

## Nebraska SPEAKERS FIND VOTERS FOR HUGHES

Eastern Men Who Have Traveled Over State Enthusiastic Over Prospect.

### BRYAN HAS LITTLE TO SAY

(From a Staff Correspondent.)  
Lincoln, Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Three speakers, under the auspices of the republican state committee, after a week spent in campaigning in Nebraska, came back convinced that Nebraska will give its electoral vote to Hughes.

The speakers, W. J. Crank of Denver, C. C. Hunt of New York, and W. A. Hunsberger of New York, have visited practically every section of the state. Mr. Crank covered the western portion, Dr. Hunsberger was in the central and southern sections and Mr. Hunt was in eastern counties.

All three met at the republican state headquarters and agreed that the situation was very satisfactory from a republican standpoint.

**Voters Want Facts.**  
"Hughes sentiment is rapidly growing in Nebraska," they agreed. "The Wilson sentiment reached its full strength two weeks ago, and from now on of the republican candidate is certain to gain strength. We found the voters of Nebraska especially interested in the campaign—they want the facts and as soon as they get them they begin thinking."

Frank Corrick, chairman of the progressive state committee of Nebraska, is in Utah in the interest of Charles E. Hughes, according to word received in Lincoln by his friends. Mr. Corrick wrote that he found progressives all over the west returning to the republican party. In Utah, Mr. Corrick was able to split up the fusion of progressives and democrats, and he anticipates a big vote will be cast for Hughes in that state.

### Position of Bryan.

There was little consolation handed out to the anti-Bryan men when W. J. Bryan returned to Lincoln yesterday for a short time before leaving on a campaign tour. The anti-Bryanites are looking to the big chief to pull the democratic party through in this state. Mr. Bryan indicated he would speak for Wilson and the dry amendment in his campaign tour of the state the last week before election. He did not have a word to say about the senatorial, congressional or state tickets.

## "Sassy" Nebraska Postmaster Loses Fight to Hold Job

A dispatch from North Platte states that word has been received there to the effect that the case against W. M. Coble, a postoffice inspector, acting postmaster at Bridgeport, has been dismissed.

The case arose over the efforts of G. L. Porter, former postmaster, to have Coble enjoined from continuing in the office, the former having been removed by the postmaster general because of so-called "sassy" correspondence written to the cabinet member.

Several months ago Porter, according to the story, wrote to the postmaster general asking for additional clerks in the Bridgeport office. The reply to this letter was to the effect that the office in question had as many clerks for its size and the amount of business done as any office in the country.

Porter then wrote another letter to the postmaster general telling him how many hours he (Porter) worked a day, and how many his clerks worked, and then interrogating the member of the cabinet as to how many he worked.

The upshot of the matter, was that Porter was removed from office. When Colby, the postoffice inspector, was sent to Bridgeport to take the office, Porter fought his removal on the grounds that, as he was appointed by the president, only the president could remove him from office.

## Founder of Aurora Goes to California To Make His Home

Aurora, Neb., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—Robert Miller and Mrs. Miller left Aurora yesterday for California after continuous residence here since 1871. In fact, Mr. Miller was the first settler on the section of land which is now occupied by Aurora. He has rented his home for a year and will probably make his future home for all time in California. Early in 1871 the town of Aurora was surveyed by Mr. Miller and some others. The first meeting was held in a dugout located on what is now Streeter park. The new town was named Aurora from a town of that name in Illinois. Mr. Miller relates that the evening of the meeting was illuminated with a brilliant aurora borealis in the north and this was regarded as a good omen.

## Santee Indian Fair Is Great Success

Nimbarra, Neb., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The Santee Indian fair, which ended Friday night, was considered a success in every way. The stock exhibit was better than the previous years. Superintendent Burton deserves much credit for making these fairs a success, and with his encouragement the Santee Indians are taking a great interest and their exhibitions last week would be of credit to some county fairs. Ex-Senator Allen and Congressman Stephens were Thursday and Friday speakers. Two temperance speeches were delivered by prominent dry speakers. The afternoons were spent in ball games, races and other sports. Methodist ladies defeated the Presbyterian ladies in a game of base ball. Springfield defeated Santee in football. The Indian band furnished music each day.

Many People Don't Know.  
—Coughs liver causes an awful lot of misery—to keep it active use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 25c. All druggists.—Advertisement.

## HUGHES DISCUSSES THE ADAMSON LAW

(Continued from Page One.)

man made his 100 miles in less than ten hours, that is, in four hours, he got a day's pay. If it took him twelve hours, for example, he got a day's pay and two hours overtime. Now the change was not to limit or alter the hours of labor, but to pay on the basis of eight hours instead of ten hours. It is a mere increase of wages by fixing a different basis of calculating wages.

"Service over eight hours is not prohibited. It is not penalized. No penalty is provided for permitting any one to work a longer time. On the contrary, such work is evidently contemplated. The railroad runs must be completed in any case, and under this bill, all service over eight hours is simply to be paid for pro-rata. The bill says that 'for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro-rata rate for such standard eight-hour work days.' There is no increased rate for additional hours.

### Not Eight-Hour Bill.

"It is, therefore, wholly misleading to refer to this bill as an eight-hour bill. Let the bill be called by its right name. What is fair and right can afford to be described correctly and can stand on its merits.

"What is the purpose of this attempt to make the public believe that this bill fixes an eight-hour work day? Manifestly, in order to endeavor to justify this extraordinary action of the administration in its abuse and humiliating surrender of principle in demanding and securing this legislation without any proper inquiry, as the price of peace. Evidently it is felt that a wage increase could not be justified in this manner. So it is sought to give the impression that what was done was to fix an eight-hour work day and that this was already approved by the judgment of society. A shameless perversion! Even as an eight-hour work day the judgment of society has never been passed on its application to railroads, with their road divisions and hours of duty.

### Want to Be Heard.

"The railroad employees themselves would desire to be heard on this point. If there was any such judgment of society, why did the administration limit the application of the bill to these particular employees? Is not the eight-hour work day just as important for 800,000 men as for 20 per cent? What becomes of the suggestion that the eight-hour work day was granted not because it was demanded, but because it was right? On this assumption, why not grant it to all railroad employees? Is there any special judgment of society for the 20 per cent? The more highly paid? Why does the bill except electric railroads and those railroads which are less than 100 miles in length?

### An Increase in Wages.

"If the administration was giving effect to the judgment of society, why did it not pass the measure at the beginning of the administration, or certainly a year ago? The president says that the matter was agitated for over a year. We might at least expect the so-called judgment of society prescribed by the administration to appear in the democratic platform. The answer is that we are not dealing with any judgment of society or with an eight-hour work day, but with an increase of wages, as to the justice of which neither society nor the administration has any information.

"I may add that hasty legislation is likely to carry with it unwelcome surprises. If eight hours is to be a 'measure or standard of a day's work' for the purpose of reckoning the compensation to be paid, how are those men left, who complete the prescribed number of miles in less than eight hours? Have they any assurance, if they are to be paid under this bill, of a basis of hours, that they will be paid on a basis of miles when they work less than eight hours? And how will a rigid eight hours' basis of pay affect present guarantees? There is much food for thought in this legislation, not only on the part of those for whom it does not provide, but on the part of those to whom it expressly refers.

### Not Opposed by G. O. P.

"The republican party has not been opposed to the principle of an eight-hour work day. Many years ago a republican congress provided that eight hours should constitute a day's work for laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the United States. In 1892 it was provided that all laborers and mechanics employed by the United States, or by any contractor or subcontractor, upon any of the public works of the United States or within the district of Columbia, would be limited to eight hours' work a day and employment for a larger period was punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. In 1901 congress directed that in all irrigation construction-work eight hours should constitute a day's work. In 1912, provision was made that letter carriers in the city delivery service and clerks in second class postoffices should not be required to work more than eight hours a day, except in cases of exigency.

### Labor Federation Opposed It.

"Hitherto the American Federation of Labor has not favored legislation limiting hours or fixing wages for adult labor in other than governmental employments. In September, 1914, I understand that the federation adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved that the American Federation of Labor, as in the past, declares that the regulation of wages, and hours of labor should be undertaken through trade union activity, and not by legislation, except insofar as the employment of women and children, health and morals, and the employees of the national, state and municipal governments are affected."

"This was approved again by the federation in November, 1915. Not at the outset, did the brotherhood seek to obtain their ends by legislation. It was through the action of the administration that the Adamson bill was demanded. The administration threw up its hands, abandoned the principle of arbitration, abandoned the principle of fair inquiry before the legislative action, and in a panic or fear rushed to congress to get this bill passed, as the price of peace. The Adamson bill thus came to embody the terms of a humiliating surrender to duress.

### Administrative Capitulation.

"This encouragement of force, this capitulation of the administration, is the worst thing that has happened in this country in many a day. What ac-

## Ohio Senator Speaks Here Tonight



WARREN G. HARDING © HARRIS & EWING.

Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio will discuss national issues at the Brandeis theater this evening. He is due to arrive at 6:15 p. m., and will be accompanied by Crawford Kennedy.

The senator was chairman of the last republican national convention.

tion will the government refuse, if force demands it? The administration has indeed certain proposals, which it said were to provide against recurrence of such a situation in the future, but these proposals were opposed and consequently were not adopted. What is left of them? Why should they ever be adopted if the same pressure is exercised to defeat them? What a fatuous thing it is to surrender principle to force and to hope to stand for principle later. When principle is involved, stand firm now! Do not run away and dream that you will have more courage in a future day.

### Serious Blow to Labor.

"This bill is a serious blow to labor. It undermines what labor has sought to maintain. It substitutes legislation for collective bargaining. I do not speak of the validity of the bill. I am speaking of its policy from the labor standpoint. Is labor prepared to give up collective bargaining and to have wages fixed by law? If wages could be increased by law they could be decreased.

"The principle of arbitration has been betrayed. Labor has worked for this principle. It has won important victories, and public opinion has developed in its favor. But what becomes of this principle if arbitration is scouted and force is recognized as victor? The essence of arbitration is a fair, prompt and impartial hearing. Yet it is idle to say that such a hearing could not be had. That is simply to insist that we cannot provide for justice in this country. Such a doctrine is revolutionary. Of course we can provide for prompt, candid and thorough investigation, and determination if we insist upon it. We shall never do it if we substitute force or yield to force.

### Arbitration Was Possible.

"Obviously unworthy is the excuse that the question of an eight-hour day is not arbitrable. We have no such question here, as I have shown, but it is plain that, if it were proposed there would be many matters that would have to be considered before an eight-hour work day could be applied to railroads. Else, why was it not fixed now, for all roads and all men? Eighteen years ago congress expressed the national policy in providing for mediation and arbitration.

## Big Eaters Get Kidney Trouble Says Authority

Take a tablespoonful of salts to flush kidneys if Back hurts.

Omit all meat from diet if you feel Rheumatic or Bladder bothers.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead, your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.—Adv.

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THE ORIGINAL  
**Malted Milk**  
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price

ines and will make an address today at Beatrice before coming to Omaha. He is due to arrive at 6:15 p. m., and will be accompanied by Crawford Kennedy.

The senator was chairman of the last republican national convention.

bitration of controversies between interstate railroads and their employees, relating to both wages and hours of labor. This administration itself approved an act in July, 1913, which continued this policy, making provision for arbitration, with respect to both wages and hours of labor. The present controversy as we have seen, was a wage controversy and we have seen that from every point of view that it was arbitrable.

### Labor Hurt By Surrender.

"I believe in the principle of arbitration in labor disputes, and in the interest of labor I deplore the surrender.

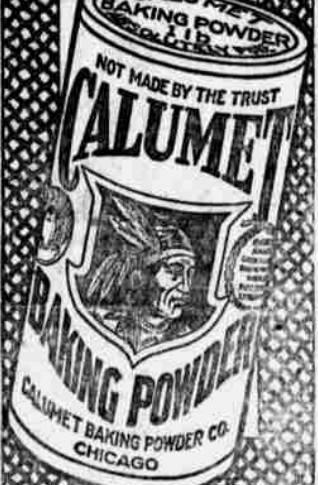
"But it is said that we were caught unawares. Congress was told that matters had come to a 'budden crisis' in this particular dispute. What was this 'budden crisis'? And in what circumstances did it arise? Was it unforeseen? Was inquiry before action impossible? Instead of being possible, it appears that inquiry had been urgently demanded for many weeks by the business men of the country. How can the administration say that it was compelled to act



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If the skin is chafed, swollen, sunken, covered, blotchy or freckled, nothing will so surely overcome the condition as ordinary macerated wax. It literally takes off a bad complexion—absorbs the dead and over-dried particles of surface skin, gently exfoliates, causing no inconvenience at all. A new complexion is then in evidence, clear, spotless, delicately soft and beautiful. One ounce of this wax, procurable at any drug store, will rejuvenate even the worst complexion. It is used like cold cream.—Adv.

without inquiry when throughout this period it had refused an inquiry. As early as July 29, 1916, the chairman of the committee on railroad legislation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States wrote to the president as follows:

"I felt constrained to bring to your attention a matter in connection with the controversy between the railroads and the trainmen's brotherhoods, in the hope that you will see fit to start an inquiry on behalf of the administration as to the near approach of an actual crisis in the matter, and to verify the statement which I herewith submit."

### Resolution Tabled.

"A resolution for an investigation by the Interstate Commerce commission was introduced in the senate, but in the senate committee on interstate commerce it was laid on the table. A hearing was requested by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and was refused. The following telegram to the president from the chairman of the chamber of commerce on August 12, 1916, states the case:

"Mr. President, I beg you to consider at this juncture in the railroad situation, the desirability of putting the influence of the administration behind the senate joint resolution 145 in its present or some modified form. Notwithstanding the obdurate attitude of both sides to the controversy, they cannot without reaping 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 difference could properly be reached.

### Just Demands Won't Suffer.

"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 public has been compelled to form its opinions upon unsupported or admittedly partisan statements wholly contradictory.

"The change in the railroad basic day, if just in principle, cannot stop with the 300,000 trainmen, but must be offered to the million and a half other railroad workers whose unorganized condition should make public opinion their spokesman. Ultimately the rates charged by railroads must be increased to cover the cost of such a fundamental change in railroad operations, and the public has a right to know in advance the approximate per capita tax likely to result.

"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 and possessing the confidence of all parties to the controversy. As to taxing the commission a little further and enduring the suffering and loss of a general railroad strike, there can be no position. The country will applaud the commission for laying aside some of its duties to meet this emergency.

"Again in a letter to the president, under date of August 22, 1916, the president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States stated as follows:

"The railroad situation has assumed so grave a shape as to render it imperative that the public should have the opportunity of giving an unmistakable verdict as to the justice of the demands, which have been made upon the railroads primarily, but ultimately upon the public itself."

"The Adamson bill was passed on September 1. If an inquiry had been desired it could have been had even if arbitration had been refused.

### Administration Blamed.

"The administration itself was responsible for allowing the matter to reach an acute stage. But even then it, instead of surrendering, if had stood firmly for the principle of arbitration or of proper investigation before action, it could have easily secured the support of public opinion. No group of men would have dared to ignore the public judgment, which the president could have evoked.

"Why not try the efficacy of standing for principle? I am not opposed to increases of wages, if they are just. I want to see all labor properly rewarded. But it must be remembered that if the present railroad rates are fair, and expenses are increased by millions of dollars, then rates must be increased. This imposes a burden upon the entire public. Every activity in the community, industrial and agricultural, will feel this burden. Working men will not escape their share of it. It is plain that the expenses of railroads and railroad rates are not to be dealt with arbitrarily. All legislation should be preceded by proper inquiry, but the necessity for this is emphasized when we are dealing with the instrumentalities of commerce upon whose efficiency the whole community depends.

"We have here a fundamental issue. It is the issue of free government. It is whether we are a government of laws, or a government by groups, who dictate edicts in the form of laws. We cannot afford to have a terrorized administration. We can solve all problems if we adhere to the rule of reason and determined to do justice to all, according to the facts. There is no other way and the attempts to turn us over to the rule of force should receive the swift condemnation of the people."

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Considers Her Cure Remarkable

June 25.—"For almost six months I suffered from a severe case of skin-trouble on my leg between the ankle and knee. It began by swelling, with severe pains day and night, followed by constant itching. My leg then became inflamed, and later water blisters and pimply sores broke out on it. At this time my leg was at least one-third above its normal size, and the continual itching and burning sensation was something terrible. I applied many remedies, but gained no relief until I commenced using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, from which I obtained relief by the first application. After a continued use of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap the swelling was reduced, the itching and burning were entirely relieved and a complete cure was effected, having used only three jars of Resinol Ointment and two cakes of Resinol Soap. My trouble cure was serious, and I consider the cure remarkable." (Signed) Mrs. H. W. Neelus, 425 Pearson St., Greenboro, N. C.  
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| Bias Tape, 12-yard bolts, each                  | 4c     |
| Button Molds, dozen                             | 2 1/2c |
| Stocking Feet, pair                             | 5c     |
| Shell Hair Pins, each                           | 1c     |
| Shirt Bands, each                               | 2 1/2c |
| Machine Oil, large 10c bottles, each            | 5c     |
| Darning Cotton, best grade, 4 for               | 5c     |
| Wash Edging, bolt                               | 4c     |
| Basting Thread, 500-yard spools, each           | 4c     |
| Linon Tape, bolt                                | 4c     |
| Best Grade Elastic, 1/4 to 3/8-inch wide, yard  | 4c     |
| Mercerized Rick Rack, white only, per bolt      | 4c     |
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\$25.00 white enamel cabinet with aluminum top	.....\$18.75
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