WILSON WANTS LAWS MADE TO CURB TRUSTS

Tell Them What They May Not Do, Then Punish Violations, Candidate Says.

AUTO RACE WITH WOMEN

Kept Lead of His Own Procession Between Twin Cities —In Chicago To-day.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 18.—Beginning in Sioux Falls late last evening and continuing in Minneapolis and St. Paul to-day Gov. Wilson for the first time since he was nominated made clear just how he believes the trust problem must be settled. Heretofore he had attacked the Republican plan because he believes it has no direct objective and would result in a "let alone policy." He had attacked the Progressive plan because he believed it would legalize monopoly and encourage monopolists to control the agencies of government, but he had confined the definition of his own proposal largely to a plea for "industrial freedom" and "regulated competition."

To-day he explained this in detail before the Minneapolis Commercial Club.

"We have got to see," he said, "that the little fellows are protected and that means that we have got to meet the criticism of the old unrestricted competitive system which has been levelled against it. Men who have built up great monopolistic enterprises have been right in saying that the whole system will be of a character to be destructive. They ought to know because they have done the destroying.

"They know how the destroying is done and I admit that it can be done, and the only way to stop it is not by legalizing the enterprises that have done the destroying, but by seeing that no more destroying is done. That is what I call regulated competition."

Gov. Wilson then cited the United States Steel Corporation as a monopoly that had crushed out or bought out competitors and had then overcapitalized.

"My proposal," he declared, "is to change the law. We now know the facts. We know the processes by which these monopolies have been developed, and the thing to do is to make the law specifically prohibit those things, so that the man who does these things will have to answer before a criminal tribunal."

At Sioux Falls Gov. Wilson flatly charged George W. Perkins and E. H. Gary with fathering the plan now proposed by the third party. He said:

"Where was the method now proposed of regulating the trusts suggested? It was suggested in the inquiry by the House of Representatives into the steel trust, and it was suggested by Mr. Gary and Mr. George W. Perkins. They have thought this thing out. I am not interested in their motives. It may be, for all I know, that they honestly think that is the way to safeguard the business of this country, but whatever they think, this they know, that it would save the United States Steel Corporation from the necessity of doing its business better than its competitors."

Gov. Wilson declared that the Steel trust had failed in its theoretic purpose to be efficient and economical because the fact that it is a monopoly relieved that necessity, and then he said:

"When these gentlemen say that these combinations are necessary for economy and efficiency the only answer I can think of that meets the situation is: 'Rats! Go tell it to the marines,' but don't venture to tell it to anybody who knows the circumstances by which these combinations were made.

"I know scores of lawyers who have been the intimate counsel of great corporations and have never advised them to do anything illegal; but there are a great many legal things that they can do now that will put the little man out of business and for this reason I want to change the law, not the lawyer. You can change the law and then the whole atmosphere will clear. The lawyer will be obliged to say: 'Yes, my dear sirs, that is a very fine scheme, but if you follow it you will get into the penitentiary. You have been found out.'

"The third party starts with the proposition that the big combinations are inevitable. I deny the fundamental proposition, and I can prove that they are not inevitable by the very processes by which they were made."

Gov. Wilson started the day by having breakfast with the Minneapolis Commercial Club, about 300 of whose members heard his anti-trust speech and applauded him vigorously. Next he took an automobile ride to the State University. He was halted by several hundred cheering school children along the way and made a speech to them. It was opening day at the college and there he was given a noisy greeting by 4,000 undergraduates.

He urged them to take themselves and their work more seriously, and was then transported to a big common, where he talked to a large crowd about regulated competition and where he was again enthusiastically cheered.

Luncheon was followed by a trip to St. Paul, ten miles by automobile, over a mile of which the Governor's car raced away above the speed limit with a car containing two pretty young women who were determined to be the unofficial head of the procession. Gov. Wilson waved to them when they waved to him, but did not yield the lead.

In St. Paul the reception committee took the candidate on a tour of the business streets, where thousands of people craned their necks to see him and applauded him when he waved his hat or his hand. After this Gov. Wilson held an informal reception in a hotel and shook hands with all comers for an hour. At 5 o'clock the committee let him go for rest and dinner but took charge of him again for a speech in the evening.

A crowd that filled the big St. Paul Auditorium cheered his utterances on "regulated competition" to-night.

The crowd at to-night's meeting was estimated at between 14,000 and 15,000 and was said to exceed by 5,000 the crowd that heard Roosevelt here on April 5. Gov. Wilson's speech was a reiteration of his trust speeches earlier in the day.

At 10 o'clock the candidate, tired but delighted with the day's events, turned in on his special car, with the announced intention of sleeping until 8 o'clock in the morning. He is due in Chicago at 9 o'clock and expects to hold a reception at Democratic headquarters and leave for Detroit at 10:30 o'clock.

WILSON'S MIGHTY HANDSHAKE.

Dislocates Shoulder of an Admirer in Indiana.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Sept. 18.—Fred Stuart is to-day suffering with a dislocated shoulder received in shaking hands with Gov. Woodrow Wilson. A crowd was at the station as the Presidential candidate passed through here. As the train pulled out Stuart got hold of Wilson's hand. The Governor was vigorously waving with his other hand and forgot to let go his hold on Stuart. Something snapped, and as it did so Stuart obtained his freedom.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night and final editions of THE EVENING SUN.—Adv.

OPENS HEADQUARTERS HERE.

Wilson Republican League Has Offices in Metropolitan Tower.

New York headquarters was opened to-day in the Metropolitan Life Building, 1 Madison avenue, by the Wilson National Progressive Republican League, the purpose of which is to crystallize the growing sentiment among Republicans for the election of Gov. Wilson as President.

Rudolph Spreckels of San Francisco is president of the league and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, and State Senator John J. Blaine of Wisconsin are vice-presidents.

Headquarters already have been opened in San Francisco and others will be opened in Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. Literature explaining the purposes of the league will be sent broadcast and prominent Republican speakers who are opposed to President Taft and Col. Roosevelt will later take the stump.

In explaining the objects of the league Mr. Spreckels said:

"The league is giving its support to Gov. Wilson because we believe that he not only represents the highest type of American citizenship but is a true progressive and as such will truly stand for the rights of all the people. The Republican party to-day is in the hands of a group of reactionaries, at the head of which stands President Taft, whose record has been such as to alienate a large following of sincere Republicans.

"It is only natural that Republican progressives should rally to the support of a candidate whose record stands for progress and right, and they are doing it in supporting the distinguished Governor of New Jersey."

TO PROBE PALMIERI'S RECORD.

Progressive Party Committee Will Investigate Candidate.

The legal record of ex-Judge John Palmieri, which has been attacked since his nomination for Attorney-General on the Progressive ticket, is to be investigated by a special committee of the Progressive party with Judge Virgil K. Kellogg of Watertown as chairman.

State Chairman Hotchkiss will appoint up-State lawyers as the other members of the committee in order to get an impartial inquiry. The committee will meet at the State headquarters on Friday.

The investigation is made at the request of Timothy L. Woodruff, to whom the accusations against Judge Palmieri were carried by men who thought he ought to be dropped from the ticket. The main accusation is that Mr. Palmieri helped a client afterward convicted of murder to escape from Staten Island in women's clothes. The trial Judge and the county attorneys concerned in the case as well as the convict himself have exonerated Palmieri.

LONGWORTH DECLARES WHAT HIS POLITICS IS

Roosevelt's Son-in-Law Says He's a Republican, Also a Progressive.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth, Roosevelt's son-in-law, candidate on the regular Republican, or Taft, ticket for reelection in the First district and having for his opponents both a Progressive and a Democratic candidate, this afternoon in response to an invitation appeared before the central committee of the regular Republican party in this county and made a statement as to his position in this campaign of which the following is the salient part:

You will remember I won this nomination without having at any time indicated my personal choice of any other candidate for any other office. Evidently the people of this district thought then that my opinion as to the merits of other candidates was of relatively little importance as compared with my opinions and my actions as their representative in Congress upon great questions of public policy affecting the prosperity and well being of this community.

I believe that the same situation exists to-day and yet I recognize the right of any member of my constituency to demand a reply from me to any question that properly pertains to my position as a member of the House of Representatives or as a candidate therefor.

If, then, the question be asked as to my present position I reply that I am, as I have always been, a Republican, and that I shall support, as I have always supported, Republican candidates for office.

At the same time I want it understood that as a Republican I am a Progressive. I believe that modern social and industrial conditions demand progressive legislation and that the policies inaugurated in the administration of President Roosevelt must be carried to their ultimate conclusion.

Mr. Longworth states plainly that he will do no campaign work this fall outside of his own district.

TELEPHONE CO. COMPLAINS.

Metropolitan Says New York Refuses to Sell It Its Service.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company has made a complaint to the up-State Public Service Commission against the New York Telephone Company because the latter has refused to furnish telephone service to the complainant.

The Metropolitan company is located at 135 East Sixteenth street, Manhattan, and desires the service of the New York company. The petition sets forth that the complainant is a telephone corporation within the contemplation of the Public Service Commission's law; that on August 6, 1912, application was made to the New York Telephone Company for telephone service involving the placing of a switchboard in the office of complainant; that the contract was signed on August 9, and that a check given to the New York company; that on August 22 after repeated requests for service the complainant's check was returned and the contract was sent back with the complainant company's name cut off.

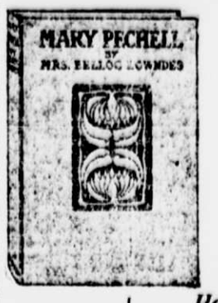
It is further set forth that the complainant requested that a letter be written by the New York company giving the reasons for declining to furnish the service and that the attorney for the company promised that such a letter would be sent, but no such letter has been received.

The commission is asked to order the New York company to install a switchboard and to furnish service promptly.

The complaining company was incorporated on August 29, 1912, with an authorized capital stock of $10,000.

The complaint has been served on the New York company and an answer is required within ten days.

U. N. Bethell, president of the New York Telephone Company, said at his home in Upper Montclair last night that he never heard of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company or of the reported refusal of his company to serve it. "I was away in August," he said, "and have heard nothing about it since my return."



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CONROY AND KIDD NAMED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION

District Superintendents to Succeed Miss Richman and Dr. Elgas.

ONLY ONE VOTE DISSENTS

Estimate of $33,316,650, Which Is an Increase of $4,466,830, Is Adopted.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education Principal John P. Conroy and Principal Cecil A. Kidd were elected to succeed the late Miss Julia Richman and Dr. Matthew Elgas as district superintendents at salaries of $5,000 a year.

Morris Loeb's was the only dissenting vote in the election of Mr. Conroy. He based his objections on the ground that the two classes of the East Side, one of which is expecting the election of a man familiar with local conditions and the other expecting a woman superintendent to succeed a woman would be surprised if such a matter were too hastily decided upon. Mr. Kidd was elected unanimously.

It was decided to raise the salaries of the Superintendent of Buildings and City Superintendent. Heretofore they have each received $10,000 a year, but now they will get $2,000 more.

The suggestion for the increase was made by Patrick F. McGowan, who said that public officials were underpaid. When put to the vote there were only eight opposed and twenty-one in favor of it. A motion to raise the salaries of school physicians from $1,800 a year to $2,500 was lost. It was decided to raise the salary of Elizabeth Farrell, an inspector of ungraded classes, $300 a year.

An amendment for the appointment of an assistant inspector of ungraded classes, two physicians to look after the mentally defective and a visiting teacher for the same purposes was carried.

The annual estimate for 1913 calling for an appropriation of $7,364,047 for the special school fund and $30,952,602 for the general schol fund was decided upon. This makes a total of $38,316,650, or $4,466,830 more than last year. It is exclusive of the money needed for new schools, for which an appropriation of $58,500 corporate stock will be made.

The board dismissed Albert J. McMullen, teacher in Public School 147 Brooklyn, who, in January, 1912, went on a vacation and never returned.

STRAUS MAY DECLINE AID OF INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

Indorsement Would Endanger Recognition of Progressives, It Is Said.

If the Independence League carries out its rumored intention of indorsing the candidacy of Oscar S. Straus for Governor the indorsement probably will not be accepted.

Aside from its scruples against aligning itself with any other party, the Progressive body fears that its legal recognition as a party in the future would be endangered if any of the recognized parties decided to appropriate the Progressive ticket.

What worries the leaders is that the election law does not compel the Secretary of State to make a return of the votes cast for a candidate in the party columns on the ballots. The only return is for the total vote cast for the candidate, and some of the Progressives think that if the Independence League put Mr. Straus on its ticket that party, being legally recognized, would get the credit for electing Mr. Straus if he should be made Governor and would get control of the election machinery for another year.

It is known that State Chairman Hotchkiss will advise the Progressives to reject any offer of indorsement that may be made. It is said that Mr. Straus would decline to accept any such offer. Mr. Hotchkiss and the Progressive executive committee discussed this matter yesterday, but what they decided was not divulged. Mr. Hotchkiss was made chairman of the committee.

The executive committee added five negroes to the State Progressive committee yesterday. They are John R. Gleed of New York, H. L. Scott of Erie, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Byrd of Monroe, Dr. C. T. McClenden of Westchester and a man from Kings county to be appointed.

Electric Co. Called to Account.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The Public Service Commission, Second District, has ordered the Adirondacks Electric Power Corporation to show cause before the commission at Albany on September 30 why it should not put its plant and transmission lines generally in such condition as would prevent failure to supply its customers with electric current. Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Amsterdam and other cities are supplied by the company.

TAFT COURT FINDS T. R. MEN GUILTY

Continued from First Page.

and the joint meeting with the advisory committee which took place after luncheon. Every man said that Mr. Taft's ship was moving faster and more serenely than the Democrats and Roosevelt shouters profess to believe.

Mr. Hilles, in an opening speech reviewing the whole field, told his comrades that the situation may have looked bad at the start of the campaign because 100 electors selected for Taft had declared they'd cast their ballots for the Colonel. But he added that the Taft strategists in one way and another had reduced this number to Nebraska's six, Kansas's six and that the only bothersome State remaining was California, which he hoped to straighten out soon.

Then spokesmen for many States were heard. This is what William Barnes, Jr., said about the New York situation:

"New York is the greatest manufacturing State. Its people have never failed to protect the thousands of workers here and elsewhere when their opportunity to earn a livelihood has been assailed. It is impossible to conceive that this State can falter at a time like this when the constitutional liberties of its people are threatened on the one hand and its material prosperity on the other.

"That the truth is rapidly controlling the thought of the Republican independent electorate of the State becomes clearer every day. New York needs Mr. Taft in the Presidential chair."

Probably the committeemen would have been pleased to hear Mr. Barnes's view as to who is to be nominated for Governor of New York, but he did not mention candidates.

This is the gist of some of the reports from the other States:

Charles B. Warren of Michigan noted that the Progressives in the recent primary cast only 5 per cent. of the total vote and that the straight Republican vote was just about as large as it was before the day of the Bull Moose.

John R. Hanna, who is chairman of the Maryland State committee, argued that although Col. Roosevelt carried Maryland in last spring's primary he can't do it this fall. He said it was a fact that the negroes were turning to President Taft.

F. W. Estabrook of New Hampshire said that the Republican platform convention of Tuesday was the most enthusiastic he had ever attended and emphatically for Taft. He observed that the State committee had been purged of Roosevelt men.

Henry Roraback, chairman of the Connecticut committee, insisted that the nomination of Judge Studley for Governor was the strongest that could have been made. The farmers who seceded from President Taft on the reciprocity issue, Mr. Roraback said, are now quitting Roosevelt because it has been proved to them that the Colonel was also for reciprocity up to this campaign.

Col. Auston Colgate of New Jersey thought it splendid that Stokes, an "original T. R. Man," was back in the State committee and pulling for President Taft. Mr. Colgate said also that Gov. Wilson's fight against ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., would spill many Democrats into the Taft party for this election.

J. L. Lewis of Vermont was sure that President Taft was stronger in his State that the recently successful candidate for Governor. Taft, he said, woud get at least 12,000 plurality over the Democarts, with Roosevelt third.

Sherman M. Granger of Ohio, who entered the meeting as soon as he had been elected a member of the National Committee, promised an earnest effort for Mr. Taft in the campaign that is to be started at Columbus on Saturday night with speeches by Senator Lodge and the Rev. John Wesley Hill.

Newell Sanders of Tennessee had just got a telegram saying that yesterday's meeting of the Democratic committee of that State ended in a riot over the manner of calling the State convention. He said that the old Carmack-Patterson feud was boiling again and that Taft would get the State.

Chairman Barnes of New York said he knew conditions in the sixty-one counties and he "guaranteed" the State for President Taft.

John Hays Hammond declared that his intimate knowledge of the Massachusetts situation warranted him in saying that Mr. Taft would get a great many Democratic votes and carry the State.

Mr. Hilles selected Ralph Williams of Oregon, S. A. Perkins of Washington and Congressman Cameron of Arizona as a committee to go to California and pick out a successor to Russ Avery, the recalcitrant Roosevelt boomer who was expelled from the committee yesterday.

PARTY DEAD, SAYS WHITING.

New Jersey Progressive Not Pained Over Excommunication.

Borden D. Whiting of Newark, who was ejected from the Republican National Committee, and who is the New Jersey representative in the National Committee of the Progressive party, said yesterday, concerning his excommunication:

"I consider the Republican party a dead party and the Republican Fational Committee a dead committee. On general principles I wish to avoid speaking ill of the dead, and I feel that if I attempted to discuss any action of the Republican National Committee as presently constituted I could say very little good of it.

"Ever since the Chicago convention I have declined to recognize the committee in any way, and at our State Progressive convention in Asbury Park I notified the Roosevelt delegates that I declined to serve on the Republican National Committee. Since that time I have been honored by being selected as the New Jersey representative on the National Progressive Committee.

"This is a living committee of a living party, with whose leadership and platform I am in hearty accord. To the extent that my business will permit me to participate in active politics I am proud to work for the Progressive cause."

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And russet Fall.
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To Mountain height
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There is no more delightful season. Among these pine-clad hills there is a crispness to the Autumn air which makes the blood red and the heart light.

After a full day with Nature, the long evenings filled with song and story, as the guests gather about the open fireplace of one of the many cozy hotels, are a delightful prelude to a perfect night's rest among these cool, quiet hills.

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