dozen speeches to-morrow morning, but these will be chiefly for the purpose of being able to say he kept up the fight until the last minute. The President's last speech to-morrow morning will be delivered at noon, just an hour before the opening of the polls.

The President has been greatly encouraged by the reports that Republican leaders have brought to him in regard to the effects of his campaign tour in New Jersey. United States Senator Briggs and State Senator Austen Colgate have been travelling with the President ever since he entered Jersey and to-day they gave out statements of the reports they had received and the impressions they had gathered. Senator Briggs said:

SENTIMENT FOR TAFT.

"I have given the campaign my attention for several weeks and all my time for the last two weeks. I cannot help being impressed by the great change of sentiment in New Jersey. To my mind all doubt is cleared away and I believe that the President will carry the solid delegation with perhaps the exception of two districts, and in these districts we have an excellent chance.

"The people are beginning to realize exactly what the campaign means. The absolute necessity for nominating the President is apparent to all thinking people of the State. I cannot, however, urge too strongly upon all the voters of the State who believe in the renomination and election of President Taft to vote as they think and to see that every vote is recorded. If this is done President Taft will receive an enormous majority in the State."

Senator Colgate in his statement predicted that the President will get besides the delegates at large at least twenty of the twenty-four district delegates.

TAFT MAY BREAK EVEN.

There are old Taft Republicans in New Jersey, however, who do not paint the picture so rosily, and their views seem to coincide more accurately with the impressions gained by independent political observers. These Republicans say that the President may get ten of the twenty-four district delegates, with a chance of landing the delegates at large. The Taft people generally will be satisfied if they break even with Roosevelt in New Jersey.

The President's trip to-day carried him through Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic and Cumberland counties. The enthusiasm that marked the President's tours in New Jersey last week was continued at nearly all his stops to-day. As he got further south in the State the crowds became larger and they whooped it up in fine shape.

The President left New York at 9 o'clock in the morning. His rest on Sunday had done him a lot of good and he was well prepared for another strenuous swing among the Jersey voters.

Perth Amboy was the President's first stop. He found a crowd of 2,000 awaiting him there. The Perth Amboy folk seemed a trifle less enthusiastic toward the Taft candidacy than did the throngs that greeted the President in Jersey on Saturday. Perth Amboy and several other places that the President visited to-day are supposed to have a leaning toward Roosevelt and the sentiment seemed to be reflected in the meetings.

The siren horns on twenty-five or more automobiles sounded a terrifying welcome as the President's special train pulled into Matawan. A stand had been erected near the railway station and as the President mounted it all the school girls in Matawan waved flags to the strain of "America." The President at this stop made a speech to the boys and girls all by themselves. He struck a bragain with them. They promised to keep quiet if he would ignore their fathers and mothers for a few minutes and talk exclusively to them.

"When anybody says anything about your country what are you going to do to him?" asked the President of the school children.

"Fight him!" shouted back Matawan's boys and girls, and the President laughed heartily.

"No," said the President. "I wouldn't fight him. I would just say that he does not know a good thing when he sees it and if he is an American and doesn't know that much about our Government he doesn't deserve the name."

The President urged Republicans to go to the polls to-morrow whether they voted for him or not.

"I hope you will all come out to-morrow, said the President. "However you may vote, come out and perform your duty as a citizen in this crisis."

A crowd of about 2,000 welcomed the President at Red Bank. In his speech there he said: "Mr. Roosevelt is preaching the doctrine of discontent. He is trying to arouse those who are discontented against the more fortunate. He is preaching a doctrine which if it becomes successful and leads others to follow his course will be the beginning of the breaking down of the republic."

A man passed a French poodle pup up as a present to Mr. Taft. The President thanked the man, but was obliged to decline the gift. The pup howled and looked very happy after he had escaped the danger of having a President of the United States as his master.

At Long Branch the President found a crowd of several thousand gathered at the railroad station. He was introduced there by Mayor Newcomb.

NO THIRD TERM FOR TAFT.

Mr. Taft got a flattering reception at Asbury Park. He spoke there from a stand erected near the station and the crowd was so large that his voice reached only a part of them. James Carton presented the President.

At Manasquan Mr. Taft referred to the third term issue in a new way. He said:

"I understand somebody is afraid that I haven't promised that I would not take a third term, that I haven't directly said that I wouldn't. I have opposed the third term for everybody else and under those circumstances I certainly would oppose it for myself, and I won't change my mind."

While the President was speaking of Roosevelt at Manasquan somebody in the crowd shouted, "Don't mind him!"

"I wish I didn't have to mind him," said the President in reply.

About 3,000 were out at Lakewood to hear the President. The President in his speech there addressed himself directly to several negroes in the crowd. He was speaking of Roosevelt's proposition to recall judicial decisions. Said he:

"I see among my auditors here several colored men. I want to ask them what do the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution evidence? They evidence the spirit of a people who fought for four years to retain this Union, to maintain the Constitution and to write into it the preservation of the rights of the colored people. Now, if this proposition advanced by Mr. Roosevelt is to be extended to the Federal courts, and there is no reason why it should not be if it applies to State courts, what is going to happen? Suppose a Legislature were to pass a law introducing peonage or depriving the negro of some of his civil rights that he is entitled to under the Fourteenth Amendment or depriving him of his electoral or political rights. Suppose this should happen and the Supreme Court declared the law invalid. Then it is to be turned over, under this system, to be voted at the next popular election as to whether that decision is right or not. It might be a Republican year and the amendment might be sustained. It might be a Democratic year and the amendment might be voted down.

"I ask you, my colored friends, whether that was the kind of security you thought you were getting when the war was fought, when the hundreds of thousands of lives were lost. I tell you, my friends, when you consider the proposal and look it in the face it presents a crisis in our history."

At Lakehurst the President told several hundred railroad employees what his administration had done for the laboring man.

Bridgeton turned out a great crowd to meet Mr. Taft. It was one of the most enthusiastic receptions of the day. The streets were lined, and the baseball grand stand, where the President spoke, was packed. Mayo Ware presented the President. At Bridgeton the President and his party deserted the special train and took to automobiles. The Bridgeton folks, though, disapproved of the fifty mile clip that had been set for the President in north New Jersey on Saturday, and the committeemen in the pilot car announced that under no circumstances would they make more than twenty-five miles an hour. They kept their word.

On the run from Bridgeton to Millville the President passed near the Baron de Hirsch colony and many of the young Jewish farmers had gathered at the roadside. The President stopped a few minutes and told them how sensible they were to choose the country rather than the city.

The streets of Millville also were packed with people, and the welcome was warm. When the President was talking about Roosevelt at Millville, somebody in the crowd shouted:

"But how about Champ Clark?"

"Champ Clark is further along; we'll take care of him later," replied the President.

At Millville the President boarded his special train again. Vineland, Mays Landing and Pleasantville turned out whooping good crowds for the President.

H. J. KOEHLER Sc Co

Hupmobile

32 H. P. 5 Passenger Touring $900.

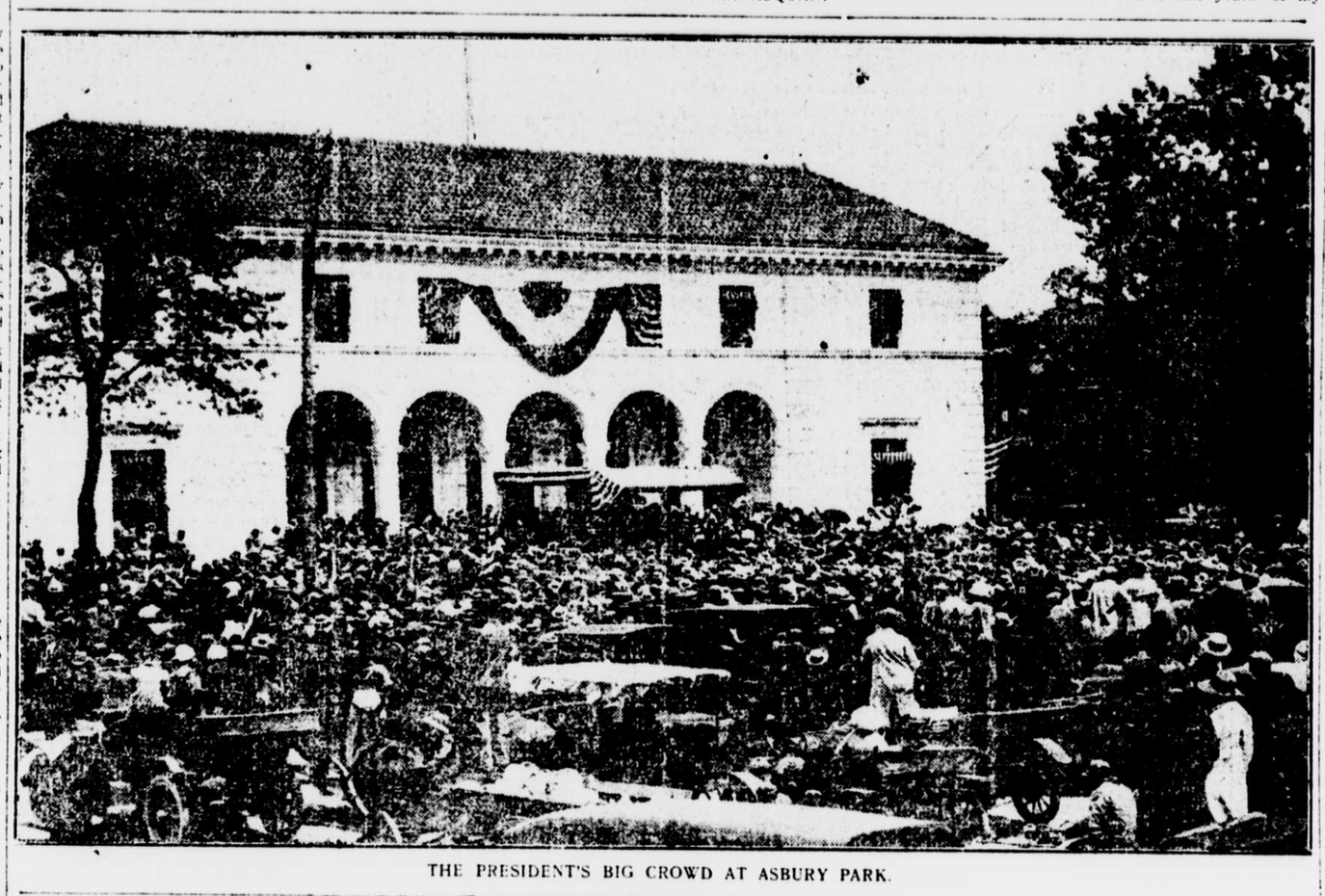
Long Stroke Motor. Full Floating Axle.

3 Speed Sliding Gears. Bosch Magneto.

Rakish Design. All Moving Parts Enclosed

1709 BROADWAY, Cor. 54th St., N. Y.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.: 120 Livingston St.
NEWARK, N. J.: 291 Halsey St.
East Orange. Montclair. Boston

PRESIDENT TAFT AT MANASQUAN.



THE PRESIDENT'S BIG CROWD AT ASBURY PARK.

T. R. ATTACKS TAFT WING.

Says Party Would Have Died of Dry Rot Without His Fight.

"My withers are wrung when they talk of men being loyal to the Republican party," said Col. Roosevelt in his final argument before New Jersey in the primary fight. He vehemently attacked the Taft wing as those trying to break up the Republican party. He denied that he was.

"If we had not made this fight the Republican party would have died of dry rot," he declared with force.

He charged that his opponents are determined to ruin the party by keeping their fists tight on the national committee and fighting the will of the people expressed in him.

"They are willing to ruin the party if they can keep their hands on the machinery," he shouted out at Lambertville. "They are fighting to keep control for themselves at the expense of any disaster to the party. Our opponents have said that we are breaking up the Republican party. This is the direct reverse of the truth. We are building up the Republican party. The only chance for the party lies in our success. The party is controlled by its rank and file and my fight is to give the party back to its rank and file."

The Colonel then denounced the President for pinning his only hope for the nomination to "the justice of the national committee."

"It marks well the difference between us," exclaimed the Colonel. "He appeals to the justice of the national committee—fifty odd politicians elected to represent the politicians four years ago. I appeal to the justice of the people.

"Those men who represented the politicians in 1908 are to be used to overthrow the wishes of the Republican party in 1912. Mr. Taft speaks of these men as those who are to save the party. To save it from whom? From you? It is to save the party if you vote for us, to save it from the Republicans of Illinois and Pennsylvania, who repudiated Penrose and Lorimer. That is the proposal of Mr. Taft in behalf of the national committee."

The Colonel went into the list of bosses, headed by "Boss Barnes," as those who accuse him of party disloyalty, and referring to the national committee declared that he'd resist to the limit "the wormout politicians with commissions four years old" if they tried to strong arm him.

"I am loyal to the party, to its great traditions, when I stand for the principles that the machinery of the party is to be put at the disposal of the voters; that the leaders of the party are to lead, not drive, and loyally to abide by the decision of the people when once made. Understand me clearly, whatever the decision of the people is that I will stand by."

The Colonel left no room for doubt what that decision of the people is. It's his nomination, and if the party leaders, drivers or bosses do not follow it they'll be disloyal.

Still talking of the national committee and the declaration of the President that he would win the nomination by "relying on its justice," the Colonel said:

"It is treason to try to take away the machinery of the party from the plain people who have won it." Again the Colonel reiterated what he has so often said: "I admit no obligation of loyalty to the bosses," this leaving him free to do whatever he likes at Chicago.

The last day of the Colonel's Jersey campaign was a quiet one in the farm regions from Morristown across the State to the Delaware at Phillipsburg and down the country to Princeton. The whoop and the tear and the pushing, shoving crowds appeared in the evening among the oil workers of Bayonne and the laborers of Hoboken.

Princeton was the interesting point of the day. The Colonel did not speak in Alexander Hall, on which President Hibben had laid his ban against criticism of the President. He spoke from the balcony of the Nassau Inn to a crowd chiefly of undergraduates who packed the road in Nassau street in front of the ancient and honorable post road hostelry of John Renwick. From the balcony President Hibben was not seen in the crowd, though he might have been there.

MAKES THE BEST OF PRINCETON.

And the Colonel said not a word about President Taft. He did not mention his name. He said not a word about President Hibben. The Colonel knew his audience. He went before the Princeton undergraduates with a strong appeal on the fundamentals of his campaign, the struggle for social and industrial justice to the man underneath, an appeal to Princeton men as leaders of thought, to take the lead in the great progressive movement for securing better conditions for the average man. He appealed to them on the basis of Princeton spirit and Princeton democracy, as men endowed with wealth and education and position, to get out and take command of the fight for equal opportunity for all.

The Colonel again showed his keen perception of a crowd and handled a ticklish situation all to his advantage.

There was a crowd of undergraduates in Nassau street when his line of machines rolled into town from Somerville. There was a cheer, but not the snappy, spontaneous kind that spelled support. It was plain at the start that a spirit of underlying hostility moved in the crowd. The situation was tense for a time. There was keenest interest to see how the Colonel would handle it.

An article in a Trenton newspaper denouncing President Hibben as trying to deny the right of free speech had aroused the Princeton men, although they recognized that the Colonel himself had said nothing on the Hibben matter. Dr. Hibben is an undergraduate idol and anything said against him, especially when they believed he was right, these Princeton men resented. The spirit of repressed resentment against the Colonel was a distinct wave over the crowd.

When Barclay Farr, vice-president of the senior class and president of the undergrad Roosevelt Club, in introducing the Colonel got to "He's the best Executive" there was a sound in the crowd half like a hiss, that quickly passed off however into a half ironical, half good natured laugh. But they cheered with a snap when Farr went on "The greatest fighter in America."

The Colonel was in excellent humor, but was going slowly at first and feeling his way. He joked along, telling how it was one time in the life of a Harvard man when it was a relief to hear a Princeton cheer, how he still lived in hopes of seeing Harvard beat Princeton in football. This relieved the situation. The Colonel was beginning to get in with the crowd. But they still wanted to be shown, and they were waiting in a spirit of dull silence, polite opposition. Every once in a while an ironical laugh went over the crowd, as when the Colonel at first began to talk of his programme for social and industrial justice, and once when he said that he'd have to go "as Jersey will be in revolt if I don't."

The Princetonians guffawed at the unconscious egotism. But as the Colonel went on he got the men moving with him. At the middle of his talk they were listening attentively and with the utmost seriousness. When he told them that as the sons of rich men, many of their fathers his opponents in this fight, that as receiving the best that Princeton had to give them, much was expected of them in return, they cheered him. He continued his lay sermon, telling them that there was no body of men in the world better suited to fight the fight for justice, for the less fortunate and for comradeship with him than they, because they were disinterested and not rancorous.

And when he told them that no man of fifty-three had ever had a better time out of life than he was getting—"I've had an A1 run for my money"—they laughed with him in the best of humor. A "town mucker," in the vernacular, interrupted the Colonel toward the end, and the Princeton men told him to "shut up." The Colonel had made good by the end of his speech. He had done it by leaving out personalities and having gone at them on broad principles, and they liked it.

They cheered him in real snappy "locomotives," as he rolled out of the crowd off for Pennington.

OPENS WITH A BANG.

Col. Roosevelt opened his day with a bang at Morristown. He handed the President two straight, hard punches. One was a reply to that charge which the President has been making an impression with in New Jersey, that the Colonel left a deficit of $50,000,000 behind him, while he has given a surplus of $40,000,000.

"Now, friends," started out the Colonel as his day's opener, "recently Mr. Taft has dwelt upon the fact that my administration left a deficit.

"It did not," he snapped out with an uppercut gesture. "Mr. Taft can say that only by taking one year and omitting the other six and a half. On the whole, in the seven and a half years of my administration, the income exceeded the expenditures by somewhere between two and three hundred millions of dollars; so much so that we had almost too much surplus, and although Congress authorized us to issue bonds for building the Panama Canal most of the expenditures on the Panama Canal, until the last year, were paid for out of the surplus. We had more than we needed for our own running expenses and instead of putting it away we used it to pay for the Panama Canal digging and economized upon the bond issues which we were allowed to make."

The Colonel cracked out his other main point of the day right at the start at Morristown. He went after the national committe in this fashion:

"The other day Mr. Taft said that the national committee would do him justice. It is the people that I want to do me justice. That illustrates the difference between us. I appeal to the people and he to the national committee with the expectation that it will misrepresent the people. Remember, friends, the national committee was elected not by the people but by the politicians four years ago."

Col. Roosevelt jaunted through a quiet farming country most of the day. He was in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Congress districts in the daytime and in the Eighth and Ninth at night at Bayonne and Hoboken.

The Colonel motored in from Oyster Bay, starting at 7 o'clock in the morning. A crowd of late commuters waited to see him nearly half an hour beyond his scheduled time for leaving at the Lackawanna station in Hoboken. He had been delayed in New York. Senator Dixon was with him. The Roosevelt train left Hoboken shortly after 10 o'clock.

SKIRTED THE DELAWARE.

The speaking began at Morristown. Then the Colonel shot straight across the State through Dover, Newton, Hackettstown and Washington to the Delaware at Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving early in the afternoon. His train turned south there, then skirted the Delaware River western boundary, through Frenchtown, Lambertville and Flemington to Somerville. As his train passed a cemetery on its way into Lambertville a number of persons, mostly women, who were attending a funeral, left their party and the hearse and ran toward the railroad tracks waving their handkerchiefs.

Automobiles were used to Princeton and Hightstown and down to Pennington, from where the Colonel went back to the neighborhood of New York by train, arriving at Bayonne after 8 o'clock in the evening. He made short rear end speeches at Pennington and Hopewell in the Trenton vicinity. His evening meetings were in St. Mary's Hall, Hoboken, and Schuetzen Park, West Hoboken.

At Morristown there was a goodly crowd at the railroad station, with lots of women and children. School children were on hand waving flags. That meant that the right of the people to rule had won out, said the Roosevelt local leaders, because Dan Voorhees, State Treasurer and Morristown boss, had got the school board to rescind the principal's previous direction to close school for a holiday when the Colonel came to town. So the parents got their backs up against Dan Voorhees and gave the kids excuses to stay home anyway and cheer the friend of the babies. They cheered. The Roosevelt committee saw that they got flags. The school children at Chatham were also out along the lawns.

ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN.

The Colonel was at his old, skilful campaign stunts right on the dot as soon as the trip was under way. All over the country he has been all things to all people. In the West there were his "cow business" days that brought him close to the plain citizen. In the South the Colonel had two uncles that fought in the Confederate army. If it's a country of babies, the Colonel is "in the grandfather class myself." If there are lots of old soldiers around the Colonel remembers the Spanish war, a small war, but all the war there was." In the country of the Pennsylvania Dutch the Colonel's great grandmother was a Pottstown "Pott." And to-day in Morristown, the Colonel remembered his boyhood days.

"My friends," he said, "it is a very great pleasure to be here this morning. And when I was a small boy I lived for several years not far from here, so I am a pretty good Jerseyman myself. And now, friends, there are just two points I want to speak to you about." And then the Colonel sailed into President Taft on national finance.

At Newton, the Colonel hadn't lived there, but he saw a familiar sight. He spied out, with his usual distinguishing keenness, "some big citizens, as usual carrying smaller citizens," but made a special note of one, "and that small citizen over there. I see him carrying a teddybear." What Morristownite or Newtonite could resist that? And then the Colonel went on to tell them to think of the future and shape the Government now so that the children would be successful in the future.

Charles W. Ennis, Roosevelt candidate for delegate from the Fifth district, introduced the Colonel at Morristown. There was a short stop at Dover. Frank E. Porter, the town clerk, introduced the Colonel.

"I cannot do anything with the politicians except to beat them with a club now and then, the big stick," cried the Colonel, telling the Dover folk that he only came into Jersey to preach to them because they have an open primary.

CLAIM MORRIS AND UNION.

Morris county, containing Morristown, and Union county—together comprising the Fifth district—were considered fair Taft territory until recently even by the Roosevelt leaders but Borden Whiting, State Roosevelt leader, said to-day that that was all over. Roosevelt, he was sure, would carry the district. The New York Wall Street commuter bunch, mostly for Taft in this section, are strong in dollars and estates but not numbers, say the Roosevelt men, and the farmers and the workers about here, who are for Roosevelt, will outnumber them at the primaries to-morrow.

Dover is conceded by Dan Voorhees, Taft leader, say the Roosevelt men, Sussex and Warren counties, the Sixth district, the Roosevelt men say, is the Colonel's because of the farmers.

At Newton there was a good crowd in the court house square. There were flags and a band and a whole lot of farmers who had come into town. Frederick R. Snyder, local Roosevelt leader, introduced the Colonel. Ex-Judge Joseph Coult, Jr., was in the reception party.

At Hackettstown the Colonel got a wave of fair arms from the girls of Hackettstown Methodist Seminary.

Phillipsburg on the Delaware is a railroad centre, where the railroad men gathered in the public square with a crowd of other townsfolk and heard the Colonel talk of his gentle, pastoral love for the bosses, particularly Boss Barnes.

"I'm not particularly hostile to the boss, but I want to knock him out, that's all," said the Colonel. "I haven't any personal hostility to Boss Barnes, but he knows that if my principles win his job is at an end."

Dr. J. Mitchell Reese introduced the Colonel. The crowd here was larger than that for the President last week, with much greater enthusiasm.

The Colonel's train was over an hour late last night at Bayonne, where he spoke for a few minutes to a great crowd at the station. Then he hurried to his meetings in Hoboken.

In the Colonel's late afternoon journey he sounded his cry of disloyalty to the party by the Taft forces to his audiences at Lambertville, Flemington and Somerville.

BANKERS AGAINST HIM.

At Somerville, on the steps of the [illegible]

WEAR A BENJAMIN

Correct Dress for Men

ALFRED BENJAMIN & Co's Tailor-made Clothes

A little early to mention Outing Trousers—but we are ready when *you* are. An inspection of our assortments will prove profitable, $2.00 to $8.50.

An ideal haberdashery department, well stocked with the products of the best American and foreign makers.

Prices moderate at all times.

THE STORE UNUSUAL

George G. Benjamin

Fifth Ave Building - Broadway Cor. 24th St

Garford

"Six"

Fifty

A "Six" from Birth

THE GARFORD "SIX" was born a "Six"—not merely a "Four" with two adpoted brother cylinders.

GARFORD elegance extends beneath the hood, where throbs the heart of a thoroughbred.

Quiet, smooth, simple, refined and compact, with power to do and to dare what you will.

Its cylinders are cast in threes, with all moving parts inclosed.

Each power impulse, fed by an unerring fuel distribution, prods its predecessor to smoother and greater accomplishment.

The new Bosch "double point" high tension ignition affords greater efficiency and continuous power.

The grace of its lines gives that tone of refinement peculiar to the GARFORD.

Then there is the oiling system—perfect, consistent and non-smoking.

A list of GARFORD owners reads like an international social register—an enviable distinction for the GARFORD.

We are ready to demonstrate when you are ready to be convinced.

Six-Fifty, complete with top and full equipment $4,500
Four-Forty, complete with top and full equipment $3,250
Four-Thirty, complete with top and full equipment $3,200

Garford Motor Trucks, 1 to 6 Tons

THE R. & L. COMPANY

J. T. Rainier Pres.

Garford Distributors

Broadway at 62d St., New York

Newark Branch—987 Broad Street

CARPET CLEANSING

By Compressed Air in Fire-Proof Building

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE

for household goods.

T. M. STEWART

438-442 WEST 51ST ST.

Formerly 326 7th Ave. Founded in 1863.

RING UP 3567 COLUMBUS

"Mastering Flame" a brilliant first novel by an anonymous author

"An American d'Annunzio?" London Morning Post

At all bookstores, $1.35 net

B

Card Ledger Speed

Finding an account in a Card Ledger is almost instantaneous.

A Library Bureau Card Ledger, properly installed, saves valuable clerical time.

The bookkeeper makes one-third more postings on our Card Ledger in the same length of time.

Booklet and samples furnished on request.

Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of

Card and filing systems — Office, library and bank equipment

Unit card and filing cabinets in wood and steel

316 Broadway — Phone Worth 1400