

SAYS HUGHES WILL WIN OUT WITH EASE

Willcox Estimates Republican Candidate Will Receive at Least 314 Votes.

HOW STATES STOOD BEFORE

New York, Oct. 29.—(Special Telegram)—"The campaign is practically ended and there is nothing to it but the election of Hughes," said William R. Willcox, chairman of the republican national committee at republican national headquarters here today.

"When the votes are counted on the night of November 7, it will be found that at least 314 Hughes and Fairbanks electors have been chosen and it may be a considerable number more. I look for an old-time victory. Everything points that way."

"Remember that this is a republican country. There are more republicans in it than there are democrats. The republicans outnumber the democrats in normal times by more than a million. They outnumber the democrats in many states, and the aggregate of the electoral votes of the sure republican states is much greater than the aggregate of the electoral votes of the sure democratic states.

New Deal This Year.

"It is only when the republican party is suffering from some untoward circumstances such as operated against it four years ago, that the democratic have any chance to win a national election in this country. The trouble with the democratic managers in their extravagant claims for victory this year is that they are still thinking and talking in terms of 1912, whereas this is 1916. The republicans are acting together this year and they very much outnumber the other fellows."

"It is perfectly obvious that Mr. McCormick and his colleagues, in putting out their extraordinary claims, figure the states which gave their electoral vote to Wilson in 1912 as democratic, but the fact is that there were no more democratic states in 1912 than usual. Mr. Wilson carried only fourteen states four years ago, the same old solid south and nothing more. They were: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

"There are the only states in which Mr. Wilson secured the majority of the popular vote, and it is only those states which he can be said to have carried. Every other state in the union voted against him."

"Mr. Roosevelt secured the electoral vote of six states, California, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Washington, and Mr. Taft two states, Utah and Vermont. The remaining twenty-six states gave their electoral votes to Wilson, but in each case by a minority vote, in each case against the expressed preference of the majority of those who voted.

"The electoral vote of these twenty-six states aggregates 281, or more than a majority of the electoral college. These states alone, all of which voted against Wilson four years ago, can elect his successor. These states are Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

How Nineteen Stood.

"In nineteen of these states the majority adverse to Mr. Wilson was substantial, running in some cases up into the hundreds of thousands. In the other eight cases it was not so large, but that group of eight includes four states which not even Mr. McCormick would think of putting into the Wilson column—Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and North Dakota. The other four of them, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada and New Mexico, are all close and doubtful.

"Mr. McCormick has been amusing himself by claiming Connecticut, where the majority adverse to Wilson in 1912 was 27,892; Illinois, where it was 245,014; Massachusetts, where it was 134,768; Michigan, where it was 216,077, and Minnesota, where it was 83,764. The democratic managers put New York in the list of their claims despite the adverse vote of 189,974 that it gave four years ago, and despite the fact that twice since 1912 it has gone republican by more than 100,000. In Ohio, which they are vociferously calling their own this year, they have to overcome an adverse majority of 83,141."

"Iowa and Kansas, both of which have been listed by Mr. McCormick and his railroaders as doubtful, gave 93,305 and 51,392 against Wilson in 1912. And so it goes through the whole list. Even slight consideration of these figures gives a clear idea of the kind of mental exercise Mr. McCormick has to take in order to work himself up to the kind of claims he is putting out.

No Change of sentiment.

"Nothing has happened since 1912 to change sentiment in these states in favor of Mr. Wilson and the democratic party. On the contrary, much has occurred to increase the feeling against him. The democratic managers are loudly claiming that Mr. Wilson's obvious contempt of the labor vote will be reflected in the returns. I do not believe it. The labor vote of this country is not a class vote and cannot be delivered in bulk. And for every vote that Mr. Wilson wins by such methods he will find that he has alienated at least one other vote from the laboring men, who are not caught by his schemes, to say nothing of the independent voters he has lost by those methods. I repeat, this country is republican, and it is going to elect a republican administration and congress next week. Every test that has been made and every count that has been had shows the result. Charles Evans Hughes will succeed Woodrow Wilson as president on next inauguration day."

Traveling Man Found Dead.

Bearcure, Neb., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram)—James Trout, traveling representative for a Fremont nursery, was found dead in a barn at Wymore today, where he had received a shipment of trees for delivery. The coroner decided that heart failure was the cause. Trout was 50 years old and his home was at Springfield, O.

High Cost of Wilson



EXPENSE ACCOUNTS IN AT WASHINGTON

Senator Hitchcock Submits Items and Receipts for Campaign.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Washington, Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram)—A number of interesting, not to say peculiar items are found in Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock's sworn statement filed with the secretary of the senate under the "corrupt practices" act which requires that candidates for federal office and the committees of political parties shall file ten days before election an itemized account of the contributions received and their disbursements.

Mr. Hitchcock gave a dollar to the switchman's ball, A. L. Short, being the solicitor. He gave several sums to certain persons because he was solicited, but these sums are small, exceedingly small in comparison to what Mr. Hitchcock gave to the national, state and county committees. Mr. Hitchcock received in the way of contributions \$247.50, as follows:

H. M. Davis, Ord. \$10; B. B. Brewster, Chadron, \$5; W. A. Cameau, Chadron, \$25; Eben D. Warder, Chadron, \$25; J. F. Coad, South Omaha, \$25; W. P. Dunning, Spaulding, \$10; J. P. Robertson, Broken Bow, \$50; Charles Krumbach, Shelby, \$250; C. Weber, Spaulding, \$5; T. R. Porter, Omaha, \$5; R. L. Duckworth, Indianapolis, \$85.

What He Has Spent.

Mr. Hitchcock spent up to date \$3,481.84 and has given his word that he will spend \$1,371.52 additional. He therefore accounts to the secretary of the senate as having spent up to the time of making up his affidavit, \$4,853.36. He paid the World-Herald \$750 for printing the poll list. He gave \$1,000 to the state national committee. He gave \$250 to the Nebraska state committee, \$250 to the Douglas county committee, \$100 to the Lancaster county democratic committee, \$50 to M. L. Corey, president of the Young Men's Democratic clubs, \$100 additional to the Lancaster county democratic committee.

The report on the destruction of the Marina refers to the ship as "a British horse transport." If it turns out that it was, in fact, in the transport service of the British government it may be found that the mixed crew of British and American horse tenders could claim none of the immunity against attack without warning that attaches to a merchant ship.

Orders were dispatched at once to gather all information to determine the status of the Marins and its crew.

Although no American lives were lost in the attack on the Rowanmore and the ship altered its own status if it made an attempt to escape officials were disturbed by the report that the boats were shelled after they had cleared from the abandoned ship. The facts are expected to be determined by investigation, which was ordered begun at once.

British Horse Transport. The following is a summary of Consul Frost's dispatch:

The British horse transport Marina, with a mixed crew of British and Americans was reported sunk without warning by a German submarine gun fire at 3 p.m. October 28, 100 miles west of Cape Clear, in an official report received at the State department today from Consul Frost at Queenstown. Thirty-four of the crew of 104 have been landed at Crook Haven, while seventy others, presumably those in boats 1 and 3, are missing. Consul Frost says his information is purely "provisional."

Life Boat Fired Upon. Survivors of the British freighter Rowanmore, sunk by a submarine after nearly an hour's chase, were shelled after they had taken to their boats, according to another official dispatch from Consul Frost. No casualties were reported.

The freighter was bound from Baltimore to Liverpool with a mixed cargo and was attacked by the submarine on the 25th, fourteen miles southeast of Cape Clear, and after fifty minutes' attempt to escape was hit by a steering gear shot away. Thereupon it stopped, the report says, and signalled that it was abandoning ship. The submarine shelled the boats after they had cleared the ship. The vessel was torpedoed at 11:30, sinking at 2:40.

Seven Americans were on board, including five Filipinos and two native Americans, George Murphy of 740 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, and Albert Sessler of 42 Sharon street, Boston.

The Marina, which has been engaged in transatlantic service, was a vessel of 5,204 tons gross, built in 1900. It was last reported as having arrived at Glasgow on October 10, after having sailed from Newport News on September 21.

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LODGE'S CHARGE SUPPORTED ANEW

Senator Reads Letter From a Boston Man Corroborating Bailey's Remarks.

HEARD BRECKINRIDGE SAY

Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 30.—Senator

Henry Cabot Lodge, in a campaign speech here tonight, read a letter from John Temple Lloyd Jeffries of Boston, in which the writer stated that Henry Breckinridge, former assistant secretary of war, had several times made to him remarks similar to those attributed to him by Dr. Charles H. Bailey of Tufts college, concerning the alleged elimination by President Wilson of a weakening postscript from the "strict accountability" note of Germany.

A letter by Dr. Bailey regarding a conversation he had with Mr. Breckinridge on the subject was read by Senator Lodge at a public meeting Saturday night and the senator in his address tonight said he presented the letter from Mr. Jeffries' additional information.

Letter From Jeffries.

This letter follows:

"Dear Senator Lodge: I have noted in Boston papers your remarks connecting President Wilson with a postscript to one of the so-called Lusitania notes. According to the papers you state that the effect of this postscript was to vitiate the force of the note or purposely to inform imperial German government that vigor displayed in earlier parts of the notes was designed for Anglo-American consumption only. According to the press accounts this postscript was added rather surreptitiously and under star-chamber proceedings and was withdrawn only because the few mainly members of the cabinet happened to discover its existence by luck and later threatened to turn the government upside down."

"I assure you sir, I deeply regret being drawn into this affair; but I cannot sit idly by and see you called a liar when I know your statements are true.

Made Similar Remarks.

"My friend, Major Breckinridge, several times made to me remarks similar to those reported by Prof. Bailey. I cannot swear to every minute detail, for my memory is only human; but the general substance of your statement is correct to my personal knowledge.

"As I have telegraphed to Major Breckinridge to tell him of my proposed action, and as his remarks were not secret, and as Prof. Bailey has already involved the major, I feel obliged to state that I know your statement is true. With regard to Major Breckinridge, he is one of the finest examples of the American gentleman, and his distinguished family has been famous for its chivalry in the south for years. His statement also is unquestionably true beyond any possibility of doubt.

"Believe me, dear Senator Lodge, "Your truly,

"John Temple Lloyd Jeffries.

Can't Be Controverted.

"The writer of this letter, Mr. John Jeffries," Senator Lodge said, "is a member of a very well known family in Boston, a gentleman of honor and of the highest character and well known to me personally. The evidence that Mr. Breckinridge made the statement attributed to him above the postscript I therefore think cannot be successfully controverted, and if Mr. Breckinridge made the statement it can be absolutely believed."

"Mr. Breckinridge has sent one or two telegrams in which he refers to Dr. Bailey and myself in a very angry manner, which is not important, but he characterizes his own conversation, which Dr. Bailey reported, as 'back-stairs gossip.' He does himself a great injustice by this because he was a member of the Wilson administration and a most excellent secretary of war. He denies that there was any threat of resignation by Mr. Garrison or others, but he entirely fails to deny the essential point, which was that the postscript was written and that he and Mr. Garrison saw it.

No Statement to Make.

"Mr. Garrison said yesterday in Washington: 'I am not being interviewed on any subject. I have no statement of any kind to make.' So that he also refused to deny the existence of the postscript, which he certainly would have done if it had been a mere fabrication by Dr. Bailey. Dr. Bailey is a gentleman of the highest character and standing and veracity. I have no doubt that he stated the conversation in substance with absolute truth."

Get anything you'd like to swap? Use the "Swappers' Column."

PAYMENT OF THE LOSS.

In the death of anyone who earns more than he consumes there is a direct money loss. How shall this loss be met? It may be met in one of two ways: First: By a life insurance company if the deceased has been thoughtful enough to have taken insurance on his life. Second: By his family if there was no insurance. If met by his family, often times it is (1) through a lower standard of living; or (2) through denial of educational advantages to the children; or (3) through increased toll by the widow and daughters; or (4) possibly through charity.

Is it not much better to meet the loss through insurance?

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Bartender Found Dead in His Room at a Hotel

Dennis O. Houlihan, 55 years old, a bartender, went to the Victoria hotel, registered and told the clerk, S. Slobovsky, that he wanted to be called early, as he intended to do a little po-

itical campaigning on the morrow. When the clerk went to call Houlihan the guest was found dead in bed. A gas jet was open. Police believe that the man's death was accidental.

Department Orders.
Washington, Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)
Pensions granted: Nebraska, Mary E.

Bushner, Lincoln, \$12; Jennie S. Harrington, South Sioux City, \$20; Anna E. Morgan, Hebrew, \$12; South Dakota, Elizabeth Moore, Mobridge, \$20; Rey Feigel, Rapid City, \$20.

Rural letter carriers appointed: Nebraska, Campbell, William Harper; Ordain, Roy V. Dawson, Iowa; Swede City, Samuel Warburton.

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Announcement of Particulars Tuesday

Closed Car Salon



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An Impressive Display of Closed Automobiles for Winter Driving

THE FIRST exclusively closed car exhibit ever held in the United States will open at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Brandeis store.

All that is new in winter styles of automobiles will be shown. It is the desire of the Omaha Automobile Dealers to introduce to the public the winter models for the season, and they have decided upon this novel plan for bringing them to the attention of those interested. The exhibit will include—

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