

# WILSON TO BE BACK AT SEA GIRT TO-DAY

## The Governor Will Bring with Him His Completed Speech of Acceptance.

### NEW CAMPAIGN FUND PLAN

#### Jersey Editor Assesses Union County Democrats 33 Cents Apiece and Suggests Nation-Wide Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 28.—While Gov. Woodrow Wilson was still at sea to-day on the private yacht on which he fled from political pursuers, a number of visitors who expected he would come in for over Sunday gathered at the Little White House to wait for him. William G. McAdoo, who motored over to Sea Girt from his Summer home at Bayhead, near by, entertained the visitors by sketching out some of the problems confronting the new Campaign Committee.

Mr. McAdoo pointed out that he himself could not go to Chicago on account of his business interests, and that if the Campaign Committee wished the Vice Chairman to conduct the Chicago headquarters, why, then—well, he left his hearers to suppose that the committee would revolutionize the methods of providing tasks for its various officers as fully as it has revolutionized the methods of organization.

Mr. McAdoo smiled when he was informed that his selection as the committee's Vice Chairman was a foregone conclusion, and said he would be on hand at the meeting on Monday afternoon in New York, prepared to stay on duty until all the hundreds of little details connected with opening the campaign should be completed. He suggested that the committee would find it necessary to continue its sessions for several days, in order to thrash out the multitude of questions that would come before it.

"Would you be willing to outline the campaign problems as they appear to you?" the tunnel builder was asked.

"No," he replied, "because the opinions I hold now are only my own individual views. I might feel like changing them all around by Monday when they have gone through the thrashing machine of the committee."

Mr. McAdoo, when he drove away in his automobile at 6 P. M., took with him Joseph Tumulty, the Governor's secretary, and the entire staff connected with the Sea Girt headquarters. He denied that he was going to board the Governor's yacht or invade his over-Sunday privacy. Mr. Tumulty said he would board the yacht to-morrow morning and that the Governor would probably come out of his seclusion Monday afternoon, just seven days after he disappeared, ostensibly to go to the bungalow of a friend near by.

Mr. Tumulty expects to be up with the sun to-morrow, to journey down the Jersey Coast to meet the Governor. At one of the many inlets along the coast he will wait until the yacht steams in and anchors; then he will put out in a small boat and go aboard.

The location of this inlet is as much a secret as is the name of the vessel which bears the nominee. After Mr. Tumulty has transacted his business with the Governor, which will consist chiefly in surrendering to him a bundle of State papers requiring his attention, in bringing aboard an armful of newspapers, and in delivering a message or two from the party leaders, he will climb back into his little boat and land. The yacht will steam out and head for another haven up the coast. The Governor will land in the afternoon and come by motor to Sea Girt.

#### Wilson's Tariff Views.

The Governor will, of course, bring back with him his completed speech attacking the tariff problem as the centre of all problems connected with the modern call for more easy conditions of life. He will declare, as the base of his campaign for the Presidency, for a tariff, and not for free trade, but for a tariff for revenue only.

From a manuscript left behind when the Governor went away, which, it has been stated on good authority, will be worked into the completed speech of acceptance, it appears that this is the candidate's chief tariff conclusion:

"I wish I might hope that our grandchildren could indulge in free trade, but I am afraid that even they cannot, because they have to pay the bills of the Federal Government.

"We have a Federal system of government and it is wise, it is good house-keeping, it is good management, to leave direct taxes for the most part to the State Governments because they have current bills to pay. It is likely that for an indefinite period we shall have to pay our National bills with duties collected at the ports. Though I am not for drastic changes I wish I saw some ultimate escape from it. At present I do not.

"Therefore, what we have to ask ourselves is not the principle on which we are to act, for that is plain. We are to act on the fundamental principle of the Democratic Party, not free trade, but tariff for revenue, and we have got to approach that by such stages, and at such a pace as will be consistent with the stability and safety of the business of the country.

"There are certain schedules on which our minds are fixed with a sufficient illumination of the facts and conditions to enable us to act upon them. We can act upon them, and feeling our way prudently here and there, not like doctrinaires, but like practical and prudent men, we can by prudent stages bring the tariff down to our children on a proper tariff basis. That's a plain programme. That is a practical man's programme. It is not a programme based on patience that special privilege has exhausted, it is merely an open-minded, prudent, statesmanlike course of action."

#### To Attack Republicans.

The Republican Party, in its tariff attitudes, will be attacked as a party whose policies have been framed to suit the business interests that paid the party's bills. The Republicans will be accused of having welcomed into the control of politics the business interests, and business interests wishing to be let alone will be invited to let politics alone—one way of putting the shoe on the other foot. The big business combinations will probably be treated in their relationship to the tariff as a group of forces that have left all former tariff theories "obsolete and moribund" and "preposterous" so far as their relationship to future needs is concerned.

In the back-to-the-farm crusade the tariff will be blamed as the chief reason why farming is unattractive. As Gov. Wilson put it in his chief pre-convention speech against the protective tariff, "the boys of the plow of our country have been turned away from the farms and into factories. A great many morbid conditions of our society are due to this excessive fostering of one side of our National life at the expense of the other. Immigrants when they come to this country to the farms, but are caught in the meshes of the cities. The men who created the protective system said, 'We are going to see that nothing is done for the farmers, (who at that time were producing the wealth of the Nation,) and that everything is done for the men that have not yet produced any wealth at all,' and by this kind of subsidizing we have altered the natural plans of life in this country."

Behind a contribution of \$500 placed here to-day is a story that pleased Walter Measday, who received it, almost as much as the money itself. The fund came from the editor of a New Jersey newspaper and was the first installment of six contributions of a similar size the editor hopes to turn in. To stir his people up the editor wrote in his paper full directions for paying campaign funds. He figured that \$2,000,000 would just about satisfy the needs of the Campaign Committee, and that New Jersey had a duty of raising a pro rata share

of this sum, according to her population and her Democratic vote.

He figured out and published just how much New Jersey's share ought to be, and then how much the share of Union County, in which his paper is published, ought to be. After that he started his subscribers to figuring just how much each of them owed if the county's share was apportioned among the Democratic voters and then the percentage that would not pay was counted out.

#### Asks Each Democrat for 33 Cents.

Each subscriber was then asked to bring in what he figured his own share ought to amount to. Four days after the plan had been put before the people the sum received had amounted to \$500, and the views of many readers were published to the effect that the people ought to see to it that the \$50 rate was kept up each week until the county's full pro rata share of \$2,000 was raised. From each contributor, rated according to the full Democratic vote, the contribution needed to make the \$3,000 was only 33 cents. Nearly all who paid doubled the required sum, so as to take care of "at least one backslider each."

A plan proposed for Nation-wide use in getting up a people's campaign fund that will leave Gov. Wilson entirely independent of big business interests has been submitted to Gov. Wilson's Campaign Committee. It calls for the appointment of the National Committeeman in every State to be Treasurer, and for the issuance through him of commissions to collectors, each commission to be signed by Gov. Wilson personally. In the case of State collectors the commissions will be countersigned by National Committeemen of the States, and for county and township collectors the Chairmen of the State Committees will countersign.

As the money is obtained it is to be sent forward through the respective headquarters, the county collectors remitting to State collectors, thence to the State National Committeemen, and through them to the Campaign Committee. Each collector will be provided with a receipt book which is to become his permanent contribution record. It will be forwarded, after the collections are completed, to the Campaign Committee, and its stubs will be kept as evidence of the source of the contributions.

In giving publicity to the contributions, each County Chairman has the right, according to the plan, to furnish the names to a county paper, and each State Chairman to a State Democratic organ, and the National Committee, through the Campaign Committee, will finally keep open books for all questioners as the funds come in.

An outline of the proposed plan was submitted to William G. McAdoo to-night. He said he liked some of its features, but would prefer not to discuss it in detail until it had been formally passed on by the Campaign Committee.

Among the visitors here to-day several, who hold high places in the councils of the Democratic Party, insisted that a two-battleship programme was the only programme that would carry out the clause in the Democratic platform calling for an adequate navy. There was considerable free criticism of the action of certain Democrats in Congress in attacking the two-battleship plan. It was intimated that at Monday's meeting of the Campaign Committee serious action would be taken against the Congressmen who had been holding up the battleship appropriation bill.

### WILSON BOARD MEETS TO-DAY.

#### Campaign Directors Will Name a Treasurer and Sub-Committees.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, which is to do the heavy work of the Democratic campaign this year, will meet at noon to-day at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building and plan their line of action.

There are fourteen members of the committee, and thirteen will be present. They are William G. McAdoo, Vice Chairman; Daniel McGillicuddy of Maine, Albert S. Burleson of Texas, James A. Reed of Missouri, Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Joseph Daniels of North Carolina, Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York, Robert Hudspeth of New Jersey, Robert S. Ewing of Louisiana, J. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, and Mr. McCombs. The absent one is W. R. King of Oregon.

The work to be taken up to-day will be the selection of the Advisory, Finance, Organization, Clubs, Publicity, and Speakers' Committees and the deciding upon the general line of campaign.

It is likely that a Treasurer for the campaign will be named to-day. The two names most prominently mentioned for the office yesterday were those of Herman Ridder and Henry Morgenthau. It was said that Mr. Ridder would probably be selected and that Mr. Morgenthau would be selected as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

### FOREIGN EDITORS FOR TAFT.

#### They Issue a Statement Condemning Wilson's Attitude Toward Immigrants

The editors and publishers of the foreign language newspapers in the United States have issued an address to their readers advocating the re-election of President Taft and condemning Gov. Wilson for his so-called attacks upon laboring men and foreign-born Americans. The document is signed by a committee representing 120 different newspaper publishers in foreign languages, of which Frank L. Frugone, publisher of Bortettino della Serra of New York City, is Chairman. The address says:

President Taft has shown himself to be a friend of the immigrant, while Woodrow Wilson has publicly condemned all immigrants except Chinese. President Taft has not only discouraged the enactment of laws for the unreasonable and unfair restriction of immigration, but on more than one occasion has conferred with representatives of the foreign language press, and with various committees representing the foreign-born element of this country, in regard to immigration problems. Our representatives have been welcomed at the White House, and their arguments against unreasonable and unjust restrictions upon the immigrant have always met with most favorable responses from the President.

No better demonstration of President Taft's friendly and just attitude toward foreign-born citizens need be looked for than his abrogation of the Rueslan treaty. In strong contrast to President Taft's public acts and declarations is Woodrow Wilson's attitude toward our foreign-born population as demonstrated by his own statements in his "History of the American People."

"We have had less strikes and higher wages during President Taft's Administration than we have had in many years. President Taft's friendly and liberal attitude toward labor is indeed well recognized.

Woodrow Wilson, on the other hand, is the foe of the laborer, as he is unfriendly to the immigrant. He has shown himself to possess no sympathy for the tolling classes.

The address concludes with an appeal for support for the President.