

GOV. WILSON NAILS FIRST CAMPAIGN LIE

Fifty Men Wrote to Ask if He Had Abolished Civil Marriage in New Jersey.

MACHINE STARTS TO-DAY

Chairman McCombs and Campaign Committee Members Will Be at Sea Girt.

Sea Girt, N. J., July 17.—Gov. Wilson will receive from the Democratic National Committee to-morrow afternoon the formal official notification that his suggestion which was law at Chicago the other day. He will accept the information in the proper spirit and then he will go to work with Mr. McCombs, the new chairman, and others to work out a campaign plan and to select a committee of at least nine to act as a board of directors for the campaign.

The others who are to be present at the conference are Mr. McCombs, Mr. Gore of Oklahoma, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Robert S. Hudspeth of New Jersey, Joseph E. Daniels of North Carolina, A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, who is already secretary of the committee; Congressman Albert Burdick of Texas and William G. McAuliffe of New Jersey. Three names have already been printed with the assertion that the owners of them would have much to say about the campaign.

It is not known how long the conference of the Governor and the ten men will continue. There is much to do and not the least will be the elaboration of present plans, so that work may be found for a number of other National Committeemen, whose names have not been sent out from Sea Girt or Chicago. They will be named and decided upon with reference to campaign funds, the financial end of the campaign, the selection of a treasurer, and decision whether there is to be a financial committee, publicity committee or any number of other committees which have cluttered up other campaigns.

It is more than likely that the men mentioned will not be able to leave Sea Girt to-morrow night and they may remain over Friday. The Governor will endeavor to have the entire groundwork laid, reserving postponed meetings for after August 7, notification day. He is trying to clear the decks now to get down to the speech of acceptance and unless he can get clear space at Sea Girt he will run away to the retreat he has found for Sunday.

The Governor will endeavor to make that speech the Democratic creed and he will try to make it short, so that it may be easily digested by every voter. Although he will have, as in his mind, the whole thing clearly in his mind before he calls in his stenographer, he plans to take at least three days to write the contents of it. His friends say that not one plank of the platform will be shored over, and in some instances the nominee may go a little further than his own party declaration. All that is speculation, however. No living person but one knows what that speech will contain up to the present time, although some of the Governor's close advisers will see it before it is regarded as ready for the public.

The Governor had a very quiet day to-day and he spent it in signing letters and documents. His secretaries answered the ten thousand letter of congratulation to-day, and there is still a large batch remaining. The Governor himself replied personally to one series of letters which had come in considerable numbers from different parts of the country and incidentally he performed the famous political act of "nailing a campaign lie."

Each of about fifty letters received to-day asked the Governor the question: "Is it true that you abolished civil marriage in New Jersey?" The writer usually signed "in the interest of the church" or "A church." The context of these communications indicated that some person or persons are engaged in an effort to create sentiment against the Democratic nominee in some quarters. It was the first time since his nomination that the Governor had come into contact with subcellular politics, and it immediately got a rise out of him. He explained to-night what evidently is the basis for the reports.

Hasty and midnight marriage ceremonies by justices of the peace in Hudson county and Camden county, contiguous to New York city and Philadelphia, had become a scandal in the State, the Governor said. It was discovered that some of these marrying justices advertised and employed runners to draw in after theatre parties and night owl honeymooners. To end this scandal, Assemblyman Martin, the Democratic floor leader, introduced at Trenton a bill which deprived the justices of the peace of the right to perform the marriage ceremony. It was a simple amendment to a law which sets forth that marriage ceremonies may be performed by any accredited minister of the gospel, by any mayor, alderman, judge of a court, recorder or police magistrate, and those officials may still officiate.

Only the justice of the peace has been eliminated and as he was the only magistrate who was not required to be learned in the law, there has been a great modification of the abuse. "I do not know who is responsible for the circulation of this misrepresentation," said the Governor to-night. "It is, as one can easily perceive, entirely unwarranted and I am very glad that my friends in the distant parts of the country are thus early setting about to ascertain the truth.

The acknowledgment of the ten thousand letter yesterday afternoon after ten thousand telegrams had been previously replied to by mail makes at least 20,000 communications which have gone out of Sea Girt since the nomination of July 2. Incidentally this brings into public print Mrs. Mary A. Blakey, postmistress at Sea Girt, also cards, candy, picture post cards and a cream in season. Mrs. Blakey, who is a fourth class postmistress, has never been able to cancel \$250 worth of stamps a quarter the year around before. Now the stamps are going through by the thousands and she has two assistants tending to the store. She finished up 2,000 letters the other night and said that her hand had the jumps.

The letters that came on were classified before answering into twelve groups, and at the present time the smallest group is "suggestions." The others are: "Princeton men," "Woodrow

Wilson clubs, "Democratic clubs," "New Jersey congratulations," "general congratulations," "Republican congratulations," "newspaper editors," "offers of help," "invitations," "college men," and last but not least, "advice on the tariff."

"Suggestions" seems to hold the lead. "Advice on the tariff" is most promising. A general suggestion has the advantage over a tariff adviser in that he is not confined to one topic. Most of them do not so limit themselves, and the range is from hints on how to run the campaign itself, with all its ramifications, down to a good gargle on a speaking tour. In many of the letters, the "I know him when" man and "I said you would be President" man is found in half a dozen classes.

LA FOLLETTE CAMPS ON COL. ROOSEVELT'S TRAIL

Determined That He Shall Disclose His Campaign Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Robert M. La Follette, the militant Republican insurgent, is camping on the trail of Col. Roosevelt. He is determined that the Colonel shall make an exhibit of the campaign contributions and expenditures that have been employed to promote his candidacy for President.

Repeatedly Senator La Follette has alluded to Col. Roosevelt publicly to make the disclosure. In the midst of their campaign in Ohio before the primaries were held the Senator from Wisconsin made public in detail the subscriptions to his own campaign fund, and in the same statement invited President Taft and Col. Roosevelt to be just as frank on the subject.

The invitation was not accepted and Senator La Follette has repeated his challenge several times with emphasis. He went even to the extent of charging specifically that a campaign fund in excess of \$1,000,000 has been raised by George W. Perkins, Frank A. Munsey, Daniel R. Hanna, William Flinn, the International Harvester Company, the steel trust and other interests, personal and corporate, that were eager to nominate and elect Roosevelt.

The Senator from Wisconsin has repeated his challenge, but has not been able to elicit a response from the Colonel. He has become convinced, his friends say, since the Chicago convention that with Roosevelt running as a third party candidate neither he nor his managers will make any disclosures of the resources and expenditures until after the election. Senator La Follette has determined therefore to force Col. Roosevelt's hand. He has set himself to this task in the Senate within the last few days by canvassing that body on the question of forcing a report from the Senate Judiciary Committee on the bill now pending before that committee, which requires the publicity of expenditures in Presidential campaigns before election. This bill also includes expenditures in primary campaigns.

This bill, known as the Henry bill, because of the name of its author, Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas, has already passed the House. Senator La Follette believes it is possible to get the bill through the Senate at this session and compel Col. Roosevelt to make the exhibit.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary has discussed the matter informally at its meetings recently. Senator Borah of Idaho is in favor of reporting the bill to the Senate, but the effect it may have on any of the candidates for President, Senator Borah was a supporter of Col. Roosevelt up until the Chicago convention, but absolutely refused to submit to the bill in its present form, and is now classed as a supporter of President Taft.

For several days Senator La Follette has been working among the Senators as patiently as a beaver. He is putting Senators on their individual records in the matter. He expressed himself to-day as hopeful of getting a favorable report from the Judiciary Committee and of having the bill passed at this session.

His friends say that unless the Judiciary Committee does act on the measure the Senator from Wisconsin will probably make a motion in the Senate to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the measure and bring it direct before the Senate. He is determined to force Col. Roosevelt to tell where his campaign fund came from and how it was expended.

PENN. ELECTOR FOR TAFT.

Won't Allow His Name to Be Used as Roosevelt Elector.

SCRANTON, July 17.—E. M. Rine, general superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and Republican elector for Lackawanna county, declared in an interview in the Public Ledger immediately after the Chicago convention: "I shall vote for Taft if I am elected, but I don't think I will be elected."

"I shall vote for William H. Taft for President," Mr. Rine came out with an amendment to his original statement. He said: "I shall vote for William H. Taft for President if I am elected. I would not allow my name to be used as an elector for Roosevelt. If I am elected, I will vote for Taft. I am a Republican and I shall support the nominee of the Republican National Convention."

BID FOR THE LABOR VOTE. House Passes Two Bills Proposed by Labor Organizations.

HITCHCOCK REJECTED GEN. DU PONT'S \$20,000

Chairman of Taft Campaign Fund Wouldn't Accept General's Offer.

\$50,000 FROM C. P. TAFT

Nelson Cromwell Gave \$25,000, Larz Anderson \$25,000, Carnegie \$20,000.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Unless Gen. T. Coleman du Pont of Delaware has changed his mind, he has \$20,000 that ought to be devoted to some worthy branch of the Republican party.

Gen. du Pont wanted to give this \$20,000 to President Taft's campaign fund in 1908, but Frank H. Hitchcock, then chairman of the Republican National Committee, declined to accept it and turned the money back because the Federal Government happened to be suing the power trust, owned largely by the Du Ponts. The General, however, declined to turn this \$20,000 back into the general current of his funds and deposited it as an amount that had been dedicated by him to the Republican cause.

Mr. Hitchcock told about this Du Pont incident while testifying before the Senate committee that is investigating campaign contributions. "There was one contribution that I recall," said Mr. Hitchcock, "of \$20,000 that was proffered by Gen. du Pont, a member of the executive committee. He turned that money into the treasury, and when I learned of it that day I sent for him and told him I did not think we ought to accept any contribution from him, because the Government had a civil suit against the corporation in which he was interested. I instructed the treasurer to return the money, and that was done. That is the only case where we refused a contribution in specific terms."

"So Gen. du Pont did not contribute at all to the campaign?" asked Senator Jones. "He did not," replied Mr. Hitchcock, "and of that fact I have personal knowledge, because he discussed the matter with me since the campaign, and said that when it was received back he placed it on deposit, and some time after the campaign he told me that he had that sum still on deposit."

The figures which Mr. Hitchcock gave the Senate committee to-day corresponded exactly with the totals filed at Albany under the campaign publicity law. The National committee collected \$1,665,581, and of this amount \$629,156 was turned over directly to the State committees and used in the States without passing through the headquarters of the National Committee.

Mr. Hitchcock testified that every dollar dispersed for the Republican National Committee in the campaign of 1908 is accounted for in the original books of the committee. And Mr. Hitchcock was glad to place them at the disposal of the committee. No contributions were made to the National Committee other than is shown in the record filed at Albany shortly after the campaign. He acknowledged of course that contributions were made direct to State committees of which he had no detailed knowledge.

Mr. Hitchcock explained the matter through which the Republican National Committee under his leadership collected its funds. It organized in each State a finance committee and Mr. Hitchcock appointed the chairman of that committee. "I did that," he said, "so as to control the methods of collecting and recording collected in the records of every State. I kept a record of every contribution he received on account of the National Committee and to preserve that record for transmission to our treasurer, so that in cases where the funds were transferred directly to the State chairman we received a detailed statement of where those funds originated."

Mr. Hitchcock said the committee during the Taft campaign had received very few large contributions. Most of them came at the outset of the campaign before the system of collections had been put in operation. "We needed money immediately to organize our headquarters," he said, "and to make our contracts for printing. It was very fortunate, therefore, that several friends of the party could step forward and make general contributions, which they did. Mr. C. P. Taft contributed at the outset \$50,000; Mr. William Nelson Cromwell contributed \$25,000; Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson gave \$25,000, and that made \$100,000 that we had at the opening of the campaign. Then Mr. Carnegie gave \$20,000, Mr. William Smith Cochrane gave \$15,000, and there were several contributions of \$10,000. Mr. Frank Munsey gave \$10,000. So also did Whitehall Reid and M. C. D. Borden and Gen. Corbin, but Gen. Corbin's contribution was made up, I think, from several contributions by people in Washington who did not give their names."

Mr. Hitchcock said that the tobacco trust had not contributed, so far as he knew, through large stockholders of the trust. He acknowledged that Mr. Munsey and Mr. Cochrane were stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation, but he pointed out that there are thousands of stockholders in that corporation. Mr. Hitchcock did not think that George W. Perkins had made any contribution. Mr. Hitchcock denied emphatically that any officers of the International Harvester trust had contributed.

Mr. Hitchcock said letters were sent to 45,000 prosperous business men asking for contributions of \$50 each. In response to these letters the committee received between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Mr. Hitchcock recalled that several banking concerns of New York made contributions. They were usually \$25,000 each.

Richmond Third Party Organizers. Staten Island progressives have effected a temporary organization of the new party in Richmond county. The permanent county committee is made up of representatives from each election district. It will clear the field in the next month for the election of a permanent county committee which will choose all officers. William West Martindale is the organizer and temporary county chairman.

REPLY TO ROOSEVELT READY.

Taft Approves of Statement in Answer to Charges of Stolen Delegates.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Taft formally approved to-night the statement prepared by ex-Senator Dick of Ohio in answer to the charges of Col. Roosevelt and his third party managers as to stolen delegates by the contest decided by the National Committee in Chicago. The statement will be given out in about a week. It will be the Republican organization's formal reply to Roosevelt and will be used extensively in the campaign.

Senator Dick, who was in charge of the contest cases, finished the statement late last night and obtained to-day the proofs of the printed sheets for publication in pamphlet form. There are about 110 pages, aside from several pages of appendices, which include copies of extracts from affidavits and briefs. Most of the spaces in the charges, in California, Arizona and Texas. Contests that were decided in favor of President Taft by the prompt and unanimous vote of the National Committee are barely referred to in the shortest possible length. The documents in all cases, however, will be turned over to the National Committee for the period at any time of any one not satisfied with the official explanation in repudiation of the Roosevelt charges of this year.

As at least a week will be required to mail the statement to Pacific coast papers for publication at the same time it is released in the East, it was decided to-day not to hold the statement for the final approval of the sub-committee of the National Committee at its meeting in New York Friday. All the members of that committee have been apprised of the matter incorporated and the manner in which it is handled and have given their hearty approval. The statement will not be issued by the President, but most likely by Mr. Hillos as national chairman. In the course of time efforts will be made to place the entire statement in the hands of every voter, both Republican and Democratic, in all States.

GUTHRIE, STATE CHAIRMAN.

Reorganizers Now Control Pennsylvania Democracy.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 17.—The Democratic State central committee to-day elected George W. Guthrie, reorganizer of Pittsburg, State chairman for the year beginning January next and accepted the resignation of Walter F. Ritter, regular, as chairman for the rest of the present year. Chairman Guthrie, however, refused to entertain a motion to elect himself for the balance of the Ritter term, claiming that the resignation just accepted created no vacancy.

Mr. Ritter made a speech declaring that the "family row" of last year was now settled, but just to emphasize the fact that it was settled on their own terms the reorganizers by a vote of 85 to 1 threw out the last remnant of the old guard, William J. Brennan, and four of his friends who claimed membership in the State committee from Allegheny county.

National Committeemen A. Mitchell Palmer, Chairman Guthrie and others made speeches predicting that Woodrow Wilson could carry Pennsylvania, because of the disturbance created in the Republican ranks by the "bull moose."

The State committee was instructed, after the manner of the Flinn organization, to put each legislative candidate through a gauntlet of this locality on the platform and to publish the answers. Names of candidates are even to be asked whether they are in the position of Boies Penrose to the United States Senate.

MONTANA CALL ISSUED.

Progressives Will Hold a State Convention July 20.

HELENA, Mont., July 17.—At a conference of progressive Republicans to-day at which twelve of the thirty-two counties were represented a formal call was issued for a State mass convention to be held in Helena July 29, at which time four delegates will be selected for the national third party convention to be held in Chicago August 2.

The matter of putting State and county tickets in the market is discussed, but it was voted to leave this matter to the State convention.

Stadebaker Head for Governor.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 17.—Charles A. Stadebaker, thirty-one year old manager of the Studebaker Manufacturing Company, today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor of Indiana. Mr. Stadebaker has been in business life as a newspaper man. Then he became a railroad man and finally he entered the commercial and manufacturing field. He is identified with the Progressives.

Stadebaker is a native of Indiana and has been in the Studebaker business since 1904. He is a member of the Studebaker Club and the Studebaker Athletic Club. He is a member of the Studebaker Club and the Studebaker Athletic Club. He is a member of the Studebaker Club and the Studebaker Athletic Club.

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HILLES AT DESK TO OPEN TAFT CAMPAIGN

Many Visitors View the National Headquarters in the Times Building.

Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee opened his headquarters in New York yesterday in the Times Building. Although he had to sit at a desk while the top was being fitted on and telephone men were putting in wires all around him, Mr. Hilles spent the greater part of the day in the new quarters that the committee has leased for him.

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is opposed both to the spirit and the letter of the law of the States from which the suggestion comes. That, I understand, is also Col. Roosevelt's position. In response to a question about the story sent out from Washington last week alleging a movement to induce President Taft to withdraw his candidacy Mr. Hilles replied: "That story was never regarded seriously."

Chief Engineer Willis Resigns. ALBANY, July 17.—Chief Engineer Harry P. Willis of the State Highway Department resigned to-day after charges preferred against him by C. Gordon Reel, State Superintendent of Highways, had been withdrawn, and he was reinstated.

The Sunday Sun

Cheerful, new, bright and accurate, the next issue of THE SUNDAY SUN will appeal to all intelligent readers. It will reflect the topics of the greatest interest from all quarters of the world and set them forth in an instructive as well as an entertaining manner.

Two Men of the Moment

who will be very much in the public eye this summer and on whose shoulders rests great responsibility to the whole country. They are young men too and have very interesting personalities.

The Menace of Islam

Great increase in converts to Mohammedanism make it likely that a Calif will be established at Mecca and thereby bring on a terrible holy war that would upset the world.

Tricks of the Camorra

New light thrown on the operations of the famous criminal secret organization by a prominent Italian novelist, who is regarded in Naples as the most authoritative writer on the Camorra.

Hydroaeroplane Improvements

This newly developed form of airship is making rapid strides toward a condition that makes it practical and is attracting the attention of many flying experts.

Clerk to Oil King

Romance of sudden wealth in the Wyoming oil fields in which a stenographer out of work and a financier in Paris accidentally combine to make a great national development.

Efficiency Girls

A novel school system adopted by many of the big department stores to train their salesgirls in ways that will make shopping a joy instead of a bore.

All of which, along with many other equally attractive articles, will be found in

Next Sunday's Sun

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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