

Reed Deals Final Blow to Hopes of Missouri Demos

Senator Advises Electing of Candidates Against League in Speech Opposing the Administration.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24.—(Special Telegram).—The Missouri democracy is split 40 ways for Sunday. Reed's great speech against the national administration and Cox here Thursday night has rocked the state. Missouri has no illusions as to what Reed meant when he said he feared that Cox, if elected, would be under the influence of Woodrow Wilson.

Missourians are in no wise in the dark as to Reed's meaning when he advised them to vote for candidates for the United States senate who stand unalterably opposed to the league of nations.

That was a flat repudiation of Breckenridge Long, the White House candidate for senator. In crossing the Rubicon, Reed has taken with him a large following. Just how numerous is problematical, but there is not a prominent democratic leader in this section of the state, and most of them were here for the Reed speech, who does not believe the state was lost for Cox, even before the Reed pronouncement.

State Pro-Harding. Now that the lid has been blown clear off, the speculation is mostly as to whether the state and whether it will be great enough to carry the entire republican state ticket to victory. Many of the democratic leaders of the western side of Missouri are the writers of personal friends, and not a one of them doubts that the state is going for Harding and also for Spencer by a large lead. They have virtually abandoned the fight for the national end of the ticket and are now centering their efforts behind the state ticket.

The conditions in Kansas City and Jackson county, the oldest democratic life savor in many a close battle, according to the old timers, are similar to the surface indications in 1884. Until Roosevelt came along in 1904, James G. Blaine was the republican candidate for president who ever carried Jackson county. Even if Reed had not differed with President Wilson this section of Missouri would have been against the league of nations.

Demos Have Lost Heart. Reed has only given a big impetus to the revolt against the White House that was already smashing the democratic organization into a cocked hat. The result is that there is no heart in the democratic campaign. It is not so much a ground swell against Wilson and Cox. The St. Louis situation also has taken the heart out of almost everybody in the democratic organization here in Kansas City. For St. Louis will roll up the biggest republican plurality for the national ticket this year in her history. There is a definite anti-Wilson sentiment here, perhaps more pronounced than in any spot in the state outside of St. Louis, owing to the charges of the campaign that the White House and Homer S. Cummings, former chairman of the democratic national committee, are directly responsible for the smashup of the party in this state.

Cummings Causes Ruction. When the league of nations fight came along, Cummings, according to the Reed men, started to organize the state committees through the national committee into booster organizations for the league. That caused the first big ruction here in Missouri. The White House influence kept Reed out of the San Francisco convention.

Then to pile on the last straw, the administration had Breckenridge Long, an assistant secretary of state, resign and enter the race for United States senator in Reed's state. Long is a Wilson prolegrator from head to foot. Thus the issue was made direct as between the White House and Reed in the present senatorial campaigns.

There was nothing left for the Reed men, who follow the grim old fighter with the faithfulness of a dog, but to refuse to support Long and abide the second of November when they could put a big cross in front of the name of Mr. Spencer.

So this side of Missouri is more republican today than the national and senatorial ticket that has been since 1904, and unless chaos comes from some unknown and unimaginable quarter within the next week, the state will go for Harding by 40,000 to 50,000 and will return Spencer to the senate.

Cox Is Asked to Answer Allegations

(Continued From Page One.) which they now seek to perpetuate, they have perverted the form of government of our republic and overriden the purpose of our constitution by maintaining extreme and undemocratic centralization of executive power which would have been an offense to Thomas Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt.

Condemns One-Man Government. "I have spent this campaign in setting forth a constructive republican policy. I have demanded the restoration of the constitutional government of a representative democracy, which shall represent the will of the people, rather than the will of one-man government descending to the people.

"I have stood for more business in government and less government in business. I have demanded a reorganization of administrative government, so that it shall become a pride to American efficiency and will remove the drain from the taxpayers.

"I have set forth a plan for the conservation of our human resources. I have suggested means for the protection of motherhood and childhood and for the alleviation of human suffering at home. I have discussed in detail, a policy of reclamation, irrigation and development of natural resources, and I have stated clearly a plan for the wholesome expansion of our foreign trade, and for the protection of our industries and for the upbuilding and safeguarding of

our agriculture and for a merchant marine.

"As to our foreign policy and America's full expression of becoming member of a wise association of nations, with the preservation of our independence and national spirit, I have given a conscientious and practical proposal.

"I have stated that I am wholly against the proposal to approve our membership in the league of nations as our opponents insist that it shall be written. Even in the hands of our opponents that program is impossible. Even in the hands of our opponents it would result in a hopeless blockade.

"I have endeavored in this campaign, not merely to be elected, but to set before the American people, sincerely and clearly, a definite policy for the future of the United States to bring our people out of the jungle of mismanagement and into the light of a stable good fortune. I have endeavored to serve by doing what I could to harmonize public opinion and unite America behind a foreign policy which should be wise, generous and humane, though it refuses to mortgage America to the old world.

"We do not know what our opponents stand for; I stand for a united America; a humane America; an efficient America; America first."

Local Speakers Rap Democrats for Waste

(Continued From Page One.)

"England is now paying interest on money borrowed from her own people, but is not paying anything on the money borrowed from you," he said. "I think that it is the intent of Wilson that these debts shall be forgiven and forgotten."

Cites Sugar Profit. He related how the president allowed the sugar for export to be \$500,000,000 from the American people, after he had allowed to go by default an opportunity to have kept his hand on the sugar situation.

On the league of nations question Mr. Howell stated that the democrats want this as an issue to cover up their many other deflections.

Mr. Howell made a strong plea for support of the republican party at the November election, referring to the party's record as a promise of relief from democratic mismanagement. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

During his closing remarks he referred to John H. Morehead, democratic candidate for governor, in these terms: "Mr. Morehead is no more fit to be governor of Nebraska than a man from Iowa. His heart does not beat for the common people. His action in the electric light bill shows that when he had the opportunity his inclination was toward corporate interests rather than toward the people."

Says Wilson Barred Peace. G. L. DeLacy in a brief talk, stated that President Wilson cracked his whip and scrapped the league of nations.

The president twice defeated an attempt by congress to declare peace. Senator Harding has told us that if he is elected he will put an end to this absurd situation which places us in a technical state of war," Mr. DeLacy said. "Wilson has said that we must take his league or we won't have peace. We did not take his league and so we do not have peace."

Mr. DeLacy commended the candidacy of Governor S. R. McKelvie and referred particularly to the civil administrative code.

W. W. Young aroused considerable interest with his attack on the Wilson league. He expressed confidence that when the ideas of November have come, the people will have expressed themselves in favor of retaining the sovereign rights. He placed a large question mark against the statement that the heart of the world is bleeding because this country has not adopted the president's league of nations covenant.

Raymond Crossman told how the democratic administration bought mosquito netting for overseas forces when there were no mosquitoes in France. He declared that those who now accept the league as a panacea for peace should remember the slogan of four years ago.

T. J. McGuire fired a few broadsides in this manner: "Some of those birds who are now talking for the league of nations were over there in the court house during the period of the war, getting money from the scrubwomen for Liberty bonds, while we were going east and west in camp while these scrubwomen were giving their money to save their sons and husbands, the democratic administration was wasting their money on contractors."

After U. S. Money.

Congressman Albert W. Jeffers, speaking before a shivering crowd of 200 at Twenty-fourth and N streets, South Side, last night, held their attention for an hour and a half while he launched into an attack on the league of nations, winding up with disclosures of wasteful extravagance perpetrated by the present administration that came to his knowledge while acting on various post-war investigating committees.

"They are saying that nine-tenths of the nations of the world has entered the league, but it can't succeed without our entering into it," he said when he had warmed up. "You'd think that 90 per cent could run it pretty well. Why do they need us? It's because this one country is not bankrupt."

"Are France and England so just to their colonies that we want to underwrite them?"

In the course of his address he read statistics from the Assistant general's office showing that there are now 14,335 American soldiers on the Rhine at an approximate cost of \$26,000,000 a year, "there because the president vetoed the peace resolution passed by the senate and house."

Ed. Simon and Tom Hollister preceded Mr. Jeffers. Mr. Simon drew some heckling from several of the crowd, but he disposed of them to the crowd's delight. His talk was on the enormous waste of the administration reading statistics from congressional records, and dwelling to some extent on Secretary Baker's "mistakes" in oversupplying the army's needs.

Lighting Fixtures—Granden Electric Co., formerly Burgess-Granden Co.—Adv.

Prospects Good For Settlement Of Coal Strike

Walkout of British Railway Men Postponed—Entire Labor Situation Reported Much Brighter.

By JOHN STEELE.

New York Times—Chicago Cable. Copyright 1920.

London, Oct. 24.—Following a joint meeting tonight of miners and railway workers, it was announced that the threatened strike of the railway men had been postponed. The walk-out had been set tentatively for midnight tomorrow.

The miners' executive declared that such a strike at this time would only serve to make matters worse and possibly hurt chances of a favorable settlement. They also informed the railway men's leaders that they had received an invitation to meet again with the government and that they had decided to accept. The time of this meeting has not been fixed.

The entire labor situation was much brighter today and there was every prospect for a speedy settlement of the coal strike. Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, arrived in London this afternoon after an all-night journey from Scotland. He met with the miners' delegates and later with the railwaymen, and it is also stated, but not confirmed, that he had a private meeting with Lloyd George.

Help Not Wanted. The miners' and railroaders' delegates conferred this afternoon and the railroad men were told plainly that their help was not wanted at this moment, although it might be needed later if a settlement could not be gained soon.

The tone in Downing street was especially optimistic. Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Sir Robert Horne, Mines Minister Bridgeman and Coal Controller Duncan, conferred together this morning, at which J. Thomas, the secretary of the railroaders, went to Downing street, from which he hurried to attend the railroad men's meeting.

Mr. Lloyd George's secretary said tonight there was every probability that negotiations with the miners would be reopened either tonight or Monday. A significant feature was the heavy trading on the Cardiff exchange in coal and iron shares, which showed operators were buying for an immediate rise. The prime minister is remaining in London over the weekend, so as to be in touch with any change in the situation and to be available for immediate consultation.

May Grant Demands. It is deemed probable that the basis for a compromise settlement with the miners will be the immediate grant of the demanded two shillings per day raise on mutual agreement for reconsideration at the end of the year if increased output is not obtained and the establishment of local committees of owners and employees to increase the output as well as a thorough revision of wage anomalies.

The text of the government's special strike bill issued today, shows that the government takes the power to regulate food, transport, fuel, light, water and all essential services. It also empowers the government, by order-in-council, if parliament is not sitting, to assume all the powers deemed necessary for the preservation of order.

Roosevelt Predicts Democratic Victory

Port Lewis, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a telegram to Governor Cox at New York saying:

"I have just completed a tour through all districts surrounding Buffalo and the southern part of New York state, and I am able to give you some exceedingly cheerful, first-hand information. I find there is unmistakably the same great swing toward the democratic cause that we both have noticed in the middle west. Almost without exception local committees greet me with the announcement that during the last three weeks the so-called silent vote has been changing to an outspoken democratic vote. They tell me republican after republican is aligning himself in support of you, almost invariably on account of their conviction that the league of nations must be sustained and that your election is the only possible way this can be done."

Movie Production Meant

To Influence Votes Washington, Oct. 24.—B. M. Baruch, speaking before a shivering crowd of 200 at Twenty-fourth and N streets, South Side, last night, held their attention for an hour and a half while he launched into an attack on the league of nations, winding up with disclosures of wasteful extravagance perpetrated by the present administration that came to his knowledge while acting on various post-war investigating committees.

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Wilson, Not Cox, Real Candidate, Says Hughes

(Continued From Page One.)

agreed as to the meaning and sufficiency of the democratic platform. President Wilson announced he found that he and Governor Cox were "absolutely as one with regard to the great issue of the league of nations."

There is still a valiant old guard which in spite of a complete demonstration as to what article 10 means, and its antagonism to our most fundamental principles, are determined to resist to the last, the assaults of clearer reasoning. They say that Mr. Wilson did not insist on the agreement without change. They also say that Mr. Cox is willing to accept reservations.

Wilson's Position Clear. "What is meant when it is said that Mr. Wilson did not insist on the covenant without change? It is meant simply that Mr. Wilson was willing to agree to reservations or interpretations, which did not affect the substance or true import of the covenant contained in article 10. The issue remains precisely the same for the republican party objects to the covenant in substance as he submitted it, and especially because that provision contained in article 10, a provision vicious in its substance and true import. Is it meant that Mr. Wilson was willing to agree to reservations which eliminated the obligation to be assumed by article 10? If so, to use their own mode of expression, the assertion is false, demonstrably false.

Mr. Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock as late as March 8, 1920, clearly states his position beyond any possibility of cavil. Did this letter state that Mr. Wilson was willing to accept a reservation which in any way impaired the obligation to be assumed under article 10? Not at all. He stated the exact contrary.

The president's statement says there is nothing in the covenant 'which in the least interferes with, or impairs the right of congress to declare war, or not to declare war, according to its own independent judgment, as our constitution provides.' I confess that were this statement true, I should find it difficult to credit it."

King of Automobile Thieves Is Fatally Wounded By Officer

Chicago Tribune—Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

Chicago, Oct. 24.—Harry H. Ward, who has stolen more automobiles, he cannot remember the number, was fatally shot after a street battle, in which he killed Thomas Graney, a street sweeper, and wounded three other men. Ward had just robbed a hat store and was backing out of the door when the street sweeper undertook to stop him.

Policeman Frank Hogan jumped to the running board of the automobile and disarmed Ward, ordering him to drive to the station. Under pretense of pulling the brake handle, Ward lifted a heavy wrench and knocked the patrolman senseless. Martin McCormick, a private detective, witnessed the act from his home and immediately fired through his window, shooting Ward through the lungs.

Ward, who will die, says he has been stealing automobiles for a year and that his specialty was the robbery of spooning couples. He says he may have killed Howard E. Rhodes, whose body was found on a lonely road, but he could not just recall. The Rhodes murder has never been solved.

University Notes

Prof. H. B. Latimer of the department of zoology and anatomy is absent on leave at the University of Minnesota. Dr. S. B. Brand is taking the place on the University of Nebraska faculty.

The Zoological Seminary was recognized at a meeting Monday night of the Dr. Whitcomb discussed some of his work. The program for the year is presented. The program for the year is presented. The program for the year is presented.

Cotner College. President A. D. Harmon of Cotner university returned to Omaha during the week where he has been attending the National Christian church convention. President Harmon delivered the principal educational addresses there. A feature of the convention was the banquet held by the alumni of Cotner university.

The foreman of Cotner has recently completed the organization of preparing a schedule of debates. It has been planned to stage a debate with colleges within the state and one with Colorado college at Colorado Springs.

Ben Charrington, college Y. M. C. A. secretary of the Rocky mountain district, one of the seven members of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., spoke at the world's present day needs and an estimate of the duty of college men and women of Christian colleges toward the world.

Midland College. Mrs. John N. Bennett, wife of President Bennett of Midland college, was a visitor at Midland last Thursday. Mrs. Bennett is intensely interested in Midland, commanding many beneficial suggestions.

Classes in the seminary were not much in evidence last week as two of the professors, Dr. J. P. Krueger and Dr. E. Stauffer, are attending a meeting of the United Lutheran church at Washington, D. C.

A very beneficial plan has been adopted of serving service. Prof. Nicholas, dean of the college department, has chosen six of the college vocalists to lead the singing at the morning service.

Dead Men Tell No Tales

"Billy" Leet Is Secretly Wed For Third Time

Omaha Globe Trotter and Motor Racer Spends Honey-moon in Far East—Will Winter in Florida.

William Allen Leet, more familiarly known in Omaha as "Billy," has taken unto himself a third wife. It became known here yesterday. News that the wealthy young clubman, amateur motor racer and globe-trotter, whose eccentric escapades have made his name known from coast to coast, had married again, was brought to Omaha by Dr. P. J. Connolly, who returned last week from Shanghai, China.

Leet and his bride returned from a honeymoon tour of the Orient on the same boat which brought Dr. Connolly. The steamer docked in Vancouver a week ago.

Minneapolis Girl. Leet told Dr. Connolly that Mrs. Leet number 3 was a former Minneapolis girl whom he met for the first time when he was in the army. Accompanied by a valet and a truckload of trunks Leet left Omaha last May on his trip to the Orient. At the time it was reported he intended to marry a Minneapolis girl, but these rumors brought only laughs of derision from "Billy," and remained unverified until yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leet went straight from Vancouver to Florida, where they expect to pass the winter, Dr. Connolly said.

Shot Self in Frisco. In December, 1919, Leet was married to Miss Martha Ruddy of Aurora, Ill. They were divorced in San Francisco last spring after Leet had added another touching episode to his career by shooting himself on the threshold of his wife's apartment house.

He succeeded in inflicting only a flesh wound upon himself and his dramatic effort to win back his wife's affections failed utterly. The identity of Mrs. Leet No. 3 is unknown. The only information vouchsafed by young Leet to Dr. Connolly was that his bride was a Minneapolis girl. Inquiries in Minneapolis last night failed to produce results. Place of the marriage also is unknown.

Holding a Husband Adele Garrison's New Phase of Revelations of a Wife

The Greeting Holly Lodge Gave Made.

At the reappearance of the driver of the mysterious closed car, which had so gripped my frightened curiosity upon the night of our arrival in Cedar Crest, there rushed again over me the fears and tremors which the knowledge of Grace Draper's presence in the little hamlet had brought me.

I had been assured by Major Grantland that she had left the place, that there was no more danger from her, but here, almost within reaching distance of my hand, was the driver of the vehicle in which I believed she had followed us from the station on the night of our arrival. That she had been behind those shrouding curtains I was certain as I was that she had left some message with the driver for me.

Grantland Rouses Suspicion. Common sense tried to tell me that such a theory was wildly preposterous, but so many times in my life have my common sense and my fantastic premonitions clashed, with the results justifying the forebodings, that I naturally discount the comparatively few times when my fears have proved unfounded. So it was that when Major Grantland turned to me, after shaking hands with my father and Dicky's mother, I felt that the hand I put in was both trembling and icy.

He looked keenly at me, and the clasp of his hand over mine was so warm and protecting that I felt a breath of reassurance blow over my fears. As he released my hand, he, by seeming accident, dropped a handkerchief, stooped quickly to recover it, and as he rose, murmured so that no one else could hear him: "Remember, I'm attending to him."

There was no adoration not to be frightened. I realized that he had given me the assurance, and wished me to have in the fewest words possible, and I felt the color come back to my cheeks, the courage to my heart at the thought that so indomitable and faithful a friend was watching the man whom I suddenly feared, as I did any one connected in any manner with the beautiful, evil girl who had brought so much terror and misery into my life.

I saw in the next moment, however, that if Dicky had not heard the words Major Grantland had uttered, he had seen through the subterfuge of the dropped handkerchief, and knew that the army officer had said something intended for my ear alone. I saw his chin lift itself, a trick of his when angry, and saw his wrathful eyes fastened upon my

face, which I felt to my horror, was flushing crimson. But I knew that he would say nothing concerning the incident when others were present, although I would be fairly certain to hear of it the first time we were alone.

A Stately Lady. So I gathered courage to slip into place beside my father as Dicky escorted his mother up the steps to where a portly and pompous old colored butler, whom I instinctively knew as the owner of the voice I had heard over the telephone, was bowing as ceremoniously and obsequiously as his palpably rheumatic joints would allow.

With an adroitness born of long custom he separated my mother-in-law and me from my father and Dicky, waved us into the care of another, uniformed man, who, in his turn bowed us up a staircase leading out of the center of the "blow-away" to an upper hall of the house, where a trim little maid, her dusky face one broad smile, took our wraps and hovered around Mother Graham and me until she had satisfied herself about every detail of our costumes was in place.

I had no time to linger over the room, which gave me a fleeting impression of old mahogany and rosewood that I knew must be practically priceless; and of chintzes, faded with age, yet of rare texture and pattern. But as I followed my mother-in-law out of the room I resolved to seek the earliest opportunity of following Leila through this house, so redolent of the times that have fled forever, save for the few remnants clutched in such determined yet fast-slipping old hands as those of Miss Dora Paige.

There was anything but impermanence, however, about that dear old lady's appearance as, when the old butler had announced us sonorously at the door of a great drawing room, she advanced to meet us resplendent in gray and lavender gown trimmed with white, which would make any woman who knew lace grind her teeth with impotent envy, a few rare old jewels at her ears and throat, and glittering in her white hair.

"Welcome to Holly Lodge!" she said with such impressive graciousness that I felt almost like courtyouring to her as one would to a queen. I was sure that despite her short stature, nothing more royal had ever graced a throne. One could almost fancy in shadow behind her the lines of ancestors who had made her that finest product of all time, the old-time southern gentlewoman.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Few Hogs in Lots. Wahoo, Neb., Oct. 23.—(Special)—Jake Wernsman of Fremont, auctioneer at the Moerenberg hog sale at Wahoo, asserts that in his 35 years of experience with farmers in Saunders county, he has never known so great a scarcity of hogs.

Total of \$3,920,115 Expended in 1920 Political Drive

Statements Show Democrats Spent \$699,071 and Republicans \$2,741,503 in Campaign Up to October 21.

Chicago Tribune—Omaha Bee Leased Wire. Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—The 1920 political campaign has cost, to October 21, about \$3,920,115, according to incomplete statements filed to date with the clerk of the house of representatives.

If the average expenditure is maintained until the close of the polls on November 2, it is figured that about \$15,000,000 will have to be accounted for in reports to be submitted.

What expenditures made in the elections will total actually, can be surmised only. It has been placed at double the amount of reported expenditures. This year the estimate would be \$30,000,000. If there is added to this fund what is spent by friends of candidates and by individuals interested, the grand total might well reach \$100,000,000.

The reported contributions and expenditures received by the clerk of the house of representatives.

Democratic national committee: Contribution \$677,934; expenditures, \$699,071.

Democratic congressional campaign committee: Contributions, \$13,435; expenditures, \$12,115.

Republican national committee: Contributions, \$2,466,019; expenditures, \$2,741,503.

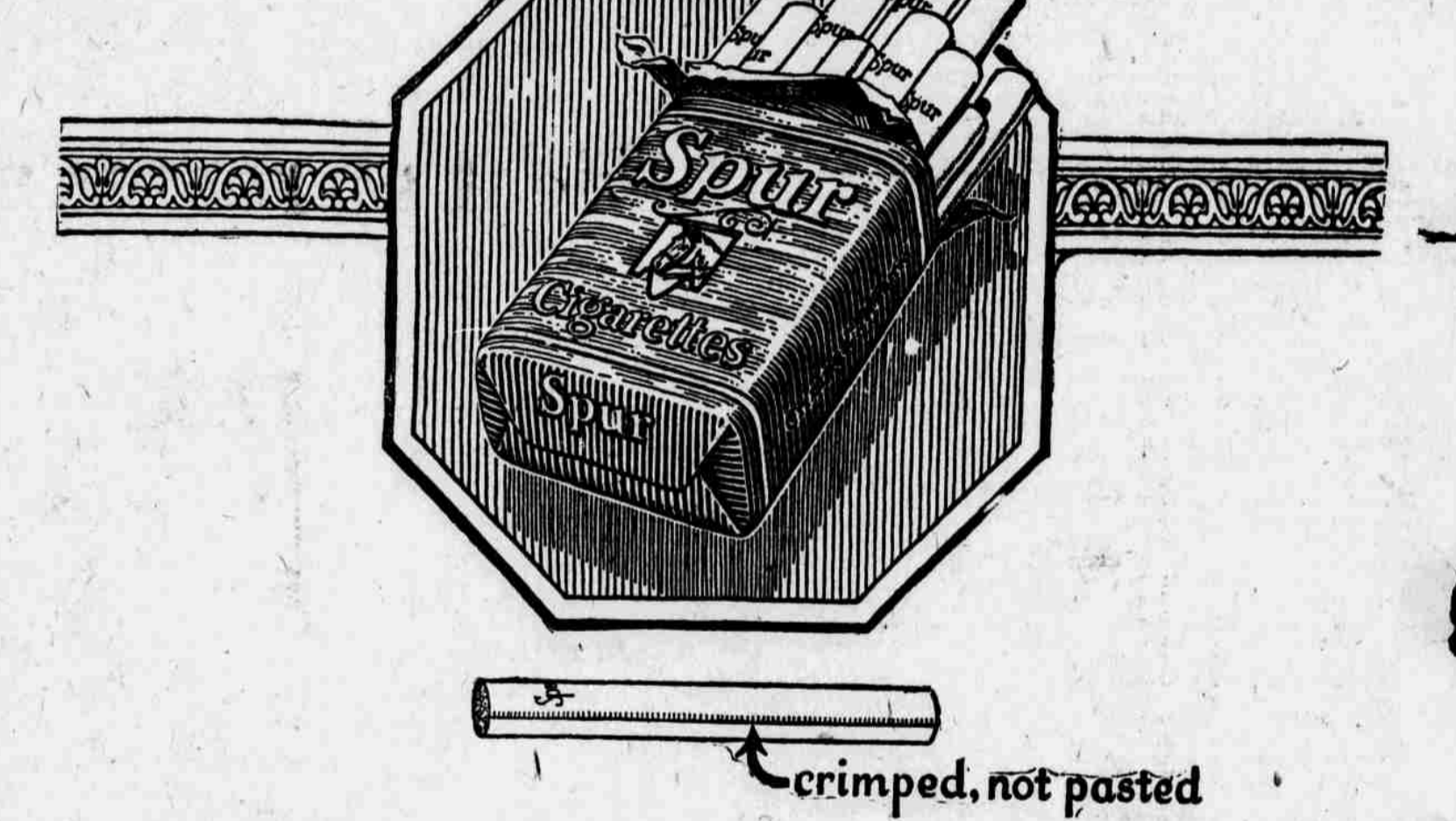
Republican congressional campaign committee: Contributions, \$509,505; expenditures, \$346,244.

Pro-League independent of New York: Contributions, \$16,735; expenditures, \$14,706.

Bernard M. Baruch, league of nations motion picture: Contribution and expenditure, \$35,000.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, Cleveland: H. Dodge, August Belmont, Bernard M. Baruch, Thomas L. Chadbourn, Jr., and W. L. Douglas of Brookline, Mass., veteran democratic contributors, gave liberally. All the members of President Wilson's cabinet "matched" the president's contribution of \$500, while Secretaries John Barton Payne and Meredith each gave \$500 additional.

Dead Men Tell No Tales



crimped, not pasted

What's all this talk about Crimping?

LISTEN, Lester, and you shall hear: There are three ways to roll a cigarette—wet it with your tongue, use paste, or crimp it. But Spur is the only cigarette—note that word only—that has the crimped seam. No moisture as when you roll a cigarette—no paste as used by other makers. Crimping makes Spur draw easier, burn slower, taste better. Looking at a Spur will give you the idea—and smoking one will give you the result. And of course everybody knows that Spurs are blended from choice Turkish, fine Burley and other home-grown tobaccos. That's where Spur's good old tobacco taste comes from. There's a lot more to be said—but write it yourself after you've enjoyed twenty Spurs from the neat-looking brown and silver package.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

SPUR Cigarettes