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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER FAIR

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HUGHES SAYS HE BELIEVES HE WILL WIN PRESIDENCY

Republican Nominee Asserts He Has Received Wonderful Welcome by People of Indiana.

LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

Assails Democrats for Enactment of Underwood and Adamson Laws.

SEES TORCHLIGHT PARADE

Terre, Haute, Ind., Nov. 1.—Charles E. Hughes wound up his campaign in the middle west with a speech here tonight and left shortly afterward for points in New York, the last state in which he will appear before election.

Mr. Hughes made five speeches today in whic hhe outlined policies he intends to follow if elected, assailed the administration for the enactment of the Underwood tariff and Adamson law, and expressed the belief that he would win. He spoke tonight before an audience after reviewing a torchlight parade. Just before his departure the nominee issued the following statement:

"I am leaving Indiana after what is perhaps the most wonderful reception ever given a candidate for the presidency. This splendid tribute was not to me personally, but as the representative of the great united republican party moving forward to victory and service for the nation. The men of Indiana have organized a people's victory and I want to thank the leaders of the reunited republican party for their effective work."

Discusses the Tariff.

Mr. Hughes on his arrival in the middle west devoted much of his speeches to the tariff. He addressed two audiences at Linton and Brazil, composed largely of employes of the coal mining companies.

"We had soup houses and bread lines twenty months ago," he told his audience at Linton, "and we will have them again if we do not protect American industry and if we attempt to carry on the business of this country on the policy indicated in the Underwood bill."

"When the war orders end," he said at Brazil, "under our present policy as embodied in the Underwood bill passed by our opponets, you can see yourself going back to work for one, or two or three days a week. That is what it means to you."

In his speech here tonight Mr. Hughes duscussed the Adamson bill at length.

Uncertainty of Adamson Law.

"I am informed that the general chairman has addressed the local chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers of the Pennsylvania lines east that the Adamson bill in establishing a new basis for reckoning wages, will eliminate the payment of all arbitraies which are based upon time made within the first eight-hour period of service.

"The uncertainty of the law is recognized in various particulars. What it will be decided to mean no one can tell, as it is possible to construe it in several different ways. The chairman also adds 'this law does not change the application of the hours of service law. The company still has the right to work you sixteen hours within any twenty-four consecutive hours if they so desire.'

"I note that the chief of one of the locals of the brotherhood ascertained the effect of the law on those who complete their runs in less than eight hours. He says that if a man makes a 100-mile run in five hours, instead of getting his full day's pay, he will get only five-eighths of a day's pay, when paid on the eight-hour basis.

Enacts Time Basis.

"He also says that formerly the railroad men were entitled to pay for twenty-five miles whenever called out,

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

American Aviators Killed in France

Paris, Nov. 1.—Two American aviators have been killed near Nancy, according to a dispatch received here from that city. The dispatch gives no further details.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour.	Deg.
6 a. m.	46
8 a. m.	44
7 a. m.	42
8 a. m.	41
9 a. m.	46
10 a. m.	48
11 a. m.	54
12 m.	60
1 p. m.	65
2 p. m.	68
3 p. m.	67
4 p. m.	66
5 p. m.	65
6 p. m.	62
7 p. m.	58
8 p. m.	56

Comparative Local Record.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Highest yesterday	68	72	75	56
Lowest yesterday	41	48	52	30
Mean temperature	54	60	64	43
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	45
Excess for the day	9
Total excess since March 1	247
Normal precipitation	.06 inch
Deficiency for the day	.06 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	15.34 inches
Deficiency since March 1	12.00 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1915	3.11 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1914	2.93 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p. m.	High-est.	Rain-fall.
Cheyenne, clear	48	58	.00
Davenport, clear	56	86	.00
Denver, part cloudy	56	68	.00
Des Moines, clear	56	66	.00
Dodge City, clear	60	74	.00
Lander, clear	46	60	.00
North Platte, cloudy	54	66	.00
Omaha, clear	58	68	.00
Salt Lake City, clear	54	62	.00
Santa Fe, clear	54	66	.00
Sheridan, clear	42	58	.00
Sioux City, clear	52	64	.00
Valentine, clear	54	64	.00

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

Omaha Again the Victim of Democratic Politics?

In the four years that Omaha has been at the mercy of a democratic national administration, with only discredited and powerless democrats like Senator Hitchcock and Congressman Lobeck to look after our interests at Washington, this city has had to take a succession of bumps in the loss of nearly all our movable federal agencies.

Thus Omaha has had to sit helplessly by and watch our democratic masters remove the army quartermaster's department to Chicago, send the Indian supply depot to San Francisco, locate the federal reserve bank at Kansas City and close down the signal service school at Fort Omaha.

When we recently decided to go after one of the new land banks, we had the humiliating spectacle of Senator Hitchcock refusing to champion Omaha's claim—in a word, refusing to stand up for his home town.

And now we have another pretty piece of double-shuffle politics, which, if put over, will make Omaha again the goat. A few weeks ago an order was approved by the Chief of the Signal Corps to establish at Omaha an army aviation station with balloon unit headquarters for 250 officers and men, at Fort Omaha, and duly announced in the papers.

According to information from Washington, this order now is being held up by Secretary of War Baker. According to report also current in Washington, this balloon station has been put up as a prize to be awarded only after election. As an Ohio man, Secretary Baker is eager to have his own state go for Wilson, and as inducement thereto has tipped it off that he will take this station away from Omaha and give it to Akron, Ohio, for which the big rubber companies there are pulling, on condition that Ohio votes democratic.

If this report is not true, why is Secretary Baker withholding approval of General Scriven's order?

If this report is true, if this is the kind of treatment Omaha gets from a Wilson administration, if this illustrates the uselessness of a democratic senator and congressman, is it not time to sit up and take notice?

Why should Omaha be a supine victim of democratic politics and help keep democrats at Washington who constantly give us the worst of it?

WILSON OBJECTS TO ATTACKS ON POLICY

Says He Cannot Regard Men Who Criticise Foreign Program as Patriots.

HE SPEAKS AT BUFFALO

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1.—President Wilson declared in his night speech that the United States is not afraid to fight and is not disinclined to fight for the objects for which it was founded. He opposes jingoism, and said the destinies of peace and war should not be used for partisan advantage.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1.—President Wilson here today registered a "solemn protest" against the use of the international relationships of the nation for partisan purposes. "Men who do this," he said, "I cannot and will not regard as patriots." He declared questions involving human lives should not be dragged into politics.

The president's protest was greeted by prolonged applause. He said he would not consent that the democratic party be used for any such purpose.

The president criticised men who "in the midst of the most critical relationships, the details of which they do not know, make play with the loss of lives of American citizens in order that they may create a domestic political advantage."

The president was warmly applauded when he entered the Ellicott club for luncheon. With the exception of a woman's committee entertaining Mrs. Wilson, only men were present.

More Light Needed.

When the president was introduced, the guests stood and cheered. He declared that "what we need is light more than heat in this campaign." He added:

"Within a week we can begin to talk sense again."

"It is exceedingly important that this nation discuss its affairs in a nonpartisan manner," he continued. "There was never a time when our domestic affairs touched more closely international affairs.

"America has given promise to the world that it will not look on affairs with passion. There is passon enough in the world.

"The United States in all its industrial relations has swung out into the broad stream of the world. hether we would have chosen it or not, the whole face of our affairs will be transformed in the next generation.

"No man can make predictions now.

"When we know the facts we must in all sober seriousness adjust ourselves to them."

Delay in Tariff Board.

Discussing the tariff, the president declared he had not nominated the members of the tariff commission because he did not want to wait too long to see whether the senate would confirm them. He continued:

"I want you to notice that the field of political thought is widening about us. You perceive that the field has indefinitely widened. There are questions of social justice that now enter into legislation. Law, too seldom, has any heart in it. Courts of law are sometimes not courts of justice.

"The only way to prevent social revolution is to be beforehand by providing for social justice."

Saying that he did not mean to speak of politics, the president mentioned the program of the progressive party. He called attention to the interest of the nation in social justice. Men of wealth, he declared, must realize that poorer people are "of the same flesh and blood."

"We have got to organize the relationships between private initiative

(Continued on Page Thirteen, Col. Three.)

ROWANMORE TRIED TO MAKE ESCAPE

Subsea Continued to Shell It While It Was Launching Its Lifeboats.

TWO AMERICANS ABOARD

London, Oct 31.—(Delayed.)—The British steamer Rowanmore from Baltimore for Liverpool, sunk last week by a submarine, attempted to escape from the attacking undersea boat, but the latter continued to shell the ship after it stopped, according to affidavits from members of the crew, procured by the American consul at Liverpool. The principal details of the sinking extracted from a number of affidavits are as follows:

On October 26, at 8:45 a. m., the steamer was 130 miles from Fastnet, when shells began to burst about it. A moment later the lookout saw the submarine's helm put hard aport, bringing the attacking craft directly astern. Early in the chase two shells struck the bridge.

The pursuit continued until 9:30 o'clock, five or six shells in the meantime striking the steamer. The captain of the Rowanmore stopped his engines and hoisted signals that he intended to abandon the ship, but the submarine continued to shell it as the boats were being lowered, and when they were in the water the occupants were drenched by spray from falling shells.

The submarine then headed for the life boats, while one of its officers shouted "get out of our way or we'll run you down," but swerved when near the boats, passed them and then turned back, the commander calling out:

"I am sorry for you, but you are very foolish. You will probably all drown."

The captain of the Rowanmore was ordered on board the submarine, but declined to obey, although the command was thrice given, until a revolver was pointed at his head. After the captain had been taken on board, the submarine fired a torpedo at the Rowanmore, which sank. The submarine then submerged and was not seen again. About three hours later the crew was picked up.

Two white Americans were on board. They were George Murphy of Brooklyn and Albert Sessler of Boston. Five Filipinos on board gave Liverpool addresses.

The affidavits of Murphy and Sessler agree in stating that they saw no shells fired at the life boats after they were clear of the ship. The attack occurred at a time when the sea was rough. In the documentary evidence the belief finds expression that the shelling of the ship after it had stopped was due to resentment at the failure to abandon it.

Endeavorers of Nebraska Here For Convention

A large number of members of the Christian Endeavor reached Omaha last night and still more will arrive this morning. The occasion is the annual convention that assembles in the Brandeis theater this afternoon, continuing in session daily, up to and including Saturday.

The annual convention of the Christian Endeavor is expected to bring fully 800 young Nebraskans to the city. The attendance from the Omaha union will add 300 to 400 more. Today committees from the local union will be at all the depots, directing the visitors to their stopping places. A good many of the visitors will be entertained in private homes. The entertainment plan contemplates an automobile parade over the streets of the city Saturday afternoon.

DEMOCRAT CHIEFS SCORE HITCHCOCK AS PARTY TRAITOR

Matt Miller and Charles Graff Accuse Senatorial Aspirant of Double Dealing Toward President.

"STING" STILL RANKLING

Graff Suggests It's About Time for Omaha to Get in Line With Democrat Sentiment.

LEAGUE WITH BREWERS

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, No. 1.—(Special.)—Matt Miller of David City, long prominent in democratic councils and one of the leading attorneys of the state, who was a delegate to the Baltimore convention four years ago and supported Wilson for the president, is out with a letter denouncing the president for his Mexican policy and also opposing Hitchcock and Neville, who, according to Mr. Miller, "have united with forces which have no place in democratic circles and are using the party to subserve their interests and bring about their desires."

Charles Graff, one of the best known democrats of the state, a member of two sessions of the legislature, president of the Red Polled Record association, and of the Improved Live Stock Breeders' association, also calls the senator for his disloyalty to the president and asks him on his record of the past if democrats can expect anything better in the future.

Calls Bryan Leader.

Addressing himself to the progressive democratic rank and file voters of Nebraska, Mr. Miller says:

"The democratic party since 1896 has been progressive in all its doctrines heretofore enunciated. The democracy of Nebraska, through its illustrious citizen, W. J. Bryan, has been the leader of thought along such lines in both state and nation, and to him must be given the credit of having aroused the party from its slumber, in which condition it existed from the time of the civil war up to the time when he became its standard bearer in 1896, from which time it has had a standing as the true representative of all the people. His advocacy of true democratic doctrines, supported by moral principles, reduced republican majorities in Nebraska to an extent which brought about his election of some of the democratic congressmen from this state, including W. V. Allen, United States senator, and in time the election of most of the state officials, something unprecedented in this political period. He was also the means of giving to Gilbert M. Hitchcock the position of United States senator, which position he has held for six years and to which he is at this time seeking re-election at the hands of the party that has dealt with him so generously.

Outside Alliance.

"The last two years, however, have clearly demonstrated, in conventions and many other ways, that Mr. Hitchcock has united with forces which have no place in democratic circles, and who ostensibly claim to take no part in political matters, but who, sub rosa, are using the democratic party of this state to subserve their interests and to bring about their desires. And he is so strongly urging their demands, for fear of failure, that notwithstanding their great desire for secrecy, it appears on the surface so thoroughly that the most unsophisticated voter easily detects it.

"That he has allied himself with the brewers, distillers and liquor dealers is clearly traceable from the position taken by his paper on that question.

"I have been in favor of keeping the liquor question out of the democratic platform, and whenever any action was taken or sought to be taken in any convention which I attended, voted to keep it out of party politics, as I did not believe in attempting to weigh a moral question in a political scale; but observation has clearly demonstrated that no matter how thoroughly kept out of the platform of the party, sub rosa, it has kept on each year getting the democratic party in

(Continued on Page Fifteen, Column Five.)

Bryan "White Book" Throws Light Upon Postscript Dispute

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 1.—A small personal "white book" circulated by W. J. Bryan shortly following his resignation from President Wilson's cabinet, contains passages which throw some light on the issue raised by Senator Lodge on the notes to Germany, concerning the Lusitania sinking. The Bryan circular deals particularly with the second note to Germany, and says a clause was inserted in it following his resignation.

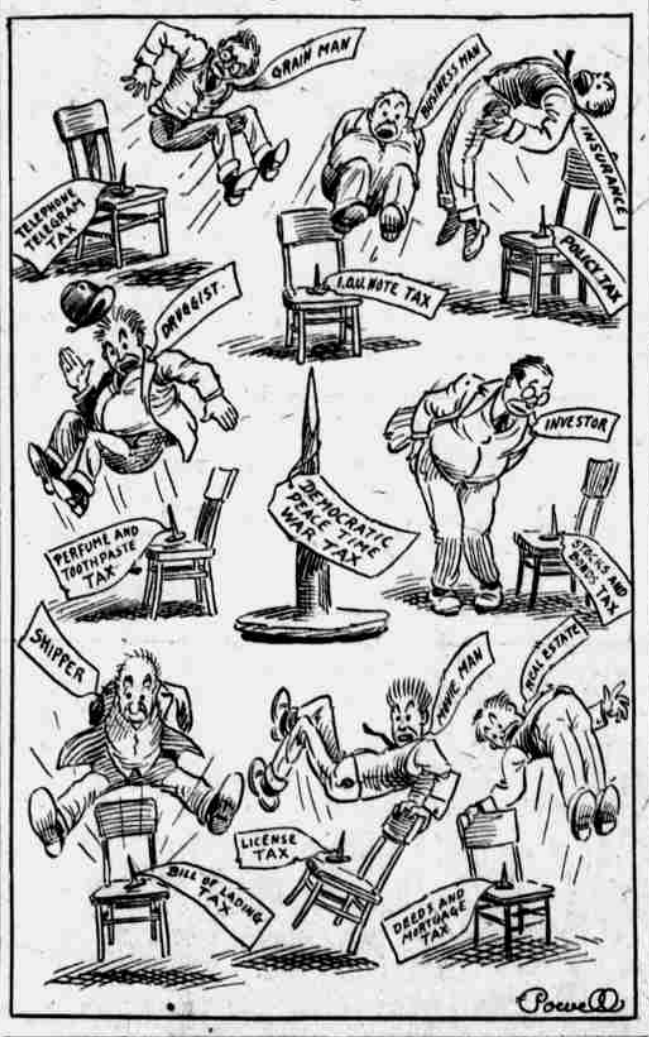
The Bryan circular quotes the former secretary of state as saying:

"I saw the final draft of the note just before my resignation took effect, but it contained an important change. I had no knowledge of the change at the time my resignation was tendered and accepted. This change, while very much softening the note, was not, however, sufficient in my judgment, to justify me in asking permission to withdraw my resignation."

The circular then gives the purported text of the "softening clause," as follows:

"If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration."

How Can They Forget Those Tax?



GERMAN SUBSEA MAKES SECOND TRIP

Deutschland Arivers at New London with Cargo of Dyes, Drugs and Chemicals.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS ON WAY

New London, Conn., Nov. 1.—The German submarine Deutschland, which arrived here this morning from Bremen after what was said to be an uneventful voyage of twenty-one days, has a cargo of 750 tons of dyestuffs, medicines and chemicals.

Neither Captain Koenig nor Captain S. F. Hinsch of the Eastern Forwarding company were communicative as to details of the trip across the Atlantic, but they promised to see newspaper men late in the afternoon.

Crowds thronged the dock during the forenoon in the hope of getting a glimpse of the craft, but they were disappointed. The submarine is so well berthed in its pocket that not even its mast shows. Policemen and detectives kept the crowds moving.

The German submarine entered the lower harbor shortly after midnight, coming in by the race at the entrance to Long Island Sound. A heavy fog lay over the harbor. For several weeks the Eastern Forwarding company, agents for its owners, had a tug each night off Montauk Point ready to meet the Bremen, but the tug was withdrawn some time ago. It was evident that the forwarding company had some warning of the Deutschland's arrival, however, for a tug was engaged and Captain F. Hinsch of the company, accompanied by the health officers, steamed out to meet the submersible. The North German Lloyd steamer Willehad, which had been at its dock here for a number of weeks awaiting the arrival of a German submarine freighter, let its searchlight play on the water, marking the path by which the Deutschland traveled to its wharf.

Delayed by Collision.

Captain Koenig said that he had expected to leave Bremen on October 1, but that his boat was injured in a collision and forced to put back for repairs, which delayed its sailing for ten days.

The captain and the crew of twenty-five men were in excellent health and high spirits. The Deutschland carried clearance papers for "Baltimore or any Atlantic port."

The boat was no sooner moored than it was screened from sight by a pontoon carrying a high fence. Its crew went on board the Willehad.

A score of negro stevedores went aboard the Willehad in readiness to begin breaking out the cargo of the submersible at daylight or as soon as James McGovern of Bridgeport, collector of customs for the Connecticut district, had given the necessary permission.

Captain Koenig said except for unusual rough weather, the trip across had been uneventful. The Deutschland cargo is said to consist mainly of chemicals and medicines.

Return Cargo Ready.

A return cargo from the Deutschland consisting mainly of crude rubber and surgical supplies, valued at more than $500,000, has been ready on the pier of the Eastern Forwarding company for several weeks.

The Deutchland is safely berthed here. The North German Lloyd steamship Willehad is made fast to piling at a distance of about fifty feet from the pier and in such a position that with the ship on one side, the pier on the other and the bank at one end, an open water space fifty by 385 feet is made enclosed on three sides.

To complete the enclosure, a floating gate, built on pontoons, is made fast to a piling set at the bow of the Willehad.

Guards from the crew of the Willehad and private detectives employed

(Continued on Page Two. Column Two.)

NO WARNING GIVEN WHEN MARINA SUNK

Survivors Say Subsea Loosed Torpedo Without Notice to Doomed Steamer.

SIX AMERICANS ARE DEAD

BULLETIN.

London, Nov., 1.—Further affidavits from American survivors of the sunken British steamer Marina says that the vessel had a 4.7 inch gun mounted astern, but that it was not used, as the ship had no warning of the submarine attack and it was too late after the torpedo had hit the vessel.

London, Nov. 1.—A telegram received at the American embassy from Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, gives the names of the following Americans as having been lost on the Marina:

DANIEL THOMAS, Wilmington, Del.
J. BROWN, Roanoke, Va.
—— BROWN, Charlottesville, N. C.
GEORGE SEDBURY, Fayetteville, N. C.
—— HOUSE, Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Frost has procured a joint affidavit from the Americans who reached Crook Haven, and a similar document from American survivors at Bear Haven. The affidavits agree that the Marina was torpedoed without warning; that the first torpedo struck on the starboard side and the second hit the vessel twelve minutes later, and was followed by a boiler explosion, the steamer sinking six minutes afterward. No Americans were killed by the boiler explosion. Those who lost their lives were drowned as the lifeboats were launched.

According to this information a submarine which emerged after the second torpedo was fired was seen by Americans on the Marina, but did not come to the steamship or offer assistance to the small boats which were in deadly peril from the rough seas.

One lifeboat was in the water seventeen hours, a second twenty-one hours and a third thirty-one hours. In this time the danger increased as the sea became rougher.

The submarine did not shell the Marina.

The names of George Sedbury and House have not been given before as among the Americans who lost their lives. Last night's report from London said six Americans had been drowned—two men named Brown, two named Thomas, one named Middleton and one Robertson.

Wyoming Man Saved.

Cork (Via London), Nov. 1.—Fifteen Americans who reached Cork Tuesday night with the other members of the crew of the Marina, after that steamer had been sunk by a submarine, are today under the care of the American consul. A number of survivors also reached Dublin, among whom is A. T. Wence of Sheridan, Wyo.

"I saw two submarines," said Robert Preston, one of the crew, "while I was getting into the boat of Mr. Smith (the only surviving officer). The second explosion came after we were clear of the ship. The first torpedo had given the vessel a tremendous list. The second righted it and shook it from stem to stern and broke it up so that it sank immediately.

"I saw three of the crew running up the stern as the vessel gave its last tumble. Captain Browne was the coolest man on board. During the launching of the boats he saw that every man visible was in a boat, then jumped for a boat himself, but missed it in the rough sea and was drowned before our eyes."

Questioned further in regard to the presence of two submarines, Preston said:

"There was two plainly visible from the bridge. The first one attacked us on the starboard, while the other lay off some distance to port doing observation duty."

"The ship was struck squarely in

(Continued on Page Thirteen, Column Five.)

LOWE-MEEKER GO OVER WET OR DRY DRAWS MANY OUT

Auditorium Crowded to Hear the Champions Debate the Question of Prohibition for Nebraska.

SPEAKERS IN BEST FORM

Pummel Each Other with Phrases to Intense Delight of Assembled Partisans.

DETAILS OF THE MEETING

Pertinent personalities, rhetorical broadsides and fluent frivolities flew thick and fast in a super-hot debate on prohibition between Rev. Dr. Titus Lowe and Congressman Jacob E. Meeker of St. Louis before a monstrous crowd at the Auditorium Monday evening. The huge crowd packed the big building, hundreds standing and sitting on the floor when they could not get seats to hear an argumental tilt into which the speakers, in their debate on prohibition, drew upon everything from business correspondence to the Bible to "put across" their respective points.

The question under debate was: "Resolved, That Nebraska should maintain its present regulatory license and local option law, rather than accept the proposed prohibitory amendment."

John Lee Webster presided as chairman and at the request of the debaters read to the audience the proposed amendment. Mr. Webster warned the crowd that "order would be maintained when it became apparent that the differences of opinion of the members of the crowd might lead to a rather "warm evening."

Talks About Himself.

Dr. Lowe opened with a forty-five minute talk for the negative. He explained that he wished to devote a few minutes to answer certain references he said had been made about him as one of the "silk stocking preachers."

He then told of his early life; of how he left school and went to work when he was 12 years old, eventually becoming a handler of pig iron in the steel mills at Pittsburgh. Dr. Lowe related his determination to study for the ministry, saying that he worked his way through school by driving laundry wagons, laboring and in other ways. He said that he went hungry at times when he was in the theological school because he had no money to buy food. He closed his prefaced remarks with the interrogation of whether he was a "silk stocking preacher" in the eyes of those who knew how he had lived his life.

Present Law Threadbare.

"The present Nebraska law in regard to the saloon is threadbare, shot full of holes and should be relegated to the scrapheap and the proposed amendment substituted," he declared.

The physical well being of the drinking man from the speaker's viewpoint was touched upon. "There is not a man who drinks liquor equal physically to the man who doesn't. Mentally it is the same. In the United States 65 per cent of the inmates of the insane asylums were brought to their present state because of liquor. Also a man who drinks never can see God.

"The saying that booze helps business is a gigantic hoax. Booze is the biggest drawback legitimate business has to deal with. No business but the saloon business will suffer if the 'boss' brewer is ousted!"

Dr. Lowe scoffed at the statements made by the wets on placards posted in windows about the city as to how the adoption of the proposed amendment would hurt business.

He introduced a letter from Claire H. Stannard, manager of the Denver Electric Light company, in which the latter was quoted as saying that he (Stannard) had voted wet, but that he now saw how prohibition had helped the city in every way.

According to the statistics in the letter, tourists spent $20,000,000 more in Denver this year than ever before; bank deposits jumped a million dollars a month; savings accounts showed a great increase; collections were easier than when the city had licensed saloons.

The late Colonel Blethen, who was owner of the Seattle Times at the

(Continued on Page Six, Column One.)

The Want-Ad Returns

Landslide to The Bee. Week after week Bee Want-Ads show wonderful increases—

47,940 MORE PAID ADS first ten months of 1916 than in same period 1915—an average increase of over 1,100 more per week.

LAST WEEK—1,054 MORE PAID Want-Ads than same week year ago. Why not yours?

Phone Tyler 1000—Now.

Better Results, Better Rates