

T. R. SAYS WILSON POLICYS INFAMOUS

Sacrifice of National Honor Is Charged Against Democratic Administration.

ADAMSON LAW ATTACKED

Hope and Fear of Political Profit Seen—Colonel Admits He Tried for 18 Months to Support Executive in Crises.

(Continued From First Page.)

Adamson bill Colonel Roosevelt declared that an increase of wages and not the eight-hour day was the real issue.

"Let President Wilson apply this sacred eight-hour law to the servants in the White House and see how far he will get," said Mr. Roosevelt. "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 a very careful consideration of all the conditions before final action is taken."

Election of Hughes Urged. Roosevelt closed his address with a plea for the election of Woodrow W. Hughes. He urged the voters to "repudiate Mr. Wilson because only by so doing can we get rid of the man who is the cause of all our troubles."

The circus tent was crowded and thousands were massed around it long before Colonel Roosevelt, who started speaking at 4:10 o'clock, arrived. Several speakers preceded the Colonel. Ex-Senator Lafayette Young, of Iowa, discussed National politics, but his speech sharply when the crowd, seemingly restless, began to cry "We want Teddy."

Colonel Roosevelt declared that fear and hope of political profit caused President Wilson to force the passage of the Adamson eight-hour bill.

Wilson Yields to Labor Leaders.

"President Wilson yielded to the dictation of the heads of the brotherhoods and made no effort to find out whether the demand was right or wrong," he added. "He took the side of the one of the parties interested which he most feared. The question at issue was not one of the hours of labor. It was one of wages. The settlement was due partly to fear and partly to hope of political profit."

"I believe in labor unions. But I believe first and foremost in liberty and justice 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 a very careful consideration of all the conditions before final action is taken."

"The principle of the eight-hour day is not at issue and is admittedly invoked merely to cloak the real issue. Careful Examination Favored. "Eight hours may be the outside limit of proper work time in the factory, where the man is all the time working at just one thing intensively and without vacation; but eight hours that includes rest, recreation, and other activities, may not be long enough. Moreover, there are many instances of intermittent activity where to limit the total time on duty in any one day to eight hours would be an absurdity; and there are other instances where productivity on one day is compensated for by complete leisure on the next day."

"The case at issue is pre-eminently 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 set as high in any business as is compatible with square treatment to the other parties in interest. But if the Government is to intervene in order to shorten hours and better wages, it must do so only after full knowledge, and not merely under the duress of threats."

Public Rights Upheld.

"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 the facts and lay them before the executive and legislative representatives of the public for what action they deem necessary. These were the principles which by actual deed, when I was President, I upheld in the teeth of violent opposition from the most powerful corporations in the land, representing the employers' interest. The opposition of these great employing corporations was asserted in every possible way against me throughout the period when I held public office or was a candidate for public office. I absolutely share the blame because I thought that only by disregarding it could I do my duty to the country. In just the same way, and from just the same motives, I shall now disregard any opposition by the representatives of misguided labor unions to the principles which I then put into effect, and which they then applauded me for putting into effect."

Welfare of Labor Important.

"As I said when I was President, I believe that the welfare of the laboring man, with the sole exception of the welfare of the farmer, is more important to this country than the welfare of any other citizen. I shall do everything in my power for the working man, except what is wrong; but I will do wrong neither for him nor for any other man. "The question at issue was not that of an eight-hour day at all. The question was whether the President and Congress should enact a law, without investigation and without knowledge, to give increased wages to a certain portion of the body of wage earners. The labor leaders on this issue, without regard to the right or wrong of the matter, first coerced the President, and then, with his aid, coerced Congress. The question at issue was not one of the hours of labor. It was one of wages. And it was settled by the President and Congress without investigation and without knowledge. The settlement was due partly to fear and partly to hope of political profit."

Popular Side Favored.

"President Wilson, in his speech on the 23d of this month, sought to explain and justify his action. He stated his whole case with probably unconscious accuracy when he said that before he undertook to settle the controversy he had consulted the heads of the legislative bodies of the United States in favor of what one side announced to be its course. In other words, he had made up his mind long before 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 party in interest was left out of the reckoning, because the two parties declined to consider what rights had the hundred million people of the United States. And President Wilson eagerly joined with these men in refusing to consider the rights of these hundred millions of people."

"If the improper course which the President followed had been due to mistaken 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. "Wilson Once Foe of Labor. "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 president of a university, he, with entire safety, ignored or assailed the labor unions. Indeed, he was then their bitter, ungenerous, and often unjust, critic. At the People's Forum, on February 25, 1905, he said: 'Labor unions drag the highest man to the level of the lowest. At a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 18, 1907, in speaking of the capitalists, he said: 'There is another equally formidable enemy to equality and betterment of opportunity, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of this country.' In a letter written on February 12, 1909, he said: 'I am a fierce partisan of the open shop.' In June of the same year, speaking of 'Principles,' he said: 'The usual standard of the employe in our day is to give us as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions and this is the standard to which I am made to confess. I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under this regulation. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants. "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 out of the interest of the country and considerations of unhealthy political expediency. It appealed to timid and short-sighted men outside of Congress, but 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 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 dishonorably. They have no consideration in either case whether temporary safety was to be ignobly purchased at the cost of future disaster. All that they have demanded was that war should be averted in one case, and a strike averted in the other case, in order that they might not have to undergo a risk or temporary material discomfort. They have been too timid and too short-sighted 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

PITHY POINTS FROM THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AT BATTLE CREEK, MICH., LAST NIGHT.

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. The question at issue was not that of an eight-hour day at all. The question was whether the President and Congress should enact a law, without investigation and without knowledge, to give increased wages to a certain portion of the body of wage earners.

I believe in labor unions. But I believe, first and foremost, in the liberty and justice 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 a very careful consideration of all the conditions before final action is taken. The principle of the eight-hour day is not at issue and is admittedly invoked merely to cloak the real issue.

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 the facts and lay them before the executive and legislative representatives of the public for what action they may deem necessary.

There is grave reason to believe that the course the President followed was directly opposed to his 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 president of a University, he, with entire safety, ignored or assailed the labor unions.

The course actually followed by the President and the majority of Congress out of the interest of the country and considerations of unhealthy political expediency.

We of the United States invite disaster, we sacrifice every principle of manhood if we raise a breed of men in this country who determine vital issues in such fashion.

If our people follow the President who has kept them in the easy path of temporary comfort and material ease at the sacrifice of National honor and of Americanism and of the immutable principles of righteousness, then as a people we shall lose all moral greatness in the present and most assuredly we shall lose this loss followed by the loss of material greatness in the future.

President Wilson was covered by the big labor leaders, exactly as he had already been covered by Germany and by Mexico. And President Wilson let the public say that they shall elect Mr. Hughes and repudiate Mr. Wilson because only by so doing can they save America from that taint of gross selfishness and cowardice which we owe to Mr. Wilson's substitution of adroit elocution for straightforward action.

When I was President I never complained of any attack on me unless it was false, and if it was false, and the man making it was important enough, I clearly showed it. I apply to others only the same standard that I apply to myself. I never uttered a word of criticism of President Wilson until one year and a half after he was elected President.

Then once I became convinced, as I am convinced, that the conscience of this people has been outraged and its moral sense dulled by the leadership of the Administration and of Congress in the last three years, then I say these false servants of the people have betrayed the soul of the Nation.

President Wilson, by his policy of tame submission to insult and injury from all he feared, has invited the murder of our men, women and children by Mexican bandits on land and by German submarines on the sea.

accuracy when he said that before he undertook to settle the controversy he had consulted the heads of the legislative bodies of the United States in favor of what one side announced to be its course. In other words, he had made up his mind long before 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 party in interest was left out of the reckoning, because the two parties declined to consider what rights had the hundred million people of the United States. And President Wilson eagerly joined with these men in refusing to consider the rights of these hundred millions of people."

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inside our borders, if only at the moment they could avoid inconvenience and financial loss. These men are not the heirs of the Americans who brought the Revolutionary War to a successful close; nor of the men who wrote the blue and the red and the green years in the great struggle of the Civil War. If the American people of today are willing to accept such leadership, they will give justification to the belief that they prize ease and comfort above the principles for which their forefathers suffered and died.

Disaster Is Invited. "We of the United States invite disaster, we sacrifice every principle of manhood, if we raise a breed of men in this country who determine vital issues in such fashion. Such men, when they face any issue, merely ask if it is difficult to meet it honestly and bravely; and if it is, they instantly proceed to meet it dishonestly and timidly. They measure the acts of their public men in terms of immediate material content and ease. They do not require them to act in terms of right and justice. They say that they stand for the administration because it has kept us out of war, and has averted a strike. They refuse seriously to consider, as all high-minded Americans ought to consider, the President's refusal to do his plain and honest duty by meeting great crises honorably and courageously. "I never uttered one word of criticism of President Wilson until one year and a half after he was elected President. If he had stood by the honor and interest of the American people, I would have thrown up my hat for him, and would have supported him heart and soul. I not merely kept silent during the first 13 months or two years. I tried actively to support him. The only errors I have made in connection with Mr. Wilson were due to incautiously accepting his statements and supporting his policies in the effort to stand by the President."

Nation Declared Betrayed. "It was with deep reluctance that I was forced to the conclusion that the

most important theatrical announcement of the year—Audrey Munson World-famous Art Model in PURITY One Week, Starting Sunday, Oct. 8. THE RIGHT SYSTEM RIGHT PLACE PACIFIC STATIONERY CO. 107 2nd St. Main 1971

Assets \$1,400,000.00. Ottawa, Kansas, June 27, 1916. Mr. W. C. Wilson, President Old Line Bankers Life Ins. Co., Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Sir: I am very much pleased to have the privilege of acknowledging to you the check handed me by Mr. C. N. Tegtmeyer, your agent at Ottawa, Kansas, for \$905.47, in settlement of my policy No. 4022, which I purchased on the Twenty-day Life plan. I paid you \$200 in premiums during the 20 years and you return to me \$905.47, being \$705.47 more than my total premiums. I am pleased to express my appreciation and satisfaction in the company's liberality and financial ability demonstrated in this settlement, and I shall take pleasure in recommending your company to all who may desire to buy good life insurance. Very truly yours, C. F. LAMB.

It's easy to write Banker's Life Policies. They mature to the satisfaction of every policy holder. Why not try it?

Twenty Payment Life Policy Matured in the Old Line Bankers Life Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska Name of insured, Charles F. Lamb Residence, Ottawa, Kansas Amount of policy, \$1000.00 Total premiums paid Co., \$95.00 SETTLEMENT Total cash paid Mr. Lamb, \$905.47 And 20 Years' Insurance for Nothing.

effort to stand by him was incompatible with standing by the interests of mankind, and the honor of this nation. But in my view there was no alternative for any honorable man, when once I became convinced, as I am convinced, that the conscience of this people has been seared, and its moral sense dulled by the leadership of the Administration and of Congress during the last three years. These false servants of the people have betrayed the soul of the nation. "Mr. Roosevelt's closing words were a plea for Mr. Hughes' election. "I appeal to my fellow citizens that they elect Mr. Hughes and repudiate Mr. Wilson, because only by so doing can they save America from the taint of gross selfishness," he said.

GUARDSMAN IS SUICIDE Temporary Insanity Believed Due to Bite of Scorpion.

BEACON, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Temporary insanity induced by illness following the bite of a scorpion while on the way with his regiment to McAllen, Texas, in July, is believed to have caused the suicide here yesterday of Sergeant William Santee, of Company K, Third Infantry, New York National Guard. Santee was a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

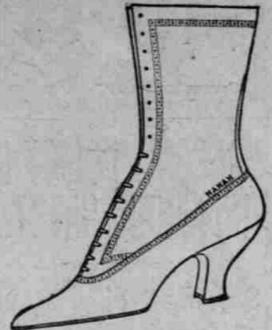
FUN INCREASES STUDY University Discovers All Work and No Play Idea Falls.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Sept. 30.—The School of Education, through the co-operation of the high schools over the state, has been able to estimate the average number of hours required for study in the high schools. The average time required for study is 2 hours and 43 minutes. An average of 1 hour and 43 minutes of this time is utilized at home and the remainder is done in the class or assembly-room. The students of Oregon study about one hour a day less than the Easterners.

Cottage Grove Strong for Hughes. COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—Officers of the Local Hughes Club are really being embarrassed by the numerous requests for buttons, which they are unable to fill. Several supplies received from headquarters were exhausted quickly and watch fobs, etc., put on sale at the stores, bearing the Republican star.

Leader of Auto Thieves Guilty. CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Earl Deer was found guilty by a jury as being at the head of a band of automobile thieves, was fined \$1000 and sentenced to serve a year in prison by Judge Sabbath bearer's picture, have been quickly bought up. Elbert Bede, president, and Mrs. Clara Burkholder, vice-president, expected to attend the rally at Portland next Friday. There probably will be several other delegates.

LEATHER IS REAL TEST



In the selling of shoes the value of the leather in them is of greatest importance. While shoe men may boast, with just pride or for advertising purposes, of the style and finish of their shoes, yet the real test of the merit of shoes is the durability of the leather in them. A pair of shoes that wears well is kept in service long after fine finish has been kicked off and the new style has been forgotten. If the leather wears well, the wearer calls for a pair of shoes like them. When you figure the wearing qualities, EXCLUSIVE STYLE, comfort and lasting satisfaction to be obtained only in Hasans Shoes, you will find, as we have found, that they are really the cheapest shoe to buy in the end.

Rosenthal's Portland's Best Shoe Store 129 10th St., Bet. Wash. and Alder

SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE CELEBRATED SHOES We Give S. & H. Green Stamps

utilized at home and the remainder is done in the class or assembly-room. The students of Oregon study about one hour a day less than the Easterners. A question as to whether these conditions could be improved or not brought forth various answers. About 60 high school principals replied that they had tried to get more studying done but had failed, while 12 replied that by having the co-operation of the parents and the business people in placing all forms of entertainment on week-ends, the amount of studying was increased. Cottage Grove Strong for Hughes. COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—Officers of the Local Hughes Club are really being embarrassed by the numerous requests for buttons, which they are unable to fill. Several supplies received from headquarters were exhausted quickly and watch fobs, etc., put on sale at the stores, bearing the Republican star. Leader of Auto Thieves Guilty. CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Earl Deer was found guilty by a jury as being at the head of a band of automobile thieves, was fined \$1000 and sentenced to serve a year in prison by Judge Sabbath bearer's picture, have been quickly bought up. Elbert Bede, president, and Mrs. Clara Burkholder, vice-president, expected to attend the rally at Portland next Friday. There probably will be several other delegates.

Advertisement for L PASO STEEL RANGES. Features include: 'L PASO' STEEL RANGES Is Installed in Your Kitchen. \$500 CASH Does It? So well known to us are the qualities of this 'L PASO' that, to every buyer a 30 Days' Free Trial is given. If not satisfactory return at our expense. Don't Miss This! The damper is of vital importance. L Paso Ranges are or closed, but can be regulated to the finest degree of draft-giving. Its wide and shallow firebox, with cut-out fire linings and duplex grates for either wood or coal, is a wonder when the most possible heat is wanted for the smallest amount of fuel. Blue polished steel body with triple wall construction, full asbestos linings and 18x16-inch reinforced oven, all of which are put together with cold-driven boiler rivets. This is a six-hole Range and has one simmering cover for cereal cooking. The polished top is a beauty, with its deep and brilliant gloss. Full nickel base, nicked doors, top trimmings and white enamel splashers add much to its appearance; but we ask that you give particular attention to the interior construction. See it and you'll say \$50 the price is unusually low for such a Range. Priced at... \$50. They Burn Even the Smoke!! Edwards' 'Patent' Heater \$28 Edwards' \$18.00 \$7.00 Edwards' 'Popular' Heater \$15.75. We are sole agents for this well-known and dependable Range, which stands out in a class by itself. All styles and sizes are now ready for your inspection. Any one you may choose will be installed in your kitchen on monthly payments of only \$5. EXTRA! \$15 Cash \$10 Mo. 3 ROOMS Living-Room—Beautiful solid oak wax finish Library Table with 42x24-inch quarter-sawn plank top; settee, rocker and chair, with leather-covered auto-cushion seats. Dining-Room—Solid Oak Table with 42-inch quarter-sawn plank top, which extends to 6 feet. Six chairs of solid oak, with slat back to match those of living-room, and all are of the beautiful wax finish. Bedroom—White Enamel Bed, Chiffonier, Dressing Table, Rocker and Chair. Fine mesh spring with coil braces and felt top mattress included. Complete Set 18 Pieces \$136.45. EDWARDS' CO. FIFTH AND OAK STREETS.