

GOVERNOR CLOSES DOOR TO VISITORS

Devotes Evening to Writing Message to National Committee.

ITS CONTENTS ARE KEPT SECRET

Discussion of Platform and Issues Reserved for Speech of Acceptance on August 7—Evident Now That Wilson Is Going to Be Real Manager of Campaign.

Reaght N. J. July 11.—For the first time since the Baltimore convention adjourned, Governor Wilson closed his office to-night to all visitors, took off his coat, settled down in his easy chair with a pad and pencil, and committed to paper his thoughts on the national campaign. He was writing the rough outline of his message to the national committee which meets in Chicago, July 15. Page after page of shorthand notes—the Governor has written shorthand for forty years—was torn from the pad and placed on the desk beside him. In two hours or so he had finished.

All that the party chieftains have poured into his ears in the way of suggestions and advice was brought to bear in preparation of his message. Tomorrow he will go over the draft with Robert S. Hildreth, national committee chairman from New Jersey, who will be his personal representative at Chicago, and the rough outline will be turned into the finished product to be placed before the committee. No word as to contents, the Governor said to-night would be made public in advance of the meeting.

His Choice for Chairman

The message will contain the name of the Governor's choice for national chairman, his decision on whether there shall be a national chairman to help the national chairman direct the fight, the nominee's views on the sort of campaign he wishes to conduct, and probably his selection of the committee. Discussion of the platform and issues will be reserved for his speech of acceptance August 7.

The preparation of the message to-night was the culmination of a week of Reaght for men high in the councils of the Democratic party. During the day the Governor entertained dozens of callers of political prominence, including five members of the Democratic National Committee. Many of these callers were in the line of the Democratic party.

Among the visitors were: John T. McGraw, national committee chairman from West Virginia; L. A. Jones, national committee chairman from Maine; David R. Brodhead, national committee chairman from Kentucky; John J. Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House; E. M. Linn, national committee chairman from Arizona.

Clearly all of these were positive in their support of the Governor's choice for national committee chairman. The next Monday it will be the man whom Governor Wilson selects, and more than half were inclined to believe that William F. McCombs would have the Governor's preference.

Governor Wilson is going to be the real manager of the campaign. There was no doubt of this in the minds of his callers to-day. The Governor himself said to-night that he intended, for his part, to scrutinize closely the campaign contributions and keep tally of the expenditures.

Stream of Contributions

There has been a growing stream of contributions coming into the Governor's office daily. Nearly a score came to-day, varying in amounts from \$1 to \$200, with \$25, perhaps, a fair average. More than half of them came from men with whose names the Governor was not familiar. It was a wholesome sign, he said, and the right sort of a campaign fund. To each man who sent money, he wrote a personal letter of thanks.

There were nine in the party from Brooklyn, which John H. McCombs headed. Mr. McCombs suggested that Governor Wilson open the New York State campaign with a mass-meeting early in the fall at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. The idea interested the Governor greatly.

Colonel Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the Baltimore convention, dropped in on Governor Wilson for a few minutes, bringing with him as a present the gavel with which the convention was opened and closed. It was handed, Colonel Martin told the Governor, by Donald Martin, the colonel's son, at Hillsboro, Mo. The governor grasped it firmly and tapped the railing of his porch.

"So, that's the gavel that did the business, is it?" he asked.

Colonel Martin assured him that it was, and told him that the Upper Missouri Improvement Association, composed of men of affairs of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Illinois, felt very kindly toward the ticket headed by Donald Martin, the colonel's son, at Hillsboro, Mo. The governor grasped it firmly and tapped the railing of his porch.

(Continued on Third Page.)

ROOSEVELT WILL CAMPAIGN IN COUNTRY

Campaign Trips to Take Him Into Almost Every State.

CALLS IT FIGHT OF CRUSADERS

Wants Help of No One Whose Soul Does Not Burn With Fire of Reform—Expects to Address More People Than Any Candidate in History.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 11.—Within less than a fortnight Colonel Roosevelt probably will begin the campaign trips which are to carry him into almost every State of the Union before the November election. Although he has not reached a final decision, he expects to leave Oyster Bay week after next. Kansas, Iowa, and Michigan are tentatively on the program. He may also attend the Chicago convention of the new progressive party. The purpose of Colonel Roosevelt's trip, if it is made, will be to tour States in which primaries will soon be held to nominate Republican presidential electors.

"I've been asked to go to the three States to take part in the primaries campaign," he said to-night. "I have not definitely made up my mind. Both Jones and Taft forces are going to make a bid at the primaries, and each of them has announced in advance that it will not abide by the result in case it is beaten.

The fight will be to see which side will have the name of its candidate for presidential electors by petition instead of having them on the regular Republican ticket.

"The primaries in these States will be held here long, and if I make the trip, I shall leave in ten or twelve days.

Colonel Roosevelt to-day indicated that during the campaign he expects to speak to more persons than almost any other candidate in the history of the country. He says he will campaign in the South as vigorously as in the North. It is largely through this personal appeal that Colonel Roosevelt hopes to carry the day.

"This is a fight," he said to-day. "I have told my wife to go with me, and that they should not do so unless the fire was burned into their souls."

Ex-Senator Pettigrew came to Oyster Bay to-day to enlist under the Roosevelt banner. Mr. Pettigrew was a prominent and was described at the time as one of the leaders of Champ Clark forces.

"Mr. Pettigrew said he profoundly disapproved of Woodrow Wilson's nomination," he said. "Colonel Roosevelt, he believed, had half the Democratic vote of South Dakota would vote for me. He said he regarded Governor Wilson as reactionary, and that the Democratic platform meant nothing."

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MUCH WRANGLING AMONG DELEGATES

Prohibitionist Convention in Turmoil Greater Part of Day.

PARTY PLATFORM FINALLY ADOPTED

Leading Plank Is Denunciation of Liquor Traffic and Pledge to Suppress It—Eugene W. Chafin Probably Will Be Candidate for President.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 11.—After a day of almost constant wrangling, the National Prohibition Convention to-night overthrew the existing administration and elected Virgil G. Hinshaw, of Portland, Oregon, as national chairman of the party. The convention voted down a proposed plank in the platform demanding that the separation of church and state be perpetual, and that no public money should be appropriated to sectarian churches and schools.

The delegates were in a turmoil of dissent and occasionally there came cries of "gas raise" and "Tammany tactics."

The platform as originally presented by the resolutions committee was changed in several particulars. Some of the changes contended for were "not enough prohibition" in the demand, to several strong phrases were added.

Mr. Hinshaw is an attorney in Portland. When adjournment was taken Eugene W. Chafin, of Arizona, the presidential candidate four years ago, was being most generally discussed as the probable candidate this year.

At the afternoon session a suggestion that Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson, Democrat, of Alabama, would be a good Prohibition candidate for President was read to the convention in a telegram from S. E. Leaton, writing from Washington, Ill.

"Greetings" read the message, "Nail the Prohibition flag to the top of the mast. Fear not the snort of the elephant, the bay of the donkey, or the roar of the bull moose. Chafin, Watkins, Hobson, Patton or any other good man will suit us."

Representative Hobson's name was cheered.

The platform as finally adopted is as follows: "The Prohibition party of the United States of America, in convention at Atlantic City, N. J., July 11, 1912, recognizing God as the source of all government authority, makes the following declaration of principles:

"The alcoholic drink traffic is wrong, the most serious drain upon the national wealth and resources, detrimental to the general welfare, destructive of the inalienable rights of liberty and property, and therefore all laws taxing or licensing a traffic that produces crime, poverty and political corruption should be repealed. To destroy such a traffic the party is pledged to:

"Uniform marriage and divorce laws. "The extermination of polygamy and the complete suppression of the traffic in girls. "Suffrage for women, upon the same terms as to men.

"Court review as to post-office and other departmental decisions and orders; the establishment of postal savings banks, the extension of the rural delivery and the establishment of an efficient parcel post.

"The absolute protection of the rights of labor without impairment of the rights of capital. "The observance of one day in seven as a day of rest. "The settlement of all international disputes by arbitration. "The initiative and referendum and recall.

Position on Tariff. "The tariff is a commercial question and should be fixed on the basis of accurate knowledge secured by a permanent omnibus tariff commission with ample powers. "The abolition of child labor in the mines, workshops and factories, with the rigid enforcement of laws now flagrantly violated. "Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes. "Conservation of our mineral and forest reserves, reclamation of arid and waste lands, and we urge that all mineral and timber lands and water powers now owned by the government be held perpetually and leased for revenue purposes.

"Clearly defined laws for the regulation and control of corporations transacting an interstate business. "Greater efficiency and economy in government service. "To its fundamental principles the National Prohibition party renews its long allegiance, and on these issues invites the co-operation of all citizens, to the end that true objects of popular government may be attained. A. A. equal and exact justice to all."

FIGHTING HAD TO HOLD HIS SEAT

Senator Lorimer Launches Bitter Attack Against Enemies.

HE WILL CONCLUDE HIS SPEECH TO-DAY

Neglecting Own Defense, He Arraigns Taft and Roosevelt and Others Who Have Opposed Him and Now Seek to Oust Him From Senate.

Washington, July 11.—For the second time in eighteen months William Lorimer took the floor in the Senate to-day to defend his title to a seat in that body as the junior senator from Illinois. For three hours he waded against his newspaper and political enemies, dissected the influences that had been exerted against him and dealt with the attitude of President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt toward him and his associates in Illinois politics.

The Senate did not force him to a conclusion of his speech. His emphatic delivery of the denunciation of his opponents, which he began physically and at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Senate recessed until 10 to-morrow morning when Mr. Lorimer will resume it. It is expected that he will conclude his defensive speech in a few hours to-morrow, and that before the end of the session the Senate will take its final vote upon Senator Luke Lea's resolution of expulsion.

Before Mr. Lorimer had spoken an hour, the galleries, which were half empty when he began, had filled to overflowing. The Senate floor was filled with members giving close attention to him, and around the walls of the Senate stood scores of members of the House. From a position at the rear of the chamber in the middle aisle he delivered his speech with dramatic gestures, and in a voice that frequently rose to flights of passion that carried far through the Capitol corridors.

His Speech An Attack. Contested appeal of February, 1911, when Senator Lorimer gave in detail the circumstances which he claimed had influenced the votes of fifty-three Democrats for him in the Illinois Legislature, his speech to-day was an attack rather than a defense. He scarcely touched upon the charges of bribery in the Illinois Legislature while he held the floor.

Chicago newspaper owners and publishers, Governor Democrat's Attorney Wayman and others who have been active in the prosecution of the Lorimer case in Illinois were the chief objects of his shafts and he sought to show that back of the prosecution was a conspiracy of newspaper and corporate forces to punish him because he could not be "controlled."

At the close of the afternoon, he furnished a sensation by introducing affidavits made by delegates to the reconstruction convention at Chicago to the effect that they had been offered money to vote in support of the Roosevelt forces in the convention. The names attached to the affidavits included J. M. Shurtz, A. Buckley, D. H. Snodgrass, R. B. Burtis, Williams, and others. He said that he had not received any money, but that he had received a letter from President Taft with the International Harvester Company correspondence during the pre-convention campaign.

Would Show Hypocrisy. In this letter President Taft had stated his desire to see Mr. Lorimer ousted from the Senate. Senator Lorimer declared he did not seek to prove anything in his own case by the affidavits, but that he wanted to "show the hypocrisy running rampant through the country."

Colonel Roosevelt's friends, he declared, would have secured his nomination, if possible, "by corrupt use of money" while Colonel Roosevelt himself was declaring he "would destroy every political corruptionist." As to his support of President Taft, Mr. Lorimer said he had supported the principles of constitutional government, for which the President stood.

He declared Wood out of office and stripped of other features objectionable to the administration, was ordered favorably reported to the Senate by the Military Affairs Committee to-day.

The House Military Affairs Committee reported favorably the Pepper bill to increase national guard efficiency. It would pay Guardsmen 25 per cent of the amount paid regular soldiers, their officers receiving 15 to 25 per cent of regular army officers' salaries. The pay would be conditioned upon attending drills.

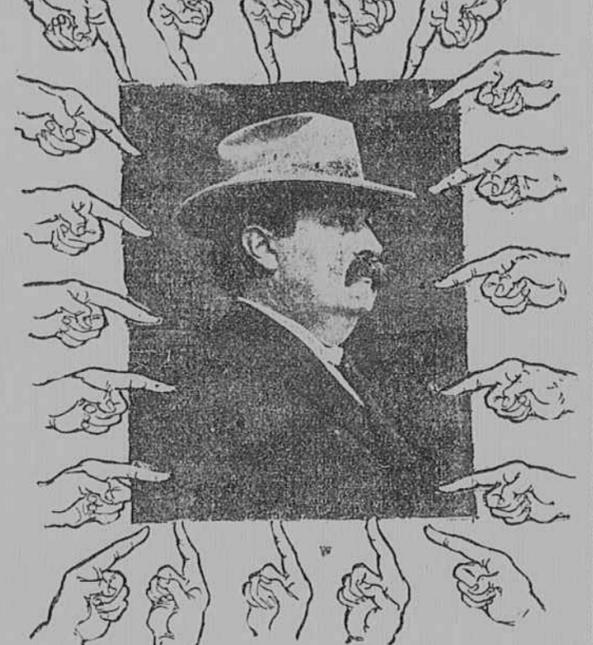
Pepper Bill Approved. If Passed, It Will Give Pay to National Guardsmen. Washington, July 11.—The reconstructed army appropriation bill, shorn of the proposed plan to legislate Major-General Wood out of office and stripped of other features objectionable to the administration, was ordered favorably reported to the Senate by the Military Affairs Committee to-day.

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The Democratic Campaign Fund. The Democratic party and its auxiliaries must be free from obligation to great special interests. To that end the people themselves must contribute the funds necessary for the Wilson-Marshall campaign, and the Times-Dispatch will receive, publish and remit to the National Democratic Campaign Committee contributions for that purpose. The Times-Dispatch has the Wilson-Marshall fund with a subscription of \$250.

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MAKING HIS LAST STAND



SENATOR WILLIAM LORIMER.

CORTELYOU TELLS VOTES TO IMPEACH JUDGE ARCHBALD

Committee Raised \$1,000,000 for the Roosevelt Presidential Campaign. Action of House Is Almost Unanimous Against Jurist.

No Promises Attached. Tobacco Trust Want to Contribute, but Its Offer Was Refused. Scene Now Shifts to Senate, Where He Will Be Put on Trial.

Washington, July 11.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted by a vote of 222 to 1 articles of impeachment against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court. Representative Farr, of Pennsylvania, cast the single vote against the bill of impeachment.

Mr. Farr is a life-long friend, who has all along voiced condonation in Judge Archbald's integrity. Of the total membership of the House in their seats only nine voted "present." These were former Speaker Cannon, Representatives Burgess, of Texas; Daines, of Minnesota; Farr, of Pennsylvania; Lusk, of Maryland; Tucker, of Missouri; and Sparkman, of Florida. Only three members had spoken in the Judge's defense. They were Representatives Farr, Bowman and Poht, all Republicans of Pennsylvania. The scene now shifts to the Senate, which will sit in judgment in the case. While there has been a disposition voiced in the Senate to postpone the trial until the autumn, Chairman Clayton, of the Judiciary Committee, and Senator Simmons, declared to-day his conviction that the Senate would take up the impeachment soon.

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, Republican chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, the Democratic leader, expressed the view to-night that the Senate would acquiesce with Judge Archbald's wishes as to having an immediate trial, or being allowed time to prepare his defense. Among some of the Republican leaders it was suggested that while the case probably would be formally presented to the Senate next Monday, that body might not do more than to determine the date of the trial and recess until November, then proceeding with the hearing with a probability of completing the case before the Christmas holidays.

The impeachment grows out of charges that while occupying Federal bench Judge Archbald was connected with negotiations for valuable coal bank properties in Pennsylvania, and with other alleged illegal and questionable transactions, and with using his official position to attempt the enrichment of himself and certain friends.

Three Men Shot and One Injured by Throw Brick. Toledo, Ohio, July 11.—Three men were shot, two seriously, and one severely hurt by a thrown brick to-night in a riot between nonunion teamsters, strikers and sympathizers of the latter in front of one of the stables of a trucking firm, whose men are on a strike.

The police have made more than fifteen arrests. The injured man have been taken to hospitals.

SERIOUS STRIKE RIOT. He Declines to Make Comment on Political Developments. New York, July 11.—Thomas Fortune Ryan, who was made conspicuous as a delegate at Baltimore by the attacks which W. J. Bryan made upon him, called for Europe this afternoon to comment on the convention or subsequent political developments, but said he expected to be in home in time to cast his vote.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

ENGLAND STARTS DIPLOMATIC WAR

Protests Against Free Canal Passage for American Ships.

STRUGGLE MAY BE LONG AND BITTER

Congress Undoubtedly Will Pass Measure Which British Find Objectionable, and Whole Matter May Go to The Hague for Final Settlement. Circumstances Unusual.

Washington, July 11.—The lines were drawn to-night for a great diplomatic struggle between the United States and Great Britain over the question of whether this country may discriminate in favor of American vessels in the administration of the Panama Canal. The words of the question to the submission of the question to the Hague tribunal.

A series of diplomatic and legislative conferences to-day developed the fact that the forces in the American government which are allowing American ships free passage through the canal are in free control. These forces take the position that there is nothing in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, under which the canal was built, to prevent this construction.

The diplomatic struggle, precipitated by the note received to-day from Mitchell Innes, charge of the British Embassy, is expected, will be fought along the following lines: "Great Britain will take the position that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty provision, which forbids discrimination in favor of the interests of any nation in the conduct of the canal, would operate against the provisions of the Panama bill now under consideration in the Senate. This provision will be supported by a lengthy argument now on its way from London by mail, which will be presented to the State Department transmitted to Congress immediately upon its arrival.

The United States will hold that so long as the ships of all foreign nations are accorded the same treatment in the use of the canal, the United States may pass American ships free of rebate the bill passed. This position was taken by the House, when it reversed the report of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which would have prevented free passage to American ships, and passed the present bill.

Its Passage Assured. The ultimate passage of the measure now before the Senate seems assured. The men behind the bill in the Senate said to-day that the British note would not prevent consideration of the measure whenever it could be reached in the ordinary course of business. But the position of Great Britain will strengthen the opposition to the free passage bill.

After a conference with President Taft, Representative Suller, of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a statement supporting the bill. He said: "Of course, it is surprising that the British government now objects to the United States government regulating the tolls of its own ships through the Panama Canal. However, nothing serious will come of the objection. The treaty is a long one, and it is clear that the British government should not and cannot complain if he toll discrimination is made against British ships in favor of the ships of other nations.

That is the real meaning of the treaty, and we shall carry out its provisions in good faith. We have the right under the treaty to charge or not to charge tolls for our own ships. Doubtless Congress will proceed with the Panama Canal legislation regardless of the criticisms of our friends across the water. Besides, second thought will put their right and show conclusively their position is untenable."

It was general understood that this position is supported by President Taft and Secretary of War Stimson in direct charge of the Panama administration.

While the British note caused some comment on the unusual incident of a foreign nation interfering with legislation in a formative stage, it was pointed out that this was the only course by which Great Britain could oppose any measure. Just as soon as the bill becomes a law, under Supreme Court decisions, it supersedes all treaties bearing on the same subject matter, and would thus leave Great Britain no ground for objection after it had been written on the statute books.

The State Department probably will not undertake to reply to the British argument in its behalf, but will regard itself as subject to the action of Congress on the bill, and will allow Congress to dictate any reply to the British protest.

May Go to The Hague. Should the bill become a law over the protest of Great Britain, it is scarcely expected that the matter will end there, as British, and particularly Canadian, interests, undoubtedly would force further diplomatic action by London, and when these means were exhausted, The Hague tribunal would be the court of last resort.

Although the text was withheld, it was said at the State Department that the British government felt that to allow American vessels to pass through the Panama Canal without the payment of tolls, or to refund tolls collected, would be to violate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

As to the eastwise traffic, the British government felt it would be difficult to frame a provision that would not be unjust to its interests. It was requested that Congress hold the pending bill until the embassy had an opportunity to transmit to the State Department a supplementary statement from the British government, now on the way from London by mail.

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