

# HUGHES IS GIVEN MIGHTY OVATION

### New York City Gives Republican Candidate Tremendous Welcome.

## CHEERED FORTY MINUTES

(Continued from Page One.)

Hughes, jr., and some friends, were among the early arrivals. They occupied a box in the center of the garden. The Columbus (O.) Republican Glee club of 100 voices entertained the crowd inside the garden with patriotic songs prior to the arrival of the presidential candidate.

"My voice is worn but my heart is stout and my confidence is complete that we are marching to a triumphant victory next Tuesday," began Mr. Hughes. "When I first heard your greeting it seemed to sound like a convention, but after a while I thought it sounded like an election."

Mr. Hughes said he desired to express appreciation of the endeavors of those many agencies which have co-operated to bring about the result to which we look forward so confidently, mentioning some of the agencies by name.

"How about Teddy?" shouted a man in the audience. A general laugh followed.

"And I include, of course," the nominee said, a moment later, "both of our distinguished ex-presidents who have in their earnest support aided this cause by presenting once more a re-united republican party as the agency of national service."

**Shall Regain Prestige.**  
"It has been quite apparent for some time that the American people were about to record a very decisive conviction. I think I can forecast the determination which is to be recorded next Tuesday. I believe that the American people have determined that this nation shall regain its international prestige and the rights of American citizens shall be protected throughout the world."

"Every four years we take a count and we do not propose that the policies which endanger the peace,

## Madison Square Garden Crowd Cheers Hughes Forty Minutes

New York, Nov. 5.—William A. Prendergast, comptroller of the city of New York, formally opened the republican meeting at Madison Square Garden at 7:30 o'clock. Speaking of a reunited republican party, he referred to "that wonderful American" Theodore Roosevelt. Instantly the crowd began to cheer and the demonstration lasted several minutes.

Mr. Hughes entered the hall at 9:15, while Governor Whitman was speaking. The governor's speech was abruptly ended by a prolonged roar of the audience.

The crowd then began to shout "Hughes, Hughes, Hughes." "We want Hughes." The nominee waved a small flag. The crowd settled down after fifteen minutes to a steady rhythm of "Hughes, Hughes, Hughes." The cheering had been going on twenty-six minutes when Mrs. Hughes was escorted to the balcony beside her husband. At this the audience redoubled its noise. Charles E. Hughes, jr., and his wife followed the nominee's daughters, so that the nominee's entire family was grouped around him.

At the end of thirty minutes the crowd had settled down to steady stamping of feet in unison. A band played a verse of "Auld Lang Syne" and when it stopped the cheering and stamping began again.

A mammoth flag was unfurled from the ceiling, the band played the "Stars Spangled Banner," and the audience ceased cheering to sing. Mr. Hughes was introduced at 9:55 o'clock, after the demonstration had lasted forty minutes.

the security and the prosperity of this country shall be removed from the just criticism and reprobation that they deserve. While we are devoted to the interests of peace, we understand very well what are the indispensable conditions of maintaining a permanent peace. It does not aid us in the safeguarding of our security to have doubt thrown upon our courage and our indomitable spirit in maintaining our nation's rights.

### Way to Preserve Peace.

"The way to preserve peace is to deserve respect. It is idle for anyone to say that a criticism of the policies of the present administration implies either a desire for war or a tendency to war. We propose that this nation shall stand erect before the world with conscious self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of justice, not truculent, nor threatening, but exhibiting firmness and consistency and indomitable spirit, which will show that we mean what we say and that we say what we mean."

"We cannot maintain our peace if we let any nation be under any misapprehension as to the true sentiment

of the United States. We ought not to permit misunderstandings or our true intentions and firm convictions. We should in that way merely aid in the creation of feelings which would indubitably breed resentment and in critical emergencies would inflame that old spirit of American patriotism.

"It is better that America should be understood in the beginning and then our nation's true worth as well as our respect for ourselves would never be doubted or misunderstood by any people."

"I believe that the American people are to record in this election an expression of their opinion with respect to the necessity for proper preparation to maintain our national defense. We believe in preparedness, but we do not believe in paper preparedness."

"I say to the American people that they cannot trust an administration which has permitted itself to place at the heads of our great bureaus of administration, men conspicuously unfit to discharge the duties thus devolved upon them."

"I think that the American people

are about to record their dissatisfaction with the state of our industrial preparedness. I think that they are alive to the very serious situation in which we are placed at this time. It will not do to make light of it. It will not escape attention by various animadversions, and destructive criticisms with regard to American business men."

Mr. Hughes referred in detail to the situation in Europe, reiterating his conviction that a protective tariff would be necessary to aid American industry in meeting commercial competition with Europe after the war.

"When we speak of these matters and of the necessity of meeting these economic problems which will engage the attention of this country in the near future, with what proposals are we met by our opponents?" Mr. Hughes asked. "In the first place, they believe that they have provided in the revenue bill an anti-dumping clause. I make bold to say that the clause is the high-water mark of farcical legislation."

### Congress Passes Bills.

"It cannot accomplish the purpose which apparently it was designed to accomplish, because its provisions eat the heart out of its prohibitions. You cannot expect any protection from the application or enforcement of that clause. And then we are told that a tariff commission has been created. I believe in a tariff commission. But a tariff commission does not pass bills. Congress passes bills."

"We stand here desirous to give opportunities for work, desirous to build up every agency for the American working man. We are here as the friends of labor, because we are devoted to those policies through which alone the ideals of labor can be attained."

"We want in all our work consideration of the importance of a dominant sense of American unity. The test of Americanism is not a test of race or blood or of ancestry. The test is supreme devotion to our country, supreme love of the United States."

### Expects to Be Elected.

"If I am elected president, and I expect to be elected, we shall have an administration which has no interests but the interests of the United States; which knows no policy but the supreme welfare of the people of the United States. It will not be coerced by threat from any quarter."

It will not be deflected by any alien machination. It will not be made to subserve any ulterior purpose. We propose to have an American administration meeting the problems of the twentieth century in the American manner; that is, according to the rule of reason, and thus we expect to have a dignified place in a new rivalry—a commercial rivalry among the nations of the twentieth century."

"We have a great opportunity of service, but we cannot avail ourselves of that opportunity if there is any doubt of our understanding of our own rights."

"We want men to feel, wherever they are, that if they are prosecuting their lawful business, if they are adhering to the principles which govern them so far as their rights are concerned under international law, that they have the full protection of their country."

### Reviews Part of Parade.

"There is no hope for America if American citizen, anywhere in the world, is not as proud a title as a man can bear."

On his way to the meeting Mr. Hughes reviewed a section of a parade which was still passing, five hours after it started.

"Our opponents talk as though by creating an agency they had provided a remedy. They created an agency, which they can disregard as they choose. And only today, in the face of these economic facts which should engage the thoughtful attention of the administration, when every nation in Europe is adopting the protective tariff, even Great Britain preparing to adopt the protective tariff, we have nothing but a diatribe on the subject of protection, without any serious thought with regard to the necessity of safeguarding the interests of American labor and American enterprise."

"I am not interested in a country devoted to the special prosperity of a few. That is not my conception of the aim of the administration of our country, but when I hear any one denounce class bitterness, class antagonism, and the lawful results of arraying group against group, I want him to take care that he does not stimulate that very class bitterness and class antagonism which is thus justly denounced."

### Must Get Together.

"If we are to compete in the new day with a Europe coming to a new consciousness of its power and its

opportunity with new organization and new co-operation, we have got to bury the idea that group is arrayed against group; that labor is arrayed against capital; that capital is to exploit labor."

"Let us go forward, not in words, not in phrases, not denouncing class antagonisms while we do our utmost to stimulate them, but let us go forward sincerely desirous to put America in the foreground of achievement because of her sense of social justice; because of her feeling of co-operation which inspires everyone concerned in her activities."

"There has been much talk in these later days about the labor vote. I want to say this: You cannot buy the labor vote; you cannot coerce the labor vote; you cannot frighten the labor vote; you cannot impose upon the labor vote by talking about invisible government or by any kind of vilification of motives."

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## SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN TO START AT ONCE

### Women to Begin Working for Votes That Are to Be Cast Two Years Hence.

## TO DO SOME EDUCATING

The 1918 suffrage campaign in Nebraska opens immediately after the close of polling booths Tuesday, according to the Suffrage Messenger of November. A call to workers is issued by Mrs. W. E. Barkley, state suffrage president.

"Federal Amendment Day," November 15, will be the date to fire the first gun in the campaign. All suffrage clubs in the state will observe this demonstration in an attempt to prove to congressional candidates that Nebraska women want the vote and also want the federal amendment submitted.

Collecting waste paper is urged as a means of raising money for the suffrage cause.

### To Teach Suffrage.

Suffrage schools will be established in a short time in Omaha and Lincoln, according to a plan made at the state convention. Any community which guarantees 100 women at \$5 a course or \$3 for a half a course will have a suffrage school installed.

The national association sends out a force of teachers to conduct the school. Everything concerning campaign work is taught in such a school, from the proper method to collect funds to speaking and organizing.

## University of Oregon Ties With Washington

Eugene, Ore., Nov. 5.—Foot ball players of the University of Oregon and the University of Washington battled to a nothing to nothing tie score yesterday in what was regarded as the 1916 championship game of the Pacific coast. Neither team was able to puncture the other's defense when scores were imminent. A heavy rain, which started in the last quarter, made it impossible to do any open work.

# Vote for Hughes

Below is a reproduction of a poster received in the United States Thursday, November 2, 1916. It is published by The Tariff Reform League of London. It tells its own story. If any man is in doubt as to how he should vote let him look at the Englishman's face and read his words.

Republican National Publicity Committee.

# WAGES UNDER PROTECTION

"THE MONEY EARNINGS OF THE WORKMAN IN THE UNITED STATES ARE RATHER MORE THAN 2 1/4 TIMES AS GREAT AS IN ENGLAND AND WALES... MAKING POSSIBLE A COMMAND OF THE NECESSARIES AND CONVENIENCES AND MINOR LUXURIES OF LIFE THAT IS GREATER THAN THAT ENJOYED BY THE CORRESPONDING CLASS IN THIS COUNTRY."  
(GOVERNMENT REPORT ON RATES OF WAGES, &c., IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Cd 5609 April 1911.)



AMERICAN WORKMAN: "Yes, Cousin, that's what the tariff does for me."

BRITISH WORKMAN: "Well I'm blowed! And to think I've been voting FREE TRADE!"