REPUBLICANS NAME MILLER WITH HIS FULL TICKET

entered the nomination stage the main speeches were limited to six minutes and the seconders to four minutes.

Elsberg's Speech.

The two speeches most appreciated were made by Nathaniel A. Elsberg, ex-State Senator from New York, in nominating Gov. Miller, and Mrs. Mary Guderson of Kings, in seconding the nomination of Senator Calder. Mr. Elsberg quit public life some time ago, but he should be dragged back to show the youngsters how to perform. He said:

"The people themselves—who are far away from the tumult and the shouting, who don't attend conventions but are the judges of what conventions do—made this nomination long ago, and for reasons beyond my poor powers adequately to express. But truth needs no help from eloquence to adorn it, and the truth, speaking with trumpet tongue from the farms and shops and factories, from the cities and towns and villages, from the men and women and the homes of every part of this State—is that never in its history has its government been conducted on a higher plane than in these last two years.

"Never has economy been zealously practiced as well as preached; never has the money raised from taxes been made to go further in the service rendered, or has the best ideal of service been more steadfastly adhered to in all the varied forms of State activity. And the truth also is, that behind all that activity—infusing into every department of the government and every branch of the administration the vigor of his own high purpose and the breath of wholesome life—have been the conscience and conviction, the informed mind and generous heart, the patience, the indefatigable industry and the unflinching honesty and courage of one of the greatest Governors this State has ever had.

"There are things which cannot be measured in terms of either money or efficiency. And one of them is leadership, the helpful and courageous leadership referred to in the platform we have just adopted, the leadership that is founded on patient study rather than on extemporized convictions and tries to solve problems instead of seeking political profit out of their deferred solutions, the leadership that adds balance to vision and felicity of statement to both, that not only has the intelligence to know what the right thing is and the character to pursue it, but the dauntlessness of soul which in pursuing it casts to the winds all thought of consequences to self—to which truth is not a word to play with but an actuality to fight for—in short the kind of leadership exhibited for the last two years by the Governor of this State.

The Nomination.

"If I were to classify the men in public life in this State I would put them into three classes—those who shine because of their own affirmative qualities, those who shine only by comparison with others and those that don't shine at all. And I need not tell you, coming as I do from the city of New York and yielding to none in my loyalty to that great community, that just now we have in our government down there none of the first class, mighty few of the second and a vast overproduction of the third.

"But I am speaking here for one who preeminently belongs in the first class—indeed in a class all by himself.

"I said he had a generous heart. And I shall refer to but one thing out of many. It is mentioned in the platform. After years and years of mouthing about social welfare it remained for his administration on his initiative to rescue the poor little blind and deaf mute children of the State from a pauper's lot. And was it not John Hay who wrote: 'I think that saving a little child and fetching him to his own is a derned sight better business than loafing around the throne.' Particularly if the throne be that of the yellow journalists and the combination of impudence and ignorance for which it stands.

"Ladies and gentlemen, to-day in this convention we are taking the first step of our American procedure in connection with the highest office in our State government. We are taking it in reference to an incumbent of that office who by every standard of right thinking and right living men and women deserves well of the State he loves and serves. We are taking it without a doubt of the issue and with all the enthusiasm which such a cause evokes. We are taking it, not in the cynical delusion that God fights on the side of the strongest battalions, but in Lincoln's sublime faith that right makes might—the faith of Lowell that 'the strongest battalions are always on the side of God and of His eternal justice and truth.'

"Expressing the thought in every mind and the hope in every heart in this convention hall, voicing the overwhelming public call that he continue his great and inspiring public service, I nominate as the candidate of the Republican party for reelection to the office he has graced, Gov. Nathan L. Miller."

The first loud cheer of the convention was provoked when Mr. Elsberg spoke of Elihu Root as "that great American whose services to his country should never cease to be remembered." Up hopped the delegates, yelling. The band raised "The Battle Cry of Freedom" the instant the Elsberg speech closed with the name of Gov. Miller. Applause lasted about one minute. The seconders were Mrs. Grace B. Vanamee of Seneca, Senator George R. Fearon of Onondaga and Dana B. Wallace, District Attorney of Queens.

As the roll of counties was called there was more handclapping when Kings, through Senator Calder, gave its 146, and New York, through Samuel S. Koenig, its 136 for Miller. The final vote was 1,135 to nothing. Four delegates did not vote. Two of them were from Kings.

Lyons Nominated.

Nominations for the minor places went on rapidly.

Ex-Judge John Woodward of Buffalo first named Col. William J. Donovan for Lieutenant-Governor.

Next came Secretary of State. Everybody sat back determined to be shown friendliness to "Johnny" Lyons in his exile. Col. William Hayward, United States District Attorney of New York, nominated him. Col. Hayward was loyal but discreet. He appeared, he said, "in compliance with the wishes of the Republicans of my own county and the wishes of a friend. On behalf of New York county," he continued, "we ask representation on the ticket. We believe we have a man with every quality entitling him to this nomination. But we give you our solemn pledge that no matter whom you nominate will have our support."

Col. Hayward pointed out that when Lyons was elected Sheriff of New York he polled 50,000 more than the head of the ticket. He said Lyons had been subjected to the acid test and "proved himself pure metal worthy to be offered to you."

"In doing this," the Colonel said, "we thought you might need votes, a comforting thing to have on election day. Two years ago, when Mr. Lyons was elected Secretary of State, he got 1,640,000 votes, the biggest vote any candidate on a State ticket ever received in any election in any State in any year."

"Three cheers for 'Johnny' Lyons!" a Putnam delegate shouted, but he cheered almost alone. Hayward, going on, pictured Lyons as a man who had fought the party's battles for fifteen years as an Assembly district leader, and as "wheel horse of the Republican party."

"We are here," Col. Hayward said, "asking for fair play for that man. Nothing has happened in two years to take away the confidence and support of those 1,640,000 voters. No reason has been given us in fairness why in view of such a record to party and State this man should not be renominated. I ask you to give our case kindly and fair consideration. I understood it to be an almost unwritten law that if a Republican was placed in office and his character remained unassailable and his service honest and efficient he should not be repudiated by his own party under circumstances which should imply suspicion to his fair name. To take away office without good and fair reason takes away something more than office, you know. We in New York think we are the best judge of our neighbors and members of our own organization. We ask you, members of the convention, for a square deal."

Other Nominations.

The delegates judged the appeal to be admirable in purpose and content but gave it no applause. Richard W. Lawrence, The Bronx leader, placed Samuel J. Joseph in nomination for Secretary of State. Mr. Wiesendanger of Yonkers voiced his foreboding and the vote was taken. New York county stuck by Lyons to the extent of its full vote of 136. Chemung gave him one, Orange one (Col. J. M. Dickey), Putnam two, Rockland eight, Tioga four and Westchester six out of a total of forty-five. The six Westchester dissenters were from Leslie Sutherland's Fifth Assembly district. When the vote was announced, 1,031 for Joseph, 58 for Lyons, Chairman Koenig of New York moved that it be made unanimous for Joseph, and it was so done.

John J. Lyons said to-night: "The result of the convention was everything I expected and the tribute of loyalty from New York county is in itself more than enough to repay me for the carrying out of my policy of entering the convention as a candidate for renomination for the office I hold as a protest against the methods used in making up the ticket. Although on January 1 I leave behind me the seal of the State of New York I return to the city I love with my manhood."

Theodore Roosevelt of Nassau, who makes queer gestures, but a good speech, was sponsor for William J. Maier, candidate for Comptroller, and the seconder was Miss Cornelia Lester of Seneca. State Treasurer Marshall was named by Senator Warren V. Thayer of Franklin, Judge Erskine C. Rogers for Attorney-General by Representative James S. Parker. Queens withdrew its candidate, Dana Wallace, without mentioning him, "in deference to the will of the majority." Charles L. Cadle, for State Engineer, was named by Charles E. Ogden of Monroe.

The big noise of the convention was let loose when Meier Steinbrink of Kings asked for the renomination of Senator Calder. Every Kings delegate blew into a penny whistle and waved a flag, and scraps of paper were thrown into the air. Mrs. Guderson, talking in a homely vein, told the convention that Calder was "called the working Senator because he's always on the job."

"He is no highbrow," she said. "His feet are on the ground and his head is not in the clouds."

The other Calder seconders were Representative Walter W. Magee of Onondaga, ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell and Senator James W. Wadsworth. Odell, great Republican figure of other days, black hair and mustache whiting now, got a mighty greeting. He said Calder's record "entitled him to the commendation of every good citizen."

With Calder nominated the convention ran out of business, and at 3 P. M. it adjourned.

List of the Candidates Nominated at Albany

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—These are the Republican candidates nominated to-day:

GOVERNOR—NATHAN L. MILLER, Syracuse.

UNITED STATES SENATOR—WILLIAM M. CALDER, builder, Brooklyn.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, lawyer, Buffalo.

SECRETARY OF STATE—SAMUEL J. JOSEPH, lawyer, Bronx.

COMPTROLLER—WILLIAM J. MAIER, business man, Seneca Falls.

TREASURER—N. MONROE MARSHALL, banker, Malone.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—ERSKINE C. ROGERS, lawyer, Hudson Falls.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR—CHARLES L. CADLE, engineer, Rochester.

Miller, Calder, Maier and Marshall are present incumbents.

RAILROAD EFFICIENCY ON PAR WITH LAST YEAR

Hoover Finds Coal Loadings 5 Per Cent. Below Record.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.

The railroads are operating at great efficiency, despite the drawbacks incident to the strike. Loadings of all classes of freight are just about on a par with last year's record and are only slightly below the banner traffic record of the carriers made in 1920.

Secretary Hoover's advices from all parts of the country show that in the week ended September 16 loadings of coal amounted to 945,000 carloads, as compared with 991,000 in the corresponding week two years ago. This indicates that the railroads are within 10 per cent. of normal efficiency in a very heavy traffic season. Taking into account the loadings of all classes of freight, the carriers are operating at only 5 per cent. below the high efficiency record set up in 1920.

PENNSYLVANIA MINER EARNS $684 A MONTH

Tops Record, With Many Men Averaging $100 a Week.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Sept. 28.—Not in many years have coal miners earned such large wages as they are now being paid by the coal companies in this district.

The record wage in the memory of the oldest miner in this district was earned this month by John Slifko, who is employed by the Fredericktown Coal and Coke Company. During the first two weeks Slifko drew $324.02 and since then he has earned $360.44, making a total of $684.46 earned during the month. Since the reopening of the mines, following the strike settlement, many of the big mines have been paying their miners an average of $200 to $250 every two weeks.

FOUND ANYTHING? If so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

ALBANY PLATFORM POINTS TO ECONOMY

Republicans Say $12,000,000 Has Been Saved by Gov. Miller.

CITES HARDING RECORD

Says Nation and State Have Been Brought to Prosperity Again.

GRANTS WOMEN'S PLEAS

Gives Equality on State Committee and Proposes Inquiry on Guardians.

ALBANY, Sept. 28 (Associated Press.)—The platform adopted by the Republicans of New York in State convention here to-day follows in part:

NATIONAL ISSUES.

"The Republican party has a noteworthy history of constructive achievements to its credit. The record is due to the character and courage of its public men, and to its steadfast adherence to sound principles as contrasted with the opportunism of the Democratic party. Returned to power in nation and State in 1921, it has again demonstrated its capacity and its ability to produce men equal to the business of government. The reestablishment of administrative efficiency, and the sweeping economies effected alone entitle the Harding and Miller administrations to a vote of confidence.

"The present heavy burden of taxation directly affects the prosperity and welfare of every citizen. There is no more important problem than the reduction of the cost of government. There is none to which the Republican party has addressed itself with more vigor and with greater success.

Out of Wilson Tangle.

"The Harding Administration and the Republican Congress were confronted on March 4, 1921, with problems of unexampled difficulty.

"We were technically at war with part of the world and all our international relations were uncertain, while those with former Allies were complicated by the existence of vast unfunded loans. After two years and a half of actual peace the public service was still honeycombed with war waste and extravagance. War taxes continued to absorb the national savings, which should have been devoted to the economic rehabilitation of the country. We were on the threshold of an intense agricultural and industrial depression and of widespread unemployment.

"Treaties of peace have been made with enemy countries preserving to the United States all of its rights free from the entanglements and iniquities of the treaty of Versailles.

"A commission has been appointed with authority to negotiate the funding of our loans to the Allies.

"At the disarmament conference the United States, under the leadership of President Harding and Secretary Hughes, assumed world leadership and accomplished more for the promotion of peace and the reduction of armaments than had been accomplished in generations.

"For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the last year of the Wilson Administration, the total expenditures were $5,538,040,689. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the first year of the Harding Administration, they were $3,796,302,498, or a saving of $1,742,738,190.

"A scientific budget system has been inaugurated. Waste and extravagance have been eliminated; the Government has become a business unit instead of an aggregation of departments, and there has been developed the spirit of cooperation and the common purpose that characterize the management of successful private enterprises.

"The next task was to reduce the excessive burden of taxation which was sapping the industrial life of the country. The more burdensome of these taxes, notably the excess profits tax, the transportation tax and the more vexatious of the sales taxes have been repealed. The people will pay this year some $2,000,000,000 less in taxes than they did during the last year of the Democratic Administration.

Prosperity Renewed.

"The agricultural interests of the country, hit hardest by the acute depression, faced financial ruin due to inability to finance the orderly marketing of farm products. Agricultural credit was promptly extended, and agriculture was thus carried through an acute crisis and threatened ruin averted. With renewed prosperity on the farm, with the purchasing power of the farmer restored, renewed prosperity in industrial centers must follow and has already begun.

"American industry and American markets were threatened by foreign made goods favored by low labor costs of production and by a depreciated and constantly depreciating exchange. A tariff bill has been enacted to protect the American farmer, the American workingman and American industries from ruinous competition, carrying rates on dutiable articles which on the average are lower than those of any previous Republican tariff, and containing provisions which lay the foundation for a permanent system of scientific rate adjustment.

"In spite of a policy of rigid economy Congress has continued its generous treatment of our disabled veterans. Over one and a half billions have been expended for their benefit to date, and for the coming fiscal year approximately $500,000,000 will be spent. Improved administrative methods have made possible the more prompt and equitable settlement of claims.

"We commend the Congress for maintaining the integrity of our army and navy and for making adequate appropriations for the national defense.

"We urge the Senate to pass at the earliest possible date the anti-lynching bill adopted by the House of Representatives at the last session.

"We heartily approve of the legislation recently enacted to meet the emergency created by the coal strike, intended to insure an equitable distribution of this basic commodity and to prevent profiteering. We believe that the creation of the coal commission, with full authority to investigate the entire industry, is a wise and necessary step in the direction of devising ways and means of avoiding the recurrence of these disastrous experiences.

"We submit the above record to the people with complete confidence. With economy in government and reduced taxation, with Liberty bonds at par, with unemployment eliminated, with prices and wages stabilized, we believe that there is real ground for satisfaction and that the signs of returning prosperity are unmistakable.

STATE ISSUES.

"In 1910 the State appropriations were $42,975,450. In 1918 they had grown to $81,525,271. Under two years of Democratic administration they had mounted from $81,525,271 to $145,219,906, while the requests prepared by department heads under that administration for submission to the Legislature of 1921 totaled $201,644,292. In 1921, the first year of Gov. Miller's term, appropriations were reduced to $135,700,000. For the first time in more than a generation the constant increase was brought to a halt and a downward revision begun.

"The Legislature of 1921 eliminated more than $70,000,000 from the budget requests submitted by the preceding administration, provided for $10,000,000 of deficiencies left over by that adminstraton and actually effected a net reduction of nearly $60,000,000 in appropriations for which revenue had to be provided, the largest reduction ever made in any year in the history of the State. The Legislature of 1922 made a further net reduction of $2,500,000 notwithstanding increased appropriations for education, public health, additional nurses and attendants in State hospitals and other institutions, relief for world war veterans, highway construction and needful public work such as the New York-New Jersey vehicular tunnel, the improvement of the Harlem River, the construction of canal terminals and shops, installation of terminal and other equipment and the development of electrical energy from the surplus waters of the canal, totaling more than $12,000,000 as compared with the last year of Democratic administration.

Waste Eliminated.

"The stock excuse of the Democratic administration for extravagance and inefficiency in the conduct of the public business was the need of a reorganization of the State Government by constitutional amendment. We promised that without waiting for a constitutional amendment we would restore order, efficiency and economy in the public administration. Needless departments have been abolished; others have been reorganized or consolidated.

By the creation of the Board of Estimate and Control in 1921 an agency has been established to make surveys of all State activities in order to provide improved methods, eliminate waste, standardize positions and furnish to the Governor and Legislature all information needed to make up the annual budget.

"As a result of the studies made by the Board of Estimate and Control there was created in 1922 a bureau for the standardization of all supplies required by the State. There was also established a central purchasing agency, charged with the duty of buying for the State. The business system and methods so ably established through these boards and bureaus must and will be continued.

"Our 1920 platform promised a workable plan for the consolidation of State departments, with a view to eliminate duplications, reduce overhead expenses, and insure all around efficiency. That promise has been fulfilled by the consolidation of all tax collecting agencies under the tax commission, the reorganization of the farms and markets department and the passage of a constitutional amendment to permit the merging of the Highway Commission, the Department of Public Works and the office of State Engineer and Surveyor under one head.

"We pledge the Republican Legislature to the repassage of such an amendment, and, upon its adoption by the people, to the enactment of legislation to carry out its provisions.

"While insisting upon economy and efficiency this has not been at the expense of service. The present administration has provided liberally for education, for public health, for the care and improvement of the wards of the State, and has set no limit to any legitimate effort to remove the physical, mental or moral defects and handicaps of the helpless and the afflicted.

Water Power Advanced.

"The subject of developing the potential water powers of the State has been discussed for more than a quarter of a century, but no forward step was taken until 1921 to inaugurate a definite State policy. Such a policy has now been established for the development by licensee under State supervision and regulation, securing general distribution at a fair price to the consumer, and with a preferential right in municipalities to purchase any power developed on terms prescribed by public authority.

"The surplus waters of the canal afford a development of at least 40,000 continuous horsepower, representing the annual saving of 400,000 tons of coal. That power only remains to be harnessed, but it has been allowed to run to waste for many years while the question as to who should harness it has been debated. The debate has now been ended, the plan of development decided on and the work of development actually started.

"At a cost of more than $165,000,000 the State has constructed a system of inland waterways. At an annual saving of more than $600,000, as compared with the last Democratic year, the canal is now, for the first time, being maintained at maximum efficiency. Shops are being constructed, equipment purchased, terminals completed and terminal machinery installed from current revenues under the pay as you go policy now adopted.

"The State is pushing to completion as rapidly as possible the connected system of 11,300 miles of State highway now adopted and is giving increased aid to counties and towns for the county and town systems. A pay as you go policy has been inaugurated. We pledge the vigorous prosecution of the work of highway construction and maintenance.

"Unmoved by clamor and demagogic agitation, the present administration has undertaken a more efficient regulation of the public utilities with exact justice to the public and to those who serve the public.

City Transit Rescue.

"In New York city transit conditions have for years been deplorable, and in 1921 had reached a critical stage. The transit facilities of the city were crowded beyond the point of human endurance. The equipment of many of the lines, cars and tracks alike, had been allowed to sink into a state of disrepair disgraceful to the city.

"In this situation of chaos and confusion, with the local city administration either unwilling or powerless to act, Gov. Miller and the State Legislature performed a great and timely service by intervening. To-day, by virtue of the orders of the Transit Commission, hundreds of additional subway trains have been provided, new cars and other needed equipment have been ordered at a capital cost to the companies of more than $7,000,000, and the time brought measurably nearer when there will be a seat for every passenger in all but the peak rush hours. Intercompany leases have been or are about to be modified so as to reclaim millions for the benefit of service. Plans have been prepared for new lines and extensions, and, what is of even greater practical importance, plans for raising the money to build the new lines without further use of the city's cramped credit have been devised.

"The proper development and coordination of terminal facilities in the Port of New York will reduce waste and excessive terminal charges which are now a burden to both producer and consumer. Action has at last been substituted for inaction. A port district and a Port Authority have been created and a constructive, far reaching plan for the future development of the port adopted. We pledge the energetic execution of that plan.

"We reaffirm our previous declaration in formal granting to all cities, towns and villages adequate powers of self-government and control of their local affairs and property and the transaction of municipal business, subject to proper constitutional safeguards and the general laws of the State, but free from legislative interference in purely local matters."

Friend of Labor.

Other planks reviewed and indorsed the administration program regarding the reorganization of the Farms and Market Department, and declared the party the true friend of labor. The labor plank declared that the party "stood for the principle of the living wage and for the protection of all in the right to work."

Regarding women's rights, the platform says: "We favor an impartial investigation of the laws concerning women's rights to domicile, property and guardianship of children in order that if inequalities are found to exist which work injustice to women, remedial legislation based upon exact knowledge may be enacted.

"Wise and courageous leadership in high official position is one of the people's greatest assets, and such leadership requires sanity of viewpoint, soberness of judgment and the capacity to distinguish between the true and false, which trained experience alone develops. Never in the history of the State have the people had a Governor who possessed these qualities in larger measure. We call upon all the citizens of our State, irrespective of their previous political affiliations or sympathies, to join with us in support of his reelection, to the end that honest, economical and efficient administration of the State's affairs shall be continued."

DUKE GIVES TRINITY $1,125,000

Second Big Gift by Tobacco Man to Durham, N. C., College.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 28.—Authorities of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., to-day announced that J. B. Duke, the tobacco capitalist, had given $1,125,000 to the institution, $1,000,000 to be an endowment and $125,000 to pay for a gymnasium now under construction and other buildings to be erected. Mr. Duke had previously given the college $1,000,000.

The college attempted to raise enough money for the gymnasium by voluntary donations from alumni. Mr. Duke, advised of this, decided to pay alone for the building.

HERRIN CASE BEGINS NOV. 13.

First Trial Will Be for Murder of Hoffman.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MARION, Ill., Sept. 28.—Circuit Judge D. T. Hartwell indicated late this afternoon when he formally set the docket for the Herrin massacre trials on Friday morning that he would call the first case to trial on November and that it would be the case in which forty-eight men are indicted for the murder of Howard Hoffman of Huntington, Ind.

The second case on the docket will be for the murder of Antonio Mulkavich, the Erie world war veteran, and the third case will be for the murder of John Gloumakis.

MILLER PROMISES A SHORT AND CONCLUSIVE CAMPAIGN

Tells Serenaders at His Home After Nomination No Matter What the Outcome There Will Be No Excuses or Anything to Cover Up.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Sept. 28.

Gov. Miller told a crowd of Albany Republicans who serenaded him at his home to-night and unofficially notified him of his renomination that the campaign would be "short, decisive and conclusive."

Two bands met the crowd in front of the Ten Eyck Hotel and led a torchlight procession to the Executive Mansion. Aerial bombs were exploded as they marched by the Capitol grounds.

The serenaders were marshaled by ex-Senator Henry M. Sage and Frank Wiswall, chairman of the County Committee. The Governor had no idea that all the noise was headed in his direction, but when the procession stopped in front of the house and Senator Sage went inside the Governor came out, bareheaded. As Mr. Miller appeared on the porch the crowd cheered him.

"Governor," said Senator Sage, "here are a few of your fellow townsmen who wanted to notify you of your renomination and to wish you good luck."

"I realize that this is an informal occasion," said Gov. Miller, "and I am not going to talk Republicanism. However, it has come so close after the events of to-day that I can't refrain from discussing politics just a little. I am ready to go on with the campaign. I am only waiting for our enemies to form their lines.

"In the fight that is before us we must go forward with courage. I hope we are going to dispel our enemies like clouds of darkness. The struggle will be short, decisive and conclusive. No matter what the outcome we will have no excuse and nothing to cover up."

The serenaders then trooped past the Governor and shook his hand. When he disappeared they reformed ranks and marched back to Republican headquarters.

MANY PUBLIC POSTS OCCUPIED BY MILLER

Calder Has Long Record Back of Renomination to U. S. Senate.

SKETCHES OF G.O.P. CHIEFS

Men of High Class Chosen for State Offices in November Election.

Sketches of the Republican standard bearers chosen yesterday, follow:

GOV. MILLER.

Gov. Nathan L. Miller was born August 10, 1868, in Solon, Cortland county, where he resided with his parents until he was 18 years old. After graduating from the Solon district school and the village academy at Groton, he attended the Cortland Normal School at Cortland, completing his course in 1887. He began the study of law in the offices of Smith Dickson at Cortland, after teaching school three years, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. His first public office was that of School Commissioner in Cortland county, which he held for six years.

In 1900 Mr. Miller became Corporation Counsel for the city of Cortland and in January, 1902, at the age of 33, was appointed State Comptroller, succeeding Erastus Knight, resigned. In an election following he was reelected to that office, from which he resigned in 1903 to accept an appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court of the Sixth Judicial district. Nominated by both Democrats and Republicans in 1904, he was reelected to that office. In 1905 Miller was appointed Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Second Department. After five years in the office he was appointed to a similar position in the First Department, from which he resigned in 1913 to resume his law practice. He thereupon removed from Cortland to Syracuse.

In 1920 he won the Republican nomination for Governor and in the general election defeated Alfred E. Smith, Democratic incumbent, for reelection.

Mr. Miller was married in November, 1896, to Miss Elizabeth Davern of Marathon, N. Y.

SENATOR CALDER.

William M. Calder was born in Brooklyn on March 3, 1869, and after receiving an education in the schools of that city and Cooper Union went into business as a building contractor with his father. At the age of 25 he had his own contracting business. His first political office was during the administration of Mayor Low, 1902-3, when he was chosen Commissioner of Building.

In 1904 Mr. Calder was elected to Congress by the voters of his district and for ten years subsequently he represented that district. In the election of 1912 he was the only Republican elected to an office from the southern part of the State.

Calder retired from the House in 1914 to enter the Senatorial race. He was defeated for the Republican nomination by Senator James W. Wadsworth. In New York city, however, he received a plurality of about 65,000. Two years later Calder again became a candidate for the Republican nomination. He was opposed for the nomination by Robert Bacon, whom he defeated by a plurality of about 7,000. In the general election in November of 1916 he defeated the late William F. McCombs, Democratic nominee, by a majority of more than 200,000.

COL. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN.

Col. William J. Donovan, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, gained a national reputation as commander of the old Fighting Sixty-ninth Regiment in France during the war.

Col. Donovan was born in Buffalo about forty years ago and after being graduated from the Buffalo Law School became a prominent lawyer. Soon after the war he was appointed United States Attorney for the Western New York district, which position he still holds. He is also counsel for William H. Woodin, State Coal Administrator.

WILLIAM J. MAIER.

William J. Maier of Seneca Falls, named for Comptroller, has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party for many years. He was born in Seneca Falls in 1876 and was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1900. He served in the Assembly from 1904 to 1907 and then retired to enter business. He was again elected to the Assembly in 1913, serving until 1916, when he was appointed Deputy State Fiscal Supervisor.

He became Deputy State Comptroller in 1917 and was named Comptroller by Gov. Miller last May to complete the unexpired term of the late James A. Wendell. He is married and has two daughters.

SAMUEL J. JOSEPH.

Samuel J. Joseph of The Bronx, named for Secretary of State, is a young New York city lawyer with offices at 280 Broadway. He was born in New York thirty-two years ago and was graduated from the New York Law School with degrees of LL. B. and LL. W. He is now leader and member of the State Committee from the Third Assembly district of The Bronx.

ERSKINE C. ROGERS.

Erskine C. Rogers of Hudson Falls, for Attorney-General, is County Judge of Washington county. Appointed in 1915, he was twice elected since. He was recently designated as a Judge of the Children's Court of the county. In 1909 he was appointed District Attorney of Washington county by Gov. Hughes and twice elected to that position subsequently. While District Attorney he was brought into prominence by his prosecution of the Great Meadow prison scandal charges.

CHARLES L. CADLE.

Charles L. Cadle of Rochester, for State Engineer, is now State Superintendent of Public Works, to which position he was appointed by Gov. Miller last year. He was born at Mentor, Ohio, in 1879. He is first vice-president of the American Electric Railway Association and president of the Clark, Cadle, Harmon Corporation of Rochester.

N. MONROE MARSHALL.

N. Monroe Marshall of Malone, for State Treasurer, was born in Schuyler Falls, Clinton county, in 1854. At the age of 14 he left school and went to work at the machinist trade. He later became a telegraph operator and settled at Chateaugay Lake, where he became active in politics and served his town as Supervisor. In 1884 an accidental discharge of a shotgun inflicted a wound that caused the amputation of his right arm.

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