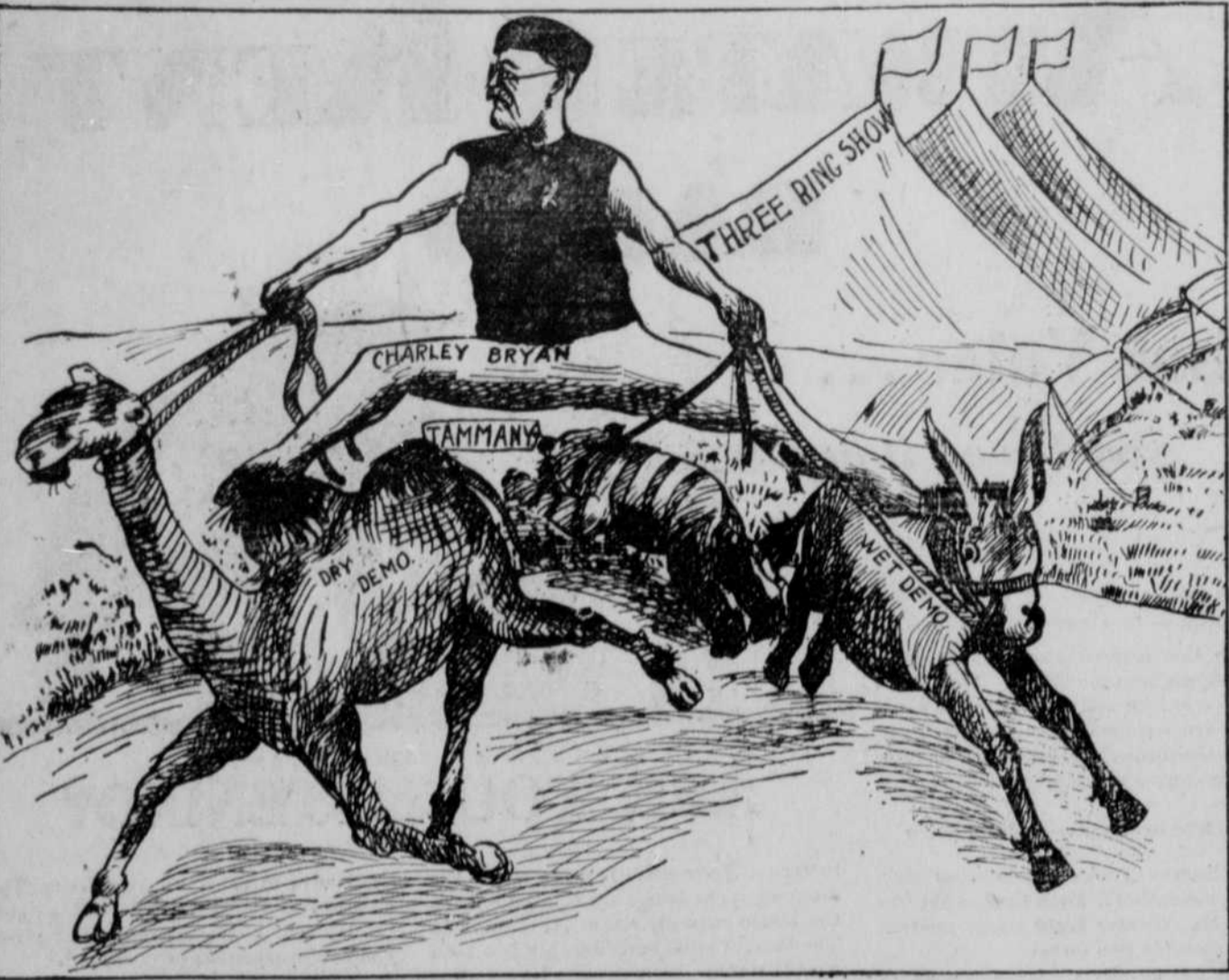


### CAN CHARLEY FINISH THE ACT?



that his tenure of the governorship merely showed that sometimes the people make a mistake and raise to authority one who promises much, delivers little, and then keeps on challenging common intelligence in the people by trying to make them think that he alone is their saviour, guardian and friend.

The approach of Arthur J. Weaver to the problems of taxation and state finance is business-like and sane. He believes that economies in state government can be effected by combining some departments that overlap and duplicate and by making savings here and there throughout the entire budget over which the governor has control. He agrees to apply to the duties of the governorship the business and executive ability that has made him a careful and successful business administrator and to appeal to no class or creed but to be the governor of all the people—their faithful executive and not their glorified protector. His sensible appeal is being listened to with good attention and approval and as the day of settling the fate of the candidates draws near it is increasingly apparent that Mr. Weaver has so grown in public esteem that he has won the right and privilege to be the next governor of Nebraska.

Arthur Mullen, of Omaha, democratic national committeeman, is again "conceding" Nebraska to the democrats. It has been a harmless and amusing custom of Mr. Mullen to predict a democratic victory a few weeks before election for many years past. The fact that his predictions invariably go wrong never discourage him or puts a dent in his optimism for he always comes up just before the next election with another rosy vision of democratic victory. In 1920, after he had predicted that Cox would carry Nebraska over Harding, Harding carried the state by 127,000. In 1922 he predicted the re-election of Senator Hitchcock, but Howell beat him by 72,000. In 1924 Mr. Mullen predicted that Davis would carry the state, but Coolidge won out with a majority of 81,000. Mr. Mullen is welcome to his predictions, but we venture the prediction that his is wrong as usual.

The last returns from the nationwide straw vote now being conducted by the Literary Digest shows Hoover leading Smith in Nebraska by more than two to one. In the October 13th issue of the Digest Mr. Hoover has 22,086 votes from Nebraska to 10,340 for Mr. Smith. The result at the end of the fourth week of the poll shows a total vote from all the states for Hoover of 1,201,860 to 688,829 for Smith. This is practically the ratio at which the vote runs from all the northern states, except New York and Wisconsin, where Hoover's lead is somewhat less. New York, which shows the most favorable vote for Smith of any northern state, stands 144,276 for Smith as against 170,113 for Hoover. Many southern states, including Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Alabama, show a majority for Hoover.

#### MISS KATHERYN MCCARTHY INJURED SATURDAY NIGHT

A Ford coupe occupied by Roy and Miss Helen Knapp, Miss Jean and Miss Katheryn McCarthy collided with a team driven by Gus Widfeldt on the road one and one-half miles north of the fair ground about seven o'clock Saturday evening. Miss Katheryn received a cut and severe bruise on the calf of the left leg which required several stitches to close.

The Ford coupe was coming toward O'Neill; a car was coming toward them with bright light that blinded the driver and they met the Widfeldt team head on; the wagon tongue penetrated the radiator, gas tank and struck Miss Katheryn on the leg with the result mentioned. She has been confined to her bed since the accident, but we are informed that she is now recovering nicely. Mr. Widfeldt received a number of bruises when he fell from the wagon; neither of the horses were seriously injured. Miss Katheryn is the teacher at the Knapp school.

#### WOMAN'S CLUB NOTES.

On account of the rainy weather October 10th the meeting of the Woman's club was postponed. The program to be given then will be given at the meeting Wednesday afternoon, October 24th.

#### For District Judge

15th District  
(Boyd, Brown, Holt, Keya Paha and Rock Counties)



**WILLIAM M. ELY**  
Ainsworth, Nebraska  
Resident of Brown County 38 years  
Practiced law at Ainsworth 28 years

the lowest point since 1914." "Senator Hitchcock and Governor Smith," it adds, "will find it difficult to discover a period of two years during the past two administrations more crowded with disaster, deflation and depression. The record of this period is one of falling prices, reduced wages, near panics, decreased bank clearings and increased business failures. Senator Hitchcock was right, back in December, 1920, when he said the crisis had been reached. He has forgotten a great deal since that time." One sequel of this distressful catalogue, it might be recalled, was the summoning by President Harding, as one of the early acts of his administration, of a conference on unemployment.

#### REPUBLICAN NEWS LETTER.

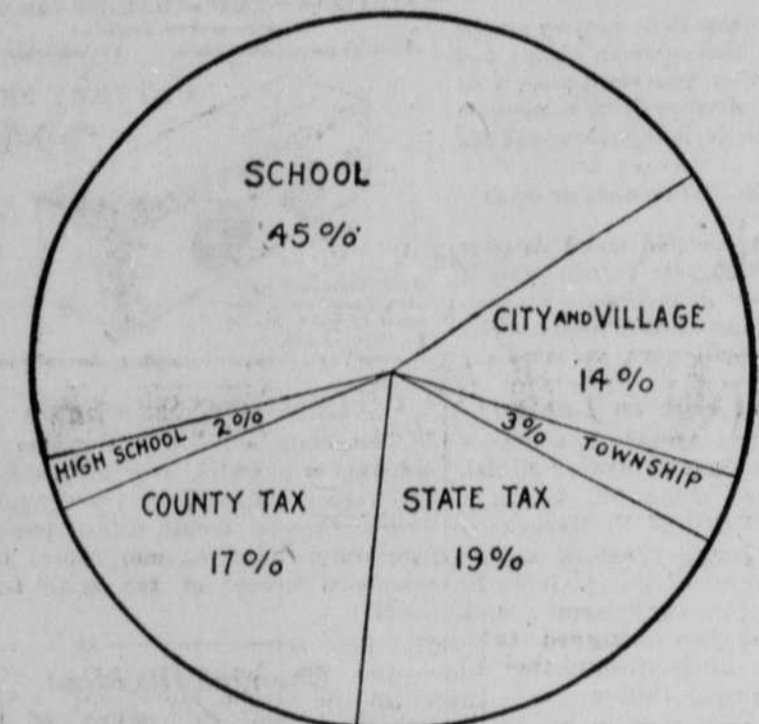
Lincoln Nebr., Oct. 15, 1928.

Whatever may be the outstanding issues of the national campaign, the chief issue of the state campaign is clear. It is taxation and finance. Both candidates for the governorship are devoting considerable time in their speaking engagements to this question. Arthur J. Weaver, the republican candidate, is making it clear that the governor has no control over local taxes. And local taxes are about 81 per cent, of all taxes. His opponent, Mr. Bryan, is making the sweeping statement that he will reduce taxes 30 per cent, or more. That statement is open to investigation. Since the governor has no voice or influence in making local assessments, such as county, town, village, township and school taxes, the only taxes he could possibly change or influence are state taxes, which compose 19 per cent, as a general average, of all taxes. But the governor cannot change taxes required to meet state appropriations. He could only bring his economic determination to bear on that part of the state taxes devoted to general administration, which takes 1.1 cents out of the 19 cents required for state taxes. It does not take a very deep mind to see that Mr. Bryan's cut of 30 per cent from the 1.1 cents needed for general administration will not make any taxpayer feel that he has been specially relieved of a grievous tax burden.

On an address made on the evening of October 5th at Crete, Mr. Bryan put a new capital "I" in his reproducing set and waded boldly into the matter of taxation and trust-busting. After making his usual claim to having lowered taxes while he was governor and promising that a great saving would be seen in tax lowering, as well as in the horde of unemployed who would walk out of the state house the day of his inauguration, Mr. Bryan told how he had befriended the people in time of trouble and been their emancipator, saviour and only friend. "During my administration I saved the people of the state ten million dollars in taxes, eleven million dollars in gasoline and ten millions more on coal," he declared. "What does that amount to? \$125 per family for the entire state." These are Mr. Bryan's exact words. If he had been modest in his claims someone might believe him. But when he raises himself to the place of superman and claims ability to do what it is not within the power of a governor to do, he makes a sorry failure and discredits even his sane utterances.

If during his administration as governor Mr. Bryan saved every family in Nebraska \$125 on taxes, gasoline and coal, as he declares he did, then there are thousands of families who have been cheated out of their share. The distribution was imperfect. Mr. Bryan should have seen to that and not allowed the immense tain places, that was class treatment and Mr. Bryan says he is the friend of the common folks.

But Mr. Bryan is not deluding many people with his talk of enormous economies and savings made when he was governor. The memory of people is not so short that they cannot remember that affairs ran along about the same while he was governor as they did before and have since and



### How Your Tax Dollar Is Divided

The above circle represents a dollar of tax money. Every dollar that you, a taxpayer, pay over the counter of your County Treasurer, is divided this way:

- 19 cents goes to the State Treasurer to meet the expenses of state government.
- 45 cents goes to the support of your local schools.
- 17 cents goes to support your county government.
- 14 cents goes to support your city, town or village government.
- 3 cents goes to support your township government.
- 2 cents goes to support your high school.

\$1.00 total tax dollar.

These figures may vary a little in each county. They are average figures for the entire state taken from the records of the State Tax Commissioner's office for the year 1927.

When a candidate for Governor says he can reduce state taxes 30 per cent he challenges the intelligence of voters.

No Governor can touch or change school, county, city, village, township or high school taxes for the reason that levies for these purposes are made by county boards on estimates furnished by school boards, and city, village and township boards.

There is only one division of state taxes he could possibly change, that is general administration, which is 1.1 cents of the state tax dollar.

If he could shut up the state house, dismiss state employees including employees of the highway department, stop the fight for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and close all executive departments of state government, he could only save each taxpayer 1.1 cents.

#### DO NOT BE MISLED OR DECEIVED BY EXTRAVAGANT STATEMENTS AND PROMISES

A reduction of 45 per cent in state taxes for 1928 under 1927 has been made and will be seen in your next May real estate taxes and your next December personal taxes. You can verify this statement by asking your county clerk or county treasurer. It is a matter of public record.

This reduction was made possible by there being no necessity in 1928 to levy 1.5 mills needed in 1927 to pay a state deficit, and by a further reduction of .19 mills in the general fund levy.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

#### THE FRONTIER

D. H. CRONIN, Publisher  
W. C. TEMPLETON,  
Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the postoffice at O'Neill, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

#### THE CRISIS.

"In view of some of the statements made by former Senator Hitchcock and Governor Smith, charging the Republicans with the agricultural depression of recent years," says the Lincoln State Journal, "it might be well to look over some of the events of 1919 and 1920 when a Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, was president, and when Mr. Hitchcock was telling congress, the press and anyone else who would listen, that a crisis had been reached."

The former senator, it assumes, must have forgotten so it lists a few of the events of that interesting, if disastrous, period beginning with 1919:

"Nov. 12. Call money loans at 30 percent, highest since panic of 1907. Violent collapse in security prices."  
"Dec. 29. Call money rates advance 25 percent due to lower reserve ration of federal reserve banks. Time money 8 1/2 percent, highest of the year."  
"And in 1920:  
"Week ending Feb. 9. Cotton falls \$9 a bale. Fall in price of corn, pork and lard. Stocks slump 5 to 10 points."  
"April 21: Practically all financial markets suffer a most severe slump."

"Week ending April 23, Iron and steel prices ease slightly."

"Aug. 2. Sharp fall of grain and commodity quotations."

"Aug. 31. Bank clearings for August decrease 7 3-4 percent from previous month."

"Sept. 22. Wholesale and retail price reductions nation-wide."

"Sept. 24. Wheat breaks to below recent government guarantee of \$2.26."

"Week ending Sept. 27, December corn drops below \$1. Recessions in hides and leathers are tremendous. Trend is downward in all commodities except oil and steel."

"Oct. 4. December wheat falls below \$2 a bushel."

"Oct. 10. Break in sugar prices."

"Oct. 18. Many industrial plants curtail operations, while others make drastic price reductions. Some mills reduce wages."

"Oct. 31. Failures increase 36 1-3 percent in number and 31 2-3 percent in amount of liabilities in October compared with September."

"Nov. 4. Soft coal prices reduced."

"Dec. 31. New England textile mills file notices of 22 1/2 percent wage reduction."

"And during the first two months of 1921 while President Wilson was still in office."

"Jan. 4. Bethlehem steel corporation announces 10 to 20 percent wage reduction."

"Jan. 10. American Woolen company announces 22\* percent wage cut."

"Jan. 13. Singer company reduces wages 20 percent."

"Week of March 4. Cotton reached

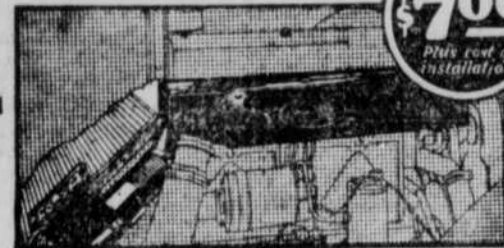
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Price \$700  
plus cost of installation

The New Improved CHEVROLET HEATER



## Put your car in shape for winter driving

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1. Install New Improved Chevrolet heater.
2. Clean all spark plugs and set gaps to proper clearance for winter driving.
3. True up and adjust breaker points to proper clearance for winter driving.
4. Check and adjust ignition timing.
5. Adjust valves.
6. Drain carburetor.
7. Clean carburetor screen.
8. Adjust carburetor for winter driving.
9. Tighten intake manifold bolts.
10. Check and tighten water hose connections.
11. Adjust fan belt to proper tension.
12. Grease Water pump.
13. Clean generator commutator.
14. Adjust generator 3rd brush for winter driving.
15. Road test car.

all for including material and labor.

Before winter comes—make sure that your Chevrolet is ready for cold weather! Special adjustments should be made for winter driving. And then you need a heater—one that will keep your car comfortably warm on the coldest days.

To save you both time and money, we have grouped the necessary winter service items in our 15-point service combination—as shown at the left. The New Improved Chevrolet heater included with this combination was designed especially for the Chevrolet car by Chevrolet engineers. It delivers 86.8 cubic feet of heated air per minute—enough to fill the average Chevrolet body in two minutes at 30 miles per hour! And it is easily adjustable, while you drive, for any degree of heat you want.

Bring your Chevrolet in now—before the winter rush is on. The work will be completed within a few hours—and winter will find you ready!

**Arbuthnot & Reka**  
Dealers  
O'Neill, Nebr.

### At Royal Theatre

## Clara Bow

—in—

## "The Fleet's In!"

with James Hall

Sunday and Monday, October 21 and 22

Step Fash, Sailor! There's no waiting for this one. You'll be docked a lot of laughs if you miss the first boat. When "The Fleet's In!" Clara steps right out. Her ship of joy's come in at last and laughter is the order of the day.

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

STOCK COMPANY WILL APPEAR AT K. C. THEATRE EACH FRIDAY EVENING

The management of the K. C. opera house have arranged with the Hugo players, a stock company, for a series of theatrical plays that will be given each Friday evening at the K. C. opera house beginning Friday evening, October 26th.

A change of plays each week and vaudeville between acts is the promise of the company.

MOORE-VOGEL.

Ewing, Neb., Oct. 17: Word has been received here of the marriage of Miss Nell Vogel to Stuting Moore of Orchard. Miss Vogel is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vogel of Norfolk, formerly of Ewing and was graduated in the 1928 class of the Ewing school.

Mr. Moore is the son of Thomas Moore and has lived near Orchard all of his life.

## MICHAEL L. ENDRES

Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer

Michael L. Endres was born July 29, 1875 in Bavaria, Germany, came to this country in 1889 at the age of 14, came to Omaha in 1898, was in business for 15 years, was elected County Treasurer of Douglas County in 1916 and served 6 years. This office includes City Treasurer, Board of Education and Metropolitan Utilities District. Received and disbursed over 120 Million dollars during his term. Served so efficiently the people elected him Sheriff and he served 4 years, did not run for reelection, was nominated for State Treasurer without a contest in the spring of 1928. His motto: "Efficiency, Honesty and Economy in Public Affairs."

Vote for M. L. Endres—Nov. 6



## C. E. Havens

Republican Candidate For

State Representative 64th District

Election, November 6, 1928