INDIANA'S CAPITAL WILD OVER HUGHES

18,000 in Parade of Labor and Industry—As Many More at Speakings.

WILSONISM HAMMERED

In Terrific Onslaught He Condemns Adamson Law as Shameful Surrender.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—The welcome that Charles E. Hughes got here tonight when he drove through streets so solidly massed with cheering men that the police had to clear a way for his car inch by inch and later when standing at the side of Charles Warren Fairbanks, his running mate, he addressed 6,000 persons in Tomlinson Hall, beat anything of the kind Hoosier memory could recall.

Every Presidential aspirant within recent times came to the Indiana capital to make his bow—Cleveland, Harrison (who lived here), McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Bryan, Parker and Wilson—but not one of these, it is entirely agreed, ever drew together such masses of people, or evoked as much enthusiasm or was heard with such earnest, unflagging attention. It was the record rally in a State which defies the other forty-seven to match it for political pep. It was just the sort of climax for the Indiana three days tour that the Republican leaders had been longing for but had scarcely dared expect.

Victory in State Assured.

The result of Indianapolis's tremendous greeting to Mr. Hughes, completing, as it did, a State trip in which the people simply lined the railroad tracks from city to city and town to town, convinced the Republican and Progressive brethren that Mr. Hughes is already President so far as Indiana is concerned, and that there remain only a few formalities to make the thing legal—counting the votes and laying his right hand on the Bible when the Chief Justice meets him on the front porch of the Capitol.

To say that the campaign managers, the brisk and jolly Hert of Chicago, especially, and Frank Hitchcock, who had something to do with getting Mr. Hughes nominated, some persons may still recall, and the Indiana leaders, Harry New, Will H. Hays and Jim Goodrich, are wild with joy is putting the thing mildly.

And this is the way they figure it: When Hughes landed in Indiana after convincing Illinois and Wisconsin that he contained a lot more than sawdust and useful information Indiana looked fairly good for the G. O. P., but there were a few troublesome lingering doubts. Some of the Progressive prodigals were wabbling Wilsonward and some people were saying that Hughes was a good man but didn't carry a punch, worse luck, and that it was a pity some go and ginger couldn't be put in the campaign.

He Comes With the Ginger.

And then Hughes, travelling like a twin six with the muffler cut out, whizzed into Monon at 8:30 A. M. on September 21, displayed a regular smile and a regular handshake, sailed into Wilsonism, stirred everybody up and simply spread energy and confidence all over the Hoosier landscape. In about twelve hours Indiana made up its mind that Hughes was a crackerjack of a campaigner, a winner, and then the thing grew like young corn in the spring and the windup rally here to-night was the ultimate answer.

It is essential to get back to that rally right away before mentioning the ovation that labor gave to Hughes earlier in the day in the manufacturing cities of northern Indiana and especially in the great steel mill city of Gary. The Hughes special of eight steel cars arrived here at 7:30 P. M., picking up more or less distinguished Hoosier chieftains here and there. One of these was William E. English, once a Democrat, but taking off his hat nowadays to nobody for admiration of Hughes. Another was James P. Goodrich, candidate for Governor, and the most popular man in the State except for Harry New.

City Takes Up Cheer.

As the Hughes special drew into the Union Station rockets shot upward, fifteen or twenty bands all tried to break out at the same time in "The Star Spangled Banner" and then there exploded a roar that quivered the air. It arose from 20,000 persons jammed in the immediate vicinity of the station, they that got the first signal. But presently the shout grew and spread until it was rolling up Illinois street and bursting into East Washington and the main side streets, where the people were massed uptown.

And then in all the clamor and bursting of lights and waving of flags the train came to full pause and down the platform walked Indiana's and known world's steepest statesman, Charles Warren Fairbanks, candidate for Vice-President, his hand outstretched and his primest smile doing full time.

Pretty soon the parade got itself organized, with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fairbanks and Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. John W. Timmons, daughter of Mr. Fairbanks, in the lead-off limousine, Frank Hitchcock, State Chairman Hays and W. H. H. Miller, veteran of Harrison's Cabinet, in the next one, and Harry New and Jim Goodrich and other really essential statesmen in the immediately following touring cars, and back of these cars was a solid line of cars that would have made Detroit sit up and take notice, every car dressed up in the gayest of bunting.

18,000 in the Parade.

The crowd bulged itself all over the place and yelled. The candidates for President and Vice-President were taken to Marion Club first so that they could have a glance at the old fashioned party parade the Indiana leaders had organized in their honor. It had everything an old time Hoosier parade with new fashioned trimming ought to have plug hats and flaring torches, Uncle Sams, red shirts, Roman candles and red fire, Tippecanoes and Tyler too's, the little log cabins reminiscent of Ben Harrison's campaign; transparencies, thousands of flags, everything absolutely that Indiana could think of and put on her best streets for the honoring and entertainment of the Republican high chiefs. There were 18,000 men in line, more than half of them members of labor organizations.

Four Overflow Meetings.

Of course there was time only for Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fairbanks to review the head of the column because they had to hustle to Tomlinson Hall in Market street to appear before four big outside meetings and to make a speech before the inside crowd. But the parade went on and on and according to Will Hays and Harry New it will keep going and hollering until well into Sunday morning.

There was no getting away from Mr. Hughes's frank amazement at the size and spirit of his welcome. He had expected, as he said, to face a good sized crowd, but he never thought all Indianapolis and its contributing territory would turn itself into a Hughes reception committee.

It was impossible for Mr. Hughes to address the four outdoor meetings assembled near Tomlinson Hall, even though at least 12,000 persons waited for him there. His voice was in a condition too precarious to risk in the night air. His throat was rasped and very sore. He looked weary, only the untiring efforts of his physician, Dr. L. D. Alexander, Jr., had nursed him through an exhausting day. But he showed himself upon the platform, while Harry New and Hays and others explained why he could not speak. Then he entered Tomlinson Hall and faced 6,000 more.

Turns Guns on Wilsonism.

Mr. New, as temporary chairman, spoke of the pleasure that Indiana felt in welcoming Mr. Hughes, and gave way to Mr. Fairbanks, the permanent chairman. His introductory speech was of the briefest—a rapid appreciation of Mr. Hughes's character and thanks for Mr. Hughes's tour of the State. The candidate gave Indianapolis the best in his repertoire, hitting his strongest at the Wilson tariff, the Wilson surrender of arbitration, the Wilson extravagance of government, and the Wilson betrayal of American rights in Mexico and on the seas.

If it is possible to say which of these topics was best received the venture may be made that it was the part of the speech which dealt with the Adamson bill and the dangers of civil war if a policy of surrendering the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes should be continued.

His tariff talk, recalling idle mills and idle workingmen of two years ago, dealing with the temporary prosperity brought about by the European war, and predicting that a rush of European goods to this country after the war will mean business depression and idle labor once more unless prosperity is saved by a protective tariff, was enthusiastically received. They rose to his Mexican utterance, and they applauded his downright declaration for Americanism and preserving the rights of American citizens against any nation until the walls of venerable Tomlinson Hall quivered.

Calls It a Pay Law.

On the Adamson bill Mr. Hughes said: "There was a time in the past when men who had differences fought them out. It was success of the strong. As civilization developed we got courts and tribunals where men might go for settlement of the disputes. There is a good deal yet to be done in providing proper means for determining the great controversies affecting the social order. But no true friend of labor can fail to understand that one of the greatest victories ever won by labor was the attainment of the just principle of arbitration for labor disputes, and labor must never give up that victory.

"We had a bill passed by Congress the other day which wears a label it is not entitled to. It is not an eight hour law at all, but a pay law. It does not focus the desires of labor. It does not prohibit any railroad company from employing men for any length of time. There was no demand for an eight hour law, but there was a demand on the part of a certain class of labor for more pay. It was a matter which could have had prompt and fair investigation. Instead, the Executive forced the passage of the bill. That is the path to disaster. It was a shameful surrender. I stand like a rock against the exertion of such force.

No Surrender in Advance.

"When anybody tells me a great emergency requires legislation in advance of investigation, I ask them this: How much are you going to yield? Where will you draw the line? Where will you make a stand? Do you think you will accumulate courage by repeated surrenders? I am a friend of labor, one whose records proves friendship, but I say I would not surrender anything to either labor or capital in advance of knowledge of the facts."

Throughout the speech there were volleys of applause and at its conclusion Mr. Hughes received a real ovation. When he retired for the night at the home of Mr. Fairbanks he was barely able to speak above a whisper and was thoroughly body and mind wearied. To-night and to-morrow he will have a good rest here, and Dr. Alexander thinks he will be able to resume campaigning labors on Monday in Ohio in fair voice once more.

Earlier in the day Mr. Hughes delivered six speeches, at Laporte, Michigan City, Gary, Valparaiso, Plymouth and Rochester, although at all of these places except Michigan City and Gary he was able to say merely a few words and show himself to the thousands. At Michigan City he addressed 10,000 carbuilders in overalls. At Gary, in East Side Park, 8,000 heard him talk for twenty minutes on the tariff and the Adamson bill principally.

CONFIDENT OF INDIANA.

Reception of Hughes Sweeps Away All Doubts.

All doubts concerning Indiana have been swept away at Republican national headquarters here as a result of reports received from experienced campaigners who have been making observations on the Hughes tour of the State.

Indiana, always a fighting ground in Presidential battles, and particularly so this year with two Senators to elect, has been visited in the last week by some of the most expert political students on the Republican side. Frank H. Hitchcock was the chief of these, and he will be here to-morrow to confer with Chairman Willcox. A. T. Hert, Western manager of the Republican campaign, is another who has been travelling with Hughes. These men have reported that nothing like the Hughes campaign in Indiana has ever been seen there before. They have done more than look over the crowds and their reports that the State is Republican is based on sub-surface investigations.

Good news as to Mr. Hughes's condition was received by Mr. Willcox yesterday. A telegram from his physician said his voice was much better, but that only a few words in the open air would be permitted him.

The Commercial Travellers Sound Money League, which entered the ring in 1896, is to do active work in this campaign again holding ngonday meetings. It will act in concert with the Business Men's Republican Association, the Jewellers Association and the Lower Wall Street Association. The Business Men's association is to meet to-morrow afternoon at the Yale Club to complete the organization of various trades. In the call for the meeting it is declared that there has seldom if ever been a campaign whose outcome has been more important to the business community than the present, owing to the probable termination of the war during the next Administration.

"LIKE A SUFFRAGE ROSTER."

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden Critical of Hughes Alliance Train.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, president of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, has sent the following letter to Miss Frances Keller, chairman of the Women's National Committee of the National Hughes Alliance:

"My Dear Miss Keller—I am much interested in your widely heralded statement that the tour planned by the women's committee of the Hughes Alliance is not a suffrage train but a union of suffragists and anti-suffragists. I have carefully read the list of women who are advertised as going on this train, but fail to find any members of our association from this State or others. In fact to me the names read considerably like a roster of a suffrage meeting. Very sincerely,

"ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN."

One well known anti-suffragist at least, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, while not going on the train is actively organizing local receptions for it. Other women who are getting up receptions are Mrs. George A. Romans of Connecticut, Mrs. Frank Mebane of North Carolina, Mrs. William Severin of Chicago, Mrs. Laura B. Evans of Taylorville, Ill.; Mrs. Charles F. Thwing, wife of the president of the Western Reserve University, and Mrs. Paul Cleveland of Ohio. Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, a strong suffragist, is going with the train as far as Buffalo.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Waldorf-Astoria—J. Bernitz and wife, Montreal; Mrs. G. W. Fraser and daughter, Spray, N. C.; J. C. Brownlee, New Bedford; F. S. Heath, Columbus, Ohio.

Biltmore—T. B. Thiele, Honolulu; A. R. Brusker, Chicago; Carter Glass, Virginia; H. C. Rorick and M. H. Rorick, Toledo.

Knickerbocker—F. W. Sperry and wife, New Haven; F. W. Servise, Springfield; W. L. Carr, Buffalo; H. D. Cruickshank and wife, Jenkintown, Pa.; W. More Patch, Pittsburg.

Claridge—F. W. Smith, Jackson, Mich.; Wilbur Dunham, Boston; T. M. Roche, Detroit; J. Anthony, Eccles, W. Va.

Belmont—George C. Crawford, Birmingham; Mr. and Mrs. George R. Lamb, Cleveland; J. T. McGraw, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pyne, Boston; B. G. Chapman, Jr., St. Louis; G. F. Weeks, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Batchelor, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dailey, Cincinnati.

Vanderbilt—M. S. Tremaire, Buffalo; W. H. Grapes, London; E. J. Winters, Holyoke; A. E. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Philadelphia.

Manhattan—F. N. Humbert, Low Moor, Va.; R. Owen, England; D. C. Wray and J. F. Lewis, Depue, Ill.; William J. Stapleton, Jr., Detroit; E. Lascurain, Buffalo.

McAlpin—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bewen, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Christie, Cincinnati; L. C. Price, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Kittredge, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Henderson, Syracuse; Thomas W. Marshall, Baltimore.

Plaza—Mrs. F. W. Scott, Richmond; Mrs. J. F. Platt Stone and William Davenport Platt, Baltimore; Mrs. Richardson Clover and the Misses Clover, Washington.

Netherland—V. E. Echeverria, Costa Rica; Blair McKean Brooks, Baltimore; Admiral and Mrs. C. K. Stockton, U. S. Navy; H. G. Swift and wife, Philadelphia; P. B. and Mrs. Williams, Cleveland.

Ritz Carlton—N. Arthur Smith, Niagara Falls; Ralph H. and Mrs. Hubbard, Rye; George Harvey Russell, Milwaukee; J. C. Laughlin, Washington.

Murray Hill—H. W. R. Strong, Los Angeles; H. T. Parker, Boston; G. I. Camp, Midland, Mich.; J. D. Sadler, London; M. S. and Mrs. Burch, Detroit; W. A. Brown, Lowell; C. Anorth, Cleveland; John Rogers, San Francisco.

Park Avenue—W. A. and M. S. Winfield, Sydney, N. S.; John F. Moore, Albany; Joseph L. Strickland, Lawrence, Mass.; J. W. Williams, Utica; T. D. Adams, Bridgeport; Rev. W. H. Cotter, Philadelphia.

Woodstock—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Gillespie, Newburgh, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cousins, Springfield, Mass.

Savoy—Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Robbins, Salt Lake City; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sterrett, Cleveland; Mrs. Florence M. Morton, Newton, Mass.

Prince George—T. L. Boone, Oakland, Cal.; William H. Brown, Worcester, Mass.

St. Regis—William Linn, Pittsburg; Charles E. Dox, Chicago; Mrs. C. Rox Raoul Duval, California; W. H. Davidge, New York.

Stratford—Mme. S. Grautich, Belgrade; W. P. and Mrs. Whitney, Philadelphia; M. Myers and W. Heaslip, Manheim, Pa.

Wolcott—B. W. and Mrs. Butler, Washington; Dr. Octavia S. Krum, Wernersville; F. C. Wheeler and wife, Boston; R. T. Sullivan, Youngstown; Thomas H. Morgan, Atlanta; C. S. Webb and wife, Chicago.

Grand—J. McLaughlin, Hartford; W. C. Ritter, Cleveland; F. A. Koch, Oklahoma City; A. K. Mynett, Bristol, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lacasse, Quebec.

Imperial—E. T. Burrell, New Haven; Britton Davis, Waco; Richard Bradbury, Scranton; Charles M. Roe, Cincinnati; R. H. Johnson, Richmond; Wentworth Brown, Houston.

WHITMAN'S DEFEAT OF SEABURY GROWS

Tabulation of Vote Shows Governor Polled 65 Per Cent. of Progressives.

MAJORITY TOTALS 5,359

Democratic Managers Surprised by Judge's Poor Showing in New York City.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman defeated Judge Samuel Seabury in the Progressive primary last Tuesday much more decisively than was at first indicated. A tabulation of the vote, completed yesterday at Whitman headquarters, shows that the Whitman majority was 5,359 in a total vote of 17,500.

Friends of the Governor are jubilant now at the showing he made among the Progressives. Many Republicans believe the result of this primary portends the death of the Progressive party as a State factor in the general election.

According to the latest figures, Gov. Whitman received 11,433 of the votes cast and Seabury 6,074, showing that approximately 65 per cent. of the Progressives who went to the polls preferred the Governor. The Governor's majority in this city was 3,488, while up-State it was 1,871. To the surprise of the Whitman supporters, the Seabury vote in the city was relatively less than up-State, being 31 per cent. of the vote cast below The Bronx, as compared with 38.6 per cent. above The Bronx.

Seabury Carried Eight Counties.

Judge Seabury carried eight counties, as follows: Broome, Genesee, Ontario, Oswego, Putnam, Schenectady, Ulster and Yates.

The fight in the Progressive primary was interesting, not alone for its effect on the Governor's own political fortunes, but also because of the importance attached to it by the Wilson campaign managers as an index of Progressive sentiment toward Wilson in the national campaign. The President and his friends had been led to expect that it would show a much less one sided sentiment than it did.

Although the Democratic managers are now trying to claim that the result in last Tuesday's primary shows that at least 35 per cent. of Progressives are with Wilson and that this proportion will hold true of other States as well as New York, the Republicans ridicule any such pretensions on the ground that it does not take into account the situation among the Progressives who failed to vote last Tuesday.

Stay at Homes Were Many.

A canvass made of the Progressives just before the election in many districts in the State brought out the fact, the Republicans assert, that most of them insisted that they were through with the party and considered themselves Republicans again, so much so that they absolutely refused to go back into their own primary even to vote a Republican ticket.

On the other hand, they say, virtually every Progressive who had Democratic leanings elected to go to the polls in order to prevent the party from being turned over to the Republicans. Of the 62 per cent. of the Progressives who stayed at home the Republicans are confident almost all are for Hughes and Whitman.

Gov. Whitman talked over the Republican situation in the State with Chairman William R. Willcox of the National Committee and State Chairman Tanner yesterday. All the reports indicate that the State is to do handsomely for Hughes and will give the Governor a good sized plurality, which present estimates put between 60,000 and 100,000.

The State campaign will be started with a rush to-morrow night at the Republican Club, when all the successful candidates in the primary will be notified in the presence of the unsuccessful ones, including Robert Bacon and William M. Bennett. Senator Wadsworth, ex-Senator Depew and Chairman Willcox will also participate.

The State committee will hold a meeting preliminary to the State conference at Saratoga on Thursday.

WANT BOY ARMY OF 1,000,000.

National Association Formed to Extend Military Instruction Camps.

With the closing yesterday of the boys' military instruction camp at Fort Hamilton, announcement was made of the formation of a national organization to carry on the work of the camp and to extend it to every large city of the country before next spring, so that similar camps may be established next summer.

Acceptances to serve on the advisory committee of the National School Camp Association have been received from Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher and Herman A. Metz.

An effort will be made to enroll 1,000,000 boys between 12 and 18 years old before next spring. The association maintains headquarters at 1 Broadway, where Frederick L. Long, founder and secretary, is in charge.

8 HOUR LAW HAD TO COME—WILSON

Continued from First Page.

road executives did suggest that Congress give them some sort of assurance that if the eight hour day went into operation they would get increased rates for the carriage of their freight. I pointed out to them that it was impossible to tell whether they would need increased rates for the carriage of their freights.

"Judgment of Society."

"We believe in the eight hour day because a man does better work within eight hours than he does within a more extended day, and the whole theory of it, a theory which is sustained now by abundant experience, is that his efficiency is increased, his spirit in his work is improved and the whole moral and physical vigor of the man is added to. This is no longer conjectural. Where it has been tried it has been demonstrated. The judgment of society, the vote of every Legislature in America that has voted upon it is a verdict in favor of the eight hour day. And therefore I said to those gentlemen on both sides at the very beginning, 'The eight hour day ought to be conceded,' but they said, 'It will cost us an immense sum of money.' 'How do you know how much it will cost you?'

"You remember there was a case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was known as the 80 cent gas case, where by legislation in the State of New York 80 cents was established as the charge for the unit of the supply of gas, and the law was contested upon the ground that it was confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. And when the appeal reached the Supreme Court of the United States it said, 'Nobody can tell until you try to manufacture gas at 80 cents whether it is confiscatory or not. Go ahead and manufacture gas and sell it for 80 cents, and then if it proves impossible to conduct your business upon that charge come back and discuss with us the confiscatory character of this act,' and it may be remarked in passing that the company never went back to discuss it.

Arbitrating a Conjecture.

"I said to the railroad executives: 'You are asking that the result of the eight hour day be predicted and the prediction be arbitrated. You are asking for an arbitration of a conjecture, of an opinion, of a forecast of the figures of experts based upon an entirely different experience, and if you were to ask me personally to arbitrate such a question I would say I am not competent to arbitrate it. The reasonable thing to do is to grant the eight hour day, not because the men demand it but because it is right, and let me get authority from Congress to appoint a commission of as impartial a nature as I can choose to observe the results and report upon the results in order that justice may in the event be done the railroads in respect of the cost of the experiment.' That was the proposal which they rejected and which Congress put into law, a proposal which I made to them before I conferred with it, which I urged upon them at every conference and which when the one side rejected and the other side accepted I went to Congress and asked Congress to enact. I did not ask either side whether it suited them and I requested my friends in Congress not to ask either side whether it suited them. I learned before the controversy began, so far as I was concerned in it, that the whole temper of the legislative body of the United States was in favor of the eight hour day.

"When I carried it to Congress some very interesting things happened. In the House of Representatives the plan was passed, was sanctioned, by a vote which included, I am told, about seventy Republicans as against fifty-four Republicans, and in the Senate I am informed that the Republican members of the Senate held a conference in which they determined to put no obstacle in the way of the passage of the bill. Now this was because the proposal was reasonable and was based upon right.

"But, ladies and gentlemen, that is not the end of the story. This thing ought to have been done, and it had to be done at the time that it was done, so as to bring about a reasonable trial of the eight hour day and a careful examination of the results of the eight hour day, but that does not finish the matter. Let me call your attention to what I believe we ought all to be thinking about so as to set the stage for this and all similar cases.

Society, Third Partner.

"There are some things in which society is so profoundly interested that its interests take precedence of the interests of any group of men whatever. One of these things is the supply of the absolute necessaries of life. It would be intolerable if at any time any group of men by any process should be suffered to cut society off from the necessary supplies which sustain life. But these supplies are of no use unless they can be distributed, and in the matter of the distribution of goods, particularly of the goods that sustain life and industry, the interest of society is paramount to every other interest, and the difficulty about all situations like that which we have just passed through is this, that the main partner is left out of the reckoning. These men were dealing with one another as if the only thing to settle was between themselves, whereas the real thing to settle was what rights had the 100,000,000 people of the United States.

"The business of government is to see that no other organization is as strong as itself, to see that no body or group of men, no matter what their private interest is, may come into competition with the authority of society. And the problem which Congress, because of the lateness of the session, has for a few months postponed is this problem: By what means are we going to oblige persons who come to a controversy like this to admit the public into the partnership by which the thing is discussed and decided? That is not an easy problem.

Congress Divides on Method.

"A great many different methods have been proposed, and one of the reasons why Congress thought it necessary to postpone the decision for a few months was that there were so many honest differences of opinion, not as to the object but as to the method.

"I want to suggest to you a means of testing your fellow men as to whether they know what they are talking about or not. It is not necessary for a man to come and argue with me an obvious moral principle, but I am very much interested when he comes and argues with me how he is going to make it work. And when men say, 'We must not permit any organization to neglect the interests of society' I say 'Amen, but what I want to sit down and discuss with you is how are we going to prevent it?'

"The only thing worth talking about in politics or any other sphere is the constructive idea: 'How are you going to do it?' We all know, or at any rate we pretend to know, what we ought to do, but we do not all know how to do it, and the very difficult question which the American people is now face to face with and which they are going to settle is this: 'How are we going to organize our participation as a partner in the settlement of disputes between capital and labor which interrupt the life of the nation?' I invite all subscribers to suggest a method.

Must Consult America.

"The question is apt to be obscured in some quarters, as if we were saying that it was the right of the Government, or organized society, which is another term for the same thing, to say to a man 'You must work whether you want to or not.' America is never going to say to any individual 'You must work whether you want to or not,' but it is privileged to say to an organization of persons 'You must not interrupt the national life without consulting us.'

"It is not a question of obliging individuals; it is a question of enforcing a partnership and seeing to it that no organization is stronger than that organization which we love by the name of our own Government.

"So I laid a programme before Congress by which, at any rate, a beginning might be made in that direction, and that programme is going to be proceeded with. It is no fun talking unless you can expect to do something. The only zest that ever comes into affairs for a man with red blood in his veins is the zest that comes when he is put to it to think out a difficult thing and do it; and I for my part congratulate the business men of America that some of their difficulties have been removed by legislation, that they have been fortified against certain forms of control which must have been intolerable to them, that they have had their real commercial strength put at their service by such acts as the Federal reserve act, for example, and that now, if they think they can conquer the world it is up to them to do it, and that nobody is going to assist them, because it is a thing in which they cannot be assisted by anything but their own brain. We are now out in the open, competitors for the confidence of the world, and there is only one way to get it, and that is to earn it.

"I cannot imagine anything more inspiring than to be put on your mettle after legislation has taken the shackles off you and appraised you. You know that you are no man's servant. Reaction in this matter would shut us up like a province. To turn back upon any portion of the road we have travelled would be craven. To pretend that we are able to compete with the world and then cringe at the opportunity would not be worthy of any of the traditions of America, and so for my part I am particularly proud to be supported by the business opinion of American men because I know myself to have a great enthusiasm for the triumphant development of American enterprise throughout the world."

MORE WILSON SPEECHES.

They Are to Be Attached to Nonpartisan Affairs.

In pursuance of the plan of the Wilson campaign managers to have the President do as much talking as he can this fall under non-political auspices because of the effect of a rehearsal of the Administration's achievements under such conditions, more dates were added yesterday to the President's list of engagements.

The President, Chairman McCormick announced, will speak at Omaha on October 5, the occasion being the semi-centennial of Nebraska's admission to the Union. The speech will be delivered under the auspices of the Aksarben Commercial Club. It is to be a big time for the whole State, with a lot of Iowans present as well. Nebraska is one of the doubtful States, admitted to be so by both sides.

On October 12 the President is to visit the doubtful State of Indiana, speaking before the good roads convention at Indianapolis. On October 14 he will speak to Pennsylvania Democrats, but this will be from the porch at Shadow Lawn. He will also make a speech at Shadow Lawn to the Young Men's Democratic League next Saturday.

The Wilson-Seabury League has been organized for the purpose of making 500,000 personal calls in this city between now and election. One person is to be put in charge of every city block and he, with assistants, will pull doorbells and ask people to vote for Wilson and Seabury. The object of the league is to organize independent voters. Frederick C. Howe, Rabbi Wise, Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Raymond V. Ingersoll, Prof. Charles P. Fagnani and Alfred J. Boulton are among the organizers.

The Wilson College Men's League and the Hughes College Men's League, having agreed now to debate the issues of the campaign, will give a joint dinner at the Biltmore on Tuesday to arrange the details. The debates will be given in various parts of the city and country.

Peary Aid Brings Polar Data.

Mene Wallace, Rear Admiral Peary's Americanized Eskimo, who arrived from Greenland last week, said yesterday at the McAlpin Hotel that he will submit to a group of scientists the data on polar expeditions he has gathered in his seven years stay in the Arctic regions. He believes his findings may be of weight in deciding the controversy over the discovery of the north pole.

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TALCUM SHOWER BRINGS SHOT.

One Man Falls in Grand Street With Bullet in His Back.

A group of men were finding amusement yesterday afternoon at Grand and Thompson streets in sprinkling talcum powder on each other. A dark skinned individual, dressed in his holiday attire, came along and finding that some of the powder had whitened his shoulder produced a revolver and fired into the crowd.

Patrick Scanlon, 20 years, 242 West Twelfth street, fell to the pavement with a bullet in his back, and at St. Vincent's Hospital it was said he may die. The man who shot escaped in the confusion.

Give White Sulphur Dinner.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rea of New York entertained twelve friends at dinner in the Greenbrier in honor of their wedding anniversary. The Rev. C. B. Mitchell of New York has arrived here and will officiate at the services tomorrow in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church.

Miss Natalie Smith gave an auction and tea in the Spring Room, twenty guests being present. Blatchford Kinnaugh gave a recital this evening at the White, after which the guests enjoyed dancing in the Greenbrier.

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THE HAMPTON GALLERIES OF INTERIOR DECORATION

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