

NO NEGOTIATED PEACE FOR U. S., PLEA OF TAFT

Urges Republican Congress as Check Upon Weak Policy of Wilson With the Huns.

(Continued From Page Eleven.)

acclaimed diplomacy of the administration. What are the views of our allies, who have borne the heat and burden of this war and who have saved us from German domination? We know generally that there are some of the 14 points which they will not agree to, and that there are other conditions, notably indemnities, not contained in the 14 points upon which they will insist.

"The course of the president has seriously endangered the unanimity of the allies in this critical stage in the settlement of the war. Until we know exactly what the allies wish, until they have made formal declaration of the terms which they demand, we cannot in honor fix what our terms shall be. But we do know that the terms can all be properly settled only after an unconditional surrender by Austria and Germany. How then, can the attitude of our government be made a demand for unconditional surrender by the return of a republican congress in the election of next Tuesday? This will push the president, as nothing else can, this will be an expression of the popular will that he cannot ignore, this will be a controlling will that he must respect.

Would Dictate Peace.

"The president speaks in all his messages as if he were the sole arbiter in the matter of peace, the participation of the senate in fixing the terms he never mentions and as to the right of the allies to take part in the settlement and have an equal voice he makes only a slight reluctant reference.

"The return of a republican congress will settle all these matters to the satisfaction of the American public.

"Third: After unconditional surrender and a statement of the terms of peace, the country will naturally turn to its domestic questions and this subject must be considered by the next congress for a large part of its term. For nearly two years, the executive of this administration has exercised more uncontrolled power than any administration in the history of the country, and that power has included the expenditure of vast sums per year than this nation or any other nation has expended in the history of the world.

"One of the functions of congress, implied in the constitution, is the examination into the account expenditures by the executive under its appropriations. In other words one of the principal and most salutary restraints upon wasteful, ill advised and corrupt expenditure of money, and the misuse of discretionary power, is the investigation which congress is authorized to make with a view to preventing further abuse with a view to making known to the American people the story of the stewardship of the executive, to whom such power and expenditure have been entrusted.

Should Probe Waste.

"That there has been waste in the expending of money appropriated in preparation for the war goes without saying, but the American people can be trusted to note how inevitable such waste is under the most careful administration where a war has been thrust suddenly on the government without trained agencies to make the preparation therefor.

"Such investigation should be made with due regard to the difficulties that were presented, but it should be made impartially and without fear and independent of any partisan restraint. It need hardly be said that a democratic congress under the control of the executive, as a democratic congress will be, is not likely to look with close scrutiny into such a stewardship. Only a republican congress can be counted on to bring the facts as the people should have them.

"We have contracted enormous debts to carry on this war, debts which our posterity to the third and fourth generation will have to pay. If we have unconditional surrender and a just peace, that which we have secured will be worth the cost. But the American people are entitled to know that the money is honestly and effectively expended, or to understand in what respects the administration and its departments and subdivisions did not meet the patriotic duty and the proper standard of efficiency which the American people had the right under the circumstances to expect. We have during this war, under espionage acts and under other legislation, given the executive greater power of restraint upon the freedom of speech and freedom of the press and upon freedom of action, than in our previous history.

Whether in peace or in war the American people are entitled to know by full and free investigation after the war, when revelations can injure no one but those who are guilty, whether that power has been exercised for partisan purposes. Only a republican congress can be trusted to make such an investigation.

Post-War Problems Great.

"Fourth: when the war closes and the demand for ammunition and all kinds of war equipment ceases abruptly and the intense activities in many fields of production are to be turned from war instrumentalities in supplies to stores of peace necessities that are now so limited in quantities, it is essential that such a business transition shall take place with the least disturbance to labor and capital. In any event, and under the widest legislation, we must expect a halt in business that will try our people.

"The exigency must be met by wise legislation and careful administration. This is a matter for earnest counsel and deliberation. It is a problem for the solution of which both the legislative and the executive branches must be responsible; we must therefore have a legisla-

Burgess-Nash Honor Boys Who Have Joined Army



The Burgess-Nash company has, within the past few days, done honor to the boys who have gone from their firm to do their part in "making the world safe for democracy," by placing a beautiful bronze plate bearing the honor roll of the firm in large letters, in a conspicuous place at the entrance to the elevators.

It was the plant of the firm to accompany the installation of this honor roll by a suitable ceremony

of speeches and songs, but the epidemic of Spanish influenza induced them to dispense with any formality of that kind.

Besides the 52 names which the plate now contains there are ten more to be added to bring the list up to date.

More than two-thirds of these men are now overseas, and the Burgess-Nash people rejoice that so far as they know, not a single fatality or accident of any consequence has befallen any of them.

will be no restraint upon his will at all.

"He fails to recognize that without the republican minority his prosecution of the war would have been a failure. He asks the American people to entrust him with an unlimited power over the settlement of a peace which will affect them for a century, when he has given many evidences of the wish to pursue a course against which their faces are set.

The president's expression of the fear that election of a republican majority in either house will embarrass him abroad as a vote of want of confidence in his prosecution of the war, is wholly without force. The return of a republican congress will confirm our allies in a knowledge that the American people insist on unconditional surrender and repudiate a peace by negotiation."

"These measures need the deliberation of an independent and courageous congress, not under the control of the executive, and not subject to academic ideals and theories, except as they are modified and made practical by a consideration of existing conditions and a practical knowledge of what can be achieved in human nature's daily regime.

"The question of government ownership of railroads and other public utilities, and of the regulation of production from the earth and in the factory to human necessities, must all be considered with progressive, but practical statesmanship. These are questions which were not ripe when the president was elected. The president was elected on the platform of peace, and on the ground that he had kept us out of war. The war came on notwithstanding, but we had no formal and electoral exit from the power anticipated at the present emergencies and the questions that force themselves upon us.

"It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that we have in the legislative branch of congress representatives who shall speak their will, unrestrained by the control of an executive elected on other issues. For that reason, again, a republican congress must be returned.

"An unmistakable postulate of this appeal is that during the period of the next congress, the present president must be the sole director and judge of the proper course, not only as the head of the army but as settling the terms of peace and all civil matters. The war may end before the new congress begins its term. In any event it will end before the first regular session of that congress. The military reasons for his unified leadership therefore have little or no application. As to the settlement of the terms of peace the constitution requires the co-ordinate action of the senate and refuses at once his claim that he must be the unembarrassed spokesman of the country in settling finally what those terms of peace are.

"One important duty of the next congress is to demand account of the president's stewardship. Upon what theory of republican government can it be claimed that matters of character and importance should be under the unrestrained control of the man whose stewardship is to be examined.

"Another important duty is the legislative provision for reconstruction. Upon what view of democratic government is that to be entrusted to the uncontrolled will of the executive. The remarkable character of the appeal is its demand for a power during the next two years equal to that of the Hohenzollerns in war and peace and accounting and reconstructing. In assuming that he will be embarrassed and will be free from control if a republican congress is not elected he demonstrates his belief and it is well sustained that a democratic congress

RUSSIA SCENE OF BLOODSHED UNPRECEDENTED

Lord Cecil Says Present Government Surpasses Worst Days of Old Regime in Denial of Justice.

London, Nov. 1.—Discussing the position of British subjects in Russia in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, assistant secretary of state and foreign affairs, said that the government's information was that the amount of blood shed by the present government of Russia greatly exceeded anything that ever took place under the imperial regime.

"There has been no pretense of justice," he said. "People of all nationalities have been arrested and imprisoned without any reason being given. Moreover, there has been a large amount of casual murder and brigandage throughout all of European Russia. There has also been reckless destruction of all means of subsistence.

"The British government will shrink from nothing within their power to get every British subject out of Russia and unquestionably mean to exact justice on the people guilty of these outrages when they are able to get them into their power."

American Casualty List

The following Nebraska and Iowa names appear in the casualty list given out by the government for Saturday morning, November 2:

WOUNDED; DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Errol Grisman Leyda, next of kin, Jno. Frederick Leyda, Bloomfield, Ia.

Lewis Wunchell, next of kin, Mrs. Christ Wunchell, Wall Lake, Ia.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Sergt. Clyde Anderson, next of kin, George W. Anderson, Havelock, Neb.

Corp. Glen J. Murray, next of kin, Floyd J. Murray, 1427 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.

William B. Morrissey, next of kin, W. T. Morrissey, Albia, Ia.

The following Nebraskans and Iowans are named in the casualty list given out by the government for Friday afternoon, November 1:

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Harry Distelhorst; next of kin, Mrs. Alice Distelhorst, Burlington, Ia.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Elmer E. Folander; next of kin, Mrs. Eleanor Folander, Davenport, Ia.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Corp. Arthur M. Hamilton; next

LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN GOING BACK TO FIGHT.



Lt. Pat O'Brien of Momece, Ill., the American boy who, as a member of England's Royal Flying corps was shot down back by the German lines, imprisoned and later made his escape, is going back to fight the Huns. Lieutenant O'Brien is going back to the front despite the fact that he was rejected by the British, Canadian and American recruiting officers as unable to fight because of his wounds.

of kin, John Boyd Hamilton, Des Moines, Ia.

RETURNED TO DUTY, PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

Private Vincent Placek, Prague, Neb.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces: Died of wounds, 6; died from airplane accident, 1; died of disease, 17; wounded severely, 113; wounded slightly, 150; missing in action, 31. Total, 318.

Nordyke and Marmon Win Liberty Motor Honor Pennant

Indianapolis, Nov. 1.—The Nordyke and Marmon company of this city won the first honor pennant offered by the United States government to the concern building and shipping 12-cylinder Liberty motors the most rapidly in October, it was announced here today. The contest began October 1, and ended last midnight. The Nordyke and Marmon company made a production record of 225 per cent of its allotted quota.

A. E. F. EVOLVES NEW AUTOMATIC SUPPLY TRAINS

Fifteen, Each of Thirty or Thirty-Five Cars, Leave One Great Base Every Day.

American Regulating Base, Advance Zone, France, Nov. 1.—The "automatic train" is one of the strange devices which has sprung out of the war, and there is nothing quite like it in the whole range of railway transportation. It has been developed by the American military authorities here as one of the necessities of keeping up an automatic daily supply of food, forage and all requirements, to every unit of the American expeditionary force in France. To do this with unvarying regularity each day, so that every man in every division stretching over a vast area along 300 miles of front, would have his daily needs supplied was a huge problem.

The only solution was to secure absolute uniformity, or a standardization of trains by which the make-up would be automatic day after day. And out of this has come the "automatic train" of the American army, which is one of the wonders of American organization.

Like Great Puzzle.

Watching the make-up of the "automatic trains" as they go forward to the American divisions on the fighting front, is like watching some gigantic jig-saw puzzle, for there is the same fitting together of confused parts, until at last all the pieces form a completed whole of fifteen of these so-called "automatic trains," 50 cars to a train, each train moving off to one of the American divisions.

Here at a small interior village of the American advance force is the center from which the automatic trains move out daily. The place is well forward in the advance zone, just far enough away from the fighting to be out of reach of hostile raids and yet near enough to permit the supplies to move forward with the greatest facility.

One Thousand Cars Daily.

It was a sleepy village last October, with 2,000 inhabitants, today it is a center of intense activity, with an American working force of 22,000—11 times the population a year ago—with 72 miles of yard trackage, 45 enormous warehouses and railways radiating to every point of the long front held wholly or in part by American troops.

Last month 32,000 cars were moved, or over 1,000 a day, in this stupendous stream of supplies going forward to the fighting forces.

Colonel Hilgard, commanding officer, and Captain Bigger, regulating

officer, explained the details of these automatic trains, and later there was an opportunity to see the trains assembled like parts in a huge puzzle and started on their way to the front. The basis on which the automatic trains are made up is as follows:

Two cars of refrigerated fresh beef.

Two cars of fresh bread.

Seven cars of food comprised in the soldier's ration.

Four cars of fuel for cooking.

Fourteen cars of forage for horses.

One car of gasoline, mineral oil and lubricants for motors.

One car of mail and packages.

Consist Is Invariable.

These are the fixed and practically

invariable elements of each automatic train, the same wants of food and forage being repeated day after day.

In addition each division has varying wants of clothing, ammunition, medical supplies, etc., as it may be in the midst of the fighting or further back in a calmer section. These varying elements are added to each train, according to the needs of the division.

Thus, 15 trains go out daily in 15 directions, each train having some 30 to 35 cars in the fixed and automatic make-up, and some 45 or 20 cars with the varying elements of ammunition, medical supplies, clothing, etc., dependent on the proximity to the fighting.

"There is one remedy I always keep in the house, and that is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It helps my digestion wonderfully and as a laxative it is pleasant and dependable." (From a letter to Dr. Caldwell written by Mr. J. N. Kidd, Bells, Texas.)

From youth to age the greatest menace to health is constipation, which retards digestion and disturbs the entire organic system. To relieve constipation a mild laxative, such as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, is preferable to drastic cathartics and purgatives, the violence of which shock the system unduly.

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McKELVIE Republican Candidate For GOVERNOR

S. R. McKelvie is the Republican candidate for Governor. We believe that he knows the hearts of the people of Nebraska and that, if elected, he will faithfully reflect their sentiments and ideals.

Mr. McKelvie was born and reared on his father's farm in Clay county, where he remained until he became of age. All his interests are and always have been in Nebraska. For more than thirteen years he has been directing the destinies of Nebraska's pioneer farm paper, "The Nebraska Farmer," of which he is publisher and principal owner. This has kept him in immediate touch with industrial business and social conditions throughout the state.

Mr. McKelvie's political record is an open book. He was Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska from 1913 to 1915, a member of the State Legislature from 1911 to 1913, and a member of the Lincoln City Council from 1908 to 1909. The following is quoted from Mr. McKelvie's platform:

"I stand for the prosecution of the war until the unconditional surrender of our enemies. And I believe that every individual should be permitted to do his share regardless of party affiliation. Partisanship must be eliminated from all war activities. I denounce profiteering and discrimination in price fixing. I favor state and national prohibition. I favor equal suffrage. I favor the development of all natural resources of the state. More efficient and economical distribution of the products of the fields and factories of Nebraska must be encouraged. Waste, graft and favoritism in public office must be displaced by efficiency and honest service."

McKelvie is definitely opposed to the Hitchcock-Mullen-Gooch Machine, which has for so long dominated Nebraska politics. McKelvie's election will mean the return of representative government to Nebraska. A vote for McKelvie is a vote against the machine.

Swat the Machine By Voting for McKelvie for Governor

Republican State Committee

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Second Floor.

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