GREAT HUGHES RALLY IN UTICA

STREETS AGLOW WITH RED FIRE AND FLAMING TORCHES.

Three Thousand Cheering Men Greet Him at the Majestic Theatre—Hundreds of Others in the Streets Clamor for Admission—Big Meeting in Norwich.

UTICA, Nov. 1.—Charles E. Hughes added another triumph to his list to-night. Utica gave him a welcome second in point of enthusiasm to none that he has received since the campaign began. He addressed two audiences, one of 3,000 and the other of 1,000, and hundreds of other people clamored in the streets for admission.

The presence on the same platform of Secretary of State Elihu Root, Oneida's favorite son, was an added inducement for Utica folks to turn out, but hearty as was the crowd's tribute to the distinguished Cabinet officer, it was evident that the uppermost thought in their minds was to show Mr. Hughes that they are behind him heart and soul.

The candidate was about an hour late in getting here and that disarranged the reception plan a little, but it did not cool the spirit of the crowd any. Even if he could not go in the parade, they were ready to start out alone and meet him later at the theatre for a final grand sendoff. For an hour early in the evening the streets were aglow with red fire, sizzing roman candles and flaming torches.

The Majestic Theatre, where the principal meeting of the night was held, was filled to its utmost capacity half an hour before the time set for the opening speech. The aisles on the main floor and in the galleries were packed. The speakers when they attempted to enter at the stage door found that they were up against a solid mass of humanity. Three or four policemen led the way, and finally, through the assistance of one or two others in the rear who acted as pushers, Mr. Hughes and the other speakers were catapulted into the hall. It was a case then of squeezing their way through the dense throng that filled the stage wings.

As Mr. Hughes and Secretary Root appeared the great crowd jumped to its feet to a man. Hats were thrown in the air and the men cheered themselves hoarse.

Col. William Cary Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War, presided. A wild cheer greeted Mr. Hughes as he stepped to the front of the stage, and it was renewed a moment later when a lot of American flags were lowered from the flies. The crowd listened intently to everything that the candidate had to say. Mr. Root was perhaps as earnest a listener as anybody in the theatre. It was the first time he had ever heard Mr. Hughes make a campaign address.

Mr. Hughes, in beginning, paid a tribute to the Secretary of State. He said:

"It is particularly gratifying to me to-night to join with you in meeting that distinguished son of Oneida, who has twice left the great opportunities offered by the highest professional distinction to serve the people of the United States, and who has conferred the greater distinction by his services upon the two offices which he has held in the national Government. [Applause.] He comes to us to-night the hero of the victories of peace, and when the history of his country is written there will be few brighter pages than those which recount the reforms he made possible in the administration of the War Department and the service he has rendered as Secretary of State of the United States." [Applause.]

There were a good many Democrats in the audience. That was evident from the applause that followed every reference by the speaker to old line Democrats who had repudiated the Hearst-Murphy deal. Referring chiefly to these Democrats, Mr. Hughes declared:

"If I am elected Governor I shall be their Governor and your Governor and the Governor of all the citizens of the State, irrespective of party ties."

The candidate's attack upon Hearst for his political insincerity took as well with Utica folks as it has with the people of other cities.

"If one would set himself up as a leader, let him look to it," said Mr. Hughes, "that he does not barter his independence to achieve a party nomination."

Cheers greeted this declaration.

"The memory of the Buffalo convention action will be written clear in the ballots cast on election day."

Mr. Hughes renewed his pledge to see to it, if elected, that the streams of legislation at Albany are kept clear.

"No measure," he asserted, "not promoted on its merits will have any chance of success in the executive chamber."

Mr. Hughes declared that he would not ask any more of the heads of his departments than he would ask of himself, and he would apply no test to their actions that he would not apply to his own.

"An end must be put to petty graft and endeavors to milk the State," exclaimed the candidate, and the crowd shouted its approval. "Every dollar that is needed to enforce the law of the State, but not a cent expended extravagantly," was the economic policy outlined by Mr. Hughes.

"We want to see a gospel of good will preached, we want to make reforms because we love our country."

Mr. Hughes was cheered heartily at the conclusion of his address.

The candidate's second speech was delivered before an enthusiastic audience of 1,000 in Maennerchor Hall.

Mr. Hughes will leave here in the morning, speaking in Schenectady and Catskill, and arriving in New York at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Hughes had made three speeches in the course of his day's compaigning before he appeared on the platform in this city. At Norwich, in Chenango county, he delivered an address before an audience of 1,000 in the opera house, and at Hamilton, where two years of the candidate's student life were spent, he talked to a crowd of people about half of them undergraduates. The third afternoon meeting was at Herkimer, just outside of this city, where the candidate addressed an enthusiastic gathering of workingmen. Mr. Hughes was in Norwich from 10:30 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

That town ordinarily is strongly Republican, but this year it is doubly so. It was almost impossible to find a Hearst lithograph in the place, and about the only sentiment that could be discovered for the Independence Seague man was that displayed by one of his lieutenants, who filled an automobile with boys, the most of them with free *Journals* under their arms, and insisted on driving up and down the street in front of the Hughes party while the youthful occupants whooped it up for Hearst.

Mr. Hughes in his afternoon speeches repeated for the most part the things he has said before in the campaign. In the Norwich speech, however, he set forth for the first time his attitude toward fraternal insurance companies. The Armstrong insurance laws, which were drawn by Mr. Hughes, prevent the organization in the future of fraternal companies. Mr. Hughes made it plain to-day that he wants to see the present properly managed fraternal organizations conserved. Said he:

"I desire to see all our policyholders protected in their savings and in the management of the concerns to which they have entrusted them. In saying this I do not refer simply to old line companies; I refer to fraternal organizations, those great organizations in which so many of the citizens of our State are interested, and I desire to express to you my intense wish that every concern, every fraternal organization, soundly and wisely managed in the interest of the people, shall be conserved, and that those who are relying upon the benefits which they expect to derive from that investment of their savings shall be secure in those benefits, any everything that I can do as Governor to make them secure will be done. [Applause.]

"I believe in all these opportunities for the exemplification of thrift, for the protection of the home, for the protection of the family in the event of disaster. There is no more sacred interest that can come under the charge of government. I have had it deeply brought to my mind in the course of the last year, and anything that I can do to make all these association, old line, fraternal, mutual benefit or whatever they may be, really conducive to the interests of the people, and to secure all the policyholders and the contract holders and the members the full benefits of their thrift and their savings by making these institutions still more prosperous in the future than they have been in the past, will be my object and purpose."

Mr. Hughes got a warm reception at all the places which he visited in the afternoon. At Hamilton, where he spoke for twenty minutes, the students cheered him to the echo. He said, among other things:

"The day of bosses is over. The day of dictation on the part of those who would assume for selfish purposes to control the political interests of various communities, is over. The people of this State and of other States are determined that they will have true political liberty. They want their representatives to recognize their direct responsibility to the people. They do not want servitude, but service, straight, honorable conscientious service. They may disagree with their representative on this or on that measure, but they want a report of conduct according to one's oath of office and in the light of his own manhood, according to his conscience."

Mr. Hughes, in all of his afternoon speeches, expressed confidence in the favorable outcome of the election. He said at Hamilton:

"It has been an arduous campaign, but everywhere that we have gone through the State we have had evidences of earnest feeling, and I am confident that if effort is not relaxed and if the intelligence of the State expresses itself, there will be a lesson taught to those who would substitute passion for sober argument in the discussion of political questions."

CONVENIENT CHEQUES FOR TRAVELERS

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,500,000.

HEARST SUED BY AN ARCHITECT.

The Summons and Complaint Served on Him in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—Hugh Sloan, a process server, served papers on William R. Hearst Tuesday night in a suit brought by Edward Von Leistner against Mr. Hearst for architectural work on a proposed New York building. The service was made during the reception at the Hotel Lafayette, after Mr. Sloan had made several unsuccessful attempts to reach Mr. Hearst at some of the meetings. National Committeeman Norman E. Mack was beside Mr. Hearst when Mr. Sloan came down the line.

"Mr. Hearst," said Mr. Mack, "let me introduce an old friend of mine, Hugh Sloan."

In an instant the server had placed the summons and complaint in Mr. Hearst's hands and whispered to him to say nothing, but place them in his pocket. Mr. Hearst did so.

Mr. Von Leistner says: "In the early part of 1903 Mr. Hearst contemplated building an immense structure in which to house his newspapers and to carry on his political work, which structure could also be used as a general office building, at Fifty-eighth street and Broadway. Mr. Hearst ordered me to draw a perspective design for a building. I entered upon the work and drew several designs, which were delivered to Mr. Hearst. After a month or so I endeavored to see Mr. Hearst and find out what he desired to do in regard to his plans, but I was unsuccessful. I was referred from one man to another, private secretaries and editors, until I was obliged to leave New York city and go to Washington to carry out some professional engagements.

"While in Washington I placed the matter in the hands of my attorneys, Lockie & Fulton, to see if they could not procure some answer to my inquiries. Mr. Hearst was at that time supposed to be attending to his official duties as Congressman. In Washington repeated efforts were made to see Mr. Hearst, but he dodged all attempts to obtain a definite answer as to what he intended to do in regard to these plans. All attempts made by the Washington attorneys to obtain an interview with Mr. Hearst were futile, as they found that he was rarely in Washington during the session of Congress and that when he did appear no one could secure an interview with him unless numerous private secretaries had first ascertained what the business was.

"I sent Mr. Hearst a registered letter and a telegram asking for a decision in the matter, but Mr. Hearst ignored them entirely. After keeping these plans for two years and depriving me of the use of these drawings, Mr. Hearst returned them by express without a word or without excuse for having kept them as he had."

HUGHES IN BROOKLYN TO-NIGHT.

To Address Six Mass Meetings There—Oscar Straus at Two of Them.

Mr. Hughes will make a tour through Brooklyn to-night and will be accompanied on part of his itinerary by Oscar S. Straus. Before reaching Brooklyn Mr. Hughes will speak in Long Island City and Richmond Hill. The six meetings he is to address in Broo lyn will be held as follows:

Congress Hall, Atlantic and Vermont avenues; Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street; Palm Garden, Greene and Hamburg avenues; Liederkranz Hall, Manhattan avenue and Meserole street; Palace Rink, 93 Grand street, and Eckford Hall, Eckford and Calyer streets.

Mr. Straus will be the first speaker at the Saenger Hall meeting, and he will also speak at Palm Garden. There will be parades galore during the night, the biggest being that of the Williams Battery, which will march over a big slice of the Williamsburg section.

The Weather.

The disturbing conditions moved off the New England coast yesterday and were followed by clear weather, which spread from the Atlantic coast to the eastern Rocky Mountain slope. Cloudiness with scattered rainfalls prevailed in the Rocky Mountain districts.

The high area which covered all eastern sections carried its accompanying colder weather into all the Atlantic States but Florida, and freezing temperatures as far as New England, eastern New York and Pennsylvania and south into the Ohio Valley. Between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains it was generally warmer.

The pressure was low in the extreme Northwest and Southwest, but there was no storm of decided energy.

In this city the day was clear and colder, wind, brisk northwest; average humidity, 49 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.37; 3 P. M., 30.71.

The temperature yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer is shown in the annexed table:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
9 A. M.	37°	47°	6 P. M.	43°	43°
12 M.	41°	50°	9 P. M.	38°	39°
3 P. M.	47°	52°	12 Mid.	36°	36°

Highest temperature, 47°, at 3 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and New England, fair to-day; fresh north winds; warmer to-morrow, with fair on the coast and rain in the interior.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair and warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness and warmer to-morrow; light variable winds.

For western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer to-day; winds shifting to fresh south; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; with rain in north portions.

For western New York, fair and warmer to-day; rain to-morrow; light variable winds shifting to southeast and south.

CROKER SHUTS MURPHY UP.

TAMMANY GREATLY DISTURBED BY OLD CHIEF'S CABLE.

Mr. Murphy Declares That He Doesn't Love Mr. Hearst, but That He Wants to Be Regular—The Very Democratic Club Said to Be 75 Per Cent. for Hughes.

Proof direct from Richard Croker was forthcoming yesterday that he really had congratulated Senator McCarren on McCarren's repudiation of Hearst, and great was the disturbance at Tammany Hall. When Charles F. Murphy could no longer question the genuineness of the despatch, after he had questioned it all the forenoon, he went into conference with his advisers, among them being J. Sergeant Cram, W. Bourke Cockran and John T. Oakley. At the end of the conference, which was held, it is understood, at Delmonico's, Mr. Murphy went back to Tammany Hall and declared that he would have "nothing to say until Wednesday"—the day after election.

But John T. Oakley, the former Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, who was dropped by Mayor McClellan at the beginning of the year and who is one of Murphy's closest friends, exploded and let out a blast against Mr. Croker which described the fellings which have been aroused among the Murphy contingent by the Croker cable to McCarren.

"What right has Croker to butt in at this time?" Mr. Oakley exclaimed. "He always preached regularity while he was the leader of the organization, and no matter how much he fought a man before he was nominated he always insisted that once the nomination was made the organization should be regular. Now he is going against every principle that he laid down while he was our leader. Hearst has been nominated by the State convention, he is the candidate of the party and of Tammany Hall, and yet Mr. Croker is seeking to knock him. Mr. Croker gave up the leadership of Tammany Hall of his own volition, he went to Europe of his own accord, and what right has he now to send such a message as he did, which practically is an invitation to the Democrats of this city to knife Hearst? Going back like this on his old principles of regularity simply shows that Mr. Croker has become a renegade.

"Another thing I want to say is that the action taken by Mr. Croker was not made so much from an idea of praising McCarren for fighting Hearst as from a desire to protect his investments in this country. Now we can see why Andy Freedman, when he got back to this country a week or two ago, after seeing Croker, said that he would not vote for Hearst. Freedman is one of Croker's representatives in this country. I know also that Croker is a large holder of Interborough stock, and as I said before I am inclined to think that Mr. Croker is more anxious to protect his financial interests than anything else, and that his opposition to Hearst comes from the fear that the election of Hearst might hurt those interests."

Before Mr. Murphy was counselled to silence and while he was still questioning the genuineness of the Croker despatch he let fall this remark about Mr. Hearst:

"I did not work for Hearst for any love of him. I will say now that I don't like Mr. Hearst any more than he likes me, but I fell in line with the sentiment for him and now that he has been nominated he ought to be loyally supported."

"I question the genuineness of the despatch, because such a thing as that would be absolutely contrary to the teachings and practice of Mr. Croker. When Mr. Croker was the leader of Tammany Hall he always insisted upon regularity and I cannot believe that he would do anything which might hurt the candidate of the Democratic State convention."

"Were you regular when you brought about the nomination of Mr. Hearst?" it was asked.

"I was," Mr. Murphy replied. "Tammany Hall supported Hearst because the people up State wanted him. We merely followed the up-State sentiment and we fell into line behind Hearst because those Democrats above the Bronx wanted him."

One of the things that led his advisers to urge Mr. Murphy to stop talking to the reporters was his estimate of a Hearst plurality in the greater city of 80,000 to 100,000. They thought that was too low to be encouraging.

Of the reasons for Mr. Croker's course one of his intimate friends, who spent a month with him early in the spring, said yesterday that Mr. Croker does not look upon Mr. Hearst as a Democrat and does not think that Mr. Murphy has heeded the ancient dignity of Tammany as the most compact Democratic organization in the country.

"Mr. Murphy," said Mr. Croker's visitor, makes Representative W. Bourke Cockran grand sachem of Tammany, knowing how Tammany leaders condemned Mr. Cockran's course in 1896 in bolting Bryan and taking the stump for McKinley. Cockran was a member of the Tammany organization at the time and had been a Tammany Congressman. Bryan was the regular Democratic candidate for President and Tammany had indorsed him, yet Mr. Cockran openly bolted Bryan, and with the retirement of Mr. Croker as leader of the organization Mr. Murphy elevates Mr. Cockran to be grand sachem of Tammany.

"Then, too, Mr. Hearst a year ago ran 'stump' for Mayor against McClellan, the regularly nominated candidate of Tammany, and Mr. Hearst at the time was a Tammany Congressman. Mr. Croker is right in sustaining Senator McCarren's attitude against Mr. Hearst. Mr. Croker was always regular. He knows that Mr. Hearst is running an Independence League ticket in California against the regular Democratic candidate for Governor and is also running Independence League tickets in Illinois against the regular Democratic State ticket and the municipal tickets in Chicago."

George Raines of Rochester, it will be remembered, read in the Buffalo convention when Mr. Raines was opposing Mr. Hearst's indorsement this despatch from Timothy Spellacy, chairman of the Democratic State committee of California.

"It seems inconsistent for the Democrats of New York to nominate a man who is trying to defeat the Democratic party of California."

Mr. Hearst, it will be remembered, was not nominated by the Democratic State convention; he was merely indorsed, having been nominated by the Independence League. The indorsement was not made unanimous for the reason that Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, George Raines, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira and a dozen more well known Democrats were cocked and primed to oppose and defeat any motion to make it so.

The man quoted above as speaking of Mr. Croker's position went on to say:

"Mr. Cockran has been the chief adviser of Mr. Murphy in all this business, and those who know what is going on will tell you that Mr. Cockran had an understanding with Mr. Hearst that for his services in Mr. Hearst's behalf at Buffalo the Independence League would not nominate an opposition candidate for Congress in Mr. Cockran's district, the Twelfth."

"Mr. Cockran opposes Mr. Hearst because Mr. Hearst is not a Democrat, but is more of a Socialist than anything; because Mr. Hearst nominated himself for Mayor against Mr. McClellan, the regular candidate of Tammany, and because Mr. Hearst is seeking to defeat the regular Democratic State tickets of California and Illinois. Mr. Croker is chagrined and amazed that the Tammany organization should have been made the football of Mr. Murphy, Mr. Cockran and Mr. Hearst in this campaign."

"Seventy-five per cent. of the Democratic Club which Mr. Croker and Mr. Croker's friends built up will vote against Mr. Hearst, and if you have any doubt of my statement it is easily susceptible of proof."

SEE CANAL PLUMS VANISH.

Croker's Proclamation Casts a Gloom Over High Contracting Parties.

The Democratic State campaigners at the Victoria Hotel last night, from Chairman William J. Conners down, were greatly disturbed by the attitude of Mr. Croker. Mr. Conners did not care to say anything about Mr. Croker's message to Senator McCarren, and when it was learned that Mr. Murphy himself did not care to answer Mr. Croker, but had deputed John T. Oakley to speak for him, there was general chagrin.

A particularly interesting bit of news was whispered beneath the breath of the few at Democratic State headquarters in the Victoria Hotel last night. It was to the effect that Mr. Hearst had botched his own campaign by attacking about every prominent Democrat in the country as well as about every prominent Republican. One of those at the headquarters said:

"I have been told that men in public life now regard Mr. Hearst's attacks upon them with absolute indifference. Others consider it quite a compliment to be abused by Mr. Hearst. It gives them a standing which they had not hitherto had. But as a general rule nobody cares."

Mr. Murphy's friends and Mr. Conners's friends were greatly disturbed because they and the friends of Joseph Cassidy of Queens have seen before them dangling like ripe plums the $95,000,000 unexpended of the canal fund, and the $50,000,000 to be expended for good roads. The canal fund was to have been controlled by the Canal Boa d, with Mr. Murphy, Mr. Conners, Mr. McCabe and Mr. Cassidy controlling the Hearst-Murphy members of the board as follows: Martin Glynn of Albany, nominated for Comptroller, who is Patrick E. McCabe's man; Julius Hauser of Suffolk, nominated for State Treasurer, and Frederick W. Skene of Queens, nominated for State Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Cassidy's men; and William S. Jackson of Erie, nominated for Attorney General, Mr. Conners's man. Mr. Glynn, Mr. Hauser, Mr. Skene and Mr. Jackson were expected to dig out the plums in the shape of contracts on the canal and for the good roads for Mr. Murphy, Mr. Conners, Mr. McCabe and Mr. Cassidy. Incidentally Lewis Nixon of the Hearst-Murphy combination was to have been appointed by Mr. Hearst State Superintendent of Public Works, and this official is mighty influential in fixing up contracts for the canal.

ELECTION BOARD SUMMONED.

To Explain How Petitions in Its Custody Were Mutilated.

The four members of the Board of Elections—John R. Voorhis, Michael J. Dady, Charles B. Page and James McGuire—were summoned yesterday to appear before Magistrate Whitman in the Criminal Courts Building this morning and answer charges made by Independence League representatives that they were guilty of wilful neglect of duty in not taking proper precautions to protect nominating petitions filed with the board. Neglect of duty is a misdemeanor.

Lawyer DeWitt of Clarence J. Shearn's office represented the league. At first he thought that warrants should be issued, but after talking with District Attorney Jerome he came to the conclusion that summonses would be just as good. The summonses were issued by Magistrate Whitman, who came to the District Attorney's office, where he heard the complaints.

The complainants were Franklyn Quinby, who wanted to be the league candidate for Congress in the Eighth district; Joseph Weber, who supported Quinby's charge that his petition had been tampered with after it had been filed; John J. Issing, who wished to be a candidate for Senate in the Sixteenth, and John C. Gardner, a Commissioner of Deeds, who filed the petition for Thomas F. Long, a would-be candidate for Senate in the Thirteenth. Corroborating affidavits were made by Long, Benjamin Berger and Gottfried Lehner.

The hearing will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. District Attorney Jerome will pros ecute.

WHAT'S A DEMOCRATIC PAPER?

Question to Be Settled Now by Direction of the Court of Appeals.

The appeal by the Board of Elections from the decision of Justice Greenbaum that for the purposes of official advertising only such newspapers as are supporting he candidacy of William R. Hearst are to be counted Democratic was before the Appellate Division yesterday on the merits by direction of the Court of Appeals.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts submitted a brief contending that the test of a newspaper's political affiliation is not its attitude toward any particular candidate but its support or belief in the principles of the party, as disclosed by its political leanings at the last election. Leopold Wallach, representing the *Times*, also submitted a brief, and Otto T. Hess for the *Daily News* relied mainly on the decision of Justice Greenbaum. The court reserved decision.

SENATOR SPOONER ON HEARST.

Tells of the Danger of Trying to Poison Public Mind With Lies.

WAUSAU, Wis., Nov. 1.—Senator Spooner to-day paid his compliments to Hearst. He devoted the early part of his address to an analysis of what he conceived to be the greatest menace to government. In dealing with the venomous and untruthful attacks upon men in public life by the "yellow press and muck rakers," Senator Spooner pictured the assaults made upon President McKinley and read inflammatory editorials printed in the Hearst papers prior to the President's assassination.

Turning his attention to the New York situation the speaker told his audience the danger of attempts to poison the minds of the people by lies and vilifying misrepresentations.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS writes amusingly of Municipal Ownership in "Concerning Municipal Ownership" for November; newsstands, 3 cents.—*Adv.*

At the National Business Show in Madison Square Garden I have the most complete exhibit of high grade office furniture ever shown.

The office equipment exhibited is not "show furniture," but taken from the regular stock which I have been advertising during the past year, and which I have been selling to so many progressive business men.

I shall be present, and will gladly give you the benefit of my experience in equipping offices at a moderate expense in a modern way. Call at spaces Nos. 86-87 and 101-102.

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REPUBLICANS ARE JOYFUL.

PREDICTIONS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE OF A LANDSLIDE.

Brenner Says Hughes Will Carry Every Assembly District in Brooklyn—National Committeeman Ward Puts State Plurality at 175,000 at Least.

The Republican State campaigners were joyful yesterday. The headquarters were thronged with elbowing and jostling Republicans from all over the State. They gave in their reports. They had talks with Chairman Woodruff and they were the most confident campaigners that one would care to meet. National Committeeman William L. Ward of Westchester, following William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, said yesterday at headquarters:

"Hughes will be elected by a majority of at least 175,000 in the whole State. I should not be at all surprised if his majority was more than 250,000. I am not talking by guesswork, but as a result of a careful study of the reports from all sections of the State. Great Republican gains are ndicated everywhere."

Chairman Woodruff said that he had had a talk with Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, and that Col. Dady had assured him that Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Nassau counties combined would give Mr. Hughes a plurality of between 40,000 and 60,000; and George W. Aldridge, Republican leader of Monroe county, sent word that the county which gave Gov. Higgins a plurality of 8,000 in 1904 and Theodore Roosevelt a plurality of 15,000 in the same year would give Mr. Hughes a plurality in excess of 10,000.

Jacob Brenner, chairman of the Kings County Republican committee, had a long talk with Chairman Woodruff, and later predicted that Mr. Hughes would carry Kings county by at least 20,000.

"The prospects for a tremendous Republican plurality in Kings county are splendid," continued Mr. Brenner. "A careful canvass shows that Mr. Hughes will receive about 40 per cent. of the vote that Mr. Hearst polled in Kings county last year and about 35 per cent. of the vote that went to Mayor McClellan. Defection from the Republican ranks in Kings is almost infinitesimal. We will carry every Assembly district. The campaign in Kings is rather a tame one this year, because of the fact that there are not at this time two rival organizations opposing each other. The Independence League's organization is hardly worthy of the name, because it is so largely a paper one. Mr. Hearst comes and goes, and when he is away from Brooklyn there is no one left there to continue the fight very vigorously for him."

M'CARREN IGNORED.

Fingy Conners's Recognition of Warden Hayes's Organization.

Fingy Conners, chairman of the Democratic State committee, has ignored Senator P. H. McCarren and the regular organization in the distribution of campaign literature in Brooklyn.

All such matter forwarded to Brooklyn from the State headquarters has been delivered at the headquarters of the Kings county Democratic party, which was organized last week by Warden Patrick Hayes and his anti-McCarren associates, who says that they have supplanted the old county general committee as the only simon pure Democratic organization in Kings county. The anti-McCarrenites are much elated over the recognition they have received from the chairman of the State committee.

Senator McCarren, however, is not worried over the situation.

"Conners," he said, "could send campaign literature to Jacob Brenner at Republican headquarters. He could do it with just as much propriety as to send it to the chairman of this new organization."

OPPONENTS ABUSE LONGWORTH.

Cincinnati Campaign Being Made Largely Along Personal Lines.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth's wife is having her first experience of personal abuse in the campaign of her husband for reelection from the First district.

The other evening in a speech the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, who was the Democratic candidate four years ago for Secretary of State, criticised Congressman Longworth for making "a political stump of the marriage altar."

To-day an onslaught was made on Longworth by the opposition for issuing campaign cards that did not bear the union label.

The campaign here is the most vigorous for many years and both sides are resorting to personalities.

ENTHUSIASM FOR HUGHES.

Big Noonday Meeting in Brooklyn Cheers for the Candidate.

Gen. Horatio C. King presided at the Republican noonday meeting at Watson's Theatre in Brooklyn yesterday and provoked loud cheers from the big audience when he gave it as his opinion that Mr. Hearst was already defeated and that Mr. Hughes would have an immense plurality.

His complimentary reference to the courageous stand of Senator McCarren was also applauded. William M. Chandler and F. C. Chamberlain of Syracuse were the speakers. The former predicted that Mr. Hughes would come to the Harlem Bridge with over 200,000 plurality.

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Everything if it's Underwear and the Underwear is JAEGER'S. Warmth, Comfort, HEALTH!—that's the meaning of Dr. Jaeger's Underwear. And that's the reason it is so generally recommended by the Medical Profession.

Booklets and Samples Free.

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FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

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We had more than 14,000 pairs with which to begin. We are inclined to believe that we will not have 14 pairs with which to end on Saturday—so good are the values.

Plain lisle and silk lisle in black and colors. Silk striped, silk clocked or silk embroidered in individual designs. All sizes.

Our Dollar Dress Shirt

has been the lever which opened many a man's purse for other things that our shop affords. It must be an exceptionally good shirt to have that influence. It is. The body is of the finest muslin, the bosom and attached cuffs are of pure linen. Coat model; sizes 14 to 17½.

Still, the one-fifty dress shirt will give you a reason for the difference in price.

For the fastidious men we have dress shirts with fancy white madras bodies and bosoms of the very best linen, at $2.50.

Flannel Pajamas for Men

That domet flannel pajama of ours at $1.25 is a little better in the quality of fabric and tailoring than we have ever found in a garment at that price.

The same thing holds true, though perhaps in a lesser degree, of the pajamas at $1.75 and $2.50. All of them are military models and trimmed with white braid; some of them have white mercerized frogs.

For those that are accustomed to the garments that the most exclusive shops offer, we have pajamas of the finest Scotch and English flannels in exclusive designs at $3.50 and $5.00.

Winter Underwear for Men

Let your purse and needs centre where they will—upon a dollar garment or upon the imported underwear of the finest wool and silks—our shop is in a position to satisfy them, and we promise you at least as good a garment, at any given price, as you can find anywhere.

Shirts (long sleeves), Drawers (regular or stout), of natural merino, medium weight, the garment, $1.00

Shirts (long sleeves), Drawers (regular or stout), of fine natural wool, medium weight, full fashioned, $2.00

Shirts (long sleeves), Drawers (regular or stout), of Australian lamb's wool, in white or natural, the garment, $2.50

Shirts and Drawers of American silk, in white, sky blue or novi, medium weight, the garment, $2.00

The Saks $3.50 Shoes for Men

If you found us with a three-fifty shoe not on a level with the best of them, would not your attitude toward the shop entire, be resentful?

That will help you to understand why we have bent might and main to make the Saks three-fifty shoe as good in leathers and better in workmanship than the best of them.

Button, lace and Blucher models of wax calf, coltskin, gun-metal calf and kidskin; all styles of toes, heels and soles.

For the patent leathers and patent coltskin we are compelled to demand fifty cents more to maintain the standard.

Distinctive

Suits and Overcoats for Men

CONSERVATIVE AND RADICAL MODELS

$20, $22, $23, $25

You know that without the handle the hammer loses half its force—that one depends upon the other to serve the purpose.

Yet you will find men who accept a garment merely because the fabric is all wool. You know that the fabric is but one, and the minor, factor in the cost of a suit or coat.

You know that the mighty factors, those that determine the absolute worth of a garment, are the tailoring and design.

We know, and can establish beyond contention, that in those factors, as well as in the minor one, our Suits, Topcoats and Overcoats at $20.00 to $25.00 have more to commend them, more distinctiveness in design, and finer expressive tailoring, than you can find in any other garments of their class, anywhere.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Recovers Imperial Jewel Case

Hugo L. Lederer, a manufacturer with offices at 324 Houston street, regained possession yesterday of a handsome jewel case which had been confiscated by the customs inspectors. He paid $744 duties and penalties. The case, which is of gold, bears the imperial crest of Germany and the letter "W." It is supposed to have belonged to William I., the grandfather of the present Kaiser.