# PAISH SURE OF MONEY PROBLEM BEING SOLVED

## Sir George Realizes Payment in Gold May Be Inadvisable.

## ALSO HOPEFUL ABOUT THE COTTON OUTLOOK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Sir George Paish, special adviser to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said to-day he had no doubt that the financial problems between Great Britain and the United States would be solved satisfactorily.

"At the present time," Sir George said, "England of course feels that she wants money that is owed her. We have coming from the United States probably more than $200,000,000.

"The ordinary method of payment is by gold, but in the course of business the balance is usually taken care of by purchases of American securities or by payment for your crops.

"In view of the present situation in your country the payment of this large amount of gold at this time might prove inconvenient and England was glad to respond to a proposal that the case be talked about and an effort made to find some way of meeting the difficulty.

**He Expects a Turn.**

"I feel sure that some way will be discovered here by your Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is no doubt that eventually the balance of trade will again be in your favor.

"In the months to come England will be buying American wheat and cotton. It probably will not cancel the sum owed in a few months, but it is bound to come in time. In the meantime arrangements may be made so that you will not be embarrassed and yet England will be assured that her money will be forthcoming when wanted."

Sir George reiterated his opinion that the London Stock Exchange would reopen in a short time, adding that he thought it probable that the New York exchange would be opened at about the same time.

His Government, he said, was preparing to prevent the calling of loans on securities that might ordinarily be expected to accompany the resumption of Stock Exchange business, and with such a guarantee he thought there was little to stand in the way of a reopening.

Sir George declared that he did not believe American cotton growers needed to fear that English manufacturers would buy Egyptian cotton in preference to American cotton.

**The Cotton Supply.**

"The Egyptian cotton is not used for the same grade of manufactured goods," he said. "At present the English mills probably have a sufficient supply on hand for a few months.

"They are naturally not anxious to buy, however, unless they are sure that cotton has reached the bottom price. The margin of profit in cotton is too small to warrant such risks.

"If you succeed in taking care of the surplus crop I have no doubt that you will see the English mills in the market again quickly. I suppose the cotton exchanges in New York and New Orleans will open again shortly if the plan of the Federal Reserve Board for a $150,000,000 loan fund goes through.

"Then I think the Liverpool exchange will follow. With cotton selling again there is bound to be an improvement in conditions, and some of the balance against you will be wiped out of existence."

# WHITMAN FIRES TEN QUESTIONS AT GLYNN

## Tells Syracuse Crowd Governor's Administration Has Been a Failure.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 20.—Charles S. Whitman, Republican nominee for Governor, addressed more than 5,000 persons at the Arena here to-night, concluding a day of campaigning that took him into five counties—Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Cayuga and Onondaga. Fifteen thousand voters, it is estimated, heard him during the day.

Mr. Whitman did not arrive here until nearly 9 o'clock. He was met at the Central station by the Syracuse concert band and the Young Men's Republican Club. With red fire and music he was escorted to the Onondaga Hotel and thence to the meeting place, where he received a big ovation. The cheering continued ten minutes.

In his address Mr. Whitman reviewed Gov. Glynn's record and declared the Governor had failed to give an efficient administration. He took another fling at Tammany, and ended by addressing the following ten questions to Gov. Glynn:

"Do you approve of Sohmer?"

"Do you approve of the long list of Tammany appointees he has made?"

"Do you approve of Byrnes, whom you yourself appointed?"

"What qualifications for the great office of Conservation Commissioner of this State has Packey McCabe?"

"Do you approve of Horgan, with his criminal record? What are his qualifications for liquidating the funds of a ruined bank?"

"Do you approve of Bensel?"

"Have you abolished a single office or removed a single incompetent officeholder?"

"Have you abolished or consolidated any boards, departments or commissions?"

"Is it not true that 4,000 additional offices have been created under the four years of Democratic rule?"

"Is it not true that the sums saved by your votes of appropriations needed by State institutions have been wasted in the payment of salaries of the incumbents of useless places?"

## WANTS LATIN TRADE MEETING.

**Ex-Minister O'Brien Suggests South American Conference.**

E. C. O'Brien, ex-United States Minister to Uruguay, proposed yesterday that the National Bankers Association invite to a conference the national and private bankers as well as principal merchants of South America in order to discusss a broad plan for future financial relations between the countries.

"The move of the National City Bank to establish branches in South American cities will be greatly appreciated," said Mr. O'Brien, "but it will not afford immediate relief to the credit difficulty of South America. It will take some years for the branches to establish themselves in order to establish a line of credits.

"My proposal is for immediate relief."

# State Springs Surprise in Trial of Mrs. Carman

*Continued from First Page.*

that the passage outside the door was dark.

Some time before the shooting a woman in white had passed that door going to the front of the house from the rear. Later she had returned to the front of the house and had not crossed again before the shooting.

All of the testimony given clearly established the fact that if the murder was committed by some one who had previously been in the house that person had gone out by the back entrance. At least this was the fact as brought out by the prosecution, and the defence did not try to combat it. A few seconds after the shooting both Golder and Post dashed out by a door opening from the waiting room. This brought them into the side yard of the Carman residence, a few feet from the office windows, where they must have seen any one running toward the front of the house after the shot was fired.

**Defence Is Optimistic.**

Whatever the attorneys for the defence thought in their own hearts about the prosecution as it was disclosed they put an optimistic face on the matter. Mr. Graham seemed inclined to think that the defendant was already acquitted. He aired his views to this effect so liberally that a report got around that he did not intend to introduce any testimony. After the day's session, however, he very soon shattered the substance of this report by saying that he proposes to call some twenty witnesses.

George Levy, Mr. Graham's associate, even went so far as to say that the defence will not only prove Mrs. Carman innocent but will show conclusively that the murder was committed by a man. It would appear, however, that Mr. Levy spoke in an ill advised moment, for later he was somewhat sarcastically informed by Mr. Graham in the presence of several newspaper men that his enthusiasm had broken its halter and was running away on a blind path.

**Victim's Mother on Stand.**

Many varieties of emotion were displayed in that Supreme Court room—a court room, by the way, which doesn't look unlike the interior of a reconstructed Greek temple—but there was nothing more harrowing than the testimony and scene during the few moments that Mrs. Jennie Duryee, Mrs. Bailey's mother, was on the stand. It was not the sort of scene that can be described and made to speak, however, because it was the woman and the actual sight of her suffering in such public surroundings that made it.

Mrs. Duryee is feeble with age. Her hair is snow white. She has in her face the expression which so many old ladies have, an expression which seems to say that there has been enough pain in life already and something better is deserved if not to be had. She was dressed in deep mourning. From the moment she took the stand it was apparent that she would not get through the ordeal without breaking down.

"Where did Mrs. Bailey live?" asked the District Attorney. There was a moment's hesitation before the answer came. Then it could not be heard and had to be repeated.

"At 103 Williams street, Hempstead."

"How was she dresed on the 30th of June?"

"She had on a——" Here the mother broke down and covered her face with her hand and handkerchief. After she had recovered the District Attorney went on:

"When did you last see her?"

"I never saw her after she left the house that day." Again Mrs. Duryee broke into tears.

**Her Clothing Brings Sobs.**

Mr. Smith then produced a blue skirt and jacket and handing them to Mrs. Duryee asked her whose they were. But she could not answer. She sat on the stand weeping. Quick sobs from women spectators were heard here and there in the court room. The jurymen, to a man, had moisture in their eyes.

But Mrs. Carman, even under this strain, was apparently unmoved. There was the suggestion of a smile about the corners of her mouth. True, her face was perfectly colorless, but her actions were by no means those of one who is combating an inner struggle. She leaned over and spoke to Mr. Graham. Then she glanced, somewhat quizzically it seemed, at the jury.

One of the prosecution's most valued witnesses and the one the defence seemed most anxious to discredit was Gaston Boissonault, the dictograph salesman, who sold Mrs. Carman her dictograph.

"She told me," he said, in reply to a question by the District Attorney about Mrs. Carman, "that the doctor often spoke in whispers when women were in his office and this made it hard for her to hear."

**Mrs. Carman's Diary.**

"Well, what did she tell you about the result of the dictograph being there?" asked Mr. Smith.

"She said that she got information over it."

"Did she say anything about keeping a diary?"

"Yes"

"Was the diary kept with any reference to particular conversations?"

"Yes, with reference to conversation with women."

But when Mr. Graham tried to question Boissonault he proved a very obdurate witness.

"Didn't Mrs. Carman tell you on June 23," he asked, "that everything she heard over the dictograph was reassuring to her?"

"I don't remember."

Other questions put by Mr. Graham in an attempt to show that Mrs. Carman did not overhear conversations incriminating to her husband proved equally unsatisfactory.

Boissonault testified that Mrs. Carman had first come to the company's office in West Forty-second street representing herself as a dressmaker whose employees had been stealing material. Later, however, she revealed her identity and said that she didn't want the dictograph to secure grounds for divorce, but to find out if suspicions she had against Dr. Carman were well founded.

"She told me," said Boissonault, "that if she heard incriminating conversations she would simply decline to sleep in the same bedroom with her husband any longer, but would not sue for a divorce because she had a young daughter and wished to avoid scandal."

**Rigid Cross-Examination.**

Mr. Graham subjected Boissonault to a rigid cross-examination and quickly brought out the fact that he had previously been a detective, but nothing got into the record to prove that Boissonault's activities as a detective had been anything but creditable.

It was another employee of the same company, Francis B. Burnell, who installed the dictograph and told of Mrs. Carman's correspondence to the company at that time. He said that she specified a certain day for the work and told him that she would get her husband away on a motor trip to New Jersey. It was also stipulated that he come during school hours, so that the daughter, Elizabeth, would be out of the house. Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Carman's mother, was taken into the secret and it was she who received Burnell and recognized him by a previously aranged signal, according to which he carried his hat in his left hand.

District Attorney Smith introduced evidence to show that Mrs. Carman had been very much agitated about the dictograph after the murder. It was brought out in the testimony that she rose early on the morning after the shooting and while all the other members of the household were still in bed and she herself was dressed only in a night gown and wrapper she detached both the sound gathering device and the receiver and carried them to the attic. There she pried loose a board in a wooden partition and secreted the instrument.

Thomas W. Murray, a constable at Freeport, who testified as to the discovery of the dictograph that night, said that he went through the house with a magnet and that in passing the magnet over the wooden partition in the attic a piece of the metal headgear attached to the receiver was drawn through a crack. A very few moments later the loosened board was dislodged and the entire instrument brought to light.

Mr. Smith seemed quite satisfied that the story of Miss Elizabeth Varance, a nurse, established with sufficient definiteness Mrs. Carman's inflammable temper and left it to the jury to deduce the conclusion that a woman once so aroused by jealousy could be stirred again to even a higher pitch, such as was the case on June 30, according to the prosecution's contention.

"I was in the office with Dr. Carman," said Miss Varance, "about April 20."

Q. Did the doctor hand you any money? A. Yes. Fifteen dollars.

Q. What happened then? A. There was a knock on the window, the one back of the doctor's desk.

Q. Was the shade up or down? A. Down, as I remember it.

Q. What time was it? A. About 8 o'clock. There was a light in the office.

Q. Then what happened? A. Mrs. Carman came to the door and entered the office. She said: "That's a nice business for people of your age to be doing—handing money."

Q. What happened then? A. She slapped me and then slapped the doctor.

**Draws Smile From Prisoner.**

A ripple of laughter passed around the court room at this. Mrs. Carman herself smiled, though it was not the sort of a smile which is inspired by amusement. Order was called and Justice Kelby said: "This is a serious matter."

Q. What else did Mrs. Carman do? A. She demanded the money back and I gave it to her.

Q. Was she excited? A. She spoke in her natural voice.

Q. Where did she strike you? A. On the side of the face.

Q. Where did she strike the doctor? A. In the same place.

Mr. Graham had made numerous objections to this testimony and when the witness was dismissed he moved to strike out all she had said. The court, however, decided to let it stand on the ground that it revealed the relationship between Mrs. Carman and her husband.

**Doctors Tell of Autopsy.**

Soon after William Bailey, Mrs. Bailey's husband, had testified very briefly—the chief point in his testimony being that he was not notified by Dr. Carman of the murder until 9:40 o'clock, nearly two hours after the murder—Dr. Fred Elton Cornell was called and said that the examination of Mrs. Bailey's body plainly established the fact that she was to become a mother. Dr. Howard Phipps, another physician, present at the time, testified to the same thing.

Dr. Carman told newspaper men shortly after the murder that Mrs. Bailey had come to him to be treated for malaria. He will probably have a chance to speak on this subject before the court to-morrow.

One rather curious item brought out in the testimony of Golder and Post was the fact that a short time after the shooting and while Mrs. Bailey's body was still lying on the sofa in his office he prescribed for both of them and gave them medicine.

**Hazel Combs on Stand.**

Hazel Combs, a Freeport girl 18 years old, was the one witness called besides Golder and Post to recount the occurrences in Dr. Carman's waiting room during the hour before the shooting. She reached the house at 7 o'clock and found the waiting room vacant. Later an unidentified man, whom she described as looking like a laborer, came in. After only a few minutes this man got up and left. The defence was inclined to make as much mystery as possible out of this man, and after the session Mr. Levy hinted to newspapermen that he was in reality an important figure. This remark was passed in connection with Mr. Levy's assertion that the defence will prove that Mrs. Bailey was shot by a man.

It was Hazel Combs who saw a woman dressed in a dark dress come into the waiting room and sit down at about 7:10 o'clock. From the description given by her this woman was Mrs. Bailey. Half an hour later, when Miss Combs came out of the office, this woman, she said, rose to go in her turn, being next. This would indicate that Mrs. Bailey entered Dr. Carman's office at about twenty minutes to 8 o'clock. The shot which killed her was fired between 8 and 8:15.

**Mrs. Carman at Telephone.**

During the few moments while Miss Combs and Mrs. Bailey were in the waiting room together Mrs. Carman passed through twice, each time going into the doctor's office. Presumably he was not there at the time. On one of these occasions Mrs. Carman went to answer the telephone. Miss Combs could not remember that she had looked at Mrs. Bailey while passing through the waiting room.

One of the points brought out at the instance of Mr. Graham by both Golder and Post was that after they heard a voice call to Elizabeth Carman to stop practising they heard her walk into the dining room just across from the waiting room. As far as they could tell her footsteps did not lead out of that room, but stopped there. By this testimony Mr. Graham tried to impress upon the jury the impossibility of Mrs. Carman having come down stairs and passed into and through the dining room as she would have had to on her way to the kitchen without being overheard. Golder and Post agreed that they had heard no other footsteps besides those of Elizabeth.

Frank Farrel, the tramp, and Celia Coleman, the Carmans' maid, the State's two most important witnesses, were left over until to-morrow. William J. Burns will also testify for the prosecution then. Mr. Smith seemed to think this evening that his case will be all in by noon to-morrow.

Mr. Graham said this evening that he can present his case in a day. This should mean that the jury will be charged late Thursday or Friday and locked up to decide their disposition of Mrs. Carman's life.

## NATHAN STRAUS LAUDS GERARD.

**Nomination "of Which Democratic Party May Well Be Proud."**

Nathan Straus has written a letter to John M. Bowers, chairman of the Gerard campaign committee, saying that the nomination of Mr. Gerard for United States Senator "is one of which the Democratic party may well be proud."

Mr. Straus has also written a letter indorsing Justice Samuel Seabury, Democratic and Progressive nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

## REFORMERS WANT GLYNN.

**Expect Civil Service Legislation if Governor Wins.**

The Civil Service Reform Association, which last spring attacked the State Civil Service Commissioners before Gov. Glynn, announced yesterday that it had discussed fully with John G. Saxe, Gov. Glynn's counsel, amendments to the civil service law and hoped to secure the changes, if Mr. Glynn is reelected.

One of the changes would give the Governor power to remove the commissioners.

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# "HERALD" CARTOON CALLED ATROCIOUS

## Representation of Satan "Preparing for Guests" Arouses Condemnation.

## GERMAN INSULT RESENTED

THE SUN prints herewith expressions of opinion by leading German newspapers of New York on a cartoon published yesterday morning in the New York *Herald*. These opinions may be taken as representative of those held by the great number of Germans resident here and Americans of German descent who have respected the spirit of President Wilson's proclamation of neutrality but who refrained from expressing themselves personally on this affront. As was said last night by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, formerly German Secretary for the Colonies:

"There are some things so atrocious that you don't care to comment on them."

The cartoon in question is the work of Ridgway Knight, an American painter who has lived for many years in France. Underneath the caption "Preparing for Guests" is pictured Satan on the throne of hell. In the distance rise the parapets of the infernal regions. On Satan's head is sin's imperial crown. On a table before him are German books. In his hand is a German dictionary. Under this, in the handwriting of the artist, is the following explanation:

"Satan (to)—I shall certainly be obliged 'o perfect myself in the German language."

The *New Yorker Herold* of this morning reprints an EVENING SUN editorial with the following comment under the caption "Only Common Decency":

> It seems that some of the English press here, although still far from being neutral in this war, is at last recovering the sence of common decency. THE EVENING SUN, in yesterday's issue, prints under the head "An Indefensible Offensive" an editorial which speaks for itself.

The *Staats Zeitung* says:

BESMIRCHED FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

"'It affords me pleasure,' writes Mr. Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Clubs of America, in a letter to Dr. August von Parseval, the inventor of the dirigible named after him, 'that I can inform you that the attitude of the United States in this terrible war is one of the strictest neutrality.' And on the same day on which Mr. Hawley requested the local press to publish the contents of his communication, a local paper dares to publish a 'cartoon,' which, considering everything, must be characterized as the greatest crime ever committed in the name of the freedom of the press.

"Even THE EVENING SUN, a paper which one certainly cannot accuse of pro-German sympathies in the present European crisis, took occasion to protest in a prominent place against this slur coming from the New York *Herald*.

"What precipice of degradation! The Prince of Hell whom the cartoon published in the New York Herald represents could not have gone to work more hellishly. After this piece of work it is hard to imagine what more should be done to poison public opinion. What more can be done toward inflaming the population of our land? The New York *Herald* has excelled itself in doing the dittiest work."

THE EVENING SUN editorial was as follows:

"An Indefensible Offensive.—No grosser affront to American neutrality and American humanity has been perpetrated than that disclosed in the cartoon which to-day decorates a page of the New York *Herald*.

"Over the issue of the present world war men's judgments and their sympathies vary. But in the presence of death, of splendid heroic death of men who give their all for what they love and believe only the coward could gloat, the craven rejoice.

"Through all the history of war the men who have dared and fought have never stooped to vilify a brave foe nor exult over the fall of a gallant enemy. Such acts have ever been reserved for those who far behind the battle line have decried a spirit they never had and could not understand."

## NO RALLY AT TAMMANY HALL.

**Glynn Backers Reported in Fear That It Would Hurt Him.**

There will be no campaign rally at Tammany Hall. The official explanation comes from Secretary Thomas F. Smith. He says:

"The Democracy is united this year and Tammany Hall is not big enough to hold the crowd that would want to attend a meeting and hear Gov. Glynn speak. So we are going to revive the old custom of going to Durland's Riding Academy, and there the biggest meeting of the campaign will be held in the last week before election."

It was said elsewhere that Tammany expected to have the Governor talk in its own assembly room, but was dissuaded because of opposition that developed in a meeting of the Manhattan members of the Glynn campaign committee on Monday. It was argued in this meeting that it wouldn't help the party's chances to take the Governor to Tammany Hall at a time when the whole fight that is being made against him is based on Tammany's unpopularity.

Durland's Riding Academy seats about 5,000 persons. Tammany Hall about 1,800.

Charles F. Murphy was asked yesterday what he thought about Mayor Mitchel's refusal to vote for State Engineer Bensel and Comptroller Sohmer.

"They've got to stand on their own records," he replied.

## DEMOCRATIC GUNS ON SULZER.

**Impeachment Record to Be Put Before the Voters.**

William Sulzer, who thus far has succeeded in escaping the fire of the Democratic campaigners, is to be a target from now until election day. Up-State reports of Sulzer's progress and the sort of speeches he is making have convinced the Democratic State committee that his record ought to be revealed.

State Chairman Osborn said yesterday that the State committee will put forth this week "a sober record of the impeachment proceedings for general distribution, to the end that the Sulzer supporters may realize what kind of a man he is."

Of the Republican attacks on John A. Bensel Mr. Osborn said:

"The State has an immense enterprise in the barge canal, requiring competency. Bensel has high professional attainments and I think an examination should be had of his oppopent before displacing such a man."

# No Sectarian School to Get State Funds, Says Glynn

## Governor Tells "Guardians of Liberty" That He Is Firm Advocate of Public School System of the Country.

## ENDS DAY OF MANY SPEECHES AT WATERTOWN

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Some anonymous soul has begun to bombard Gov. Glynn and his campaign special train with unsigned postcards, asking the Governor what is his attitude toward the public schools. Also to-day he received a series of questions from Martin Walker, of Buffalo, secretary of the Guardians of Liberty, demanding to know Gov. Glynn's ideas of the separation of Church and State, the State support of sectarian schools and kindred religious matters.

Wherefore, at an exceptionally large meeting at Ogdensburg this afternoon Gov. Glynn waded into the anonymous queries about the schools and the instigator of the unsigned communications. He took up the questions asked for the Guardians by Secretary Walker and answered them as follows:

"In your letter of the 15th inst. you discuss the subject of sectarianism in politics, and present to me, as candidate for Governor, certain questions. I shall consider these questions in their order. You ask:

"'First—Do you believe in the absolute separation of the Church and State?'

"I do. No man who understands the principles upon which this republic was founded can tolerate the suggestion of interference in the affairs of Government by any sect or creed.

"'Second—Do you believe that no public funds should be used for any sectarian purpose whatever?'

"I answer that I am uncompromisingly opposed to the use of public funds for the support or aid of any particular sect or religious denomination.

**Best of Our Institutions.**

"'Third—Do you believe that the free public school is the best medium for instructing our children and assimilating the different nationalities and making intelligent and useful citizens of them?'

"I answer emphatically 'Yes.' As a product of the public schools I take a special interest in our school system, and am now, as I have been throughout my career, a firm and unyielding advocate of every measure that guards and strengthens the public school system of our country. I was educated in the public schools. I am somewhat surprised that I should be asked such a question, for on numerous public occasions I have given expression to my views on the subject. I here repeat and emphasize what I said, viz.:

"'If I were asked to state what, in my opinion, is the choicest product and fairest fruition of liberty I would unhesitatingly name the public school system of the United States.'"

At this point the Governor quoted from his speech delivered a year ago at the inauguration of Dr. Finley in which he elaborates on his statement that "We of the republic have cause to congratulate ourselves on the wisdom and foresight of those who established our common schools."

**Indorsed by Educators.**

He then went into details about his indorsement by Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, by the Rev. Howard F. Snyder, secretary of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York and New England, and by other educators, asking his audience whether if he were unfriendly to the public schools the men named would support him. Also he read extracts from the August issue of the *School Bulletin*, which at much length praises the Governor's work for public education throughout the State and takes up in detail his various labors along these lines, such as the State scholarship law, appropriations urged by him to pay scholarship fees, appropriations for the education department, &c.

Gov. Glynn concluded his answer to the secretary of the Guardians of Liberty in the following words:

"For sinister purposes and with malicious intent certain people—I hope you are not one of them—are spreading the story that if elected Governor I will advocate the sharing of school moneys between public schools and parochial schools. Here and now I want to brand this story as a diabolical falsehood. If elected I will do no such thing.

"If the Legislature passed any law with this as its object I would not sign it. I am in favor of no such policy. I believe that the people who want sectarian schools should support the sectarian schools.

"'Four—Are you in favor of allowing any organization, sectarian or otherwise, to maintain so-called reformatories or institutions where people are held in restraint without due process of law and against their will and without inspection by public officials?'

**Part of Constitution.**

"This question conveys its own answer. By all means I am opposed to holding any person in restraint against his or her will without due process of law. No man who believes in the Constitution of the United States or in our State Constitution could for a moment hold to the contrary. That all institutions wherein persons are held in restraint should be subject to inspection goes without saying.

"If any man knows of an instance where a person is being restrained of his liberty against his will, without due process of law, it is his duty as a citizen at once to obtain a writ of habeas corpus for the liberation of that person. The great writ of habeas corpus, the time honored shield of personal liberty, was engrafted upon our laws for the purpose of meeting just such possibilities as suggested by your question.

"'Five—Do you believe in absolute freedom of speech upon all subjects not in defiance of law and constituted authority?'

"An American can give but one answer to this question, a positive, unqualified 'Yes.' Free speech and a free press are the great bulwark of our liberties.

"'Six—If elected, can you be depended upon to live up to your convictions regardless of any attempt at intimidation or personal consideration?'

"I fully appreciate the fact that the false and irresponsible criticism of political foes justifies the asking of this question, which, under other circumstances, might be looked upon as impertinence. Those who know me know that I have been my own master in the past.

"The people of the State need have no fear that I shall be dominated or unduly influenced by any man or set of men in the future. Not only will I live up to my convictions, but any man who attempts to swerve me from my duty to all the people will find his stay in the Executive Chamber brief and chilly. If elected I shall be guided by my conscience and my oath, and shall exert the full power of the Chief Executive to strengthen the institutions of liberty and progress.

"Above all—and I trust that you and all other citizens agree with me—I shall respect the fundamental principles of civil and religious freedom which constitute the corner stone of our republic. I shall not question any man because of his creed or faith. Protestants and Catholics, Jew and Gentile, believer and unbeliever, will be respected in their citizenship, just as they have been respected by me in every political office I have ever held. I shall not insult the intelligence of the American people by permitting religious prejudice to tinge or strain the government of New York.

"Bigotry should never be permitted to raise its hideous head under the Stars and Stripes. If we are to maintain peace, progress and tranquillity in the United States we must stamp out religious prejudice. We must bring into the light of day that stealthy cowardice which secretly strives to fan into flame the dying embers of bigotry. We must forever crush the religious hatred which has been a blight upon progress and the most treacherous enemy of human brotherhood."

## JUDGE REBUKES FLAGG RAIDERS.

**Thinks Rights of Accused "Broker" Were Invaded.**

The taking of books, papers and other documentary evidence in the sensational raid on Jared Flagg's offices at 105 West Fortieth street three years ago was denounced by Judge Rudkin yesterday at Flagg's trial for using the mails to defraud in the United States District Court.

"It was an invasion of the constitutional rights of the defendant without any justification whatsoever," said the Judge. "I will, however, deny the defendant's motion for a return of the evidence, because I believe that the Supreme Court will have passed on this very question before the trial here is concluded."

Assistant United States Attorney Claude A. Thompson offered to permit the defence to take the documentary evidence, including forty books and many letters and records, back to the offices on Fortieth street, which Flagg still maintains. The offer was accepted. The trial was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

# ROOSEVELT IN SPEECH CALLS SULZER A CROOK

## Addresses Women and Odd Fellows Lodge in Chautauqua County.

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 20.—Col. Roosevelt came to Chautauqua county from Erie, Pa., this afternoon and made a hurried automobile trip across the centre of the county, with one stop at the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds, where he spoke in the Chautauqua Auditorium on woman suffrage.

Mr. Roosevelt scored Barnes, Murphy and Sulzer. Concerning Sulzer, he conceded that the impeachment was for improper motives, but it was no excuse for his act.

"He was beaten by a crook because he was a crook himself," declared the Colonel.

Whitman and Glynn were characterized as subservient to Barnes and Murphy. Col. Roosevelt further said that the Progressives had a chance to win this fall.

Senator Davenport in his speech promised to amend the direct primary law and do other desirable things if elected Governor.

**Named Civil Governor of Antwerp.**

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—Senator Strandes of Hamburg has been appointed Civil Governor of Antwerp.

THE BLIND SPOT
A New Novel by
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