

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION. 54,507 Daily—Sunday 50,539

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the average circulation for the month of September, 1916, was 54,507 daily, and 50,539 Sunday.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as required.

A vote for Hughes is for America first, last and all the time.

That electric light squabble clings tenaciously to the order of unfinished business.

For the seventh time we ask: Are you wet or dry, Senator Hitchcock? Why are you dodging the question?

Statistics of Nebraska's cereal wealth furnish a reliable basis for estimating the expansion of the limousine belt.

Henry Ford is going to chip in \$100,000 to the Wilson campaign fund. He is bound to have the Wilson brand of peace at any price.

It is evident from the activities of the British camel corps in Egypt that the allies are determined to carry the war into the dry belt.

One week of political tumult, then the decision, the shouting and a welcome rest. O, friendly Time, turn on the gas and speed up the finish.

Mr. Perkins administers a timely and deserved rebuke to Vance McCormick for using the American flag as a cloak for democratic deception.

With all the drumming up and personal pulling and hauling, the Wilson-day democratic auto parade here proved to be a disappointing fizzle. The drift away from Wilson is plainly perceptible.

Only \$500,000 more is called for by our democratic friends to make the re-election of Wilson "certain." Then it is not certain, is it, as they have been trying to make believe? And what are they going to buy with that \$500,000?

It may interest the Nebraska farmers to know that the Argentine corn now being used at Peoria comes in free of duty under the Wilson-underwood tariff. If it were Angola goat hair or cotton, it would pay a nice, stiff duty.

The esteemed Josephus Daniels is rounding up the backwoods districts for Woodrow and a marked down navy. The farther he recedes from salt water, the higher mounts the joy of Jack Tar as he warbles: "I Don't Care If He Never Comes Back."

Unionizing the Japs of California promises to do more than diplomacy in putting the race issue in the discard. Even if direct assimilation is impracticable, similarity of aims opens a road to co-operation and better understanding among the unionized toilers on the coast.

Every person nursing a grudge or a grievance against a candidate cuts loose in a campaign. Attacks are usually under cover, a few in the open. One of the latter class is Harry Thaw, who is spilling against one of his judges in New York. In view of his extraordinary luck in overruling the judges, his revival of an unsavory mess must be due to the itch for publicity.

A Massachusetts health official picks the automobile as the active agent of infantile paralysis. He asserts the disease is due, not to germs, but to chemical forces set in motion "by gases and fumes given off in the atmosphere by the combustion of oils and fluids used in automobiles." Coming from a high medical source, the accusation lends support to the auto's swelling record as a hospital promoter.

Kennedy for Senator

Mullen Tribune: Nebraska has a splendid opportunity this fall to send one of the most able men in our state to the United States senate, in the person of John L. Kennedy, the republican candidate for that position.

Inman Leader: Let's elect Kennedy for senator in Nebraska this fall and place a man in office who will serve Nebraska people. Kennedy is one of Nebraska's greatest statesmen and will be a power in the United States senate.

Carleton Leader: We believe Nebraska will give its electoral vote to Charles E. Hughes. It should send to the senate a man who can be relied upon to steadfastly support a republican president and Mr. Kennedy has announced his unqualified acquiescence in the principles and policies for which the republican presidential candidate stands.

Creighton News: In his campaign through the state, Hon. John L. Kennedy is making a host of friends among the voters. His congressional experience, together with his ability and talent as an attorney admirably fit him for the office of United States senator from Nebraska, for which official position he is a candidate on the republican ticket.

Alliance Times: There is a significant thing connected with the candidacy of John L. Kennedy for United States senator, and that is the number of votes given the republican candidate whenever a straw vote is polled. Irrespective of the choice of the voters on the presidential campaign, Mr. Kennedy always leads in the senatorial race, three to one. "Straws tell which way the wind blows."

Importance of the Tariff.

While many other matters of supreme interest to Americans are being discussed in the present campaign, none are more vital to the future of the country than is the tariff question. President Wilson and his supporters defend the Underwood bill and in the same breath point to their tariff commission as a means whereby the tariff is to be made over again to fit. The Underwood tariff is a non-protective measure and was deliberately designed as such. It has completely failed, for it affords neither revenue nor protection, while the total of imports under it has enormously increased. The tariff commission idea is not Wilson's, for the republicans had already established a tariff commission, and the democrats wiped it out and wiped out tariff schedules enacted as a result of extensive investigation by the commission. Nor will the tariff be taken out of party politics until the democratic party abandons its traditional attitude on the question. The man who declares no difference exists between the republican and democratic parties on the tariff doesn't know what he is talking about. The republican party is pledged to the principle of protection, the democrats are pledged against it. Mr. Wilson is a free trader, Mr. Hughes is a protectionist; there is no approach between the parties on this question, which is just its important now as it was in 1896, when Mr. McKinley led the fight to correct conditions that came out of the adoption of a democratic free trade tariff law and to restore industrial and commercial activity under protection. Don't forget this.

Still Another Cog Slipped.

Senator Hitchcock's personally owned and conducted newspaper organ, the World-Herald, printed a lengthy article exploiting what has been done by the democratic administration in establishing and extending "parcels post," with figures showing how the postal package transportation business has more than doubled since the service began as evidence of unlimited possibilities ahead.

But how did this political "dope," evidently emanating from campaign headquarters, slip into Senator Hitchcock's paper where every word and line of it is an indictment of the senator's record? How could anyone connected with the World-Herald forget that Senator Hitchcock doggedly opposed the parcels post at every stage from start to finish in defense of the express companies endeavoring to hold on to their monopoly of the business? How can anyone connected with that paper have forgotten how, even after parcels post was established, Senator Hitchcock took the side of the express companies, objecting to any increase of the size and weight of the package which the post office was to be permitted to handle?

True, the parcels post is listed in the campaign advertising as one of the great achievements of the democratic administration, but it has been carefully omitted from the achievement enumeration in Senator Hitchcock's advertising placards. Oh, a great friend of the people and a great help (?) to the Wilson administration was Senator Hitchcock when he was fighting parcels post to keep solid with the express combine. Surely another cog must have slipped in the World-Herald office, for which some one will be taken severely to task by our "great" democratic senator who so bashfully admits he is a "statesman."

The Golden Flood.

Financiers evince less confidence now than in former years concerning the sustaining power of a huge gold reserve. Opinions grounded on past experience are undergoing modification or change under the extraordinary effects of the old world war. The inflow of gold to this country, at first hailed as an augury of safety, now is viewed with misgivings, if not actual alarm. According to government returns the importations so far this year total \$300,000,000. The total for 1915 was \$420,000,000. Twenty years ago, when the sacred ratio of 16 to 1 chased all the gold in the country out of sight, the per capita of gold was only \$9. Today the per capita is \$24 and rising. In many quarters the great abundance of the yellow metal is considered the moving cause of increasing speculation and the marked tendency toward inflation and high prices. Similar offenses have been attributed to gold before, yet it invariably confounds its accusers and maintains its reputation as a good thing. Big profits and vast business are the mainstays of speculation in war brides, railroad and industrial stocks. Shortage in the world's supply of wheat accounts for bounding prices of the cereal, and other cereals follow the leader. War is the responsible cause of excess demands on the productive resources of the country. The excess of gold is a result, not the cause, of the industrial and commercial forces driven to capacity by war.

Politics and the Plain People.

"I should worry; if politics didn't bother anyone more than it does me, there'd be none," said a young business man, answering a friend's inquiry as to whether he was taking any interest in the campaign. This remark, which is not uncommon, is evidence of an indifference that begets decay. The failure of the citizen to take an active interest in politics is responsible for whatever of misgovernment exists. Because of it unworthy men slip into office, unwise policies secure endorsement, and misfortune overtakes the country when this spirit prevails.

Politics does concern, not only this young man, but every man, woman and child in the whole nation. Our government depends upon politics, and politics becomes just what the citizen permits. The citizen who neglects his public duty for his private ease or profit is not a good citizen. No man's business is so engrossing, nor his comfort so important, that he cannot inform himself as to issues and candidates, and keep himself informed as to the progress of the government of which he is a part. This should be continuous, too, for spasmodic activity, mostly engendered in prejudice, at election times is not sufficient to enable a voter to act with the full deliberate wisdom called for when discharging his most sacred duty.

Indifference and neglect of this duty, bred of indolence and fostered in luxury, will bring ruin to our democracy. Free self-government may be an inalienable right, but it is not preserved in disuse. Unless exercised it becomes failure, and nothing concerns this attribute of manhood sovereignty more than politics.

Wheat, corn and spuds are not the only fliers on the price speedway. Predictions of 20-cent cotton are as frequent down south as \$2 wheat and dollar corn in northern grain pits.

Charles Evans Hughes Says:

"Our opponents claim to have emancipated children. They have not emancipated children. Call the roll of states and you will find that the states where children are emancipated from too early labor are republican states, and that the states where child labor still exists are under democratic control."

The Danbury Hatters' Case

Louis Marshall.

Member New York Constitutional Convention.

I desire to call attention to a recent statement by Samuel Gompers regarding the decision in the so-called Danbury Hatters case, and which comments invidiously upon the participation therein of Mr. Hughes as a member of the supreme court. It is charged, in substance, that this decision indicates him to be a foe of labor. The injustice and unfairness of such an accusation are apparent at a glance. The suit was brought by Loewe, to recover from the defendants treble damages under the anti-trust law, for injuries which he claimed to have suffered in consequence of acts alleged to have been in restraint of trade. The case involved an interpretation of the Sherman act. The supreme court was first called upon to consider the fundamental legal propositions in December, 1907. It rendered its decision on February 3, 1908, holding that the acts charged constituted a violation of the anti-trust law. The decision was unanimous. Mr. Hughes was not, however, at the time of its rendition, a member of the court, nor did he take his seat on the bench until October 10, 1910, more than two years and eight months after the announcement of the decision.

The law of the case having been established, the cause came on for trial before a jury of twelve men in the United States district court in Connecticut. A verdict was rendered by the jury in favor of Loewe. The defendants appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals, where the verdict of the jury was unanimously sustained. In the opinion of that court it was stated that all of the fundamental questions of law had been disposed of on the first appeal to the supreme court, and that the applicability of the anti-trust act to the facts proven was no longer debatable.

A second appeal was then taken by the defendants to the supreme court of the United States, where a decision affirming the lower courts was announced on January 5, 1915. This was likewise unanimous. Mr. Hughes, who was a member of the court as then constituted, united in the decision. The court did not undertake to reconsider the fundamental questions, which had been conclusively decided on the prior appeal. The conclusion reached by the court on its prior decision. Exclusive of Mr. Justice Hughes, thirteen several justices of the highest court of the land, besides three judges of the circuit court of appeals and the judge of the district court, making in all seventeen judicial officers of the highest rank, and in addition twelve jurors, unanimously united, without any dissent whatsoever, in the various steps which resulted in the final judgment, which has been thus criticized. So far as Mr. Hughes is concerned, it was impossible for him, without self-stultification, to do otherwise than to unite in the decision rendered.

The attack now made is not so much upon him, who was but one of thirty judges and jurors, who concurred in the judicial proceedings, which culminated in final judgment, as it is upon all of these thirty ministers of justice, upon our constitutional form of government, and upon the most elementary concepts of law, order and justice. Those who are seeking to penalize a former judge, under these circumstances for observing his oath of office, are substituting coercion and terrorism for due process of law, are undermining every citadel of our liberties, and are subverting the sanctity of the law on which free government must depend, by the arbitrary behests of lawlessness, which, if observed, will inevitably lead to despotism.

The record of Mr. Hughes shows that, far from being a foe to labor, he has been its consistent champion, and that he has striven to dignify it and to protect it from injustice and exploitation. He is not an eleven-hour convert. His utterances concerning it have been consistent throughout his public life, and his achievements in its behalf will not soon be forgotten.

Don't Be Too Sure

Philadelphia Ledger.

American manufacturers who are looking forward to extending their trade after the war and meeting foreign competition should not be too cocksure that, as an export expert pictures it, we shall be dealing with a Europe of broken-down and inefficient men and factories "with machinery twenty years behind the times." We have exaggerated our dependence on up-to-the-minute machinery before, and come out the small end of the horn on foreign competition, and there is little in the known facts to suggest that any nation in Europe will be so far behind in mechanical appliances that it will be helpless before our triumphant and unopposed trade development. The drift was not moving that way before the war, and any advantage we may get after the war we shall have to fight for.

For instance, the originality and ingenuity of American agricultural machinery has been one of our pet boasts for several generations, and yet with their superior equipment, plows and their differences to the highly complex modern American farm machinery, the fact is that Europe beat us in the returns per acre in grains and other crops, and did it all by manual methods that we were supposed to have outlawed forever. The French, too, with their machinery and their high-class development of new motors that have made the auto and the aeroplane possible; and the Germans, in their wonderful industrial plants, and even the British, alleged to be slower than their continental cousins, have not been too slow to reach out for the new while working successfully along familiar and even conservative lines that would seem a monopoly of certain products the world over.

While the war has done much to impair this material and human efficiency, it has done one thing that we shall have to meet. It has brought about in each country at war combinations to promote trade and increase the efficiency of their manufacturing output. After the war the workshops of Europe, in measures, or men, or machinery, will not be twenty years behind any one, and we might as well realize it now as later. The competition will be fierce, with no quarter, and the victory will not be to the self-satisfied or the cocksure.

People and Events

Glasgow workers in New Jersey factories received three voluntary boosts in wages within this year. Big business and restricted help make for liberality. Five-year-old Walter Risdon of Arlington, Vt., challenges the sunflower belt to show a blossom equaling his fourteen-inch bloom on a stalk eleven feet high. The finest display of lawless nerve mixed with humiliation is underscored on the police blotter of Brooklyn. A highwayman held up a policeman and shifted the cop's roll of \$26 to his own pocket. A century and almost seven years over marked the life span of Mrs. Maria S. Clingman, dead at Freeport, Ill., where she has lived since 1837. The oldest of her four children is 74 and the kid of the family 65. Death, imprisonment, disgrace, anything is better than being a man without citizenship or a country. So thinks John W. Drown, an army deserter of twelve years ago, who voluntarily entered the guardhouse at San Francisco to pay the penalty and regain citizenship.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day. Let us then be up and doing. With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait. —Henry W. Longfellow.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Germans captured Tahure hill, Champagne. Memorial services held in London for Edith Cavell. Bulgarians and Austro-Germans menaced Salonika from three sides. General Joffre, in London, advised closer co-operation of allies. Italians shelled Gorizia line and threatened Austrian railway.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. Ground has already been broken at the head of St. Mary's avenue for a new day school of the academical order, to be under the supervision of the sisters of the Sacred Heart. The academy will cost \$20,000. The new church of St. Patrick was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Bishop O'Connor officiated and the sermon was delivered by Rev. M. P. Dowling, vice president of Creighton college. Hobbie, living on South Hickory, while walking past engine

A. Hallam of Ida Grove, Ia., is visiting Percy Snyder at 317 Seventh street. He likes Omaha so well that he will locate here permanently in the spring and in the meantime is investing largely in real estate. Two thousand four hundred dollars was subscribed by members of the First Methodist Episcopal church for the purchase of two lots on the corner of Twentieth and Davenport. There is still a balance due on the property, which is to cost \$10,000. When the payment is completed a handsome church edifice will be erected on the site. G. Thompson of New Haven, Conn., has written to the Omaha Board of Trade to ascertain what inducements will be offered by this city for the location of an establishment for the manufacture of wrenches, nuts, etc.



house No. 4, stepped into a hole in the street and broke his leg. His injury was attended to by Dr. Barrow. E. Snyder, who has done efficient work as a member of the Republican's reportorial staff for the last year, has severed his connection with that paper to become associate editor of the Excelsior. A. Hallam of Ida Grove, Ia., is visiting Percy Snyder at 317 Seventh street. He likes Omaha so well that he will locate here permanently in the spring and in the meantime is investing largely in real estate. Two thousand four hundred dollars was subscribed by members of the First Methodist Episcopal church for the purchase of two lots on the corner of Twentieth and Davenport. There is still a balance due on the property, which is to cost \$10,000. When the payment is completed a handsome church edifice will be erected on the site. G. Thompson of New Haven, Conn., has written to the Omaha Board of Trade to ascertain what inducements will be offered by this city for the location of an establishment for the manufacture of wrenches, nuts, etc.

This Day in History. 1740—Maria Angelica Kauffmann, who was a famous artist, and whose life was strangely romantic, born in Switzerland. Died in Rome, December 8, 1807. 1789—President Washington, on a tour of observation, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. 1829—Roscoe Conkling, celebrated lawyer and politician, born at Albany, N. Y. Died in New York city, April 18, 1888. 1836—Louis Napoleon attempted a revolt at Strasbourg. 1841—The armory of the Tower of London, with 180,000 stand of arms, was destroyed by fire. 1844—Treaty of Vienna, by which the king of Denmark resigned his claims to Schleswig and Holstein. 1871—French troops entered Rome. 1870—Dion, the ancient capital of Burgundy, was attacked by the Germans. 1876—Reception in Faneuil hall, Boston, in honor of General George B. McClellan. 1891—French senate adopted a duty on American pork in place of prohibition. 1893—Close of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, Ill. 1898—Union of United Presbyterian church and Free Church of Scotland completed.

The Day We Celebrate. Lucius W. Wakeley, general passenger agent of the Burlington line west of the Missouri, was born October 30, 1858, at De Sota, Neb. He was educated in the Omaha public schools and the United States Military academy. He has been in the railroad business with the Burlington since 1878. William E. Rhoads, cashier of the United States National bank, is 50 years old today. He was born in Rockland, Me., and started in the bank in 1884, having his way up to his present position. James A. C. Kennedy, attorney-at-law, was born October 30, 1875, right here in Omaha, having graduated in law from the University of Nebraska. He has been practicing for ten years. He was deputy county attorney for one term. B. L. Rees, general agent for the International Harvester company at Omaha, was born October 30, 1861, at Camden, O. He was in the retail implement business for himself until 1886, when he went on the road for the McCormick Harvester and Machinery company, in 1887, promoting to general agent in 1889, coming to Omaha from Kansas City. Sir William MacKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, born at Kirkfield, Ont., fifty-seven years ago today. Edward P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, Mass., seventy-one years ago today. Edward T. Fairchild, president of New Hampshire State college, born at Doylestown, O., sixty-two years ago today. Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Episcopal bishop of Pittsburgh, born in New York, seventy-four years ago today. Charles Beal, outfielder of the Kansas City Base Ball club, who is to return to the National league as a member of the "chick" club, born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., twenty-five years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. Today is the centennial anniversary of the birth of Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, to whom the country owes the introduction of the weather bulletin. Candidate Hughes' itinerary for today covers a large section of eastern Ohio, from East Liverpool to Columbus. Historic old St. Paul's chapel, New York city, where President Washington frequently worshipped, is to celebrate its 150th anniversary today. Eight men, leaders in the business and professional life of various cities east of the Mississippi river, are to speak on "Billy Sunday as I Know Him," at a dinner to be given by the Boston City club tonight. Mr. Sunday is soon to begin an evangelistic campaign in Boston. Boston Transcript: Another cause of the increasing cost of the loaf of bread from the bakery is the fact that all the modern girl cooks how to make a fudge.

The Bee's Letter Box

Testimonial of a Neighbor. Clark, Neb., Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: In-as-much the election of judges to the state supreme court is non-partisan, it is hard for the candidates to make themselves known. I wish to inform the voters that Hon. J. C. Martin has practiced successfully thirty-three years in Central City, Neb. He stands well in this section of the country and if elected will do justice to the state of Nebraska. R. C. CHRISTIE, M. D.

Another Cross of Gold. Genoa, Neb., Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Editor of The Bee: In-as-much the election of judges to the state supreme court is non-partisan, it is hard for the candidates to make themselves known. I wish to inform the voters that Hon. J. C. Martin has practiced successfully thirty-three years in Central City, Neb. He stands well in this section of the country and if elected will do justice to the state of Nebraska. R. C. CHRISTIE, M. D.

Democratic Two-Term Presidents. South Side, Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: If we will look up the history of our country a little we will find that the last democratic president of the United States, who was elected two terms in succession was Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the year 1822, just eighty-four years ago. His democratic successor, Andrew Jackson, was elected for more than one term except Grover Cleveland and he was not elected two years in succession. Most of the one-term democratic presidents were elected for second terms, and always beaten either for the nomination or in the election. Of republican presidents, Abraham Lincoln, General Grant and William McKinley were elected to second terms and Roosevelt served practically two terms.

As we all know Presidents Benjamin Harrison and William H. Taft, were defeated for second terms by the only democratic president we have had since 1822, under the election of Woodrow Wilson four years ago. So the fates seem to be against Woodrow Wilson if the history of presidential elections since 1822 are any criterion. If Woodrow Wilson should win, he will be the first candidate for a second term and he was as good as his word, for he refused to be a candidate again. He was a little different from President Wilson, who was pledged by the democratic platform of 1912 not to be a candidate for a second term, yet has been planning ever since he was sworn into office to force himself upon the country for another term this year. President Hayes had the promise and the promise made by Wilson in 1912 should be forced upon him, since he is not willing to stick to his promise of his own accord, and it looks as if the voters of the United States will see to it that he keeps his promise. FRANK A. AGNEW.

Figures for Political Forecasting. Lexington, Neb., Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: Here is a compilation of data of the 1912 election taken from the World-Herald which may be interesting enough to print. In 1912 the republicans and progressives together polled 7,694,463 votes; the democrats polled 6,293,019; 1,311,456 votes. About 1,000,000 of the democratic votes came from the "Solid South," always democratic. No gain in the south will aid Mr. Wilson; his whole gain must be made in the debatable northern states, in which Taft and Roosevelt received about 2,000,000 more votes than Wilson. Setting that aside, in order to break even, Mr. Wilson must receive about 650,000 more votes than he did in 1912, or one more vote every ten Republicans for four years ago. But the president is chosen by the electoral college, not the popular vote, and in some large northern states there may be a smaller margin to overcome. Figures are approximately in thousands; omitting states Mr. Wilson can carry if he gains this 10 per cent.

Comparative Parade Records. Grand Island, Neb., Oct. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: The new billboard display of this so-called Prosperity League is about as big a joke as they have unraveled to date, which reads thus: "Did you ever see a sight like the recent historical parade in a dry town?" It does not mention the city this parade was in. Their motive was, if that was the fact it would be very poor advertising for Omaha to tourists and home seekers. Pasadena, Cal., is absolutely dry and they have a floral parade which excels anything in the line of parades in the whole country. I don't want to leave the impression that Omaha did not do honor in the historical parade, but wish to correct this infamously untrue statement. What about the National Stock show in Denver, Colo., which broke all past records in every way in 1916? Taking the statistics from the dry cities on parades, stock shows, etc., Omaha would have had three jobs as many visitors as it did this year, and when it was all over it would be safe to say Omaha would have been benefited more in every way. V. O. BRADSHAW.

Observations of a Colored Man. Omaha, Oct. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: I regard the present political campaign as equally important to any since the civil war. I am as thoroughly convinced now of the paramount importance of the success of the republican ticket as I am that the election of the marplot George B. McClelland in 1862 would have proved the knell of the union. Prohibition is a question which I have studied off and on for thirty or forty years. With all these years of study and abundant opportunities for observation, my conviction today is most positive, that the only positive solution, if really enforced, according to popular understanding of it, would hardly amount to less than a downright outrage against a great mass of our citizens. It was always seemed to me that the argument advanced by the advocates of prohibition against the manufacturing and vending of liquors would hardly be less apposite

Table with 4 columns: State, Wilson, Hughes, Per Cent. Votes. Rows include Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

There are 531 votes in the electoral college; it takes 286 to elect. Of the above states those giving the opposition less than 20 per cent majority four years ago are Colorado, Indiana, Nebraska, Nevada, West Virginia and Wisconsin, having altogether fifty-three votes. Deducting this from the total vote of these northern states, leaves 286, or twenty more than enough to elect Mr. Hughes. In the states casting these 286 electoral votes, Mr. Wilson will have to make a gain of one vote for every five he had in 1912, at least to be elected. JOHN LINDERMAN.

Here's a Straw Vote. Grand Island, Neb., Oct. 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: While returning from Lincoln last night, on Burlington train No. 42, I took a straw vote of two cars, with results as follows: Wilson, 20; Hughes, 26; Hitchcock, 12; Kennedy, 26; Barton, 6; Shallenberger, 2. C. B.