

DEMS ARE TRYING TO "PASS THE BUCK"

Hughes Says They Seek to Put Responsibility for the Adamson Law on Him.

OPPOSED TO FILIBUSTERING

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Charles E. Hughes last night told the republican unofficial state convention here why he had not urged republican senators to filibuster "to the last ditch" against the passage of the Adamson eight-hour law, passed to avoid the threatened railroad strike. The nominee declared he did not believe in filibustering, for one thing, and that if the majority in congress had determined to pass the bill there was no reason whatever why its passage should have been delayed by filibustering tactics. "It (the administration) acted with swiftness," Mr. Hughes said, "and I cannot now cry that a republican candidate a thousand miles away should have saved it from carrying out its fixed determination."

Reads Correspondence.

The nominee read to the convention correspondence between Chairman Newland's of the senate interstate commerce committee; Harry A. Wheeler, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and President Wilson—none of the letters was from the president, but he was addressed in the correspondence—to uphold his contention that 3,000 firms and corporations in the country had asked the president to take action before the threatened strike situation became acute. Mr. Hughes also quoted an extract from the president's address to congress on the subject, to support his claim that the bill should not have been passed. A question asked by Richard Olney, secretary of state under President Cleveland, as to why Mr. Hughes had not urged republican senators to filibuster against the bill, was made the occasion for Mr. Hughes' declaration.

Statement of Hughes.

He said: "A distinguished democrat, a former secretary of state, Mr. Olney, whom I have always admired and respected and whose record presents a singular contrast to that of the present administration, springs to its defense in its hour of trial. With his ability, I assume he did the best that could be done."

"He says, referring to the recent railroad situation, that I object not to the veto strike, but to the mode of its accomplishment, to-wit: By the threat of a strike within a time too short for due consideration of necessary legislation. I am not prepared to admit the necessity of wage increase, by law, but I do object to every fiber of my being to legislation under duress. I object to the surrender of the executive to force. That is the path of disaster. If the distinguished ex-secretary of state desires to take the nation along that path I will not accompany him."

"He asks why I did not urge filibuster by republican senators to the last ditch. Well, I do not believe in filibustering, for one thing. If congress, through its majority, was determined to pass the bill, there was no reason whatever why its action should be merely delayed by filibustering. Arguments along this line really come to this—that in some way the administration should have been saved from itself."

"The truth is that the executive destroyed the moral strength of the situation when he threw up his hands, yielded the principle of arbitration and went to congress demanding the railway wage bill as the price of peace."

Congress Ratifies Surrender.

"Congress, so far as the moral of the situation was concerned, ratified a surrender already made. The administration chose its ground; it selected its ground carefully and with manifest view to present expediency. In the closing days it acted with swiftness and it cannot now cry that a republican candidate a thousand miles away should have saved it from carrying out its fixed determination. Mr. Hughes' citation from President Wilson's address to congress was a brief one. The part quoted followed the president's declaration that 'I yield to no man in firm adherence alike of conviction and of purpose to the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes,' and was a part of the same sentence, which was as follows: 'But matters have come to a sudden crisis in this particular dispute, and the country has been caught unprovided with any practicable means of enforcing that conviction in practice, by whose fault we will not now stop to inquire.'"

Extract From Wheeler Letter.

Documents read by Mr. Hughes included an extract from a letter written by Mr. Wheeler, July 29 last, to the president, in which Mr. Wheeler expressed the hope that the president would "see fit to start an inquiry on behalf of the administration as to the near approach of an actual crisis," and in the following statement attributed to Senator Newlands on August 4:

"It was determined to have no hear-

ing upon the subject, but to lay the resolution (senate joint resolution 145 providing for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission) on the table. The committee deemed it inadvisable while proceedings were pending under the mediation and conciliation act to take up the subject of pay and hours of service of the railway employees. It was also deemed inadvisable to add to the present duties of the Interstate Commerce commission, which, as it is well known, is overloaded with work."

Telegram of Newlands.

Then followed a telegram dated August 4 from Mr. Wheeler to Senator Newlands, as follows: "Action of senate committee at meeting today great disappointment. If resolution tabled because committee believed consideration should only follow declaration strike vote and deadlock next week, position might be tenable."

"Respectfully called to your attention that resolution upon which hearing was asked was passed by representatives of 3,000 business firms and corporations, who feel they have perfect right to ask for hearing upon a resolution in which they are vitally interested, and would be glad to be advised whether such hearing is positively denied or whether we may expect to be advised that hearing will be granted after reconvening of New York conference next Tuesday, if efforts of administration in meantime to bring about adjustment of differences fail."

"As chairman senate committee, can you assure business interests of the country courtesy of hearing in time for action to be taken before congress adjournment."

Next Document Read.

The next document read by Mr. Hughes was an extract from a letter written August 6 by Mr. Wheeler to Senator Newlands, as follows:

"The Interstate Commerce commission is the only body that can make such an inquiry with a result acceptable to the railroad employees, the roads themselves and the general public. Any special committee might be more or less tinged with politics. The Interstate Commerce commission is sufficiently judicial in its character and independent in its operations to be above any political bias and would do the work in a highly acceptable manner."

"It is true the committee is already overburdened, but there is no other subject now before it which ranks in importance so high as averting a tie-up of our freight transportation, and inasmuch as an election is imminent it would seem justifiable to place upon the commission the added burden of gathering the proper statistics for congress and for the public, as one of the most important tasks that could be delegated to it at this time."

Should Heed Request.

A telegram from Mr. Wheeler to President Wilson, dated August 12, was next read by Mr. Hughes, as follows:

"Mr. President, I beg you to consider at this juncture in the railroad situation the desirability of putting the influence of the administration behind senate joint resolution in its present or some modified form. Notwithstanding the obdurate attitude of both sides, they cannot, without regretting the condemnation of the whole public, disregard the request of congress to withhold action until certain facts can be ascertained which bear directly upon the merits of the demands of the men or the contingent proposals of the roads, facts which must in any event be secured before an arbitration award upon any part of the differences could properly be reached."

"If the demands of the men are just they will not suffer from a proper inquiry, nor will they be irreparably injured by continuing upon the present basis while inquiry is being made. If the contingent proposals of the roads are just they will not be denied consideration. Facts have not entered into this controversy as bearing upon the merits of the proposals of either side. The house has been compelled to form its opinions upon unsupported or admittedly partisan statements, wholly contradictory."

"No one denies that the Interstate Commerce commission is overburdened; neither is there any doubt that the commission is the only existing federal agency having the equipment and experience requisite to the task of possessing the confidence of all parties to the controversy. As between taxing the country a little further and enduring the suffering and loss of a general railroad strike there can be no hesitation. The country will applaud the commission for laying aside for a time some of its present duties to meet the emergency, the like of which has never before confronted the country."

"After declaring that 'there was American business, a month before the railroad crisis, asking for an inquiry,' Mr. Hughes continued: 'A sudden crisis, with no opportunity for inquiry? If the administration had desired to know the facts before action it had abundant opportunity on the solicitation of the business of the United States.'"

"That is the administration's record," Mr. Hughes said, after declaring that the administration could not cry out that a republican candidate should have saved it from "carrying out its fixed determination."

"And I submit to the American people that it is a record of humiliation."

"The distinguished former secretary

Getting Desperate



of state said, in substance, that I doffed the judicial ermine and appeared in the motley garb of an ordinary seeker of office. I did doff the judicial ermine and I submit to you that you know and every American knows that it fell from my shoulders unscathed."

"The audience arose to its feet and cheered loudly."

"No American need apologize for being a candidate for office; least of all I," the nominee continued. "I desired to remain on the bench. I had no desire to return to politics, but there came a summons which no honorable man could refuse. I did assume the garb, call it motley or what you will, of a seeker of office, and I am now before the American people seeking the highest office in their gift. For what purpose? Not that I covet power, but I do covet the opportunity, if it is afforded, to maintain American rights and American honor."

"Our distinguished former secretary of state has made some observations with respect to American rights. He makes a mistake in assuming or suggesting that the criticism of the administration's foreign policy is as he puts it, 'that our peace is a peace without honor,' and 'if our national honor had been consulted the United States would be fighting.' We have no occasion to get into war with respect to known rights that any nation will respect, if we know how to convince that nation that we are firm in maintaining them."

"I like Mr. Olney's pen as a secretary better than his pen as an apologist. We gave no convincing sign that we meant to enforce rights. That is the difference between reason in fact and reason in theory."

Mr. Hughes was cheered ten min-

utes upon his entrance to the hall. It was the building in which he was nominated in 1906 and again in 1908 for governor of New York.

The convention, in its platform, praised every stand taken by Mr. Hughes, lauded Governor Whitman's administration, declared for a resubmission of the woman suffrage amendment in 1917, and rejected a plank intended to place the party on record as favoring a return to the system of nominating state officers by conventions. Presidential electors were chosen.

Kearney's Police Chief Takes Poison By Error and Dies

Kearney, Neb., Sept. 29.—(Special Telegram).—Chief of Police Tom Pickrell of Kearney, donned his coat and hat tonight, preparatory to leaving the office, unlocked a cupboard and took a drink from a flask. The liquid in the container was carbolic acid, and was evidently swallowed by mistake. Before he could be given medical attention, he died.

Chief Pickrell had been a resident of Kearney for the last thirty years, was 49 years old and is survived by a wife and four children. His eldest son is a member of Company L of the Fourth Nebraska regiment. His father resides on a homestead at Sumner.

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CLUB BOOSTERS TRAVEL IN IOWA

Omaha Commercial Men Make 150-Mile Auto Tour to Atlantic.

WELL RECEIVED ON WAY

The trade extension committee of the Commercial club of Omaha conducted its fourth one-day automobile trip yesterday. The following western Iowa towns were visited: Weston, Underwood, Neola, Minden, Avoca, Walnut, Marne, Atlantic, Lewis, Griswold, Carson and Oakland.

The eastward trip to Atlantic was made over the "River-to-River" road and the return trip over the "White Pole" route. The autoists found both of these roads in the very best condition and western Iowa came in for a great deal of commendation for the splendid progress made in building such fine highways.

The visitors were well received in every city and at Avoca the local commercial club threw the town wide open. A light luncheon was served by the club and its president, the city officials and leading citizens in short speeches assured the Omaha men of the good feeling that existed in western Iowa for "Omaha, the Market Town."

Although the tourists had to buck a strong northwest wind all day, the schedule was well maintained and without any accidents for the 150-mile trip. Dan Desdunes' band accom-

panied the party and furnished entertainment at each stop. Those making the trip were:

- C. J. Clawson and Reed Peters of the Peoria Trust company.
- E. T. Zimandman, First National bank.
- J. H. Harding, Wright & Wilhelm company.
- K. K. Burket, Frank Burket.
- W. D. Eok, Lee-Cott-Andrews company.
- Lyman Peck, Omaha Live Stock Commission company.
- A. E. Swanson and T. A. Coleman, Midland Glass and Paint company.
- E. J. Moore, Vetter-Moore company.
- R. L. Wilder, Leese-Wiles company.
- A. F. McKean, Nebraska Telephone company.
- E. C. Patton, Richardson Drug company.
- E. F. Leary, and N. C. Leary, N. C. Leary company.
- T. F. Naughtin of T. F. Naughtin company.
- C. H. Dewal, Omaha News company.
- W. L. Barry and H. Smith, Linsinger Implement company.
- F. A. Welch, Sherwin-Williams company.
- A. M. Pinto, DeLancey Starch company.
- F. K. Brown, E. A. Knapp company.
- F. J. McShane and W. R. Butler, H. K. Smith company.
- John Lavelle, Byrne-Hammer Dry Goods company.
- A. W. Reimer, Perry Screen company.
- C. M. Rice, Nebraska Hay company.
- M. J. Hennessey, Omaha Hay company.
- Den T. Lee, Beebe-Runyon company.
- Charles Trimble, Trimble Brothers.
- Phy. F. Henney, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway.
- Victor Paul and W. A. Ellis, assistant commissioners, Commercial club.

New Machine Records

All Motions of Heart

Chicago, Sept. 29.—A machine which records every motion of the heart was exhibited today before the convention of the American X-ray society. It is called an electrocardiograph and by its use, it is explained, physicians may obtain records which are exact, and which may be compared later with other records in preparing diagnosis of certain heart diseases.

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JAPAN DISCLAIMS RECENT STATEMENT

Announcement Will Renew Demands on U. S. After War Not Authorized.

EMBASSY KNOWS NOTHING

Washington, Sept. 29.—Responsibility for any statement that after the European war Japan would renew negotiations with the United States over emigration and alien land legislation was disclaimed by the Japanese embassy today in a statement issued by the charge, Tokichi Tanaka. It was explained that an official of the embassy who expressed views on this subject yesterday spoke personally and without any authorization.

Furthermore Mr. Tanaka declared that Baron Sakatani, the former finance minister, who has suggested in speeches at New York that Japan would take up the alien land issue again as soon as the war was over, was in no way authorized to speak for the foreign office and was discussing the question solely as an influential statesman, representing a large body of Japanese public opinion.

Neuralgia and Shooting Pains. Sloan's Liniment is a wonderful medicine for neuralgia and sharp, shooting pains, applied to painful spot it stops the ache. Only 25c. All druggists.—Advertisement.

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Boys' Suits of the better sort

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\$6.85

FREE With Every Purchase in the Boys' Dept. we will give a Top.

Suits for Junior 3 to 9 years

In Junior Norfolk and Tommy Tucker styles. Cheviots in blue, brown, grey and black and white check; also a new line of French corduroys, cleverly trimmed with silk braid. All white collars and cuffs to these suits are detachable—\$3.75, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.75

Boys' Sweaters—All Wool

and the best kind of wool at that, in Shawl, Byron and "V" Collars. Colors navy, gray and maroon. Weights range from the light to heavy from a style that can be worn under the coat to a style that replaces the coat altogether. Some with Stockinette Caps to match—\$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.95, \$6.00.

Boys' Shoes

"Benthop"

A shoe made for boys—the best that money can buy—they are made with welt soles, in button or lace styles, in patent, dull or tan leathers, and will out-last two pairs of any ordinary kind of boys' shoes.

Youths, \$2.50, \$2.75
Boys' \$2.95, \$3.75

Girls' Shoes

There are NO REGRETS with Startright. This make of shoe has solved the problem of thousands of mothers who have girls. "The Quality Standard" stands without rival in America. Shown in dull leathers, fancy styles with white kid and cloth tops, patents and tans. All styles with welts and all sizes in any width—

11½ to 2. . \$2.75, \$3.75
8½ to 11. . \$2.25, \$3.25

Girls' Sweaters—All Wool

and of the highest grade possible; very soft and comfy. Styles with belts and back belts; mostly with shawl collars. \$1.45 to \$6.50

Coats, Dresses, Millinery

For Little Girls, 2 to 6 years Can be seen on our second floor in a great variety of styles, fabrics and qualities, and, as usual, prices will be moderate.

Girls' School Coats

In mixtures, light and warm, in cheviot and chinchilla; sensible, serviceable styles, well made and designed for winter—

\$7.50 - \$10.00

Dress Coats

In handsome sibilene, corduroy, velvet and broadcloth. Full styles that radiate smartness—

\$13.50 - \$25.00

School Dresses

In striking stripe and check designs, in gingham and chambray. Good wash styles—

\$1.25 to \$3.75



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Quality and Style in this New Model
Shoe satisfaction combines quality and style and this new model possesses that happy combination.
We ask your attention for these shoes, they are worthy and carefully made and the price permits the use of materials and essential services, comfort and permanence of shape.
Patent calf and Russian calf and Gun Metal at \$5 per pair—a very moderate price for fine shoes.

FRY'S SHOE CO. 1612 & DOUGLAS.

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Raymond's
OMAHA'S LARGEST CASH FURNITURE STORE
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Ask to See Our Heater Display and Get Prices Before You Buy

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- A Detroit No. 112 Heater.....\$8.00
- No. 12 Peninsular Hot Blast.....\$9.60
- No. 114 Round Oak.....\$9.75
- No. 116 Round Oak.....\$11.25
- (This is a large and handsome Heater.)
- A four-hole Cook Stove—soft coal or wood burner.....\$11.75
- A six-hole Peninsular Range, high closet, at.....\$23.75



Our No. 83 Solar Base Burner, 14-inch bowl; this Heater stands 55 in. in height; price....\$29.75

- This Aluminum Tea Kettle—Ebonoid mountings and cast nickel spout.....\$1.60
- This 6-quart Preserving Kettle, 14 gauge, aluminum.....65c



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