Republican Managers Hope to Capture Seven Seats From

contest for the control of the Senate is spread damage to the good name of looked upon by the Republicana as sec. looked upon by the Republicans as second only to it in interest for what it will mean to the country after March 4

him a Republican lower house, but with sad and dreadful thing that the shame the Senate it is different, particularly so is necessarily shared by the nation its necessarily shared by the nation it is completely assumed by the nation if it fails to repudiate the eventeen to overcome.

The elections of four years ago carried sto power a Democratic Senate for the first time since 1894. To recapture the Boston massacre, selecting the occasion as an appropriate one for remarking as an appropriate one for remarking that the American people might be 'too proud to fight!' Imagine Abraham Lincoln making such a statement two campaign, sending out hundreds of speakers and endeavoring to arouse the people in those States where Senatorial independence Hall on the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the contests occur to the importance of this

for the Republicans to hold their pres-cut strength and to replace seven Demo-crats with Republicans. This will bring to recognize Huerta with Wilson's recog-about a tie, with the Vice-President hav-ting the controlling rote.

Sees Gain of Seven Senators. Senator John W. Weeks of Massachu cuts, in charge of the New York head-quarters of the Senatorial campaign, said yesterday that he believed the Recans were almost certain of accom-Ohio. This will mean a gain of four Senators. Indians, with two Senators,

The following States are put down by Senator Weeks and his associates as offering a good chance of increasing this

"I regard the election of Mr. Calder York almost a five to one chance.

COLONEL RIPS UP WILSON'S MOTIVES

Continued from First Page.

children, that had been perpetrated by any Power calling itself civilized for

Democrats.

THE CAMPAIGN IS KEEN

The Campaign is keen perpetrated by any Power calling itself civilized for over a century.

"President Wilson had full notice as to what was to be done, for the German Ambassador, Mr. von Bernstorff, had publicly given such notice to the people of the United States. For less than such action President George Washington, when ours was a weak infant nascin action, forced the recall of the French Ambassador, Genet. But President Wilson took forty-one different positions about preparedness and the meaning out of the speech took all the meaning out of the words used in another portion of that speech; and the repetition of the wrong. For immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania he uttered his famous sentence about being 'too proud to fight.' In all our history there has never been any other American President who has used a phrase that has done such wideway, and stood on every side of congress was puzzled. Public opinion

Should Mr. Hughes win the election, as is now the confident prediction of experienced Republican campaigners, there is no doubt that he would carry in with the man is president of the United States it is a terminal of the United States it is a president of the United States it is a presiden

man who uttered the phrase.
"Imagine George Washington after
the Lexington fight, or even after the Boston massacre, selecting the occasion

occur to the importance of this signing of the Declaration of Indepe Contest is Unique.

The conditions respecting this fight are unique. It is the first time in a Presidential contest that United States Senators have been elected by popular voic, the new amendment going into effect only two years ago. The result has been to make the Senatorial campaign virtually part of the battle to elect the President. On account of the new conditions, the

On account of the new conditions, the Senatorial fight is being conducted by a and will not deserve to live if for the views of the men who signed the Declars, with headquarters in this city. This committee, after studying the conditions in the different States, is now of the opinion that the Senate is to be won this fall with possibly a few votes to spare.

To gain control of the Senate, now that the Republicans have elected both Senators in Maine, it will be necessary for the Republicans to had their senate the resident who, one hundred and twenty-eight years later, declined to speak in commemoration of the day, because in a dangerous crisis it seemed to his cold senators in Maine, it will be necessary beart unwise to arouse the spirit of the senate of the sena

nition of Col. Benavides in Peru and his action in Hayti and Santo Domingo

"In dealing with foreign nations, it we are to retain our self-respect and protect our citizens, the first essential is that when we speak it shall be understood that we mean what we say. In his speech at West Point on June 2 hast, President Wilson said: "Mankind is going to know that when America plishing this and more. According to Senator Weeks, the committee regards the election of Republican Senators to replace Democrats as practically assured in the following States: New York, New Jersey, West Virginia and Ohio. This will mean a gain of four to notify all Mexican officials that 'they Senatora. Indiana, with two Senators, and Missouri are regarded as being all most sure, judging from present conditions, meaning a further gain of three.

The following States are put down by Pebruary 16, 1915, he sent his first note to Germany as regards the use of submarines in sinking merchant ves-rels, warning Germany that in case an gain by one or more: Maryland, Ari-gona, Montana, Nebraska and Nevada.

Speaking of the contests new being Speaking of the contests now being waged in the first mentioned States Sentator Weeks said: Germany to 'strict accountability.'

Dumba Incident Recalled.

RING OF ABYSSINIA DEPOSED.

Daughter of Menelik Proclaimed

"Empress of Ethiopis."

Lordon, Sept. 30. — Emperor Lidy
Jeassu of Abyzainia has been deposed at
Addis Abeba. Lidy Jeassu is 22 years
old and a grandson of Emperor Menelik,
whom he succeeded in 1913.

A despatch from Addis Abeba to Rome
smoounces that he has been succeeded
by Ouizero-Zeoditu, a daughter of the
late King Menelik, who has been pro-

dent Wilson has occupied at least two diametrically opposite positions, we can usually find in some of his words an outline of the position we ought to have taken; but almost without exception, these fine words have had the meaning weassled out of them by other words; and usually there have been no deeds whatever. Take, as an instance, the question of preparedness, and of the means necessary to secure it. In the fourteen months extending from Dec. 8, 1914, to Feb. 10, 1916, there were fifteen messages, letters and speeches of Fresi-

messages, letters and speeches of President Wilson which I have read. In these fifteen messages, letters and speshes, during those fourteen months, I'rs ident Wilson took forty-one different positions about preparedness and the measures necessary to secure it; and each of these forty-one positions contra-

every proposal, it was no wonder that Congress was puzzled. Public opinion was not led by the President. He fol-lowed it in sharp zignags, now in one direction, and now in another, as he be-lieved it at the moment to be going.

Eight Hopr Law a Test.

"I ask you to test the character and courage of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson by comparing their, attitudes as regards the demands of the Railway Brotherhoods, which culminated recently in the miscalled eight hour legislation at

Washington.
"I believe in labor unions. But I bejustice obtained through the Union to which all of us belong, the union of all the people of the United States. I believe in the eight hour day as the general rule toward which we must strive; but I recognize that special needs must be met in special industries; and that in all such cases there must be very care-ful consideration of all the conditions before final action is taken. In this case, however, the eight hour day is not the issue. The issue is an increase of wages. given by law, without previous investi-gation or knowledge. The principle of the eight hour day is not at issue and is adroitly invoked merely to cloak the real issue

"The case at issue is preeminently one that comes in the category of those that can be settled only after careful investigation and full consideration of many important conflicting elements. I believe in the eight hour day, on moral and sociological grounds, as being the ideal toward which we should strive. I believe in wages being just as high in any business as is compatible with square treatment to the other parties interest. But if the Government is to intervene in order to secure shorter hours and better wages it must do so only after full knowledge and not merely ader the duress of threats.

Must State Issue Honestly.

"Moreover the issue must be honestly stated. stated. The Government must not be used . "ally to get higher wages, when the nominal and surface demand seems to be for fewer hours of labor. It ap-pears that what in this case is de-manded is not really a day of eight hours labor, but a higher rate of pay for the eight hours, or a higher rate of overtime pay beyond eight hours. In other words it is not a law to limit hours of labor in the sense that we use in speaking of an eight hour day

speaking of an eight hour day for women or an eight hour law for three shifts in continuous industry. It is primarily a bill to secure an advance in wages; the securing of an eight hour day is wholly secondary, and as regards many employees would probably not be brought about or desired.

"When any labor trouble becomes of such size as to involve the public the public has a right to interfere, to insist that there shall be no interference with the welfare and safety of the public, and therefore to insist on arbitration, that is for just decision by the Government after an investigation conducted through a commission which will get all through a commission which will get all the facts and lay them before the ex-ecutive and legislative representatives of the public for what action they deem

nundred million people of the United

"And President Wilson eagerly joined "And President Wilson sagerly joined with these men in refusing to consider the rights of these hundred millions of people. President Wilson, knows well that he has betrayed the rights of these people. He admits that when in the same speech, with his usual faculty for using fine words about the future when he designed to the cover up mean deeds in the sires to cover up mean deeds in the present, he says, how are we going to prevent any organisation from over-riding the interests of society? America has the privilege to say: you must not interrupt the national life without consulting us.'

More "Fine Words."

"Exactly! Fine words! Words such as Mr. Wilson loves to use. And as is customary with Mr. Wilson, these fine words of his about abstract rights are flatily contradicted hy his unworthy deeds as soon as the concrete case arises. Mr. Wilson uses these lofty words about the future at the very time when he has made America submit to seeing 'an organization override the interests of society,' when hy his action he has perciety, when by his action he has per-mitted this organisation to 'interrupt the national life without consulting us.' Of course it is a mere pretence to say that there is any sacred social reason why there is any greater reason to refuse to arbitrate the number of hours of labor arbitrate the number of hours of labor than to refuse to arbitrate the amount of wages. And the question really at issde in this case does not really refer to the number of hours of labor. It refers really to the rate of wages. What Mr. Wilson really did was to insist on legislation about the wage scale without any previous investigation or knowledge. any previous investigation or knowledge

Cites Early Views on Labor.

"If the improper course which the President followed had been due to mis-taken conviction, to erroneous principle, its effect would nevertheless have been evil. As it is, the effect is far worse, because there is grave reason to believe that the course he followed was directly opposed to his real convictions. The President is now a candidate for office and speaks well of labor. Until he became a candidate for office, and as long as he was readent of a milestic. as he was president of a university, he with entire safety ignored or masalled the labor unions. Indeed, he was then their bitter, ungenerous and often un-

"I have no question that when Mr Wilson thus spoke he expressed his sincere convictions. Less than two years later he was in public life and immediately his attitude changed. There is no reason to believe that his convictions changed.

"The course actually followed by the President and the majority of Congress put the interests of the country second to considerations of unhealthy political expediency. It appealed to timid and shortsighted men outside of Congress no less than to those within Congress. It is upheld now by certain men who say "Thank God, President Wilson averted a strike," just exactly as they and those like them say Thank God, President Wilson averted to the say "Thank God, President Wilson has kept us out of war." These son has kept us out of war. These persons do not ask whether he averted the strike honorably or dishonorably, any more than they ask whether he averted a war honorably or dishonora-

bly. They have not considered in either case whether temporary safety was to be ignobly purchased at the cost of fu-"They have been too timid and too

shortsighted to make any sacrifice for the sake of right and justice, or to undergo any risk in order to preserve the foundations of democracy and of free government in America. These men have shown entire willingness to submit to organized tyranny both from outside our borders and from inside our borders, if only at the moment they could avoid inconvenience and financial loss. These men are not the heirs of the Americans

took to settle the controversy he had in our external affairs he has stood for legislative bodies of the United States was in favor' of what one side announced to be its contention. In other words, he had made up his mind in advance; and he had made it up because he believed the majority of the Congressmen (for the most part pure politicians) were on what they deemed to be the popular side. In this speech he explicitly admitted that in this controversy the main partner was left out of the reckoning, because the two parties declined to consider "what rights had the had made in united that it will arise he had sure and the latest two parties declined to consider "what rights had the hundred million people of the United in our external affairs he has stood for then set of the manual decoration. The permanent interests of the American people le, not in ease and comfort for the moment, no matter how obtained, as Sir. Wilson would teach us, but in resolute championship of the ideals of national and international democratic duty and in prepared-ticking when he said, "it must never be not not make this championship effective by our strength." President Wilson embodies in his person that most dangerous doctrine which teaches our people that when fronted million people of the United

have shown that what he seeks in any emorgancy of this nature is momentary relief, temporary safety, purchased at whatever cost of present ignominy and at whatever risk of future disaster. President Wilson has announced that in theory he stood for arbitration in such matters; but the minute that he was matters; but the minute that he was threatened he not only abandoned the principle but supported the assault on it. The union leaders announced that they had 'steadily refused to arbitrate, and that in their action they were 'supported by the President of the United States. President Wilson was the guardian of the public weal. He betrayed the public weal. This is specifically set forth in the official announcement of the chairman of the union representatives, who thus described the contest:

appeals of the apostle of peace at any price. By his actions President Wilson did lasting harm to the nation. The cice of his procedure was fourfold. He delivered a deadly blow at the principle of industrial arbitration. He immensely weakened the power of the national Executive to act under such conditions on behalf of the public. He established the shameful and perilous precedent that the Government of the United States can the Government or the United States can be coerced and legislation extorted from Congress by terrorization and the threat of violence. He aided in securing a settlement which puts a premium on the overriding of justice by appeals to

Appeals for Hughes.

He himself acknowledged the evil of the situation when he said, "it must never be allowed again." But by his actions he has guaranteed that it will arise he has guaranteed that it will arise which teaches our people that when house a man too timid to face threats or billities we can shirk trouble and labor and risk, and avoid duty by the simple process of drugging our souls with the

narcotle of meaningless phrasemongering.

"Mr. Hughes, to the exact contrary, embodies the ideal of service rendered through conscientious effort in the face of danger and difficulty. Mr. Wilson turns his words into deeds only if this can be achieved by adroit political manouvring, by bartering a debauched civil service for congressional votes on behalf of some measure which he had solemnly promised to oppose. Our own self-respect demands that we support the man of deeds done in the open against the man of furtive and shifting political manouvres; the man of service against manœuvres; the man of service against the man who whenever opposed by a dangerous foe always takes refuge in empty elecution.

"There is nothing that we of this

chairman of the union representatives, who thus described the contest:

"In times like this men go back to primal instinct—to the day of the caveman, who with his half gnawed bone snarled at the other caveman who wanted to take his bone away. We leaders are fighting for our men, the railroads are fighting for their stockholders, and the shippers for themselves.

"There is nothing that we of this country so much need as to practise the doctrine of service. As a people than we need the softer virtues. Material prosperity, bodily ease, money, pleasure, are all desirable; but wee to us if we consider them as the be-all and end-all of our private lives or of holders, and the shippers for themselves. wanted to take his between cavemen sharing over a bone. No wonder that the rugged cavemen of industrial warfare is not translated into efficient performance."

wanted to take his waste leaded to our private lives or of lour collective national life: Woe to us if our material prosperity brings in its wake lethargy of spirit and deadness of soul: Let us in our lives apply the great doctrines of duty and of service. Above all let us realize that lofty profession is a mischlevous sham when it is not translated into efficient performance."

T. R. LASHES PACIFISTS.

Colonel in Magazine Article Score Wilson Mexican Policy.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the current Metropolitan Magazine lashes the professional pacifies and assalls President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico. He says in part :

"During the last few years more damage has been done to the fibre of American character by the professional pacifists and their whole hearted or half hearted representations in public life "I appeal to my fellow citizens that than by the men guilty of business or and made statements which blighted the they shall elect Mr. Hughes and republical corruption. Our main concern political corruption. Our main concern plaintiff's business future. Aschner was released on ball, doing can they save America from that with the evil result of their theories taint of gross selfishness and cowardice when practically applied as President Queens.

populous nation has failed in its duty to stand up for weak outside peoples. like the Belgians, Armenians and Syrian Christians, when cruelly wronged by strong oppressors; and has failed in its more primary duty of protecting its own citizens from German submarines and Mexican bandits.

raids and assaminations has been waged against our people for some years, and hundreds of Americans, soldiers and civ-ilians, have been killed and wounded on our own territory, or in Mexican terri-tory when our troops have followed thither the fleeing raiders; and hundreds of American men, women and children have been killed in Mexico itself. Ye President Wilson says he has preserved

"Two years ago the conditions were as If President Wilson did had as to-day. If President Wilson did not know the facts and did not know of our complete unpreparedness, his ignorance was pitiful. If he did know, then his failure to prepare the army was a crime against the United States. Yet in his annual message to Congress two years ago he stated that we were fully prepared for our defence and denounced all those who said that we needed prepa-

"If he had then done his duty and pleted, and will not be announced led Congress and the people as it was incumbent on him to lead them we would at this time have a regular army of a hundred thousand men to patrol the her. hundred thousand men to patrol the border and we would have punished the
handits and all Mexicans responsible for
Russia leads for the first time to year the bandits so sharply and resolutely that not one Mexican outlaw or revolu-tionary official would have dared to raise his hand against an American.

"The dove, the dollar and the vulture!

Does the combination make our people proud? Is it one calculated to restore our lost national self-respect? Is it calculated to impose respect on great mill- China or Japan tary nations such as Germany and Japan? Thanks to our own shortcom-ings, and thanks especially to Mr. Wil-son's course as President, we would now be almost as helpless as China before a powerful and determined foe."

PRIVATE DETECTIVE ARRESTED

Importer Prefers Charge of Slander and Also Sues for Damages.

It was learned at Sheriff Smith's office yesterday that Morris II. Archner, a private detective, was arrested the night before on a civil order obtained hight before on a civil order obtained by Norman R. Sterne, of an importing firm at 50 Wall street. Sterne is suing Aschner for \$25,000 damages for alleged slander, charging that he was about to become a member of a firm of importers when the detec-tive visited the head of the company and made statements which hilghted the

FOUR BATTLESHIPS HERE.

l'ezas, Trophies Winner: Arkansas, Wyoming and New York Arrive.

Four battleships of the Atlantis fleet, he Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming and New York, arrived here yesterday from their range target practice off the Virgina Capes. They will be here during ten-ber and will be sent to sea again to manœuvres on the southern

phy and battle efficiency pennant first in the practice just ended. Son of her 14 inch gun pointers, among the Boatswain's Mate Ayers, have and missed the target since the ship w missioned two and a half v Much of the credit for the sing-manship is given by the crew mascot Busier, a Boston built Buster was muscot of the Idah

18 NATIONS AT COLUMBIA

Enrolment of Foreign Student Gains Despite War. Official figures of the registrat

are represented by 118 students.
Russia leads for the first time with fifty-three students. As second with thirteen, followed by toand Germany have ris car has two scholars and Armenia, Holland Ecuador, England, Ireland, Spain, of Porto Rico and Tunis one cach, it are no new registrations from elle

DANES APPROVE PLEBISCITE

Sale of Islands to U. S. to Ba Settled by End of November.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Sept. 26—Both houses of the Danish Parliament passed to-day the bill providing to a plebiscite on the sale of the Danish Wen Indies to the United States. It is believed the matter will be settled dennicey by the end of November.

The plebiscite will include the Fare-Islands, but not Iceland and Greenland Premier Zahle urged immediate action on the bill in view of the fact that the United States Senate already has ap-

proved the treaty. H. P. Whitney in \$10,000 Sait. Harry Payne Whitney was name! defendant in two damage suits, each to \$5,000, filed in the County Clerk's offer yesterday. Thomas Dwyer and blue-C. Dwyer allege that Mr. Whitne driving a wagon along the Lakeville in Manhasset, L. I., on October 5, 121

Aitken, Riding Goodyear Cords, Shatters World's Record

CAPTURES ASTOR TROPHY IN SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY 250-MILE CLASSIC

Rickenbacher, Also on Goodyear Cords, a Close Second

Catapulting along the edge-to-edge board course at Sheepshead Bay Saturday at the rate of 104.66 miles an hour, a world's record for the distance, Johnny Aitken drove his Peugeot to victory in the Astor Cup Race over a field of 34 starters.

He rode on Goodyear cords.

And he won on Goodyear cords.

Desperate competitors thundered at his hubs every mile of the way-a treacherous tire might have meant defeat-but he won-his Goodyears did their splendid part.

They stood the burning, tearing, grinding, rending punishment of 250 miles over edge-to-edge boards at a 104.66 mile pace -and victoriously.

Aitken's victory is not an isolated instance of the unflinching

stamina of Goodyear cords. The racing records of the past three months are formidable with additional proof.

Proof, not alone of stamina-though this is paramount-but of speed spring and exultant vitality.

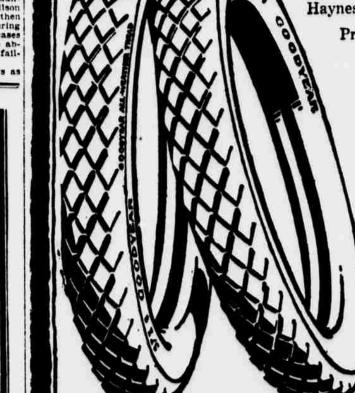
Proof of the very qualities that led to the adoption of Goodyear cord tires as standard equipment on the Franklin, the Packard Twin-Six, the Locomobile, the Peerless, the White, the Haynes Twelve, the Stutz and the McFarlan.

Proof of the qualities that make these tires better.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Akron, Ohio



Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.



Treard the section of Mr. Carling and the section of Mr. Carli 875 Fifth Av., at 85th St. East.