

WILSON SHOWS HIS FACE AT ALL STOPS

Confesses to Crowds That His Speech Making Is More Attractive.

SORRY HE CANNOT TALK

He Interprets Enthusiasm of One Crowd as: "You Believe in Me."

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—President Wilson, penetrating the middle West to-day for his speech in Omaha to-morrow, received a warm welcome from many thousands of persons in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He interpreted the enthusiasm to one crowd as meaning "You believe in me."

At the stops between Pittsburgh and Chicago the President appeared on the rear platform of his private car, waved to the crowds, explained that he was making no speeches, and then shook hands with as many as possible.

"I am not making a speechmaking campaign," said the President at Lima, Ohio, "but it touches me and gratifies me very much to get the greetings I have all along the line, and Ohio has certainly shown her hospitality."

"We didn't want a speech; we wanted to see our President," a man called out. "Don't think much of my speechmaking, but I think it is better than I am to look at," Mr. Wilson said.

"I heard a Republican say to-day he was going to vote for you," a man called out at Wooster, Ohio. "He must be a good man," replied Mr. Wilson.

"You were with us in the eight hour day and we are with you," said a man at Orrville, Ohio, a railroad town.

Mr. Hughes's Whiskers. When the President stopped at Valparaiso, Ind., to-night a crowd, including some students, drew him into a reference to Mr. Hughes's whiskers.

"I haven't anything to say, my fellow citizens, except that it is exceedingly refreshing to get away from official duties and out among the folks again, and the sort of greeting you are giving me fills my heart with a great deal of joy," Mr. Wilson said.

Edward G. Hoffman of Fort Wayne, Democratic national committee member from Indiana, rode with the President and later gave out an informal statement in which he claimed that Indiana would cast its electoral vote for Wilson.

The President will arrive at Omaha about 11:40 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will make at least two speeches, one at a luncheon and the other in the evening at a non-partisan meeting. He also will review a historical pageant and parade.

Mr. Wilson will leave to-morrow night for Long Branch, N. J., where he will arrive Saturday morning.

SILENT ON HANDSHAKE. Witnesses of T. R. Taft Meeting. Mate—Stories of Event Differ. An authorized version, guaranteed as to facts, of the Roosevelt-Taft meeting and handshake at the Union League Club Tuesday evening was still lacking yesterday, modestly apparently forbidding any of the small group of witnesses from saying claim to the honor of official eyewitness.

H. C. Quimby, secretary of the club, supplied what he said was an authoritative "hearsay account" which gave the honor of presenting Taft to Roosevelt to George R. Sheldon. According to Mr. Quimby, Gov. Whitman stood near by. Col. Roosevelt, through friends, also gave the honor to Sheldon.

REMEMBER

When you write in your will the name of a trustee for your estate remember that if you name our Company

1. It will cost you no more than the regular expenses provided by law. 2. That we offer you every advantage that any other trust company can offer. 3. In addition we offer you the benefit of our thorough knowledge and control of the mortgage market providing the safest and most profitable investments for your estate.

Our trust officers will be glad to see you to-day to talk this over.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. Capital \$1,000,000 Surplus (at close) \$1,000,000

DEMOCRATS POINT TO BETTING SHIFT

Say Cut From 2 to 1 to 9 to 5 on Hughes Means Wilson Is Sure Winner.

Betting odds which have favored Hughes by 2 to 1, or better, are on the turn, say the Wilson campaigners in Forty-second street headquarters.

Robert W. Woolley of the national campaign committee, discussing election bets, said the preponderance of Hughes bets, said the preponderance of election bets, said the preponderance of election bets, said the preponderance of election bets.

The Wilson leader pointed out that betting odds in a political campaign are affected to a great degree by the amount of money in sight. Big wads of money thrown around by the candidates in interests favorable to Hughes made him an odds-on favorite and created an impression among unthinking persons that the Republican candidate led in popularity with the voters.

There is a point, Woolley said, beyond which "friendly money" can not sustain fictitious odds. He said that point evidently has been reached. He said: "Wall Street, whose vision never reaches west of Philadelphia, has at last heard of the political trend in the middle West and to-day reduced the odds on Hughes in the election betting to 9 to 5."

And even at this figure there was very little Hughes money in sight. Edward McQuade, a curb broker, placed \$10,000 in evidence in the Wall Street district yesterday than at any time since the opening of the campaign. On the other hand, Hughes cash was very scarce, and the betting commission's attitude indicated it was evident that they feel that the odds will now recede rapidly.

Too Poor to Bet, He Says. When Woolley was asked why, if Democrats really believe the tide is turning in favor of Wilson, they do not rush in and grab Republican money while the odds are high, he replied that the Democrats were picking up a good deal of Hughes money when they could get it; but, as everybody knew, he said, Democrats for the most part are plain people who cannot compete in a money way with their Republican opponents.

Thomas P. Gore, the blind United States Senator from Oklahoma, was in the Democratic headquarters yesterday to criticize Mr. Hughes's speeches. Senator Gore said voters in the West are paying little attention to Hughes, who says nothing to interest them.

"Times were never as prosperous in the West under any Administration," Senator Gore said. "The people there are recalling the ancient Republican advice to leave well enough alone. Mr. Hughes is without an issue and has been telling round trying to find one. He takes no firm stand or affirmative policy. This is the chief weakness in his campaign. It is on everybody's lips. What would Mr. Hughes do or what would Mr. Hughes have done? The people know what Wilson has done and they feel they have a right to know what Hughes would do."

There is a very clear explanation for the poverty in Mr. Hughes's speeches, however. He tries to please the Progressives on one hand and the stand-patters on the other. If Mr. Hughes should adopt an affirmative program that would satisfy the Progressives, it would alienate the stand-patters. And if he should adopt an affirmative program that would satisfy the stand-patters, he would alienate the Progressives. What choice has he but to say nothing.

"A great many people feel that if they judge Hughes and Roosevelt by their utterances, it is a choice between Wilson and war."

Search for Graver Will Fail. The officials of the Colonial Bank, who were directed to search the vaults of their 114th street branch for a will of Joseph C. Graver, who was killed in the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia last week, yesterday reported that they were unable to find any paper directing the disposition of the dead man's property. The father, Charles Graver, of 600 West 144th street, who says his son left property worth \$5,000, asked to be made administrator.

G. O. P. PLANS DRIVE ON THE LABOR VOTE

Will Follow Lines Laid Out by Mark Hanna in Bryan Fight.

TO POUND IN THEORIES Big Speakers Will Try to Win Workingmen From Democracy.

In Republican party councils plans are now being shaped for a vigorous and determined drive on the labor vote in the concluding weeks of the campaign. The leaders will follow along similar lines the course laid out by Mark Hanna in the Bryan campaign of 1896, when workmen throughout the country showed a tendency to follow the chimera of free silver and were won back to the Republican cause by solid arguments driven into their heads in the last weeks of the campaign by hundreds of stump speakers and tons of literature.

Reports from national and State committees arriving now at Republican headquarters indicate that the Republican offensive is progressing everywhere in good style with the exception of some of the industrial centres. The farmers are for Hughes. That is the consensus of reports East as well as West. But the workmen, the factory hands, in some places are still under the impression that the Adamson law was an eight hour law, and that in some way the Republican candidate led in popularity with the voters.

This is what the Republicans are up against. It is just as true of some Massachusetts towns as of towns in New York, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. While this vote is not as large as many assume it to be, it is nevertheless large enough to be inferred by the outside world that it would be a time since the war started that it wouldn't be easier to get in than to keep out.

To Rap Adamson Law. The two chief arguments to be used in the campaign to be launched to turn this vote around are: First, the exposure of the Adamson law as not being an eight hour law at all, but legislation to raise wages for a class at the expense of other workers and also impeding the principle of collective bargaining; second, the advantage to workers of the Republican policy of protection when the war prospered has subsided as compared with the Democratic tariff system, which the Republicans are to insist will mean empty dinner pails again.

Not all the big speakers, however, are now being coached preparatory to invading industrial places to talk outside of factories and in places where the man with the dinner pail congregates. Mr. Hughes's coming tours are being made up with the idea of bringing him peace for the United States and enlarged the domain of neutral rights and when he averted his face from war he was doing a far greater service than could be rendered by any participation in war.

Increase of neutral rights has been greeted with violence by patience. The whole philosophy of the people should be to save this country from war, and when peace comes President Wilson will be able in the making of that peace to represent the heart, mind and conscience of America.

This viewpoint was warmly applauded. Mr. Baker also said: "If we are suffering from anything in America it is from what might be called the distortion of the near view. If we could only take a seat at a distance—say the edge of the moon—we should see the world in its true perspective. The other side is praying for peace, the other side is holding meetings to see whether we need a change. We are not planetary in our view of these things. The case is like that of patients in one of our hospitals complaining that they do not feel exactly well, while in another ward patients are dying of the plague."

Must Act at Once. Republican leaders who have been here in the last week have told Chairman Willcox they have no doubt that before the end of the campaign a large portion of this class of voters can be swung over to the Republican side. But all of them have emphasized the importance of getting it at once and defeating the efforts being made by Gompers and his associates to line the laboring men up solidly for Wilson in accordance with his promise made to the President.

No far as the situation among the 2,000,000 railroad workers is concerned the reports coming into national headquarters from the big railroad centers show that the Democrats have lost far more votes than they have won by the Adamson law.

The Republicans have a thoroughly organized propaganda among the railroad men now going at full steam. There are 1,600,000 railroad workers outside the four brotherhoods, and present indications are, it is said, that fully 80 per cent. of them are planning to "get back" at the four brotherhood chiefs by voting for Hughes.

Agents working among the 400,000 members of the four brotherhoods are reporting daily incidents showing that many of this class are waking up to the fact that the railroads can afford to longer under the Adamson law than before for the same money, in other words, can demand a full eight hours of work, and that the report is rapidly spreading that they have been "gold bricked."

Hope to Win Half. About 50 per cent. of these workers, it is roughly estimated at headquarters, are now for Wilson, but as a result of the educational campaign now in progress the Republicans believe that not more than half of them will be with him at the finish.

Although Col. Roosevelt's schedule is still in tentative shape, it has practically been settled to have him make his border speech at El Paso. President Wilson was to have spoken there in connection with the opening of the Elephant Butte dam, but this engagement has been cancelled, much to the disappointment of the Southwest.

The Colonel's border speech will come close to the date arranged for the President. There are over 20,000 troops now in that region, largely from the Eastern States. It is figured that the Roosevelt speech will reach many of them, and also may swing Arizona over to the Republican column. As the Roosevelt schedule stood yesterday there were no additions to the list of places as given in Tuesday's Sun.

SIT ON THE MOON IS BAKER'S ADVICE

People Lack Perspective of Wilson Administration, Says the Secretary.

RETORT TO ROOSEVELT Cabinet Officer Glad the President Cannot Be Insulted Enough to Fight.

Picking up a phrase that Col. Roosevelt used in his Union League Club speech on Tuesday night, Secretary of War Baker said yesterday he hoped it was true that "no one could insult President Wilson sufficiently to make him go to war." He spoke of Mr. Hughes as "a great critic who is teasing and nibbling national issues."

Mr. Baker was addressing 600 campaigners of the women's bureau of the Democratic National Committee, who had a meeting in the music room of the Biltmore, with Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson in the chair.

In his Union League talk the Colonel, dwelling on the address of President Wilson at Shadow Lawn on Saturday, said: "The inference was that if he were leaving it to be inferred by the outside world that nobody could insult him so that he would fight."

Mr. Baker's Retort. This was Secretary Baker's retort: "Theodore Roosevelt has said in effect that no one could sufficiently insult Mr. Wilson to make him go to war. I hope that is true. It is not the President's business to get his dander up and sacrifice the lives of half a million people in order to get his dander down again, nor does the dignity of a nation lie in the strength of its arms."

"We could have got as much honor out of this war as any nation—and how much is that? There hasn't been a time since the war started that it wouldn't be easier to get in than to keep out."

"I like to believe with the prophet that it is righteousness that exalteth a nation. When President Wilson preserved peace for the United States and enlarged the domain of neutral rights and when he averted his face from war he was doing a far greater service than could be rendered by any participation in war."

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Secretary's Denial of Own Statement That Note Sending Was Failure Causes Reply.

OSTON BAY, N. I., Oct. 4.—Col. Roosevelt to-day sent a letter to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, in reply to the Secretary's denial that he had admitted that the note sending policy of the Wilson Administration had been a failure.

In his Battle Creek speech the Colonel quoted Secretary Lane for saying and the Cabinet officer informed Col. Roosevelt that he had not expressed such sentiments. In his denial, however, Mr. Lane asserted that by the note sending policy the United States had "achieved the greatest diplomatic triumph of a half century," and the Colonel uses this assertion as a basis for another attack on the Administration. The letter in part follows:

"In your final paragraph you say that Chief Justice White has been quoted as saying that by our note sending policy we have achieved the greatest diplomatic triumph of a half century, and you say that you agree with this view, and that we have achieved more by this note sending than years of war could have accomplished. I trust for the sake of my esteemed friend Justice White that he has been as erroneously quoted in his statement as you were in yours."

"I remember when the statement was made. It was not at the end of the note sending episode, as you say, but beginning. Just prior to the sinking of a ship by a German submarine, on which occasion some hundreds of lives were lost. The sinking of this ship, following immediately upon the alleged statement of Chief Justice White, served as a curious commentary thereon."

"You are now yourself, my dear Mr. Secretary, in a diplomatic position conducting negotiations apparently with the object of seeing what we can do to placate the Mexicans for our having permitted them to murder hundreds of our men, women and children, and to settle as to how much money we shall pay them for having forced us already to incur an expenditure of between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000."

"You say in regard to our not sending to Germany as having 'achieved the greatest diplomatic triumph of a half century.' In February, 1915, in our first note we informed Germany that if her submarines caused the death of any of our people by sinking ships on which they were travelling that we would hold her to 'strict accountability.' For over a year thereafter we continued to write notes, and the Germans continued to sink ships on which our citizens were travelling. They killed all told some 2,300 non-combatants, between 100 and 200 babies under 2 years of age, fifty of whom were under 1 year of age. There were several hundred women among the persons killed."

"We did not hold Germany to accountability strict or loose. For our part we permitted the killings to go on unchecked. No atonement has been given us by Germany for our people who were killed. It has been announced in the public press that several of the captains of German submarines have been decorated for the very acts for which we informed Germany that we would hold her to strict accountability."

"My dear Mr. Lane, if you regard this record as constituting the 'greatest diplomatic triumph of a half century' and that thereby we achieved more than years of war could have accomplished, you must pardon my saying that, you should more say optimistically, nature than soundness of historic judgment."

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CANDIDATE HUGHES BOBS UP AS GRANDPA

Goes to New Jersey and Dances Two Grandsons on His Knees.

Candidate Hughes disappeared from this city yesterday, but Grandpa Hughes, absolutely the same person, reappeared almost immediately over in Glen Ridge, N. J., which is a suburb of Montclair, or of which Montclair is a suburb, the matter depending upon which scholarly restraint one abides in.

Mr. Hughes was quite aware, of course, that his two grandchildren, the sons of Charles E. Hughes, Jr., lived in Glen Ridge, but when he and Mrs. Hughes, after settling themselves at the Hotel Montclair, where they will rest until next Monday morning, started out to find son Charles's home and the baby grandchildren they were in a fix because they couldn't recall the street number.

Mr. Hughes pondered and pondered and Mrs. Hughes put on her best thinking cap. It was no use. The address was gone from their minds—lost, maybe, in the jumble of experiences they have been having in the last few weeks. They looked in the Montclair and Glen Ridge telephone lists, but the name of Charles E. Hughes, Jr., was not there. They tried the post office, but the post office didn't have the address.

Eventually Larry Green, Mr. Hughes's secretary, phoned to the Republican national headquarters in this city and Detective Shep Morgan captured the fugitive street number. Thereupon Grandpa Hughes and Grandma Hughes located the two babies, one aged a year and a half and the other eight months, and for two hours they forgot all about the tariff and the Adamson bill and Democratic delinquencies while they inspected new teeth and danced the babies on their knees and acted as grandparents, notably or otherwise, usually act.

Mr. Hughes arrived at the Hotel Montclair from the Hotel Astor in Manhattan at 1 P. M. yesterday and was greeted by a large crowd, although he expected no ovation and had looked for none. Mayor Dodd of Montclair called to present the keys of the city and to brag a little about the excellencies of Mont-

clair's golf courses, especially that of which the Mayor plays. In the afternoon Mr. Hughes took a nap, catching up with a few hours of sleep that he got away from him out in the middle West, attended to some correspondence and then went to look for the grandchild.

He expects to do nothing more strenuous to-day because he will deny himself to all callers except National Chairman Willcox, perhaps, and will take every opportunity for solid rest. He may go this morning to the Montclair Golf Club—not the Upper Montclair course—having received an invitation from the club to make the best use of its facilities, but he doesn't expect to play, because he feels that he cannot take the time.

Mr. Hughes is considering many new topics to be introduced into his speeches when he goes West next Monday for the third time, and although he never prepares a speech in advance of delivery he desires to go over considerable new argumentative ground.

Before going over to New Jersey Mr. Hughes saw one caller, Everett Colby, who desired to confer with him about the rally which is to be held in Newark next Monday afternoon, the day that Mr. Hughes starts westward. Mr. Colby believes that 15,000 to 20,000 persons will greet the candidate when he arrives in Newark, where Mr. Hughes will deliver the first address of the third Western tour.

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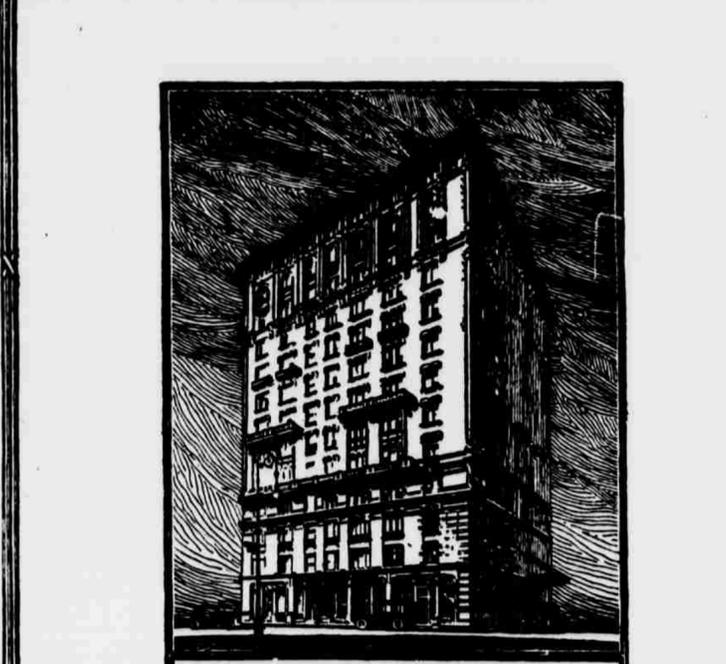
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