

MIDDLE WEST WON, IS HUGHES'S VIEW

Candidate Returns Confident of Victory and in Excellent Health.

STATE CAMPAIGN AIDED

Adamson Bill Issue Regarded as the Best Vote Getter for Him.

Charles E. Hughes returned to this city yesterday from his second Western tour and went to the Hotel Astor to spend the first few days of a week's rest.

He will remain in the city until after the reception to be given at the Union League Club to-morrow night in his honor and then with Mrs. Hughes will include himself in the country, possibly at Biarritz Manor.

He comes back thoroughly convinced that he is going to win. He sees his opponent's taking ground day by day, he sees the fact that his crowd's numbers are invariably limited only by the capacity of the hall and out of doors.

Mr. Hughes's general health could scarcely be improved. Only his voice, overdriven incredibly, needs special attention. It is likely that a week of quiet rest of ministrations by Dr. Hughes's physician, Dr. L. D. Alexander, Jr., a throat specialist, will restore to full strength the organ so imperatively necessary to the Republican campaign.

It is interesting to observe how Mr. Hughes adapted himself to the hardships, annoyances and labors of probably the most strenuous tour a candidate for President was ever asked to make.

In twelve days the national candidate travelled 5,000 miles, or 20,000 since the outset of his campaign. He delivered thirty speeches in six States—Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York—and only six of these speeches were delivered in large cities.

These cities were Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

It is the candid opinion of men who progressed very closely with Mr. Hughes's progress through the middle West, and with every effort to estimate without bias that it was a vote making, thought provoking tour.

Mr. Hughes did the correct thing in paying much attention to the middle West at this time, and that he added immensely to his strength out there. Examining the political atmosphere in the various States traversed by the Republican candidate, the following conclusions were reached:

Illinois seems absolutely safe for the Republican ticket. The Progressive have returned almost solidly to the old party and will give Hughes at least nine votes in every one that Wilson gets. The most conservative opinion, Republican of course, is that Hughes will carry Illinois 200,000. The enthusiasts predict 300,000.

The tariff and Adamson bill arguments seemed to score heavily for Mr. Hughes in a great agricultural State. Democrats admitted to the writer that Wilson lost Illinois when he signed the eight hour wage bill.

In Wisconsin, where there is a large German population, the outlook for Mr. Hughes is almost equally favorable so far as can be seen from surface indications. The Wisconsin Germans—and it might as well be said here, the Germans throughout the middle West—are seemingly solidly organized in the support of the Republican national ticket. They are working not only with remarkable enthusiasm but with characteristic thoroughness and attention to detail.

Up along the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in Wisconsin, in Lake edge district which possesses Huebner, Green Bay and Fond Du Lac, the strongest kind of Hughes sentiment displayed itself. These are Democratic communities. The answer was said to be mainly German dislike of Mr. Wilson.

Indiana is the State that Mr. Hughes will look back to with a mighty wariness. Indiana gave him far and away the best reception he got anywhere. The whole State simply quit work and quit day when he came along and yelled for him. It's the simple fact, it amazed the Republican politicians, who had no idea there was a feeling of such strength below the placid surface of things, and it locked the Democrats.

A rather comprehensive straw poll being taken out in Hoosierdom shows Hughes holding the State over Wilson in a ratio of about 2 to 1, and reveals Barry New away ahead of Tazewell and Ben James E. Watson leading John W. Kern. They say in Indiana that Hughes will have 60,000 plurality. The inside figures of the State leaders are 25,000. The Adamson bill argument obviously made votes.

In Ohio there were troublesome spots, though the general character of Mr. Hughes's reception was satisfactory. That is to say there were always big crowds and attentive listeners, but there was less enthusiasm, especially in Toledo. However, the meetings in Canton and Cleveland were excellent. It was said out there that labor has leaned toward Wilson since the passage of the wage bill and that the misrepresentations as regards the bill will have to be pushed to get labor back in line. However, the leaders, Herron, Gov. Willis and Harding, assert that Ohio will give Hughes a margin of 100,000.

In Pennsylvania the important thing from the Republican standpoint was to find that the Progressives have actually harmonized with the Republicans, and at Hones Penrose, for example, is actually working hand in hand with Bill Hughes. That being the case and harmony reestablished Mr. Wilson's chances in Pennsylvania are regarded as fully as favorable as Mr. Hughes's chances in Pennsylvania.

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DEMOCRATS ISSUE DEFENCE OF WILSON

Campaign Text Book Deals With Mexican Policy and Lusitania Case.

HIS VIEWS ON GERMANS

Bryan's Appeal for Relection of President Has a Prominent Place.

at all, that it merely raised the wages of a certain class of labor, increases that all the people, including all the rest of labor, must pay; and that, whatever the merits of the laborer's demand were, there was a surrender of the only principle that can keep the peace between labor and capital—a cowardly surrender of principle to avoid possible trouble.

Of course, his declaration for courageous Americanism and his reiteration of the sentence, "I stand for the protection of American lives, property and commerce on land and sea and with respect to every nation on earth," was enthusiastically applauded, as were his explanations of the Administration's course in Mexico; but it seemed, nevertheless, that the crowds followed most closely the talks on tariff and Adamson bills.

As a public speaker Mr. Hughes improves marvelously with the development of the campaign. That surprised no one who knew him ten years ago. At that time he took the stump a bit uncertain in voice and in manner, a poor speaker, but it is square, Bill by a bit caught on, and when the campaign was in full swing Charles E. Hughes was one of the most effective and convincing talkers that ever went after voters.

The same thing is happening now. His speech at Buffalo, for example, was by all odds the best he has done since starting the second tour—superior in range of topics, in earnestness and fire of delivery, in all of the things that count.

The third Western tour will begin on the morning of Monday, October 9, and after speaking in Philadelphia that night, Mr. Hughes will carry his campaign into Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, southern Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota. He will return to the city on October 22.

R. A. C. SMITH CRUISER SPEEDY.

Privateer Proves One of the Fastest Yachts in the World.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 1.—R. A. C. Smith's new express cruiser yacht Privateer has proved itself to be one of the fastest craft in the waters around New York. The City Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, who has a summer home in Field Point Park, is traveling to town daily on his new yacht, making the trip in about an hour.

The Privateer develops twenty-five miles an hour from two six cylinder motors. The yacht is 72 feet over all with a beam of 11 feet 3 inches and a draft of 2 feet 3 inches. It has ample cabin accommodations for Mr. Smith, his family and guests for week end cruises.

President Wilson's Mexican policy, his attitude in the Lusitania case and the position of his Administration on the preparedness issue all find defence in a text book of the campaign issued by the Democratic National Committee. There are 480 pages of information, argument and explanation. The text book is intended primarily for the guidance of Democratic campaign speakers.

The President's speech of acceptance has the place of honor, after the party platform, and then comes the "story of Mexico," which is a reply to such as criticize Mr. Wilson for what he has done or left undone with respect to Mexico. Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice-President, is dragged into the defence of the Wilson Mexican policy by the inclusion of a speech which Mr. Fairbanks delivered before the Republican National Association of Indiana in 1912.

Several chapters in the text book deal with the President's relation to the German vote. The strongest special appeal is made in this connection. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg is quoted in a chapter headed "Wilson Upheld by German Statesmen." A second chapter bears the caption, "German Progressive Louis Brandeis." It gives views attributed to Maximilian Harden, the Berlin publicist.

A third chapter is given up to a speech by Representative Charles Lieb of Indiana, referred to in the headline as a "German born Congressman," and explanations that Wilson has done nothing that should alienate the sympathies of voters who are of German birth or descent, provided they are loyal to America.

William J. Bryan's appeal for the reelection of Wilson has a prominent place in the text book. So has the speech which Max Baer, H. Clayton, former mayor of New York, delivered as temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention. A chapter devoted to praise of "Woodrow Wilson, a Man of Intellect, Courage and Heart," links the President's name with that of Washington and Lincoln and characterizes him as one of the country's three great Presidents.

The text book explains Wilson's stand on woman suffrage and on the labor issues that have been raised by recent enactments in Congress. Credit is given to the Wilson Administration for the generous policy toward old Union soldiers which is claimed for Wilson and the Democratic majority in Congress.

Stress is laid on the "golden harvest reaped under the new tariff act," and under this heading the Underwood tariff not receives credit for all the prosperity which the country has enjoyed since the beginning of the war in Europe.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, is characterized as "a colossal evildoer"; he is criticized for his vote as Governor of New York on the two cent railroad fare bill and of the "full crew" bill which Governor Sulzer afterwards approved.

Champ Clark's prediction of victory on the Democratic national ticket on November 7 next and other friendly mention of the Democratic campaign are given. The text book contains a great deal of interesting information presented necessarily from a Democratic viewpoint.

3 NATIONS PROTEST U. S. INTERFERENCE

Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras Oppose Bulldozing of Nicaragua.

SEABURY TO ACCEPT NOMINATION TO-DAY

Democratic Chiefs Curious to See What Governorship Candidate Looks Like.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—It is reported here to-day that Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras have filed protests against what these Central American countries term unwarranted use of military power by the United States to prevent the people of Nicaragua from expressing their popular choice for President at the polls.

It is asserted that Washington has instructed Benjamin L. Jefferson, American Minister to Nicaragua, and Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of American naval forces there, to see that the followers of Irias, the Liberal candidate, refrain from voting.

The Administration is known to be hostile to Irias because of the knowledge that he is opposed to the recent Nicaraguan treaty with the United States, which stipulates the granting of an American naval base in Fonseca Bay.

It is said Irias has received congratulatory letters from Costa Rica, Honduras and Salvador approving his stand against the treaty. Dr. Hernandez Dernburg is quoted in a chapter headed "Wilson Upheld by German Statesmen." A second chapter bears the caption, "German Progressive Louis Brandeis." It gives views attributed to Maximilian Harden, the Berlin publicist.

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Judge Seabury will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor in a speech to the Democratic State committee in the Hotel Knickerbocker at noon to-day. That is to be the thing of chief interest at the meeting. The committee will select Presidential electors, but that will be in the nature of routine business, and the endorsement of President Wilson, which is scheduled, is not expected to be more than a perfunctory one.

There will be some "raising up" of Judge Seabury as he addresses the committee and at the reception which will follow in the National Democratic Club to-morrow night.

A conference of the leaders, it was learned last night, will follow the formal meeting of the State committee. Judge Seabury probably will take part in this conference, the purpose of which is to "take stock" and ascertain what real prospect there is of carrying the State this fall. Gossip has it that the outlook is rather bright on the Tammany and up-State leaders as far from bright. Money is said to be a minor quantity in the State campaign, and confidential reports to the State chairman are said to show a great degree of indifference among Democratic voters.

It is said the up-State Democrats to a large extent look on the Democratic State ticket—Judge Seabury included—as a Tammany job, and include to become interested in its fate.

HENRY FORD TO TALK WITH WILSON TO-DAY

They May Discuss Prospects for Peace in Europe at Shadow Lawn.

LONG BEACH, Oct. 1.—Henry Ford will have luncheon at Shadow Lawn to-morrow, and it is reported he and the President will talk over the prospects for peace in Europe. Representative Patton of New York also will call on the President to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson leaves here Tuesday for Omaha, where his train is due at 11:40 Thursday morning. He will ride at the head of a historical pageant and later will review it. After dinner in the evening he will speak in the Omaha Auditorium and depart for Shadow Lawn, at 10 o'clock that night. He will address a gathering here Saturday afternoon.

Many messages congratulating the President on his Saturday address were received to-day. Other telegrams praised him for his message to Jeremiah O'Leary. A few criticized him. It was announced that the President personally wrote the telegram to O'Leary and stands back of it. The threat of a libel suit is regarded highly by the Administration heads.

LA PAIX BACK TO PARIS

Exhibition of Bernard's Painting Here Realizes \$5,200.

Albert Bernard's decorative painting of "La Paix" painted by order of the French Government for presentation to the Peace Palace at The Hague, was sent back to France yesterday by R. Francklyn Paris, at whose request the painting was sent here to aid in raising funds for the dependents of French soldiers killed.

The painting has been shown here and through the West and South, and \$5,200 has been raised through its exhibition. This money has been forwarded to Leon Bonnat, and distributed by him to the beneficiaries of La Fraternite des Artistes de France.

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