

DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

ALL THE NEWS WHEN IT IS NEWS

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Dan V. Stephens, who is now posing as a 100 per cent congressman, but who has been drifting with the winds of policy and who has occupied all known positions with reference to the war, has, at great expense, been publishing in the newspapers alleged record of his votes. However, he failed to give a complete record, and the following are some of the things he omitted, which are not to his credit:

HOW CONGRESSMAN DAN STEPHENS VOTED

How the Congressional Record Has Him Lined Up On the War Measures Before Congress

- SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS**
MR. STEPHENS voted Three times against the Naval program for the building of Two Battleships per year.
- SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS**
MR. STEPHENS voted Twice against the Naval program for the building of Two Battleships per year.
- SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS**
MR. STEPHENS voted against the Naval Program for the building of Two Battleships each year.
- SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS**
MR. STEPHENS voted to abolish Five regiments of Cavalry. Also voted to extend term of enlistment to five years thus making it more difficult to secure enlistments.
- MR. STEPHENS voted against granting our Soldiers in foreign service additional pay.
- MR. STEPHENS voted for an amendment to remove General Leonard A. Wood, one of our most successful generals, as chief of staff.
- SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS**
MR. STEPHENS a year after the outbreak of the European war voted against an appropriation of \$700,000 for manufacturing aeroplanes.
- SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS**
MR. STEPHENS two years after the outbreak of the war when our army was composed of less than 90,000 men, voted against the Kahn amendment increasing the number to 220,000 men.
- MR. STEPHENS voted against providing for production of nitrogen needed in the manufacture of smokeless powder, from which we were dependent upon Chile.
- SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS**
MR. STEPHENS, after the United States had entered the war, voted against the Good amendment to increase the pay of our Soldiers to \$30 a month.
- MR. STEPHENS voted in favor of the Cooper Armed Neutrality bill in the Sixty-fourth congress, which placed an embargo on arms and ammunition consigned to a belligerent.
- MR. STEPHENS voted against tabling the McLemore resolution which vote has been accepted by President Wilson as a vote in favor of the McLemore resolution and in which the president strongly condemned the members, applying what the executive termed the "acid test" to determine the loyalty and Americanism of the members of congress. Mr. Stephens did not qualify under the "acid test" of the President.
- MR. STEPHENS proved to be somewhat of a dodger when it came to voting on important measures in connection with the war.
- MR. STEPHENS dodged or was absent on the vote on important measures before Congress for solution. Mr. Stephens in the 299 roll calls made was absent or failed to respond in the case of 157 dodged or was absent on the vote on important measures like the following:
- DODGED the vote three different times on amendments fixing the price of wheat.
- DODGED Conference report of Deficiency Appropriations bill for Military naval establishment on account of war.
- DODGED Bill to Promote Foreign Trade.
- DODGED Food Control Bill.
- DODGED Bill defining status of Citizens of the United States in Military service of certain countries during the war.
- DODGED Bill increasing Pensions of Civil War Widows.
- DODGED Passage of Resolution declaring war against Austria-Hungary.
- DODGED Resolution subjecting compensation of Members of Congress to War Excess Profits Tax.
- DODGED The Alien Slacker Bill.

After the War, What? Mr. Stephens now says that he is blindly following the lead of President Wilson on all matters. President Wilson is a rank Free Trader, and one of his famous Fourteen Points provides for "The removal so far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of trade conditions among the nations associating themselves for its maintenance." Removing all "economic barriers" means Free Trade. We are building thousands of ships, which, after the war, may be used to haul wheat, corn, livestock and other agricultural products from the remote corners of the earth and dump them on our markets in competition with our farmers. Free Trade means that our farmers will have to compete with cheap labor on cheap lands, with the consequent result that our high priced land will become low priced land, because its value is based solely on returns that can be had from it. Remember 1893 to 1897—60 cent wheat and 15 cent corn.

Swat the Machine!

The Hitchcock-Mullen-Gooch Machine, which dominates Nebraska politics today, has repeatedly thwarted the expressed will of the boozie interests. It is entirely out of sympathy with the principles of government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

S. R. McKELVIE has been an aggressive and fearless opponent of the machine in this campaign. His election will mean the return of representative government in Nebraska. A vote for McKelvie is a vote against the machine.

VOTE FOR McKELVIE
For Governor
And Beat the Machine

DAKOTA CITY SCHOOL NOTES
Marguerite Shreiner Principal

School has been resumed after a vacation of three weeks. The attendance the first day was poor, eight pupils being absent in the primary, six in the third and fourth grades, seven in the fifth and sixth, four in the seventh and eighth, and nine in the high school. Those who escaped illness seem rather in the mi-

nority. It is to be hoped that our work may continue now without interruption until the end of the year.

Pearl Follette, former seventh and eighth grade teacher, was married October 25th, at Huron, S. D., to Mr. J. Dalton.

Elfrieda Nuernberger was a high school visitor Monday.

FOR SALE
Early hatched R. C. Rhode Island Red pullets.
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Route 1, Hubbard, Neb.

AN OPEN LETTER TO DAN V. STEPHENS

Hon. Dan V. Stephens, Fremont, Nebr.

Sir: Your letter of October 21, 1918, addressed to me, and which you published so widely, has finally reached me, having been mailed three days after its publication in the press. In this letter to me, if published, correctly, you attempt to be severe and in so doing you cease to be accurate. Vote on Soldier's Wage.

As you do not complain of the statement that you voted to reduce the army by making enlistments harder to secure, I assume that you enter a plea of guilty.

In the 62nd Congress you voted against the increase of pay to private soldiers serving in foreign countries. (Cong. Rec., Vol. 48, part 4, page 2145.)

On May 16, 1917, over a month after the declaration of war by the United States, the question of the pay of the private soldier came up on a motion by Representative Good, to recommit the conference report on the Army Draft Bill, with instructions to the House conference to agree to that part of the Senate amendment increasing the pay of the enlisted men of the army to 230 per month. On that motion you voted "Nay." The motion carried on a vote of 199 "Ayes" to 378 "Nays." (See Cong. Rec. May 16, 1917.) In your letter to me you do not squarely deny this fact but you do attempt to mislead those who are not familiar with the facts.

Battleship Record.
Your record on battleship construction is worse than I stated. Time will not warrant giving an analysis of each of the votes cast by you against naval preparedness. The record is found as follows: Congressional Record, Vol. 48, part 7, page 2355; Vol. 48, part 11, page 11189; Vol. 49, part 4, page 4167; Vol. 49, part 5, page 4810; Vol. 51, part 8, page 8268; Vol. 52, part 3, page 3152; and Congressional Record, June 2, 1918. On none of these occasions was there presented the construction of battleship cruisers as against battleships. Cite the record, if you can. With you it has passed the place where your word is good. You challenge my truthfulness, now make good.

Cooper Amendment.
You wish to know where I got my information as to the Cooper amendment. Examine the Congressional Record for March 1, 1917, and be satisfied as to your own lack of information as to your own action.

Army.
You did vote twice against an increase of the army in 1916, when the questions you describe in the letter were not present. (See Cong. Rec. of March 1, 1917, and May 8, 1917.)

You try to carry the idea that at the time you voted against the McKinzie amendment you voted for a 25 million dollar plant. This is not half the truth, even under your peculiar method of stating facts.

In 1916, at the time you voted against this amendment no other kindred measure was considered and you know you try to deceive the voter when you carry such an idea.

You point out as disproven, the statement I make that you voted against the appropriation of \$700,000 for aeroplanes, that you voted for an appropriation of 640 millions. This is another of your misleading statements. If you and those with you had, in the 62nd congress, voted the appropriation of \$700,000, it is probable that there would not have been an expenditure of the 640 millions you boast of having voted for without a single American plane on the battle front. Nor would you have been called on to supplement that expenditure with about 200 millions more.

You say you followed the War Department's recommendations. You follow it with the admission that I correctly charged you with voting against the McLemore resolution. When writing your letter that you did not send until after its publication, you knew that a vote against tabling that resolution was taken by President Wilson as a vote unfriendly to the administration. When making your statements as to how you stood by the President, you knew you had voted wrong on five of the eight questions that determined the patriotic standing of a member of congress.

I know that after the country was alive with patriotic fervor you got your ear to the ground, and, having heard the sound, are trying in your way to march to the music you could not produce yourself. In other words, you have changed pointblank as you have done so many times on other questions.

You claim that there is nothing unusual in being unable to answer at over one-half of the roll calls of a session of congress. Mr. Shellenbarger of this state, in the same session, was absent only 57 times, and is called to account therefore. Are you really three times as important as he is? You have been at Fremont for weeks and your secretary at Washington has been busily engaged in sending letters signed by your stamp, dated and mailed at Washington, D. C., soliciting votes for you in this campaign. If you really are as important a factor in congress as you claim, do you not think that you and



ROBERT E. EVANS
Republican Candidate for Congress,
Third Nebraska District.

Your secretary, both drawing salaries from the government, our Mr. E. E. Evans, of Douglas county, on the 10th of Washington?

You have gone out of your way to assail me. You are a public man seeking re-election as such. Will you state to the electors of this district,—1. Will you, if selected, vote for Mr. Clark as President? You will recall, he left the chair to attack the President's program and you stand by the President. 2. Will you support Mr. Dent for the position he now occupies? He is another who embarrassed the President in the prosecution of the war. 3. Will you help Mr. Kitchin to retain the position he occupies as chairman of one of the most important committees? Here are three men who more than any other fifty congressmen, embarrassed the war legislation at the inception of the war. Will you support them? Answer "Yes" or "No." Do not dodge as you did on the wheat and labor questions.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN H. REAM.



SIDNEY T. FRUM
Republican Candidate for
County Attorney
of Dakota County
Your Vote and Support will be Appreciated.



JUSTIN S. BACON
South Sioux City,
Nebraska

Born at Yankton, S. D.,
October 9, 1870
Resident and Taxpayer of
DAKOTA COUNTY NEBRASKA
for the past Fifteen Years.

Candidate for
COUNTY CLERK
Dakota County, Nebraska.

Election Nov. 5, 1918
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