

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

COX-ROOSEVELT CLUB

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Fifteen of the leading progressives who joined with the late Theodore Roosevelt in forming the bull moose party in 1912 have united in addressing an appeal to the men and women who subscribed to the Roosevelt contract with the people of eight years ago to support Governor James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt in the November elections.

Among the men whose names are appended to this appeal are Matthew Hale of Massachusetts; Francis Haney of California; Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver; John M. Parker, nominated for vice-president with Theodore Roosevelt by the progressives in 1916; Roscoe Fertich, former secretary Indiana anti-saloon league;

Antonette Funk, Chicago; George C. Rublee of New Hampshire. These men urge the progressive element of the republican party to vote for James M. Cox for president, and give of their reasons follow:

We are appealing to the men and women of this nation that they forgo the byzantine partisan prejudices; that they carefully analyze the records, utterances and personalities of the candidates of the two major parties. Either Senator Harding or Governor Cox will be our next president for the four years from March 4, next.

The best evidence of what a public official will do is his record. Compare the records of the two candidates:

HARDING IN THE CONGRESS

(From the Congressional Record and the Searchlight Magazine.)
Senator Harding, the republican candidate of the United States senate for the presidency, has been a member of the senate since March 4, 1915.

His record as a senator clearly indicates what he would do as president. His record is void of either initiative, activity, or accomplishment. His name is not connected with any single outstanding issue

during his entire service. He has not introduced or championed one big constructive measure. The record shows that he has been absent or dodged 1163 roll calls and quorum calls. The record shows that his senate speeches were halting, inconsistent, generally illogical and with always a reactionary point of view. Without variation he has followed the party bosses, Penrose, Smoot, and Lodge. Not once has he displayed irregularity.

On the prohibition issue he was "wet", having voted with the liquor interests thirty times out of thirty-two. During the discussion of the prohibition amendment to the constitution in the senate, August 1, 1917, Mr. Harding said: "I am not a prohibitionist, Mr. President, and never pretended to be. I do not claim to be a temperance man. I do not approach this question from a moral standpoint, because I am unable to see it as a great moral question."

After much reluctance and indecision he finally favored woman suffrage. He voted for the Cummins railway bill with its anti-strike provision. He stood consistently against conservation, voting several times for the Shields water-power bill. On every important test between capital and labor, he voted with capital. He has opposed public-ownership in any form. He voted against a government armor plate factory at the beginning of the war. He opposed the wire-control bill as a war measure. On revenue measures he voted against any amendment to increase the tax against profiteering and large incomes. He opposed the abolition of the secret sessions of the senate. He favored secret diplomacy by opposing the open consideration of treaties by the senate. He opposed the confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court.

He opposed a tax upon campaign contributions. He opposed the European food relief bill. He voted and spoke for conscription as a permanent policy. He opposed referendum and recall as a peace policy. He opposed the disarmament of all nations.

In our judgement, the above record shows Senator Harding to be a confirmed and hopeless reactionary. He is not a leader, but relies wholly upon the Penrose-Lodge-Smoot leadership.

COX IN THE CONGRESS

(From the Congressional Record and the Searchlight Magazine.)

Governor Cox was a member of the house of representatives from March 4, 1909, to January 1913, when he resigned to become governor of Ohio.

During this period, he introduced a bill proposing the creation of a committee to inquire into the advisability of old-age civil pensions; another to prohibit child-labor in the District of Columbia, another to distribute the treasury surplus for road improvements, another to prevent flag desecration.

His speeches during his term in congress indicate an interest in progressive policies, as they were then

understood. So far as he dealt with the conservation issue, Governor Cox showed an intelligent and progressive interest in that subject.

While a member of congress he lost no opportunity to identify himself with the movements for political reform, like the initiative and referendum and social betterment.

While he was generally regular with his party, he did not maintain an especially close connection with the machine element. At the time of the revolt against Speaker Cannon, he voted with the republican progressives for enlarging and electing the committee on rules, thus curbing the power of the speaker. During this revolt against Speaker Cannon in the house, Governor Cox voted to declare the speakership vacant and on January 13, 1913, he voted for Victor Murdock, progressive republican, as a member of the committee on rules.

His whole record in congress, as indicated by his votes and utterances, has been progressive rather than stand-pat, favorable to government

economy, but at the same time liberal in pensions and like matters.

His record as three times governor of Ohio appeals even more strongly to progressive and independent people. His legislative record comprises all the measures which are progressively grouped under the Rooseveltian classification of "social justice." He has given his state direct primary law, and an up-to-date progressive constitution (over the opposition of Senator Harding.)

Governor Cox believes that it is the business of the government to improve the living conditions, promote the comfort and health, and increase the happiness of the average man, woman and child. His attitude on the sacred questions of this campaign is clearly defined.

His answers to questions are yes and no. Look closely at the record of Governor Cox and you will find it true to the progressivism of Theodore Roosevelt.

For the time forgetting our par-

tisanship, we have given the records of the candidates our careful consideration, and we can find but one answer: That it is our patriotic and progressive duty to energetically and enthusiastically support Governor James M. Cox for the presidency.

One of the most pleasing customs is that of sending old friends greeting cards at Christmas or New Year's. The Herald has a complete line of engraved and printed cards. Get your order in early and avoid the rush.

There are many things one can't buy. See Thursday at The Rexall Store. 91

Mark E. Havens of the firm of Havens & Havens, Omaha, general managers for the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance company, arrived last week to spend the remainder of the month with W. L. O'Keefe, district manager for the company.

Mrs. V. Dicks of Denver is visiting Mrs. Minnie Rosetta.

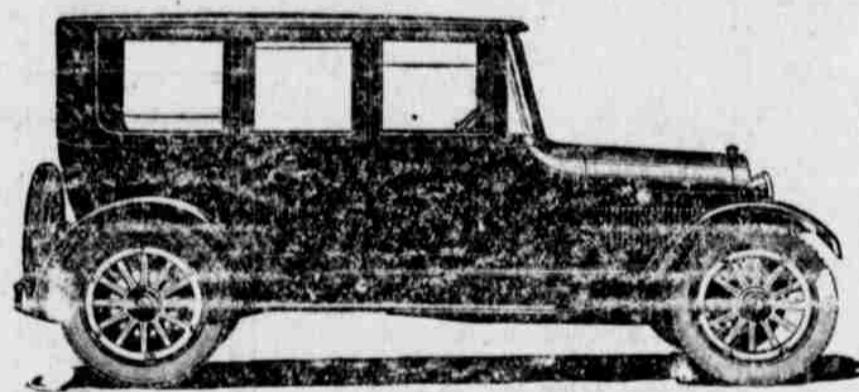


FOUR HUNDRED OF THE BEST MONUMENTS

in the Alliance cemetery were built by the Paine-Fishburn Granite Company.

Let us price one to you. Write us at Grand Island, Neb., or see Al Wiker, Alliance, Neb.

REO OWNERS NOTICE!



1921 REO

We have secured the services of one of the best mechanics in western Nebraska, Mr. George Ellis, and are now prepared to care for all Reo overhauling and repair work in first class shape.

If your car or truck needs overhauling, see us at once.

A. H. Jones Co.

REO CARS

CALVIN D. WALKER, Manager.

REO TRUCK

Eight Ways to Beat the H. C. L.

1. BE A PRODUCER. Work and earn, to help increase the world's goods, and thereby decrease the cost of necessities.
2. MAKE A BUDGET. Plan how you will dispose of your income. Do not live from "hand to mouth."
4. KEEP YOUR MONEY IN THE BANK. Pay bills by check and put your surplus regularly in savings. This keeps your money safe and helps you to save.
5. OWN YOUR OWN HOME. Even if you have to go into debt for it, your greatest satisfaction will come from living under your own roof.
6. PAY YOUR BILLS PROMPTLY. Don't obligate yourself beyond the limits of your budget allowances and protect your credit by meeting those obligations promptly.
7. INVEST YOUR SAVINGS. When your savings are sufficient to buy one or more good bonds, go to your banker and buy them.
8. SHARE WITH OTHERS. Realize that every dollar you place in the bank or invest in home town property remains in the community. It is thereby available for local improvement of all kinds. We are all hereto boost this territory and by leaving your money available you do only your share.

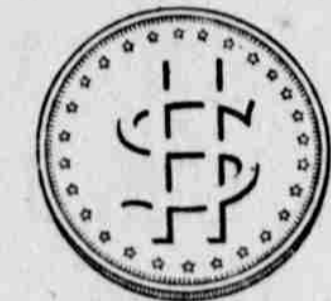
THE FIRST STATE BANK

ALLIANCE, NEBB.

SAFETY

COURTESY

STRENGTH



A Depreciation Fund is Necessary in the Telephone Business

After your shoes begin to wear out you may have them repaired every little while. But some day you will find they are beyond repair.

If you do not accumulate enough money (a depreciation fund) to replace the wornout shoes, you may have to go barefooted.

In the telephone business, switchboards, cross arms, glass insulators, poles, wire and telephone instruments are some of the things that constantly require repairing.

If we did not receive enough money from the sale of telephone service to provide an adequate depreciation fund to replace or restore our property as it wears out, some day we would find our plant entirely gone and could no longer provide telephone service.

NEBRASKA TELEPHONE COMPANY