

VOTE FOR



**JULIUS D. CRONIN**  
 REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR  
**County Attorney**  
**STANDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Your Support and Influence will be Appreciated.  
 Born and raised in Holt County. An Ex-service Man.

SALE BILLS—THE BEST AT THE FRONTIER.

**SAMPLE BALLOT**

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1922.

Vote for ONE For Congressman, Sixth District, To Fill Vacancy

- A. R. HUMPHREY Republican
- WILL M. MAUPIN Democrat
- B. J. MINORT By Petition
- 

**WHAT MR. BRYAN DID NOT DO**

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 17.—Among C. W. Bryan's extravagant promises is the promise, if elected governor, to reduce the automobile license tax. This, of course, is the same as a pledge to relieve the auto drivers in the cities of the tax that goes to country roads. The auto tax isn't spent on city pavements. Mr. Bryan's proposition means that the farmers will pay more for their roads and that the city driver who uses those roads, will pay less.

He says that he secured a reduction in the price of gas and electricity, saving the people of Lincoln \$200,000 per year.

What are the facts? The dollar gas ordinance was passed late in 1906. Mr. Bryan didn't introduce it. He didn't so much as vote on it. He wasn't in the council. During his entire term as mayor, the dollar ordinance remained on the books. After long years of litigation in federal court, the council passed the sliding scale ordinance which is now in effect. Bryan was not in the council when the ordinance was passed. Bryan can not truthfully claim either responsibility or honor in connection with gas rates.

In 1915, before Bryan became mayor, the gas company voluntarily returned to the dollar rate which remained in effect for two years. In the final analysis, the court forced the company to rebate all charges over \$1 together with seven per cent interest from 1907 to 1919. When the city and gas company agreed finally upon the settlement in line with the holdings of the court, Mr. Bryan opposed that settlement.

And yet he now comes out with the claim that he was instrumental in securing a refund of \$400,000 to the consumers. He was, as a matter of fact, the one stumbling block that threatened to hold up that settlement.

During his term as mayor and during his present term on the council, he has pleaded no part in the affairs of the municipal water and light department. Commissioner "Billy" Schroder, director of the municipal plant, has capably cared for the public interests.

Mr. Bryan says that he saved the people of Lincoln \$150,000 on their coal bills last winter. Here is what C. J. Hudson, Yardmaster appointed last fall by the man now running for governor on the democratic ticket, says:

"I was in charge of the municipal yard from Sept. 22, 1921, to Jan. 13, 1922. For ten days during the coldest weather, there was no coal in the yard. Bryan bought egg coal at twenty-five and fifty cents a ton less than he paid for lump. He sold the egg at the same price and told the consumers that it cost the same.

"F. M. Coffey, prominent in labor circles, ridiculed Bryan several times through the press for lowering the union teamsters scale. Bryan told me that he could run the coal yard without Coffey or the union. Later he tried to get me to hire union drivers. He told me this; we want their votes next fall. I couldn't hire them because he would not pay the union scale. He did not have a union driver all winter. "He sold Southern and Central Illinois coal—never a load of Franklin county. Other dealers were selling the same grade at practically the same price and in some instances, for less. Bryan paid \$1.13 more per ton than he should have paid. He says he saved the people \$150,000. He didn't save them a dime. I will give any one a trip to Lincoln and a new suit of clothes who will prove that any of my statements are not true. I am now in the coal business and am selling Central Illinois coal at \$10.50. Mr. Bryan is getting \$11 for coal from the same district. This coal costs me \$8.50 a ton f. o. b. Lincoln. I pay the drivers \$1 per ton!"

Last spring, Mr. Hudson, in a sworn statement filed with the city clerk, asked for a thorough investigation of Bryan's management of the coal yard.

**GILBERT A-WOOING GOES.**

Omaha Bee: One of the amusing things in the present campaign is Senator Hitchcock "out courting" the women.

Three different times he voted. Each time he voted against the women. The last time his vote only, was needed for suffrage, but he voted against it.

Now, in fine fettle, with the frost in the crisp Nebraska air and the golden-rod along the road-side, the senator goes out courting, wholesale, the women he spurned.

And are his ways winsome? We'll say they are. Is his voice soft spoken as he wooes?

Not one whit softer than the spring-time's zephyr or the fall flurry, as it blows the rag-weed pollen into the hay-fever victim's throat.

Surely, says Gilbert to himself, you women voters of Nebraska will relent and forgive!

It is wonderful to forgive and the senator's "conversion" to your cause, even if late, is so sincere.

Besides, "he needs you so." He really "just can't live" without you, and he knows it.

Do have a heart, women voters of Nebraska.

It was "back when the world was young" that he spurned you. It was three or four years ago and there was no election coming on then.

Don't you realize, women voters of Nebraska, that when the fall flowers came, a candidate like Senator Hitchcock is always more interested in women?

It is just the fall flowers themselves that bring the senator his sentimental interest in you.

Of course it isn't because the election this year comes with the fall flowers.

Surely, you will not deny the prostrate penitent your forgiveness.

Your womanly traits of forgiveness are well known to the senator and he counts upon them in his hour of trial.

Hasn't he become "converted" to your cause, prohibition, and hasn't W. J. Bryan, himself, forgiven him "with all his heart," forgive him for the senator's own dear sake as well as for W. J. Bryan's brother, Charley?

Surely, thinks Senator Hitchcock, you women voters of Nebraska can emulate the forgiving example of the great Commoner even though you have no brother running as a candidate for governor.

Remember, it is "because he needs you so" on November 7.

**SAMPLE BALLOT**

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1922.

**REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF THE PEOPLE**  
 H. R. 193, Chapter 302, Session Laws of 1921.

The part of the act referred requires that before a Bank may be chartered it must be shown that its establishment will be for the public convenience, advantage and necessity.

For the measure vote YES.  
 Against the measure vote NO.

- No. 310 YES.
- No. 311 NO.

**REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF THE PEOPLE**  
 H. R. 617, Chapter 235, Session Laws of 1921.

This act prohibits any interference with unwilling listeners working, or seeking work, by threats, intimidation or persistent communications designed to influence such persons from continuing in, or seeking employment. It prohibits picketing, or loitering about a place of business, or residence, against the will of the proprietor for the purpose of interfering with the employment of any person therein, or with any lawful business.

For the measure vote YES.  
 Against the measure vote NO.

- No. 312 YES
- No. 313 NO.

**REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF THE PEOPLE**  
 H. R. 62, Chapter 85, Session Laws of 1921.

This act provides for the selection of delegates to county, congressional, district, state and national conventions by caucuses and conventions instead of at primary elections; changes the date of primary election from July to August except in presidential years; removes the prohibition against recommendations by conventions, of aspirants for the party nominations at the subsequent primary election and permits the selection of a national party committeeman at the party convention instead of at a primary election, as the law now provides.

For the measure vote YES.  
 Against the measure vote NO.

- No. 314 YES
- No. 315 NO.

**REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF THE PEOPLE**  
 S. F. 305, Chapter 93, Session Laws of 1921.

This act provides for the registration of all voters in the state other than in cities having over 7,000 population now otherwise provided for. Voters may register at any time before election with the county clerk, with any judge of election, with precinct and deputy assessors, or if absent, by mail upon affidavit before any officers authorized to administer an oath, or they may register with the judges of election on election day. To cast his ballot the voter must have been registered 30 days prior to the election. Until the voter changes his residence no re-registration is necessary.

For the measure vote YES.  
 Against the measure vote NO.

- No. 316 YES
- No. 317 NO.

**Non-Political**  
**SAMPLE BALLOT**

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1922.

Vote for ONE For Judge of the Supreme Court, Sixth District

- WILLIAM H. WESTOVER Non-Political
- JAMES R. DEAN Non-Political
- 

Vote for ONE For State Superintendent of Public Instruction

- E. RUTH PYRTLE Non-Political
- JOHN M. MATZEN Non-Political
- 

Vote for ONE For County Superintendent of Public Instruction

- ANNA DONOHOE Non-Political
- JOHN Y. ASHTON Non-Political
- 

**CHARLES H. RANDALL**  
**WILL BE ELECTED GOVERNOR NEXT TUESDAY**

He has been trusted in his home community for thirty-five years. That trust will grow as Randall has grown. He has never turned back nor has he failed in any undertaking, no matter how difficult. He has in mind but one determination—to serve the people. He is not an orator or a politician. He is thoroughly a man of the people. He knows the problems of all classes of people. He started at the bottom and through his own energy, thrift, industry and economy won success.

Randall started life in Nebraska with a mule team, breaking prairie. As a farmer, he fought insect pests, dry weather, blizzards and the many other discouragements so familiar to farmers. But he never gave up. He began his business career in the same way—at the bottom. No person knows better the difficulties the farmer must meet than the man whose life experience is that of a farmer and small town banker. Many a farmer in the Randolph territory today admits that he owes his prosperity to Charles H. Randall's familiarity with farm problems.

**RANDALL IS INDEPENDENT OF POLITICAL GROUPS AND BOSSES. THERE ARE NO STRINGS ON HIM. HE STANDS SQUARE-TOED ON EVERY ISSUE.**

**RANDALL SAYS:**

"Never was there greater need for rigid economy than at the present time. I shall demand it."

"There can be no return to business conditions that are fundamentally sound until agriculture is restored to a prosperous basis by reinstating the purchasing power of the farmer."

"Taxes shall be further reduced, but not to the extent of crippling governmental efficiency. Our state university must be adequately supported."

"As a member of the board of pardons and paroles I shall favor non-interference with the sentences of the courts upon those who violate the laws."

"I favor absolute enforcement of the prohibitory law."

"I am in favor of a system of rural credits that will enable the farmer to hold his crops until the market is able to absorb them with profit to the producer."

"I believe in the principle of the code law and favor such changes as are now found desirable after four years of experience."

"Further economy can be practiced in the state's business and I pledge my word that I shall see that this is done wherever possible."

"I hope that, whoever is governor, such business methods will be used in building the new capitol that it can never be said that one dollar of graft went into it."

**RANDALL MAKES NO IMPOSSIBLE PROMISES. HIS ONLY PLEDGE IS TO GIVE TO THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA THE VERY BEST SERVICE OF WHICH HE IS CAPABLE. HIS WORD IS GOOD AND HIS ABILITY AND INTEGRITY HAVE BEEN PROVEN IN HIS OWN LIFE AS FARMER AND COUNTRY BANKER OVER AND OVER AGAIN.**

As a member of the government loan agency created in Nebraska by the War Finance Corporation, Mr. Randall worked four months without pay helping to create better financial conditions. This committee approved \$15,000,000 in loans, of which \$12,000,000 was actually paid out in Nebraska. The immediate effect of this was that within seventy days corn increased from twenty to forty-five cents a bushel, other grains went up in proportion, the strain was taken off of the banks, many additional bank failures were averted and general business conditions were improved immeasurably. The increased prices for grain alone were sufficient to more than pay off the loans.

**Vote for Charles H. Randall November 7.**

E. B. Perry, Chairman, Republican State Committee