

Alien Reds Must Go, Says Harding In Omaha Speech

High Time, Warns Candidate, For Americans to Distinguish Between Liberty and License.

(Continued from Page One.)
way home from work to see the Harding party.
At the hotel hundreds strained their necks to catch a glimpse of Senator and Mrs. Harding. The senator stood in the car with head bared for fully 10 minutes. Mrs. Harding also stood up in her car.
Mrs. Harding talked with a newspaperwoman who crowded up to speak to her.
"I am always glad to speak to newspaper people," she said. "I feel I am among friends with them."
The police shoved a way through the crowd for the senator and his party.

Meet Old Acquaintance.

At the elevator Mrs. F. B. Hollenbach, 1836 South Twentieth street, met them and shook hands with the senator and his wife. Mrs. Hollenbach, who lives in the city, lived in Marion, Ohio, for years and knew the Harding family for a long time. "Warren is five years older than I am," she said.

The Hardings rested and ate lunch in a parlor, bedroom and bath suite on the second floor. Rooms were reserved on the second floor for 35 newspapermen and others in the party. A cafeteria luncheon was served for the newspapermen, many of whom began writing in a room prepared with typewriters the minute they arrived at the hotel. Room was broken after a luncheon and a short rest. Senator and Mrs. Harding and party proceeded to the hotel.

Must Consider Public Sentiment.

Senator Harding's speech follows:
I believe that no man can be a candidate for the highest executive office in the service of the American people without giving consideration to the public sentiment of his countrymen and to the enforcement of law and order. I propose upon this occasion to state, as frankly as I can, my views on the subject which I believe to be the true American principles which we must all safeguard in maintaining the security of our nation.

It is easy, when in haste, or at times of heated emotions or weak sentimentalities, to fall into grave errors in respect to our American standards of law and order. Therefore, I have deemed it my duty to give thought and analysis to these questions and, through you to present my conclusions to all the people.

Unfortunately, it is often those who are most zealous upon the maintenance of law and order who, in their zeal, give cause for further breaches of the peaceful administration of our communities. Sometimes there are those so zealous for law and order that their words and acts in behalf of our institutions constitute, in themselves, a serious breach of our laws, and an offense to our social sense of what is fair, and right, and just. Then the self-termed devotees of law and order themselves become menacing to our peace.

No General Amnesty.

No true American will argue that our laws should not be enforced. I refer to laws, no matter of what nature, whether they be those which deal with acts of treason to the United States, threatening to the constitution and the fabric of our social organization. I wish no one to misunderstand me, and, therefore, I will say as plainly as I can that for my part I am in favor of the differences between ordinary crimes and ordinary criminals on the one hand, and political crimes and political prisoners on the other hand. If there is a distinction, surely it is not a distinction which favors political crimes, or political prisoners. The thief, or any ordinary criminal, is surely less a menace to those things which we all hold dear, than the man or woman who conspires to destroy our American institutions.

I have been asked many times during this campaign whether I would grant general amnesty, as it is called, to political prisoners. My answer, I trust, is clear. I would not. A general grant of amnesty to political prisoners is no more justified than a general grant of amnesty to vagabonds. If there is a distinction between the danger of vagabonds and political conspirators, I believe that most Americans will uphold me when I say it is the greater menace to the United States, if there are political prisoners who are being punished unjustly, and who have been punished because of the spirit of fair play. I shall want to know it, and I shall want to take immediate action to restore justice to such men and women, precisely as I will wish to give freedom to any man or woman who has been unjustly accused of ordinary crime. In particular cases there may be special reasons for leniency.

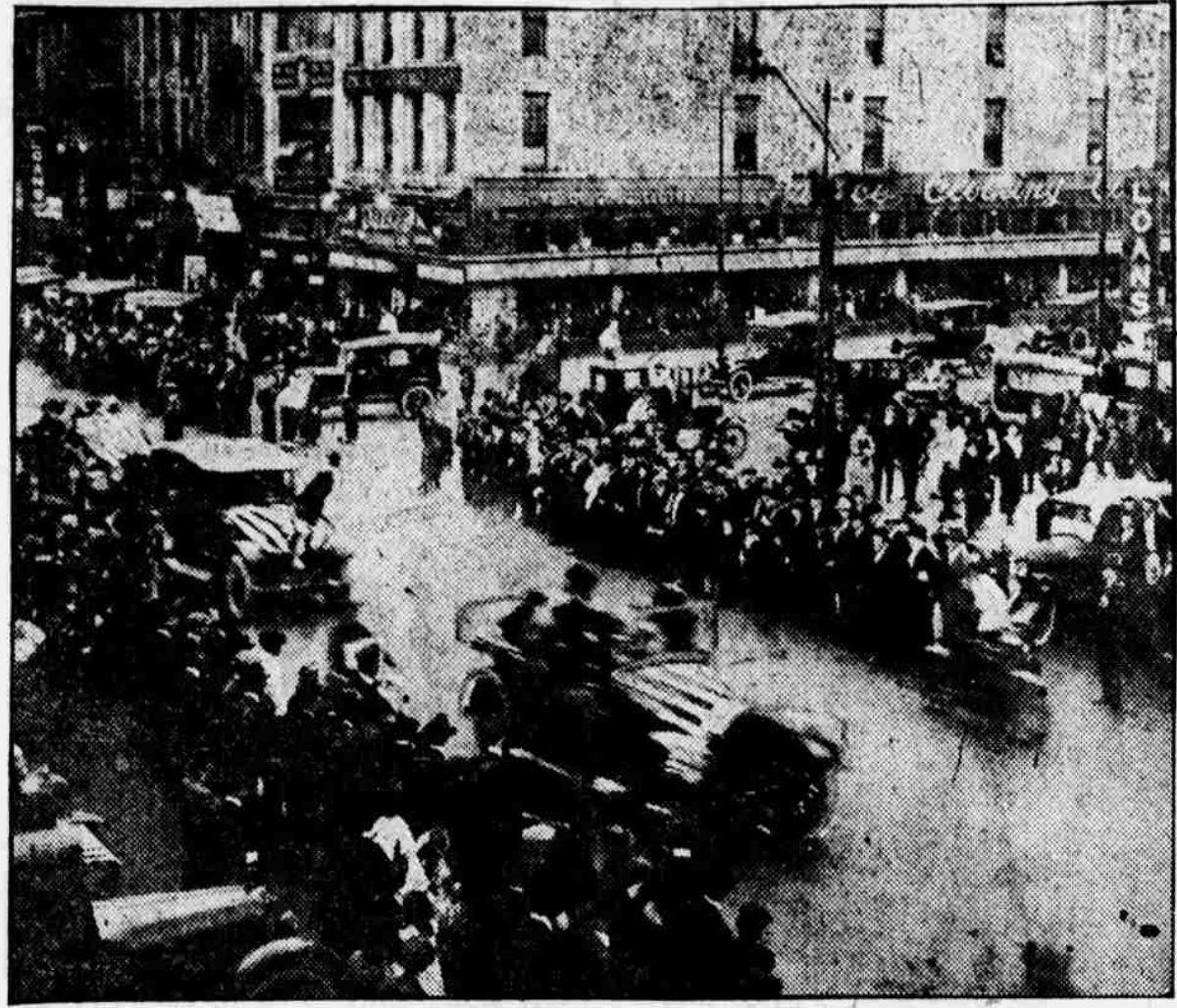
Rabid Sentimentality.

None of us can deny that in emergencies of which war was one, there is an unusual pressure for the conviction and punishment of men and women who appear to be thwarting our joint efforts in such an emergency, or who menace our institutions. But these are cases which must be examined, each upon its merits. Only rabid sentimentality or a deliberate desire to make lax our punishment of those who conspire against us, can be heard to say that any group of convicted men and women can be dealt with in an outburst of wholesale forgiveness. Amnesty for prisoners, whether they be political prisoners or common prisoners, is a matter for humane consideration, applied only for the purpose of correcting wrongs which have been done during a time of stress.

Just as I am clearly understood when I say that I make no distinction between political and other crimes, I trust that I will be equally well understood when I say that we owe it to all those whom we have punished to call upon our wisdom, our tolerance and our humanity, to deal with their special cases.

Many persons have fallen into errors in regard to the practice of deportation of undesirable aliens. On the one hand are those who believe

Crowds Yell, "Howdy Mr. Harding"



that deportations constitute an offense against the spirit of American freedom, and on the other are those who would hasten to deport as many aliens as possible against whom they happen to have a fierce prejudice. In my attempt to arrive at a true position, I have been unable to find myself in agreement with either of these two points of view. I would like to make those persons who are opposed to any deportations of aliens see that if we may fairly and justly send the undesirable alien as he attempts to enter our country, so also we have the right to lead him forth and send him away when he has become a menace to our country after his entry into it.

We must all surely share a resentment, sometimes intense, against the alien who seeks hospitality and the opportunities of America, only to turn about and sting the bosom which has warmed him. Granted the facts of that treachery, my position is clear, and let no one misunderstand it. Treacherous alien within our borders must be led to our gateways and told to go.

These are the principles in regard to political amnesty and deportation upon which we must act. Unless we act upon them, our foundations become as swaying quicksands beneath the structure of our national life.

Unfortunately, however, our consideration must go forward from those of law to those of fact. Perhaps more tragic than offense against our laws are the offenses of injustice and of oppression which occur occasionally by the acts of those who are insincere or hasty in the enforcement of our laws. We would be blind if we did not recognize that great numbers of Americans believe that they have seen within the last few years grave injustice done, and harsh, violent and unjust oppression, undertaken under the name of enforcing law and order. They have seen too much terrorism. I trust that I will be understood when I say that I stand against terrorism and abuse and brutality, and that I, like all other true Americans, will not assent to, or approve of, or so far as I am capable, tolerate its continuance.

When I say that I am against terrorism, I am on the side once more of law and order. Not only is police-frightfulness, and right-quickened brutality, and right-quickened oppression, in themselves, a breach of our laws, and an offense to our social sense of what is fair, and right, and just. Then the self-termed devotees of law and order themselves become menacing to our peace.

No Suppression of Thought.

Conspiracy against our institutions, when we true Americans have anything to say about it, shall not be made a political crime, because of any weak sentimentalities, but the tenacity to American institutions that comes from terrorism shall not be tolerated. We shall not give countenance to those who would force upon America the iron hand of czarism.

It is time, I believe, for all Americans to give thought to the policy which we must adopt to define the difference between liberty and license, free speech and intolerable speech, free assembly and the power of the mob. We must not make the mistake of believing that it is possible for authority to control the thoughts of men. If we are to convince that pathetic minority which doubts the fairness and the future of American institutions, we can not do so by attempting to beat out the mistaken beliefs within their heads. It must be our brave task, undertaken with good cheer, to do whatever we can together toward the displacement of misunderstanding of America by such education and patience as is proper and safe for us to bestow upon the unfortunate.

There is no such thing as suppression of thought, and the attempt to create such a suppression usually ends only in spreading the infection of error to new heads. When the pathetic minority begins to seek to express itself in speech, and in writing and printing, it requires all of our national good sense to determine when that expression is a menace to true Americanism on the one hand, and when ill-advised limitations upon the rights of free speech become a menace in themselves, on the other hand.

Patience Is Repaid.

I believe that the wisest governments which the world has ever known, including our own, have found that much error evaporates upon exposure to the air. I believe that a fair and full measure of patience is repaid. I believe that one of the best ways to create in discontented men and women, and their followers, the conviction that they are wrong, is for authority to be a little more generous than simply just and right. I believe

that this spirit not only should be expressed in the laws themselves, but also through the administration and methods of enforcement of the laws.

Let no one misunderstand my position. Let no one believe that, because I have stated my condemnation of terrorism and of a short-sighted policy of impatience and bluster that I, or the Americans who stand with me, will fail to draw a line beyond which no man or woman in America may go without paying swiftly, surely and justly, the penalty for their treachery, their conspiracy, and their menacing laws, which are approved by the whole American people, a standard and limitation of conduct for the alien or the discontented citizen within our borders, let us see that that standard and limitation are enforced with full justice, but also with full sureness, with full guarantees that the innocent shall not suffer, but with unflinching determination that the guilty shall suffer.

To the American Spirit.

I think the voice of America will say clearly and without hesitation that we must adjust our laws as to treason, sedition and agitation against our institutions, so that these laws will conform to the American spirit of a united America which all men and women may learn to love. We must insist that in the enforcement of these laws there shall be no illegal brutality and no terrorism. Official terrorism is contrary to every American ideal. We have had enough of it. But, when the laws we have approved as expressing the American policy and the American spirit have been broken, we must act with sure precision and unswerving authority to bring wrongdoers to an accounting.

Here in America, taking counsel together, we shall declare ourselves against czarism, against short-sighted intolerance, and against the folly of attempting to suppress the free thoughts of men and women. And, with equal certainty, we declare ourselves against weak indulgence of the tiny minority which desires to thrust its will upon the majority. We are against authority of force and violence, whether it be that of a monarch, or that of a minority. We will declare, with unflinching determination, that we will bring to task those who betray America because they love her too little, for we love America too much to let them go unchallenged and unpunished.

President Killed His Own Pact, Says Harding

(Continued from Page One.)
"There is no appeal to group or class in the republican platform, nor will there be any such appeal from the republican nominee," aroused applause.
"I believe in a self-reliant American. Politically I am for America first," brought renewed expressions of approval. He said his relation with the senate, when elected president, will be a change. He will be just as zealous of the rights of the executive as the rights of the senate.

Not One-Man Job.

"We need a new baptism of constitutionalism," brought such applause that his words were interrupted. "They have asked me if I intend to scrap the league when I am president. Why? The league has been scrapped by its chief architect. The crowd broke into applause when the senator said, emphatically, "I oppose the proposed league because I understand precisely what we are being led into. The proposed league strikes a blow at our constitution. The position of the democratic candidate favors going in and I favor staying out."

"Is that plain enough?"
"We have suffered enough from the autocratic assumption of a person who will not seek wisdom or take counsel." Thunderous applause went up when he asserted that there is "no man big enough to run the United States, to say nothing of trying to run the world." None seemed to doubt the identity of the person he had in mind.

The senator declared that before his democratic opponents can question him in good faith they should begin to think of the welfare of America, rather than of countries across the seas.
"Now you are talking," a man shouted. The senator accepted questions in good part.
An auditor remarked that there was no Article X when this country entered war.
"We did not have Article X, but you know he kept us out of war," he replied.
"How about Ireland?" another man shouted.
The senator replied and was quizzed again.
"Don't pursue me in detail, my

Jeffers' Speech Cut Short When Harding Arrives

Congressman, in Address to Overflow Meeting at Auditorium, Stops to Introduce Candidate and Wife.

For 20 minutes last night Congressman A. B. Jeffers of Nebraska, entertained an overflow crowd of 2,000 on the west side of the Auditorium, denied admittance to the big Harding meeting because of failure to arrive in time. The time-worn scandal of democratic extravagance during the war kept the crowd interested.

Jeffers with his hand raised and his face illuminated by dozens of torches held by boys was shouting: "It is high time for us to—"
Then some one shouted: "Hurrah for Harding!"
The crowd turned and cheer after cheer arose as Senator and Mrs. Harding drove through the crowd in an automobile. Jeffers never finished his sentence.

Introduces Mrs. Harding.

He leaped from the automobile from which he had been speaking and hurried to the Harding machine. Climbing into the Harding car, Jeffers held his hand aloft for silence. "First," he shouted, "I want to introduce you to the next first lady of the land."
Mrs. Harding arose and waved her hand at the cheering crowd.
"Next," shouted Jeffers, "I want to introduce you to our next president."

Senator Harding arose and silenced cheers.
The senator apologized for the forced brevity of the forthcoming address, telling the crowd that it was the 21st delivered by him that day. He held his left hand over his chest and a big diamond gleamed in the semidarkness of the auditorium.

To Stabilize Fortunes.

"There are two things I wish to say to you before I go into the big meeting in the Auditorium," the senator said.
"First, I want to stabilize the present day good fortunes of Americans by protecting American production and American labor."

"Second, I am confident in American government and American good sense which in one and one-third centuries have placed America first in the countries of the world and I am for one America to determine its own course in the affairs of the world, untrammelled by foreign dictation."

The party then proceeded to the Auditorium meeting.

Cairo Vengeance Gang Guilty of Conspiracy

Cairo, Oct. 7.—Twenty-five members of the "vengeance gang," which is declared to be an anti-British society organized to conduct assassinations of political persons, have been convicted of conspiracy after a trial of several weeks. The sentences will be pronounced later. Four of the accused persons were acquitted. Among those convicted was Abdul Rahman Bey Fahmy, former provisional governor.

Numerous assassinations and attempted murders are attributed to this society, which worked with great secrecy. It was charged that the organization also preached sedition and distributed arms.

Withdrawal of Whisky In New York Is Suspended

Washington, Oct. 7.—In an effort to check illegal liquor sales Prohibition Commissioner Kramer has ordered withdrawal of whisky from bond temporarily suspended in New York City and parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

'Vote for Cox and Then Pray to God To Atone for Folly'

Harding Turns Back on League and Says If People Want It to Vote for Democrats.

Des Moines, Oct. 7.—A direct issue of ratifying or rejecting the league of nations was accepted by Senator Harding in a speech here today, brushing aside the problem of clarifying reservations and declaring he would "favor staying out" of the covenant written at Versailles.

The candidate said he wanted no acceptance of the league with reservations to clarify American obligations, but that the proper course would be to reject those commitments altogether.

"I do not want to clarify those obligations," he said. "I want to turn my back on them. It is not interpretation, but rejection, that I am seeking."

Governor Cox's definition of the issue was accepted in direct terms by the republican nominee, who said democratic stubbornness had prevented the senate from perfecting the covenant and had made the question placed before the voter a simpler one. He called on all of those favoring a super-government to "vote the democratic ticket and pray God to protect you against the consequences of your folly."

It's Already Scrapped.

The senator also restated his program of a world association based on principles of harmony with the senate, which he renewed his pledge to initiate the formation of such a concert immediately after his election.

"Our opponents," he said, "are persistently curious to know whether, if—or perhaps I might better say, whether the Paris league has been 'scrapped' the league. It might be sufficient in reply to suggest the futility of 'scrapping' something which is already scrapped. Whether President Wilson is to be blamed or thanked for the result, the fact remains that the Paris league has been 'scrapped' by the hand of its chief architect. The stubborn insistence that it must be ratified without dotting an 'i' or crossing a 't,' the refusal to advise—that is to counsel—with the senate, in accordance with the mandate of the constitution, is wholly responsible for that condition."

"The issue, which our opponents are endeavoring to befog, is singularly simple and direct. That issue, as made by the democratic president and the democratic platform and the democratic candidate does not present to the American people the question of whether they shall favor some form of association among the nations for the purpose of preserving international peace, but whether they favor the particular league proposed by President Wilson."

An Uncertain Document.

"The democratic platform and candidate have not declared for 'an association, but for 'that' association, and it is that association, and not some other which we are promised will be ratified within 60 days if the democratic candidate be elected."

"The platform, to be sure, approaches its endorsement with winding words and sly qualifications calculated to betray the innocent and warn the unwary, but does not, nevertheless, endorse the league as it stands. It does not advocate or favor any reservations or amendments or changes or qualifications. It goes no further than to suggest that reservations will not be opposed which make clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the league."

"But there is no need of reservations of this character. The obligations are clear enough and specific enough. I oppose the proposed league, not because I fail to understand the obligations of the democratic administration, but because 'we are being let in for,' but because I believe I understand precisely what we are being let in for. I do not want to clarify these obligations. I want to turn my back on them. It is no interpretation nor objection that I am seeking."

Positions Are Clear.

"My position is that the proposed league strikes a deadly blow at our constitutional integrity and surrenders to a dangerous extent our independence of action. The democratic platform rejects this position to quote the exact words, 'as utterly vain, if not vicious.' The democratic candidate in his speech of acceptance has said 'a definite plan has been agreed upon. The league of nations is in operation.' Senator Harding as the republican candidate for the presidency proposes in plain words that we remain out of it. As the democratic candidate, I favor going in. The issue, therefore, is clear."

"I understand the position of the democratic candidate and he understands mine as his own words just now quoted plainly show, not withholding the recent pretense that my position has not been made clear. In simple words, it is that he favors going into the Paris league and I favor staying out."

"I do not want any one to be misled. I will have no man's vote upon a misunderstanding and I am equally determined, if I can prevent it, that my opponent shall have no man's vote upon a misunderstanding. My position I think, has been made perfectly plain, but whether it has or not, his position is beyond cavil, and it is that we shall go into the Paris league without modification or substantial qualification. To such a betrayal of my countrymen I will never consent."

Iowa Falls In Love With Mrs. Harding

Gracious Manner Charms Des Moines; Greeted With Kiss by 92-Year-Old Woman Voter; Sends Message to Omaha Women.

By EDWARD BLACK, Staff Correspondent of The Bee.—Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Warren G. Harding is not a candidate for the presidency, but she surely divided honors with her distinguished husband here this morning. She may be described as a gracious woman, possessed of a fund of humor, blessed with an ingratiating smile and withal, she has a simplicity of manner that is part of herself.

"Good morning, boys," was her greeting to the correspondents with the train as she stepped from her car a few minutes after the arrival at Rock Island depot.

"Omaha women would like a little message from you," Mrs. Harding, said The Bee representative.

"You must see Mr. Harding for that," she replied with a smile which suggested that she enjoyed every minute of life.

Enjoys Trip.

Then, after a moment's thought, she said: "You may tell the women of Omaha for me that I am pleased to see women come into their own, and to play their part in the sphere of governmental affairs. I am traveling after. He who presents such a humiliating picture is singularly blind to the facts. We stand almost alone among the great nations in our disinterested relation to the problems of the world. Because of this, the world is ready to recognize our moral leadership. Because we are not vitally concerned in the conflicting interests of Europe, because we are independent, because we are able to approach the solution of the question which continually threaten the peace of Europe as an unprejudiced umpire rather than as an interested party, the world will be glad to have us formulate the plan and point the way."

Counsel With Congress.

"Surely, we have suffered enough from the autocratic assumption of a personal wisdom, which will neither take counsel nor learn from experience. To formulate a plan of international co-operation is a task of no small difficulty. There are many and conflicting opinions among the people and among the members of the senate upon the subject. These opinions must be reconciled and harmonized if we are to have any international association for peace at all."

"I shall not risk embarrassing the final solution of a problem so momentous by undertaking to lay down in advance specific details or plans."

Johnson Leaves Saturday

On Campaign Trip in East
New York, Oct. 7.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California will leave San Francisco next Saturday morning to begin his eastern campaign in the interests of Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge, it was announced here today at republican national headquarters.

Lighting Fixtures—Granden Electric Co., Formerly Burgess-Grunden Co.—Adv.

Sale of Fine Silk Hosiery

Black and cordovan silk hose with white clocks.
Black, cordovan and white lace hose.
Black and cordovan embroidered silk hose.
\$3.50 and \$3.75 qualities for \$2.50 a pair

Patchwork Quilts

In Old and New Designs
The delightful quilts that our grandmothers used to make are infinitely more valuable than ready-made bedding.

We have a complete selection of patterns for patchwork quilts and will gladly help you plan one.

These Savings In the Basement

Wash petticoats that assure long service, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.39.
Kimonos, an assortment of broken sizes, Friday \$1.98.
Percalé aprons, striped, checked and figured percalé, in either slip-over or buttoned styles, Friday \$1.89 each.

Cotton Blankets, \$4 a pair
Tan or gray blankets of soft, long napped cotton are full sized and very good values for this price.
Second Floor
Outing Flannel, 30c a yard
Twenty-seven-inch outing flannel in attractive pink and blue stripes may be had for 30c a yard.
Second Floor
Lace Trimmed Scarfs
Beautifully embroidered scarfs, are \$2.85 and \$3. lace edged, are 18x54-inch, \$2.75. quite reasonably \$3 and \$3.25 each.
Linen—Main Floor

Farming Empire Is to Be Opened

125,000 Acres, of Irrigated Farm Lands Will Be Made Tributary to Omaha by U. P. Branch Line.

A rich agricultural empire of 125,000 acres of irrigated farm land will be made tributary to Omaha by the proposed extension of the North Platte branch of the Union Pacific to Goshen Hole, Wyo. A joint hearing on this project was held Tuesday by the railway commission of Nebraska and Wyoming at Gering, and their decision will soon be announced. The irrigated land department of the federal government is said to be anxious to have this line constructed in order to make possible settlement on the Fort Laramie canal district, which is now half done.

"This land is exceedingly good and is analogous to that around Scottsbluff, Neb.," said Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific system, yesterday. "It will raise big crops of sugar beets, alfalfa and wheat, for which Omaha will be the natural market place."

"The new line is designed purely to make possible the development of the new irrigation tract of Goshen Hole. The line is to be 43 miles long and not competitive in any way. Its construction will be according to the usual policy of the Union Pacific, especially as we have done in Idaho, going along with irrigated development."

"Farming in places such as this can never pay if the haul to the railroad sidings is too far, and without this line, settlement would not be possible."

First Test of Sound Guide for Vessels Is Complete Success

New York, Oct. 7.—The United States destroyer Semmes crept into port through Ambrose channel yesterday blindfolded. With the windows of the pilot house shrouded, its navigator steered his course by ear—listening to the high pitched hum of a submerged, electrically charged channel cable.

The Semmes made the blind passage safely, in a test by the Navy department of a new "sound guide" for vessels, planned to aid ships in thick weather.
On both sides of the destroyer earlike receivers were attached. Through them to the navigator's receiving apparatus were carried electric "tones" of the submerged cable. When the tones were equally strong in both his ears, the navigator knew he was directly over the cable.

THOMPSON-BELDEN & COMPANY

The Men's Shop

Offers New Shirts for Fall

Manhattan shirts of silk, silk mixtures, flannels, madras and oxford cloth in plain shades, stripes and neat checks.

Eagle shirts are shown in good looking fibres, heavy silks and madras or percale. An interesting selection of patterns.

White oxford shirts with buttoned down, attached collars and other shirts in flannel and madras with attached collars.

Colored shirts with stiff collars to match. One linen shirt in the natural tan color is particularly pleasing.

A selection so varied that you may feel sure of finding a style that pleases you is offered in our Men's Shop. We are very glad to show our assortments of fine haberdashery.

A Step to the Left As You Enter.