

WILSON GOES AFTER PENNSYLVANIA VOTES

Will Talk at a Grangers' Picnic About the Farmer's Interest in Tariff.

LUNCHEON WITH BRANDEIS In Philadelphia Last Night and Will Pass Through Harrisburg To-day.

SEA GIRL, N. J., Aug. 28.—Louis D. Brandeis, the Boston lawyer and trust investigator who yesterday made formal announcement of his intention to support Gov. Wilson in the present campaign, came to Sea Girl to-day and had luncheon at the Little White House. He and the Governor discussed social and industrial problems.

They went over the Sherman anti-trust law and the amendments suggested during the recent session of Congress, and Mr. Brandeis pointed out what he believed to be defects in the present law and made suggestions as to what might be done by way of amendment.

Mr. Brandeis is very enthusiastic over the fitness of Gov. Wilson as a Presidential candidate. He explained that he is a progressive, neither a Democrat nor a Republican and certainly not an adherent of the party which is supporting Col. Roosevelt. In fact he is sorry for the new party.

"I am extremely sorry," he said, "to see that so many good men who are seeking only for the best things have been misled into following the new party when they are confronted with an opportunity such as they have never had before in this country. They can follow a candidate who is absolutely free, who stands for the things that mean industrial liberty, who has no obligations and who has made no promises except the promise to have been making all his life, to do the best he can for the community."

"The new party," continued Mr. Brandeis in discussing his idea of the industrial problem, "must fail in all of the important things which are at stake, because it rests upon a fundamental basis of regulated monopoly. Our whole people have revolted at the idea of monopoly, yet the third party comes along and proposes to make legal what is illegal."

An opportunity was given the Governor to-day to explain some of the references in his history to Italian immigration through the visit of a delegation representing the Italian welfare committee of Essex County, N. J. Dominick A. Valentino and Dr. Frank B. Donatone headed the group, and Governor Wilson delivered an address in their behalf.

Gov. Wilson replied and said: "America never has shown any hostile spirit to immigrants. The Democratic party almost always in protest against alien and sedition laws, has been the one that is necessary for us to get acquainted and I hope the opportunities for knowing each other better may be many. I hope we are not looking too much to our past political affiliations. We are all being reassessed politically, and what we believe to-day is more important than what we believed yesterday."

In my history I referred to conditions which did exist and which were corrected afterward by legislation. Those houses were brought about mainly by steamship companies who were attempting to force immigration, and I believe in legislation that will correct such abuses. I am learning all the time. One of the chief benefits of my present occupation is that I am informing myself and enlarging my education. I hope to be at it long enough to learn from people like yourselves and from other people things as they really are."

Mr. Miller asked Gov. Wilson for his views concerning the passport question and said that he had heard that President Taft was negotiating a new treaty with Russia and that the question as to the right of extradition was being considered.

"I do not believe it," answered Gov. Wilson energetically. "I cannot believe it. It is impossible. He would not dare make a treaty in this way."

"And what if he should dare make such a treaty?" "Then the American people would let him know what they think of it," Mr. Miller said, receiving the following letter from Gov. Wilson:

MY DEAR MR. MILLER: Confirming our conversation of the other day, I want you to know very definitely what my view is regarding the extradition treaty. The Democratic party may almost be said to have originated in a defense of the "open door" to immigrants, for one of its chief aims was to restrict immigration. I like other Democrats, have always held liberal views with regard to immigration, and I believe it would be inconsistent with our historical attitude as a nation if we did not offer a very hearty welcome to every honest man and woman who comes to this country to seek a permanent home and a new opportunity.

It is this privilege of settlement and naturalization has been abused. The steamship companies have taken advantage of it of various kinds for their own profit, and men have been brought over who did not come of their own initiative. Conditions arose which made it necessary for the Government to restrict immigration. I believe that the restriction laws, forced through Congress by the Federalists in the first years of the Government—and the last years of Federalist power—were not intended to be a restriction to naturalization as almost to forbid it. I like other Democrats, have always held liberal views with regard to immigration, and I believe it would be inconsistent with our historical attitude as a nation if we did not offer a very hearty welcome to every honest man and woman who comes to this country to seek a permanent home and a new opportunity.

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POLITICAL ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Johnny Hayes Will Organize Progressive Party Annexes.

Johnny Hayes, the Marathon runner, has undertaken to form a string of athletic clubs in New York for the Progressives. He wants one in every Assembly district, a sort of athletic-political organization which will let young Progressives stretch their muscles while they are thinking about how they will vote. Hayes thinks the clubs will get many more young men into time for the Colonel than a century of spelling-books.

Four years ago when John J. Hayes came back from London, where he won the Marathon race in the Olympic games, he went out to Oyster Bay with the rest of the American team to see Col. Roosevelt. From that time on Johnny Hayes has been and still is for the Colonel.

Those who were in the party were talking yesterday about the Colonel's reception of the winners James F. Sullivan, whom President Roosevelt had appointed commissioner of the games, undertook to introduce the members of the team to him when they reached Sagamore Hill. Mr. Roosevelt, sitting in a chair, looking at the club which he had introduced, and then shaking hands with each of the winners, as they came up to him.

Hayes was only 19 years old then, and he has an ambition to vote for Hayes. He wants to get many other young men to vote for Col. Roosevelt as he can. So he is organizing his athletic clubs.

GOV. WILSON GIVES HIS VIEWS ON IMMIGRANTS

Tells "Wahrheit" He Agrees With General Policy of Liberal Welcome.

Louis E. Miller, editor of Wahrheit, the Yiddish daily, publishes to-day his interview with Gov. Wilson on immigration. "He told me that he had long ago made up his mind that it was time to make an end to the campaign of misrepresentation which his opponents are conducting against him, spreading rumors to the effect that he is an enemy of immigration, and he was glad to present his views," writes Mr. Miller.

Gov. Wilson is quoted as saying: "I am opposed only to immigration that is stimulated in an unnatural way, to those immigrants who come to our country not because they want to become Americans but because agents of steamship companies or agents representing other interests urge them all to come to America, promising them all sorts of inducements."

"How can I or any other true American patriot be opposed to immigration after all that this nation has done for immigrants? You ask me whether I am in favor of absolutely unrestricted immigration? I am in favor of such liberal immigration as immigration as any man with common sense and with love for his country can be in favor of. Take, for instance, the immigrants who come here for a season or for a few seasons for the purpose of making money and who intend to return to their homes—and when you take into consideration the fact that some of these immigrants come here not only to work more cheaply than our own laborers but to work more cheaply than our own laborers, would you want such immigrants? Is there any good citizen in this country who would honestly say that such immigrants are a benefit to the country?"

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PERKINS RIDICULES MARSHALL'S TRUST PLAN

Says the Democratic Nominee Would Wipe Corporations Out of Business.

"A BLIND ALLEY SPEECH" Progressive Party Platform Proposes a Constructive Scheme, He Says.

George W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee of the Progressive party, is keeping tab on all of the economic utterances of the State and national candidates. He decided yesterday afternoon to fire a shot at Gov. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, in reply to Gov. Marshall's speech at Augusta, Me., the night before, when Gov. Marshall declared that he would reach the trusts thus:

"Forfeit the charter of every corporation which carries another or by gentlemen's agreement lives openly with another. Can this be done? Why not? A corporation is only a creature of the State and can be made to do definite things. It is not an actual person with inalienable rights. It is only artificial with conferred powers. Constructive these powers strictly. With limited liability a corporation's powers are also limited to those expressed in its charter. The States can revoke these charters. A few revocations and a few shaved heads will take the swelling out of some portions and warn others not to swell."

Chairman Perkins said: "If Roosevelt or Johnson or any of our people had resorted to utterances like those of Gov. Marshall we would have called anarchists and worse. Mr. Marshall evidently had not read Gov. Wilson's speech on August 17 at Sea Girt, when Wilson said, 'I suppose you know the force that is behind the new party that has been recently formed—the so-called Progressive party. It is a force of discontent with the regular parties of the United States. It is a feeling that men have gone into blind alleys and come out often enough, and that they propose to find an open road for themselves.'"

"Gov. Marshall's speech was a regular blind alley speech. I also notice that the Republicans claim that they have settled the corporation question through the St. Edward Oil and Gas Trust suits. The Progressive party believes that neither Gov. Marshall's solution nor Mr. Taft's dissolution programme will be accepted by the public as satisfactory or permanent settlement of the corporation question."

"We stand," continued Mr. Perkins, "for the abolition of the trusts and the preservation of the good wherever they exist, whether in business or in politics. The Democratic party is at this moment before the country as a progressive party, and it is not necessary to announce that their Vice-Presidential candidate makes and bids you this is the candidate that would preside over the United States, and who would throw away all large business enterprises to smithereens. Their tariff plank says that they are going to adjust the tariff, but it is in such a way as not to disturb business."

Mr. Marshall's utterance of yesterday shows how they are going to handle the corporation question without disturbing business. It is the first time that we have from the Democrats as to just what they are going to do with big business. It is clear and to the point. There is no misunderstanding. They propose to revoke charters in this way absolutely wipe the corporations out of existence."

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REVELL RETURNS FOR ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN

Chicago Manufacturer Left England Disturbed Over Panama Canal Bill.

Alexander H. Revell, the big Chicago furniture manager, who is on the Progressive party national executive committee, has returned from his vacation in Europe on the White Star liner Oceanic. He was accompanied by Mrs. Revell and had been gone seven weeks, visiting England, Germany and France and spending a month in Carlsbad.

Mr. Revell said he didn't stay as long on the other side as he would have liked because he was anxious to get back to take part in the campaign. He believes in the Panama Canal bill, and his observations of economic union in Europe had strengthened his opinion. Mr. Revell said that Col. Roosevelt was the man to deal with the present situation. On the other side Mr. Revell found what he considered a misunderstanding of the political situation in this country. The impression there seemed to be, he said, that Col. Roosevelt after his defeat at Chicago ought to have accepted the verdict of the convention and to have supported Mr. Taft.

He found a feeling in England and on the Continent against the Panama Canal bill. The belief in England and in France and Germany as well, he said, was that the United States had violated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Mr. Revell said that he himself had not made a study of the matter. If it is a big mistake for the loss in prestige and confidence in Europe would more than balance any advantage which might accrue to this country through a canal in America. He compared the Panama Canal with the Erie canal, and the latter, he said, was a big mistake for the loss in prestige and confidence in Europe would more than balance any advantage which might accrue to this country through a canal in America. He compared the Panama Canal with the Erie canal, and the latter, he said, was a big mistake for the loss in prestige and confidence in Europe would more than balance any advantage which might accrue to this country through a canal in America.

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WOMEN SEND CASH FOR T. R.

Committee Receives \$9,208; Buys Buttons and Red Handkerchiefs.

August Heckscher began his duties yesterday as treasurer of the provisional State committee of the Progressive party. Colby N. Chester has been appointed assistant treasurer.

It appeared in a statement issued yesterday that the State organization has continued its contributions since the party was organized on July 8. The largest contributor is Col. Roosevelt's cousin, W. Emlen Roosevelt, who gave \$3,000. Elton H. Hooker and Blanche Ferry Hooker each contributed \$2,500. Alice Carpenter and Mary E. Dreier, the suffragists, who have joined the party, gave \$100 and \$20 respectively.

The report shows that the office expenses so far have been \$5,008.80. T. R. buttons have cost \$202.26 and \$33.81 has been spent for bandana handkerchiefs. The expense of county organization has been \$710.35 and the State organization's expense at the Chicago convention was \$225. It is believed that the Progressive headquarters at Chicago cost \$7,000 for the organization of the State in a record in campaign economy.

ENGINEERS SAY ROADS DOCTOR WAGE FIGURES

Accuse Eastern Lines of Trying to Create Wrong Impression With Arbitrators.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Eastern railroads have submitted to the arbitration board which is considering the concerted wage movement of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers a mass of misleading figures in an effort to create a wrong impression, declares the brief which the engineers have submitted to the board.

The brief makes a plea for wage adjustment, declaring that "We believe every request presented is fair and equitable and should not be scaled down, because the labors of these men entitle them to these rates."

The brief calls attention to the exhibits presented by the railroads, and in particular the exhibits relating to wage increases on the various railroads. The brief asserts that in attempting to obtain wage figures the engineers met with opposition from most of the railroads and they were forced through inspection of time cards and information from the various engineers to make up their own wage tables.

According to the brief the average wage increase as reported by the railroads is all wrong, the average being set too high. The wage table of the Baltimore and Ohio, for instance, shows the wage increase for engineers from 1909 to 1911 to be 27.14 per cent. The engineers analyze this table and claim that the average increase in the twenty-five year period beginning in 1887 was actually 17.14 per cent.

The brief declares that in attempting to show wage increases granted engineers the railroads have not taken into account the fact that tonnage has increased 100 per cent. practically in the last ten years.

The brief also condemns the reports of some of the railroads, in which they would have the board judge the wages of the engineers, by means of tables showing the wages of the ten highest paid men on the roads. Railroad exhibits as to hourly earnings are misleading, the brief declares, as they do not take into account the time engineers are employed in before departure and after arrival.

"Poverty" of some of the railroads the brief declares mere sham.

The brief declares the "voluntary" relief associations maintained by the railroads are forms of coercion by which the railroads dodge liability in the cases of employees killed or crippled. Pension systems also are attacked because of the physical examinations they require because of the age limit. It was also declared that in times of strike pensioned men have been forced to act as strikebreakers or lose their pensions.

In reference to the railroads' cry that if granted the increases would wipe out all surpluses the brief declares that the railroads now are "spending millions for improvements that are largely unutilized and in many cases purely ornamental, and from which even in the wildest dreams of fancy they could never hope to receive even a slight return on their investment."

Attempt to compare wages of engineers with those paid in other skilled trades was condemned, the brief declaring the engineer stands by himself in a class, not only having to be skilled but also by necessity taking upon his shoulders executive authority as to the management of his particular train.

With the consent of both sides the further consideration of the demands of the locomotive firemen on the Eastern railroads was postponed as a result of a joint conference yesterday until a decision has been rendered by the arbitration board to which the demands of the engineers were referred.

VOTING ON TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

8,000 Men Employed by Pennsylvania Urged to Favor One.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 28.—A strike ballot is being taken among the telegraphers employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburgh. The vote is being conducted by the order of Railroad Telegraphers, Pennsylvania Railroad system, division 17. Three thousand men are involved.

Accompanying the strike ballot is a circular showing the correspondence between the telegraphers and the Pennsylvania Railroad and other officials of the Pennsylvania and the committee representing the telegraphers. The recipients of the ballot and circular are warned by the committee to keep their contents a secret.

The circular in speaking of the alleged grievances of the telegraphers says: "If you prefer to have a schedule and a timetable established on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and your committee recognized by the officials you will vote in favor of a strike."

TO PLAN CAMPAIGN WORK.

Empire Democracy Selects a Temporary State Committee.

The following temporary State committee has been selected to work out the details of campaign plan for the Empire State Democracy:

If you manufacturers desire to introduce your products in the rich Chicago Territory in the quickest, most efficient, most effective way, you can afford to stop and give some serious thought to concentrating your campaign in a medium that really covers it—not occasionally, but daily.

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REPORT OF LAWYERS DENOUNCES RECALL

Committee of Bar Association Calls Plan Dangerous to Country.

NEGRO MEMBER RESIGNS

Lewis and Wilson Are Expected to Follow Example of William Morris.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—The feature of to-day's sessions of the American Bar Association was the presentation of a report prepared by a committee of fifteen lawyers which denounces as "dangerous to the country all movements for the recall of Judges." The report says in part:

"We maintain that the recall applied to judges will tend to deprive the public of judges of ability, character, high sense of duty and a due regard to enlightened public sentiment and that such a judiciary is absolutely necessary to the existence of a constitutional democracy."

The advocates of this system claim that it is in the interest of the common people. This we deny. For more than 200 years the greatest bulwark for the protection of the mass of the people has been the courts. There never was a time in our country when any man, however poor or humble, could not apply to the courts and be assured of protection. Is it any reproach upon the courts that they have extended the same protection to the rich and powerful when assailed by popular prejudice? The same law which would deny protection to the rich or confiscate the property of corporations might take the cottage or the liberty of the humblest citizen.

The leaders in the association predicted that the report would be adopted. The report says nothing about the recall of judicial decisions.

Col. J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago proposed a solution of the question of the recall which met the approval of the majority of those in the convention. He suggests that United States District Judges be elected for long terms by the people and that Circuit Judges be selected for seven year terms subject to continued reappointment as long as the Judges are efficient, the Judges to be appointed by the President. Instead of the recall by the people he proposes the recall of Judges who disgrace the bench by the House of Representatives upon complaints filed by any citizen, or by any person. He does not propose the recall of judicial decisions.