-candidate who has to get Murphy's O K to everything.

Pays Attention to Judge Parker.

Mr. Stimson likewise paid considerable attention to-day and to-night to Judge Parker, whom the Democrats have put forward as their chief campaign orator. Judge Parker has been pretending to be disturbed because Mr. Stimson wasn't answering remarks of his about Republican extravagance. Mr. Stimson to-night challenged Judge Parker and the rest of Mr. Dix's Democratic associates to stop talking generalities and get down to facts in their allegations of extravagance. He demanded that they tell in what particular the Republicans had spent too much money.

"What branch of the state government could have been run for less money than was spent on it," he queried, "if it were conducted on the same high grade of efficiency?"

Also, Mr. Stimson had a few words additional to say about graft, "black horse cavalry" and the Democratic associates of Mr. Dix on the ticket. He showed that William Sohmer, candidate for Controller, as the Senator proxy for "Big Tim" Sullivan, voted with the racetracks to preserve and protect gambling when Governor Hughes was trying to abolish professional bookmaking.

"That is the man they propose to put into the state controllership," said Mr. Stimson with hot indignation, "the office that has the absolute say whether the state's money shall be placed in this bank or that bank, and what rate of interest the state shall accept. Good heavens! Do the people of New York State understand what they are up against?"

Reads Records of Skene Trial.

Mr. Stimson also read the records of the Skene graft trial, with William Travers Jerome's flat accusation that Tammany's appointee, O'Neil, Skene's deputy in the State Engineer's office, had shaken down contractors.

"That's what Tammany did!" shouted Mr. Stimson, as he read admissions of Mr. Skene, under oath, that he kept O'Neil in office for months after he had tried to dismiss him, because Murphy of Tammany ordered it. All through the months of the 1908 campaign O'Neil was retained.

"He was there for Tammany, according to Jerome, a Democrat," said Mr. Stimson. "With that instance of Tammany methods fresh in your mind, will you turn over the State Engineer's office to John A. Bensel, Murphy's friend?"

The meeting to-night was a good one. The Smith Opera House was jammed, and scores were standing. While Walter M. Chandler, who preceded Mr. Stimson, was declaring that anybody who got the notion that Theodore Roosevelt or any other individual ever was going to make himself dictator of this nation of a hundred million people must be crazy, a fire alarm rang. This city has a volunteer fire department. From all over the theatre people rushed out, firemen and their friends and the merely curious.

"Will those who are going out please go rapidly?" asked Dr. Langdon Stewardson, president of Hobart College, the chairman, as rows of seats began to show bare spaces. "Also, I'd like to tell those standing in the rear of the hall that there are seats up front here." But before Mr. Stimson began to speak the fire had proved to be rather unattractive, and the theatre filled again.

The day's first meeting was at Canandaigua, where a goodly throng greeted the candidate and his party. Mr. Stimson, Speaker Wadsworth and Job Hedges all made speeches there. The expedition next stopped at Phelps, which is Democratic. Despite that, there was a rousing good meeting there. This county is full of Hughes direct nominations men, and every time the candidate said he was standing on the Hughes platform and would carry out the Hughes policies he got a round of applause.

It was at Canandaigua that Mr. Stimson replied to Judge Parker on the "extravagance issue." He said he thought it particularly appropriate to speak of it there, in the home town of Controller Clark Williams, and added:

I am afraid Judge Parker hasn't been reading my speeches. At practically every place where I have spoken I have taken up that issue, but before you can take up the general issue of extravagance, you must find out what the charge is; before you meet a case in court, you are entitled to know the complaint; and although I have been asking now for two weeks what the specifications of this charge were, not even Judge Parker himself has furnished me with any of them. They say that the budget of the state has increased. It undoubtedly has. But the efficiency of the state government has also increased, and the efficiency costs money. And when I have asked my opponents which ones of the different items of increase, going over them, they would choose to have us cut out, I have had no answer.

Now, I deem it to be a rather appropriate thing in this town, this old home of Clark Williams, our present Controller, to take up that subject, because if there has been one piece of constructive legislation which is important to the people of the state, it has been the law enacted by our Republican Legislature which has changed the chaotic system which formerly existed in state finances, on the suggestion of Mr. Williams, to a scientific and business basis of arranging our budget. Now, the first thing that I have just pointed out is that it is a little difficult to reply to this general charge until they specify what it is they think they should have cut out.

Charitable Institutions Improved.

We have been improving our charities, our prisons and our asylums. The insane of this state increase, according to statistics, at the ratio of nearly one thousand a year, which makes necessary the building of a new asylum at least every three years. Our system of treatment of the criminal under the enlightened administration of Governor Hughes and the prison commissioners whom he has appointed has achieved a standard which is much nearer that of an enlightened republic than it used to be, and all of those things cost money. Our labor laws have been amended so as to require closer inspection of factories in the interest of protecting workmen's limbs and lives, and that alone has required $45,000 additional expenditure; but so far I have been unable to find from my opponents a single one of those items which they would, if they were in offices, cut out; so it has been left for me to take the aggressive, to penetrate through their silence and try to find out what they were really driving at.

When I examine their ticket and their platform I can make a guess, in spite of their silence, at what they are driving. They have nominated for the two places on the Democratic state ticket which have most to do with the administration of state finances—the offices of Controller and State Engineer—two men from my city whose only experience in public life hitherto has been as officeholders under an organization known as Tammany Hall; so I think it is fair inference, when you consider that fact, and when you consider also the fact that Tammany Hall controlled the Rochester convention, that they propose to substitute for what they call the "extravagance" of Governor Hughes the "economy" of Tammany Hall.

I have lived where Tammany Hall lives. I have studied it at close range, and I should like to give you just one or two illustrations, which you sober minded voters of this town can take home and think over as some of the issues of this campaign, and which may enable you to realize what it means to introduce Tammany Hall economy into the state government. In the first place, during the twelve years since New York City was consolidated, the budget of that city has increased 110 per cent, as against an increase of about half that amount in the state government during the same time.

Difference in Financial Method.

In the first place, there is a difference in the fundamental methods of the matter of the finances of the two administrations which I want to call your attention to and which I should like to have you think over. Now, in the state government under Governor Hughes, whenever the state has been obliged to construct what we would call a permanent improvement, like a new hospital or a new agricultural college, a new asylum or any other building in the nature of permanent plant, except only the two great improvements known as the canal improvement and the highway improvement, which stand on a separate basis—whenever they have constructed any permanent plant of any character whatever outside of those two, it has been the method and the practice of the Republican state administration to pay for such improvements out of current income.

In other words, they have paid as they have gone along, without issuing bonds. In the case of the canal and in the case of the highways, under direct authority of the people of the state, by referendum, they have been authorized to issue bonds and, if necessary, to impose a direct tax, but even there, while they have issued bonds, they have paid the interest on those bonds without any direct tax so far, although they had the authority of the vote of the people of the state to impose such a direct tax.

Now that system of finances is a most conservative system. It is far more conservative than the approved system which is in effect in our great corporations, our railroads and our other great industrial corporations. Whenever a railroad purchases a plant it considers it perfectly legitimate to issue bonds or issue stock for that purpose, and to that extent increase its capital or its bonded debt; but under this extravagant administration of Governor Hughes the State of New York has paid for everything that it got as it went along, and there is no debt left standing on the people. Everything is paid for as it goes.

Now let us turn for a minute to the system which is in effect in New York City. I had occasion to look that up last year when we were in a municipal campaign, and this is the system that they have employed there. Not only have they issued city stock—in the case of New York City it is stock that they issue, and not bonds, as you may know—they not only have issued city stock for all of these permanent improvements which they have made, but they have issued city stock for their current expenses in many cases. They have issued, whenever they got into a tight place and needed money for some current expense, we found on looking into their finances last year, that they had issued stock for it; and the committee of one hundred which collected and produced the statistics on which the election last year was won against Tammany Hall found that the city of New York was still paying interest on stock that had been issued for such things as the celebration of the opening of the Williamsburg Bridge, which had been issued for music on the recreation piers, which had been issued for soap to clean the city offices, and for whips in the Department of Street Cleaning.

Think of it! Under a Tammany administration the city is still paying interest on stock issued to pay for music the notes of which died away five years ago (Applause). And that is the kind of administration that they are proposing to introduce in place of the extravagance of Governor Hughes. Now when they talk about extravagance there I want you to think of just that difference of methods; I want you to think of the difference in the rate of increase of the debt and of the budget with the state and the city administrations side by side. When they talk to you about bringing a business man—a business man—in to take charge of the state in place of this lawyer, Governor Hughes, think of the business methods which go with his associates. Do you think that the business methods of Tammany Hall are better for the State of New York than the lawyer methods of Governor Hughes and of the Republican administration which has stood behind him during these years? There is a sample of them.

Mr. Stimson alluded to the recent racetrack bribery disclosures. He said that Jim Gaffney, a Tammany man, carried the racetrack corruption fund to Albany and that Thomas F. Grady, the Tammany leader in the Legislature, received a great slice of the fund. He addressed a direct question to Dix asking if the latter would sign or refuse to sign racetrack legislation. Mr. Stimson read a letter written by him to Hughes on April 2, 1908, in which he stated his position on the gambling question, and reiterated that his position now was no new one.

Mr. Stimson will speak to-morrow at Leroy, Batavia and at a big meeting at Convention Hall, in Buffalo, at night. This will end his first week of campaigning above The Bronx.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

will no doubt be interested in the pictures and description of the fine new rifle range provided for them by the state at Blauvelt, N. Y., which will appear in to-morrow's Tribune. Order your copy in advance.

ROOSEVELT INDORSES TAFT'S TARIFF POLICY

Says President Has Pointed the Way the Party Is to Follow.

TARIFF BOARD COMMENDED

Ex-President in Boston Denounces Murphy and Tammany Methods—Urges Re-election Lodge and Draper.

Boston, Oct. 21.—Ex-President Roosevelt addressed a great Republican meeting here to-night, advocating the re-election of Senator Lodge and Governor Draper. He devoted much attention to the tariff question, especially commending the plan for a tariff board, in which, he said, President Taft had pointed the way the party was to follow.

He denounced Eugene N. Foss, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as a man who sought to raise himself in public life by means of the power of money. He added praise of Governor Draper to commendation of Senator Lodge, and said that Massachusetts really was a progressive state.

Mr. Roosevelt's reception in Boston was enthusiastic. He spent the afternoon at the home of Dr. William S. Bigelow, a brother-in-law of Senator Lodge, but when he appeared in public to-night the people gave him one of the most striking demonstrations he has received since his return from Africa.

Massachusetts Republicans had awaited his speech with interest, in view of his statement that he did not approve the New York Republican tariff plank in its entirety, and in view of his speeches last week in support of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who voted against the Payne-Aldrich bill.

When Mr. Roosevelt arrived at the hall where the meeting was held he found awaiting him a crowd which thronged the great building. Thousands of persons who were unable to gain admittance blocked the street outside. As he mounted the platform he received an enthusiastic greeting. The audience cheered tumultuously, while he stood on the platform and smiled. There was more applause when he was introduced by ex-Governor John L. Bates.

"I can't claim any merit for coming here," said Mr. Roosevelt, in beginning his speech, "for I have for many years come to Massachusetts, not to give strength, but to get it.

"The opponent of Governor Draper has said that the tariff is an issue in this campaign," he continued. "All I ask is that the voters compare the attitude of the two parties in regard to the tariff. On the Republican side there is no difference as to the principle to be observed. In every state the Republicans are a unit in adherence to the principle expressed in the Republican platform, that there shall be an equalization of the cost of production here and abroad. The difference has merely been as to the way of achieving the common purpose, and more and more we are coming into complete harmony as to the method to be adopted.

"Our opponents have no such harmony. They know that if they had a majority in Congress and tried to build up a tariff they would do as they have done. They would build up a protective tariff, not as a matter of principle, but as a matter of favoritism."

Commends Tariff Board Plan.

He then read and commended the tariff plank in the Massachusetts Republican platform, which indorses the plan for a tariff board. He said President Taft, by working for the tariff board and for satisfactory tariff relations with foreign countries, had pointed the way which the party was to follow.

"Experience has shown that the present system of tariff making is unsatisfactory," he continued. "Our principles were right in the past. We propose to adopt methods which shall guarantee the principles being carried out with justice and equity. Our opponents say that as our principle is just and our methods incorrect, we'll adhere to the methods and oppose the principle. That is a perfectly just and scientifically correct description of the difference between the attitude of ourselves and our opponents."

Mr. Roosevelt then spoke of the leadership of the Democratic party by William J. Bryan and Alton B. Parker.

"Mr. Bryan went on the lecture platform," he said, "and Mr. Parker became attorney for the Sugar Trust. He was attorney for the Sugar Trust when Henry L. Stimson, now Republican candidate for Governor of New York, was prosecuting it for rebating. Mr. Stimson recovered $170,000 despite the efforts of Mr. Parker, and Mr. Parker now takes a jaundiced view of Mr. Stimson as a candidate for Governor."

He went on to describe the Democratic State Convention in New York, repeating the assertion that it was dominated by Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall.

Says Foss Has No Public Record.

Taking up the Massachusetts situation, Mr. Roosevelt assailed Eugene N. Foss, Democratic candidate for Governor.

"It would be a bad thing for the people of this state," he said, "to elect a man who, having tried to dominate one party and having failed, now seeks to dominate another party. It would be a bad thing to elect a man woh has made his money by speculation in stocks and who now seeks to rise in political life, not by his public record, for he has none, but by the naked force of effrontery and the power that comes from money.

"I ask your support for Governor Draper because he embodies in the highest form supreme and unbending integrity, unflinching courage and absolute and perfect frankness and sincerity of character. One absolutely vital need is that the American people shall support and continue to send into public life men of unbending courage, who can be depended upon to make their deeds square absolutely with their words in every public promise."

Massachusetts, said Mr. Roosevelt, is really a progressive state in spite of the fact that other states were apt to ascribe to her conservatism she did not have. He said he was radical because he espoused some things Massachusetts already had adopted, such as the physical valuation of railroads. The whole Republican party was progressive.

"The whole party," he continued, "should stand for just such legislation as the types I have mentioned here. I have spoken this summer from the Rocky Mountains to Boston Harbor, and everywhere I have advocated just what I have advocated here to-night as regards every important question before us for national consideration."

Mr. Roosevelt closed his speech with a tribute to Senator Lodge and an appeal to the people of Massachusetts to send him back to the Senate. He said he had watched the work of the Senator in Washington for a quarter of a century.

"I feel it would be a calamity not only to Massachusetts but to the nation," he continued, "if Senator Lodge were not returned to the Senate. Senator Lodge has stood for progressive legislation. I ask that Massachusetts be true to its great traditions of the past and send back to the United States Senate for the honor of the country that statesman who has himself been true to her traditions."

Governor Draper asked for support "on the record the Republican Legislature has made and my record as Governor." He said that "Massachusetts occupies a leading position among all the states in the union for progressive and wise legislation," and declared that this was brought about by the Republican party.

Senator Lodge spoke briefly. He was applauded when he said that the Republicans of Massachusetts never had had any bosses.

Senator Crane declined to make an address. The crowd gave him three cheers.

CALLS DIX "HUPPUCHRITE"

W. R. Hearst Has New Term for Democratic Candidate.

SHEARN SPEAKS FOR HIM

League Head Unable to Attend Meetings—Says Trusts Dictated to Murphy.

"Huppuchrites" is the term which William Randolph Hearst has applied to John A. Dix and his campaign manager, and by that term he will refer to them in the future. This was one of the announcements in a speech which was delivered last night by Clarence J. Shearn at the Manhattan Casino and at Niblo's Garden, in the name of the Independence League candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Hearst was scheduled to speak at both meetings, but later it was announced that he was detained at home by a cold and that Mr. Shearn would read his speech.

At the Manhattan Casino about five hundred persons had gathered when the chairman, James Brown, opened the meeting. The crowd, however, kept pouring in, and by the time John J. Hopper, the candidate for Governor, addressed the meeting, there were over nine hundred present. When, after Henry George, jr., and Assemblyman Higgins had spoken, it was announced that Mr. Hearst could not come, there was an exodus, but those who did remain cheered the words of the league leader, which lost nothing in their delivery by Mr. Shearn.

After recalling that he had warned the people against the evils of corruption which had recently been exposed, Mr. Hearst proceeded to exhort the electors to give up party ties and vote for independent men of all parties, under the Independence League emblem. Referring to the nomination of John A. Dix, he said:

"Trusts Dictated to Murphy."

"You know that a lot of Murphy's marionettes sat in a public hall and said 'Aye' when Murphy pulled one string, and 'No' when Murphy pulled another. You know that a lot of trusts sat with Mr. Murphy in a private room and told Mr. Murphy when to pull the string that registered 'Aye' and the one that registered 'No.'

"You know that Mr. Murphy nominated Mr. Dix and that the trusts told Mr. Murphy to nominate Mr. Dix and that trust money was paid for the nomination of Mr. Dix and that trust money will be used in an effort to elect Mr. Dix."

Referring to the public declaration of Mr. Dix and Mr. Huppuch on the tariff and their negotiations to have the tariff on wall paper raised, he said:

"Mr. Dix and Mr. Huppuch say that they are opposed to the high cost of living, but they do everything they can to increase the cost of living. People who say one thing and do another are commonly called hypocrites, but in this campaign I am going to refer to Mr. Dix and Mr. Huppuch as Huppuchrites."

Mr. Hearst went on to tell how Mr. Dix and Mr. Huppuch forced their men to work twelve hours a day for $1 65, and when a strike was imminent consented to give an additional 10 cents a day for five hours' additional work a week, and Mr. Hearst appealed to the Americanism of the electors to reject a man who would do anything so un-American as to force men to work thirteen hours a day.

Calls Stimson Honest Man.

"I am perfectly willing to say what I think about Mr. Stimson or any one else," was the Hearst pronouncement on the Republican candidate. "I think that Mr. Stimson is personally an honest man. I know that he represents a dishonest party. For every Grady in the Democratic party there is an Aldridge in the Republican party. If Mr. Stimson should want to do right, he could not accomplish any more with the Republican party's ball and chain around his leg than Mr. Hughes could."

At Niblo's Garden, the audience numbered fully a thousand, and there as at the Manhattan Casino, there was considerable enthusiasm. John J. Hopper, who had been received with the greatest enthusiasm at the Manhattan Casino, which is in his home district, was well received at Niblo's Garden, too. Other speakers at both meetings were Arnold B. McStay, Robert Stewart, James A. Allen and Clarence J. Shearn, who had delivered his own speech before he was chosen, as he expressed it, as "First Reader of the Independence League Church."

"Wall Street Behind Dix."

In both his speeches Mr. Shearn referred to the publication of a page from E. H. Harriman's account with Kuhn Loeb & Co. in an attack upon Colonel Roosevelt, and the activity of Alton B. Parker, "the 'also ran' of six years ago, who surely has no aspirations for 1912," as evidences that Wall Street was behind the Dix campaign.

"It would take a dynamite explosion, under ordinary circumstances," he said, "to make a Morgan or a Kuhn-Loeb firm open its books. If a shareholder, robbed of his investment, tried to get an examination of a Wall Street banker's books, he would be dragged from court to court, and if the applicant was still alive by the time the Supreme Court of the United Saates got through with the matter, he would discover at the end that the books had been burned. Yet one of these big Wall Street firms, to further the Dix candidacy, had opened its books and given out the account of a deceased client for publication."

Mr. Shearn also paid his respects to James P. Allney, head of the canneries company, who had announced that he would bolt the Republican ticket to vote for Dix. "This is the man who went to Albany at the last session to oppose the child labor bill passed by the Republicans, because it interfered with him and his kind in the employment of girls for as much as seventeen hours a day in their canning factories. That is the stamp of business man that is bolting his party to support Dix."

COX WON'T QUIT CINCINNATI

Indignantly Denies Rumor He Is to Live in New York.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—George B. Cox, the Republican leader, was emphatic and also wrathful to-day in his denial of a story that he was planning to cut loose from Cincinnati and go to New York to live. He said there was not the slightest foundation for the story; that he never had contemplated such a move, and nothing in business or politics had occurred to cause any such report.

Mr. Cox says he purposes to remain in his home city as a citizen and actual resident. M. E. Moch, vice-president of the Cincinnati Trust Company, of which Mr. Cox is the head, stated to-day that Mr. Cox had no intention of retiring from business in this city.

PLEA OF GUILTY STOPS TRIAL

Young Man Who Killed Sweetheart Admits Second Degree Murder.

Frank Kindel, who was placed on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, charged with murder in the first degree, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree after several hours had been spent in selecting a jury to try him. Kindel, who is twenty-four years of age, killed Frances Mengler, nineteen years of age, on August 11, because she had refused to marry him.

The two had been sweethearts in Austria, but when the girl reached this country she jilted Kindel, who in a jealous rage shot her. He will be sentenced on October 28.

PREDICTS DIX VICTORY

No Figures, However, Accompany Democratic Prophecies.

BAD POLICY, SAY MANAGERS

Roosevelt's Attitude on Brownsville Affair Becomes State "Issue."

In the absence of State Chairman Huppuch yesterday, William S. Rodie, chairman of the executive committee, was in the conning tower at Democratic state headquarters. What he saw was a rainbow of bright hue, but he would not give any figures. As a matter of fact, he said it would be the policy of the campaign managers not to give out any figures until after election. Then they would be a matter of public record.

"All the reports we have received are most encouraging—those to-day more so than hitherto," he said.

Mr. Rodie, who was one of the managers in the Parker campaign, said that at that time he was not given to making any predictions, but this year he was going to predict a smashing victory for Mr. Dix.

"How about figures, Mr. Rodie?" he was asked. "Have you received your reports from the state canvass yet?"

He said that some of the returns had come in, but that none of the figures would be given out. "We think it bad policy," he explained.

It was announced last night that the speech of Mr. Dix in this city would be at Carnegie Hall on the night of November 2. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Independent Business Men's Association, recently organized, of which Herman Ridder is the president.

The Democrats are so hard up for issues in the campaign that they dug up yesterday the old Brownsville issue, and are to send out a phamphlet denouncing Mr. Roosevelt for the discharge of the black battalion of United States Infantry as a result of the "shooting up" of the Texas town. Because Mr. Roosevelt was President at this time the voters are called upon to vote against Mr. Stimson.

This literature is being prepared by the "State Organization, United Colored Democracy," which promises to rake up a few more race issues to lug into the present campaign.

Mayor Gaynor said yesterday that he had not completed his letter of indorsement of Mr. Dix. He was ready to say, however, that he considered Mr. Dix an able and intelligent man and capable of giving the state a businesslike administration.

Judge Parker is to speak at Ogdensburg on October 27, at Malone on the following day, at Plattsburg on November 1, at Albany on the 2d and in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, on the 4th.

LEWIS PRAISES UNIONS

Says Labor Organizations Make for Better Citizenship.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newton, N. J., Oct. 21.—Vivian M. Lewis, the Republican candidate for Governor, invaded the Democratic county of Sussex to-day, and got one of the most enthusiastic receptions of his campaign. The Republican candidate, at a crowded mass meeting to-night in the public school building, came out stronger for his progressive policies than he has since the beginning of the campaign, showing particularly the necessity for protecting the commuter and the shipper by means of an adequate public utilities law containing a rate making provision.

He also came out stronger to-night in his support of the labor unions than he has since the opening of the campaign. Labor unions, he said, uplift the workingman; only for them many toilers would not be as good citizens as they are to-day. "These unions," he said, "not only secure better wages and better conditions for their members, but they aid in the making of some of the best of our citizens. None can say anything to me against organized labor. I have studied this question and am not speaking of something I do not know anything about."

"MONK" EASTMAN A FREE MAN

After Visiting Old Companions Here He Will Start for the West.

Albany, Oct. 21.—"Monk" Eastman, for years the leader of a notorious East Side gang in New York, left Albany to-day a free man. Eastman was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison about eight years ago for assault and was released on parole last February. Since then he has been reporting regularly to the local police. His parole expired to-day.

Before departing Eastman told Chief Hyatt he was going to New York to see some of his old companions and then intended to go "to the wild and woolly West."

William Delaney, or "Monk" Eastman, as he is called, was the leader of a gang numbering nearly sixty men, whose chief work, it was said, was to repeat at elections. They were favored by politicians and were to all appearances immune from conviction. "Monk" was arrested scores of times but was never sent to prison until he started on the term just completed. He was arrested after a fight between his men and the followers of Paul Kelly in September, 1903, during which a man was killed, and was brought to trial, but the jury acquitted him. The gang has practically passed out of existence since "Monk" went up the river.

SHOOTS RIVAL IN STREET

Fires When Taunted by Man Who, He Says, Broke Up Home.

"I had to do it," was the remark which Elias Sihuth, a tailor, of No. 185 Orchard street, is said to have made to Patrolman Smolick, of the Eldridge street station, pointing to the body of Morris Schwabsky, a plumber, of No. 25 Delancey street, lying on the pavement at his feet. Sihuth held in his hand, according to Smolick, a smoking .44-calibre revolver from which he is said to have admitted firing the bullet which, entering Schwabsky's body above the heart, is likely to cause his death.

The shooting took place early last night in Orchard street near Broome. At the Eldridge street station Sihuth is said to have told a pathetic story of a blighted home.

According to Sihuth's story he came to America eight years ago, accompanied by his wife, and they lived happily for a couple of years, until Schwabsky, he alleged, persuaded his wife to desert him. She took their baby girl with her.

Thursday night, he said, Schwabsky and his gang held him up in the hallway of his home and beat him. Yesterday he bought a revolver. Last night when Schwabsky taunted him he pulled the gun and fired.

"MILK PASTEURIZATION TRUST"

Department of Justice Begins Investigation of Charges.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Department of Justice has begun an investigation of charges that a milk pasteurization trust with wide ramifications exists.

The action is the result of allegations at a hearing here yesterday, when H. O. Trundle, representing Washington milk dealers, declared that behind the efforts to require milk dealers here and in other cities to pasteurize their product was a trust composed of men of large capital in New York and other cities.

PARKER'S FINE FIGURES

Says Last Congress Spent $157,000 for Every Year Since Jesus.

OSBORNE ATTACKS SPEAKER

Declares He Defeated P. S. Amendments in Interest of Wire Companies.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Alton B. Parker and Thomas M. Osborne, speaking in behalf of the Democratic State ticket, addressed a meeting here to-night. Charging Republican national extravagance, Mr. Parker said:

"The money spent by the last Republican Congress is just $157,000 a year for every year since Jesus scourged the money changers out of the temple."

Judge Parker also said:

"All over the state there is rottenness and decay that need to be exposed. Look at Schenectady, at Broome County, at Erie, at Oneida. As to the legislative investigation, I say, gentlemen, that that investigation is partisan and forced by public opinion. Think what would be disclosed by men hostile to that political organization! It is the same in the United States government. Senators indicted and men prominent in national life have recently had the finger of scorn pointed at them many times.

After reading the Harriman correspondence and showing Senator Depew's position in that controversy, Judge Parker said:

Senator Depew may want to go back to the Senate. The Republicans have not mentioned any candidates. It is possible that Mr. Depew's friends can again raise $260,000 in a few hours. It may also be that these same friends can now furnish special cars for the Republican speakers while I and other Democrats travel humbly and pay our way."

Mr. Osborne said in part:

The tariff is a moral issue because it is a crime against Democracy itself. It is treason to our underlying principle of government, for it produces in the midst of a democracy that grossest form of special privilege—a plutocracy. An aristocracy of land has its responsibilities; an aristocracy of family descent has its noble traditions; an aristocracy of culture will have knowledge; but an aristocracy of wealth has neither traditions nor knowledge, and recognizes no obligation or responsibilities. This country is to-day largely in the hands of such an aristocracy, the most greedy, domineering, unscrupulous, detestable form of aristocracy that the world has ever seen, and unless bounds be quickly set to its development, it will go far to destroy our government, for aristocracy and democracy cannot exist together.

Replying to Speaker Wadsworth's attack on Mr. Dix's attitude on the public service act, Mr. Osborne said:

I cannot help but smile at the extreme anxiety on the part of Republican orators over the dangers which the commission may suffer at the hands of Mr. Dix. I admire the boldness and am amazed at the hypocrisy of Speaker Wadsworth. The same gentleman in 1909 defeated the amendments to the public service law suggested by Governor Hughes until the interests of the great telephone and telegraph companies were practically consolidated and another huge monopoly added to those which already control us.

Urging the election of a Democratic Legislature, Mr. Osborne indicated that he was for Edward M. Shepard for United States Senator. "The best and only the best," he said, "will satisfy; only a man experienced in large affairs and of the highest moral and intellectual character. Such a man you can all think of, and you will not have to go many miles from the Brooklyn Bridge to find him."

GAYNOR ORDERS REMOVAL

Tells Waldo Billard Must Quit Fire Department Service.

Mayor Gaynor sent word to Commissioner Waldo of the Fire Department yesterday to remove N. W. Billard, acting deputy superintendent of buildings for the Fire Department in Brooklyn and Queens. This action was taken after the Mayor received from Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick a report tending to show that Billard had accepted money from the representatives of a roofing company and was looking for the same favors from another company.

The investigation was based on a complaint made by R. R. Mable, president of the Rochelle Roofing Company. He said that a man who represented himself to be Billard said over the telephone that certain material delivered to a building under construction was unsatisfactory. Daniel G. Daniels, one of the salesmen, who formerly was with the Griffin Roofing Company, was asked to look into the matter.

Under oath Daniels testified that the following conversation had taken place between himself and Billard:

"Billard said to me: 'We don't want this stuff on the job; this is not the right stuff.' We had an argument. After we got through arguing I went out on the sidewalk with Billard, and I asked him why he raised a fuss before he knew whether I was going to make good, the same as the Griffin Roofing Company, and he said: 'Well, why don't you come around to see me?' I said: 'We are not going to pay you until we get something on the job,' and Billard said, 'How much am I going to get?' and I said, 'The same as Griffin has been giving you, $25.'"

Commissioner Fosdick, who examined the books of the Griffin Roofing Company, said he found several checkbook stubs tending to show that various payments of $25 each had been credited to "Commission Account, B." There was an entry in the cashbook reading, "Billard, $50."

FIRE ON CHAPIN ESTATE

Vandals Believed to Have Set It to Drive Deer from Cover.

Monticello, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Fire, thought to have been set by vandals, seeking to drive deer from cover, is raging on the large Sullivan County estate of Chester W. Chapin. Sheltered on the great preserve are hundreds of deer and elk, and thousands of dollars' worth of damage has been done. Many animals have perished and others have fled the preserve in terror, falling an easy prey to huntsmen.

A big force of employes and volunteers was fighting the flames to-night.

BRYAN "KILLS TWO BIRDS"

Opposes Cannon in Illinois and Pays Debt to Political Friend.

Watseka, Ill., Oct. 21.—William J. Bryan came into the 18th Congress District to-day to assist W. L. Cundiff, the Democratic nominee for Congress against Speaker Joseph G. Cannon. He spoke here this afternoon.

The visit of Mr. Bryan is in payment of a debt of gratitude, Mr. Cundiff having nominated the Nebraskan for Congress when Mr. Bryan was first a candidate.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION TOURNAMENT
Belmont Park, L. I.
Daily, at 1:30 P. M.

Special trains direct to Belmont Park will leave Pennsylvania Station, N. Y. (entrance on 34th St. and on 33d St., near 7th Ave.), and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn (the terminus of the N. Y. Subway), at intervals between 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

Special trains will return promptly after the meeting.

Only special excursion tickets will be honored on special trains.

Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, 120 B'way, 5th Ave. Building (5th Ave. and 23d St.), Penn. Station, N. Y., and at all stations in Brooklyn.

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That is we build in this grade.
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New Fall "Cammeyer" Style Book mailed free upon request.

Every customer receives the individual attention of a competent clerk.

FOUR THAT ARE HARD TO BEAT.

Suits at $16.
In many patterns of the new Scotchy Cheviots, stylishly tailored, attractive suits; good value for $20.

Fall Top Coats $16.
Special lot black and gray Vicunas, with or without silk facing. Fall Coats, black, gray and lighter colors, $12 to $35.

Suits at $20.
A large assortment of highest grade Worsteds and Rough Tweeds; worth $25 to $40. These suits are made in the best manner and are an unusual bargain.

Fur Lined Overcoats $25.
Broadcloth shell; fur lining; pieced Persian lamb collar. Others $32, $50, $75 up to $200. Fur Auto Coats, $18 to $150.

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On the same spot and still there.

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Send 10 cents for a trial bottle and our Salad Book, containing 75 of the latest salad recipes. Where dealers cannot supply Chiris, order direct.

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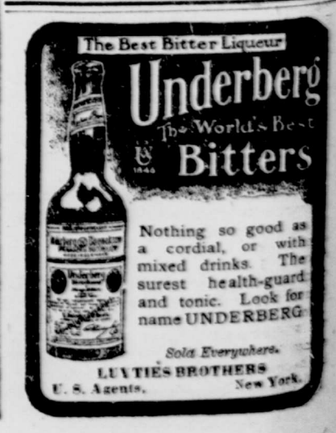
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More healthful than Tea or Coffee. Agrees with the weakest digestion. Delicious, invigorating and nutritious. Rich milk, malted grain, powder form.
A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S.
Others are imitations.