

WILSON YIELDED TO EVERY COMER

Gave Way in Case of Japan, in Mexico and in Railroad Wage Fight.

BIG CROWD AT AUDITORIUM

Ex-Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana held the close attention of a large gathering in the Auditorium for two hours Friday evening. He was greeted with frequent outbursts of applause. His clean manner of expression and his forceful presentation of arguments completely won the crowd, which gave a rousing cheer at the close when the name of Charles E. Hughes was mentioned. John L. Kennedy and Ben S. Baker likewise were cheered when their names were mentioned by the speaker.

County Chairman Howell introduced Norris Brown, former colleague of Mr. Beveridge. Mr. Brown in turn introducing the Indiana man.

Policy of Yielding.

The speaker referred to the Wilson administration as having attained a record of yielding whenever there was trouble ahead. He said President Wilson yielded in the Japanese exclusion bill, in the Mexican policy and the Adamson bill.

He won enthusiastic applause when he said, "American rights should be maintained peacefully, if we can, but forcibly, if we must."

A few of his characteristic statements follow:

"We are interested more in construction than in criticism.

"The scheme of localism, out of which democracy was born, is dead; a new nationalism is being born.

"They stole our label, but our goods are not in their package.

"Not one single constructive reform had its origin in a democratic brain. The commerce and banking law was written by a republican statesman. A republican started the fight for a child labor law. The national business trades commission was started by a republican.

Emergency Confronts Us.

"The protection of our industries becomes an emergency. It is our business to look out for ourselves.

"Our Mexican policy has been such that you cannot state it truthfully without seeming to exaggerate.

"Americans went to Mexico upon invitation of that government and the sanction of this government. They went there under a guarantee that their lives and property would be protected and that guarantee was a treaty solemnly entered into between this country and Mexico."

Mr. Beveridge handled the Adamson wage-raising bill without gloves. He began his phase of his talk with this statement: "I speak as one whose written record shows that he has a right to speak as a friend of labor."

Analysis of Adamson Law.

Then he discussed the Adamson bill in the following language:

"Just as the administration, in principle, surrendered American sovereignty to a foreign power in the trucking to Japan, so, in principle, the administration abdicated government in forcing congress to yield to the threat of a nation-wide strike.

"If the precedent shall be followed, which the president forced a cowering and timorous congress to make, when it passed the Adamson bill, the government is at an end. The question thrust upon us by the ten-hour-pay-for-eight-hour-day law, is this: Do we want government?"

"It is not whether we prefer the rule of all the people rather than that of less than 1 per cent of the people. It is whether we desire any orderly management whatever of public affairs.

"If a small majority of 100,000 out of 100,000,000 people can compel the submission of the other 99,000,000, another like group can do the same thing.

Government by Caste.

"To concede that a small part of the people may coerce the government of all the people, is to deny the very idea of popular government. It is to assert the wisdom of government by a caste strong enough to exact special privileges by force. Such an idea is fatal to a republic of equal men under equal laws.

"This is the issue raised by Mr. Wilson's action in forcing a timid congress to pass the ten-hour-pay-day-for-eight-hour-day-law.

"Congress did not enact a statute—they merely carried out a ukase issued by a power outside and defiant of the government chosen by all the people.

"Legislation by intimidation is abdication of government. Congress only went through the forms of legislation in ignorance and without violation of its own. It acted under duress,

upon a time limit so short that there were barely hours enough to draw the bill and vote upon it.

Matter of Wages.

"If the eight-hour-day had been the proposition, congress on its own initiative, would have had reasonable ground for approving it. That problem has been studied and discussed for years. I fought for it all my public life. It has long been the work-limit in the immense operations of the government itself. The whole industrial trend is toward it. But the eight-hour-day was not the point in dispute. The controversy was over the raise of wages for one-fifth of the railway employees who were already paid much more than four-fifths of their comrades. It was to legislate this increase that the president forced congress with the menace of national catastrophe.

The Supreme Court.

"The abasement of government, and that alone, and nothing else, is the issue. The national government lies with its face in the dust and the feet of force on its neck. It is our duty and privilege to put it once more on its feet and make it again the impartial agent of all the people, instead of the whimpering slave of any faction, to the plant tool of any cabal.

"The legislative department makes the laws, the judicial department interprets them. This law will be tested in the courts. Suppose the same power that overruled congress by its say to the supreme court of the United States, when the law comes before it: 'If you do not, without argument or consideration, forthwith decide this case as we dictate, the nation will be paralyzed immediately! What answer would the country make to that? Yet forcing a court to hold a law valid is the same as forcing congress to pass or defeat a bill.

"The president's course was not necessary to prevent the strike.

Peace With Honor.

"A strong, calm president would have said to both sides: 'Gentlemen, there is a third party to this dispute; this third party is more important than both of you put together, because it gives the railroads the right to exist on the one hand, and it pays every dollar out of which comes the wages of the men on the other hand. That third party is the American people. I am their official representative. They demand just justice to both railroads and employees. They wish you to arbitrate your differences. As the party most interested, they demand that you do so.

"If you railway managers refuse, I, as the authorized agent of the principal party in interest, will ask the national courts to appoint receivers, and there are a dozen grounds for their appointment. If the railroads accept and you heads of the brotherhoods refuse and strike, I will see that not only every train carrying a mail car is run, but that every train on which there is an ounce of government property is also run. I will appeal to the power of the courts on the one hand, and I will use all my authority as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the nation on the other hand.' If the president had firmly and quietly taken that attitude, does any man suppose that either the railroads or the men would have resisted?"

Turmoil Were Better.

"If, in spite of this, either side had chosen war, it would have been better for the country to have gone through the turmoil and damage than for the

legislative and executive branches of the national government to have renounced their functions and become the mannikins and puppets of organized force.

"Peaceful arbitration would have permitted the nation to consider and give judgment on the merits of the case. But the grim issue now confronting us—the issue of government or no government—does not admit of that. Whether the men or the roads were in the right, has nothing to do with the question of forcibly compelling the representatives of the people to do the bidding of either."

What Is War?

The senator assailed the "kept-us-out-of-war" claim, asking, "With whom did he keep us out of war?" On this subject he said:

"Have we been kept out of war with Mexico? What is war? Merely a declaration? Our naval war with France was waged for two years without a declaration. Japan struck Russia without a declaration. War means offensive and deadly acts. We invaded Mexico and withdrew; but fighting took place and American marines were killed. Our territory was invaded by Mexicans who were driven out; but again Americans were killed. We invaded that country once more and today our militia forces, with seige guns, are interlocked in the heart of northern Mexico. They have fought with uniformed Mexicans and soldiers of both sides have fallen. Almost the whole of our effective military forces are kept on the border and lines of communication established with Pershing's men. Our War department has held officially that a deserter from our army must be punished as in time of war. The government's censorship of all news is more rigid than that of European belligerents. If all this is not war, what is it? If such a state of things existed between ourselves and any other nation what would we call it? What would the world call it?"

Who Kept European Neutral Nations Out of War?

Who kept Sweden out of the war? Yet Sweden is so near the flames of battle that they almost scorch her. And what has been done to us has been attempted with Sweden. But, although not so large as the average American state and not so populous as Sweden, Sweden has protected her interests and her honor by the firm word of a government that meant what it said, backed by a prepared people, peaceful, but spirited, and not to proud to fight. When Great Britain seized Swedish mail, Sweden seized British mail; after that retaliation Swedish mail has not been violated. Yet Sweden is at peace.

"Why don't they run Wilson for president of Sweden?"

"Who kept Holland out of the war? Yet you may hear in Amsterdam the roar of the guns.

"Who kept Switzerland out of the war? Yet its flames mount to the heavens upon its very borders.

"Who kept Spain out of the war? "Because none of them wanted to get into the war and because, while each side wanted them to fight for it, neither side wanted them to fight against it.

"And how did they keep out of the war? By practicing an honest neutrality and being prepared to maintain it.

"And where do these little nations who kept out of the war with honor,

now stand in the esteem of the belligerents in comparison with their opinion of us? So high that while the president of Switzerland or king of Spain might be called to preside over the peace conference it is certain that the president of the United States will have no voice or place in that historic and fateful council.

"Why is it that the whole world respects, trusts and admires other nations which, with more temptations than we had to go into the war, nevertheless kept out of the war, while we alone are held in universal distrust, derision and contempt.

"And what of South American nations? They have kept out of war. Yet nobody is running for president of any South American republic on the plea that he kept the country out of war.

"The campaign slogan that the 'administration has kept us out of war' is no more argument in its favor than to say that the administration ought to be kept in power because the president did not burn down the White House.

Surrenders "Kept Us Out of Trouble."

"The administration argues that our surrender to Japan in the matter of the immigration bill, to the brotherhood chiefs in the ten-hour-pay-for-eight-hour-day-law, and all other surrenders of American rights on land and sea, kept us out of trouble. But a man or a nation can keep out of trouble in this way so often that trouble is created by the very process. Just that is what already has happened to us.

"The administration submitted to the destruction of American life on land and on sea in order to keep us out of trouble.

"It allowed American women to be outraged and American men to be murdered in order to keep us out of trouble.

"It allowed and still allows American mail to be opened and its contents used for the advantage of the competitors of American business men in order to keep us out of trouble.

"It has permitted and still permits American cargoes to be confiscated and ships captured, even when plying between American ports, in order to keep us out of trouble.

"It has permitted and still permits American export houses to be destroyed and their business given to foreign export houses in order to keep us out of trouble.

Commerce by Sufferance.

"In order to keep us out of trouble it has yielded today all American commerce with neutral countries can be carried on only by a written

permission of a foreign power which is our commercial rival.

"If the administration is right in all this, what is government for?"

"If the purpose of our government only to punish our own citizens when they murder fellow citizens, but not to object to the murder of our citizens by banditti in another country?"

"Is the object of our government to prosecute and imprison our own citizens when they interfere with our mail in our own land but not to prevent the same thing when done by a foreign power?"

"Is the purpose of our government to bring our own citizens before our courts for honest and necessary acts contrary to ancient, absurd business laws, but not to prevent the utter destruction of the business of our own citizens by nations whose subjects compete with them?"

Maintaining Rights.

"Or is it the duty of our government to safeguard the lives of its citizens wherever they rightfully go, to protect American property wherever it lawfully is, to maintain the inviolability of American mail wherever it is sent; to uphold the liberty of American business men, of American commerce, on sea and on

land, and to maintain American rights everywhere on earth?"

"Those who believe that all things for which civilized governments are established should be sacrificed in order to keep out of trouble for the time being, with a certainty of getting into greater trouble thereafter, should support Wilson and Marshall.

"On the other hand, those who believe that the American government, without bravado or bluster, should firmly stand for all these things for which civilized governments exist, and which every other modern nation, little and big, except our own during the last four years, has steadfastly upheld, should vote for Hughes and Fairbanks."

Indian Girl, Whose Spirit Haunted Campfires, Dies

Julia Faumfaumfoci, the pretty Indian girl, who was stricken with appendicitis during Ak-Sar-Ben celebration, passed to the Happy Hunting Grounds yesterday. Julia was 21 years old. Indians at Fort Omaha predicted her death, saying that they saw her spirit hover close to the blue flames of the camp fire. She will be buried at Macy, Neb.

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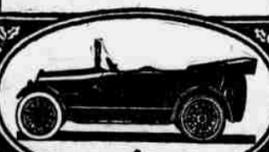
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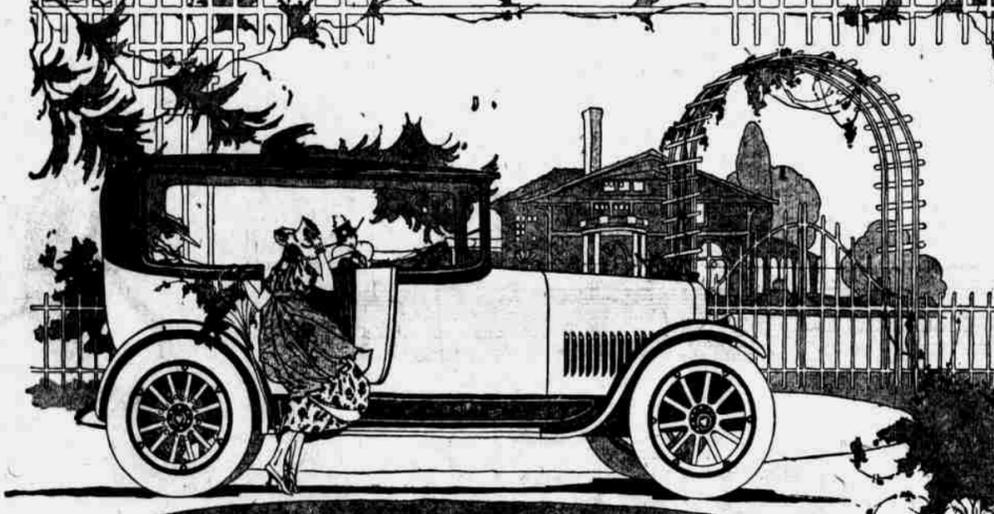
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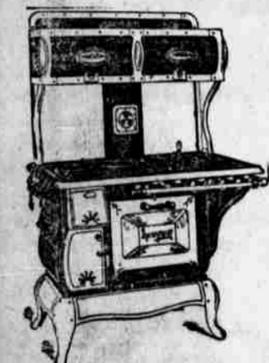
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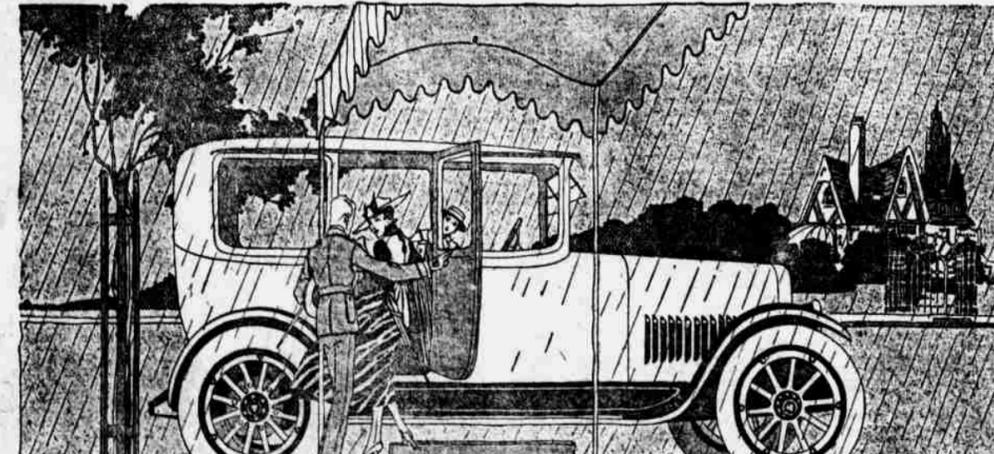
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