ference which Governor-Chairman Odell called where Mr. Higgins was selected to be the candidate for Governor, and in return for the support of delegates where Governor-Chairman Odell promised to make Mr. Black United States Senator in place of Mr. Depew.

OH, DID I TREAT PLATT WITH CONTEMPT?

On March 24, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's personal organ had this to say:

The Goshen *Independent Republican* says the *News* has treated Senator Platt with bitter contempt. When and how?

WELL, ISN'T HE PRETTY NEAR DEAD?

The Governor-Chairman's personal organ began to hear things and to read things after the Republican State convention adjourned in New York city last spring. It was at this convention that the delegates at large for the national convention were selected. Republicans from all over the State were in New York city on that occasion, and many bitter comments were heard on Governor-Chairman Odell's treatment of Senator Platt. So, on April 15, 1904, Governor-Chairman Odell's personal organ said:

Senator Platt appears to be greatly broken down in health, and his condition is the source of much anxiety to his friends. He has a strong constitution and an iron will, but the strain of multitudinous political, public and business duties and the wear and tear of age have sapped his vitality and left him barely the shadow of his former self. His physical appearance is pathetic, and his infirmities are so evident as to win for him the sympathy of all.

Senator Platt may be far from the "brink of the grave." Men of all parties join in the hope that he will be spared for many years. But the feeling seems to be general that his career, which has made such great impress upon the affairs of the Empire State for nearly a generation, is drawing to a close, and that "finis" will soon be written.

The gallant warrior of scores of political battles has virtually doffed his helmet and laid down his sword, and though he is still with us and gives of his counsel to the new captains of his party, it is by his acts and achievements of the past, rather than those of to-day or of the future, that his record as political leader and statesman will be judged and the verdict of the people rendered upon his long public service.

This verdict already is being expressed, and it is a kindly, appreciative one. His friends are closer to him than before. His political opponents speak of him with generosity.

Senator Platt would have nominated Timothy L. Woodruff for Governor at Saratoga in September, had it not been for the fact that Governor-Chairman Odell used the patronage of his office to compel Woodruff's delegates to forsake him. Senator Platt told Governor-Chairman Odell at Saratoga at the time, "The trouble here is that the officeholders are afraid of you."

This was the convention which Governor-Chairman Odell said was to be an open convention.

Senator Platt at Saratoga did not appear to be particularly infirm. He was up most of the nights and all of the days working like a nailer for Woodruff.

DIDN'T WE TELL YOU IT WAS BLACK.

On May 7, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's organ, following up its comments on the United States Senatorship, said:

Senator Platt says he is emphatically for the reelection of Senator Depew, and if ex-Gov. Black is a candidate for the Senatorship he knows nothing about it. Perhaps Mr. Platt will learn of Mr. Black's candidacy later on.

Senator Platt did not know until after the Saratoga convention adjourned, where Governor-Chairman Odell nominated Mr. Higgins, that Mr. Odell had promised the United States Senatorship to Mr. Black in return for support of Higgins.

MY FRIEND PLATT A PRETTY POOR SENATOR.

Five days later, on May 12, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's organ speaks of its ally, Senator Brackett's organ, the Saratoga *Saratogian*, under the head of "Platt and Black," and makes these few remarks:

Senator Brackett's organ, the Saratoga *Saratogian*, is a good Republican paper, only it persists in giving the unchallenged leader, Hon. Thomes C. Platt, a severe nudge every once in a while.

The *Saratogian* has just come forward with an alleged explanation of the reason Senator Platt is opposed to the election of ex-Gov. Black as United States Senator. It thinks Senator Platt does not care to have his not over-brilliant senatorial record at Washington "brought into contrast with the record that Frank S. Black could be depended upon to make in the upper house of Congress. With Mr. Black as junior Senator, the Empire State would run a chance of taking its proper place in the leadership and councils of the nation."

Really, the *Saratogian* is getting too personal in its remarks.

SAY, PLATT, WHY DON'T YOU RESIGN?

On June 28, 1904, Governor-Chairman Odell's personal organ had something to say about a threatened contest between Senator Depew and Mr. Black for the United States Senatorship, and suggested that Senator Platt should retire in order to make the way clear, in the following words:

Unable, owing to ill health and declining mental powers, to be regular in his attendance upon the sessions of the Senate and to look after the interests of his State, much less take part in national affairs, it is possible that Senator Depew's colleague will conclude to resign after a while. That would most happily avert the threatened contest between Senator Depew and Mr. Black for the former's seat. Mr. Depew then could be reelected to succeed himself and Mr. Black elected to succeed Mr. Platt. Depew and Black would make the strongest kind of Senatorial team.

We should think Mr. Platt would desire to retire now. Few men have been more highly honored by their native State than he and he is too old now to look or care for more honor. He has demonstrated to the country his statesmanship, such as it is, and further service in the Senate would dim rather than brighten his public record. Mr. Platt always has been patriotic, and it is this fact which leads us to believe that in recognizing as he must his inability to give more than perfunctory service to the State as United States Senator he will in season step aside of his own accord, with dignity, without sacrificing self-respect, and permit his party to select to succeed him a man who is younger, more active, more capable of performing the duties of the position.

WE'LL CALL YOU SENATOR EMERITUS.

Following this policy up the Governor-Chairman's organ, on July 6, 1904, had an article headed "Might Be Senator Emeritus," and goes on to advocate Senator Platt's retirement from the United States Senate as follows:

By general consent the title of Leader Emeritus was conferred upon him [Senator Platt] and the right to wear the red sash upon State occasions vouchsafed him. * * * If Mr. Platt should resign as United States Senator, what objection, if any, would there be to his assuming the title of Senator Emeritus? Such title would signify completion of faithful public service and honorable retirement. We should think the privilege to bear the title Senator Emeritus would be to Mr. Platt as satisfying conclusion to his official activity as the privilege to bear the title Leader Emeritus is to his political activity.

NOW WE DRIVE OUT THE NEW YORK COUNTY TRAITORS.

On Sept. 9, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's organ turned its attention to the party organization in New York city, and had an article entitled "The Republican Party and Its Traitors in Metropolis," and said:

When Gov. Odell assumed the State leadership he found the party organization in the greater city demoralized and traitors occupying seats of honor in the Republican council. The Governor at once proceeded to purge the organization of traitors and install trustworthy men. He has instituted general housecleaning in almost every district. * * * The work Gov. Odell is now doing should have been done long ago. But nothing was done under the leadership of Senator Platt, for one reason because he was not physically and mentally able to take up reorganization, but chiefly because he was surrounded by some of the traitors we have previously referred to, who grossly deceived him as to party conditions throughout the city. These traitors gained Senator Platt's confidence probably by flattering him, and the Senator relied almost implicitly upon everything they said, rejecting the counsel and suggestion of true party leaders, some of whom he would not recognize at all.

Governor-Chairman Odell has been in complete control of the New York county committee for a year. The changes he has made are as follows:

President, Charles H. Murray, in place of M. Linn Bruce.

Chairman of the executive committee, William Halpin, in place of William H. Ten Eyck.

Secretary, Armitage Mathews, in place of George R. Manchester.

Twelfth district, Jacob A. Newstead made leader in place of John A. Stiebling.

Sixteenth district, Samuel S. Koenig made leader in place of George Hilliard.

Mr. Halpin's personal and political relations with Tammany Hall are the subject of his own boasts.

Armitage Mathews ditto.

Governor-Chairman Odell made Mr. Manchester secretary of the commission to appraise lands taken for the new barge canal and he nominated Mr. Bruce for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE ORGAN BOYCOTTS ELIHU ROOT.

The attitude of Governor-Chairman Odell's personal organ toward Elihu Root is interesting because of the fact that Governor-Chairman Odell selected Mr. Higgins last winter at Albany to be his candidate for Governor this fall. Those in the secret were Governor-Chairman Odell's personal satellites, Mr. Black, Senator Brackett, Representative Littauer, William C. Warren, Louis F. Payn and Supreme Court Justice Nathan L. Miller. Speaker Nixon of the Assembly was not taken into the confidence of Governor-Chairman Odell, but a few months later Senator John Raines knew what was going on. The proclamations of Governor-Chairman Odell that there was to be an open convention were subterfuge.

A little over a year ago Senator Platt announced that Elihu Root ought to be nominated for Governor this fall. Mr. Root was President Roosevelt's Secretary of War at the time, but even before Senator Platt made his remark about Mr. Root's availability the rank and file of the Republican party of the State from Gowanus to Suspension Bridge wanted Root.

Without waiting to hear from Mr. Root, the Governor-Chairman's personal organ, knowing that Mr. Higgins had already been selected, began to assail the man who was McKinley's as well as Roosevelt's Secretary of War, and who had brought such honor to the Republican party because of his masterful administration of the War Department.

The following are a few of the Governor-Chairman's organ's comments on Mr. Root:

Feb. 9, 1904.—The Brooklyn *Times*, advocate of "Home Rule," has declared for the nomination of Elihu Root for Governor. Mr. Root is a resident of the Greater City and the *Times* probably concludes that he would favor the Democratic scheme for giving the city the privilege to do pretty much as it pleases regardless of the laws of the State.

NO USE, YOU CAN'T HAVE HIM.

April 11, 1904.—Since his retirement as Secretary of War, a few weeks ago, the Hon. Elihu Root has appeared as counsel in several prominent cases before the State courts. He is one of the leading lawyers of the metropolis and his services are in demand by the big corporate interests. He recently has been retained as counsel by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root left the President's Cabinet because he desired to resume the practice of law. He likes his professional work and it is highly remunerative. * * * The movement in some quarters to nominate Mr. Root for Governor is a tribute to his popularity and worth, but will prove fruitless.

DON'T BELIEVE ROOSEVELT'S FOR HIM.

April 30, 1904.—Among the political tales that have come from Washington since the recent confab of President Roosevelt and Governor Odell at the White House is one to the effect that the Governor "broached the possibility of Mayor Knight of Buffalo receiving the Republican nomination for Governor of New York State, which suggestion was frostily received by Mr. Roosevelt whose choice for the Governorship is the Hon. Elihu Root." We might say considerable about the impropriety of the President meddling in New York State politics, but we will not, for the reason that we do not believe there is a grain of truth in the bove story.

I'M AGAINST HIM, ANYHOW.

May 12, 1904.—A Brooklyn leader, alleged to stand close to the Governor, is quoted: "It is as absolutely certain as any future political event can be that Mr. Woodruff will be nominated for Governor. The only man who might be seriously considered in opposition is Mr. Root." Any one familiar with the personal feeling between President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell knows that the Governor will not stand for any proposition that involves Mr. Root's nomination.

I'M THE MAN FOR GOVERNOR MYSELF.

May 31, 1904.—The Governor-Chairman's personal organ on this day began to speak of Mr. Higgins as the candidate who would develop a great deal of strength, but wound up with this:

Throughout all the speculation and discussion regarding the gubernatorial nomination, there is pronounced feeling among Republicans everywhere in the State that Gov. Odell is the best man to succeed himself; and as the time approaches for the inauguration of work on $100,000,000 canal improvement and the need is urgently felt for an experienced, trustworthy executive and trained business man acquainted with the details of the great project to be at the helm in Albany to see that the work is done properly and the people's funds are expended honestly, this feeling may develop into imperative Republican command that the Governor put aside personal inclination and wishes and accept nomination again as a duty to his party and his State.

BUT ROOT OF ALL MEN WON'T DO.

On June 14 the Governor-Chairman's personal organ began to be alarmed over the Root talk, and in an editorial headed "Mr. Folger and Mr. Root" called attention to Mr. Folger's overwhelming defeat because of his close connection with President Arthur's administration. The Governor-Chairman's organ said on that date:

In 1882 the Republicans of New York took Mr. Folger from the President's Cabinet and nominated him for Governor. The fact of his close connection with the National administration and that he was a representative of it rather than of the Republican State organization was employed with telling effect by the opposition. The result was that Mr. Folger was overwhelmingly defeated.

It hardly would be fair to class Mr. Root as a second Folger, because he retired from the President's Cabinet some weeks ago and is a private citizen. Still, it is a fact that in the discussion of Mr. Root as a gubernatorial possibility he is generally referred to by both Republicans and Democrats as a "representative of the National administration" and as "sharing the President's ideas of government."

PLATT'S SUPPORT OF HIM ALMOST PUERILE.

A few days later, on June 22, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's personal organ was still more alarmed over the Root sentiment. It was Gov. Odell who forced George R. Sheldon off the State ticket in 1902, when Mr. Platt, Gov. Odell and Col. Dunn and their friends had agreed that Mr. Sheldon would make a fine candidate for that office. On June 22, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's organ had an article headed "Apparently Intent Upon Sheldonizing Mr. Root," and had this to say about the efforts of Senator Platt and Col. Dunn and other Republicans in favor of Root:

In no other matter in late years has Senator Platt demonstrated his unfitness for responsible and popular party leadership more clearly than in his almost puerile insistence upon Mr. Root for Governor. By common understanding of the leaders of this State it has been agreed not to consider the make-up of the State ticket until after the national convention. But here is Senator Platt harping month in and month out for the Root candidacy and declaring no other man shall be nominated for Governor, as if it lays solely with him and not with the party as to who shall be the nominee.

YOU CAN'T NOMINATE HIM.

On July 26, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's organ had this to say of Mr. Root:

All the organs of Wall Street, for some reason, want Mr. Root to run for Governor, and all the Democratic papers, like the Brooklyn *Citizen*, for some reason insist he is strong with, and the choice of the Republican rank and file.

The Republican leaders intended that the gubernatorial field should remain open for a month or so yet, but if every one is for Mr. Root the thing is settled, all but the ratification by the State convention in Saratoga next September.

WEAK CANDIDATE HE'D BE.

On Aug. 16, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's organ was still worried about the Root matter, and declared:

As candidate for Governor Mr. Root would be upon a platform pledged to support the policies of the present Administration, and he might in the most positive terms promise to take up the reins of Government where Gov. Odell will lay them down; but he can only promise, and cannot point to past achievement as State legislator or administrator, and the fact, we fear, would be made the most of by the opposition, which also would emphasize that he is closely associated with large corporate interests in New York city. In view of all this we fail to see wherein Mr. Root, as claimed, would be stronger, or even as strong, as some of the other gubernatorial aspirants.

QUIT TALKING ABOUT ROOT, NOW.

Two days later, Aug. 18, the Governor-Chairman's organ sharply takes the Philadelphia *Record* to task for saying:

The more desperate the Republican situation in New York becomes, the more imperative is the demand that Mr. Root must accept the nomination for Governor.

The Governor-Chairman's organ replied:

If the Philadelphia *Record* would confine its editorial comment to matters nearer home which it knows something about, it would save itself from ridicule that ill becomes a sheet published in a town of Philadelphia's pretensions.

NOBODY CAN SMASH MY MACHINE.

Republicans interested in the welfare of their party, and independents interested in purging the State from Odellism, will do well to read what the Governor-Chairman's personal organ said on Aug. 18, 1904, in an editorial entitled "Gov. Odell's Position as Leader Firmly Established." The Syracuse *Herald* had said that Andrew D. White would make a good candidate for Governor and that he would not undertake to build up an organization of his own "to upset that of Mr. Odell and supplant the latter as leader, as the astute Newburgh man has supplanted Senator Platt."

The Governor-Chairman's organ, replying to this, said:

It has been said that the Governor is opposed to the nomination of Mr. Root because the latter, if elected Executive, might take a hand in politics and weaken Mr. Odell's hold upon the Republican State organization.

This is all bosh. Undoubtedly the Governor is for the nomination of the best man. In considering the qualifications of the several gubernatorial aspirants probably nothing is further from the thoughts of Gov. Odell than the possible effect the nomination and election of this man or that man might have upon his political fortunes. The fact is, so far as Gov. Odell's position as State leader is concerned, it is firmly established, and supported by all leaders and the masses of Republicans, and his leadership will not be disputed by any one, in office or out.

ROOT IS ABLE, BUT WE DON'T KNOW HIM.

On Aug. 19, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's organ continued to criticise the Root movement, and said:

Unquestionably he is a very able man, and would make a good Governor. But he has not been in touch with affairs in this State. His views upon the great public policies in which the people of New York State are vitally interested are unknown. As we have previously pointed out, he is the only man prominently mentioned for Governor who has not been a member of the State administration either as legislator or administrator.

YET HOW UNITEDLY WE WERE FOR HIM!

Mr. Root just about that time made it clear to Governor-Chairman Odell that he was not a candidate for Governor, and he sent a similar letter to Senator Platt. Whereupon, on Aug. 27, the Governor-Chairman's personal organ said:

Final withdrawal of ex-Secretary Root from consideration leaves the gubernatorial situation rather clouded for the time being. The Republicans of the State generally were united upon Mr. Root.

ODELL FOR CHAIRMAN.

That Gov. Odell started in early to be made chairman of the Republican State committee while serving as Governor of the State is not by any means the least uninteresting feature to be gleaned from Governor-Chairman Odell's personal organ. While some of its comments are muddy and stupid, still the Governor-Chairman's ambition and his desires together with his halting courage can be very easily traced.

For instance, on Jan. 9, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's organ points out that "the New York *World* declares that Gov. Odell will be elected chairman of the Republican State committee when the new committee meets to organize in the spring.

OH, NO, IT WOULD BE WRONG.

On Jan. 13, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's personal organ attempted to put the Republicans to sleep by printing the following:

The chairmanship report does not seem to be credited in the Executive Chamber at Albany. When the Governor's attention was called to it he found it amusing but not serious enough to require any comment.

The wise editors and politicians who have been discussing the story are short on memory and long on gullibility. If they would recall the circumstances attending Mr. Odell's retirement as chairman four years ago, and his remark regarding the right and wrong of the question of any man holding a responsible public office and a prominent political position at the same time, they would realize how unlikely it is that the Governor will take the chairmanship next April or any other time while he remains the Chief Executive of the State.

I WONT TAKE IT, NO, I WONT.

The Governor-Chairman's personal organ on Feb. 27, 1904, had something further to say as to his taking the place of chairman of the Republican State committee to succeed Mr. Dunn, and the Governor-Chairman's organ made this announcement for him:

His position, it is said, is that no man holding a prominent State office should at the same time hold a prominent official place under the party organization. His views on this matter were made plain in 1900 when he resigned the chairmanship upon his election as Governor.

If he should take the place this spring it would be only after resigning as Governor, and he certainly will not do that.

OH, YES, I WILL.

On March 23, 1904, the Governor-Chairman's organ changed front and said:

After April 12 next, it again will be Chairman Odell.

On April 9 the Governor-Chairman's organ announced that:

The election of Gov. Odell as chairman of the State committee is a foregone conclusion.

Under Senator Platt's leadership the Republican party of the State of New York was harmonious for a dozen years, and it was not until Gov. Odell thrust aside his benefactor by using the patronage of the office to which his benefactor had nominated him twice that the party was disrupted by factional disputes which were enhanced by the Odell administration of graft on every side and in every county in the State by the followers of the Odell machine.

At present Governor-Chairman Odell refuses to give Senator Platt any assurances of support for Senator Depew—the only favor Platt asks—even after Senator Platt has sent out those letters to his friends asking them to support Mr. Higgins, Governor-Chairman Odell's candidate for Governor.

TO KNIFE LA FOLLETTE.

Stalwarts to the Number of 50,000 Will Vote for Roosevelt and Peck.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 30.—Former State Senator A. M. ("Long") Jones announces that although he had voted the Republican ticket for forty-four years he will vote the straight Democratic State ticket this fall, but will support the Roosevelt electors. He says that the 50,000 more Stalwarts, of which faction he is a leader, will vote for George W. Peck. This is the first public announcement of the generally accepted intention of Stalwarts to knife the La Follette ticket.

WEST VIRGINIA IS SAFE

For Roosevelt—Outcome of the Governorship Fight Is in Doubt.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 30.—The campaign in West Virginia is virtually over, although some of the State candidates will continue in the saddle until the last moment. These include Senator N. B. Scott, who came to town to-day. He is deeply interested in the result of the fight on the Legislative ticket, because he is a candidate for reelection in February, when the new Legislature meets. There is every prospect that he will succeed himself, for a close calculation, allowing Democrats all they can possibly get under normal circumstances, shows that the Republicans will have fifty-nine votes on joint ballot, that number being a majority. Republicans have but to elect four new State Senators to retain their majority in the Senate, and allowing the Democrats all they claim in districts now largely Republican they cannot offset a Republican majority in the house.

Postmaster James K. Hall, long a member of the State committee, now a Wheeling advisory member, says, after the most minute investigation of conditions, that nothing short of a great landslide can turn the State over to its former political rulers. This being the case, Senator Scott has nothing to fear outside of his own party. Gov. White has repeatedly denied that he has Senatorial aspirations, and it is not believed that the boom for Congressman Alston G. Dayton, of the Second district, has the support of that gentleman himself, nor will it have even if the Legislature is close on joint ballot, as has been intimated would be the case.

The candidates for Governor, William M. O. Dawson and John J. Cornwell, the former being the Republican, the latter the Democratic nominee, are fighting hard. President Roosevelt is absolutely certain of a strong majority in the State, but the Governorship is a doubtful proposition. The tax fight has injected so many new elements into the situation that one cannot forecast the result nor gauge accurately the pulse of the people.

Mr. Dawson's advisory board expresse the utmost confidence in his election, and one member states that the Secretary of State is too slick a politician to permit himself to be defeated. The reputation of Dawson as an able political strategist will help him no doubt, but Democrats say his twenty-five years in office will hurt him more.

Republicans are reasonably sure of carrying the State, confident of the Legislature, but virtually acknowledge there's an even break on the Governorship.

Democrats are trying to arrange another tour for Henry G. Davis through the State, but it not believed this can be done. They want to counteract any effect the trip of Senator Fairbanks may have had.

CANNON IN AMSTERDAM TO-DAY.

Nearly Every Manufactory to Close So the Employees Can Hear Him.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is to address a Republican rally in this city to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in the opera house. Nearly every manufacturing establishment in the city will be closed so that the employees can attend the meeting. Congressman J. Adam Bede will also speak. Ex-Congressman John K. Stewart of Amsterdam will be chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Cannon and party will reach Amsterdam at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning by special train on the New York Central Railroad. At the conclusion of the meeting in Amsterdam, Mr. Cannon will make an address in the afternoon in Gloversville. He will speak in Utica in the evening. David B. Hill will speak in Amsterdam to-morrow evening.

HE CAN'T STAND FOR PARKER.

Ex-Minister to Hayti Wanted Him to Come Out on the Negro Question.

Dr. John E. W. Thompson, who lives at 334 West Twenty-ninth street and who was Minister to Hayti under President Cleveland, is going to vote for Roosevelt. He wrote a 900 word letter to Judge Parker asking him to announce his belief in equal rights to all races and got only this reply:

John E. W. Thompson, M. D.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am indeed very grateful to you for your letter of recent date. Your suggestions will be most carefully considered, as indeed would every suggestion coming from you. Very truly yours,

ALTON B. PARKER.

Now he concludes that the amendments to the Federal Constitution are in danger.

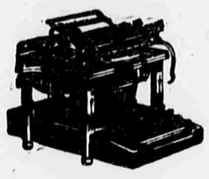
SIX-FOOTER BADLY HURT.

Is F. W. or W. K. Rockfellow—Epilepsy, Hospital Doctors Say.

Patrolman John Housey of the West Sixty-eighth street station found a man lying on the sidewalk at Broadway and Sixty-ninth street early yesterday morning. He had an ugly scalp wound. He was a man 6 feet tall, weighed about 190 pounds and was well dressed.

In his pocket the policeman found a card on which was "F. W. Rockfellow, 45 Broadway." Housey summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. There it was said that the man was suffering from epilepsy. At the hospital his name was recorded as W. K. Rockfellow and his address at 145 Broadway. He said he was a bond clerk and lived in Seventy-second street. He was still in the emergency ward of the hospital last night.

Typewriters Are Not an Issue in This Campaign



THE TYPEWRITER equipment of the White House consists of *Remingtons* exclusively. The *Remington* has been adopted for the work of the Republican National Committee.

REMINGTON Typewriters are used by Mr. Parker at Esopus. The *Remington* has also been adopted for the work of the Democratic National Committee.

The Opposing Forces are United on the Remington

The Remington Typewriter wrote Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.
It wrote Mr. Parker's letter of acceptance.
It is conducting Mr. Roosevelt's campaign.
It is conducting Mr. Parker's campaign.

It now knows the RESULT because it has written the confidential estimates of the leaders. IT WILL TELL TO THE WORLD WHAT IT KNOWS on the evening of November 8.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, New York, and EVERYWHERE ON EARTH

THE HERDING OF THE INSANE.

SOME RESULTS OF GOV. ODELL'S POLICY OF "ECONOMY."

Changes in the Plans Insisted Upon by Him Increase, Not Diminish, the Cost of Buildings—State Wards Used as Pawns in Playing His Political Game.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Recently Governor-Chairman Odell has caused to be circulated among the physicians of the State a circular letter signed by three friendly physicians pretending to point out beneficent results which have followed the Governor-Chairman's centralization at Albany of the administration of the State insane hospitals. The fact remains, however, that the adverse criticisms which have followed the results of such centralization have been more than warranted.

No one will dispute the fact that ever since Gov. Odell, for political purposes, began his manipulation of the State hospitals for the insane, the accommodations for patients at these hospitals have been growing more and more inadequate. To-day, with a hospital population of 25-019, there is suitable accommodation according to the records of the State Commission in Lunacy, for only 21,521 patients. Thus the herding of some of the patients results. The insane in this State are increasing at the rate of 700 a year, but with expenditures deferred in the name of economy and for the purpose of playing politics, the facilities for their care are by no means keeping pace with the demand. The reasons for this are not hard to find.

Early in 1901 the State Commission in Lunacy advertised for bids to construct a new group of buildings at the Rochester State Hospital. These included a reception building, an infirmary, a kitchen and dining room building, a chronic patients' building and an employees' building with connecting corridors. The buildings for patients were to be two stories in height, one floor being for the day room and the one above for the sleeping room. This was in accordance with the plans in vogue in progressive countries everywhere. It not only facilitated administration, but made a balance between the day rooms and the sleeping quarters that was desirable.

The lowest bid for these buildings, intended to care for 500 patients, was $203,000, or about $400 per capita, which was considered to be a very reasonable expenditure. But here the "business" Governor interfered. He insisted upon the substitution, in place of the two story buildings, of three story, non-fireproof structures for dormitory purposes, and Dr. Frederick Peterson, then president of the State Commission in Lunacy, and State Architect Heins, gave way to the Governor-Chairman's demands, although Dr. Peterson must have known better. He, at least, must have appreciated the added danger from fire, and having an interest in the welfare of the insane, would not have agreed with the prominent State official who expressed the opinion that "No great harm would be done" if some of the patients were burned up.

The result was that the plans had to be changed just before the bids were to be opened and verbal changes in the bids also were permitted to meet the added cost, and the contract was not executed until Oct. 3, 1901, when it was given to O'Connor & Booth of Jamaica. These contractors agreed to erect the buildings according to the changed plans at that time for $243,200, the buildings to accommodate 750 patients. This was heralded by the Governor-Chairman at the time as a great saving to the State. At the present time this work, which was to have been finished according to the contract on Nov. 20, 1902, is far from completion. The State already has paid $230,907 and the contractors have claims on account of further changes in the plans for over $100,000 more, while the State architect figures that it will take $32,000 to complete the buildings. This would mean an expenditure of $362,000, or a per capita cost of $480, an increase of $80 a patient, caused by the interference of Governor-Chairman Odell.

The Legislature of 1903 by Chapter 541 authorized the State Commission in Lunacy, subject to the approval of the Governor, to purchase a site for a new State hospital, to cost over $1,000,000, in the northeastern part of the State, north of the county of Rensselaer, and appropriated $50,000 for that purpose. Gov. Odell has been playing politics with this legislation, and consequently with the urgent needs of the insane, ever since the law was enacted.

Notwithstanding the fact that the property at Comstocks of Isaac V. Baker, Republican leader of Washington county, has been unfavorably reported on for a site by the superintendents of the State hospitals who examined it, as well as by engineering experts, and other more accessible and better adapted sites recommended, the Governor-Chairman has made Mr. Baker believe that his property would be selected in order to win Mr. Baker over from Senator Platt. Over eighteen months have passed, however, since the law was enacted and no choice of a site has yet been made by the State Lunacy Commission, which is so much under the thumb of the Governor-Chairman that it fears to act in opposition to his wishes. It is expected the Governor will force the selection of the Comstocks site after election.

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TOM TAGGART ON THE HUSTLE

GUMSHOE CAMPAIGN FOR CLOSE INDIANA COUNTIES.

Republicans Say They Will Carry the State by From 18,000 to 20,000—Bryan Getting Ready to Put on the Crown Again—Struggle for the Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—The campaign in Indiana has resolved itself into a fight for majorities in the close Congress and legislative districts. Managers of both parties have come to the conclusion that Indiana must be won by carrying the close counties, and in the forty or more where the majorities are small the remaining work of the campaign is to be centred.

National Chairman Taggart has taken hold of the work for the Democrats, and a separate headquarters has been established on the fourth floor of the Grand Hotel, and here he and his lieutenants are at work day and night. No one is admitted except such men as he sends for. Not an hour of the day passes but some Democrat of prominence from an outlying district calls at the hotel, enters the elevator and is carried to the fourth floor. Here he presents one of Mr. Taggart's personal cards to the boy in waiting, and this is carried to the national chairman, and a moment later he is admitted. When he comes from the room and an attempt is made to find out his mission, he is noncommunicative, and sometimes far from friendly in answering the question.

Practically all that is known of what takes place is the fact that Taggart is looking after the Congress and legislative districts, and that the men who are sent for are chosen to do some particular phase of the work in them. But what this work is or how it is to be accomplished no one but the chairman and his callers knows. Not one word as to the methods has been allowed to get out. It has been surmised that Mr. Taggart is dispensing something more than counsel and advice. It has been charged that he came from New York with a check on the Shoe and Leather Bank of that city, and that the same was cashed in a local bank of this city, but this cannot be verified. But the Democrats have plenty of money, more than in all the campaigns combined since 1892.

There is not expected to be much change in the complexion of the Indiana delegation in Congress and at best the Democrats cannot hope to gain more than one member. The Second, Third and Fourth districts are reliably Democratic and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth equally certain to go Republican. The Twelfth, a Democratic district, has been gradually falling off in its majority and the Republicans are hoping to gain a member there. The First, a Republican district, is very close, the majority in 1900 being but 202, and the Democrats are expecting to gain a member there. Perhaps the chances of the Republicans in one are an offset to Democratic chances in the other and if the Republicans carry the State by a large plurality they will not only save the First district Congressman, but will gain one in the Twelfth. Conversely, if the Republican vote is greatly reduced, the Democrats will save the Twelfth district member and may secure the Congressman from the First district.

The legislative situation is regarded as complicated and there may be some surprises when the vote is cast. Of course, if the State is carried by a very decisive majority the party winning the election will control the General Assembly on joint ballot. The Democrats must carry a majority of the close counties in order to secure a majority in the Legislature and the carrying of them would possibly give them the State by a very small plurality. The Republicans, however, are still "claiming" the State for the National and State tickets by a majority of not less than 18,000 to 20,000.

Friends of Taggart say that he seems to be in his element since he returned to Indiana, and that he has expressed himself as liking the work of the minor field better than that of national chairman. He knows nearly every Democrat of prominence in Indiana, and he is in daily communication with his friends. He feels that he can rely implicitly upon what they say, that there is no reason and no evidence of double dealing, that there are no bickerings, no backbiting, no little jealousies to interfere with earnest work for the ticket. It is said that this condition does not exist at all times at national headquarters and that Taggart breathes the air of Indiana with more freedom and with greater relish than that of New York.

Word has also been passed from friend to friend in Indiana that the campaign has not been conducted exactly along the lines nationally that Taggart would have wished. He is said to have recognized the fact that the issue of imperialism has been worn threadbare in many places, and to have advised the committee that it is not one that appeals to the young and intelligent voter, however much it may appeal to the man who, from old age or any other cause, may have lost the martial fire that once burned within him. He warned the committee, it is said, that such an issue would not appeal to the Western voter, and that the only one that would, seeing that the platforms of the two parties are so nearly alike on all other questions, it that of the trusts.

He was, therefore, in favor of making the trusts the principal issue and of devoting the greater part of the literature to this subject, but he found that August Belmont and others who were associated with him differed from him because of business relations and he was finally overruled. So, when it came to sending Bryan into Indiana and to laying out the lines along which he was to speak, the executive committee decided that he must adhere to the policy which it had adopted and enlarge upon the issue of imperialism. It is said that Judge Parker agreed with Taggart that too little attention was being given to trusts and that, since the candidate began to consult with the executive committee, there has been some modification of its views, followed by a change in its policy, but this change did not come till the literature of the campaign was agreed upon and most of it in print.

Democrats say that Mr. Bryan was smart enough to know that when imperialism failed to win with him as a candidate it could not win with Parker, but he made no protest and was very consistent in his advocacy of Parker's election, knowing it to be an impossibility. But Bryan is very anxious to see Indiana in the Democratic column, for he has many admirers in the State and is confident that they can be depended upon to assist him in reorganizing the party after Judge Parker is defeated. In every county in which he spoke Democrats have openly championed him as the nominee four years hence and in some sections steps are already in progress for the forming of an organization which will restore him to leadership. He has increased his hold upon the loyal Democrats by coming to Indiana and has thus helped in the work which he made no concealment that he would undertake as soon as the election is over.