Coolidge Flays Third Party Plank in Address at Baltimore

G.O.P. Chief Speaks at Ceremony

President at Unveiling of Lafayette Monument Defends Supreme Court and Constitution.

Stands Behind Ideals

Baltimore, Sept. 6. — President Coolidge called upon the American people in a Lafayette day address here today to take a stand against "a deliberate and determined effort," which he said "is being made to break down the guarantees of our fundamental law," through a movement "to limit the jurisdiction of our domestic courts."

Speaking at the unveiling of a statue of Lafayette, the president characterized the great Frenchman as a true son of world freedom" and asserted that "this occasion is dedicated to freedom."

"The question is," he declared, "whether America will allow itself to be degraded into a communistic and socialistic state, or whether it will remain American. Those who want to continue to enjoy the high estate of American citizenship will resist all attempts to encroach upon their liberties by encroaching upon power of the courts."

Defends Court.

While devoting his address primarily to a defense of the United States supreme court, the president also drew a lesson from the French leader, who "joined us in fighting for the maintenance and extension of our institutions," and proposed a policy of service in foreign relations.

He pleaded also for the abolishment of war hatreds and assistance in "the restoration of the German people, now shorn of militarism."

Referring to the supreme court, Mr. Coolidge said if its authority "should be broken down and its powers lodged with the congress, every minority body that may be weak in resources or unpopular in the public estimation, also nearly every race and religious belief would find themselves practically without protection.

Mentions No Names.

The time for Americans to range themselves firmly, squarely and uncompromisingly behind American ideals is now,' 'he asserted in "the great body of our people have an abiding faith in their own country. The time has come when they should supplement that faith with action. In this contest there is, but one place for a real American to stand."

The president mentioned no names in connection with the attack he described against the supreme court. He characterized it as an assault upon the constitution "with its purpose the confiscation of property and the destruction of liberty."

"Very little danger exists of an open and avowed assault upon the principle of individual freedom," he said. "It is more likely to be in peril indirectly, perhaps with the avowed intention of protecting it or enlarging it."

In his discussion of foreign affairs, Mr. Coolidge said "to be independent, to my mind, does not mean to be isolated. There is no real independence save only as we secure it through the law of service."

While avoiding entanglements, he pointed out that the United States had pursued that policy in contributions to foreign charities; in council at the arbitration tables in Latin-America; in adjustment of war problems in Europe; in the Washington armament conference, and in the settlement of the reparations problem.

End of War.

"The effect these will have in averting war and promoting peace," he added, "cannot possibly be overestimated. They appear to be properly to mark the end of the old order, and the beginning of a new era. We hope they are the end of aggressive war and the beginning of permanent

Referring to the European situation the president declared. "If we want France and the other allies paid we can best work towards that end by assisting in the restoration of the German people, now shorn of militarism, to their full place in the family of peaceful mankind."

Speaking again of the supreme court, as well as of the entire system of independent judiciary, Mr. Coolidge said its establishment through the constitution "was one of the great contributions which America made to the science of government."

"That tribunal," he continued, in speaking specifically of the supreme court, "has been made as independent and impartial as human nature could devise. This action was taken with the sole purpose of protecting the freedom of the individual, of guarding his earnings, his home, his life.

"It is frequently charged that this tribunal is tyrannical. If the constitution of the United States be tyranny; if the rule that no one shalle be convicted of crime save by a jury of his peers; that no orders of nobility shall be granted; that slavery shall not be permitted to exist in any state or territory; that no one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; if these and many other provisions made by the people be tyranny then the supreme court when it makes decisions in accordance with these principles of our fundamental law, is tyrannical. Otherwise, it is exercising the power of government for the preservation of liberty. The fact is that the constitution is the source of our freedom. Maintaining it, interpreting it, and declaring it are the only methods by which the constitution can be preserved and our liberties guaranteed.

"Somewhere must be lodged the power to declare the constitution. If it be taken away from the court, it must go either to the executive or to the legislative branches of the government. No one so far as I know has thought that it should go to the executive. All those who advocate changes propose, I believe, that it should be transferred in whole or in part to the congress. I have a very high regard for legislative assemblies. We have put a very great emphasis upon representative government. It is the only method by which due deliberation can be secured. That is a great safeguard of liberty.

"But the legislature is not judicial. Along with what are submitted to be the merits of the question also what is supposed to be the popular demand and the greatest partisan advantage weighs very heavily in making legislative decisions. It is well known that when the house of representatives sits as a judicial body, to determine contested elections, it has a tendency to decide in a partisan way.

It is to be remembered also that under recent political practice there is a strong tendency for legislatures to be very much influenced by the executive. Whether we like this practice or not, there is no use denying that it exists. With a dominant executive and a subservient legislature, the opportunity will be very inviting to aggrandizement and very dangerous to liberty. That way leads toward imperialism.

"Some people do not seem to understand fully the purpose of our constitutional restraints. They are not for protecting the majority either in or out of congress. They can protect themselves with their votes. We have adopted a written constitution in order that the minority, even down to the most insignificant individual, might have their rights protected. So long as our constitution remains in force, no majority, no matter how large, can deprive the individual of the right of life, liberty or property, or prohibit the free exercise of religion or the freedom of speech or of the press. If the authority now vested in the supreme court were transferred to the congress any majority, no matter what their motive, could vote away any of these most precious rights.

"Majorities are notoriously irresponsible. After irreparable damage had been done the only remedy that the people would have would be the privilege of trying to defeat such a majority at the next election. Every minority body that may be weak in resources or unpopular in the public estimation, also nearly every race and religious belief would find themselves practically without protection if the authority of the supreme court should be broken down and its powers lodged with the congress.

Twilight Gone.

"The same reasoning that applies to the individual person applies to the individual state. A very broad twilight zone exists in which it is difficult to distinguish where state right ends and federal right begins. Deprived of the privilege of its day in court, each state would be compelled to submit to the exactions of congress or resort to resistance by force. On the other hand the legislatures of states, and sometimes the people, through the initative and referendum, may pass laws which are very injurious to the minority residents of that state, by attempting to take away the privileges which they hold under the federal constitution. Except for the courts, such a minority would have no remedy for wrong done them. Their ultimate refuge is the supreme court of the United States.

"At a time when all the world is seeking for the adjudication of differences between nations, not by war but by the suggestion that we should limit the jurisdiction of our domestic courts is reactionary in the highest degree. It would cast aside the progress of generations to begin again the contest for supremacy between executive and legislative. Whichever side has won in that struggle, the people have always lost.

Barriers.

"Our constitution has raised certain barriers against too hasty change. I believe such provision is wise. I doubt if there has been any change that has ever really been desired by the people, which they have not been able to secure. Stability of government is a very important asset. If amendment be made easy, both revolution and reaction, as well as orderly progress, also becomes easy. The nation has lost little, but has gained much, through the necessity of due deliberation. The pressing need of the present day is not to change our constitutional rights, but to observe our constitutional rights.

"A deliberate and determined effort is being made to break down the guarantees of our fundamental law. It has for its purpose the confiscation of property and the destruction of liberty. At the present time the chief obstacle, besides the people, to this effort, is the supreme court of the United States. In this contest there is but one place for a real American to stand. That is on the side of ordered liberty under constitutional government. This is not the struggle of the rich and powerful. They will be able to survive. It is the struggle of the common run of people, unless we can maintain our institutions of liberty unimpaired, they will see their savings swept away, their homes devastated, and their children perish from want and hunger.

"The constitution of the United States has for its almost sole purpose the protection of the freedom of the people. We must combat every attempt to break it down or to make it easy under the pretended guise of legal procedure, to throw open the way to reaction of revolution. To adopt any other course is to put in jeopardy the sacred right to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness."

TECH GRADUATES GUESTS AT CALVARY

The baccalaureate services for the graduating class of Technical High school will be held at the Calvary Baptist church Sunday morning at 11.

The pastor of the church, Rev. Howard Clarkson Whitcomb, will address the class on the theme, "The Trusteeship of Life." The church chorus choir will resume its work with this service after a vacation of two months

Manuscript Relates Indian-Spanish Battle Near Columbus in 1720; Excavations Begun

1—Map of territory occupied by ancient city of Quivera. Scene of massacre of Spanish legion.

2—Spanish armor plate, chain used to hold bits in mouths of Spanish mounts. Indian kitchen and pocket knives. Arrow points, found in great numbers.

3—E. E. Blackman, curator Nebraska State Historical society, who has been making excavations.

By WILL M. MAUPIN.

Columbus, Neb., Sept. 6.—A long hidden manuscript, examined by a Frenchman and sent to Paris a few months ago, has resulted in the discovery of the site of a battle fought between Sanpiards and Indians about 15 miles northwest of Columbus.

The manuscript, translated in Paris, inspired E. E. Blackman, curator of the Nebraska State Historical society, to whom a copy was sent, to make investigation.

The manuscript relates that the Indians and French trappers of the Great Lakes region formed an expedition to journey southwest to search for mines and to wrest the New Mexico region from the Spaniards. At the same time the Spaniards of the southwest organized an expedition to explore the Missouri country and drive out the French.

Expeditions Meet, Battle.

Unwittingly these two expeditions marched towards each other, the Spaniards searching for the fabled land of Quivera, the French and Indians searching for mines of fabulous wealth.

The two expeditions met August 11, 1720, on a vast plateau northwest of this city, where there had for centuries, seeming, been in existence a huge Indian city. In the battle an entire Spanish legion was wiped out, together with all its Indian retainers.

Mr. Blackman believes that the great Indian city, where the battle was fought was in reality the City of Quivera.

Pawnee Indians were friendly to the Spanish; the Otoes were friendly to the French. When the Spanards reached the junction of the Loup and the Platte near Columbus, they were met by a huge war party of Otoes. Thinking they were Pawnees the Spaniards told all their plans for wiping out the French and capturing the great north country. The wily Otoes pretended friendship, and supgested that the Spaniards stack their arms nd accoutrements while the Indians staged a great dance for their entertainment. The Spaniards fell for the trick, and no sooner were they disarmed than the Otoes massacred every Spaniard with the exception of two soldiers, who escaped. One of these escaped soldiers managed to work his way back to St. Louis, where he wrote the story. It in this story that found its way back to Paris, and later back to Mr. Blackman.

Relics Unearthed.

Mr. Blackman's excavations during the summer have revealed a great store of historical relics. He discovered that the City of Quivera had semi-paving, a primitive system of waterworks and some knowledge of irrigation. He found Spanish armor plates, brass chains and Spanish arms.

The discoveries clearly show that this immediate section was a great Indian settlement of more than a million population, and that it was the great Indian center of the continent. Specimens of pottery excavated reveal that these Indians used the Nore system of pottery making, common to northern Europe in 1,000 A. D.

The section where these astounding discoveries were made has been farmed for more than 40 years. The great mound is elevated above the common level from six inches to about three feet. The level of the entire mesa is about 200 feet above the level of the Loup river. The mound was approximately five feet high before cultivation began.

Mr. Blackman declares that his discoveries prove that the Indians were once highly civilized, and that they have been a decadent race for more than a thousand years.

Scientists all over the country are showing great interest in the discovery. Many are planning to visit the scene in the spring. Mr. Blackman will ask the coming legislature for an appropriation to pay the expenses of an exhaustive study of the great ruins.

Columbus Brewery Made Real Beer Instead of Near Variety, U. S. Charges

Information on 24 counts alleging violation of the federal prohibition act by the Columbus Beverage company of Columbus, Neb., of which W. J. Walter is president and George Rambour is secretary, was filed Saturday morning in federal court here by United States District Attorney J. C. Kinsler.

According to Kinsler, the brewery was making real beer, instead of the non-alcoholic variety termed "near beer."

Agents From Washington.

With the information on the 24 counts filed, which included manufacture of liquor which was more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol without a permit, unlawful possession of liquor and maintenance of a nuisance, an application for a temporary injunction to close the establishment, together with complete evidence as sent from Washington on affidavits made by General Prohibition Agents H. L. Duncan and J. W. Miller, who conducted the investigation, and the federal chemist who examined the liquor.

According to the evidence of the prohibition agents, the liquor that was found in various soft drink parlors at Columbus and in the vats of the company was shown to be between 2 and 3 per cent alcohol. It is suspected that some of the liquor manufactured by the Columbus Beverage company was sold in Omaha, said Mr. Kinsler.

Arrest Officers.

A capias has been issued at the office of the United States marshal's office for the immediate arrest of the two officers of the company, Walter and Rambour. A deputy will be sent to Columbus to make the arrests and take them before the United States commissioner at Norfolk, where they will probably be placed under bonds of $2,500 each as fixed by Judge Woodrough.

"The injunction filed Saturday morning," said Attorney Kinsler, "will only prevent officers of the company destroying the machinery or moving it and prevent the manufacture of intoxicating liquor. The manufacture of soft drinks can continue. But we will ask that the place be closed for a year at the time of the hearing."

The Columbus Beverage company was started on June 1, 1923.

CHINA MUST NAME NEUTRAL ZONE

Pekin, Sept. 6.—A joint note from the government of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States was being drafted today demanding that the Chinese government establish a neutral zone in the Chekiang-Kiangsu war zone extending from Woosung on the coast to Kiangnan arsenal beyond Shanghai.

Previous assurances of the Pekin government of the safety of foreigners are deemed unsatisfactory by the representatives of the five powers. It is feared a naval attack on the Kiangnan arsenal would result in damage to foreign property in Shanghai and jeopardize the lives of foreigners.

Bee Want Ads are the best business Boosters.

Salesmen Wanted

We have openings for five high class Piano Salesmen. Applicants must be thoroughly acquainted with piano construction and merchandising. Our Golden Jubilee Sale starts Monday, September 8th, and will bring hundreds of buyers to our store to participate in our celebration. Applicants must be able to serve high class trade in a courteous and dignified manner. This is a wonderful opportunity for you to connect with the largest and oldest music and art store in the middle west. Apply manager of piano department, A. Hospe Co., 1513 Douglas St., Omaha, Neb.

Pair in Race for Divorce Papers

Millard Farmer Beats Wife to Clerk's Office by 3 Hours.

Laura and Thomas Thompson, farmers near Millard, want a divorce. They ran a race Friday to file petitions in district court.

Thomas got his petition on file at 12:30. He alleged that Laura, "immediately after marriage in June, 1909, she began a course of cruel and inhuman treatment, has an ungovernable temper and has threatened his life."

Laura's attorney galloped into court at 4 in the afternoon and filed her petition. It differs much from that of Thomas.

"Ever since the marriage she has been a kind and loving wife and never gave him the slightest cause for his cruel and inhuman treatment," she says.

He called her vile names, threatened her life, forced her to leave the home and encouraged his brothers to come on the place and threaten her, she charges.

to have custody of their child, Har-

Each alleges that the other is unfit old, 12.

CATHOLIC CHIEFS IN CONVENTION

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 6.—Representatives of more than a score of orders engaged in Catholic church welfare work all over the United States were arriving here today for the national conference of Catholic charities which opens tomorrow and will continue through Thursday.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIVES TWICE THE HEAT AT HALF THE COST

Burns Oil in Any Stove or Furnace.

A wonderful new burner, which works in any coal or wood stove or furnace is the proud achievement of the International Heating Company, 119 South 14th St., Dept. 5122, St. Louis, Mo. This remarkably simple and inexpensive invention heats stove and oven in half the time, and does away with all the dirt, ashes and drudgery of using coal or wood. It gives the convenience of city gas at half the cost. It can be put into any stove in a few minutes, and gives a tremendous heat, controlled by a simple valve. The present low price of oil makes it a great money saver. The manufacturers offer to send this remarkable invention on 30 days' ttrial to any reader of this paper. They are just now making a special low price offer. They also want agents. Write them today.—Adv.

Omaha's Welcome to You

HOTEL FONTENELLE

350 Rooms—350 Baths
Rates $2.50 to $4.50

Noted for the excellence of its dining service.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mrs. IDA ORTON

Every Woman Needs a Tonic at Some Period of Life

Read This

Omaha, Nebr.—"In my young motherhood I had a siege of illness that affected me so that none of the digestive organs were functioning properly. I also had bearing pains. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription are the medicines I took and they cured me of these ailments, also strengthened and built up my general health so that for years my physical condition was perfect. I came through the critical time of life in good shape, with no trouble at all, and I feel sure that it was because Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery had strengthened me during the earlier stage of inward weakness. I gladly recommend these excellent remedies of Dr. Pierce's to all women who are in ill health."—Mrs. Ida Orton, 2605½ Sprague St.

Your druggist will sell you Dr. Pierce's medicines in tablets or liquid, or send 10c for trial pkg. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., and write for free medical advice.

METHODIST PASTOR INVITED TO REMAIN

Walnut Hill Methodist church held its annual congregational meeting last Wednesday evening, with the business of the church for the coming year as the topic of discussion.

Addresses were delivered by L. W. Hoffman, O. E. Pearson, Frank Gordon, Frank Ward and M. W. Fritz.

J. J. Lamoreaux presided. The pastor of the church was invited to return for another year's work with an increase of salary. The ladies of the church served a dinner.

The church has shown great progress during this year, having creased membership and installed pipe organ.

Bee Want Ads Produce Results

BULBS, TREES and SHRUBS
For Fall Planting
Place Your Order Now
Sonderegger
TREES AND SEEDS THAT GROW
New Downtown Address
1912 Farnam AT. 777

LENGTHEN YOUR LIFE

Everyone can do it—the greatest factor is in keeping away from aches, pains and worries which maladjustments create.

Wrinkles aren't generally a sign of age but ARE a sign of some physical ailment which a chiropractor could correct quickly and permanently.

An examination costs you nothing—adjustments properly applied and the careful following of some simple chiropractic rules are bound to lengthen your life.

Start a longer and happier life today by calling on

Dr. Frank Burhorn
THE CHIROPRACTOR
Tenth year of successful practice in Omaha
402-420 Securities Bldg.
Lady Attendant. Cor. 16th and Farnam.
JA 5347. Complete X-Ray Laboratory

Blue Flame Semi-Anthracite Lump
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
GET YOUR COAL OFF THE CARS
SUNDERLAND BROS. CO.
PHONE AT-lantic 2700 15TH AND HARNEY STREETS

He'll Be Independent When He's 45 Years Old

An Omaha man with a small business, about 18 months ago bought a piece of Omaha business property, consisting of six small stores in an outlying neighborhood.

He is paying for them by the month, with money he receives from rents.

He is now 38 years old. By the time he is 45, the property will have paid for itself, and will pay him from $450 to $600 per month.

"When this property is paid for," he said, "I can then quit work or not, just as I choose. My Omaha Real Estate will keep me and my family for the rest of my life.

"I never felt absolutely safe about the future until I bought that property."

Consult a Realtor about an Investment and you will feel safe, too.

OMAHA REAL ESTATE BOARD

Consult a Realtor—He Knows.