

CRAMM BARS STATE IN REGISTRY CASES

Upholds Banton Veto on Taking Frauds Before Grand Jury.

EIGHT ARE INDICTED

Seven Others Under Arrest as Brooklyn Courts Allow Action.

SETBACK IN THE BRONX

Justice Martin Decides Against Prosecution by the Attorney-General.

Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday sustained the objections made by District Attorney Banton to the Attorney-General presenting registration fraud cases to the Grand Jury.

"Every case of fraud in connection with the registration or election in this town will be presented to the Grand Jury," said Abraham S. Gilbert, Deputy Attorney-General.

Justice Martin ruled: "It is a matter of grave doubt to me as to which of those two constructions is correct. But if I assume for the purposes of decision that the construction of the Attorney-General is right and the construction of the District Attorney is wrong respecting section 67, I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that the effect of the later statute, section 66-A, is to cut down the general language of section 67 and to limit the powers of the Attorney-General to the doing personally or by deputy of the things specifically enumerated in section 66-A, among which is not included the right to appear before the Grand Jury, and I therefore decide that the Attorney-General and his deputy have no right to appear before a Grand Jury."

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Indictments were returned against eight men charged with fraudulent registration. Several others, charged with false registration because they had been convicted of crime, were arrested. Mr. Moskowitz promised more arrests and indictments to-day.

Those indicted were George Glosier, 22, of 466 Madison street; Anthony Trutone, 23, 242 Sackett street; Joseph M. Lynch, 161 West Eighty-fifth street, Manhattan; Walter Schmitt, 25 West 107th street; Gustav Variano, 43 North Elliott place; Samuel Kalb, 194 Dumont avenue, and Marie Menella, 917 Atlantic avenue, Bronx. Each of the defendants was held in \$1,000 bail.

In the Bronx the State representatives received another setback when Justice Francis Martin of the Supreme Court denied the application made by Samuel Marks on behalf of the Attorney-General for permission to go to the Grand Jury. Justice Martin said he did not want to see the Grand Jury get into a political mixup.

"One of the first recommendations I shall make to the next Legislature is to repeal that section of the election law which permits voters to have assistance," Mr. Gilbert said. "It is abused by unscrupulous politicians."

One of the poll books in the third election district of the Fourth Assembly was seized last night by the Attorney-General's agents and looked up. It was said that a number of irregularities have been found in that book. It gives evidence that assistance was given to two voters where there was no record of assistance being requested. In other cases the surnames were changed. Registrations have been found in the custody of persons who have no right to them.

"One of the things about which we are most concerned is the unwarranted assistance given to voters by Tammany captains," Mr. Gilbert said. "Under the guise of rendering assistance the vote can be influenced. It is also possible to check up in this way on voters who are colonized. This is a way of directing the vote of peddlers, small merchants and others who receive favors from Tammany politicians."

"The Attorney-General is not acting in good faith in investigating election frauds, for if he were the inquiry would be turned into some of the upstate districts and not centered in New York," Herbert A. Pell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said yesterday.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, spoke last night at Tammany Hall, the Hamilton Community Council, 504 West 145th street; the Walker Forum, 203 West Ninety-third street, and at 259 West Ninety-seventh street.

He said his talks with farmers, business men and every other class of voters in many sections convinced him of the widespread conviction that the Republican party "has failed to provide any tangible relief for the overtaxed, overburdened and abused American people." He characterized the Republican administration at Washington as "supine, inefficient and utterly incapable."

Dr. Copeland was warmly greeted as Dr. Smith himself. The other speakers were John F. O'Brien, Capt. Schuler, James De Hanover, Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. John Jerome Rooney, and George F. Linn.

In Liberty Hall, 129 West 138th street, Mr. Smith talked to about 4,000 negroes in the last of his "New Negro" United Colored Democracy. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner, was chairman, and Mr. Smith was introduced by P. W. McLaughlin, a negro who was assistant District Attorney under Charles S. Whitman. The speech was preceded by a parade.

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Bettors Insure Lives of Miller and Smith

THE lives of Al Smith and Gov. Miller have been insured for \$50,000 each by W. L. Darnell & Co., who are acting as betting commissioners in the forthcoming election. The policy will terminate at the close of the polls Tuesday.

It is designed for the protection of the firm handling the bets. Darnell & Co. placed \$50,000 at even money yesterday and offered \$50,000 more on the same basis. G. B. de Chadenes & Co. reported placing more than \$25,000 during the day, nearly all at even money.

A tendency was noted to favor former Governor Smith, a complete reversal of sentiment. The Calder-Copeland fight for Senator continues to show the former a strong favorite, but the odds have shortened, an offer of \$50,000 on Copeland to win at 1 to 2 finding takers. De Chadenes & Co. offered \$25,000 to bet at 10 to 11 that Gov. Edwards would defeat Senator Frelinghuysen for Senator from New Jersey. Selligberg & Co. placed \$5,000 at even money on Smith.

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Only indirectly did he refer to Gov. Edwards' set appeal. "In every position they take," he said, referring to the opponents of the Harding Administration, "you will observe that they seek a futile controversy, with no promise of achievement."

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Mr. Hughes' speech in full follows: "It is a shame that the local people that are not deceived either by extreme claims or by the unjustified criticism of campaigns attempting to minimize well known achievements. There is an instinctive regard for the party interests which render mere partisan assault. They know when an Administration has served them well. They test it by the intimate knowledge of conditions which the man in the street has of productivity and employment, of prosperity and security."

"When this Administration came into power every one was talking of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of its tasks. It is saddest of all that we could not do. But we have gone forward so successfully and swiftly with one accomplishment after another that our opponents are compelled to resort to false issues which cannot serve them. In every position they take you will observe that they seek a futile controversy with no promise of achievement; that the Administration sought achievement with a minimum of controversy."

"What are the tests? "You wanted the revival of business. You have it. When this Administration took office we were at a low point in industry and business and you needed a life line. The more you looked ahead the more dismal the future was. The future was black and some thought that America must await the recuperation of the entire world before it could get busy. You know the great change that has been wrought. Instead of operating at less than 50 per cent. of capacity, industry is now operating at about 90 per cent. of capacity, which means the top level of useful work, an enormous gain. It may be said that we should not claim too much for Government and I am the last to desire to do so. But I think the Administration has not stood in the way. You have not had to climb over it to get prosperity. It has helped you immensely."

"You wanted employment. A year and a half ago we had about 5,000,000 unemployed. That presented the greatest problem and created the most serious apprehension—unemployment, poverty and dire distress for a large portion of the wage earners of this country. Now we have no problem of unemployment. It has disappeared. The serious question confronting business, industry and agriculture is how to get the necessary labor to meet its needs. You have wanted reduction in taxes. You have it. Congress has reduced taxes over \$90,000,000, reductions which have benefited every one."

"You wanted a reduction in the enormous debt which has been accumulated during and after the war. You have it. The debt has been reduced by over \$1,000,000,000."

"You wanted economy in Government. You wanted to stop the wasteful and extravagant expenditure which the country could not stand. It has been stopped and strict economy enforced. For the year ending June 30, 1920, our public expenditures aggregated \$4,462,343,000; a year later \$3,115,920,000; for the fiscal year 1922, \$3,575,667,000."

"You wanted protection for American industry. You have it. This country has never been willing to abandon the protective tariff, and it is not for gotten that the fundamental difference between the two parties has been whether we shall have a protective policy. You cannot get adequate protection largely from any party but a Democratic Administration. On the other hand, if you wish to know what Democratic business men really think of the tariff now established, let me refer to John H. Kirby, leading Democrat, president of the Southern Tariff Association, has addressed to President Harding. He represents an association composed largely of Democrats in the South without which the Democratic party could not function, and he says: "There are doubtless inequalities and discriminations in the law, as you are entitled to think otherwise would be to assume human infallibility—but we have come as Southerners, the representatives of industry in a loyal and tremendously important section of our common country, to say to you that in our judgment the Fordney-McCumber tariff measure is as a whole a just measure and capable of promoting the general prosperity and the contentment and happiness of our people everywhere."

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tariff act was passed under the present Administration the provisions of that law put their industries upon their feet in the sense that they were able to survive, and in the passage of the final act the door of hope has been opened for which these leading Democrats expressed their grateful acknowledgment to the President and the Congress.

"The most important point, however, as I view it, not being an expert in tariff schedules, is that provision has been made for direct elasticity so that without the delays and uncertainties incident to a new tariff measure an expert body constantly giving the most intelligent attention to the problem can advise the President of changes in collection, and by appropriate executive action these can appropriately be met by changes in rates."

"You wanted an American policy in foreign affairs. You desired adequate protection of American interests abroad; freedom from being enmeshed in European policies and rivalries into which we never ought to be drawn; you wished a candid and direct diplomacy which did not promise what it could not perform and did not threaten where it did not intend to execute. This you have had."

"You wanted peace. For when this Administration took office, strife was in our midst. We were still at war. We would have been debating yet had we continued the old controversy, but the country wanted peace. The commercial interests of the country desired unopposed peace, and we made peace, without sacrificing our interests or detracting from the interests of those with whom we had been associated in the war. Within a few months the treaties were negotiated and ratified with Germany and Austria and Hungary and peaceful relations resumed."

"You have given the best of our cooperation. In the Far East there is a new atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence instead of suspicion and apprehension. We were rightly privileged to be able to promote the settlement of the Shantung controversy, the American position in China and Japan. We have stopped the competition in naval armament, bringing the Great Powers together in the simplest cooperation that has taken place since the war. In Latin America we have been constantly endeavoring to facilitate stability and peaceful adjustments. In almost every country American money is being invested in helpful productive enterprise. Throughout the world it is recognized we have simple direct policies of equality of opportunity and maintenance of American rights. It is recognized that American policy in seeking to conserve our own interests is not endeavoring to exploit others."

"How have the beneficent results to which I have referred been obtained? By sincere and intelligent cooperation. When the Washington conference was called it was at once demanded that we should make the vain endeavor to reform the world. We thought our task defined in the most definite reference quite sufficient and had we not thought so it would not have been accomplished in such large measure. You must get yourselves unlearned, you begin somewhere. Whatever we have attempted our friends in opposition have insisted that we should do something else involving ourselves in fruitless controversies, and that the mistake is ours and but for that mistake a large part of our troubles would never have come upon us."

"Government is not an impersonal matter. It is not a government of men, but it is a government by men. The explanation of the success of the Administration is, first, that you have had the sagacious leadership of Warren G. Harding, the president of the United States. The hardest thing in administration is to stop waste and secure economy. You cannot do this unless the head of the Government supplies the driving force. Under this Administration that power has been supplied unceasingly, and there can be no higher tribute paid to the President than lies in the fact that against every sort of appeal and insidious influence he has insisted upon the reduction of Governmental outlays and has succeeded in the most difficult task that could have fallen to the lot of an executive. You have had his cooperation with Congress and the cooperation of Congress with him in abundant measure. And then there has been the constant and faithful cooperation of public servants, such as has been given by Senator Frelinghuysen, whose candidacy is before you. His experience in affairs, indefatigability and intimate knowledge of what American prosperity demands has been of his greatest aid to the Administration. He is energy personified, and his intelligent industry has been unremitting."

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HUGHES ASKS VOTES FOR FRELINGHUYSEN

Hits Dry Question With Reference to 'Futile Controversies.'

SHOWS ACHIEVEMENTS

Demands That Republicans Be Returned on Record of Harding.

SENATOR ASSAILS RIVAL

Tells West Hoboken Audience Edwards Respects the Law, With Reservations.

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Where the Nominees Will Speak To-night

NATHAN L. MILLER—Cooper Union in Manhattan, with Charles E. Hughes, and at Clermont Rink in Brooklyn. ALFRED E. SMITH—Academy of Music in Brooklyn. UNITED STATES SENATOR. WILLIAM M. CALDER—London Casino, Claremont Parkway, The Bronx; United Italian-American Republican Club, Wiloughby and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn. DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND—Academy of Music, Brooklyn; Summer Hall, Fulton street and Stanner avenue, Brooklyn; Bronx Women's Federation, 156th street, The Bronx; Rainy Day Club luncheon at Astor Hotel and several others.

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"The most important point, however, as I view it, not being an expert in tariff schedules, is that provision has been made for direct elasticity so that without the delays and uncertainties incident to a new tariff measure an expert body constantly giving the most intelligent attention to the problem can advise the President of changes in collection, and by appropriate executive action these can appropriately be met by changes in rates."

"You wanted an American policy in foreign affairs. You desired adequate protection of American interests abroad; freedom from being enmeshed in European policies and rivalries into which we never ought to be drawn; you wished a candid and direct diplomacy which did not promise what it could not perform and did not threaten where it did not intend to execute. This you have had."

"You wanted peace. For when this Administration took office, strife was in our midst. We were still at war. We would have been debating yet had we continued the old controversy, but the country wanted peace. The commercial interests of the country desired unopposed peace, and we made peace, without sacrificing our interests or detracting from the interests of those with whom we had been associated in the war. Within a few months the treaties were negotiated and ratified with Germany and Austria and Hungary and peaceful relations resumed."

"You have given the best of our cooperation. In the Far East there is a new atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence instead of suspicion and apprehension. We were rightly privileged to be able to promote the settlement of the Shantung controversy, the American position in China and Japan. We have stopped the competition in naval armament, bringing the Great Powers together in the simplest cooperation that has taken place since the war. In Latin America we have been constantly endeavoring to facilitate stability and peaceful adjustments. In almost every country American money is being invested in helpful productive enterprise. Throughout the world it is recognized we have simple direct policies of equality of opportunity and maintenance of American rights. It is recognized that American policy in seeking to conserve our own interests is not endeavoring to exploit others."

"How have the beneficent results to which I have referred been obtained? By sincere and intelligent cooperation. When the Washington conference was called it was at once demanded that we should make the vain endeavor to reform the world. We thought our task defined in the most definite reference quite sufficient and had we not thought so it would not have been accomplished in such large measure. You must get yourselves unlearned, you begin somewhere. Whatever we have attempted our friends in opposition have insisted that we should do something else involving ourselves in fruitless controversies, and that the mistake is ours and but for that mistake a large part of our troubles would never have come upon us."

"Government is not an impersonal matter. It is not a government of men, but it is a government by men. The explanation of the success of the Administration is, first, that you have had the sagacious leadership of Warren G. Harding, the president of the United States. The hardest thing in administration is to stop waste and secure economy. You cannot do this unless the head of the Government supplies the driving force. Under this Administration that power has been supplied unceasingly, and there can be no higher tribute paid to the President than lies in the fact that against every sort of appeal and insidious influence he has insisted upon the reduction of Governmental outlays and has succeeded in the most difficult task that could have fallen to the lot of an executive. You have had his cooperation with Congress and the cooperation of Congress with him in abundant measure. And then there has been the constant and faithful cooperation of public servants, such as has been given by Senator Frelinghuysen, whose candidacy is before you. His experience in affairs, indefatigability and intimate knowledge of what American prosperity demands has been of his greatest aid to the Administration. He is energy personified, and his intelligent industry has been unremitting."