

LODGE TACTICS ARE DENOUNCED BY RABBI WISE

Conspiracy to Break Wilson
Laid at Feet of 'Round Robin' Leader.

RAPS JUDSON WELLIVER

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York, one of the most prominent members of the Jewish faith in the country and an independent in politics, who is now speaking for the League of Nations and in behalf of Cox and Roosevelt, passed through Chicago last night en route to Kansas City, and gave out the following statement at Democratic headquarters in Chicago:

I note that one Judson Welliver travels by the side of Harding whenever the latter is unfeathered from the front page. Welliver is half of a conspiracy in faming and loathing the head and front of the unspeakable offending of which was and remains Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

I use the term conspiracy advisedly. I use it with complete understanding of what it means.

If the Presidents failed in Paris—and he did not—Lodge and his co-conspirators failed to realize the hopes of the European nations in perfecting the League of Nations plan. It was very largely because of the conspiracy to break Wilson and to destroy the Democratic party at the presidential election of 1920.

Lodge ought to be told by the American people that whether seven or seven-and-a-half generations of Massachusetts ancestors he held in high esteem, he must realize that of his associates to remember that when the President of the United States was in Paris and London negotiating an armistice of peace with his associates, the nation he then represented, the United States, was and was entitled to the full and complete support of every American citizen.

President Wilson did not receive that support.

President Lodge disapproved of the treaty and of the league covenant drawn in Paris, but he was free in the Senate to oppose it and to make impossible its ratification.

But he was not free, nor is any American, to be free, if the President represents America in negotiations with foreign countries, to bring it to pass that the leaders of those foreign countries imagine that their delegates with the President of the United States is governed by the persuasion that he longer represents America and that the senators of the nation are the senators of a political party other than the President's.

If Senator Harding should be President, whether at home or abroad, he will be told, when he is, that he is the President of all the American people, and of all the Democrats who, like myself, will vote for Cox and Roosevelt, will look upon the President of the United States as the President of the American people.

If the case had been reversed and the Democratic President had been treated by the leaders of the Democratic party as he was treated by the leaders of the Republicans, Bourke Cockran, and Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York and others as to the cause of Ireland.

Governor Cox arrived in Chicago shortly after 8 o'clock.

He was an hour and fifteen minutes ahead of the reception committee.

The party came here on a special train.

The party remained in his private suite until the reception committee was at the station.

His statement was in response to inquiries from organizations in New York as to what steps he would take to obtain action on the League of Nations and the Irish and Jewish questions.

His reply was:

“I shall recognize the League of Nations when it is created. I shall recognize the League of Nations when it is created by the leaders of the American political party, and their newspaper, garbage-distributing agents such as Welliver, these men would be shamed with treasonable conduct, and rightly so.”

The American people are called upon to pass upon the question of whether the French shall support by the United States, when the Senate members of an opposing political party are free to undermine and to thwart, as far as they can, to destroy him as a tool for and on behalf of the United States with the representatives of foreign lands.

These facts were known by the American citizens before Cabot Lodge would be rebuked with a swiftness and directness that would end the reign of Lodge-Weliver in American politics.

The League of Nations, and its associates were not opposed by the League of Nations in advance of President Wilson's journey to Paris.

The League of Nations, and its associates, were not opposed by whatever Wilson had brought home from the scenes of peace negotiations.

When Wilson went to Paris, the leaders of the American government were to negotiate with him, and to advance the cause that the President would insist upon a soft, mild, unexecuting peace in relation to Germany.

Wilson disapproved Lodge and his kind because he was firm and strong and unyielding, as he ought to have been in relation to Germany.

Such an attitude, when facts were unquestionable, something had to be opposed, and therefore the cry went throughout the country that Wilson was responsible for the League of Nations.

Wilson was a good, strong, persuasive spokesman, but the one American who more than any other deserves the right of authorship of the League of Nations idea was Senator George H. Rauch.

President Taft, who if he were not bound by the rule or fancied obligation to stand by the party which nominated him for the Presidency, could not and would not support the candidacy of Harding.

The Republican conspiracy, and conspiracy in was, for the most part, without physically coming together, was directed not against the treaty nor against Wilson and against the Democratic party.

The league covenant was seized as a pretext on which to hang at one and the same time the indictment and the condemnation of the President and all his works.

For my part, I believe the conspiracy goes even deeper than has been indicated.

The League of Nations, and its associates, were not opposed by the leaders of certain groups, abetted and furthered by Lodge and his kind, was to continue the old world status of war and armament, and infinite wrong and hurts which war and preparedness for war make inevitable.

Expect Decision on Fire Trucks Monday

Final decision on the award of contracts for trucks and pumper needed to complete the motorization of the fire department probably will be made by the board of public safety Monday so as to award contracts and an ordinance authorizing a bond issue of \$500,000 to pay for the equipment to the city council Monday evening, it was announced today.

The board, and the council have held several informal conferences on the bids for the apparatus and it is said at the City Hall that the council will not oppose the contracts and the bond issue.

A move to purchase the apparatus several months ago was dropped when a majority of the members of the council expressed opposition.

List Pre-Election Speakers for League

Dr. Hannah Graham and Mrs. John Downing Johnson were the speakers at the League of Nations headquarters at noon today.

Joseph Williams will speak this evening at 6 o'clock and Chaimer Schlosser at 8 o'clock.

Monday morning at 10 o'clock, J. J. Pettjohn will speak.

At noon Mrs. W. G. Smith and Mrs. Martha Yoh Marson will speak and Miss Hazel Fesler will talk at 2 o'clock.

Charges Forfeiture of Lease; Asks \$30,000

Alleging that the Olin Sales Company, occupying space at 511-515 North Meridian street, had forfeited its lease by failing to make a monthly payment in advance on Oct. 1, Merrill B. Barkley today filed suit in the Circuit Court asking for \$30,000 damages as well as a receiver for the defendant company to insure payment.

The plaintiff alleges that the sales company still occupies the building, although the rent has not been paid.

Seven individuals stand against Smith.



SCHOOL BOOKS CAUSE WORRIES TO PUBLISHERS

Large Eastern Printeries Keep Mammoth Stocks on Hands Yearly.

EMPLOY MANY HANDS

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—This city is one of the country's fountain heads of learning.

Aside from harboring the great and awe-inspiring Harvard University, numerous lesser schools and endless bookshops specializing in all degrees of erudition, it is also the home of the factors of the largest schoolbook publishing company in the country.

This plant regularly keeps 2,000,000 schoolbooks on hand in its storage bins, and even with this huge reserve, the presses have to run night and day at the breakneck speed.

Right now, the factory is working at the highest pressure.

Schools from Florida to California send to the company's offices in Boston for books and while most schools are opened by this time, orders are still pouring in.

Most school officials, it seems, have a way of waiting until the term is about to open and then deciding on the books to be used and the company to patronize.

This casual attitude of the local powers of the chief causes of waste in the textbook business.

No outfit board has yet been located that can tell a firm how many physics or spelling books of a certain kind will be called for, so it has to estimate a reasonable number and then wait at top speed for orders to come in.

With the company, with its stock of 2,000,000 books, finds it necessary to keep no less than 4,000 different titles on hand, and these are all what might be called current books; for as soon as a text-book becomes antiquated or is supplanted by a later edition the old copies on the shelves are torn up, to be sold as junk.

REMEMBER YOUR OLD SPENDING BOOK?

Look along the storage rooms you can catch glimpse of spelling books and arithmetics that call up pictures of your early struggles with culture.

Less familiar works are here, too, such formidable affairs as "The Application of Calculus to Mechanics," "Word Formation in the Roman Sermo Phebus," and "A Grammar of the Inuit Language."

The guide obligingly explains innumerable fictions: that this particular work is rarely called for, and that it sells for \$5, an unusually high rate for a plainly bound school book.

Books of this type are the "Jonahs" of the school book business. Some particular scholar spends perhaps twenty years writing an abstruse thesis on which neither he nor his publisher can possibly make any money, because few copies will be sold.

Yet the demands of advanced scholars require such books, and the larger publishers must be the ones to produce them, even though they often know in advance that the books mean a loss.

Ponderous works, however, make up only a small fraction of the plant's output.

The bins for the most part are stacked to the ceiling with ordinary grammar and high school books.

The demand for schoolbooks increases every year, and this means plenty of trade for the publishers.

They tell you, though, they are far from sailing on smooth seas of prosperity.

Certain kinds of paper are about to advance 2 cents a pound, which means the rates on schoolbooks will go up, as it is claimed they are now being sold on as low a margin of profit as is permissible.

As advances will not cut down business, for schoolbooks are a necessity, but publishers say they are forced to raise the price of public school sugar, leather and cloth is all the more loath to part with larger sums for other commodities.

Some teach in backwoods country schools and others are university professors.

They have felt the lack of a good textbook for some object, or they have found a better way of writing it, and out of their experience come the manuscripts which bring about so many advances in education.

PREPARING NOW FOR ELECTION DAY

Commissioners Told All Will Be in Readiness.

Final inspection of the voting machines which will be used on election day, will be made Sunday and Monday by the members of the Marion County board of election commissioners.

A total of fifty-two machines remain to be set up in the voting places, according to the commissioners.

Randall and Williamson told the county commissioners as well as the election commissioners they felt sure all would be in readiness by the time the polls open Tuesday morning, although there is much work to be done.

It is known today that Richard Sipe, a Marion County Republican member of the election board, died in the absence of Woodburn Masson, Democratic member of the board, that the two machines which were to be held in reserve as emergency machines would be placed in the first and second precincts of Decatur township.

“Those two precincts are among the smallest,” protested Mr. Masson. “We have a machine break down we have to have a new one, and we have to wait for a new one to be made.”

Mr. Sipe said, “We haven’t used emergency machines in the past.”

“We used them two years ago,” said Mr. Masson.

“We have a machine break down we have to have a new one, and we have to wait for a new one to be made.”

This action of the two Republican members may result in serious consequences if a machine should break down at an early hour in one of the city’s big precincts.

Producing schoolbooks is in many ways entirely different from publishing fiction.

A best seller novel that would require an investment of three or four thousand dollars and sell for \$2 a copy, has a boom of a few months and then sizzles down to cheap editions and soon fades out of sight and memory.

These are immediate and brief, and the author is then expected to grind out a new masterpiece.

The initial cost of a history, such as is needed for instance, “protected by George Harvey has been promised a cabinet job; whether George Reynolds, Chicago banker, has been given a pledge that will be given control of the Federal Reserve system; whether representatives of the Supreme Court; whether George Sylvester Viereck has not been promising Harding 6,000,000 German voters under the pledge that a separate peace will be made.

He is demanding that Harding tell the country what promises were made with him in the Elizabeth Hotel, Chicago, the night before the Republican convention nomination; whether George Harvey has been promised a cabinet job; whether George Reynolds, Chicago banker, has been given a pledge that will be given control of the Federal Reserve system; whether representatives of the Supreme Court; whether George Sylvester Viereck has not been promising Harding 6,000,000 German voters under the pledge that a separate peace will be made.

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