GREAT CROWDS JAM STREETS AWAITING T. R.

Surge and Eddy About Garden From Early Evening Until He Arrives.

FOUR IN TEN ARE WOMEN

Police Handle Biggest Throng Since Bryan Speech at Same Hall in 1896.

William H. Jackson, a negro with a gallery ticket wrapped up in a handkerchief which was deposited in his inside vest pocket, appeared at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and announced he was "goin' ter git a front seat to hear Teddy."

Mr. Jackson remained all the rest of the afternoon and did get in.

During the afternoon and evening about 30,000 other persons appeared in and around the same Garden for the same purpose. Not more than 14,000 of the 30,000 ever had a chance to get in, even if they had the money to buy a ticket, but they appeared just the same, swaying in the lines the police formed, monotonously parading around the big building, stopping to listen to the truck speakers, to applaud the bands, to dodge automobiles and to rush from point to point on false reports that "He's coming."

When Col. Roosevelt did come they found themselves shut off by solid police lines, all except about two hundred of them who would not be stopped by shouts, yells or swinging clubs. They had their brief and delirous howls, their cries of greeting and then they had to step back and watch the walls of the big building ripple under the vocal pressure from within, like the accordion pleated skirt of a dancer.

It was a big crowd, a great big crowd, both outside and inside the Garden.

Never Exceeded Since 1896.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger, who has seen crowds before, said that it had been exceeded in numbers once before in his memory and that was in 1896, when William Jennings Bryan made his first appearance as a Presidential nominee in New York.

Bryan's meeting was free and the multitude then was estimated at 75,000 outside and inside. At that time they filled Madison Square itself to overflowing. Last night they jammed the streets where they were allowed to stand.

Police arrangements admirable in every way handled the big crowd last night without a hitch. They had 800 of them for Bryan's meeting in 1896 and 100 men last night did the trick. Schmittberger himself was in charge, with Inspector Lahey as his chief aid and Capts. Thaw, Morris and John O'Brien as field commanders.

Under them were eight lieutenants, eight sergeants and the 100 picked men. This does not count the fifty detectives who were scattered through the crowds looking for pickpockets. They did not get any of them.

Mr. Jackson, who acknowledged that he had set himself back 50 cents for his ticket, was the very first to arrive. Inside of three hours he had plenty of companions. By 5:30 there were respectable lines for the gallery on Twenty-sixth street and a multitude circling around looking for the box office. Many seeing a sign from the last prizefight, which said that ringside seats were $3, box seats $2, reserved seats $1.50 and general admission $1, went away declaring they did not believe in raising prices.

A few quiet young men about this time went through the crowds and whispered that if anybody needed tickets they could be accommodated at a slight raise. Before the big moment of the meeting, when Col. Roosevelt himself arrived, the slight raise was $5 for a reserved seat and no chance of getting the seat.

Speculators Shied Away.

About that time the quiet looking men were told that there would be nothing doing in the speculating line that night and they went away some distance.

The police lines were formed at 6 o'clock. Schmittberger simply threw his men around the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Madison avenue sides of the building.

In Madison avenue, the policemen stood about five feet from the building line and made the ticket holders pass between them and the building. The rest of the sidewalk was left clear and kept clear because other policemen sent every pedestrian flying out of the congested zone.

There was no jamming and no confusion all the evening. The gallery ticket holders were formed to the east in Twenty-sixth street and every man and woman showed a ticket as they went toward the door. They walked two and three abreast here. The line for the main entrance, which was where the reserved seat holders entered, formed down Madison avenue. By 6:30 the line was down to Twenty-fifth street and by 8:30 o'clock it was straggling all the way down past Twenty-third street, also three abreast

Those who arrived in automobiles swung right up to the entrance, stepped out with their tickets and went through the doors. There were 2,000 of these cars according to the policemen, some of them bearing six persons, a very great many bringing only one.

The Madison avenue line with reserved seats had also to march along displaying licenses to get in. The moment a ticket disappeared or a person was found without one he left the line. It did not matter whether it was a man or a woman, and it may be added that the number of women who tried to work their way in would have surprised a circus ticket agent.

Many Thrown From Lines.

Just how many people they threw out of the lines last night the police could not say, but they were all tired when they got through. One reason for this was that somebody had distributed about 10,000 card advertisements of the meeting as free tickets in the East Side. These tickets were printed when the first date of the meeting was announced and sent out to the local clubs.

Later somebody got hold fo them and stamped on them "Admit one." They were at a premium last night. Many men and their wives who appeared declared they had paid 25 cents and 50 cents apiece for them. Others said that their political leaders had given them to the club.

"I'm going to take these back to the man who handed them to me," said one young man who had been turned back with his wife.

"I got my ticket from a Progressive Passport Club," said another on the Twenty-seventh street side.

The multitude was coming strong at 7 o'clock. The lines were all around the building. The outsiders were banked up on the west side of Madison avenue, over in the park corner and down around Fourth avenue.

Speculators tried to do a little work then, for there was all kinds of money offered for tickets. The police here gathered in about eight men, some of whom had spurious tickets.

The automobiles at this time were discharging notables at the front entrance and at the Twenty-seventh street side, where the box holders and platform people could go in.

LAKEWOOD
NEW JERSEY
GOLF BOATING
Thanksgiving Tournament
Nov. 28, 29, 30.
Ideal conditions for the enjoyment of out door life in the country.
Laurel House
A. J. Murphy, Mgr.

Mrs. Roosevelt at Meeting.

Around on Twenty-seventh street about 7:10 an automobile brought Mrs. Roosevelt, Theodore, Jr., and Kermit. They slipped in without trouble, made way to their box and found there George Graham Rice, late of Blackwell's Island. Mr. Rice got out with a wail and told all about it. It seems that Theodore, Jr., lost his tickets and Rice and a friend circling around the Garden hoping to get in met a man who had two box tickets to sell at $5 a throw. Rice relieved himself of $10 and went in. Behind the Roosevelts came Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach and several suffragists.

Just back of them appeared State Chairman Hotchkiss and a delegation from headquarters. Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Moore of Pittsburg, Mrs. Moore being recognized as Lillian Russell, were early arrivals on the box side.

Out in the front of the house they rushed in at one time at the rate of about 150 a minute. They may have been walking when they reached Twenty-sixth street, but by the time the last line of hurry up policemen was reached everybody was on a dogtrot. There was no time for argument.

If you did not come in a motor you went down to the foot, which might be down to Twenty-third street. You went and you did not have time to say that you were a friend of Commissioner Waldo or a protege of Mayor Gaynor.

Bishop Burgess of Long Island came through all right, for he had his tickets. Warner Van Norden had his tickets held high in the air and got in with Mrs. Van Norden. Former Ambassador Robert Bacon got through successfully with his party and so did Timothy L. Woodruff, Robert Goelet and party, Charles Olcott and party, Hamilton Fish with a party and Foxhall Keene and Robert Collier, who testified to his Bull Moose principles by carrying two flags.

Enough in Before 8 o'Clock.

They began to cry enough in the Garden long before 8 o'clock, and John Howe, chief of the bureau of amusements of the Fire Department, began to take an interest. By that time it was reported that the seats were almost gone and at 8:10 Howe stopped the line to take an account of stock. Five minutes later he agreed that 500 or 1,000 might come in and the last 1,000 jammed the place from floor to ceiling.

That left about 4,000 persons outside, all of whom yelled that they had paid their good money for tickets. The women would not be comforted, and the women last night came very nearly dividing the evening with the men. It was estimated that about 4 out of 10 of those inside the Garden were women and about one-third of those outside were of the same sex.

Truck Speakers Unsuccessful.

The truck and platform meetings tried to draw the surplus crowds after the doors were closed, but they did not succeed very well. It appeared as if everybody had come for just one purpose, and that was to see the Colonel.

The crowd was inclined to heckle and to argue. They liked the band, but they did not care for the speeches. Some got through with their tasks, but the majority quit. At 9:30 o'clock the only speaker visible was a man at Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue talking to six men. He was a socialist who, finding a truck and a light with the driver asleep, took advantage of his opportunity.

The big men did not come in on the Twenty-seventh street side until after 8 o'clock. Gov. Johnson, whom nobody recognized, arrived soon after this and went inside, where he talked it over until Oscar Straus arrived with Father Curran of Wilkesbarre. Then the two men ascended to the platform together and the crowd outside heard the roar that greeted them.

The crowds standing around had only the roars to encourage them, but they did not need this even. They also were there for the one big purpose. They were prepared to remain all night. To every man who came out of the police lines they had but the one question:

"When's he coming?"

"And they did not care what the answer was. They waited without a murmur. They backed out of Twenty-seventh street without a sign of restiveness, because they knew that it meant something. They heard 9 o'clock strike and perked up. About 9:15 over on Fourth avenue they started to milling, as a cattle man would say. Three minutes later they let out a big yip. A troop of automobiles dashed down the avenue toward them, a yellow taxi leading and behind a big black limousine with William J. Burns alongside with the chauffeur.

Run With Auto Yelling Like Mad.

Nobody told them, but they broke those lines at that minute and came down with the limousine, yelling their immortal souls out. They went through a battery of photographers, tried to sweep the cops off their feet, tangled, jammed and shoved into the throng, and then as two Roosevelts got out first with Cecil Lyons and Dr. Lambert they sent up their yells for a second until the last man of the party appeared, and then they let it all out again in shouts, yells and screams.

They would not stand back as the police tried to make a lane for the man, who walked a little slowly, a little stiffly, up a fire escape. They tried to climb over and under the guards back of him and they turned everything into the only jam of the night. It was not all the fault of the crowd, because the Colonel's own body guards, volunteer and regular, were just as much excited as anybody.

The policemen handled them by holding back everybody whom they did not recognize until George Manchester was found to identify faces. By the time this was done the big walls suddenly seemed to bulge.

The Colonel had arrived inside.

FIVE SPECULATORS ARRESTED.

Tickets Were Selling for $5—Crowds Besiege Garden.

So anxious were folks to get into Madison Square Garden that some paid speculators $5 for tickets.

Detective Lieutenant Flannelly and Detectives Carlson and Stapleton of the East Twenty-second street station skirmished through the crowds outside the Garden and arrested five men whom they accused of disorderly conduct in violating the anti-ticket speculating ordinance.

The prisoners were booked as Eddie Marbot, 26 years old, a waiter, of 252 West Thirty-eighth street; Isadore Katz, 34 years old, a plumber, of 1345 Southern Boulevard; Donald Spears, 23 years old, a bookkeeper, of 250 High street, Brooklyn; Eugene McCarthy, 48 years old, a salesman, of 170 West Thirty-sixth street, and Leo Curley, 28 years old, a clerk, of 219 West Forty-eighth street.

The detectives said Marbot had a letter notifying him he had been appointed a deputy sheriff and asking him to call at the Sheriff's office to be sworn in.

Curley wore a Bull Moose button when he was arrested and according to the detectives he was so disgusted with the turn of events that he renounced his allegiance to the Colonel and declared he was going to vote for Gov. Wilson.

A man describing himself as Harold Nelson, 26 years old, an illustrator, of 1656 Madison avenue, was arrested outside the Garden for obstructing an entrance and talking in loud tones. He explained at the East Twenty-second street station that he had lost his wife in the crowd and raised his voice in the hope that he would attract her attention.

All were taken to the night court.

A man giving his name as Allan Glenn, 40 years old, living at 2382 Webster avenue, The Bronx, was arrested in the crowd on complaint of Samuel R. Schneider of 43 West Thirty-sixth street. Schneider said that he had caught Glenn twice with his hand in his pocket.

Glenn was taken to the East Twenty-second street police station. He said that he was a salesman in one of the largest dry goods houses in the city and that he was not guilty. Lieut. Scofield entered a charge of disorderly conduct against him.

JOURNEY TIRED COLONEL.

Roosevelt Arrived Fatigued, but in Good Spirits.

Col. Roosevelt arrived at the Pennsylvania Terminal in the private car Plymouth Rock at 5:40 o'clock. The car had been attached to a special car at Jamaica Junction.

With the Col were Mrs. Roosevelt and his two secretaries, MacGrath and Elbert E. Martin, who saved his life in Milwaukee. G. B. Beddinger, chief of the criminal bureau of the Burns Detective Agency, accompanied the Roosevelt party and escorted it to the house of Dr. Alexander Lambert at 36 East Thirty-first street, where three Central Office men were on guard until the Colonel left for Madison Square Garden at 9:17 o'clock.

Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt and Oliver Roosevelt, a cousin, dined quietly with Dr. and Mrs. Lambert, and although much more tired than he had expected to be from his journey the Colonel had gained a splendid appetite. He expressed surprise over the extreme fatigue he had experienced, but looked to the excitement of the moment to carry him through the ordeal.

It had been the plan to make an X-ray examination of the Colonel's wound, but after Dr. George E. Brewer and Dr. Lambert had looked him over thoroughly they decided that the examination was not necessary and the wound was merely rebandaged. The only surgical operation to which the Colonel was compelled to submit was a haircut.

William Travers Jerome called for an hour's conference to discuss the methods which he and William J. Burns will adopt in watching the polls in this city on election day. Frank A. Munsey and George W. Perkins called for a twenty minute chat.

Gov. Johnson of California also dropped in. When he left he was asked how the Colonel was feeling. "He feels like eating tacks," was his reply.

To a similar inquiry the Colonel himself responded that he was feeling "like a Bull Moose somewhat shot under."

In the closed automobile which took the Progressive candidate to the Garden were William J. Burns, Dr. Alexander Lambert and George Roosevelt. They were preceded by a car filled with Burns and Central Office men. Entrance was effected at a fire escape on the Twenty-seventh street side. The Colonel and his party had great difficulty in getting to the narrow stairway, but although he was badly jostled he keep his good humor.

All day at Sagamore Hill Col. Roosevelt took things easy and saw no visitors save William J. Burns, who took lunch with him.

No word had been given out as to what train the ex-President was to take, but notwithstanding a little crowd of his fellow townsmen had gathered to wish him godspeed. Groups were collected at the various way stations, and at Roslyn in response to cheers the Colonel appeared and called out, "Good luck and good-by."

OYSTER BAY, Oct. 31, 12:30 A. M.—"I am feeling fine," said Col. Roosevelt as he stepped from his private car at Oyster Bay just after midnight this morning. "I feel bully."

Col. Roosevelt, surrounded by a guard of Burns detectives, arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 10:55, where he entered his car. At the station he met Thomas J. Donovan, bicycle policeman, son of Mike Donovan, the boxing instructor of the New York Athletic Club, with whom the Colonel used to box years ago. He took Donovan into the car and introduced him to Mrs Roosevelt and Theodore, Jr.

On the run out to Oyster Bay Col. Roosevelt went into the compartment where the reporters were sitting and chatted with them for about half an hour in an informal way. He looked as though he "felt fine."

T. R. WILL REPEAT TO-MORROW.

To Speak at Garden and Brooklyn Academy of Music.

It was said at Progressive headquarters yesterday that Col. Roosevelt would surely be on the stage in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. His headquarters friends believe that he will speak. The other speakers will be Oscar Straus, George W. Kirchwey, Frederick M. Davenport, John Palmieri and two more.

Moreover, the Colonel expects to be at the Academy of Music meeting in Brooklyn on Saturday night, and there too he will speak if the doctors will let him. No admission fee will be charged. Those holding Academy of Music tickets may, if they wish, exchange them for tickets to the Madison Square Garden gathering to-morrow night.

JAMES SPEYER FOR STRAUS.

Wants Progressive as Governor Although He Will Vote for Wilson.

James Speyer, head of the banking house of Speyer & Co., issued a statement yesterday announcing that he would vote for Wilson and Straus. Of old time Democratic sympathies, he believes the Baltimore convention named the right man. He also believes that Mr. Straus's experience, character and ability fit him for the Governorship.

"While I never have joined any of the regular parties," Mr. Speyer says in his statement, "and have remained independent, my sympathies have been with Democratic principles, especilly as regards a reasonable reduction of the tariff. To my regret I have of late years not always felt able to support the Democratic party, but I think that the Baltimore convention nominated the right man, and I shall vote for Gov. Wilson because I believe that his election at this juncture will be best for the interests of the nation as a whole.

"As regards the Governorship of our State, I shall vote for Mr. Straus and hope very much that he will be elected. It is seldom that a man of such wide practical experience in political and economic matters and of such high character and marked ability gets such a nomination. It would be the first time that a man who has successfully represented the United States abroad and who has been an efficient Cabinet officer becomes Governor of New York State. Mr. Straus's record not only in these offices, but aslo in all the work he has done as a citizen, and that he is doing just now on the railroad arbitration boards, makes me feel certain that he will discharge the duties of Governor of New York ably, honestly, without fear or favor, and that the citizens of New York will be able to point with pride to his administationi as Governor of their State."

CHEERS FOR T. R. LAST 41 MINUTES

Continued from Second Page.

leading upward toward the light cannot be traversed at once, or in a day, or in a year. But there are certain steps that can be taken at once. These we intend to take. Then, having taken these first steps, we shall see more clearly how to walk still further with a bolder stride. We do not intend to attempt the impossible. But there is much, very much, that is possible in the way of righting wrong and remedying injustice, and all that is possible we intend to do. We intend to strike down privilege, to equalize opportunity, to wrest justice from the hands that do injustice, to hearten and strengthen men and women for the hard battle of life. We stand shoulder to shoulder in a spirit of real brotherhood. We recognize no differences of class, creed or birthplace. We recognize no sectionalism. Our appeal is made to the Easterner no less than to the Westerner. Our appeal is made to the Southerner no less than to the Northerner. We appeal to the men who wore the gray just as we appeal to the men who wore the blue. We appeal to the sons of the men who followed Lee no less than to the sons of the men who followed Grant; for the memory of the great deeds of both is now part of the common heritage of honor which belongs to all our people wherever they dwell.

"Hostility to No Man Who Has Honestly Won Success."

"We firmly believe that the American people feel hostility to no man who has honestly won success. We firmly believe that the American people ask only justic, justice each for himself and justice each for all others. They are against wickedness in rich man and poor man alike. They are against lawless and murderous violence exactly as they are against the sordid materialism which seeks wealth by trickery and cheating, whether on a large or a small scale. They wish to deal honestly and in good faith with all men. They recognize that the prime national need is for honesty, honesty in public life and in private life, honesty in business and in politics, honesty in the broadest and deepest significance of the word. We Progressives are trying to represent what we know to be the highest ideals and the deepest and most intimate convictions of the plain men and women, of the good men and women, who work for the home and within the home.

"There Must Be Bread for the Work"

"Our people work hard and faithfully. They do not wish to shirk their work. They must feel pride in the work for the work's sake. But there must be bread for the work. There must be a time for play when the men and women are young. When they grow old there must be the certainty of rest under conditions free from the haunting terror of utter poverty. We believe that no life is worth anything unless it is a life of labor and effort and endeavor. We believe in the joy that comes with work, for he who labors best is really happiest. We must shape conditions so that no one can own the spirit of the man who loves his task and gives the best there is in him to that task, and it matters not whether this man reaps and sows and wrests his livelihood from the rugged reluctance of the soil or whether with hand or brain he plays his part in the tremendous industrial activities of our great cities. We are striving to meet the needs of all these men, and to meet them in such fashion that all alike shall feel bound together in the bond of a common brotherhood, where each works hard for himself and for those dearest to him, and yet feels that he must also think of his brother's rights because he is in very truth that brother's keeper.

"I Believe We Shall Win."

"Seven months ago in this city, almost at the beginning of the present campaign, I spoke as follows:

"'The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument, to be used until broken and then to be cast aside; and if he is worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is of little matter whether any one man falls or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind. We here in America hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men.'

"Friends, what I said then I say now. Surely there never was a greater opportunity than ours. Surely there never was a fight better worth making than this. I believe we shall win, but win or lose I am glad beyond measure that I am one of the many who in this fight have stood ready to spend and be spent, pledged to fight while life lasts the great fight for righteousness and for brotherhood and for the welfare of mankind."

WILSON'S CLOSING SPEECH.

Governor's Last Campaign Talk in the Garden To-night.

Woodrow Wilson will sum up for the Democrats in Madison Square Garden to-night in his last preelection speech in New York. He will be here again on Saturday to review the big parade, but will not speak.

Gov. Wilson, following his campaign rule, has not prepared his speech for advance distribution. Before he is introduced there will be speeches by Representative William Sulzer, Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, majority leader of the House and a competitor of Gov. Wilson for the nomination at Baltimore.

The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock. The chairman will be Thomas M. Mulry. There will be music by the Seventh Regiment Band. Admission is free and the doors will be opened at 6 o'clock. The National League of Business Men for Wilson and Marshall is sponsor for the meeting. Cleveland H. Dodge, president of the league, will introduce Chairman Mulry.

Gov. Wilson will join Chairman McCombs at the Plaza at 1:15 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. They will ride together to Washington Square to meet the parade. Then they will ride up Fifth avenue along the line of march to the reviewing stand in front of the Public Library, where Mayor Gaynor and the reception committee will greet them. Representative Sulzer and State Chairman Palmer will be in an automobile together.

And Big Bill Edwards says he has found a man seven feet tall who, dressed as Uncle Sam, will lead the whole bunch.

STRAUS NEARLY MOBBED BY EAGER EAST SIDERS

Police Have to Club a Little to Get Candidate Into One Hall.

IS ASKED "HOW'S TEDDY?"

He Answers That the Colonel Loves Plain People and Pitches Into Sulzer.

Oscar S. Straus, after leaving Madison Square Garden last night, spoke to 1,100 yelling, stamping people in two halls on the East Side and warned them not to let any "silk stocking uptown aristocracy" tell them to vote for Sulzer.

"You don't need any Fifth avenue millionaires to tell you how to vote," the Progressive candidate assured his hearers. "It's an insult to the intelligence of the Jewish people that wagons should be going through your community bearing the legend, 'Sulzer's good enough for us. Is he not for you?'

"That's only an advertisement of the uptown millionaires, and you don't want to let them tell you that what's good enough for them is good enough for you.

"Don't you agree with me?" Mr. Straus appealed to his audience. "You bet we do, we can do our own thinking," was the shouted reply.

"As for me," continued the candidate, "I had rather have the support of Lincoln's plain people than of the silk stocking crowd uptown."

"But you're one of them," a single voice ventured, only to be hissed down.

"I was born a poor boy and brought up just as you were," said Mr. Straus in answer.

"We Progessives want to open the door of opportunity to everybody so that you can all wear silk stockings if you want to. I don't think you would be comfortable in them, but we want you to have a chance to wear them if you like to."

Mr. Straus arrived in his limousine at Grand Central Palace, 90-96 Clinton street, at 9:15 o'clock and he had difficulty in getting into the hall in spite of the efforts of half a dozen policemen.

There was no danger to Mr. Straus, however, for a bodyguard had been provided for him consisting of a squad of khaki uniformed members of the Hebrew Brigade of the United Hebrew League, under whose direction the meeting was conducted.

"When I was coming to this hall," began the candidate. "I saw a sign by the way which read, 'Mr. Sulzer is the friend of labor. What has Straus done for labor?'

"Well, I can answer that question. When have capital and labor ever shown confidence enough in Sulzer to ask him to arbitrate their disputes? I am at present engaged in arbitrating a railroad question, and what does Mr. Sulzer say to that?

"I claim that he is the nominee of Tammany Hall, and let him answer that instead of talking about what I haven't done for labor.

"They claim that Tammany Hall is sometimes charitable, that sometimes it puts over the case of a woman about to be dispossessed. But I tell you the woman would never have been in that position if Tammany Hall hadn't made her rent so high."

After speaking of Roosevelt as "preeminently the friend of the workingman" Mr. Straus was about to leave the platform when some one whispered "Dr. Moskowitz" to him

Whereupon the candidate called for order and assured his hearers that it would do no good to put him and Mr. Roosevelt into office unless they sent other Progressives to Albany and Washington. He praised Dr. Moskowitz and said he hoped the people would send him to Washington.

The candidate's limousine mowed through another large crowd in front of New Pythagoras Hall at 209 Clinton street. The police had to do some clubbing before Mr. Straus and his party could make their way inside and a path to the platform had to be opened by heroic means.

"I have just come from speaking at the largest politcial meeting ever held in the city of New York," said Mr Straus when he could be heard.

"How's Teddy?" some one shouted and a prodigious shouting began.

"He's fine," said Mr. Straus, "and if he'd known I was coming down here to talk to you he would have sent you his love. He loves the plain people much more than he loves those uptown people who don't need any love because they have so much money."

Over the spot where Mr. Straus's chair had been placed on the platform was a Jewish wedding canopy, the hall being the chief marrying place of the community. The candidate noticed the significant emblem at once and asked the crowd if they had brought him there to get him married.

"No; that's the Governor's chair!" everybody shouted.

"Well, it's a very nice one," replied the candidate, "but I've got a better one waiting for me in Albany and I'm certainly going to occupy it."

The crowd apparently agreed with the candidate.

Mr. Straus spoke of his work for immigrants while he was Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

"Many of you here, most of you in fact, came through Ellis Island while I was in office," said the candidate, "and I want to tell you now that I decided every case that came under my jurisdiction myself. I didn't leave it to a clerk or some head of a department.

"The present Administration has excluded twice as many immigrants as were excluded by me, and they're proud of the fact. Well, let them be. They're welcome to the pride."

The candidate finished speaking shortly after 10 and was driven at once to his home, 5 West Seventy-sixth street.

A political meeting of ministers held in the hall in the Metropolitan Building in the afternoon was addressed by Mr. Straus and Seantor Davenport. The meeting, which was attended by about a hundred men, all but twenty or so of whom were clergymen, was held on the call of the Rev. G. H. McClelland, pastor of a United Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, who presided. It was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong of the League for Social Service.

"During my recent campaign up State hundreds of men came to me to say they are Progressives," Mr. Straus said in his address, "but they cannot assert it because the president of some bank, the head of some manufacturing concern, is an influential Republican boss. I call such condition the invisible power of office. Things are under the domination of a corrupt power. It is a shame. There is no Republican or Democratic party any more in New York State. There are simply Barnes and Murphy parties."

Mr. Straus gave a good deal of his attention to what the Progressive party says it will do for the workingman. He said that if "the bosses defeat his cause now it will win out anyhow in the end, for that is the history of all righteous causes."

Senator Davenport spoke briefly, saying that ministers take unusual interest in the present campaign, and he believed a large number of them to be Progressives. He said the issue in the State is whether there are to be bosses or whether the people are to rule. The greatest foe of the people is the modern, commercialized, well worked political machine.

"Ifs," "Ands" & "Buts."
These have no place in our guarantee to you that there will be no excess cost on your building if we construct it.
We ask you to sign one contract. It covers the entire job. It has no loopholes. It limits your cost and our profit. It makes satisfaction certain.
Our book, "The Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building," on request.
OWNER
Hoggson Brothers
Architecture — Engineering — Construction — Decoration — Equipment
HOGGSON BROTHERS
NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON

BELGIAN DEFAULTER MAY HAVE JUMPED OVERBOARD

Not Found on the French Liner Niagara When She Arrived at This Port.

The Belgian defaulter, Nestor Wilmart of Ghent, Belgium, for whom Detectives Moody and Leason of the New York police searched the steerage of the French liner Niagara when she arrived yesterday, was not found by the detectives. They learned from the Niagara's purser that on the second day out from Havre a steerage passenger who had given the name of Louis Labarque had been missed and is thought to have jumped overboard.

The detectives thought that this might have been the man they had been tipped off to look for by Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul-General at New York, but when a description of the man was given them they said that it couldn't have been Wilmart. The description of the man missing from the Niagara's steerage didn't tally with the description of Wilmart furnished them by the Belgian Consul-General.

Dr. Mali himself, when given a description of Labarque, said that it couldn't have been the man who is wanted by the Belgian authorities for defalcation of $6,000,000 worth of bonds of the Terneuzen Railway Company.

When the Niagara was two days out from Havre a wireless message received by her from the French police said that they thought that Wilmart was aboard the Niagara and that he was a stout man weighing about 300 pounds and standing 5 feet 7 inches. The purser canvassed the cabin passengers, but found none answering the given description, so he turned to the steerage. None of Wilmart's build was found there, but some of the passengers said that when the liner left Havre a short, heavy man about 45 years old had been aboard and that he had confided to one of the passengers that he had $13,000. No one saw him after the first night out.

WILSON WINS AT HARVARD.

Roosevelt Defeated All Along Line at His Alma Mater.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 30.—Harvard held a Presidential straw ballot to-day and Woodrow Wilson proved an easy winner.

Theodore Roosevelt, a Harvard alumnus, finished second, but President Taft under the preferential system defeated the Progressive candidate. The ballot indicating first choice was:

Wilson 735, Roosevelt 475, Taft 365, Debs 25 and Chafin 8.

Wilson had a total of 1,400 under the preferential system, with Taft holding 1,132 of the votes and Roosevelt 1,052.

In the law school, where Taft sentiment was strong enough last fall to carry Taft through a winner, Wilson polled 285 to the Republican candidate's 132. Roosevelt had 65.

In the college proper Wilson had 450 votes to Roosevelt's 380.

CORNELL GOES FOR STRAUS.

Wilson Beats Roosevelt in Close Mock Election Battle.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Woodrow Wilson for President and Oscar S. Straus for Governor received the highest votes at the mock election conducted on the Cornell campus to-day by the *Cornell Sun* and the Civic Club.

All the members of the university community were allowed to take part and 2,275 voted. Wilson received 969 votes, Roosevelt 850, Taft 351. Of the faculty vote Wilson received 99, Roosevelt 81, Taft 13. The coeds gave Wilson 91, Roosevelt 48 and Taft 13.

Oscar S. Straus received a tremendous plurality over Sulzer and Hedges. The Straus vote totalled 1,305, while Hedges got 281 and Sulzer 394.

WILSON CARRIES ST. LAWRENCE.

Agriculture School Alone of the University Gives Roosevelt Majority.

CANTON, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Wilson defeated Roosevelt by a majority of 31 at the straw vote held at St. Lawrence University to-day. A total of 339 votes was cast, of which Wilson received 143; Roosevelt, 112; Taft, 72; Debs, 8, and Chapin, 4. Both the College of Letters and Sciences and Theological School gave Wilson a large majority.

The Agriculture School went strong for Roosevelt.

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POLITICAL EVENTS TO-DAY.

Gov. Wilson, William Sulzer, Oscar Underwood and Augustus Thomas speak in Madison Square Garden; meeting begins 8 P. M.

William Sulzer speaks at Star Casino, 107th street and Lexington avenue; Bohemian Democratic Club, 323 East Seventy-third street; German-American mass meeting, Cooper Union.

Oscar Straus speaks at Earl Hall, Columbia University, afternoon; Public School 65, Stuyvesant Casino and other East Side meetings to-night.

Job Hedges speaks at Syracuse, Amsterdam and Albany.

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