ocratic Congress to manage our affairs for the next four years?

"In considering that question common sense asks, 'What are the principles by which these gentlemen regulate their conduct in office; with what firmness of character, good sense and efficiency have they applied their principles to the practical affairs of the country?'

"We are told that Mr. Wilson has kept the country out of war. So has every President for seventy years except Lincoln and McKinley. Never since Columbus sighted San Salvador has there been a time when it has been so easy for America to keep out of war by doing nothing as it has been during the great conflict now raging in the Old World. All the great Powers of the world except ourselves have had their hands full with existing enemies. They have been straining every resource to the utmost to avoid being conquered by the enemies already in arms against them. No country has been willing to assume hostile relations with us because that would have the effect of weakening her and strengthening her present enemies.

"More than that, none of the countries at war has been willing to incur our passive hostility and throw to her active enemies the benefits of our material and moral support, free from the limitations imposed by the law of neutrality. Our danger is not now, while the great war is raging, but later, when peace has been made and the great armies are free and rulers and governments look about for ways to repair their losses, and the great spaces and ill defended wealth of the New World loom large on he horizon of their desires.

Competition Backed by Force.

"Then will come the pressure of competition backed by force. Then will come the grasping for opportunity, for trade advantage, for territorial foothold, in these new continents where the wealth of the world is concentrating while the old nations are fighting. Then will come the dangers of aggression, small at first, upon plausible pretext, but involving our rights, and then we must maintain our rights or abandon them. Then must be determined whether the Monroe Doctrine has behind it the sincerity and courage of a great nation or is to be surrendered as an idle boast.

"When the old, warring world shall have its Appomattox and the Powers are set free each to pursue its own purposes the time will come when America will need wisdom and character and power to maintain her peace and at the same time to maintain her rights.

"Peace is not maintained by the surrender of just rights, for the presumption of impunity begotten of weak submission to aggression breeds further and still further aggression until at last a humiliated and outraged people plunge into war, which ought to have been wholly unnecessary. Peace is maintained by the assertion of just rights, calmly, dispassionately, reasonably, accompanied by a knowledge of power behind the assertion and a conviction in the minds of others that there is behind the power courage and resolution certain to use the power if need be in defence of the right.

"The Wilson Administration has had the opportunity to exhibit its character to the world and it has failed to carry conviction or to command respect. In three fields of major importance affecting international affairs—the three great subjects with which it has had to deal—it has shown itself to be irresolute and incompetent, and that is the judgment of the world. These three are the murder of our citizens on the Lusitania, the preparation of military and naval force for national defense and the ghastly failure in Mexico."

Where Wilson Has Failed.

Mr. Root reviewed the events leading up to the President's "strict accountability" notice to Germany. The President's words meant action, he said. They meant that the nation would use its power to protect her citizens on the high seas. But Germany ignored them.

"Why did Germany pay no attention to the bold and weighty declarations of the American Government? Because she was ready to fight the United States? No. Not for a moment. She ignored the words of the Government of the United States because upon her trained observation and estimate of the character of the men who controlled the American Government she judged that they had not the nerve, the courage, the resolution, the sincerity, to make their threat good. The Government of Germany judged rightly, as the sequel showed. Germany did what she had threatened to do and the American Government failed to make good its words.

"Nobody made the German Government understand that they could not safely do the thing which they had been told would be at their peril. Nobody made the German Government understand that they could not with impunity despise the power and flout the authority of the United States in its solemnly declared purpose to protect the lives of its citizens on the high seas. And so the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk and 111 American citizens—men, women and children—whose lives the Government of the United States had solemnly declared it would protect, were slain, and more than 1,100 other innocent noncombatant passengers were sent to their death in violation of the law of nations and the law of humanity.

"Still nothing was done. Immediately upon the shock of the Lusitania horror, while all the world waited, expectant, for the Government of this great country to make good its words by action, we were told and the world was told that America was 'too proud to fight,' and nothing was done, and nothing has ever been done. No one has been held to accountability. A year and more later, after more sinking of passenger ships and drowning of American passengers, upon the President's declaration to Congress that if such things continued to be done he would be obliged to break off diplomatic relations, Germany suspended her practice of aggression. She may resume it to-morrow. Her statesmen are now discussing the resumption of it. She made no amends for the past and she made no binding promise for the future.

No War Needed.

"No war was needed to protect our citizens. What we needed was a Government with the strength of character to do one thing or the other. From the universal judgment of the world upon that transaction there is no appeal, and if we return Mr. Wilson's Administration to office we shall be served in all the difficulties of the future by agents discredited in advance—by agents whose every word is received with a suspicion of insincerity and weakness."

The resistance of the President and his party to national preparedness was pictured by Mr. Root with quotations from Wilson speeches. He said that the President illustrated the attitude and spoke the sentiments of the Democratic party, which for generations "had always been opposed to the army and the navy, and not only to their enlargement, but to their adequate maintenance." Then Mr. Root held up to view the President of a year later, telling the people that the world was on fire and they must hurry up and get ready to fight. While the President, in 1914, was telling the country that it had not been negligent of national defence, the lesson of the European conflict was already plain, Mr. Root continued:

"I ask you, 'What kind of respect for the effective use and direction of our power will our competitors and rivals among the nations have, and what kind of safety for such a use and direction will we have if we return to office an administration which nearly two years after its inauguration was so densely and confidently ignorant of the conditions of the military and naval service of our country and whose foresight of the world conditions required a year and a quarter to mature?'"

Cites Mexican Outrages.

The speaker turned to Mexico. He charged that the terrible outrages against Americans enumerated by Secretary of State Lansing on June 20 last, in his letter to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, "are the result of three years and a half of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy, the result of Mr. Wilson's interference in the internal affairs of Mexico."

"The men against whom our Secretary of State complained so bitterly," said Mr. Root, "are the men whom President Wilson put into control in Mexico by using the power of the United States to turn Huerta out and make their revolutionary movement successful."

When Mr. Taft retired from office the revolution through which Madero was overturned and Huerta became President and the counter revolution of Carranza and Villa had been in progress only twelve days, Mr. Root reminded his hearers. The time was too short to determine the question of recognition. Mr. Taft properly left the whole subject to his successor. Mr. Root contrasted Mr. Wilson's declaration of August, 1913, that nobody was going to interfere in Mexico with the President's action in later engaging "in active interference and partisanship." The President demanded that Huerta surrender his power and get out, although, had as Huerta may have been, his Government was in possession of the greater part of Mexico, had been recognized by substantially all the great Powers and most of the smaller Powers, and was discharging the international obligations of the Mexican Government.

Mr. Root noted that proof has been furnished in a statement by the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, on July 21 last, that the "salute the flag" incident and the seizure of Vera Cruz were a mere pretext for using the power of the United States to enable Carranza and Villa to overthrow Huerta.

"The President," Mr. Root said, "has had his way in Mexico and has managed it with such a degree of skill that both Villa and Carranza are our enemies. The question for the American people now is, 'Are they willing to have the serious and critical affairs in which their vital interests will be concerned during the next four years conducted in the same way that the Mexican business has been conducted?'"

Importance of the Tariff.

From Mexico Mr. Root swung to the tariff. He believed there was general agreement that the United States must deal with this subject to meet conditions in production and trade after the war. He believed that even England would resort to a protective tariff, so that the products of America will meet protective barriers in all foreign markets. He went on:

"What are we going to do then? We must do something. We must protect ourselves or we shall become the dumping ground of the world and our workmen will beg in the streets. Even the Democrats have seen that something must be done, for they have provided a tariff board to ascertain and report the true facts to which a tariff law is to be applied.

"Now we can all understand that if the country wants a tariff for revenue only they may put the making of it in the hands of the Democratic party. But can any sane man contemplate that party making a protective tariff? In the first place they can't do it honestly. They don't believe in it. They were born and bred in a different faith."

Now Mr. Root came to the passage of the so-called eight hour law, which he termed "the surrender of the President and Congress to the peremptory demand of the four railroad brotherhoods for the increase of their wages by a law passed under threats." He said:

"To say that the demand of the brotherhoods or the law passed in response to that demand involved the question of an eight hour day for labor is a manifest subterfuge. There was no demand or suggestion that the labor of the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen included in the four brotherhoods should be limited to eight hours a day. There was nothing in the law limiting their labor to eight hours a day. There was no penalty and no prohibition against exceeding that number of hours. Everybody knew that a strict eight hour schedule of labor was inapplicable in fact to service upon railroad trains where speed and distance so largely control length of service, and nobody proposed to apply any such schedule to that business.

Question of Pay Only.

"What happend was that the brotherhoods demanded not shorter hours of labor but that in computing their pay eight hours should be assumed as a day's work, and they should have the same pay for eight hours that they had been getting for ten, with extra pay for the additional time above eight hours. The question became a question of the amount of pay pure and simple. The universal opinion of our country has been that such questions ought to be settled by arbitration. Labor has been in favor of that. The most intelligent and broad-minded employers have been for that. Disinterested citizenship has been for that.

"Don't for a moment think that this was merely a question between railroad corporations and the men who run their trains. It passed far beyond that. The railroad companies render an absolutely necessary public service. If it stops business stops and ruin and starvation begin.

"The railroad brotherhoods include only about one-fifth of the employees of the railroad companies. How about the other four-fifths? They are not so well paid as the brotherhood. The majority of the brotherhood are already receiving greater compensation than the average of the clergymen, the teachers, the lawyers the doctors, of the country. Why should not the other four-fifths hold up the Government upon a demand for higher wages? They also are able to stop transportation. For all that the Government of the United States has ascertained or knows, the four-fifths not included in this legislation ought to have their wages increased and the one-fifth ought not to have them increased. The difference is not of ascertained rights but that the one-fifth has exercised the power of compulsion and the four-fifths have not.

"But if the railroad rates now have been justly fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon these enormous increases of pay to their employees the rates must be increased and shippers and passengers must pay more and the whole public must pay more, for into the cost of practically every material thing that we use in life enters the cost of transportation. The higher the cost of transportation, the higher must be the price we pay. So, in the end, the public pays and the question is, 'Are the people of the United States to be held up by a compact, organized minority?'"

The weakness of the Democratic party, Mr. Root said, is that it is national only in form and profession. It does not think or feel nationally, its acts are not inspired by the spirit of American nationality.

"And now, as ever, the first thought, the first solicitude, the inspiring motives are to be found in their State interests, their local interests, their neighborhood interests, while second to these and subordinate to them is their conception of the majestic conception of the nation.

"When the Democratic Congress rejected Secretary Garrison's plan for a national citizen force to supplement the regular army and substituted for that the absurdly inadequate provision for bringing in the National Guard, and when the President, abandoning his former position, went with the Democratic Congressmen, and the Secretary resigned it was because the Democratic party clung to the local privilege of appointment of the officers of militia by the Governors of their States and was unwilling that the officers of the great national force upon which we must depend if war comes should be appointed by the national Executive. That would have been impossible if the Democratic party had been inspired and actuated by the spirit of American nationality and had thought first of the competency and power of the nation in arms.

"When Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan permitted their Mexican policy to be controlled by an enthusiasm, however generous, for the political fortunes of the Indians of Mexico and interfered in the internal affairs of that country for the purpose, as Mr. Wilson himself has told us, of giving the 80 per cent. 'a look in' in the government of that country and turned a deaf ear to the 40,000 American citizens who were appealing in peril and distress for protection they somehow failed not merely in judgment, not merely through being misinformed and deceived as to the true nature of the civil strife in Mexico and the men engaged in it, but they failed in the spirit of their work. The spirit that has made America great and free was not in them.

"The most precious possession of the American people is not in our cities and palaces, our railroads and factories, our rich mines and fertile farms, for we may have all these and lose our own soul. The supreme necessity of our life is the spirit that bore up our fathers in their poverty and struggles; the spirit that inspired them in the great empty spaces of the New World with the conception of a self-governing republic, bound together by the universal devotion of her sons, instinct with the high and unhesitating courage of liberty, honored for justice, leading the world toward the better things of freedom.

Nation's Spirit Sleeping.

"The spirit is not gone. It has been sleeping. It has been overlaid by wealth and prosperity and ease. What America needs most of all now is that she may be revealed again in the hearts of her people; that they may realize their love of country; that their patriotism may be quickened; that they may be ready again to live for her honor and die for her duty as their fathers lived and died, and as millions of men are living and dying now for their countries on those sad battlefields of the Old World.

"I have lived a long life, and, please God, will die in the company and faith of the Republican party. I have not been blind to its faults or silent about them. But from away back among the dim impressions of childhood there come to me now and then the voices of women praying that God's infinite wisdom might save this nation for freedom through the trials of bleeding Kansas and Nebraska. Among the memories of half comprehending and half forgotten boyhood are the sounds of marching men and the strong, wrathful words of those who bore up the hands of great hearted Lincoln, agonizing for his country, against those who thought this nation not worth preserving.

"During all the years since then, whenever the stress of trial pressed through the surface of prosperous life to the hard substratum of conviction and sense of national duty, I have found the men whose aroused conscience and patriotism urged them to stand for the financial honor, the industrial independence, the moral integrity, the fidelity to duty of our country, seeking their object chiefly through the organized power of the Republican party.

"And, with cheerful hope, I recognize as the true inheritor and interpreter of that ancient spirit which has made America what she is, the strong, true and tried American gentleman whom we are about to make the twenty-ninth President of the United States—Charles Evans Hughes."

WILSON KEPT HIM BUSY, SAYS PERKINS

Replies to Critic Who Accused Him of Being Out of Touch With Business.

George W. Perkins replied yesterday to the letter of William L. Saunders of the Ingersoll-Rand Company and member of the Naval Advisory Board, in which Mr. Saunders had expressed the fear that Mr. Perkins's criticism of Mr. Wilson's business men's speech was due to the fact that he had not been in close touch recently with business affairs.

Mr. Perkins in his letter to Mr. Saunders said:

"If you mean by this that I have not been as closely engaged in money making of late as you have been, I acquiesce. There are several good reasons for this, however, among them being two important ones:

"First, after your friend Mr. Wilson had been in the White House long enough to have his tariff bill go into operation there was such a shutdown in the industries of this country that the Mayor of New York city had to appoint a citizens' committee to devise ways and means to look after the large number of people who were out of employment. As a member of this committee I gave considerable time to this task.

"Second, a couple of years after Mr. Wilson became President the high cost of food became such a burning question in this city that the Mayor appointed another committee, on which I have been serving, to canvass this question and see if something could not be done to remedy the situation. This work probably would not have been so necessary had the Democratic party, of which you and Mr. Wilson are members, done the first thing to keep the promises it made to the people in its campaign of four years ago, to the effect that if entrusted with the administration of the Government it would reduce the cost of living.

"Of course, my work on the Unemployment Committee and the Food Supply Committee has taken a considerable amount of my time. Every intelligent man knows that this sort of work must be continued, because when the present war is over, with the same tariff bill on the books that played such havoc with our industrial fabric two years ago, we will again have the same condition of industrial depression and unemployment that we had shortly after the bill was passed, for the only thing in the world that stopped the depression and gave employment to our working people was the war, with all the impetus that it gave to our many industries."

NEW RULES FOR U. S. TOURISTS.

Government Hopes to Avoid Repetition of Ante-War Panic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—In order to make impossible a recurrence of the distressing conditions in Europe at the outbreak of the present war, when American Consulates were besieged by more than 400,000 panic stricken Americans asking protection and relief, Consular regulations have been so amended as to insure an accurate registry of all American citizens living abroad.

Better proof of citizenship is required under the new system. Applicants for registration must make sworn statements as to birth, &c., and when approved by the State Department certificates will be accompanied by translations for the benefit of the local officials. Photographs must be attached.

$20,000 FOR DANCER'S LEGS.

Daisy James Wins Verdict Against Lackawanna Railroad.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 5.—Daisy James, formerly a dancer at the New York Winter Garden, was awarded $20,000 by a jury in the United States District Court to-day in a suit against the Lackawanna railroad.

She was struck by a train at the Greenwood avenue crossing in East Orange on June 10, 1915. The accident resulted in the amputation of both legs below the knees.

WILSON IN 3 TALKS AT OMAHA FESTIVAL

President Discusses War, Peace and National Business Prospects.

AMERICA READY TO FIGHT

Favors League of Nations to Preserve World Amity When Strife Ends.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 5.—President Wilson discussed the European war, peace and American business in three speeches here to-day. He declared America is as ready to fight as any nation in the world, but that its cause must be just. After the war, he said, this nation must join a league of nations to preserve the peace of the world.

The President came into the Middle West to-day for the first time since the campaign began, and received what his political lieutenants characterized the greatest reception of his career. He declared for the "unshackling" of American business in order that it may meet the competition of the world after the European war, and cited legislation of his Administration as going far in this direction.

He was cheered by thousands during the day. The size of the crowds and the enthusiasm shown far exceeded anything he has experienced since his inauguration. Attracted here for the celebration of Nebraska's fiftieth anniversary, thousands of people from nearby cities and States packed Omaha's streets and shouted frantically every time Mr. Wilson appeared. It was an impressive demonstration, which greatly pleased the President and his political advisers.

Celebration Was Non-partisan.

Omaha was in gala attire for the day. The celebration, non-partisan in character and arranged by a committee made up largely of Republicans, was given a political touch by the presence of the President, who came here to deliver three speeches, attend a luncheon and dinner, lead a parade for an hour and then review it, visit the National Swine Show and hold several political conferences. He left to-night for Long Branch, N. J., where he will arrive Saturday morning.

While Mr. Wilson made no distinctly campaign speeches, he nevertheless was in campaign mood. Smiling, he shook hands with thousands of persons, patted babies on the head, waved his hat to enthusiastic admirers and entered thoroughly in the spirit of the semi-centennial celebration.

U. S. Ready to Fight for Mankind.

"I want to discuss our connection with the rest of the world at present and in the future," the President said to-night in the Omaha Auditorium.

"It is very important the statesmen of other nations should understand America. We have held off from the conflagration in Europe because we wanted to play a different part."

The President was interrupted by applause and shouts of "We thank you!"

"The causes of the war, the President said, are not plainly known.

"But Europe should understand us," he said. "We are holding off because when we use the force of this nation we want to know what we are using it for. There is as much fight in America as in any nation in the world.

"We want always to hold the force of America to fight for the rights of mankind, not for the rights of property. But in fighting for these things we should know what the touchstone is. We must have absolute allegiance to America. We must be truly American. The rights of humanity are the essence of freedom.

"We want all the world to know that we are ready to use all our force to maintain peace among mankind. The starting of wars can never again be the private concern of any one nation. We must use all our force, moral and physical, to uphold a league of nations to uphold the peace of this world."

The President declared there was no use fighting over petty things. He discussed the attitude of George Washington on entangling alliances, saying he did not believe Washington meant the United States should come into contact with the world.

Praises the Middle West.

"These great central plains and valleys of the continent are unlike the States of either coast. On the Pacific influences are at work which constantly remind the people of that coast region of the confused and perplexed politics of the Orient. Men are aware there of what is going on in the Far East and every breath that blows off the Pacific seems to bring them rumors of some subtle influence, some subtle influence in politics about which they ask many questions and conjecture many answers. On the Eastern coast there are still felt more vividly, I dare say, than you feel them, the influence of the old world of Europe.

"We had a programme for America in respect of its domestic life, and we shall not forget that programme. But we have never yet sufficiently formulated our programme for America with regard to the part she is going to play in the world, and it is imperative she should formulate it at once. But in order to carry out a programme you must have a unification of spirit and purpose in America which no influence can invade.

World Must Understand America.

"In making that programme what are we to say to ourselves? And what are we going to say to the world? It is very important that the statesmen of other parts of the world should understand America. America has held off from the present conflict with which the rest of the world is ablaze not because she is not interested, not because she was indifferent, but because the part she wanted to play was a different part from that.

"The singularity of the present war is that its origin and objects never have been disclosed. They have obscure European roots which we do not know how to trace. So great a conflagration could not have broken out if the tinder had not been there and the spark in danger of falling at any time. We were not the tinder. The spark did not come from us.

"It will take the long inquiry of history to explain this war, but Europe ought not to misunderstand us. We are holding off, not because we do not feel concerned but because when we exert the force of this nation we want to know what we are exerting it for.

"You know that we have always remembered and revered the advice of the great Washington, who advised us to avoid foreign entanglements. By that I understand him to mean avoid being entangled in the ambitions and the national purposes of other nations.

Tells of Washington's Meaning.

"It does not mean, if I may be permitted to venture an interpretation of the meaning of that great man, it does not mean that we are to avoid the entanglements of the world, for we are part of the world and nothing that concerns the whole world can be indifferent to us.

"We want always to hold the force of America to fight for what? Not merely for the rights of property or or national ambition, but for the rights of mankind. Nothing that concerns humanity, nothing that concerns the essential rights of mankind can be foreign or indifferent to us. But in fighting for these things, my fellow citizens, we ought to have a touchstone. We want to have a test. We ought to know whenever we act what the purpose is, what the ultimate goal is.

"Now, the touchstone is this: On our own part, absolute singleness of heart and purpose in our allegiance to America and then a justification of that allegiance to America by holding the doctrine that is truly American, that the States of America were set up to vindicate the rights of man and not the rights of property or the rights of self-aggrandizement and aggression. Property we have found to be the indispensable foundation of stable institutions, but the rights of humanity are the essence of free institutions, and nothing can take precedence of them.

Linked in a Common Life.

"So that when we look forward to the years to come—I wish I could say the months to come—to the end of this war we want all the world to know that we are ready to lend our force without stint to the preservation of peace in the interest of mankind.

"The world is no longer divided into little circles of interest. The world no longer consists of neighborhoods. The world is linked together in a common life and interest such as humanity never saw before and the starting of wars can never again be a private and individual matter for the nations.

"What disturbs the life of the whole world is the concern of the whole world, and it is our duty to lend the full force of this nation, moral and physical, to a league of nations which shall see to it that nobody disturbs the peace of the world without submitting his case first to the opinion of mankind.

"When you are asked 'aren't you willing to fight?' reply, yes, you are waiting for something worth fighting for. You are not looking about for petty quarrels, but you are looking about for that sort of quarrel within whose intricacies are written all the texts of the rights of man. You are looking for some cause which will elevate your spirit, not depress it, some cause in which it seems a glory to shed human blood if it be necessary, so that all the common compacts of liberty may be sealed with the blood of free men.

"Every man has to die. It is done only once, and being a single and distinguished act ought to be done for a single and distinguished purpose. It ought to be thrilled through with the purpose of life so that as a man lived and loved so he may die, striving for the things which put all the corpuscles of his blood into shouting shape whenever great things were proposed."

HARRIS FLOPS HARD IN ELECTION GUESS

Democratic State Chairman Now Says Wilson Sure by 100,000 Here.

"President Wilson will carry New York; his plurality in the State will be not less than 100,000. Judge Seabury for Governor and William F. McCombs for United States Senator will be elected by pluralities equal, in my opinion, to that which the President will receive."

It was with the above prediction that Edwin S. Harris, Democratic State chairman, yesterday joined the ranks of the "bulls." Only ten days ago Harris was a "bear" operator in Wilson stock. The State chairman's revised view of the New York situation is certain to be the subject of comment in Democratic circles. A report circulated in the Hotel Knickerbocker on Monday at the State committee meeting was that Vance C. McCormick, the Wilson campaign manager, had taken strong exception to Harris's implied admission that Wilson's cause was hopeless in New York.

When Harris was asked yesterday what had changed his opinion regarding President Wilson's chances in New York, he replied that his prediction of a Wilson plurality of 100,000 was based on a careful canvass of the county leaders.

"The canvass," he said, "shows that more than 50,000 Republicans in New York State prefer Wilson to Hughes. There is going to be a big increase in the straight Democratic party vote as compared with four years ago. I estimate the increase at 15 per cent. That means the straight party vote on November 7 will approximate 750,000, compared with 655,000 cast in 1912. There will be approximately 1,500,000 votes cast. By adding the 50,000 or more Wilson Republicans to the 750,000 Democrats, it can be seen the President's plurality in the State will be easily 100,000."

Wilson leaders yesterday raised the cry of "too much Republican money." The Hughes campaign managers, it was asserted, are attempting to carry this and other States by the sheer force of a campaign fund larger even than that which Mark Hanna disbursed in 1896. Vance C. McCormick said the country newspapers, daily and weekly, in this State are already under contract with the Hughes committee for the exclusive use of their advertising columns in the closing week of the campaign.

"But Republicans say the Democrats are spending ten dollars to their one in Pennsylvania and Ohio."

"You would not think so," McCormick said, "if you saw the appeals for funds which we receive from optimistic Democrats in those States who plead for a little money to insure President Wilson's triumph."

A bunch of former Progressives will journey to Shadow Lawn to-morrow afternoon, McCormick said, under leadership of John J. O'Connell, the New York county chairman.

Judge Seabury and William F. McCombs will start this morning on a campaign tour of Long Island and Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess counties.

PETER G. GERRY FOR SENATOR.

Rhode Island Democrats Also Nominate Munroe for Governor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5.—Peter Goelet Gerry of Warwick was nominated for United States Senator by the Democratic State convention in session here to-day. Addison P. Munroe of Providence was nominated for Governor. The platform indorsed the national Administration.

David I. Walsh, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, delivered an address in which he discussed national issues. Other nominations were: Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Johnson, East Providence; Secretary of State, George Hurley, Providence; Attorney-General, Edward M. Sullivan, Cranston, and Treasurer, John W. Bowen, Jr., Exeter.

The district conventions nominated candidates for Congress as follows:

First District, Congressman George F. O'Shaunessy of Providence.

Second District, Sumner Mowry of South Kingston.

Third District, Joseph McDonald of Pawtucket.

Mayor and Wife Off to Canada.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel are on their way to Canada for a week's vacation. Except for the time he spent at the Plattsburg camp the Mayor has had no vacation this year. He will spend most of the time hunting and fishing.

COLONEL CONSENTS TO SPEAK OUT WEST

Bows to Call of State Leaders and Friends and Will Make the Trip.

TOUR WILL START OCT. 16

Vigorous Campaign Windup Here Planned by Republican Chiefs.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, importuned by leaders in many States for his assistance in the closing weeks of the campaign, has consented to add to the number of speeches he intended to make on his coming trip. He has placed the arrangements for this unreservedly in the hands of Chairman Willcox, who said yesterday that the Colonel might make eight or ten speeches instead of the five originally fixed.

The original Roosevelt itinerary called for speeches at El Paso, Denver, St. Paul, Chicago and Louisville. But demands have poured in from Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota and other Western States in such number that additions are to be made to this schedule.

The Roosevelt trip will start on October 16. The Colonel, according to plans made, will travel in regular trains except in one instance. If he goes to El Paso he will make the jump from there to Denver probably in a special. All indications are that this Roosevelt trip is to be one of the big features of the October Republican drive.

The selection of the points for Roosevelt speeches has been one of the most difficult tasks yet tackled by Mr. Willcox on account of the unceasing pressure brought to bear upon him by State leaders to get Roosevelt dates. But everybody who has asked the Colonel for a date has been referred by him to Mr. Willcox.

Chiefs to Meet in Chicago.

It was announced yesterday that the Republican advisory committee would meet on Monday in Chicago, but on account of the trouble over the Roosevelt schedule Chairman Willcox may not be able to attend. His absence will not interfere with the meeting, however. It is at this meeting that the Republican weak spots are to be gone over by some of the old hands at the game, men like William L. Ward, Frank H. Hitchcock, Charles G. Dawes of Chicago and Senator Charles Fulton of Oregon.

Senator Boies Penrose was one of Mr. Willcox's callers yesterday, running into George W. Perkins in the chairman's office and conversing animatedly with him, to the great delectation of those who peered through the door.

"Why, Mr. Perkins and I have known each other thirty years," explained the big Pennsylvanian. Then turning to Mr. Perkins, he said with a laugh, "It isn't like it was four years ago, is it George?" And both laughed.

"Pennsylvania," said the Senator "will give Hughes between 200,000 and 300,000 plurality. The Progressives are all back in the camp, and so are some lifelong Democrats. This situation will be reflected throughout the East and in the Western States, and Hughes will carry the country."

Discussing the reports of trouble in Ohio, Behman G. Dawes of the Ohio State Executive Committee, said yesterday at Republican headquarters that he regarded the State as surely for Hughes, and denied that there was any inefficiency in the work of the organization there.

Labor Men Coming Over.

"For a time," said Mr. Dawes, "the President's stand in the railway controversy helped him with the labor men, but gradually they are coming to realize that the Adamson law is going to prove a gold brick. The farmers are strong for Hughes. They realize that any increase of freight rates will ultimately fall on them, and also that under the Underwood law, once the war ends, their burdens will be heavy enough."

The Republican county committee is planning the most vigorous local campaign since 1904. There is to be a "Hughes Night," a "Roosevelt Night," a "Senatorial Night" and a "Whitman Night." The "Hughes Night" will be on November 4, for which the Garden has been hired.

Mr. Hughes will make several speeches in the county, winding up at the Garden, upon which will converge marching clubs from all over the city. It is planned to have a Roosevelt night in Durland's Riding Academy, following the same plan. Calder, Wadsworth and Bacon are to be the headliners for the Senatorial night.

Gov. Whitman's Western speeches, as announced by the national committee yesterday, will be at Chicago and Rock Island October 11, Indianapolis October 12, Mount Sterling and Columbus, Ohio, October 14.

The Republican State committee will meet to-day and will probably fill the list of electors, giving the Progressives either six or seven places.

EELS TRAVEL ONLY AT NIGHT.

Great School Making Way Southward to Gulf Waters.

RAINBRIDGE, Ga., Oct. 5.—A strange annual phenomenon is taking place in the waters of the Flint River here. Fishermen report that the eels are now beginning their annual pilgrimage to the waters of the Gulf, where they will spawn during the winter.

It has been noticed that they travel entirely at night and in the late afternoon, and on a clear, moonlight night great black schools of them are to be seen wending their way southward. It has been observed that the old ones never return, but they are replaced by millions of young ones, which will return in the early spring.

Eels are a great delicacy among the negro fishermen and they are anxiously awaiting the return.

YOM KIPPUR ON AT SUNSET.

Jewish Day of Atonement Lasts Full 24 Hours.

The fast of Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement and the most rigidly observed of the Jewish holy days, will begin at dusk this evening. It will conclude at sunset to-morrow.

Excepting children under 13 and the ill every Jew is under injunction to refrain from eating or drinking from the beginning of the fast until the shofar, or ram's horn, is blown in the synagogues at its conclusion.

Jewish business houses will remain closed all day to-morrow to permit attendance at the synagogues. Soldiers of the Jewish faith on the border will be given special leave to attend services.

Catch Big Shark on Connecticut Coast.

NIANTIC, Conn., Oct. 5.—Capt. Edward E. Herion a few days ago caught a shark in his trap at Bloody Point in the bay, which is the largest one reported being caught here. It was about ten feet long and weighed around 300 pounds and had two rows of teeth. The bathing season is about gone now so it will not worry the summer visitors.

BANDITS SHOOT 4 IN MOTOR PARTY, KILL 1

Brother of Wealthy N. J. Man Slain, Himself Wounded—$8,000 in Car Missed.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Oct. 5.—Five masked bandits shot and killed Henry Rider of Howell, Mich., and seriously wounded A. J. Rider, one of the wealthiest cranberry growers in the State, his daughter, Mrs. Elsie Smathers, and J. M. Rigby, a chauffeur, this afternoon in an attempted holdup. The bandits ran away and did not get the $8,000 payroll, for which they held up the automobile in which the four were riding.

A. J. Rider, with his brother, Henry, who was paying him a visit, Mrs. Smathers and the chauffeur were on their way to Hampton Park, the cranberry bogs, owned by Mr. Rider, to pay off the pickers. Mrs. Smathers was driving the car. At a lonely spot near Atsion, ten miles from Hammonton, five men, believed to be Italians, sprang into the road in front of the car brandishing revolvers.

"Give us that bag of money," shouted the leader. Instead of stopping Mrs. Smathers drove straight at the bandits. As the car whizzed by the bandits opened fire. Henry Rider was hit in the head, and all the other occupents were shot. Although shot through the legs Mrs. Smathers drove the car several hundred yards beyond the bandits before stopping.

When the men opened fire, Rigby stood up in the car and fired back. He was shot seven times. He hit one of the bandits. The others picked him up and carried him off the scene. When the Sheriff and detectives arrived they found no trace of the men, but a widespread search is being conducted.

A. J. Rider, who is president of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers Association, is 70 years old. He is well known in Jersey politics. His brother was 64 years old.

A party of Jersey City motorists driving on the Belleville turnpike about ten o'clock to-night came upon two railroad ties placed across the road. In the automobile were Harry and James Kay, William Petty, Eugene Brown and Martin McRae.

As they were pulling off the obstructions they heard some one moving in the meadows side of the road. They motored quickly to Kearny and notified Police Sergeant Bell, who sent out armed police in automobiles.

When the police arrived two men were seen at the side of the road. One fired as a patrolman started toward him. The police returned the fire and the men ran. A youth, who gave his name as Stanley La Pierre and said he lived in Jersey City was found hiding in the meadows. The police are searching for his confederate.

"DRY" NOMINEE JABS WILSON.

Says President Is Opposed to Statewide Prohibition.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 5.—Just over the Missouri River from where President Wilson was speaking in Omaha to-night J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition candidate for President, charged that the Executive was opposed to statewide prohibition.

Hanly's assertion followed the receipt of a communication from Secretary Tumulty in response to a telegram sent from San Francisco on September 25 by the Prohibition national campaigners, inquiring if the assertion of the California "wets" that the President was against prohibition but favorable to temperance were true.

Mr. Tumulty's reply did not answer the question directly.

When it comes to wear, suits of *"Forefathers' Cloth" put them all in the shade!

But that's not their only good point.

The colors are the same deep tones used by the Puritans — butternut brown, olive green, gray.

In short, *"Forefathers' Cloth" is a faithful reproduction of the hardwearing cloth of 1620. Even the wool comes from the same county in England.

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Everything for Fall for men and boys.

Sporting Goods in all stores, including ice skates and shoes.

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Leather cost more, but we cut profits and keep up quality

Mahogany Cordovans $5.50 & $7.50

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Dark Mahogany Calf, $2.97

Dark Mahogany Calf, $3.98

Newest English Lasts Elsewhere $4.00 and $5.00

Three Killed in Dynamite Blast.

GRAFTON, Ill., Oct. 5.—Supt. Peterson and two workmen were killed and several persons were injured by the explosion of three cars of dynamite at the mills of the Illinois Powder Company here to-day. The mill was wrecked.

The WEAROSCOPE A FACT FINDER in the FIELD of MEN'S WEAR Registered

reports

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Assortment—as varied as the blossoms in a flower show.

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