

HUGHES PITILESS ON MEXICAN DISGRACE

In His Mind and on His Tongue More Than Any Other Single Problem With Which Mr. Wilson Has Paltered.

CRAZY CHAPTER OF BLUNDERS

No One Can Hear Him Speak Without Seeing the Reality of His Indignation Over the Heartless Policy of the Democratic Administration Toward American Men, Women and Children, American Citizens, Soldiers and Sailors Along and Across the Rio Grande.

Soon after Mr. Hughes was nominated a friend said to him: "Governor, if the American people forget the Mexican disgrace they do not deserve to have you for President." Quick as a flash he replied: "The candidate who dodges the Mexican disgrace does not deserve to be President." He did not pass around his address of acceptance for compliment or criticism in advance of its delivery but the amount of space he devoted to the Mexican disgrace—that confused chapter of blunders—surprised no one who had talked with him since his nomination. It has been in his mind and on his mind more than any other single problem with which Mr. Wilson has paltered. To talk with him is to see at once the reality of his indignation over the heartless manner in which American men, women and children, American citizens, soldiers and sailors have been abandoned by the Administration along and across the Rio Grande, the victims of Mexican armed forces, outfitted with American ammunition and American rifles, Mexicans whom Mr. Wilson has coddled one day as patriots only to chase the next as bandits.

It is apparently the belief of Mr. Wilson that the people of the United States are not interested in Mexico. His defenders have declared that it was on "old story and out of date." Mr. Hughes has a better opinion of his fellow countrymen. He has proved himself a better judge of their feelings. He has made "the Mexican disgrace" a foremost issue of his campaign. He has assailed the record of the Administration in that respect in almost every speech he has made. He has never failed to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of his audience, whether speaking in Carnegie Hall, New York, from the platform of his train at Grand Forks, North Dakota, to a vast audience at Portland, at the Exposition at San Diego or in the prairie states of the Middle West. He has refuted the slander, sometimes heard in the effete East, that the people of the great West do not care what happens to their fellow citizens in Mexico or to the flag beyond the border. No man born in the West has a firmer faith in the fundamental patriotism and "dominant Americanism" of the people of that section than Mr. Hughes. He holds them responsible in large measure for the encouragement and support he received while Governor of New York in his war upon political graft and political bossism. He thinks they had much to do with conscripting him as the champion of nationalism in the current campaign. He showed his confidence in their practical idealism when he made "the Mexican disgrace" an uppermost issue of his campaign. He has been vindicated by the response his arraignment of the Administration on this score has everywhere evoked. From Maine to California "the Mexican disgrace" is a sore subject with red-blooded Americans today. But nowhere between the oceans are the outrages inflicted in Mexico upon American honor, life and property more keenly resented than around the fire-sides of the great West. Mr. Hughes is no stranger to the West. His straightforward talk on Mexico proves it.

HUGHES OR WILSON? ROOSEVELT'S ANSWER

"Against Mr. Wilson's combination of grace in elocution with fullness in action; against his record of words unbacked by deeds or betrayed by deeds, we see Mr. Hughes' rugged and uncompromising straightforwardness of character and action in every office he has held. We put the man who thinks and speaks directly, and whose words have always been made good, against the man whose adroit and facile elocution is used to conceal his plans or his want of plans. The next four years may well be years of tremendous national strain. Which of the two men do you, the American people, wish at the helm during these four years; the man who has been actually tried and found wanting, or the man whose whole career in public office is a guarantee of his power and good faith? But one answer is possible; and it must be given by the American people through the election of Charles Evans Hughes as President of the United States."—Roosevelt in Maine Speech.

IDEALS OF THE SUCCESS OF THE PLAIN PEOPLE

"If I did not believe that the Republican party was the party of true progress, which was prepared under its leadership to take the country along the way of adaptation to new needs and exigencies of the future, I should have no pride in representing it. But the party of Lincoln is reunited today and we consecrate it to the ideals of Lincoln, and those ideals are permanent. These are the ideals of the success of the plain people. They are the ideals of the achievements under free institutions, of success in all the activities of the co-operative energy of the plain people."—Charles E. Hughes in a Speech Delivered at Plattsburg, N. Y.

BROTHERHOODS WIN, FARMERS' WIVES LOSE

Democrats Unctuously but Vainly Flatter Themselves That Tillers of the Soil Believe Their Bunk Uplift Laws Will Improve Agricultural Conditions.

FARING WORSE THAN LOWLIEST RAILROAD HAND

Plight of Women Laborers in the Fields Described by President Pope of the Association of State Presidents of the Farmers' Union as More Deplorable Than During the Days of Slavery, and Yet Not a Word Was Spoken in the Last Congress, Which is Boasting of Its Farm Legislation, About the Woman Who Rakes the Hay and Gathers the Sheaves.

That the increase in pay of members of the four railroad brotherhoods, caused by the enactment of the eight-hour day law by Congress, will rest ultimately upon the farmer was asserted by Henry N. Pope, newly elected president of the Association of State Presidents of the Farmers' Union, in a statement issued by him. Mr. Pope declared that the farmers of the country stand for a fair wage for both labor and capital and favor an eight-hour working day, but that he personally doubted the wisdom of Congress fixing wages for labor employed by private enterprise. "I doubt," said he, "if it is in the interest of either labor, capital or the people to make the wage schedule of railroad employees a political issue."

The condition of the farmers of the country is worse than that of the most lowly railroad laborer, Mr. Pope stated, with an average farm income of only \$1.47 a day, out of which must be paid the expenses of the family. The condition of women laborers in the fields he describes as worse than during the days of slavery.

Not a Word for Farmers. "Not a word has been spoken by Congress in defense of the woman who rakes the hay and gathers the sheaves," said Mr. Pope. "Little has been done that has increased the income of the farmer or enabled him to pay a higher wage to his laborers."

But today we find the highest paid laborers in the world, making three times more money than a farmer, demanding twenty-five per cent increase, and Congress hastening to their relief. This increase must, in the end, rest upon the back of the farmer and will reduce his income, increase his hours of labor, and call for another levy of farm mothers from the home to the field.

The farmers of this nation must fight to hold what they have and to get what is rightfully theirs from the government. We must do it through organization.

Mr. Pope stated that by the enactment of the eight-hour day law Congress had thrust upon the people of the country a new responsibility and organized labor now stands committed to the principle of government regulation of wages. The government, he said, should fix wages for all classes of railroad employees and should have the power to decrease as well as to increase wages to remedy comparative inequalities. "Square Deal" for All. "In my opinion," he continued, "the next session of Congress should readjust the wages of all railroad employees, from railroad president to section laborer, giving all a square deal and fixing a schedule of pay based upon business justice and human rights. I submit a schedule of wages taken from official government reports which presents conclusively evidence of the inequalities of the present daily wage scale of railroad employees: "General officers, \$16.11; other officers, \$6.49; general office clerks, \$2.53; station agents, \$2.37; other station men, \$1.90; engine men, \$5.28; firemen, \$3.23; conductors, \$4.49; other trainmen, \$3.11; all shopmen, \$2.37, and trackmen, \$1.30."

Mr. Pope declared that the foregoing schedule showed that the 350,000 section hands in the country were condemned to a life of poverty. He said he believed that Congress, having undertaken to regulate the wages of higher paid employees, should review their wages.

WILSON'S PERU PROTEGE IS WORSE THAN HUERTA

Recognized Benavides as President After He Had Obtained Power in a Sister Republic by Treachery and Violence.

ACT DOES NOT SQUARE WITH SMUG DICTUM IN HIS SPEECH

Latin American Diplomats Amazed When They Read the President's Explanation of His Mexican Policy—Informed Their Governments That Mr. Wilson's Personal Whims Doubtless Were to Be His Guides in Conducting This Government's Latin-American Policy.

Latin American diplomats are amazed at the statement in President Wilson's speech of acceptance: "So long as the power of recognition rests with me the Government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to any one who obtains power in a sister republic by treachery and violence."

This is the President's explanation of his refusal to recognize Huerta and of his Mexican policy. Yet the records show that President Wilson has repeatedly violated this dictum in several instances since the case of Huerta arose.

The most flagrant example was the President's recognition extended to Col. Benavides, head of the revolutionary Government in Peru, in February, 1914. His Government was founded on assassination; established by assassination and had no vestige of constitutional authority back of it. It came into power on February 4, 1914, when Col. Benavides led the garrison troops against the national palace at Lima, imprisoned President Billinghurst and assassinated the Minister of War and all others who opposed the coup d'etat.

More Flagrant Than Mexico. Minister McMillin reported these facts fully to Washington and assumed that this Government would decline to sanction the newly established regime. The case was identical with the Huerta case in Mexico, except a much more flagrant violation of the spirit of popular government. Huerta had Madero and Vice-President Suarez imprisoned, but he became President of Mexico under provisions of the constitution providing for the succession of the Minister of Foreign Affairs upon the disability of the President. Huerta's accession to the Presidency was confirmed by the Mexican Congress.

Benavides came into power simply by killing those who opposed him. His acts have no basis whatever in the constitution of his country and were not confirmed by the Peruvian Congress. His sole backing was a junta of conspirators who forced their will on the unapproving people by means of ready rifle bullets. Under these circumstances Minister McMillin naturally assumed that President Wilson would have nothing to do with Benavides and his junta. The President shortly before this had stated in a speech at Mobile, Ala.: "We must follow the course of high principle, not expediency, no matter what the pressure. To do otherwise would be untrue to ourselves."

Envoy is Surprised. Mr. McMillin was therefore mildly surprised when he was instructed by President Wilson to call on the newly established Benavides and graciously confer the recognition of the United States Government upon him.

In explaining this the President simply said that "expediency dictated."

HUSBAND OBJECTS TO OPERATION

Wife Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Des Moines, Iowa.—"Four years ago I was very sick and my life was nearly spent. The doctors stated that I would never get well without an operation and that without it I would not live one year. My husband objected to any operation and got me some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it and commenced to get better and am now well, am stout and able to do my own housework. I can recommend the Vegetable Compound to any woman who is sick and run down as a wonderful strength and health restorer. My husband says I would have been in my grave ere this if it had not been for your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. BLANCHE JEFFERSON, 703 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Before submitting to a surgical operation it is wise to try to build up the female system and cure its derangements with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it has saved many women from surgical operations. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential.

the recognition of the revolutionary government of Peru." He told his advisers that he had not liked the personality of Billinghurst. He was charmed also with the news that Billinghurst had intended to dissolve the Peruvian Congress, which the President said would have been an unconstitutional act.

Latin American diplomats at the time were astonished to learn of the President's action in Peru. They found that it was impossible to know where the President stood on any matter of principle, and informed their governments that the President's personal whims doubtless were to be his guidance in conducting this Government's Latin-American policy.

Build Novel Tile Corn Crib.

Constructed of angle-cut hollow tile, reinforced with concrete plasters to withstand the pressure of the corn, a rectangular corn crib, 30x32 ft., is being built at Iowa State college, and promises to meet the demand for a strong, permanent, fire proof building. W. G. Kaiser of the agricultural engineering section planned the structure. The new features of the corn crib are, of course, its rectangular shape, which allows a convenient 10 foot driveway thru the center, and the insertion of concrete plasters in place of the usual angle iron. It has been found that corn exerts a pressure of almost 10 lbs. to the sq. in. in the crib. The plasters are constructed to withstand this pressure. The driveway through the center may be used at times for storing machinery.

There is a pit to hold the grain, elevators which extend clear to the peak, a capota above so that the grain may be distributed to all points. All the grain bins are hopper bottomed. The corn crib floors are all sloped toward the pit so that the corn will slide in that direction and can be elevated to the bin above. Shovelling is thus eliminated.

Girl Says She'll Show 'Em.

"I'll show some of the boys that they are not the only ones who can feed a calf for market," said Katie Foot, high school student in the Fernald consolidated school, Story county, as she entered in the baby beef contest being conducted by the agricultural extension department at Iowa State college. Five other girls in the same school also signified their intention to enroll in the contest.

Orchids Bloom at Ames.

It's orchid time at Ames. Delicately multicolored and in shapes quaintly bizarre, the 120 orchid plants purchased recently by the Iowa State college green house with the money made by students in their plant propagation work, have begun to bloom after three months of tending.

It has taken John Reardon, college green house man, and his fatherly coaxing, to finally induce the fastidious "flowers of the king" to bloom. Last July 120 plants were bought from New York with the money made by the students, including varieties from Brazil and Mexico. They will be used for class instruction work. Their high price is due to the man sized difficulty which accompanies their collection. To obtain several of the south American species it is necessary to travel by steamer 1,000 miles to the navigation head of the Amazon, then by canoe to the shallow tributaries and then for several hundred miles by mule to the inland jungles. The orchids are found high up on trees of the species of arbor vita. These must be carefully packed in fern roots for shipment.

One of the Mexican species now in bloom at the college green house is nicknamed the "baby" orchid because of its peculiar bloom formation, part of which exactly resembles a baby, even to eye and nose delineation.

The orchid blooms will be sold at the college for 75c and \$1.00 apiece.

Heavy Calls For Civics.

There may have been a time when there was an over supply of civil engineers in this country, but it's not now, according to Dean Ar Marston of the engineering division of Iowa State college, who has been receiving insistent calls for such men from engineering concerns all over the country. The supply is behind the demand. In fact, so tempting were some of the offers made by bridge companies to civil engineer undergraduates at Iowa State college that they have left school to accept them.

"We placed all of our civil engineering graduates long before school was out last June," says Dean Marston. "We are now receiving advance calls for our men who will graduate this year."

Much suffering is reported from those New Yorkers who by reason of the traction strike are compelled to walk half a mile to their work.

The voter feels like a king when he listens to the respectful adulation of the candidates, but that feeling doesn't last long after election.

Wrap 'Em Warmly for School.

Unless the children are suitably clothed, they are very likely to develop a "fall cold" riding to school in the bus these frosty autumn mornings. Mothers should see to it that the children's wraps are warm and comfortable. They should be loose to allow free play, suggests the home economics department at Iowa State college, durable to stand the wear and tear of school yard play, and rainproof if possible.

Knitted garments are especially suitable because they are warm, light, and durable. Knitted sweaters and caps are practical and pretty, or a closely woven woolen coat and warm tam can be counted on for comfort and service.

Make the school bag roomy enough not only to carry books, but rubbers and a lunch basket.

Soil and Seed Samples Ready. Another new item in extension work being prepared by the agriculture extension department at Iowa State college is the assembling of a large number of soil and seed samples ready to be shipped to any school in the state when the Agricultural Testing Station used by the teacher for class room demonstration.

Twelve samples of various soils, samples of 6 varieties of corn, 6 varieties of oats, 2 of wheat, 4 grasses, 7 legumes and 10 seeds of obnoxious weeds, all well mounted complete the display that will be ready in a few days for shipment.

The whole outfit will be sent at cost of assembling, which is about \$3.50.

Ames Results Made Standard.

Having completed the most extensive work ever done by any experiment station in the country along lines of drain tile and sewer pipe specifications; the results of the investigations conducted by the engineering experiment station at Iowa State college were recently adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials as standard for the United States. The station, which has conducted elaborate experiments on concrete culvert pipes has ceased work on this line for the time being from lack of sufficient funds.

If you want to hold on to your real estate don't advertise it in the newspapers. It would bring to many attractive offers.

Who says there isn't a lot of patriotic self sacrifice nowadays, when so many politicians will spend \$5,000 to get a \$15,000 job?

Wrap up the Bees.

When the weather prediction says "frost," then it's time to begin packing the bees for winter quarters says C. E. Bartholomew, entomologist at Iowa State college. Don't wait until after the frost. Do it before.

Straw is probably the best packing material. Shavings are good. Sawdust packs too hard and leaves no dead air space which helps keep the hive warm. Pack well and if they are to be placed in the cellar as most farmers do, they should be put there before Thanksgiving.

Some men won't know whom they ought to support for president until they see how the betting goes.



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