

WILSON STRIPS T. R.'S PLATFORM OF 'SYMPATHY'

Says Real Programme Is to Take Big Business Into the Government.

"WILL COST YOU BLOOD"

Noisy, Enthusiastic Day in Buffalo—Speaks Often and Kisses a Baby.

Buffalo, Sept. 2.—Gov. Wilson signalled the opening of his campaign in New York State to-day by an attack on the platform of the Progressive party and upon Theodore Roosevelt for the hope he holds out to laboring men and women for improvement in their condition through the medium of an industrial commission that is to regulate monopolies.

He took issue with the commission theory and declared that its establishment meant nothing more than the adoption into the Government of the very men whose hold upon big business is responsible for that condition in which the workman does not get a just return for his labor.

"I am not big enough to play Providence," he said, "and my objection to the platform of the Progressive party is that I do not think any other man is big enough to play it."

"In my time I have read a good deal of history, and if I were to sum up the whole history of liberty I should say it consisted at every turn in human life in resisting just such projects as are now proposed to us. If you do not believe it try it."

"If you want a great struggle for liberty that will cost you blood, adopt this programme, put yourselves at the disposal of a Providence resident in Washington, and then see what will come of it."

The Governor reaffirmed his belief in the principle that only through a participation of all the people in public affairs can any way be found to a solution of the political and social problems of the present day.

Had a Crowded Day. From the time he arrived in Buffalo at 10 o'clock the Governor was busy every moment of the day.

At the time he arrived in Buffalo at 10 o'clock the Governor was busy every moment of the day. His first public appearance was at the Buffalo Hotel, where his guests he was, were always in evidence, but right at the start it became apparent that the political leaders of Buffalo and the State were not going to make all they could out of his visit.

After a luncheon at which were churchmen and laymen, business men and laboring men and politicians of various leaning, Mr. Mack and Chauncey Tamm, who is the leader of the National Progressive party in Erie county.

After the luncheon automobiles were seen to Brain's Grove. The day had been rainy and the air close, but the skies cleared in the early afternoon, and when the Governor mounted his platform he found a crowd of several thousand looking toward him.

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they may look to see industry languish and wages go down and employment be cut down and harder to find. They forget that Democrats constitute something like half the nation, that Democrats are engaged in occupations of every kind, depend upon all sorts of business for their livelihood, share in every enterprise of enterprise of the country and could not, as has been wittily said, do economic murder without committing economic suicide.

All that is meant by the dire predictions of those who foretell disaster if the Democrats should be successful is that the Democrats will alter the tariff duties, will lower them, will put a great many articles on the free list, will set the process going which will certainly destroy the special privileges now being enjoyed by many classes of employers in this country.

The predictions of the leaders of the new party are as alarming as the predictions of the veriest standpatter. There is the stimulating breath of hope in every part of the platform of the new party, except that which touches the tariff and the trusts. In fact, there is this very singular feature about the platform of the new party: It has two sides and two tones. It speaks with sympathy with practically every project of social betterment to which men and women of broad sympathies are now turning with generous purpose, and on that side it is refreshing to read. But that is not the part of the platform that reads like a proclamation of war. It is a proclamation of war, an indication of the direction in which the leaders of the party would fain sometime move. The programme lies elsewhere, where the tariff is spoken of, and the trusts. In that portion of the document there is an air of business, a very definite indication of what is intended to be done, and by what means.

Mr. Roosevelt's Programme. It may be interpreted in the light of some interesting things Mr. Roosevelt has recently said. Mr. Roosevelt declares his devoted adherence to the principle of protection. He declares that he is not troubled by the fact that a very large amount of money is taken out of the pocket of the general taxpayer and put into the pocket of a few classes of protected industries, but that his concern is that so little of this money gets into the pockets of the employees.

I have searched his programme very thoroughly for an indication of what he expects to do in order to see to it that a larger proportion of this "prize" money gets into the pay envelope, and I have found only one suggestion. There is a plank in the programme which speaks of establishing a minimum, or living, wage for women workers, printed in the long run meant to be confined in his application to women only. Perhaps we are justified in assuming that the third party looks forward to the general establishment by law of a minimum wage for the working man. It is granted that if a minimum wage were established by law the great majority of employers would take occasion to bring their wage scale as nearly as might be down to the level of that minimum, and it would be very awkward for the working man to resist the process successfully because it would be dangerous to strike against the authority of the Federal Government.

Moreover, most of his employees, at any rate practically all of the most powerful of his employees, are in the hands of the master of us all, for no part of this programme can be discussed intelligently without remembering that monopoly, as handled by it, is not to be prevented but accepted, and that the programme is to be given up. It is to be accepted as inevitable. The duty is to set up a commission whose duty it will be, not to check or defeat it, but merely to regulate it under rules which it will itself frame and develop. So that the chief employees will have this tremendous authority behind them: what they do they will have the license of the Federal Government to do, including the right to pay the wages approved by the Government.

Big Business a Partner. What most of us are fighting for is to break up this very partnership between big business and the Government.

We call upon all intelligent men to bear witness that if this plan were consummated, if this programme were carried out, through the great employers and capitalists of the country would be under a more overpowering temptation than ever to take control of the Government and keep it subservient to their purposes. What a prize it would be to the man who could do this! He would be the master of the nation, and the master of the nation is the man who would be the master of the nation.

It is like coming out of a close and stifling air into the open, where we can breathe freeness about us, to turn away from such a programme, the identical programme suggested to committees of Congress by Mr. Gary and Mr. Perkins, to the proposals with which the great Democratic thinkers of the country offset and oppose such a plan.

Democratic leaders turn away from any plan to legalize monopoly and give a Federal commission leave to say how much of it there should be, because they know exactly what that would mean to the man who works determinedly. What we need is the regulation of competition and the prosecution of what has created monopoly. When you have regulated it you have in effect restored it. We are not opposed to regulation, we are opposed to the regulation of competition, we are opposed to the regulation of competition, we are opposed to the regulation of competition.

The Tariff to Blame. Look back over the history of labor, of labor in this country. What has enabled the captains of industry to create the great combinations by which labor has been dominated and the conditions of every man's life who works determinedly? It has been the tariff. It has been the fact that they had the domestic market to themselves, and could make what arrangements they pleased. But all the while there has been free trade in labor itself.

There are no men all over the land who are not used by the teachers and children in the summer months, which are not used in the winter time in the evenings for school purposes. These buildings belong to the public. Why not insist everywhere that they be used as places of discussion, like the old town meetings to which everybody went and where every public officer was freely called to account and made to bear criticism to the uttermost? Keep the air clear with common sense. Make every public servant feel that he is acting in the open and under scrutiny, and above all things else take these great fundamental questions of your lives with which political platforms concern themselves and search them through and through by every process of debate that men shall have a process in it which we shall see our way to every kind of social betterment.

Big Meeting at Night. To-night the Democratic organization of Erie county gave a dinner at the Lafayette Hotel, where 200 men, both Democrats and Republicans, had been invited. Norman E. Mack presided and Gov. Wilson spoke briefly. The last

speech of the evening was at the Broadway Arsenal. More than 6,000 men and women had gathered there when Gov. Wilson was escorted to the platform he was greeted with prolonged applause. He said he believed the Progressive party pointed the way to freedom without any definite idea of how are to be accomplished those things which it declares for in its platform. He again attacked their position that monopoly should be controlled rather than that competition should be regulated. He contended that only the Democratic party is in a position to clear its decks for action, and give all classes of men an opportunity to take part in the conduct of government.

WILSON TO SPEAK AT EXHIBIT.

Promises to Attend "Tariff Chamber of Horrors" to Be Shown Here.

Gov. Wilson has accepted an invitation to speak at the opening of the Democratic National Committee's tariff exhibit, or the "tariff chamber of horrors," as it is to be called, because the exhibit will seek to show that the high cost of living is due to the tariff burdens. The exhibit will be opened at 29 Union Square West at noon September 9. All the members of the National Committee have been asked to attend the opening ceremony, and the exhibit meetings will be held at the exhibit. Among those who already have promised to attend some of the meetings are Speaker Clark, Congressman Underwood, and Gov. Marshall, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President.

LOUIS POTTER'S FAMILY DEFEND DEAD SCULPTOR

Was Student of Occult Science, but Gave It Up as Harmful.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The family of Louis Potter, the sculptor who died under a Chinese doctor's treatment for skin disease, issued a statement to-day denying some of the things which have been said about his death.

Mr. Potter, says the family, had been interested in occult sciences, but gave them up as harmful. His interest in them, due merely to a longing to enrich his art, was something of a joke with his family.

The woman who was with him at his death is the widow of Dr. Collinge, the philosopher, whose pupil Mr. Potter had been. The family does not like imputations on the dead sculptor's conduct. It says:

"The family of the late Louis Potter wish to correct the many misstatements regarding the events surrounding his death which have appeared in the papers throughout the country. In doing so they will endeavor to state the plain facts as follows:

"Mr. Potter was always interested in the investigation of the occult sciences and was for some time under the influence of such teachings, but of late had utterly abandoned them as harmful and of no value. During the last winter he investigated the philosophy of Dr. Collinge, who held classes and gave lectures on the same in New York city.

"Mr. Potter was the sole student in all this study to arrive at some higher spiritual insight which might enable him to carry out his art conceptions and accomplish something which would benefit the world. His aims were always the highest.

"Unfortunately he had been afflicted from childhood with a skin disease which had been a great source of annoyance. About the middle of July he went west to Vancouver, partly for a change and rest and partly to be with Dr. Collinge, where he could pursue his studies and philosophy.

"The woman who is connected with the last sad event of Mr. Potter's life is the private secretary and booking agent of Dr. Collinge, whom Mr. Potter met at the first time in New York last winter. He had not known her in Paris or elsewhere, as incorrectly stated in the papers.

"She and Dr. Collinge accompanied Mr. Potter from Vancouver to Seattle a day or two previous to the treatment by the Chinese doctor. Without a doubt the woman was to act as friend and nurse during the treatment and she remained with him to the end.

"Mr. Potter's various ventures in the occult had been something of a joke in his family and it is undoubtedly his fact which led him to register in registering under another name as well as that of the woman in question.

"No relative or friend of Mr. Potter who knew him well and who had his high aim and pure life suspect him of any deviation from the standard which he had always set for himself. He was always charitable toward all and through the kindness of his family he was able to give to the poor of his own city.

"Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.—A suggestion of phosphorus poison was found in the pathological examinations of the liver of Louis Potter, the sculptor, who died last Thursday. Death is believed to have been produced by an overdose of herb medicine prepared and furnished by Dr. Lee Chow, a Chinese physician, whom the police have been unable to locate since the death. The remains will be held by Coroner J. C. Snyder until a report of death has been positively established.

The body of the sculptor will be sent to New York to-morrow morning.

PROGRESSIVES SPLIT IN TWO.

Colorado Has a Progressive Republican Party Now.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 2.—The Progressive Republican party of Colorado, represented by Philip B. Stewart, Merle Vincent and Attorney-General Griffith, secured all relations and negotiations with the Progressive party last night.

Stewart, Vincent and Griffith came out with a statement declaring the Progressive Republican party will participate in the regular Republican primaries, September 10. Efforts of both Gov. Johnson of California, Vice-President, and Senator Dixon to effect a reconciliation have come to an abrupt end.

In severing the peace negotiations which have been pending between the Progressive party and the regular Republican party, a motion sponsored by Paul V. Janis, vice-chairman, that a committee on candidates be appointed was withdrawn when it was opposed by friends of Arthur N. Sager, former Circuit Attorney here, who declared it a "stem roller plan." Appellate Judge Albert C. Ketchum, who is running for Governor by National Committee man Janis and William R. Nelson, publisher of the Kansas City Star.

The caucus of delegates from Missouri's Tenth Congress district to-day selected Joseph W. Flory, Republican nominee for Governor twelve years ago, as the Progressive nominee for Congress from that district in opposition to Congressman Bartholdt, the Taft nominee. Bartholdt has represented the St. Louis Bowery district for many years.

SPARIS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. After shooting John Lundquist, a miner, dead at Knoxville, Idaho, John Louma, a rancher, arrested and a holding said to have a dozen deputy sheriffs.

Peter Delatant was shot in a quarrel in northern Multnomah county, Oregon, walked five miles to a railroad station, bought a ticket and came to Portland for treatment.

When Willie Tompkins, wanted on a burglary charge at Dover Bank, Me., was surprised at his camp by the police he pointed his life in the pursuit and the officers shot him dead.

LICENSE ONE ISSUE OHIO SETTLES TO-DAY

With Suffrage Amendment It Has Been a Feature of Constitution Campaign.

ONE SALOON TO EACH 500

Present Constitution Has Not Recognized the Existence of Barrooms.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Not only the working suffrage amendment but the discrediting of the "no license" clause that has been in the State's Constitution for more than sixty years is of nationwide interest in the balloting on forty-two proposed amendments to Ohio's Constitution to-morrow. If the new Constitution is accepted by the people every saloon in the State will have to close up shop to await adjustment to the new conditions, and more than 2,000 of them will be put out of business permanently. Those in the big cities—Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus—will be hit with particular severity.

Ever since 1851 the Constitution of Ohio has treated the liquor men as a band of outlaws. The country was just then in the throes of the New England agitation against the traffic, and the effect was manifested in Ohio by the incorporation of this clause in the State's organic law.

"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may by law provide against the evils resulting therefrom."

For many years this clause was regarded as enforcing absolute prohibition in the State. But as the country emerged from the spell of the Neal Dow excitement a more liberal spirit crept into the Legislature. The clause came to be construed as leaving a loophole for the conduct of the traffic without license of barmen, encouraged by the newer view of the subject, began to open places, and the Legislature began to pass laws heavily penalizing them for doing it. The barmen paid the penalties twice a year and kept the private saloons open, but the penalty finally came to be designated as a tax.

The courts were careful at the beginning to see that the severest provisions of the law were set aside on that ground. One enacted in 1888 stuck, however, and the business has gone on without interference with those who pay the penalties ever since.

From passing mulct laws, as they are called here, the Legislature got to passing laws regulating the business. Among the others are several providing first for town option, afterward extended to county option, passed at the instance of the Anti-Saloon League; and under them the temperance people have found it possible to close the saloons entirely out of many counties.

Some years ago the popular dissatisfaction with the antiquated Constitution led to the devising of a new one. The liquor men seized the opportunity it afforded for the insertion of a license clause that would have taken them out of the outlaw category. The presence of that clause in the new constitution, however, against the whole instrument and the new Constitution was defeated.

The license proposition provides that the saloons shall be limited in number to one to every 500 of population. The ratio of saloons to people far exceeds that, and the calculation of those who know it is that more than 2,000 of them are now doing business in the State will have to close shop and go out of business forever the moment the new Constitution is accepted.

The liquor interests finally concluded to work for the repeal of the clause, and the anti-saloon sympathizers made up their minds to stand out against its acceptance, and for weeks a furious campaign was being going on all over the State, reaching down to the smallest community.

WISCONSIN PRIMARY TO-DAY.

Income Tax Repeal in Democratic Fight for Governor.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2.—Campaign managers of various candidates seeking nominations on State, legislative, Congressional and county tickets throughout the State are to-day completing plans for getting out a large vote at to-morrow's primary election. The principal interest is in the contest between Probate Judge John C. Karel and Adolph J. Schmitz to himself. The State committee, Karel being against it and Schmitz favoring the proposition.

A large number of candidates are seeking the nomination on the main contests being in the Tenth, Seventh, Sixth, Fourth and Fifth districts, in which many candidates are involved.

Under the State primary law a party must poll 10 per cent of the previous general election vote at the primary in order to win the party a place on the ticket. There is no rival to McGovern, however, and the Democrats are working to get Republican aid. The Republican State committee to-night issued an appeal for votes for the straight Republican party, so dubious were the prospects of getting out the normal Republican vote.

TAFT IN NO HURRY TO REPLY TO GOMEZ

President Will Consult State Department About Cuban President's Letter.

NAMES A PENSION AGENT Luther S. Fountain Succeeds Gen. Kerwin—Office to Be Abolished January 31.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 2.—President Taft spent Labor Day quietly at his summer residence at Faramattia. In the morning he played golf with his son Charlie, and after luncheon spent several hours dictating letters. James P. Goodrich of Indiana called upon the President and spent some time discussing the Indiana political situation. The President and Mrs. Taft took a short motor ride along the north shore before dinner.

The President will leave Beverly to-morrow afternoon and motor to Boston, where he will make a speech at Faneuil Hall before the thirtieth annual convention of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks. He will be the guest of Congressman Weeks at dinner at the Algonquin Club, and will leave Boston at 8 o'clock for Washington, where on Wednesday he will give a garden party in the White House grounds to the delegates to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

He will leave Washington Thursday morning for New York, where he will board the yacht Mayflower for the return cruise to Beverly. He will stop at New London, Conn., for a few hours on Friday to make an address before the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association. He will arrive at Beverly on Saturday morning.

President Taft to-day received a long cablegram from President Gomez of Cuba expressing regret for the assault by Enrique Maza, a Cuban reporter, upon Hugh S. Gibson, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation at Havana, and promising that Maza will be prosecuted promptly under the Cuban laws. President Gomez also declared that he had been deeply grieved at the representations made by Huntington Wilson, acting Secretary of State, to the Cuban Minister at Washington in connection with the affair and asked that Mr. Taft reassure the Cuban Government that the friendly relations between the two Governments will not be affected by the incident.

The President will not reply to Señor Gomez's message until he reaches Washington on Wednesday and has had an opportunity to confer with the officials of the State Department upon the case.

President Taft to-day appointed Luther S. Fountain of East Orange as pension

KNABE WAREROOMS Continuation of Our Fall House-Moving Sale of High Grade Rebuilt Knabe Pianos and Other Celebrated Makes At an Opportune Time, When the Expense of Moving Makes Economy Most Imperative Important—No initial payment will be required from now until September 15. Easy Payments begin one month from date of purchase. Make your selection now and have the instrument delivered without extra cost after you are permanently located in your new home. Note These Exceptionally Low Prices and Act Quickly. GRAND PIANOS KNABE, Baby Mahogany, like new. Was \$950. NOW \$695. KNABE, Mignon rose, like new. Was \$750. NOW \$565. KNABE, Mignon rose, like new. Was \$750. NOW \$555. GRAND PIANOS KNABE, Baby Ebonized, like new. Was \$850. NOW \$535. KNABE, Baby Ebonized, like new. Was \$850. NOW \$495. STEINWAY, Parlor, like new. Was \$1100. NOW \$485. WEBER, Rosewood, like new. Was \$1200. NOW \$315. HAINES BROS., Mahogany Baby, like new. Was \$650. NOW \$510. HAINES BROS., Mahogany Baby, like new. Was \$650. NOW \$325. SCHEIDMAYER, Rose, like new. Was \$750. NOW \$215. UPRIGHT PIANOS KNABE, Mahogany, like new. Was \$600. NOW \$435. KNABE, Mahogany, like new. Was \$600. NOW \$430. KNABE, Mahogany, like new. Was \$550. NOW \$425. KNABE, Mahogany, like new. Was \$500. NOW \$415. KNABE, Mahogany, like new. Was \$500. NOW \$405. KNABE, Mahogany, like new. Was \$500. NOW \$395. KNABE, Rose, like new. Was \$600. NOW \$265. KNABE, Rose, like new. Was \$600. NOW \$255. STEINWAY, Rose, like new. Was \$600. NOW \$375. CHICKERING, Mahogany, like new. Was \$600. NOW \$350. CHICKERING, Rose, like new. Was \$600. NOW \$350. WEBER, Mahogany, like new. Was \$550. NOW \$335. HAINES BROS., Mahogany, like new. Was \$400. NOW \$265. HAINES BROS., Mahogany, like new. Was \$350. NOW \$225. MARSHALL & WENDELL, Mahogany, like new. Was \$300. NOW \$215. ARMSTRONG, 88-note, like new. Was \$500. NOW \$395. MELODIST, 88-note, like new. Was \$450. NOW \$325. APOLLO, 88-note, Mahogany, Special at \$195. STANDARD, Mahogany, Special at \$180. Liberal Allowance for Pianos Taken in Exchange We invite comparison. You will do yourself an injustice if you do not first permit us to demonstrate our line of pianos and player-pianos before purchasing. Our player-pianos contain every known appliance for expression. KNABE WAREROOMS 5th Ave. Corner 39th St.

agent for the district embracing eastern New York and northern New Jersey. Mr. Fountain has been chief clerk of this agency since 1898 and has been acting as agent since the death of Gen. Michael Kerwin last June. At the appointment of Mr. Fountain was made upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Fisher and Commissioner of Pensions Deenport. He will hold this office only until January 31 next, upon which date the pension agencies in the different sections of the country will be abolished in accordance with a law passed at the recent session of Congress. After that date checks will be sent direct to old soldiers from the Pension Office at Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Wayne MacVeagh, former Attorney-General of the United States, this evening issued a denial of the story as related by Charles E. Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor, in New York yesterday to the effect that he had been in the office of J. P. Morgan in 1904 when President Roosevelt called over the telephone and asked for a campaign contribution of \$100,000. When seen this morning Mr. MacVeagh refused to discuss the matter, saying that he "wondered who had leaked" it. He added that after he had time for mature reflection he might issue a statement.

Late this afternoon he issued over his signature the following denial: "I am very sorry to read this morning a statement by Mr. Russell of an alleged occurrence in the office of J. Pierpont Morgan in my presence. "Mr. Russell has been misled. No such occurrence ever took place, nor anything even remotely resembling it. I never heard Mr. Morgan allude to the subject of political contributions nor indeed did I ever hear him use unbecoming language in discussing any subject whatever. "I am very reluctant to be drawn even to this slight extent into the present discussing political turmoil, but what I have said is due to Mr. Morgan and to the truth and I trust this further statement may also be permitted to me that I have always been bitterly opposed to the use of money in our politics and have witnessed with abhorrence the corrupting and degrading influence of that evil system upon our public life, for like other evil systems, it has grown by what it feeds upon until to-day government by money threatens the very existence of government by the people."

Supreme Court Justice James W. Gerard came in yesterday morning by the North German Lloyd liner George Washington. He held up his hands when some one began asking political questions of him. "What do I know about politics?" he said. "I want you to tell me what has been going on here. I've been shooting grouse, and politics is a long way off from grouse, you know."

"But Judge, suppose the nomination for Governor came your way?" Justice Gerard held up his hands again. "If it were offered to you would you take it?" "Why yes; why not?" the Justice answered.

A party of political friends started on Sunday night to charter a tug and go down to Quarantine to meet the George Washington and have a talk with Justice Gerard before he came ashore. But he got wind of their intentions and sent a wireless asking that they hold off until he got home. He said he would have his hands full getting through the customs and wanted to stay with Mrs. Gerard whatever the ordeal was. As it was he spent two hours on the pier before he got through.

Justice Gerard said there was no better shooting abroad than one could get in this country. It was ridiculous, he said, to spend so much money for shooting in Scotland and Ireland when it could be had close at hand. He supposed that \$2,000 a year was spent in hunting grouse there.

"Fix me up with 50,000 acres of land," he said, "and I will stock it and supply the keepers."

Justice Gerard didn't wish to speak of the Roosevelt case. He supposed that some phase of the case might come before him and he wanted to have a clean slate.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night and final editions of THE EVENING SUN.—Ads.

SOUPS, STEWS AND HASHES Are delightful dishes when properly seasoned. Use LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE Fish, Roasts, Steaks and Salads are insipid without it. An Appetizer JOHN DUNN'S SOSS, AGENTS, N. Y.