vision for increased teachers' quotas passed by a Republican Legislature under Smith's administration a permanent feature of the law?

"To have set up the rule that it was the highest obligation of the State to see that every boy and girl in the State should have an equal opportunity, an unrestricted chance to get an education?

"Better Schools for All."

"To have provided that those two great problems, the rural school problem and the city school problem, be solved, and that the disgrace which now rests on this State for failure to discharge its duty to give every one of its boys and girls that free and equal opportunity, be removed?

"To have added to the support of the common schools three million dollars, as compared with Smith's last year, again provided for out of savings from Mr. Smith's wastes?

"Was it reactionary to have added in round numbers two millions to provide additional and better nurses and attendants to care for the unfortunate wards of the State?

"To have appropriated a million dollars, again out of savings from the elimination of Smith's waste, for the care of disabled veterans of the World War who were not receiving compensation from the Federal Government and propose to continue that care as long there is a single boy who wore the uniform of his country who needs such care?

"To have appropriated another million dollars, again out of savings from Smith's waste, for the development of the surplus water power of the canal, which ran to waste during the two years of Smith's administration?

Power Interests Regulated.

"To have brought the power interests of the State under the regulatory power of the State, a thing that had successfully been resisted all the while that Smith was Governor?

"To have laid the foundation for the development of the vast water powers of the State after twenty-five years of talk, two of them under Smith's administration?

"To have subjected the telephone company to the power of the Public Service Commission to suspend a rate pending a rate inquiry, a thing which it successfully resisted during the two years of Smith's administration?

"Was it reactionary for the new Public Service Commission, on its own motion, with two months after its induction into office, to have cut in two a telephone rate increase in the greater city granted by the preceding commission?

Babies' Milk Safeguarded.

"To have provided an extra million of dollars, again from the elimination of waste committed by Smith, to combat the spread of bovine tuberculosis in this State to preserve the milk supply for the babes of the city of New York, as well as to prevent the contamination of the herds through the State?

"To have provided for more intensive preventive and curative work for the unfortunates of the State afflicted with mental disease, instead of having looked at the problem as Smith looked at it as only one of custodial care?

"To have provided for the better training of backward children in schools and for extending the field work of the Commission for Mental Defectives so as to divert as much as possible of the human stream from the penitentiaries, the prisons and the custodial institutions into useful paths?

"To have substituted works for maudlin talk in dealing with the penal institutions of the State, and already to have laid the foundation to put the prison industries on a business basis and on a practical method for reclaiming the human material in the prisons?

"To have provided practical, humane, effective, preventive, curative and remedial methods to deal with the institutional problem of the State?

Better Care for Cripples.

"Was it reactionary to have provided, again out of savings, for the extension of the institution for the treatment of crippled children and to propose that we shall construct another similar institution in another part of the State?

"To have taken over the training of blind and deaf children between the ages of 5 and 12 so as to relieve them of the stigma of being branded as paupers?

"To lay down the rule that it was the duty of the State to omit no effort and to curtail no expense necessary to remove any remediable defect or handicap under which the children of the State may suffer?

"To have provided $150,000, again out of savings, to cut down the present abnormally high death rate in many localities of mothers in childbirth and of infants of tender years?

"To have extended child hygiene work and to have insisted on more efficient work of physical inspection of children in the schools?

Courts for Children.

"Was it reactionary to have established children's courts throughout the State to provide that juvenile delinquents should not be dealt with as criminals, but as children to be saved?

"To have provided for bringing the care of all dependant and neglected children under child welfare boards in the various counties throughout the State so that these children could be cared for more humanely and according to their needs?

"To have braved the wrath of the demagogues in order to lay the foundation to solve the great transit problem, upon which the future welfare, health, comfort and happiness of the millions who dwell about this center depends?

"To eliminate grafting from certain departments of the State government, to kick out the grafters and the time servers and the tax eaters who were preying on the people?

"To have secured the passage of the most humane and progressive Workmen's Compensation Law, according to the testimony of the representatives of the workers themselves.

"I submit it to the electors of this State whether this is reactionary government. I, in my final appeal, ask the fathers and mothers of this State whether they want that kind of government continued, or whether they are prepared to strike it down in order to substitute a confessed failure of government by a candidate who, in the closing days of the campaign, has asserted that the paramount issue in this campaign is his fake, false promise to give the people rum?"

The Governor received an extremely friendly greeting from an audience of 2,000. He was frequently applauded.

Today he will participate with Herbert Hoover in laying the cornerstone of Beth Israel Hospital. He will leave for Albany at 4:3 P. M.

PREDICTS REPUBLICAN GAINS IN CONGRESS

Chairman White Says Senate Majority Will Increase.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Republicans will retain control of the House and increase their majority of twenty-four in the Senate, John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, predicted to-night.

"The Republican majority in the next House will be that of a normal Republican year. The fact that both branches of the next Congress will be controlled by Republicans is a guaranty that the next two years will witness the vigorous prosecution of the program of reconstruction and public economy which the present Administration has so well begun."

HUGHES SAYS U. S. AIM IS OPEN TRADE DOOR

Declares Equality of Commercial Opportunity Is Government Policy.

NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

America Wants No Sphere of Influence and Covets No Alien Land.

MAKES SPEECH IN OHIO

Secretary Declares Industry Has Jumped From 60 to 90 Per Cent. Recently.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes in an address here to-night in support of the candidacy of Simeon D. Fess for the United States Senate reviewed the Harding Administration's industrial and foreign policies.

"The principles of American foreign policy," said Mr. Hughes, "are simple and readily stated. We do not covet any territory anywhere on God's broad earth. We are not seeking a sphere of special economic influence and endeavoring to control others for our aggrandizement.

"We are not seeking special privileges anywhere at the expense of others. We wish to protect the just and equal rights of Americans everywhere in the world.

"We wish to maintain the equality of commercial opportunity—as we call it, the open door. That is not in derogation of anybody else. The door is just as open to others as it is to us. Equality means equality. It doesn't mean privilege.

"We desire to see peaceful settlements. We are most desirous to see the world starting again on a sound economic basis, with every people inspired by hope and girded to the highest achievements in the interest of their prosperity. Wherever we have had a chance to promote peaceful settlements in this troubled world we have taken it."

Mr. Hughes's Address.

"The close of the campaign brings us back to vital questions," said Mr. Hughes. "They are questions which affect every wage earner, every one in industry, trade or agriculture.

"The tests are very simple. The Republican Administration does not face these questions with mere professions and vague promises. The Republican Administration stands on the solid ground of actual achievement. In the face of what has been accomplished under this Administration it is idle to rehash old controversies or to try to stir up false issues. What the American people wanted has been done, and they know that the credit is not due to those who have obstructed but to those who have helped.

"Every one here is aware of the serious conditions which existed twenty months ago. No Administration since the civil war has faced greater difficulties. In our domestic affairs we were in a mess. Business was at a very low point; industry was languishing. In consequence there was dire distress and widespread nuemployment. Five millions who wanted work were unable to get it. In our foreign affairs, if possible, we were in a worse mess. The new Administration was expected not to continuea useless debate but to act.

"The new Administratron was expected to solve these difficulties. How, nobody could tell. It seemed to be a task impossible of performance. But the Administration had been chosen because of the confidence reposed in it by the people, and it was expected to get the nation out of these troubles and to lead it back to prosperity.

Work of Recuperation.

"Many said: 'It is absolutely impossible until the whole world has recuperated.' Many said: 'You can't do anything unless you reform the whole world.' Well, if you don't begin somewhere you won't get anywhere and the United States is a good place to begin to recuperate. And we have recuperated.

"It is of no use for our opponents, even if they are blinded by partisanship, to attempt to delude the people as to present conditions and the great change that has been wrought. There has been an enormous improvement. To-day industry, instead of running below 60 per cent. is running at 90 per cent. of capacity. The daily papers tell us of enterprises that are being shut down but of enterprises that are reopening. Prosperity has returned.

"There is no problem of unemployment. The difficulty is just the reverse. The problem now, as we look into the future, is how to get the necessary labor. Industry is looking for men who want to work; farmers are looking for men to help them; the question is how we are going to get labor enough to carry on the undertakings which are going ahead in this splendid recovery of business.

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of attributing the great gains that have been secured, in the contribution that the Administration has made to them, to the wise, high minded, indefatigable and statesmanlike endeavors of the President of the United States. Courtesy personified, the embodiment of manliness and kindliness, whose dignity does not mean austerity, whose patience does not mean weakness, a man of constant labor and inflexible purpose, exercising fully the proper powers of the Executive while not usurping others, the President has given us effective and constitutional leadership.

"The President has not tried to achieve alone. He has a genius for cooperation, for enlisting and appreciating support; he does not seek servility but helpfulness. We have had and we welcome freedom of debate; we have had unembarrassed expression of opinion within the party, and we have also had leadership and cooperation in the White House and in Congress, in the House and in the Senate.

"Twenty months ago there was one outstanding national need which dwarfed all others. It was the absolute necessity of immediately stopping extravagance and waste in public expenditures. The opposing party had sufficiently shown its inability to do this. The problem was a basic one, as there could be no prosperity without its solution. The interest of every wage earner in the country was at stake. Wasteful outlays, expenditures which had passed beyond the wildest imaginings, were sucking up the gains of effort which were imperatively needed for the expansion of industry and trade in order to meet the needs of a growing population.

"The problem was a basic one, because you can have no progress without economy and efficiency. We are fond of contenting ourselves with forms of words, with plausible schemes, with reforms in propositions, deluding ourselves with the notion that if we can only contrive a new expression, or a new statutory provision, we shall be able to improve our condition while we neglect the fundamental requisites of economy and efficiency without which under any forms administration must be a failure. This is a toilsome task for which few in politics have any stomach.

Waste Has Ended.

"It is to the lasting credit of the Republican Administration that, despite the enormous difficulties in the way, this problem has been successfully attacked, wasteful expenditures have been stopped and efficiency improved. This great achievement has been due to the cooperation of the Executive and Congress; but it has been primarily due to the inflexible purpose, courage and sagacity of President Harding. The President has not permitted any selfish interest of any sort to get in the way of a rigidly enforced economy in Federal expenditures. Don't forget the figures; they are most eloquent. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, our Federal expenditures aggregated $6,403,345,000; a year later, $5,115,920,000; and for the fiscal year 1922, $3,373,607,000. The President has established, not a reform in words, but an actual budget control, and the promise made two years ago has been fulfilled.

"The new Administration was faced with excessive taxation and a colossal public debt. This problem has been attacked. Taxes have been reduced by $800,000,000, reductions which have benefited every one. The public debt has been reduced over $1,000,000,000.

"We needed protection for American industry. It has been supplied. Here we touch a fundamental point of difference between the two parties. That difference is one of principle. The Republican party believes in a policy of protection. The Democratic party, as a party, does not, although I believe Democratic business men do. You can never get adequate protection for American industry from a Democratic Administration.

"Permit me to refer here, as I have elsewhere, to the candidly expressed opinion of Democratic business men as to the recently enacted tariff act. I do not believe in the extravagance of campaigns, and there probably is no question about which it is so difficult to form an intelligent opinion in the midst of a campaign as the effect of a new tariff.

"It is for this reason that I refer not to the arguments of Republicans with which you are acquainted, but to the letter which Mr. 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 recently enacted—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 is, as a whole, a just measure and capable of promoting thrift throughout the land and the contentment and happiness of our people everywhere.' He adds that when the Emergency 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 acknowledgement to the President and to the Congress.

"I do not profess to be an expert in tariff schedules, but I think that statement voices the sentiment of the business men of this country who are not misled by partisan clamor. The most important point, however, in connection with the new tariff act, in my judgment, is that provision has been made for needed elasticity so that without the delays and exigencies 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 conditions and by appropriate Executive action these can be met by changes in rates."

Mr. Hughes then reviewed the work of the Administration in foreign affairs and described the accomplishments of the Washington arms conference.

No Cry Unheeded.

"No cry of the afflicted in any part of the world has reached America in vain," the Secretary added. "Her wealth in unstinted measure has been poured out for the relief of the starving and distressed. Moreover, relief to Europe, aid in her economic recuperation, has been lavishly extended. Europe has needed credit. It has sought from the American people investments to help her in her productive enterprises and about four billions of dollars have been sent to Europe from this country since the armistice.

"But we cannot change the cherished policies of European states. These policies have their background in history, and have their explanation in national convictions with respect to the requirements of national safety and national aspirations. There is now an intense feeling of nationalism in Europe which is readily explained, and this in each case gives aim to national endeavor and determines national policies as to European questions.

"The American policies to which I have referred will gain nothing by being confused with others. Our potential helpfulness will be diminished and not increased by mixing in matters that are not our concern and becoming parties to controversies, and partisans of interests and ambitions, that are not ours. We have a great influence for peace and helpfulness in this world and we propose to preserve it, and the best way to preserve it is to maintain our own definite American position unconfused and unobscured."

DINNER ON ARMISTICE DAY.

The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson and Lieut.-Col. Herbert Parsons will address the fourth annual Armistice Day dinner of the City of New York Post of the American Legion next Saturday. The club lost ten members in the world war.

Sudden Betting Rush Makes Smith 8 to 5

ODDS in favor of Al Smith's chances to become the next Governor of New York continued to lengthen yesterday. Wall Street betting commissioners announcing that the ruling rate was from 8 to 5 to 9 to 5, making a complete reversal of sentiment during the last week, Miller having been the favorite up until a few days ago.

G. B. De Chadenedes & Co. announced the placing of a wager of $17,500 on Smith against $10,000 on Miller, and had coplous funds to place at 8 to 5, but Republican backers were demanding 2 to 1. W. L. Darnell & Co. announced odds of 9 to 5 in favor of Smith.

Odds in the Calder-Copeland contest are 1 to 2 on the latter. Even money prevails in the Edwards-Frelinghuysen fight. The aggregate of betting on the current election is placed at around $2,000,000.

WET ISSUE LOOMS LARGE IN ELECTION

14 Illinois Candidates for Congress Avowed Foes of Prohibition.

REFERENDUM IN OHIO

Midwest Situation Is More Comforting to Friends of Volstead Act.

BONUS QUESTION RAISED

Several States Will Vote on Schemes Purporting to Be for Veterans.

For millions of voters who will go to the polls Tuesday to participate in the national contest of ballots one of the most interesting features will be the question of prohibition, which will come up in different forms in virtually all sections of the country.

Illinois and Ohio appear to be the favorite stamping grounds of the wets. Both States will submit prohibition direct to the people in the form of referendums to amend the State and Federal laws in such a manner that they will legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines. The issue also has been reflected in the Congressional campaigns in both States. Illinois has fourteen candidates for Congress who are prepared to stand or fall with the wets, while seven others are pledged as definitely to the drys. In Ohio fourteen candidates are opposed to prohibition and twenty-eight have come out in favor of it.

An analysis of the situation in fifteen middle Western States however, seems to be more comforting to the drys than to the wets, for of some 226 Congressional candidates who have pledged themselves on the prohibition issue 175 avowedly are dry and only 51 wet. In Texas 6 are wet and 24 dry. Every candidate in Oklahoma's eight districts is dry, while Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, North Dakota and Kentucky ignore the question.

California Has Referendum.

California and Massachusetts also will submit the wet and dry issue to the people, although in forms less direct than Illinois or Ohio. In California it appears on the ballot as a referendum measure known as the Wright act, which would adopt the Volstead act as a State law In Massachusetts the people will vote on a measure to formulate State prohibition enforcement regulations in harmony with the Volstead law.

Prohibition is a secondary issue in several other States, including New York and New Jersey, for the Democratic organizations in both States have inserted wet planks in their platforms. Gov. Edwards of New Jersey, who has been an uncompromising opponent of prohibition since long before the Volstead act became effective, is running on a platform containing a plank favoring the return of beer and light wines and condemning the prohibition law as having encouraged bootlegging. It is pointed out, however, that the plank is not so "damp" as the one on which Edwards was elected Governor three years ago. At that time he was quoted as saying that he would "make New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic Ocean."

Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican Senatorial candidate to succeed himself, has declared for law enforcement and the upholding of the Volstead act. He stated in a recent campaign speech that if the Constitution prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, any modification that would permit beer and wines is null and void and unconstitutional and that as long as the Eighteenth Amendment remains a part of the Constitution beer and light wines cannot be brought back. Those who advocate them, he added, make of themselves nullificationists.

Lineup Here Different.

In New York State the issue has not been attracting particular attention in the gubernatorial race, although from the angle of Congressional candidates a substantial majority are said to be lined up on the wet side.

In addition to the prohibition issue marked interest has developed throughout the country in regard to soldier bonus sentiment, which will be expressed by referendum vote in five States—California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Montana.

In California the voters will determine whether they desire an amendment to the State constitution which will validate a bond issue of $10,000,000 voted to assist former service men in obtaining farms or homes.

Illinois will vote on a measure to provide $55,000,000 through bond issues and by direct taxes to pay interest and principal on a soldier bonus.

Iowa will determine by referendum a proposal to raise $22,000,000 to pay a bonus to former soldiers and nurses, while the voters of Kansas will pass on the question of raising by means of bonds sufficient money to pay one dollar a day to ex-soldiers who hailed from the Sunflower State. In Montana the voters will be asked to authorize $4,500,000 for a soldier bonus.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS CLAIM 60,000 MARGIN

Chairman Says Republican Figures Are 'Preposterous.'

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TRENTON, Nov. 4.—Final Democratic predictions for Tuesday's election were issued to-day by Harry Heher, chairman of the State committee, who claimed pluralities for Gov. Edwards and Judge Silzer of not less than 60,000.

Mr. Heher said the Republican claim of a majority of 44,000 is preposterous. He asserted that Hudson will give the Democrats a majority of at least 80,000 and Essex at least 10,000. He added that "the Republican majorities in all the normally Republican counties will be substantially reduced and in some will vanish entirely."

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

SMITH CLOSES HIS DRIVE WITH SIXTEEN PROMISES

Continued from First Page.

that in this election the people are trying by majority protest to recall and reclaim this right. Other speakers were Royal S. Copeland, candidate for Senator; John P. O'Brien, for Surrogate, and Carl Shurman, for Attorney General.

It was a characteristic windup for Mr. Smith's campaign. Red fire lighted Third avenue for blocks. Engine Company No. 8, in its quarters opposite the theater, turned loose its siren and let it shriek when the candidate arrived. It took a flying wedge of policemen to shove him through the stage door. The inside crowd, the instant he appeared, was on its feet, spilling its feelings in wild exclamation, incoherent except where here and there an especially good set of vocal chords was heard bawling, "Attaboy, Al!" while the band swung automatically into "The Sidewalks of New York." Mr. Smith stood for a long time, waving at his wife and son in a box and at other familiar faces, waiting for the mob to shriek itself out.

Even Policemen Hear Him.

Even the policemen on duty in the streets were able to hear his speech, for the magnavox horns shot it both ways on East Fifty-first street. From time to time Chairman Thomas, for the benefit of the outsiders described the scene within the theater.

Mr. Smith began this way:

"For three weeks I have been campaigning throughout this State. I have intelligently explained to the people of the State what in my opinion are the problems confronting them in the administration of their government. I have made no claim for my own administration that I cannot back up to the last degree by the record. I have made no criticism of Gov. Miller's administration that I cannot prove to the satisfaction of any person willing to be convinced. I have made no promises that I am not willing to back up or that I will have any cause to withdraw or regret when I am charged on the first of January, as I will be, with the position of Chief Executive.

"Great interest in a campaign on the part of the people is one of the safeguards of Democratic representative government, and, no matter how much the record may be distorted, no matter how the facts may be twisted, no matter what false lights may be turned upon the performance, the people can be relied upon in the last analysis to make the right selection. It is that fact, well grounded in my mind, that, above all others, gives me so much confidence in the success of our ticket on Tuesday next."

Says Miller Failed.

He went on:

"I propose to show you to-night that Gov. Miller failed. I propose to show you to-night that not only did he block progress in government but he sent us backward. If Gov. Miller had started out on the first of January, 1921, to deliver the machinery of Government into the hands of the few and forget the many he could not have made a better job of it. The whole record of his administration bears out his statement that it is not the purpose of the Government to make life easier for anybody.

"The record shows that all during my career in Albany as Assemblyman, as a delegate to the Constitutional Convertion and as Governor I fought for and upheld the rights of the municipalities of the State to a full measure of home rule.

"Gov. Miller wrote the Carson-Martin bill almost line for line into the new public service and transit acts. Its operation actually raised the gas rates in his own city of Syracuse, car fare rates in the city of Albany and in the city of Utica and in the city of Buffalo, and telephone rates in the city of Rochester, and that is one reason for the strong feeling throughout the State against his administration. He stripped the cities of the State of all but their constitutional power over their own franchises. He left them helpless to deal through their own officials with the great public service corporations that are serving them. He paralyzed the arm of local government and he stood for a wicked assault upon the fundamental principle of home rule.

"If Gov. Miller is sincere in the promise he made on Monday night to preserve the five cent fare in New York city he can do it only by returning to the city the control she previously exercised over her own franchises and her own contracts. This he says he will not do.

Recounts His Endeavors.

"During my career in Albany I introduced and worked for the passage of a bill to prevent nightwork for women in factories, to stop child labor in the canneries, to prevent women from working in foundries, for reduction of hours of labor of women and children, for better safeguards against fire, for better sanitation and accident protection, for the one day of rest in seven, for pensions for widowed mothers and child welfare, and I had a large hand in bringing the Labor Department up to a state of efficiency it had never before attained. I worked for the passage of a thoroughgoing workmen's compensation law that was held up as an example to all the rest of the States of the Union.

"Of Gov. Miller's record during his two years he can make no defense. The fact is he has attempted none. He wrecked the Labor Department, he rendered useless the Bureau of Women in Industry, and he returned the wicked, direct settlement clause. He abolished employment offices in the Department of Labor at a time of industrial depression when they could be of great service. He has rendered worthless the great system of factory inspection, and must take the responsibility for the resultant evils that grow from a lack of proper supervision.

"In the Assembly, in the Constitutional convention and as Governor, I fought for the welfare bills. I urged a minimum wage law for the protection of women and children and an eight hour day for women in factories. In the Constitutional convention I said that I thought it was just as cruel to underpay a woman as it was to overwork her and just as wasteful from the standpoint of the State.

"Gov. Miller referred to the minimum wage law and the eight hour day for women law as paternalism. If he is right in that, that must, of necessity, be his idea of all the welfare proposals that have become law.

"All during my time in Albany I fought vigorously for the development of our water resources by the State itself under State ownership control.

"Gov. Miller, so far as water power is concerned, took a decidedly backward step. He put the State in exactly the position it was in fifteen years ago, when the Federal Government had to step in and stop the diversion of water from the Niagara River for power purposes in the fear that the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls itself might be destroyed.

"In 1913, while I was Speaker of the Assembly, I helped draft and pass a thorough going direct primary law that opened up the control of the political parties to the enrolled voters and did away with the discredited convention system.

"Gov. Miller wiped it out, returned us to the convention system and took from the rank and file of the parties the power to make their own nominations, lodging it in the control of the few on the theory that the people themselves were incapable of exercising that privilege.

"During my time as Governor, my attention was called to the conditions that existed in our State hospitals. We were without a sufficient number of doctors, nurses and attendants to give to the unfortunate wards of the State the care and the treatment that they should receive. I think I know the mind and the feeling of the people with respect to this sacred obligation. I urged and passed generous appropriations that the State made with a charity befitting her greatness and discharged that obligation to the fullest extent.

"Gov. Miller in his time so curtailed these appropriations that he drove out of office two of the State Hospital Commissioners, one of them his own appointee and the other, who had served the State for thirty-five years, when in an outspoken manner they came before the Senate and declared in no uncertain terms that the appropriations for the maintenance of the State hospitals were not sufficient to permit the Commission to give to the patients the care and attention that they actually required.

"During my time in Albany I strengthened the great Highway Department. I appointed a competent engineer, who elevated the department out of politics for the first time in its history. Gov. Miller removed him from office and put a politician at the head of the department. When I return to Albany I promise a restoration of the Highway Department to the state of efficiency it was in when I left there.

"In the constitutional convention of 1915 and during my time as Governor I urged constitutional amendments to provide for the reorganization and simplification of the machinery of the State government. This plan had the unanimous approval of all students of our State government and was urged strongly by Gov. Miller himself when he was a private citizen. After Gov. Miller arrived in Albany the amendments, by the force of their own strength, passed the Senate. He sat in a conference with leaders of the Assembly and suggested their destruction by that body. By his action he postponed for several years the benefits that would accrue to the people of the State fro mthost amendments.

Denies Economy Claims.

"The Governor loudly proclaims throughout the State that he has made great economies in the administration of the government, which claims have been disproved by the public records of the Comptroller's office. The truth is, and he has never denied it, that he had the highest budget in the history of the State, and his administration cost the taxpayers and the rent payers $44,000,000 more than mine. That's either a fact or it is not, and he has at his command all of the data and statistics that he could use to dispute this statement if he were able to. He has not done so because he knows that I am right."

In closing, Mr. Smith said:

"In my two years as Governor I gave myself to this State as completely as a man could do it. I had no other interest. I had no other business. I had no other obligations.

"I did everything I possibly could to make the government responsive to the wishes and the needs of the plain people of the State. I bettered every activity that the State is engaged in. I turned a willing ear and an open heart to every proposal that had for its purpose the promotion of the welfare of all the people."

Dr. Copeland came out for the bonus. At least he mentioned it, and said: "If nobody votes for me in the State of New York next Tuesday I'm going to be for the soldier anyhow." In the course of his speech he referred to Ambassador George Harvey as "the worst old fish-wife I know of."

12 MORE INDICTED FOR BALLOT FRAUD

Six Plead Guilty in Kings County—Six Others to Be Tried.

Twelve additional indictments for false registration were found yesterday in Kings county.

Six men pleaded guilty before Judge Martin in the County Court. Sentence will be given on November 13 Six others will be tried this week.

All those indicted had been convicted previously of crimes ranging from burglary and blackmail to embezzling, according to the Attorney-General. Nine others had been convicted so far in Brooklyn. Scores are under arrest. Numerous warrants for arrests are outstanding in Booklyn. Those accused of false registration will be taken into custody if found.

Grover M. Moscowitz, special Deputy Attorney-General in Kings, began swearing in special investigators yesterday. They will be assigned to election districts from which complaints of false registration have been received. The fraud investigations will be continued until after election.

A challenge list containing several thousand names has been prepared for election day. The names are those of persons who cannot be found at the addresses given in the registration books. Warrants for them have been issued. They will be arrested if they attempt to vote.

Those who pleaded guilty in Booklyn are:

Julius Brody, 1782 Bergen street; Julius Schillowitz, 4919 Thirteenth avenue; William Gaze, 111 Fleet place; Edward Underhill, 237 Powers street; Victor R. Smith, 558 Hart street; Martin A. Bauer, 342 Jay street.

The six men who will be tried during the coming week by Mr. Moscowitz are Rocco Cirillo, 401 Keap street; Alexander Gooseley, 30 Sumpter street; John Maloney, 87A Hart street; John Giordani, 288 Hudson avenue; Israel Walnick, 1738 Prospect place; Cozimo Casanova, 45 Spruce street.

Abraham S. Gilbert, Deputy Attorney-General, in charge of the registration inquiry in Manhattan, began assigning inspectors yesterday to their posts for election day. Requests were received from the Judge Cohalan committee for the designation of many inspectors to districts where it was charged the independent nominee believed he would not get a fair count. Those districts will be covered.

Numerous allegations of fraudulent registration were received yesterday. Mr. Gilbert said every one would be investigated.

Close to 500 inspectors will be assigned by the Attorney-General to the polls.

John J. Sheehan, 34 years old, proprietor of a restaurant at 550 Brook avenue, The Bronx, a Democratic district captain in the Second Assembly district, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Peter A. Hatting in the Morrisania Court on a charge of illegal registration and held in $500 bail for examination on Monday.

Sheehan was arrested by William Connell, warrant officer, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Norman J. Marsh after Samuel Rab, an investigator from the Attorney-General's office, 1819 Broadway, swore that Sheehan on October 9 registered with the inspector of elections for the Forty-fourth election district of the Second Assembly district, giving his home address at 1234 Morris avenue.

MILLER DUE TO HIT CITY 300,000 AHEAD

Miss Boswell Expects Him to Win 15th District by 2,000 Votes.

BIG GAINS MADE HERE

Republican Vice-Chairman of County Sees Cheering Local Signs.

FIVE CENT FARE BIG CARD

Governor Known Quantity and Many Democrats Back His Leadership.

That Gov. Miller will sweep down to The Bronx with not fewer than 300,000 votes and will make a fine showing in the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly districts is the prediction made yesterday by Miss Helen Varick Boswell, vice-chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. Many Democrats will vote for his reelection, she averred.

"In 1920, when Gov. Miller was an unknown quantity to men and women in New York as an executive, it is true that no Assembly district in the county of New York gave him a majority," Miss Boswell said. "The Fifteenth Assembly district, which was lost to Miller by 2,000 votes two years ago, will give him that much plurality on Tuesday.

"The people of New York have become acquainted with Gov. Miller and have become imbued with increasing interest, respect and approval of his conduct of the affairs of state, which are their affairs, and will, through their districts, give a very different report at this election.

"I am not a prophet or the daughter of a prophet, but my belief is strong that Gov. Miller will come down to The Bronx with at least 300,000 votes.

"There are many reasons why New York county Republicans will this time vote for Gov. Miller and why many Democrats will do so. Gov. Miller has smoked out the Democratic candidate on a number of bunk issues, such as light wines and beers, which is not an issue in this State, and other things which have been dragged in by the ears on the part of the Democratic candidate for the purpose of confusing the real issues.

"The most prominent and most lasting reason why many people in this county want to vote for Gov. Miller is that he has proved conclusively that through his efforts and through the Public Service Commission appointed by him the people have received and will receive the only actual five cent fare that has ever been given them in this city. The whole solution of the transit question through the efforts of the Public Service Commission is much nearer than people dreamed, but the thinking people of investigating mind are so sure of this that they are going to stand strongly by the Governor on this question first.

"The issue of 'special interests' to be raised by the Democrats is amusing and perfectly preposterous. Ex-Gov. Smith is the president of a great trucking corporation. That corporation has driven out all the little men in the business. There are hundreds of what we call labor men who know this thoroughly well and are going to bear it in mind on Election day.

"The measure of Gov. Miller's increased strength in this city is the measure of Ex-Gov. Smith's increased weakness. Gov. Miller has grown in stature as the most effective head this State has ever possessed. He is recognized for his acumen as a business man, as one familiar with every detail of the affairs of State, as one who knows every legal point connected with those affairs, as one who works every day in the whole year for the people and not for himself. Either as an executive or as a possible candidate he looms large in the minds of the people.

"As Miller has grown, Smith has dwindled until his sole claim to consideration now seems to be that he is a 'good fellow.' On his own statements he cannot conduct the affairs of State with a Republican Legislature, which he is sure to have next time. He could not again, according to his own statement, conduct the affairs of State through the machinery which is there and which is the only thing he now has to work with, and he is considerably more than pitifully small as would be focus for votes."

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