

HUGHES WOULD HAVE FLAG FOLLOW CITIZEN

Signifies Not War, But Maintenance of Nation's Rights Everywhere.

CAMPAIGN TIRES NOMINEE

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 19.—Charles E. Hughes told an audience in the armory last night that a vote for him, far from being a vote for war, meant a vote for the maintenance of American rights and that when Americans went abroad lawfully to further American enterprise they should go with the backing of the American government.

The nominee assailed the administration for its foreign policy, for its claim that it had aided business, for the Underwood tariff, for alleged failure to observe the merit system in making appointments and for extravagance. He declared the present prosperity of the country was temporary and due to the European war. The federal reserve bill, he said, "giving credit where credit was due," was largely the result of the report of the republican monetary commission, and contained "defects which should be removed."

Corrects Misquotation.

Mr. Hughes also took occasion to correct the misquotation of the official transcript of his speech at Omaha, in which he was quoted as saying that the administration had not clarified the anti-trust act, but had added a "fake phrase." Mr. Hughes said he had not used the words "fake phrase," but that he said that the phrase was a vague phrase.

Again Answers Charge.

The nominee again replied to the declaration that he was the "sponsor for the invisible government." "I came into public life as the opponent of invisible government," he said, "I came into high public office in New York because of the belief of the people of that state that I was the opponent of invisible government; during nearly four years that it was my privilege to serve in executive capacity there was no invisible government in Albany, and if an elected president of the United States there will be no invisible government in Washington."

To Judge the Facts.

"I propose that in all that we do, to settle the grave problems that will undoubtedly confront us, that we proceed in the American manner, to judge the facts, to ascertain what is true and in the light of the facts, to legislate and to execute in accordance with our best ability."

"I do not propose that laws shall be passed without inquiry at the demand of anyone. I do not propose that any mysterious influences shall brood over the lobbies of the capitol. I propose that we shall have government in the open, in accordance with the principles of our institutions, and that we put into effect the policies now needed to uphold our prosperity and maintain our institutions."

What Vote for Him Means.

Mr. Hughes, replying to the declaration that a vote for him meant a vote for war, declared that that was "a most extraordinary way of attempting to fence."

Must Have Backing.

"We are told, our American merchants and American business men are told, to go abroad and serve humanity. They are told that they have the best genius in the world, and they owe it to humanity to go forth and employ their genius, carrying American enterprise into foreign parts."

Must Have Efficient Men.

"Now, we want the aid of every means of securing expert information. My idea always is to get close to the man who knows. We are educating men who know in our schools and in the practical affairs of life; America is becoming more and more specialized, as in business, and every department of activity we are rapidly breeding a large number of experienced men particularly conversant with affairs of particular activity. We ought to avail ourselves to the utmost of all the information which is thus at our command. I am entirely opposed to the idea that free government means government by the least competent you can get, or by any man that you can get for the purpose of paying some private political debt. I want government by the most competent agents that republican institutions can command."

His Vision of America.

"My vision of America is not of a few fortunate individuals blessed with superior talent or exceptional opportunity exploiting the great mass of people for the benefit of themselves. My vision of America is that every man with talent shall have the utmost opportunity for its legitimate use, to the end that the whole community may be fructified by his endeavors. My vision of America is that all American talent and all alertness and ingenuity shall be put forth so that we can have the utmost prosperity for the entire community, justly shared by the plain people, for whom our institutions were designed."

Hughes Much Fatigued.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 19.—Charles E. Hughes reached Grand Rapids more fatigued than he had been at any time since he began campaigning. He found the Coliseum filled to overflowing with an audience that had waited two hours.

The nominee outlined in detail his views on the protective tariff and the Adamson law.

"It is pretty idle to say that we will debate again the great questions of free trade and protective tariff," he said. "We have not the time

Thomas Kelly Strong in His Praise Of Singers With Ellis Opera Co.

The acoustic properties of the Omaha Auditorium compare with any auditorium or coliseum in the country, insists Thomas J. Kelly, director of the Mendelssohn choir. "I have heard a report or two around Omaha," said Mr. Kelly, "that it was difficult to hear at the Auditorium. It is quite the contrary, and I have only to quote some of the men who know to disprove it."

"Frederick J. Wessels, manager of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, has probably seen more auditoriums than any other man in the United States. He declares the acoustics of the Omaha Auditorium are especially good. Frederick Stock, director of the Chicago orchestra, agrees with Mr. Wessels, and Dr. Karl Muck of the Boston Symphony orchestra last spring especially commented upon the admirable acoustic properties of the Omaha Auditorium."

"The acoustics," continued Mr. Kelly, "a few persons who probably some time have occupied a seat

to debate over any matters of theory. We are face to face with a condition of fact. We are going to have a keener competition for American markets than ever before."

"Our opponents, instead of having any right to take political capital from our present condition, ought to be assured by the memories of the American public that it is because of their policy which they introduced through the Underwood bill that we were in a state of serious depression before the outbreak of the European war."

Goes Into Details.

Mr. Hughes said he was opposed to legislation "in response to force" for three reasons. These he summarized as follows:

"First, because labor has stood for collective bargaining; second, because labor has stood for the principle of arbitration of disputes; third, because such legislation seriously affects the stability of enterprise."

Mr. Hughes went into details in discussing each of these reasons.

The nominee also reiterated his declaration that he favored a world court for the settlement of international disputes that are justiciable and for the development of international legislation.

Not in Sound Condition.

Mr. Hughes, speaking on the need for a protective tariff, said: "We are not in sound condition. We are under very unhealthy stimulus. We have a demand created by the struggle on the other side of the water. We are in a condition of labor plentifully employed, because of an abnormal demand by a world at war, for the products of labor in America. It's a very unsound condition for this country to be in, when it depends so largely for its prosperity on the continuance of a European war. We must have regard to policies which will prepare us for the inevitable day when that war shall end. We must have policies which will make us ready for the activities which will be resumed by every one of the belligerent nations with an added discipline and improved method of organization and an increased efficiency."

Favors Tariff Commission.

"Our opponents never believed in a protective tariff. They denounced it four years ago as unconstitutional. They state now in their platform that the Underwood bill embodies the tariff which they think should be regarded as embodying their policy. If they do not stand for the principle of a tariff for revenue only, if they do not stand for the principle embodied in the Underwood bill, then, so far as the tariff is concerned, they stand without any principle whatever."

"They say that they favor a tariff commission. I am glad of it. We favor a tariff commission when they were opposed to it. We favored a tariff commission when they destroyed it. They now favor a tariff commission apparently in the anxiety to get away from the inconvenience of discussing the principle. The application which it is patent to American citizens would be fatal to American industry and they suggest a tariff commission as a remedy."

Now, we want the aid of every means of securing expert information.

"My idea always is to get close to the man who knows. We are educating men who know in our schools and in the practical affairs of life; America is becoming more and more specialized, as in business, and every department of activity we are rapidly breeding a large number of experienced men particularly conversant with affairs of particular activity. We ought to avail ourselves to the utmost of all the information which is thus at our command. I am entirely opposed to the idea that free government means government by the least competent you can get, or by any man that you can get for the purpose of paying some private political debt. I want government by the most competent agents that republican institutions can command."

"But when we say that we favor a tariff commission we are under a delusion with respect to the limit of the capacity of such a body. It is a mere agency. Tariff commissions do not legislate; congress must pass the bills. If you desire protection to American industries you must have a majority in congress that believes in protection to American industry. You will not get protection to agriculture or industry in this country from a majority in congress who do not believe in it; and our opponents never have believed in the protective principle. And I make bold to say they do not now believe in it."

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RECORD CONDEMNS DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Administration Affords Complete Reason for Its Defeat, Says Eberhart.

BLUNDERS OF WILSONITES

Ex-Governor Eberhart of Minnesota maintains it is not necessary to make one unfair statement regarding the democratic record of the last three and one-half years. He holds that the record itself is the best evidence and that record condemns the democratic party as one of sectionalism and inability to cope with national problems.

He spoke to an audience at Swedish auditorium Wednesday, and he faced a gathering which was generous in numbers and attention. The governor has pleasant manner of stating his case and does not inject any bitterness into his conclusions. He takes the position that facts and figures are all that are necessary to sustain the position of the republican party and to endorse the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes and a republican backing of congressmen and senators.

None Want War.

"Unbounded prosperity and a country out of war are two of the propositions on which the democrats ask for endorsement," began the governor. "No European country could afford to have us involved in this war, because of our financial strength. There is no reason why we should get into this war. There is no sentiment here for the war. Even the munition makers do not want war. A firm insistence on our international rights will command respect among all nations. Sweden kept out of the war by standing up for her rights. This kept us out of war claim reminds me of a man up in Minnesota. He said he was going to vote for a man named Jones who was running for re-election as sheriff. Asked why he was going to vote for Jones, he explained that the nominee had kept him out of jail."

Day of Reckoning Coming.

The Minnesota man arraigned the democratic Mexican policy. He said our relations with Mexico have been that of vicious meddling and he referred to many millions of claims which will be presented to this country at some inevitable day of reckoning.

"Mr. Hughes believes in a firm policy. He stands for the policy that if we insist upon our rights every nation will respect us," continued the speaker. He said Wilson's Mexican record is unparalleled in American history.

On the tariff issue he said: "I cannot impress upon you too strongly the need of protection for our labor and industry. After the war millions of men will be turned into channels of competition with our labor. Those men will be paid one-third to one-half of the American wage scale. We have only to refer back to conditions in this country just prior to the war to appreciate the fallacy of the democratic claim that present prosperity was born because of that party's policies. During the Wilson regime our imports have increased amazingly, while our revenues have been decreased."

The governor referred to Mr. Hughes as a real friend of labor, as his whole public life will show. He related the republican nominee's splendid record as governor, saying that when New York had as good a legislature as money would buy, Mr. Hughes succeeded in the passage of a law prohibiting race track gambling.

"There is no quarrel on the general proposition of an eight-hour law, but it is quite generally understood by

the Berlin opera house and now think they have to sit in an upholstered chair. The Auditorium is big, but what opera house is not large? You have to use your glasses in any of them unless occupying the expensive seats at the front."

Mr. Kelly is profuse in his praise of the singers in the Ellis Opera company, which appears at the Auditorium Monday and Tuesday nights. "Lucien Muratore is one of the greatest tenors in the world," declares Mr. Kelly. "Chicago has opened its arms to him; he is the popular idol there, and I am sure Omaha will agree when they hear him that he is one of the greatest of all tenors."

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Controversy, he said, "was their distrust of each other."

Chicago, Oct. 19.—The train bringing President Wilson to Chicago for a twelve-hour visit and a program of three speeches was an hour late owing to crowds along the route through Ohio and Indiana, which encroached on the scheduled time of the train. An immense crowd waited patiently at the railroad station and along the streets to be traveled by the presidential party to the hotel.

On the way to the hotel where he expected to confer with party leaders Mr. Wilson stood in his automobile and bowed in response to cheers and applause. He was welcomed at the train by members of the staff from western campaign headquarters, as did a formal reception committee.

Mrs. Wilson accompanied her husband, as did Secretary Tumulty, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the president's cousin.

From the hotel, where the president carried but a few moments, he was taken to the Press club for luncheon and the first address of his visit in the city was delivered.

The streets along the way to the club were packed with spectators and windows high up in the skyscrapers were filled. A squad of mounted police preceded the president's automobile. Cheering was continuous. Everywhere the crowd surged toward the president and at every halt people tried to reach him to shake hands.

Speaking before the Press club, President Wilson asserted that he regarded the campaign "as a great interruption to the rational performance of public business."

The president said some people when asked what the campaign is all about reply they want to stop "all this progressiveness."

"Progressive policies involve change," said Mr. Wilson, "but they ought not to be resisted unless they involve deterioration."

"If you want to get your neck broken try to stop progressiveness. Its object is to improve society."

The president said business men should not resist progressive policies, but should try to guide them. He said no matter how the people vote November 7, they should be progressive.

"Get aboard," he invited. "I sometimes think some men do not get aboard because they cannot guide it. He added that he could not understand this attitude, because progress is natural, saying, "some people hate to change their point of view."

"America is the only item in the reckoning," the president said. "Do not dam the floor of progressiveness too long or it will break the bounds."

Need of Light. He spoke of the need of light on public questions, saying the objects of the new tariff commission is to throw light on the tariff, saying, "I want to find a body of men absolutely fair and nonpartisan."

He added that he wanted a non-partisan commission, but that congress had given him a bi-partisan commission. He also spoke of the trade commission.

"It is not playing the game," he declared, in speaking of the old methods of handling trusts. "What we want is not heat, but light."

"You men are sometimes singularly inattentive," asserted the president, in saying that too little attention had been paid to his recent appointment of an advisory committee for the council of national defense. He explained that the committee should do important work in strengthening the preparedness of the nation.

"When you name a body of men like this you take a great step in preparedness, both for war and for peace. I predict that this is the beginning of a renaissance of patriotic feeling and co-operation."

Rolling Stock for Mexican Road.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 19.—Six master mechanics from Mexico were here today en route to Columbus, O., to buy rolling stock for the National Railways of Mexico. Jose Hernandez, heading the party, said \$1,000,000 will be spent at once and that orders will follow soon.

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WILSON IS LOSING IN PENNSYLVANIA

Electors repudiate his wishes and name men who have not the McLean stamp, this young man, who now holds the responsible place of democratic state chairman, refuses to turn in for the ticket.

(Continued from Page One.)

I might talk for hours in reference to some of the men now trying to deliver democracy. But the cases I have cited should suffice. Here it is in a nutshell: Wilson, a party bolter, for president; McCormick, a semi-republican for democratic national chairman, and McLean, who has no politics, for state chairman. In all sincerity, I ask all true democrats how they feel being delivered by such men. If any man says to me that I should support Wilson so that my party regularly cannot be injured I will be tempted to use a club on such individual. The whole democratic situation is a huge joke to me."

The words of Judge Garman reflect the sentiment of hundreds of democrats in all parts of Pennsylvania. They do not look upon the democratic ticket as representative and they have no hesitance in openly declaring for Hughes and Fairbanks.

Man Shot to Death By Train Robbers

Express Clerk Killed When Santa Fe Passenger Held Up in Oklahoma.

Bliss, Okl., Oct. 19.—Southbound Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe passenger train No. 405 was held up two and one-half miles north of here tonight and an express clerk named Norman was shot to death. The safe in the express car was blown up and rifled of its contents.

Owing to the wrecked condition of the car and the killing of the clerk, it was impossible to learn here how much money, if any, the robbers obtained.

After killing the clerk and wrecking the safe, the bandits entered waiting automobiles on the west side of the track and disappeared.

Poses from Bliss, Perry and other nearby towns, were carried to the scene of the robbery in a special train. Picking up the trail almost immediately, they followed the robbers towards the hills and late tonight reported they believed the outlaws were surrounded in a ravine. The poses are waiting for reinforcements before closing in. It is said little money was secured.

Norwegian Steamship Sten Reported Sunk by Submarine

London, Oct. 19.—The sinking by a German submarine without previous examination of the Norwegian steamship Sten is reported by Reuters Copenhagen correspondent. The sixteen members of the crew were landed at Christiansand.

Had Bilious Attacks. "My son nineteen years of age suffered frequently from bilious attacks. My husband brought home a bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets and began giving them to him. They helped him right away. He began to eat heartily and picked up right along," writes Mrs. Thomas Campbell, Kirkville, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

Live Up Your Torpid Liver. To keep your liver active use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They insure good digestion and relieve constipation. At all druggists. 25c.—Advertisement.

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Nineteen from Seward.

From Superintendent John A. Woodard of Seward comes the information that the nineteen teachers in the corps will be on hand.

The West Point quota will be here, according to Superintendent C. Ray Gates.

Superintendent Earl M. Cline writes that the board has decided to dismiss school during the convention and that forty-five teachers will attend.

R. R. McGee, superintendent of the David City schools, has written that his force will be here.

E. V. Parrish, manager of the bureau of publicity and convention bureau, is receiving such letters daily.

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RED CLOUD HOLDS ITS TEACHERS BACK

Other Towns to Make Way for the State Teachers' Convention Next Month.

BIG ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

Only one town in the state thus far is definitely known to have refused to excuse its teachers for the convention of the Nebraska State Teachers' association in Omaha, November 8-9-10.

This is Red Cloud, Neb. Press reports indicate also that Neligh, Neb., has refused likewise, but this has not yet been confirmed.

On the other hand, letters are daily coming in from many towns and cities in the state which have agreed to excuse the teachers for the entire session. Fred Hunter has written from Lincoln saying that the board there has granted the time and that Lincoln will come with its usual quota of delegates. The Lincoln delegation usually means some 225 teachers.