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OUR FIFTY-SEVEN PER CENT SENATOR.

Editor's Note: Herewith is reproduced editorial which appeared in The Omaha Bee on October 20, entitled "GILBERT'S DAY OF RECKONING." It is reproduced because of the demand for extra copies of this editorial. The record shows that even if the senator never voted wrong, Nebraska only had 57 per cent representation, for he voted on only 57 per cent of the record roll calls.

GILBERT'S DAY OF RECKONING.

Election day will be the day of reckoning for Nebraska's senior senator. On that day the voters of Nebraska will weigh Senator Hitchcock's record and not his words.

Here are amazing facts which show how Senator Hitchcock accounted for his stewardship: When the 1917 revenue law, which created the excess profit tax, was up for final passage, he did not vote.

When the 1921 revenue law, which repealed the excess profit tax, was up for final passage, he did not vote.

On January 31, 1922, when it was proposed to appoint a commission to negotiate for the payment of the foreign debt of \$11,000,000,000, he was present but did not vote.

In April, 1922, when it was proposed to increase the agricultural extension work of the federal government, he was present but did not vote.

In June, 1921, when the bill to regulate the packing houses was up for passage, he did not vote.

In January, 1922, when the Harris amendment to prevent the Federal Reserve bank erecting \$25,000,000 buildings without the consent of congress, was up for passage, he did not vote.

In December, 1918, when the bill was up taxing child labor out of existence, he did not vote.

When the bill was up to provide a tariff on hides, protecting this Nebraska industry against Argentine and other competition, he did not vote.

When the bill to legalize the sale of beer as medicine was up in congress recently, he did not vote.

When the German peace treaty was up for ratification, he was present in Washington, but did not vote.

When the Austrian peace treaty was up for ratification, he was present in Washington, but did not vote.

When the Kellogg amendment to the federal reserve law, which made it possible for the president to appoint a farmer on the board, was up, he did not vote.

Although voicing the strongest opposition to the present tariff law, he was absent or not voting on 158 of a total of 283 votes taken on the different tariff schedules, including most of those important to the household and the farmer. He was absent or not voting on 60 per cent of the votes taken on tariff schedules of the Fordney-McCumber law.

On a total of 1,104 record votes taken in the senate on all legislation during Senator Hitchcock's entire last term, he was absent or not voting 476 times, 43.1 per cent of all the record votes taken during his term on all legislative matters.

In March, 1922, Senator Hitchcock voted against the approval of the four-power treaty, which treaty ended the mad race for arms supremacy between America and other powers.

In May, 1920, he voted against the house joint resolution to terminate the war with Germany. In April, 1921, he again voted against the resolution to terminate the war with Germany.

In February, 1921, he voted against the emergency tariff, a tariff demanded by almost unanimous vote by the Nebraska legislature.

In June, 1919, he voted for the third time against the passage of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution and his vote alone prevented woman suffrage at that time.

He voted against the prohibition amendment and the Volstead act, as is well known.

Senator Hitchcock voted for the Esch-Cummins law on its final passage. This law is largely responsible for present freight rates stifling shipments of farmers' products in Nebraska.

Nebraska Politics

Oakland Independent: Was it Robinson who exclaimed at one time, "O that mine enemy would write a book! Bryan and Hitchcock have published not books but newspapers containing articles that at the present time are a great comfort to their political opponents. Some rather awkward passages are dragged into the light and they are being read by voters. Consistency may not be expected at all times, but political maneuvering on moral and other vital issues can not be so readily excused. Mr. Bryan found at the W. C. T. U. meeting in Lincoln last week, "Putting over" Brother Charley seems to necessitate that we must have a record of the man-failures. No matter what the cause, the end is the same.

The automobile is one of man's greatest inventions, capable of service in many ways, increasing human activities, and adding to human joy, but it will be a source of greater pleasure and more service when its drivers proceed with greater regard for their own and others' safety.

"MIKE" ENDRES AND HIS RECORD.
The democratic candidate for sheriff is tied up with that party's candidate for county attorney, and the two are running on what they call their records. In the case of one it isn't much to run on, and in the case of the other it is even less. Endres as treasurer has done nothing to be proud of, although he did boast to the teachers that he had violated the law; Magney is innocent, so far as official experience goes, for he has never held office. A precedent established, however, when he claims he was learning his trade in the county attorney's office, was not that to do but what not to do.

Endres gave an exhibition of what might be expected of him, when he juggled the tax title sale so that the city was deprived of \$90,000 it should have had, and the firemen of Omaha yet have two weeks' pay coming to them from last year, because "Mike" fixed matters so that buyers of property at delinquent tax sales might collect \$2,500 in interest and penalty without putting up a cent of their own.

"Mike" says it is "peanut" politics, to refer to this transaction. Maybe so, but \$2,500 doesn't spell "peanuts" to the average citizen.

"Mike" is now openly explaining how much money he "saved" the taxpayers by following the example set by "Bill" Ure, when he was treasurer. If "Mike" had imitated "Bill" in a few more ways, he would not be in so bad with the voters.

Why is it that the "Mike-Lloyd" combination has become so imperative? Probably the voters will decide by not electing either, for it would be a shame to break the set.

Prosperity and Politics.
The stars in their courses fought against Sierna, and so do the normal events of the day discourage the cohorts of calamity. Forces that are opposed to republican success trusted to a continuation of the industrial depression caused by the democratic administration's postwar policy, hoping that in idleness and discontent would be raised a vote of protest against the republicans.

A careful survey of the situation, local and general, made within the week justifies the assertion that prosperity is returned. All over the land men are busy, prices are good, and conditions such as warrant confidence in the future. Wages have not receded, nor have prices gone to the sky again, but in every line there is activity, the net result of changes brought about by the republican party.

Taxes have been reduced in both state and nation. The new revenue law lifted the burden from the nation's business and permitted the employment of capital in productive enterprise. Debt reduction, brought about by a more careful administration of national financial operations, aided in this. Lessened expenditures for governmental activities permitted the tax reduction. These three achievements are reflected in the improved industrial outlook.

Stabilization of prices has followed as a general effect of the new deal; Nebraska especially feeling the uplift. Wheat, corn, oats, hay and alfalfa, cattle and hogs of the state were worth \$134,000,000 more on October (1922) prices than on October, 1921. This is a simple, concrete fashion of expressing the benefit that has come to the state within a year as a result of policies so glibly condemned by the democrats seeking office.

The business tide is rising, the receding wave of depression is carrying away the wrecks of the democratic deflation, and the word is, "We are buying now!" These evidences of recovery, noted on the eve of a general election, bring little comfort to the sachems of the minority party. Any political significance that may be attached to business signs and portents presages continuation of the republicans in power. Disappointment has gone with depression, and the party that has wrought the change will have the approval of the voters.

Campaign Against Cancer.
On Sunday, November 12, another nation-wide "cancer week" will begin. Omaha medical men having their full share in it. The purpose is to acquaint the people with what is known about the dread affliction. Not to frighten folks, but to reassure them, as far as possible. This is to be done by explaining cancer, its cause, its course, and the possibilities of its cure. It is hoped through this to do something that will be effective in checking the disease. Cancer is the one serious affliction against which practically no progress has been made. This is because the people know so little about the disease.

If all were taken in time, many cures could be effected. For when cancer is suspected it can be eradicated. After it has developed until it is established beyond suspicion, very little can be done, for then the disease has gone too far. However, physicians believe that in the early stages many cures can be made, and they hope to awaken probable victims to the necessity of taking early advice, rather than to wait in silence until too late.

Information is also needed by the public as to the cause of cancer; it is not enough to ascribe it to the action of an unduly excited cell, although that is the first activity. Forms of the disease differ, especially in its early stages, when prospects for cure are best. On those points the people need instruction, and it can come only from those who have given much study to the subject. Benefits of both extensive and intensive research are to be placed at the disposal of the laity, that they may know as definitely as possible about the scourge. Unless this information is given, and acted upon, the disease that now takes an average of 100,000 lives annually will not be checked.

One fact must comfort the democrats; the Bryan brothers know the way up Hill creek so well there is no danger of their running aground.

One thing Brother Charley has neglected to provide is to make the postoffice clock keep time.

"G. M. H." may yet feel sorry he did other things.

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AMONG THE FOLKS IN HISTORY



"THE PEOPLE'S VOICE"

Editorial from readers of The Morning Bee. Readers of The Morning Bee are invited to send their views on matters of public interest.

Bryan's Evasions.
Oxford, Neb.—Editor of The Omaha Bee: Anyone who has been observing, knows that Bryan's supporters have been making an insidious campaign against Randall's legislative record in the language law and are doing their best to prejudice foreign-born citizens against the republican candidate for governor. Lately they have conducted their tactics so openly that Mr. Randall turned the searchlight on these contemptible methods and, declaring his admiration for his many friends of foreign birth, said he stood squarely in favor of both measures in question and he challenged Mr. Bryan to state clearly where he stood and whether he would work for the repeal of those laws, if he were elected governor.

Mr. Bryan evades the question by saying the parochial school is not an issue, and then gets off a lot of rubbish about "taking the Bible in one hand and the flag in the other hand," which, rightly interpreted, means that he had been maneuvering to catch all those disaffected with these laws, but never intended to let the great body of Nebraska voters know what he was up to.

It is very doubtful if such tactics will help Bryan much as the great body of foreign-born citizens in Nebraska are broadminded people and will resent an insult to their intelligence, while on the other hand many who had been carried away with his flood of tax-reducing promises, will pause before they cast their votes for a dollar or for upholding appeals to religious or racial prejudice.

Hitchcock and the Railroads.
Omaha, Nov. 4.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Farmers and railroad men and the public at large: If you want six more years of the Esch-Cummins law, vote for Hitchcock, who has and always will support this wicked bill, which is known in Washington as the poor railroads' pet law, which not only is trying to crush labor but rob the farmer of millions annually in excessive freight rates on grain and stock. The Esch-Cummins law provides for the railway labor board, which cost the United States over \$200,000 a year to maintain, but is, and has always created animosity among railroad labor, and let me ask, who pays the bill? It is the man who ships over the railroads.

Democrats and Hitchcock.
Omaha.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: The attitude toward Senator Hitchcock of a number of the democrats is illustrated by a conversation which took place Saturday between two old-time members of the party in Omaha, as follows:
No. 1: "What do you think of Hitchcock's chances of reelection?"
No. 2: "I think they are very poor. He certainly won't get my vote. He has been in the senate 12 years and in the lower house before that and yet I defy you to name a single substantial thing he ever did for Omaha or Nebraska or the west."
No. 1: "Yes, that's so. But he's a national figure."
No. 2: "That may be so, for he certainly has little to do with his own state. He does not even own or maintain a home here, but on the contrary owns and occupies a palatial mansion in Washington city, among the class of eastern nabobs, with whom he associates and with whom he argues, and he refused, with the exception of those ideas are his sympathies. About the only reason he

CENTER SHOTS.

Presumably there will be considerable to be spent in his eastern palatial home. Although I am a democrat and do not propose to surrender my convictions as such, at the same time my interests are here, and I would rather have an active, able and conscientious republican in the senate from Nebraska with western notions and who will be actively fighting for his constituents rather than a democratic "national figure" who ignores his own people.

A Woman on Hitchcock.
Hastings, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Hastings, Neb., is traveling over the state of Nebraska in the interests of Senator Hitchcock's election, and is undoubtedly making the same speech elsewhere as she did in Hastings.
As I listened to Mrs. Funk, it struck me that in her attitude toward Senator Hitchcock, she was continuing the same policy—defeat the party in power, regardless of the candidates on the other side.

She stated fairly enough that Senator Hitchcock was opposed to both woman suffrage and prohibition but called them dead issues. However she proceeded to credit to republican leaders, to the delight of the audience, the exact words of Arthur Mullen to two prominent women of Omaha, "We aren't going to repeat the mistake we made in enfranchising the negro by enfranchising the women." Mr. Mullen was occupying a seat on the platform while Mrs. Funk was speaking but did not show that he recognized the words as his own.

Suffrage may be settled but prohibition is not, with 222 wet candidates running for congress. The modification of the Volstead act to permit light wine and beer would mean either no enforcement or such a burden of expense that present taxes would seem small.

Mrs. Funk called Senator Hitchcock consistent. When his single vote in the United States senate would have enfranchised women two years before it was accomplished, he called upon Senator Hitchcock and asked him if he would receive a delegation of Nebraska women in his office to hear our arguments, and he refused, with the explanation that it was useless to talk to him. "I know woman suffrage is coming, eventually," he said, "but I can't vote for it yet. However, I have instructed Mr. Newberry to write favorable editorials occasionally in the World Herald." The moral of such consistency needs no comment.

MARGARETTA E. DETRICH.
Howell Worth It.
Sutton, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: A cartoonist represents

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