

### RAILROAD WORKERS ESCORT FOR HUGHES

#### Six Hundred Men Lead Great Demonstration for G. O. P. Candidate at Terre Haute.

### SCORES "GOLD BRICK" LAW

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Six hundred railroad union men escorted Charles E. Hughes last night at the head of the biggest demonstration accorded him during his campaign. For two hours he reviewed the parade in his honor and then spoke at the Wigwam, filled with 20,000 people. The sides of the Wigwam, the center of a lumber yard, were torn off in many places by the crowd, insistent on getting a glimpse of the candidate.

"We have got some respect for law and order in this country," stated the nominee, "and I tell you every working man has got more at stake in that than anybody else in the community. There is no one that has got so much at stake in the orderly processes of government, as the present plain man who has got nothing but his wages between him and serious distress, and what we want in this country—and I will stop here to say that I understand that word has gone out through labor circles in official channels to vote against me, and I know perfectly that I am saying a profound truth, and every union man knows it—that no body can direct or control the labor vote of this county (applause)."

### Something Done to Labor.

"That vote is going to be cast according to its sound judgment according to what the men think is right and fair. This is an American government and our workmen are the best citizens we have, because they are producing and working, and I have the utmost confidence in the freedom of their judgment, according to their conscience, uncontrolled by any power. We have been hearing of late something or other about what has been done for labor, and some have begun to learn that something has been done recently to labor. (Applause and laughter.) We had talk about an eight-hour work day bill. The Adamson bill was not an eight-hour work day bill. Things that are right can go by their right names. Things that are right don't have to trade on improper designations. You don't have to resort to masquerade, or subterfuge, if you are right upon the merits.

"I happen to have seen an extract from a general circular of instructions sent out by the general chairman to the local chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers of the Pennsylvania lines east, and this is one of the things that is said: 'This law (referring to the Adamson bill) does not change the application of the hours of service law.'

### Changes Wage Scale.

"The company still has the right to work you sixteen hours within any twenty-four consecutive hours, if they so desire. The Adamson bill does not restrict hours of labor. It does not impose any prohibition on contracts relating

to the number of hours that men are to work. It changes a wage scale. It changes a basis for the payment of wages, and there was no question whatever involved as to an eight-hour work day. It was said that the judgment of society had been passed in favor of an eight-hour work day. "Well, if that principle was being applied, and it was suddenly decided over night to carry into effect this judgment of society which had been ignored by the administration for over three years, why was that judgment put into effect as to 20 per cent of the men, and not put into effect as to 80 per cent of the men? Why is it that we should have exceptions from such a judgment of society? We did not have any dealings with the judgment of society—that is the answer that we are not dealing with the eight-hour workday.

"You have got here something that proceeds upon a suggestion which is not borne out by the facts, and you have got something else—even for the men, even for the men who are supposed to be benefited by the fact, I believe it will be found that this is a gold brick. Let me give one or two suggestions. You know the basis of pay was not simply an hour's basis—it was hours and miles, and the mileage feature of the former basis, was a very important thing to the men who were employed.

"I do not believe that there is any desire to change that basis. How about the man who runs his 100 miles in five or six hours? How does he figure under this bill? Will he get a full day's pay when he runs his 100 miles in five hours, or will he get five-eighths of a day's pay—if the bill provides, as I think it does provide, that there should be as a basis of payment of wages, not as a basis of the work in hours, the eight hours taken as a basis, then a man would seem to have to work his eight hours to get his day's pay.

"That is a very unwelcome surprise for a good many men who have won, after years of labor, the concessions which have been made, and under which there were a full day's pay for a run of a given extent, even though completed in less than the ten hours, which was the basis for compensation, even though completed in five or six hours. Let me read again what is said by the president in this direction to local chairmen, speaking of the eight hours, as the measure of compensation: 'This provision of the law will, I believe, eliminate the payment of all arbitraries which are based on time, when made within the first eight-hour period of service,' and with respect to other provisions, and their effect, this general chairman says: 'Just what it will finally be decided to mean, no one can now tell, as it is possible to construe it in several different ways' (Applause).

"That is the kind of legislation of which we have altogether too much. Legislation that seems to speak one word, and yet you cannot tell but what it may speak a very different word."

He was asked in his speech about the Danbury haters' case, and, after giving his usual explanation, he concluded: "Now, if there is any man—I don't care who he is—who wants to see a judge decide a case in the courts of law for the purpose of satisfying or preferring one party against another, irrespective of the law, don't you vote for me." (Applause.)

### BULL MOOSE BACK OF HUGHES SOLIDLY

#### H. L. Ickes of Illinois Gives Statement as to Position of the Progressives.

### WILSON MEN DESPERATE

Chicago, Nov. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—H. L. Ickes, progressive national committeeman from Illinois, and now a member of the western republican campaign committee, took notice today of the democratic attempt to make it appear that there is a strong progressive defection to Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Ickes said: "The democratic national committee has resorted to misstatement of facts in an effort to make it appear that Wilson is receiving a considerable progressive support. A statement sent out from New York yesterday was to the effect that eleven of the nineteen members of the resolutions committee of the progressive national convention in 1912 had signed a statement in favor of President Wilson.

"The fact is that the resolutions committee of the progressive convention in 1912 consisted of one member from each state and territory, fifty-two in all instead of nineteen, as claimed by the democrats. Eleven out of fifty-two is not much to boast of, especially when it is considered that of the eleven signers of the Wilson statement, five represented southern states, all of which are normally democratic, and in only two of which is the result in doubt this year. Moreover, of the eleven signers, four were former democrats who naturally would be supporting Wilson as the result of the realignment of the major parties.

### Where White Stands.

"William Allen White is quoted as endorsing the statement. This is a willful misstatement of fact. Mr. White has been and is supporting Mr. Hughes publicly, and he has issued a statement denying that he had signed or endorsed this democratic statement.

"Isaac N. Stevens of Colorado is quoted as one of the eleven signers. Mr. Stevens telegraphed the following message: 'As a member of the resolutions committee, national progressive convention of 1912 I signed a statement giving credit to the present administration for enacting many of its planks into law. I never endorsed the present administration otherwise and intend voting for Mr. Hughes.'

### Progressive Leaders for Hughes.

"The act is that progressive leaders generally and an overwhelming percentage of the progressive rank and file are supporting Mr. Hughes. Colonel Roosevelt has been stumping the country for Hughes. As a result of Governor Johnson's efforts, California is safely within the republican column. Such progressive leaders as Raymond Robins, James R. Garfield, Henry J. Allen, Senator Miles Poin-

dexter, Senator Moses Clapp, Albert J. Beveridge, Congressmen John I. Nolan, William Dudley Foulke, Arthur L. Garford, Medill McCormick, George W. Perkins, Oscar Straus, Winston Churchill, Everett Colby, Charles Sumner Bird, Henry F. Cochems, Henry A. Pattengill, Joseph H. Dickson, Ira Kirkwood, Leslie Coombs, Chester K. Rowell, Myer Lissner, Chester B. Heard, Ben Griffith, Clarence P. Dodge, George White, Milton D. Purdy, Casper Schenk, C. D. Pope, Gifford Pinchot, and, in fact, practically all of the effective leadership of the progressive party, is actively supporting Hughes on the stump, and otherwise, four-fifths of the progressive national committee are for Hughes, including several of the men who in the last meeting of the committee opposed the resolution endorsing him. Mr. Hughes has gained strength among the progressives since that meeting and Mr. Wilson has lost it.

### Hughes' Election Assured.

"After a careful canvass of the progressive situation in every state within the jurisdiction of the western headquarters, I am satisfied that if Mr. Hughes will hold the republican vote, and of that there can be no doubt, he will be overwhelmingly elected.

"In some states, of which Kansas is a type, more than 95 per cent of the Roosevelt vote of 1912 will be added to the Hughes in 1916. In some states the percentage will not run so high, but in no state will less than 85 per cent of the progressive vote support Hughes.

"I am not making this statement from guess work. I have corresponded with thousands of progressives in this western territory, and I have had direct reports from practically every western state by men sent out from these headquarters to study local situations and to report actual facts. In a few states, of which Utah is a type, where at the outset it appeared the progressive vote was so disaffected that the state might go democratic, active organization work has been done among progressives, with the result that the progressive vote supporting Hughes will average with the other states.

### Wilsonites Desperate.

"The determined effort being made in these latter days of the campaign to line up the progressive vote for Mr. Wilson demonstrates two facts: First, that Mr. Wilson is desperately in need of that vote and realizes that without it he cannot win; second, that the democratic management realizes that the overwhelming percentage of the progressive vote is for Mr. Hughes. If Mr. Wilson did not need the progressive vote so badly as his managers now confess, progressive speakers on special trains would not be hurrying through middle western states. And if he has this vote now, as his managers try to make it appear, he would not have to be going after it with a dragnet.

"So far as the progressive vote is concerned, we are ready to go to the polls. This is an intelligent movement and cannot be stampeded to the support of a man whose twistings and turnings, whose vacillation and indecision, have made it difficult for even traditional democrats to follow him."

### Colds Need Attention.

Your cold needs Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It cuts phlegm, kills germs, stops the cough. Only 25c. All druggists.—Adv.

### BERLIN TO TURKEY

#### American Writes of His Trip on Train Carrying German Officials.

### MARKS OF THE GREAT WAR

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) London, Aug. 28.—An American who recently made the journey from Berlin to Constantinople on the celebrated Balkans express writes the following letter of his trip to the London Times:

"Twice a week a train of seven cars pulls into Berlin. It is labeled in foot-high letters throughout all its length 'Balkanzug.' This is the much-lauded Berlin-Constantinople express, which conveys military officers and officials to and from the Turkish capital.

"The obtaining of a permit to travel on the Balkan express is a matter of extreme difficulty. Every passenger, after a thorough examination, is provided with a train ticket like a passport, which in fact it really is. It bears the portrait of the traveler and all particulars of use to the police and the military. These particulars are written in German and Turkish. The train is a Turkish train when it is in Ottoman territory, but immediately it leaves it becomes a German train. All the train attendants are German.

"With characteristic thoroughness the Teuton has effaced all the notices that were printed in English or French. For instance, the notices as to hot air for the heaters which hitherto were printed in English, French and German, have been altered, the English and French being blacked out and a Turkish translation added. All through the train there are notices warning the travelers not to talk of military matters and suggesting that spies are everywhere.

### Populace Interested.

"As the train passes through the various countries along the route the populace is immensely interested. The stops are short, none longer than 20 minutes; at Dresden only seven minutes are allowed. Passengers may not leave the station, but are expected to keep to the platform. For most part the travelers are German and Austrian officers and officials, but a few Turks use the train for journeys as far as Berlin, where now the tarbush may be seen in the streets.

"Running through Serbia the most impressive signs of the German occupation were the encampments of the troops alongside the permanent way. There are huge notices up at all stations warning the inhabitants to keep away from the railway. No one is allowed on the platforms, because the whole country is still infected with typhus, and there has to be the most rigorous supervision for this reason. All along the line may be seen the trenches and the rusty barbed-wire entanglements that tell of the fighting months ago. At each little fortified encampment German soldiers have planted vegetable gardens, over which may be read the legend, 'Kriegsacker' (war garden). There were no signs of their having planted any wheat or grain.

"Through Serbia nearly all the bridges of any size had been de-

stroyed, at least partially. Often whole spans had been blown out. In many cases the Germans had replaced these, moving them bodily to their old positions. In some of the other bridges, where the girders and way were so badly damaged as to defy repair, temporary bridges of wooden trestles had been built. These structures may serve during the summer season, but they could not stand even a moderate flood. The work, therefore, still goes on, and in time the old bridges will be reconstructed.

"A whole day is spent in the journey through Bulgaria. "Along the whole line from Berlin to Constantinople and even down into Syria there are thousands of Belgian railway cars. These are easily recognizable, for they still have the Belgian marks on them. To these the imperial cipher and the eagle have been added. Troops are on the move in Bulgaria, as elsewhere, but they seem to be mostly away from the line of the Balkanzug. There is not the briskness that is evident immediately one enters Turkish territory. At Adrianople there are signs of great activity."

### LUXURY IMPORTS FALL OFF.

#### No Market for Diamonds Abroad, So the Supply Comes Over Here.

Europe's production of the class of merchandise generally referred to as "luxuries" is steadily declining, if the weekly reports of the New York Customs house covering imports here can be relied upon as a true index of conditions abroad. Customs officials charged with the examination of fine art goods and luxuries have declared that the stress of conflict in Europe was becoming such that, unless the war ended shortly, still lower levels of imports in these classes might be expected.

It was added that, as the bulk of European luxury goods consumed in the United States was entered here, New York was an excellent barometer of the ability of foreign manufacturers and producers to make and ship their products to the American market, held by them to be the most desirable in the world.

The local customs house reports appear to indicate that, although Europe is losing its primary position here as an importer of luxuries, the far east merchants are taking advantage of Europe's misfortune to ship here unprecedented quantities of Oriental merchandise of all kinds, including objects of art, chinaware, silks, expensive window and door hangings, pearls, and the like. China, Japan and India are vying with each other in that trade.

In the luxury class diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones alone show great and constantly increasing volume. This is explained by the fact that the gems are merely shipped to Europe from South Africa or wherever found and distributed from Amsterdam, London and Paris. The United States is absorbing the gems at the rate of more than \$1,000,000 a week. Cut but unset diamonds predominate in the imports at this time, while India, which formerly sent all of its pearls to Paris as the chief distributing center, now does a big direct trade with Fifth avenue and Maiden Lane importers.

The customs house statement cov-

ering imports in the week ended September 30, the latest to be issued, showed that diamonds, pearls and other precious stones were received here in the period having an appraised value of \$1,280,611. Other classes of luxuries, however, made a poor showing for the most part. French champagne, for example, had a value of only \$1,055. Champagne from England totaled \$1,034, while Italy's contribution was returned at \$13. Notable decreases were found in the importation of cotton and woolen dress goods, while French silk fabrics of the higher grades showed a sagging tendency. Un-dressed furs and skins had a value of only \$75,258, although the present vogue for the material for use as trimming for women's wear, would, it was said, warrant vastly heavier imports.

Art works ran somewhat heavier in the week just reported than in recent similar periods, their value being \$525,642, of which Brazil sent objects appraised at \$119,033. Decreased imports were reported in gold and silver manufactured articles, jewelry, toilet preparations, perfumes and Turkish tobacco.

According to trade authorities, the growing scarcity of foreign luxury products has given a strong impetus to competing American manufacturers. Many domestic manufacturers believe they will retain much of this trade after the war.

General merchandise imports entered here in the week last reported, including much raw material for conversion into manufactured goods, reached \$21,515,950. Warehouse entries in the period amounted to \$2,236,139, and goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses, \$3,520,919. Total merchandise imports here for the calendar year to date were valued at \$1,066,437,987, compared with \$730,309,273 in the corresponding period last year.

### Not to Be Caught.

"I think children are not so observing as they used to be," said a member of the school board to a teacher whose class he was visiting.

"I'll prove it to you," said the school officer pompously. "Turning to the class, he said:

"Some one give me a number."

"Thirty-seven," said a little girl eagerly.

He wrote "37" on the board. Nothing was said.

"Well, some one else give me a number."

"Fifty-seven," said another child.

"He wrote '57,' and smiled knowingly at the teacher when nothing was said. He called for a third number, and fairly gasped at the indignation manifested by a small, red-faced urchin, who said:

"Seventy-seven, and see if you can change that."—Harper's Magazine.

### The Wrong Meaning.

Miss Helen Hughes, the republican candidate's daughter, told at the Lake Ne-shawan camp of the Young Women's Christian association an apostolic story.

"Many of us," she said, "are apt to attribute a wrong meaning, a degraded meaning, to the most harmless words.

"We're a little like the lady who said: 'I doctor, I'm worried about my hair. It's coming out, something dreadful.'"

"Humph," said the doctor. "That signifies a run-down system. You'll have to diet."

"All right, doctor. What with?" said the lady, promptly. "Henna, or peroxide?"—Washington Star.

### How to Prevent Croup.

In a child that is subject to attacks of croup, the first indication of the disease is hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off and all danger and anxiety avoided.—Advertisement.

# \$1,000 REWARD

The Nebraska Prosperity League has, throughout the campaign, published a series of truthful newspaper advertisements, giving positive proof of the fact that state-wide prohibition would be detrimental to the moral and material interests of the people of this state. We offer a reward of

## One Thousand Dollars

to any person proving that any statement of official statistics published by this League in any authorized advertisement, now or hereafter presented to the public, is falsified by change from the original source of information. This applies equally to any quotation from any newspaper, document, or individual quoted during our campaign.

The Nebraska Prosperity League,  
By L. F. Crofoot, President.