

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

COX-ROOSEVELT CLUB

Dr. H. H. Bellwood, Chairman.
H. A. Gantz, Vice Chairman.
Mrs. D. A. Foley, Vice Chairwoman.
A. D. Rogers, Treasurer.
W. L. O'Keefe, Secretary.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Cox-Roosevelt club was held Wednesday evening at the headquarters of the club in the Alliance National bank building. The membership committee reported very favorable progress. A number of women attended and the marked interest displayed by them in the campaign assures us of a much appreciated assistance from that source.

Wednesday evening of each week at 7:30 o'clock has been agreed upon as the regular meeting night. Plans were discussed for bringing several prominent speakers, both men and women, to the city during the campaign and special regard will be given to selecting speakers of a type beyond the criticism of paid political pettifoggers.

Our republican friends contend they do not need organizing. "The true every dog has his day and this may be theirs", but when it's over they'll have to admit we did our darndest.

Senator Harding has wiggled and wobbled eight times on the league of nations question, says Governor Cox.

1. He voted with the mild reservationists.
2. Advocated the Lodge reservations.
3. Voted for the Knox resolution for a separate peace with Germany.
4. Accepted the republican platform, which declares that the league of nations has signally failed.
5. Proposed a separate peace with Germany and the "scrapping" of the league of nations.
6. Advocated the restoration of dead Hague tribunal.
7. Says the league of nations has passed beyond the possibility of restoration and has been abandoned by Europe.
8. States that "amendment or revision or reconstruction" of the league is still among the possibilities.

The republican nominee has a difficult feat to perform. To ride into the presidency on the shoulders of Johnson, and Borah, and Lodge, and Penrose, and Taft, and Wickersham, and Rockefeller, and Hoover requires that he ride eight horses at once.

The republicans charge President Wilson with conducting the war on a partisan basis, distrusting Republican patriots and appointing his own partisans. Why not tell the truth?

General Pershing, commander-in-chief in France, was a republican, as was General March, chief of staff; General Goethals, assistant chief, and General Crowder, provost marshal-general. Other republicans given high place were Keppel, Scott and Stettinius, assistant secretaries of war; Admiral Sims, commander of our overseas naval forces; Harry Garfield, fuel administrator; Herbert Hoover, food administrator; Charles M. Schwab, Frank Vanderlip, Henry P. Davison, Julius Rosenwald and many other distinguished republicans were placed on war boards.

Justice Hughes, ex-President Taft and Cornelius Bliss, ex-republican national treasurer, were all called into service. The war was not conducted on a partisan basis.

Governor Cox charged that the republicans planned to raise a great campaign fund of \$15,000,000, which greatly exceeds all legitimate uses. He exhibited as evidence a list of fifty-one cities with various quotas which totaled well over \$4,000,000, although these cities contain less than one-fourth the population of the United States. Cleveland, O., was given a quota of \$400,000; Washington, D. C., \$50,000; Atlanta, Ga., \$25,000; Newark, N. J., \$100,000; Cincinnati, O., \$200,000. Chairman Hays and Treasurer Upham, of the republican national committee, denied that any quotas had been fixed; they said they had prepared a budget of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000.

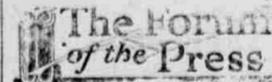
The senatorial investigating committee, investigating campaign expenditures, has had before it many witnesses, including Chairman Hays, Treasurer Upham and Harry M. Blair, the assistant to Treasurer Upham, who seems to be the chief of the "money diggers." The testimony of these gentlemen and others has developed:

1. That there was a list of quotas for fifty-one cities.
2. That Cleveland's quota of \$400,000 was the exact amount named in the list given out by Governor Cox and denied by Chairman Hays. That Washington's quota was \$50,000, the amount named in Governor Cox's list and denied by Chairman Hays. That Atlanta's quota was \$25,000, as given in the list of Governor Cox, and denied by Chairman Hays; and Newark's and Cincinnati's quotas were the amounts named by Governor Cox and denied by Hays and Upham.
3. That Form 101 of the Official

Bulletin, which the republican officials testified had never been adopted and was withdrawn, was replaced by Form 102, which follows practically the same plan.

4. That a large and elaborate organization was formed to raise an enormous republican slush fund.
5. That funds were not sought from men having charge of corporations.

The evidence is, of course, all in the republican committee's hands, and yet, in the face of all this difficulty, Governor Cox has given substantial and incontrovertible evidence that his charges are true and that if a thorough investigation is made the full truth of his charges will be completely proven.



B. P. and A. P.

We take it all back. We retreat. We apologize. We were mistaken. We wasted our sympathy, worked ourselves into a high pressure of righteous indignation in vain. Prohibition did not cause the winegrowers of California to clamor at the gates of the poor farms in large masses. Their property was not confiscated and their income was not cut off. On the contrary, the growers of grapes suitable only for wine-making purposes have never made as much money as they have salted away since prohibition killed the legitimate wine trade and created a new home industry. In the period B. P., wine grapes sold as low as five dollars a ton, and fifteen dollars was considered a good price. So enormous was the quantity of these grapes that their use in the manufacture of grape juice, grape syrup and similar products could afford an outlet for only a very small part of the total harvest, yet most of the land producing these wine grapes was fit for no other crops. Hence the fear of the poorhouse.

This fear turned out to be wholly groundless. Immediately A. P. there arose a demand for dried grapes of every kind in every part of the country, a demand so strong and insistent that dried wine grapes reached twenty cents a pound, corresponding to \$140 a ton for the fresh grapes. What becomes of these dried grapes is a deep mystery. Soaked in water they regain their original form and can be transformed into grape juice by the usual process, this grape juice, in turn, being the raw material for the beverage with the active cloven hoof.

Right after prohibition many of the hop growers along the Pacific Coast tore up their hop vines and planted other crops. They are sorry now. Hops, usually bringing from 15 to 20 cents, are now close to a dollar a pound. Home brewing accounts for part of this demand, but the principal reason lies in the heavy export to Europe where the hop yards of Bohemia, Bavaria and England were neglected during the war.

Hereafter we'll keep our sympathy tightly bottled until it is absolutely safe to pull the cork and spill the fluid.—October Sunset.

Why Take a Chance?

In connection with the campaign, which will be conducted by a General Committee of the civic organizations of Omaha against reckless speeding, attention has been called by Police Judge Foster to an article prepared by a Salt Lake engineer, L. Heynemann, and which presents facts which should furnish food for thought of the man who operates an automobile and who is always considering the saving of time as one of

the principal factors in operation of his automobile.

"It is the folly of speeding in driving automobiles on short runs in city streets. Here the risk of accident is very great and, as I shall show by means of a simple diagram, the time saved per mile of run, or short runs, between moderate speed and very high speed is quite small. Unless your readers have studied the matter, they will probably be surprised to note the small time saving, per mile run, between a high speed and a relatively low speed. This is due, of course, to the fact that at high speed it takes much less time to cover a mile.

"For example. At 10 miles per hour one mile is covered in six minutes and at 60 miles per hour it is covered in one minute. The difference of five minutes is the time saved per mile as between the two speeds. Similarly at 30 miles per hour one mile is covered in two minutes, a saving of four minutes, as compared with the six minutes required at ten miles an hour, etc.

"Twenty miles an hour in the business section is all that any sane person dare hope to establish as a safe speed. The average trip through the business section is less than a mile and traffic conditions rarely permit even a reckless driver to accelerate to more than forty miles. In a mile run, you get to your destination only one and one-half minutes sooner at forty miles an hour than you do at twenty. There's a pretty gamble! Life and property against ninety seconds. Is it not astounding how many people insist on taking that chance? Take driving over the open road. The law says that more than 25 miles an hour is dangerous. But let's be a little more liberal and make it 30.

"Now suppose you are on a trip of fifty miles. Even if you drive the entire distance at 50 miles an hour—an utter impossibility with the average car—you save less than half an hour. The best you can do is to run at a fast pace over short distances. That gains you but a few moments all told—yet every burst of speed, especially with other vehicles on the road, puts you and others in peril.

"It is therefore ridiculous to justify dangerous driving on the ground of time saved, even on long trips. And deep in his heart, the speed maniac doesn't pretend to explain it that way. He knows that the rea-

son he drives so recklessly is an insane love of speed, strongly tinged with a vanity over his daring and skill. About the only exceptions to this are when John Barleycorn, instead of a human being, is at the steering wheel."—Omaha Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.

See the new Sweaters and Scarves at Highland-Holloway Co. 86

A spokesman says the American farmers lost six and a half billions last year. Who's getting it all?

The phonograph, when utilized to reproduce political speeches, will have to be trained to stop at proper intervals for applause, great applause, and cheering.

Special offering of Sailor Hats all this week at 86 Highland-Holloway Co.

If party platforms were shorter, more people would know the contents of those documents and so would pay some attention to them in making political decisions.

"Is it American to spend as quickly as it is made?" asks the Philadelphia Ledger. It is not; the American way is to spend quicker than it is made.

Special offering of Sailor Hats all this week at 86 Highland-Holloway Co.

French women declare they will pay the single tax as well as bachelors. Each one is ready to meet her emancipated responsibilities like a man.

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---for the Misses and Children



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We Are Featuring All the Season's New Shapes

Our millinery department embodies every feature for the desired new shapes in all the season's colorings. A soft, hanging ostrich plume, a pin or bit of embroidery, lends just the right amount of charm.

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MEAT DEPARTMENT

HOME MADE PURE LARD, 10 pound pail, for \$2.75

Beef Cuts

BOILING BEEF, per pound	\$.15
FLANK BOIL, per pound	.15
POT ROAST, per pound	.15
SHOULDER ROAST, per pound	.15
LIVER, per pound	.15
WHOLE RUMP, per pound	.15
RIB ROAST, per pound	.20
RUMP ROAST, per pound	.20
ROLLED RIB ROAST, per pound	.25

HAMBURGER, per pound \$.15

Veal Cuts

VEAL STEW, per pound	\$.15
VEAL ROAST, per pound	.20
VEAL RUMP, per pound	.20
VEAL CHOPS, per pound	.33
VEAL STEAK, per pound	.35

Pork Cuts

SPARE RIBS, per pound	.25
SAUSAGE, (hand made) per pound	.25
PORK ROAST, per pound	.28
PORK CHOPS, per pound	.38
PORK STEAK, per pound	.38

Special attention paid to out of town customers.

FANCY BACON, Sugar Cured, per pound	\$.33
PICNIC HAM, Sugar Cured, per pound	.28

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