

HUGHES TURED OUT, WORKED BY OVERWORK

Dozen Speeches a Day Bringing Candidate Near to a Breakdown.

GREAT CROWDS GREET HIM

Tells Hoosiers He Is for American Rights in Regard to Lives and Trade.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 22.—Charles Evans Hughes is rapidly winning the admiration and confidence of Indiana and will certainly complete the job if his campaign managers do not wear him out. The candidate is so exhausted by his progress that he apparently has to be kept in bed for a week or two before he can get on his feet. He has been sleeping in a room at the Hotel Hamilton, and has been unable to get up for several days.

What he needs for this Indiana trip with its thirteen or fourteen speeches crowded into a day, with its endless rush of local celebrities and committees all demanding his attention, is a personal word with the candidate, is a man of brass who could talk all day, sit up all night, go without meals, abstain from baths, shake hands with 10,000 persons between every dawn and every midnight and keep it up for days on end.

The way things have been going Mr. Hughes says, is another case of two before breaking down. That is the plain truth and needs saying. After he quit work here in South Bend tonight he will be so exhausted that he will be doubtful if he will be able to do the same work in this State.

When Mr. Hughes was in South Bend a crowd of 15,000 crowded the Court House. He was so tired that he was forbidden to speak by his physician. He then went to the High School Auditorium and spoke thirty minutes.

Visitors Upset Plans. At every station on the day's schedule, New Castle, Anderson, Muncie, Elkhart, Tipton, Frankfort, Kokomo, Marion, North Manchester, Warsaw, Ellettsburg, Elkhart, clear to South Bend—county committees, city committees, local candidates, climbed aboard joyously and started for Hughes' private car. They brought their wives and daughters and introduced them. They evolved all over the train.

They so disarranged the schedule that the special was an hour late arriving at various important meetings, thereby disappointing crowds and throwing the whole plan out of gear.

From their standpoint it was all right. One found it an established custom for local committees to climb aboard it difficult to blame them. They simply went on the schedule. They were being given for them and them alone, that the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes was their particular and special guest. They were heading their party leader toward a sick bed and possibly interfering with important plans for the near future.

Certainly no man ever saw crowds melt or ever looked forward to the prospect of a quiet night's sleep with more intense eagerness than Mr. Hughes. He found this morning that a sparkling day with a speech in this city in which his declaration for courageous Americanism, his denunciation of the President's conduct, his declaration of arbitration and his logical argument that protection only can save the prosperity of the country when the European war ends simply set him back to the point of 6,000 persons. He had seen the city of Marion, with a population of 30,000, turn out at least 15,000 in his honor. He had played golf with his friends, and he had seen the people of Marion and his calm assurance of what Hughesism would mean for national honor and prosperity.

Tide Running for Hughes.

Raymond Robin, the Illinois Progressive leader and friend of Theodore Roosevelt, said today that the tide of the campaign has turned in this hour and is running so strongly for Hughes that not only the middle West States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana are certain to give him their electoral votes but that Missouri and Kentucky also seem safely Republican.

Mr. Hughes spoke before one of the largest audiences he has faced in the past few days when he reached South Bend to find a good day with the most enthusiastic throng in the afternoon at Marion. In this city Mr. Hughes discussed Americanism, protection, Democratic extravagance, the Adams-Seymour fight, efficiency in government, the rights of labor and social justice.

It is probable that his South Bend declaration on courageous Americanism will stand as the utterance of the campaign. He has never said anything so downright.

"I am for the maintenance of American rights through firmness and sagacity. I am not for peace that comes through an ignominious desire to keep out of trouble. The way to keep out of trouble is to stand erect, to be firm and to be just."

That brought them to their feet cheering. "It is said by our opponents," he went on, "that they have kept us out of war. Let me say to you that the most honorable and honorable could have got us into war. The way to keep out of trouble is to stand erect, to be firm and to be just."

"I am for the dignity of American citizenship and to uphold the honor of the American flag. I am for peace and prosperity through firmness and sagacity. I am not for peace that comes through an ignominious desire to keep out of trouble. The way to keep out of trouble is to stand erect, to be firm and to be just."

Dealing with the Wilson policy in Mexico and pointing out its evils resulting from Mr. Wilson's policy. "We want to see order in Mexico restored. Why, they have nothing, no semblance of government, except a military dictatorship. We want to see order in Mexico restored. Why, they have nothing, no semblance of government, except a military dictatorship. We want to see order in Mexico restored. Why, they have nothing, no semblance of government, except a military dictatorship."

Protection meant to him, he said, a very broad thing—not only the protection of American industry and a proper

encouragement and open door for business, but protection of the rights and wages of labor and of the right of every citizen to happiness, comfort and a fair share in the product of his own labor. He pointed out that when the Democratic party put its tariff for revenue theories into law with the Underwood bill, business depression and general unemployment promptly followed.

Assaults Eight Hour Law.

He turned to the Adamson bill and after stating that he was a true friend of labor, went on to expatriate the Administration for betraying the arbitration principle in industrial disputes. "I wish to see labor enjoying its full rights in this country," said Mr. Hughes. "I am a supporter of the improvement of conditions of work. We are not in this country endeavoring to have our institutions worked for the benefit of a select few at the expense of many. This is a country of the plain people. I understand here to represent the interest of the plain people, but I shall stand unalterably against yielding anything to force."

"The Executive's surrender in the case of the misnamed eight hour bill was an unpardonable thing, a shameful thing. It is against the spirit of democracy and absolutely opposed to the best interests of labor itself."

At Elkhart, the time was so short that Mr. Hughes had to content himself with one of the shortest political speeches a candidate for President ever delivered. It contained just twenty-two words.

"There is only a moment to say a word, we are all together for American prosperity and American rights throughout the country. Applause and cheers. Tomorrow the candidate will be in Indianapolis, including a night meeting in Indianapolis."

Mr. Hughes sent to William M. Calder, victor over Robert R. Bacon in the New York Senatorial primaries, a telegram of congratulation, venturing the prediction that Mr. Calder would add strong support to the policies of the party.

A DEFT TO HUGHES.

Vice-President Asks Him What He'd Do in Wilson's Place.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 22.—Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall in an address here to-night issued a challenge to Charles E. Hughes to say what he would do in the place of President Wilson. He confronted the Democratic Administration. He denied that labor had injured the country in pressing the passage of the hour bill, and declared "every bit of legislation passed by any Congress in response to the demands of labor had been wholesome and beneficial legislation."

"The eight hour law is not the vital or paramount issue in this campaign despite the efforts of Candidate Hughes to make it appear so," he said. "The issue is the future of the United States can continue so to handle our foreign relations as to keep our country at peace with honor."

BACON CAN QUIT RACE FOR SENATE

Name Is on American Party Ticket and It's Too Late to Alter.

Robert Bacon discovered yesterday that he was still a candidate for United States Senator, though defeated for the Republican nomination by William M. Calder. Mr. Bacon's name is on the American party's ticket for Senator and there is no way now under the law to get it off.

Somebody, it appears, worked a little trick on Mr. Bacon and the Republicans in the primaries. Everybody had forgotten all about the American party, the organization designed two years ago to put William Sulzer through for Governor. But as 115,000 votes were cast for his ticket then the American party, and the Democrats, lost it.

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T. R. STONE SPEECH WILL BE A SIZZLER

It's Called a "Skin 'Em Alive" One and Deals With Adamson Law.

BATTLE CREEK TO HEAR IT

Willcox and Root Get Credit for Roosevelt-Taft Reconciliation.

Col. Roosevelt's second speech of the campaign—that at Battle Creek, Mich., on September 30—will feature the Adamson eight hour law, described by the Colonel as the "Force Bill." Republicans who have seen the speech say that as a campaign punch it far surpasses the Colonel's Lewiston speech.

In the new address the Colonel handled the Adamson law in such a truly Rooseveltian style that those who have seen it call it the "Force Bill." It has been prepared in accordance with Col. Roosevelt's carefully arranged plan of taking up certain topics and delivering his speech at strategic points.

Col. Roosevelt spent the day in town yesterday and at the Harvard Club conferred with Chairman Willcox. He left for Battle Creek this morning, which caused the Republican chairman to chuckle the remainder of the afternoon.

May Go to Pacific Coast.

The other speeches to be made by Col. Roosevelt will not be definitely settled for several days. He will return to New York from Battle Creek, but will deliver a number of speeches across the country, probably as far as the Pacific coast.

Col. Roosevelt is a speaking trip in the sense of unloading speeches at a lot of stops. There may be eight or ten speeches in all, delivered at big cities. This trip will begin soon after the reception at the Union League Club on October 2, at which Roosevelt and Taft are to appear.

The real story of how the two men were induced to come to this reception was told yesterday. The scheme at first was merely to give a reception at the club to Mr. Hughes. Then some leading Republicans of the conference and considered the Roosevelt-Taft reconciliation. They went to Mr. Willcox with the proposal and the latter volunteered to do it. He himself ended himself. In this he was successful.

Root Also Successful.

With this much accomplished Mr. Willcox made a flying trip to Senator Root at Elkhart, Ind., to discuss the plan. He had the Colonel and asked Senator Root to approach Mr. Taft. Mr. Root did so and the matter was finally fixed up a few days ago.

There are to be no formal speeches at this great harmony function. But Hughes, Roosevelt, Taft and Root are to give general handshaking there is to be a particular handshaking which is to be the feature of the evening according to present plans.

Col. Roosevelt had no comment on the matter yesterday. Mr. Taft was still on his vacation.

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WILSON-TAMMANY PEACE PACI SIGNED

Local and State Machine to Push Campaign for National Ticket.

FREE REIN FOR MURPHY

Federal Crowd Will Not Interfere With Him in Next Fall's Struggle.

Tammamy and the Democratic State organization have at last agreed to go to work energetically for Wilson. The peace agreement was made yesterday at Democratic national headquarters. It was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Chairman Vance McCormick, Henry Morgenthau and Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department and direct emissary of President Wilson.

In return for the promise of the New York organization to work hard for Wilson, the Federal crowd, headed by Secretary McAdoo, has promised, in consideration, to take no part in any fusion movement in next year's city campaign and to leave the field open to the Tammany machine.

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DEFEO FROM THE BOOK WORLD

INTERESTING, IMPORTANT BIOGRAPHY OF DEFOE

Prof. W. P. Trent, in Conscientious Piece of Work Presents that Many-Sided Genius Whose Ideas Were Startlingly Modern.

DEFOE, HOW TO KNOW HIM. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.) By William P. Trent. (\$1.25.)

As interesting and important a biography as the series on great authors of which it forms part presents is the Defoe of Prof. William P. Trent (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis), a conscientious and scholarly piece of work which students will appreciate. Prof. Trent uses the methods of the new candid and scrupulous historical school, which, instead of making positive statements, presents all sides of matters in dispute, leaving the reader free to choose even when the author indicates his own preference. This does away with the need of unlearning anything and may lead to further research; at the same time it blurs the picture and is likely to confuse the ordinary reader instead of attracting him to the subject of the memoir. Particularly is this the case with Defoe, whose whole life and political and literary career are rather dimly known and have been the cause of much controversy. In the main Prof. Trent's book is a sort of biographical bibliography, with sensible comments, a bibliography, with sensible comments, a bibliography, with sensible comments.

The main facts stand out clearly enough. We cannot make out what kind of a man Defoe was personally, but are safe in saying that he was a man of letters, a man of letters, a man of letters.

Among the interesting new books issued this week by John Lane Company are "A Little Book in Ladies' Rights" by H. H. Munroe, a collection of 25 original essays with a single point of view, known as "The Harpers," as well as two new novels, "The Death of Agrippa" and "The Death of Agrippa." "The Death of Agrippa" is a novel of the past, written by H. H. Munroe, a collection of 25 original essays with a single point of view, known as "The Harpers," as well as two new novels, "The Death of Agrippa" and "The Death of Agrippa."

Among the Autumn Books.

The novel reader need not complain of the dearth of new fiction this fall. The Macmillan Company has already announced a variety of novels as coming in the autumn. Among them are "The Green Valley" by John Macmillan, "The Green Valley" by John Macmillan, "The Green Valley" by John Macmillan.

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THE BOOK WORLD

DOES H. C. WELLS'S NEW HERO PORTRAY HIMSELF?

A great many of Mr. Wells's readers are finding a striking resemblance between the principal character of the new novel, "Mr. Brinkley," and the author himself.

Mr. Wells's new novel, "Mr. Brinkley," is a story of a man who goes about the world now and then in general are closely akin to published sentiments of Mr. Wells, but extends even to the more material things of life. For example, here is the description of the hero taken directly from the book. "Brinkley is a man of letters, a man of letters, a man of letters."

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