

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER. VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By Carrier per month. By Mail per year. Daily without Sunday. Evening without Sunday. Sunday Bee only. Daily and Sunday Bee, three years in advance.

REMITTANCE. Remit by draft, express or postal order. Only 2-cent stamps taken in payment of small accounts.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building. South Omaha—2315 N. street. Council Bluffs—14 North Main street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Address communications relating to news and editorial matter to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

OCTOBER CIRCULATION. 53,818 Daily—Sunday 50,252.

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

Help get out the vote. And don't forget that Nebraska needs Hughes more than Hughes needs Nebraska.

Vote early. If you cannot vote early, don't fail to vote before 8 o'clock p. m. when the polls close.

Senator Hitchcock is worse than worried; likewise Brother Newbranch. That's very evident!

Party leaders have submitted their claims and predictions. It is up to the rank and file to make good.

Gompers is still "standing by Wilson," but that is no proof that the labor vote is deliverable by Gompers.

The sure way to stop the jail feeding graft is to elect Mike Clark sheriff, and thus out the feed graft gang.

Whether you "vote 'er straight" or are determined to "scratch," put your cross in the republican party circle first.

The outcome will also determine whether or not "W Arthur Mullen" keeps his foot on Bryan for the next four years.

Ten hours of voting and then more than ten hours of counting supply election officers with convincing argument for an eight-hour day.

Perhaps it is safe now for you to answer: "Are you 'wet' or 'dry,' Senator Hitchcock?" Why have you so persistently dodged the question?

Note that Bryan has not taken back a single word he uttered fast spring in denunciation of Hitchcock as the Wall street and brewers' candidate.

That cable message from the Philippines indicates that our democratic senator believes he would run better over there where he is not so well known.

Noise-makers have had their day and prophets their multitude of eager ears. Now is the hour of the silent voter, before whose majesty bow the rulers of Liberty's millions.

Be advised that the returns from Nebraska will be unusually late and slow. The polls do not close this time until 8 o'clock at night and the ballot is longer and more complicated for counting than ever before.

Yes, and don't forget, either, that a vote for Wilson and Hitchcock is a vote endorsing the award of Omaha's \$6,000-a-year postmasterhip to Charley Fanning. Hitchcock picked him and Wilson appointed him, despite all protests.

Watching Popular Drift

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Wilson's Cincinnati speech was not the first in which he revealed the fact that he shapes his official course by his conception of the popular drift.

The first intimation anybody had, except the democratic members of the house judiciary committee who pigeon-holed the proposed amendment on the strength of a private letter from the president-elect to A. Mitchell Palmer.

That Mr. Wilson would violate his single-term pledge came in a speech during the first year of his administration, when he told of looking out over the Potomac and trying to read the public mind.

In a bit of Hibernian merriment preceding a bovine encounter, he confided to the country in his Jackson day speech at Indianapolis in 1915 that "Woodrow sat back and chuckled" when numerous editors thought they were reflecting the nation's sentiment as to administration dealings with Mexico.

In an address to the National Press club he again commented on the difficulty of ascertaining popular sentiment. He reminded the correspondents that while each thought he knew what the people of his own section were thinking nobody was sure of it.

He prided himself on his superior ability at "interpreting the nation's thought," which is a euphemism for "catching the popular drift."

The whims he has most systematically studied since the congressional elections of 1914 were those of the progressives. That was why he proposed a clumsy and invalid federal presidential primary scheme as the chief recommendation to the short session of the sixty-third congress.

That is why he favored a federal trade commission, which his party had not approved. It explains his reversal on the subject of a tariff commission.

It accounts for his eager advocacy of a federal child labor law, although as a publicist he said that such a measure could be upheld only by "an absurdly extravagant interpretation of the constitution."

That is why he abandoned his contention that the government's relations to a rural credit system should be merely supervisory.

It was in deference to popular sentiment that he switched on the subject of preparedness and joined the ranks of "nervous and excited" men he criticized in December, 1914. It is why he took, without investigation, the side of the railway controversy that he thought had the most voters back of it.

Wilson's Words of Mystery.

In his Sybilline role Mr. Wilson is most interesting. He filled his closing address on Shadow Lawn with gloomy forebodings and obscure hints of something of dreadful portent lowering over the United States, to be averted only through his continuance in power.

Mr. Wilson commenced his administration in the same way, going before congress with a personal statement of serious complications with an unnamed world power, sure to follow if his wish were not granted.

All through his career as president, he has thrown out from time to time mysterious predictions of misfortune of calamity waiting just ahead, from which his foresight and prudence alone could save the nation.

Why doesn't he come out in the open and tell the public the real nature of some of these bogies he is forever suggesting? He is pledged to "pitiless publicity," and shrinks at the thought of "invisible government," so wouldn't he but be living up to his professions if he were to take us all into his confidence, and tell us from what source we are to look for the disaster? He'll have the people soon looking on his powerful foe as did Mrs. Harris on Sairey Gamp's friend: "I don't believe there never was no such person."

What of Bryan's Political Future? At this particular time a little speculation on the political future of William Jennings Bryan may be entertaining, even though premature.

Is Mr. Bryan to continue to be a figure in national politics or is he to drop out? The answer naturally depends somewhat upon the result of this election.

It goes without saying that whether Wilson is defeated or elected the democratic party will have to have another standard-bearer four years from now. It also goes without saying that Mr. Bryan's ambition to occupy the White House has not been completely extinguished by three hopeless efforts.

To whom can the democratic party turn or, rather, whom other than Bryan can the democrats develop as an acceptable national leader in the coming four years? Can any one else get in front of him in that short time?

True, Mr. Bryan's position must rest, in a large degree, on control by his friends of the democratic organization of his own state. He must have the "home folks" behind him to command consideration abroad. And the chief obstacle before him is the control of the democratic organization in Nebraska by the political highbinders who are his personal and party enemies.

Mr. Bryan also is certain of a steady backfire from the principal democratic newspaper organ of Nebraska, Senator Hitchcock's World-Herald, directed by an envious self-seeker who has felt the abasement forced upon him by the recognition accorded Bryan in the national councils of the party. If Mr. Bryan is to maintain a position of leadership, his next "great battle" must be to drive the democratic money-changers out of the inner sanctuaries of his own party in Nebraska.

This is the significance of the skirmishing which has been taking place within the democratic lines since the prelude to the April primary. It is the import of this year's campaign for Mr. Bryan's future activity in politics.

Labor Not Easily Fooled. Those democratic politicians who think the labor vote can be fended to the polls in a mass are making a serious mistake. The workmen of America are not fools, and have every reason to keep fully abreast of political developments.

Moreover, they know when an attempt is being made to deceive them and are well aware of the emptiness of democratic pretense of friendly interest, having had long experience in the south, where the democratic party is in full control and from whence it gets whatever of strength it has in the nation. The sham of the Adamson law is well understood by the workers, who are also fully alive to the fact that the child labor law and the compensation law for federal employes was forced on the president against his will and carried through congress by republican votes. These facts cannot be hidden by democratic clamor.

If the democrats are so solicitous for the welfare of the workers, and sincere in their profession of desire to help, why didn't they raise the pay of the government employes in the District of Columbia, where many hundreds are working for such a miserable pittance as would make a slave driver blush? One garage digger, employed at the Arlington cemetery, testified that his pay was \$40 a month, that his family had not tasted meat for many weeks and he didn't know when they would again, and his fellows were in the same fix. He was docked for the time he lost from work in going before the house committee, and the bill again was laid over, although it has been, before two democratic congresses. At the federal building in Omaha janitors and charwomen are paid at the lowest rate, and have been compelled to take vacations without pay, that the democrats in Washington could make a showing of economy. Here also old and faithful servants in the postoffice have been demoted and their pay reduced, that Mr. Burleson could inflate a fake surplus in his department. Furthermore, the eight-hour law for postal employes is continually violated, and protests against the situation are met with threats of dismissal from the service.

Labor is aware of these facts and isn't being fooled to any extent by democrats posing as labor leaders and pretending to be able to deliver the votes of all the organized workers to any candidate. Watch the count as a proof of this.

Don't Overlook Harmon. When marking your ballot today, do not forget to put a cross against the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of a food commissioner, the purpose of which is to fasten Clarence Harmon on the state payroll for life. It is morally certain this amendment will be defeated, but it should be so overwhelmed that no officer of the state of Nebraska will ever again shamelessly attempt to perpetuate himself in office through the agency of a constitutional amendment.

If any doubt remains as to the trend of the Philippine vote, wipe it off the political slate. Late arrivals of Manila newspapers proclaim unswerving loyalty to the flag and all it stands for in the campaign. Conclusive proof of sincerity is afforded by the featured headlines: "Roosevelt Flays Wilson," "Hughes Denounces Treason of Democrats," and "President Wilson Rout's His Critics." While the headlines sound a familiar note, they embody the temper of the islanders and indicate a lively determination to land on the winning side at the finish.

Faith of Our Presidents

Edgar C. Snyder (Washington Correspondent of The Bee.)

Of the twenty-seven presidents of the United States thus far all but two will go into biographical annals as Christian church members. The exceptions are Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Johnson. Jefferson, thought by many to be indifferent to churches, being known as a liberal in his views, while not connected as a communicant with any denomination, is set down by his most intimate friends as a believer in the Christian religion. He was a believer, but anything but a sectarian. Andrew Johnson called himself a Methodist, but he was not a member of the church.

He attended church sometimes with his wife, who was a devoted member. Washington, Madison, Monroe, William H. Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor, all of whom were born in Virginia, where the Episcopal church was the leading denomination in the early days of the republic, were members of that church; two other presidents, Franklin Pierce and Arthur, were also Episcopalians. John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams, Fillmore, and Taft are aligned as Unitarians. The first of the Presbyterian presidents was Jackson, followed by Polk, Buchanan, Lincoln, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and Wilson. Grant, Hayes, and McKinley were Methodists. Van Buren, and Roosevelt were members of the Reformed Dutch church. Garfield belonged to the Disciples sect, commonly known as the Campbellite church.

The presidents were believers in the goodness and omnipotence of God as testified in the public utterances of nearly every one of them. Jefferson, on account of the "established church," the Church of England, now known as the Protestant Episcopal church, being predominant in Virginia affairs and threatening, as in the mother country, to rule the state, introduced and had passed by the Virginia legislature the freedom-of-worship act. He regarded that as one thing he would be willing to be included in his epitaph, for it enabled people to be freed from constraint to observe a religion not theirs, a religion, as he regarded the Episcopal church, of the aristocracy. Just before a young nephew's death, Jefferson was left to a young namesake, admonished him: "Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Be just. Be true. Love your neighbor as yourself. Murnur at the ways of Providence. So shall the life into which you have entered be the portal to one of eternal and ineffable bliss."

The fathers of our country were, as a whole, a deeply religious group of men. The makers and signers of the Declaration of Independence, concluding that immortal document, appealed to the "Supreme Judge of the World" for the rectitude of their intentions. John Jay, afterward the first chief justice of the United States supreme court, was an exemplar of the pious state of mind in which the first American patriots approached the solution of the problems which brought liberty and independence to the colonies. A year before the declaration he addressed a convention of New York patriots and in an appeal which throughout breathed a consecration of heart to God and country, said in conclusion: "We believe and are persuaded that you will do your duty like men, and cheerfully refer your cause to the great and righteous Judge. If success crowns your efforts, all the blessings of free men will be your reward. If you fall in the contest, you will be happy with God in heaven."

Two of the presidents, Cleveland and Wilson, had fathers who were Presbyterian ministers, and they, too, were of the faith of their fathers. The republican candidate for president is also the son of a minister. His father, David Hughes, was for many years pastor of the Baptist church at Glenn Falls, N. Y., and there his son, Charles Evans Hughes, when a boy, joined the church. When young Hughes went to Brown university it was with the expectation of his parents and himself that he would fit himself for the ministry. But his mind was of a different mould. His aspirations and reading and observation led him to choose the law for a profession. Ardently fond of his profession, he clung to the church of his family and throughout his career has been an active worker and a prominent layman, teaching in Sunday schools and working actively with the Young Men's Christian Association. In New York, Mr. Hughes was a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, of which while he was a member the pastor, a former classmate at Brown university, was Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, now president of the university. There Mr. Hughes taught a Bible class of young men, and when he relinquished it for his duties as governor of New York, he was succeeded by John D. Rockefeller, jr. Six years ago, when he came to Washington to take his place as a member of the United States supreme court, he transferred his connection from the New York church to Calvary Baptist church in Washington. Justice Hughes became almost as active a member of the Washington church as he was in his home church. He presided over the Baptist convention in Washington of the northern churches two years ago and made a notable address. He also made a memorable address two years ago at the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Calvary church. The venerable Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene, who has been thirty-seven years the pastor of that church, deprecating the idea of being quoted, said to your correspondent: "Yes, Mr. Hughes has always been an active Baptist. He has attended our church regularly. He has worked for the church ardently. But with all his sectarian predisposition, you will find in his speeches and addresses having to do with church work a broad and liberal spirit toward other peoples and denominations."

Just ten years ago Mr. Hughes was nominated by the republicans for governor of New York. Just ten years ago, this week, he delivered an address to the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City at the Fifth Avenue church. The address had been booked for him before he was nominated for office. It showed perhaps better than anything else he has had to say of Christian duty what manner of piety was his. It was the candidate for office the first time in his life. The exordium of his speech was to dismiss all political suggestion. He talked in a simple heart-to-heart, conversational way with the thousands of young men gathered to hear him. He spoke of the glittering opportunities for success in life proffered young men in New York, and urged them in striving for prizes to lead clean, honest, manly lives.

There is one thing more important than anything else," he said, "and that is, that within you there should be a citadel which none can assail, a fortress that cannot be carried by assault, that is proof against any kind of attack, and that is: 'We want faith in God. We want faith in the reign of His goodness. We want faith in all that makes for righteousness.'"

If elected president, he will be the first Baptist to be a tenant of the White House. Those who have been most intimate with him in church enterprise and religious fellowship say that in no wise has the staunchness of his loyalty to his religious faith lessened the fiber or congealed the warmth of the man and brother in his nature. His bent of mind, while severely disciplined, is radiant with an optimism that gives him a cheerful look upon life, within and without. His respite and recreation, regularly taken out of a studious, busy life, prove in his mental and sentimental composition a sane and genial spirit. Fond of travel, he has gone often across the ocean to tour in European countries. He has spent many summers fishing and hunting in the upper Maine woods and waters, his companion usually being his son, Charles Evans Hughes, jr., of whom, like a wise, affectionate father, he made his most intimate comrade. Within doors he has many times lent himself with unfeigned zeal to diversions of intellectual play, such as chess and whist, and his prowess in these mind sports was attested by his wholesome esteem for the tonic of seasonable relief from task-drudgery.

TODAY

Thought Nugget for the Day. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effectual as their strict construction.

One Year Ago Today in the War. Germans won important success at Krivovac. Italian army reported on way across Albania.

Russians extended offensive west of Riga and south of Dvinsk. Secretary Lansing sent note to Great Britain declaring blockade illegal.

Italians officially reported successes along entire front in three engagements.

In Omaha Thirty Years Ago. A movement in on foot to start a first-class gymnasium in this city. The first meeting to discuss the matter will be held at the store of Collins, Gordon & Kay.

While W. C. Beard of this city was visiting at the residence of L. C. Baldwin of Council Bluffs he discovered a colored man sneaking his overcoat from the hallway, and, collaring the fellow, he marched him to the police station.

Isaac Hodgson has left for the Minneapolis office, accompanied by several gentlemen of this city who contemplate building and who wish to look over the work of some of the famous architects in that city. Mr. Hodgson will return in about a week.

Mike Farrell, one of the most capable and best known of the Union Pacific passenger engineers, has been compelled to give up his job by the effects of an attack of sunstroke while working in his overheated cab.

At a meeting of the Omaha Oratorio society F. W. Gray was chosen president and G. M. Hitchcock treasurer. The directors selected were C. D. Dorman, William Wallace and Rev. Detweiler.

Mrs. Adolph Meyer entertained the women of the Coffee club with a delightful lunch at the Millard hotel. The funeral of Patrick McCarthy, who settled in Nebraska in 1853, took place from the late residence of the deceased. The body was interred in St. Mary's cemetery.

This Day in History. 1814—General Jackson, without authority, at the head of 3,000 men, appeared before the Spanish town of Pensacola to drive out the British, who blew up the fort and retired.

1837—Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, publisher of the Alton (Ill.) Observer, shot dead by a mob at his office.

1839—The emperor of Russia issued a ukase permitting the title of citizen of the first rank to be held by any Jew worthy of it.

1861—Indecisive battle at Belmont, Mo., between the federals under Grant and the confederates under Polk.

1866—King Victor Emmanuel I made his state entry into Venice.

1882—General Benjamin F. Butler was elected governor of Massachusetts.

1885—Canadian steamer Algoma founded in Lake Superior, with loss of forty-five lives.

1891—Dr. Harvey Rice, known as the "father of the Ohio school system," died in Cleveland. Born at Colfax, Mass. July 11, 1806.

1899—A military expedition on board transports under General Wheaton captured Dapunan, Philippine islands.

The Day We Celebrate. Byron H. Smith of the tailoring and haberdashery firm of Williams & Smith is today fifty years old. He was born at Richmond Center, Wis.

Samuel A. Corner, treasurer of the Union Fuel company, was born November 7, 1840. He is a native of Denmark, coming to this country in 1862. He is also president of the Corner Bros. company, in the brick business, and served as a member of the Nebraska legislature one term.

John W. Hughes, secretary of the Guaranty Fund Life Insurance company, is 44. He was born in Omaha and was formerly with the Omaha National bank.

Nels A. Lundgren, insurance man, was born November 7, 1867, in Sweden, coming to this country in 1887. He is up for re-election to the legislature. He worked for the Hammond Packing company at South Omaha and police service from 1887 to 1890.

Dr. Herbert Weick, one of the new bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, born in New York City fifty-four years ago today.

Charlotte Crabtree ("Lotta"), famous actress, now retired, born in New York City sixty-nine years ago today.

Mme. Pierre Curie, famous for her researches and discoveries in the field of chemistry, born in Poland forty-nine years ago today.

Abram W. Harris, president of Northwestern university and secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, born in Philadelphia fifty-eight years ago today.

Dr. Andrew D. White, celebrated educator and diplomat, born at Homer, N. Y., eight-four years ago today.

Timely Jottings and Reminders. The president will motor to Princeton to cast his ballot today and return thence to Long Branch, where he will receive the election returns.

Candidate Charles E. Hughes is expected to be in New York City tonight to receive the election returns.

Former President Roosevelt will cast his ballot at Oyster Bay and former President Taft will exercise his right as a voter at New Haven.

Woman suffragists are particularly interested in the election in South Dakota, the only state in which that issue is to be voted on today.

The socialists expect to make a surprising show of strength at the polls today in Oklahoma, Nevada and Montana and in some of the larger cities.

One of the most pretentious corn shows ever held in the south will be opened at Wilmington, N. C., today and continued through the remainder of the week.

Storiette of the Day. The backyard of a house in a Massachusetts town is overlooked by the windows of an orphan asylum. In this backyard stood a barrel of apples, which were disappearing at a rapid rate.

The woman of the house, a widow and a knowing mother, summoned her 8-year-old son to make inquiry touching the curious disappearance of the fruit.

"Yes, mother, I've eaten the apples," he confessed, "but I really had to do it."

"Had to do it?"

"Yes, mother, the orphans wanted so many cores."—Boston Herald.

The Bee's Letter Box

Could Dickens Say It Now? Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: The most popular writer in England a generation ago was Charles Dickens.

In his "Child's History of England" he speaks of the United States as "One of the greatest nations of the earth, and in these times in which I write honorably remarkable for protecting its subjects wherever they may travel with a dignity and a determination which is a model for England."

Would Dickens be able to say as much in this year of grace? L. A. A.

Something of a Discrepancy. Hebron, Neb., Nov. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: I see by the World-Herald of today that the Byron Hughes-Fairbanks club of Byron has only four members. I suppose they intended this to read forty. However, I wish to say that I am the secretary of the Byron club, and when I left home yesterday I had ninety members, all live men and voters, and are all going to vote for Hughes.

I have good reason to believe that by this time our club has a membership of at least 100.

If the party who sent in that report thinks we have no Hughes men in Byron precinct, will ask them to just watch the Byron vote, for it is going for Hughes. W. BAIRDSSNA.

Chris' Awkward Position. Columbus, Neb., Nov. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: Clever and resourceful, Chris Quinby has the World-Herald of today that the Byron Hughes-Fairbanks club of Byron has only four members. I suppose they intended this to read forty. However, I wish to say that I am the secretary of the Byron club, and when I left home yesterday I had ninety members, all live men and voters, and are all going to vote for Hughes.

I have good reason to believe that by this time our club has a membership of at least 100.

If the party who sent in that report thinks we have no Hughes men in Byron precinct, will ask them to just watch the Byron vote, for it is going for Hughes. W. BAIRDSSNA.

Quinby Restates His Reasons. Omaha, Nov. 5.—To the Editor of The Bee: As to Senator Hitchcock, for whom I have voted every time he has been a candidate for anything, his action four years ago disappointed me. Even after Wilson was elected and inaugurated Senator Hitchcock continued his opposition to him, and always along reactionary lines. I do not now recall, and I doubt if his most ardent friends can recall, a single piece of progress that was backed by Wilson that did not receive Hitchcock's opposition. Indeed, I heard the senator at our Commercial club luncheon, during those days, confess to his audience that, though he was a democrat at Washington he often stopped to examine himself to see if he were a democrat or republican. Truly he was right, for thousands of others at that time had the same difficulty about him.

You surely have not forgotten that during that time Hitchcock was the one member of his party on his committee to join with five republicans to force through a substantial duplicate of the Aldrich currency scheme, a plan which had received the specific condemnation of the Baltimore platform. I do not criticize some amendments which he finally made to the bank bill; that is not now the question. The fact is that he was the constant antagonist of the president. You have not forgotten his fight against the president's shipping bill, as well as every other forward movement. The president's Indianapolis speech at that time censured certain senators, among whom was Hitchcock.

Yet there was a sudden transformation in the senator's actions. It was at the time when Mr. Bryan had an apparent difference with Wilson. Then Hitchcock transformed from an antagonist to a supporter. I dislike to question motives, but judging by the senator's subsequent actions, some of which were mentioned in the letter to which you take exceptions, I am forced to the conclusion that he thought this difference between Wilson and Bryan afforded him the opportunity to accomplish Bryan's humiliation. He said his paper have done much work in this direction since that time.

Whatever regret I might have from personal considerations, I feel that my attitude is right. L. J. QUINBY.

Comparison and Contrast. Oxford, Neb., Nov. 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: We are about to elect a president, and there are but two scores by which we may wisely judge their fitness—first, by the party they represent, and second, by their ability to understand and their firmness to execute the laws and policies of our government as shown by their public record.

Hughes, as a legislator, as an executive of New York state and as a judge of our highest court, has shown an aptitude to meet squarely and justly every duty and obligation devolving upon him while in those offices. The party he represents came into power with the election of Abraham Lincoln, and Mr. Wilson's managers are now likening the present administration to that of Lincoln, and even claim that Wilson has had to meet the more grave and difficult problems. There is not one iota of truth in the claim or in the comparison. Lincoln found, on taking the office, bankrupt treasury, our national credit destroyed and our government shaking to its very foundations from an organized rebellion. This deplorable condition came about under a democratic administration lacking in financial ability and professing that they would keep us out of war. On the other hand, Woodrow Wilson, on taking the reins from the republicans found a treasury full to overflowing, a national credit the best on the globe, he found a united, happy and prosperous people and a firm, powerful union which was at peace and respected at home and abroad. Under the republican party the bloodiest and most cruel rebellion was terminated and a reunification magnanimously organized. Since that time our nation's wonderful growth in wealth, prosperity and world achievements has been under the leadership and guiding hand of the republican party.

The democratic party, too, is quite different. In convention assembled in 1864 they openly declared the war a failure (now Wilson says it is treason to say aught against his wobbling Mexican policy). They then told us the war must be stopped and that Abraham Lincoln must be recalled. Today the same democratic party is praising Lincoln, admitting

him nearly equal to Wilson, but then Lincoln has long been dead. Later the democratic party denounced McKinley, charging that if we elected him he would set up a kingdom and abolish the Fourth of July; that he would call our fathers, brothers and our sons to battle and flood our republic with feminine tears. Today they proclaim McKinley a great and good president, but then, McKinley is also dead. For a brief time this party administered our government under Cleveland. They came into power on the slogan that the republicans had too much money in the treasury and that our tariff was a robbery of the people. These evils they viewed with alarm and proceeded to empty the treasury, and they fixed the tariff so our people lost all fear of robbers, as they had nothing to lose. But we must credit that administration with building up the soup manufacturing industry, which will long be remembered by our jobless working men of that time. Coming into power for the second time since the rebellion, they were quickly able to fix the treasury, and the soup industry was about to eclipse its former record when a gigantic war started in Europe, sending millions of money to this country for war necessities, and yet Wilson ordered a stamp tax, a thing never thought of before when we were at peace. Now Wilson is telling us that he, instead of the European conflict, saved us from the soup house and that farmers should vote for him because his administration has raised the price of wheat.

It is sad that Mr. Wilson has so small an opinion of the American voter's intelligence and that there is where he and Hughes differ squarely. The latter appeals to the reasoning power and patriotism of the voter, while Wilson appeals to the passions, prejudices and selfishness of the people. Which shall we choose? A. C. RANKIN.

Discriminating buyers who seek real musical worth will find it in KRANICH & BACH Ultra-Quality PIANOS PLAYER PIANOS

These are the choice of the cultured artists, of the experienced musicians, of intelligent music lovers who demand more than mere reputation.

Easy Terms Used Pianos Taken in Exchange. A. HOSPE CO., 1513-15 Douglas St.

DELAY DISTANCE

The Business Short Cut

The quicker, shorter, surer, more profitable way to transact business is via WESTERN UNION Telegraph Service

It discounts distance and overrides delay.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY