



OWEN P. STEWART

Bachelor of Science
Graduate student University of Nebraska

Candidate for
State Superintendent

30 years in Nebraska.
12 years in rural schools.
20 years teaching experience.
Former Assistant State
Superintendent

Better Prospects for Livestock Men

The state college of agriculture is encouraging farmers to expand their livestock operations. The scarcity of all kinds of stock, especially cattle, points to continued good prices. With feed prices going lower better days seem to be near for both the livestock raiser and the livestock feeder. While it is true that many feeders lost money in the last two years, feed prices may be 50 per cent lower than last year. Likewise cheaper feed and labor should stimulate livestock raising. The number of cattle in the United States has been decreasing at an alarming rate. The number in the United States has decreased from 89 head for every 100 persons in 1900 to 42 head in 1919. During the same period the rate of slaughter increased 3,000,000 head annually. Some people go so far as to predict that in a few years only millionaires can have beefsteak on their tables, unless livestock production is stimulated.

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Dakota County Herald, published weekly, at Dakota City, Neb., for October 1, 1920.

State of Nebraska, County of Dakota, ss.
Before me, a notary public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared John H. Ream, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the Dakota County Herald, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations.

That the name and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager is John H. Ream, Dakota City, Neb. That the bondholders, mortgagees, etc., are none.
John H. Ream.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of Oct. 1920.
Harry H. Adair, Notary Public.
My commission expires Mar. 31, 1923.

First Pub. Oct. 14, 1920—3w.
Order of Hearing on Petition for Appointment of Administrator.

In the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, County of Dakota, ss.

To Michael Smith, James Smith, Frank Smith, Joseph E. Smith, Raymond Smith, Catherine Smith, and to all persons interested in the estate of Catherine Smith, deceased:

On reading the petition of James Smith, praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Michael Smith as administrator.

It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 30th day of October, 1920, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this Order in The Dakota County Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 7th day of October, A. D. 1920.

S. W. MCKINLEY,
County Judge.

First Pub. Oct. 14, 1920—3w.
SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION.

William J. Brooksher, who is the same person as W. J. Brooksher, will take notice that on the 11th day of October, 1920, S. W. McKinley, County Judge of Dakota County, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment out of the County Court of said county, for the sum of \$150.00 in an action pending in said court, wherein Sidney T. Fram is plaintiff and William J. Brooksher, who is the same person as W. J. Brooksher, is defendant, that money of said defendant in the sum of \$110.00 has been attached under said order. Said cause was continued to the 1st day of November, 1920, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1920.
Sidney T. Fram,
Plaintiff.

COX'S STATEMENT TO LABOR PROVED TO BE GROSSLY INACCURATE

Claim He Had "Never Pressed a Soldier into an Industrial Controversy" Not True.

USED OHIO MILITIA TWICE

Question Not About Merits of Strike or Need for Military, but as to Truthfulness.

By WILLIAM HOSTER.

Columbus, O.—Governor James M. Cox's boasted labor record has been shattered by his own official act. Claiming that he had "never pressed a soldier into an industrial controversy," the record of his action as governor of Ohio in mobilizing the National Guard of this state for service in the steel strike of 1919 has been produced in flat contradiction of his assertion.

Not once, but on two occasions was the Ohio guard, at an expense of \$23,000 to the people of Ohio, called into service and sent to Akron and held in readiness for action in nearby Canton.

The question is not as to the merits of the strike or as to the necessity for the presence of the guard within striking distance of Canton, but concerns wholly the truthfulness of Governor Cox's statement, obviously made to win favor among the workmen. The facts as brought out in the speech of Republican State Chairman George H. Clark, formally opening the campaign at Columbus, are as follows:

Ordered Guard Out Twice.
After the steel strike had progressed for some days, with more or less disorder, Governor Cox on September 28, 1919, suddenly ordered the mobilization of the guard at Akron. A period of quiet followed, and the troops were withdrawn. And then again suddenly on October 25 the guard was once more mobilized and sent to Akron, and while it lay there at that strategic point awaiting a summons into action staff officers representing Governor Cox kept close watch on the situation in Canton.

In his speech at Wheeling, W. Va., on the night of August 14 Governor Cox said:

"For six years I have been in executive authority in the great industrial state of Ohio. During all this time I have never pressed a soldier into an industrial controversy."

The question is, did Governor Cox tell the truth? Answering this question, Chairman Clark in his Columbus speech displayed to his audience a photographic copy of Special Order No. 52 issued from the Adjutant General's department of the State of Ohio, dated Columbus, October 25, 1919, which designated certain officers for immediate active service and paragraph 4 of which reads:

Facts Presented.
"In anticipation of the development of a rioting condition at Canton, O., the Governor of Ohio has deemed it necessary to assemble a sufficient number of state troops at Akron, O., to be held in readiness to render aid to the civil authorities at Canton, O., and has so directed the Adjutant General of Ohio, who, pursuant to such order, directs Colonel Benson W. Hough to proceed without delay to Akron, O., to take command of all state troops upon arrival at Akron, O., and to hold them in readiness for duty, awaiting further orders."

The order is signed by the Adjutant General and counter-signed in these words, "By command of Governor Cox." Did Governor Cox tell the truth to the workmen?
Supplementing this documentary proof, Mr. Clark produced photographic copies of headlines from Canton, O., newspapers of concurrent date, which read: "State troops mobilizing for duty here. All available companies are ordered out." And, "Governor orders troops for duty here, Ohio soldiers reporting to armories following trouble."

Truth Should Be Known.
The surprising thing about it all is that Governor Cox in his Wheeling speech should have made so flat an assertion when all of the facts with regard to his mobilization of the guard were still fresh in the public mind, at least in Ohio. Of course it is not to be expected that workmen elsewhere in the United States would be familiar with the circumstances, and it was for that reason that State Chairman Clark in his speech stressed the necessity for the people all over the country to be informed that Governor Cox's assertion that he "never pressed a soldier into an industrial controversy" was absolutely at variance with the truth.

Publication of these official facts has utterly confounded the advocates of Governor Cox's election, who have been making a special plea to the workmen on the basis of his West Virginia speech. The revelations as to Mr. Cox's mobilization of the troops are being compared with the sworn statements of liquor league contributors to his gubernatorial campaign fund in refutation of his statement that "the wets have never contributed one dollar to any of my campaigns." In both cases the point is made that the issue is not as to the merit of his mobilization of the troops, on the one hand, or as to the status of the wet and dry question, on the other hand, but that the real issue is as to the degree of truth and accuracy absolutely necessary in one who seeks to be president of the United States.

103 YEARS YOUNG; HE'S FOR HARDING

"If I should live to be another 100 years old I certainly would never vote for a member of the Democratic party for President or any other national office."

So declares "Grandpa" Albert Vogel, 103 years young, of Jeannette, Pa., who cast his first vote in a presidential election for Polk, voted for Abraham Lincoln and has voted the Republican ticket ever since. Next month he will vote for Harding and Coolidge.

"Tell the country I am for Harding and Coolidge and America first," says Mr. Vogel. "I want no Wilson League



ALBERT VOGEL

of Nations. President Wilson's autocracy and the wastefulness of those he gathered about him as his official family was to be expected. It has been a Democratic trait for years.

"Grandpa" Vogel takes a daily constitutional over streets near his home in Jeannette. Occasionally he preaches a sermon from one of the Western Pennsylvania churches with old time vigor. He started life as an assistant lamplighter in the Capitol grounds at Washington when he was fifteen years old. He often ran errands for members of Congress and can vividly recall the eloquence of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster and other famous statesmen of that period. He saw Andrew Jackson inaugurated in 1822. Later he became a Methodist minister.

EDITORS PAY VISIT TO MARION STAR AND FIND A REAL PAPER.

"If President Harding is as big a success as Editor Harding he will go down in history in the Hall of Fame," writes J. Gabbert of Riverside, Cal., in an article just published on his return from Marion, where he visited Harding's paper.

"We found just the sort of a paper a future President might be expected to edit," says Mr. Gabbert, "and the visit, to us came nearer to being an editorial conference than a political crusade."

"We found men working for Editor Harding who had been with him for periods varying from 20 to 38 years. We found that Editor Harding follows closely every detail incident to the publication of his paper. He knows what pay the helpers on the floor get, just as he knows the amount he pays his manager. He can handle type like the rest of us, and it would keep my foreman busy to beat him on setting up a stick of 8-point type. He knows how to make up a paper like a veteran and he is just as much at home in the business office looking over the advertising accounts."

KEPT OUT OF WAR, NOW SERVES COX

Publisher's Son Escaped Military Service Through Democratic Nominee's Influence.

Young, able-bodied, rich, a strapping big fellow, who possessed all the physical equipment of an American soldier, save, evidently, heart, Robert P. Scripps was kept out of the war through Administration influences. He was exempted.

The local draft board of Butler County, O., rejected his plea and held that there was no valid claim for his exemption and that he should surely don a uniform and shoulder arms, but Secretary of War Baker's law partner, Tom Siddo, was employed to save the youthful slacker. Governor Cox took a hand in the case, and finally, by White House decree, he went scot free.

His multi-millionaire father, E. W. Scripps, controlling owner of the Scripps League of Newspapers and the Newspaper Enterprise Association, a powerful combination, threatened to overthrow the Administration rather than permit either of his sons to answer the call of Uncle Sam.

Administration Exempts Slacker.
Having helped to re-elect Woodrow Wilson President on the issue, "He kept us out of war," the elder Scripps demanded that his sons be kept out of war. And the Administration kept them out.

Young Robert Scripps, who had never done any real newspaper work, was given the title of Assistant to the Publisher of the Scripps League of Newspapers to create an excuse for his exemption. Finally he was ordered home from Camp Sherman by Governor Cox, after he had been in uniform for ten days.

All these facts and more of an equally astounding and discreditable character were brought out by the Kenyon Senatorial Committee, which subpoenaed young Scripps to Washington to explain his activities in the present campaign.

Now Supporting Cox.
He is today editor in chief of the Scripps League of Newspapers and the Newspaper Enterprise Association and is putting out daily pink propaganda sheets of a lurid and sensational character in support of the candidacy of Governor Cox.

Samples of these sheets were submitted to the committee, and Senator Reed, Democrat, frankly denounced the propaganda as "rot" and manifested extreme impatience and disgust with the young man's loose talk about a "Senate oligarchy" and criticism of the Supreme Court.

Young Scripps, although he did not fight for his country in 1917-18, insisted that he was doing it all through love of country and in the "public interest," without any pay from the Democratic committee or thought of obligation for keeping him out of war.

The draft-dodging aspects of the case, as brought out at Washington, are not unlike those of young Bergdoll of Philadelphia, which resulted in a Federal prosecution for conspiracy to evade the draft.

Fifth Cousin Roosevelt devoted his speech at Providence, R. I., to a defense of eight years of Democratic administration. Six weeks is a very short time for doing much along that line.

The Cox slogan seems to be "Misrepresentation Without Relaxation."

AMERICAN WOMEN DOING FULL SHARE FOR THE COUNTRY

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Wife of Republican Nominee, Praises Her Sex.

DISCUSSES HIGH LIVING COSTS

Declares in an Interview That Present High Prices Can Be Reduced by Votes.

By Estelline Bennett.

Mrs. Coolidge sat in a day coach on a slow local train between Boston and Northampton and talked about her husband, her children, the high cost of living and the domestic problem. The conductor and the brakeman stopped as they went through the car to talk to her. She had made friends with them in her frequent journeys back and forth to keep in touch with her children in school in Northampton and her husband at his duties in the state capitol. She knitted diligently as she talked. During those trips she knits all the winter stockings and sweaters for her two boys—John, aged fourteen, and Calvin, twelve.

"Too many people are afraid of work," she thinks is the fundamental reason for the high cost of living and the much discussed domestic problem.

"I think the only thing the women of the country can do now," she said, with the quiet conviction of one who has thought it all out, "is to vote for the men whom they think will make the right laws and see that they are enforced. They have done all they can in the home. I think the rearing there is so much sugar on hand now is because people are doing without it in their homes."

Women Have Done Their Share.
"American women have done, and still are doing, their full share. They have sacrificed and saved and substituted and made over. But that isn't enough. They'll have to vote the high cost of living down."

"Here in New England, where it is a little hard for us to give up pie," she laughed at the tradition that has become a joke, "we have learned to use all kinds of cheaper substitutes for butter and lard, and in my own household we have experimented with different fruit combinations to find something we like and that will take the least sugar. Apples must be tart to make good pies, but we have found that blueberries take less sugar and the combination of apples and blueberries, half and half, is delicious, requires less sweetening than apples and has more character than the blueberries alone."

Knows No Domestic Problems.

The domestic problem, which is closing homes all over the country and increasing the hotel population, is something of which Mrs. Coolidge thinks she has no personal, practical knowledge. She never keeps but one maid, and she never has been without one. In the fifteen years of her married life she has had only two. The first one she inherited with the furnished house into which she and Mr. Coolidge moved when they were married and took with her when she moved. The second came when the first left to go and live with her sister.

There must be a reason for their staying. It was suggested to Mrs. Coolidge, and she thought possibly there were several. She thought the type of maid had something to do with it. Her's both have been American women old enough to have a sense of responsibility to their work and intelligent enough to respond to reasonable courteous treatment.

"A good many women who keep only one maid have trouble in their households because both mistress and maid, but chiefly the mistress, are afraid of work. A woman expects one maid to do the cooking and scrubbing and everything else and still be dressed up in black dress with white cap and apron ready to answer the doorbell any minute. It isn't humanly possible. I always answer my doorbell myself. I do it for two reasons. In the first place, there is no one else, and in the second, I like to greet my friends at the door myself."

Have Home Orchestra.

Mrs. Coolidge is of medium height, with brown hair, hazel eyes that hold a good deal of merriment and a very quick sense of humor. At home she and her children have a little orchestra. Mrs. Coolidge plays the piano. John the violin, and Calvin, after considerable discussion, in which he favored a bass drum, compromised on a banjo-mandolin. They play hymns and war songs usually—the hymns they learn in the Congregational church and Sunday School of Northampton. They avoid difficult and unfamiliar music because the object of the orchestra is entirely recreational and not educational. That is a part of Mrs. Coolidge's educational policy—that children should work when they work and play when they play and keep the two separate. That was why she sent her boys to the public schools of Northampton when they were five years old.

Every morning when she is in Northampton, Mrs. Coolidge takes her Boston bag and goes to market. If the neighbor next door is going Mrs. Coolidge goes with her in the car. Otherwise she walks. She has no domestic policy. She buys, she says, "what the family need and can afford."

Vote for RE-ELECTION of



CHIEF JUSTICE

Andrew M. Morrissey

"The political parties have made no nominations for Chief Justice. The Chief Justice is not elected as a party candidate, but his name will be found with other Judicial Candidates, and school officers on a separate ballot. "We favor the re-election of Chief Justice Morrissey because we believe in the law designed to take the courts out of politics and to elect Judges because of their qualifications. "Six years ago when he became Chief Justice the court was about three years behind. Today the court is as nearly up with its work as it is practicable for a supreme court to be. Credit for this is not wholly due to the Chief Justice, but other members of the court who have contributed to this result give full credit to Chief Justice Morrissey for his share in its accomplishment. "He has executive ability that gets results. He enjoys the friendship and co-operation of his associates. He has the respect and confidence of the lawyers who have business in the Supreme Court. He has helped to clear away many technicalities of the law. Law-breakers have been brought to justice and honest men enjoy the protection of the courts."

LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. Sept. 16, 1920—5w.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Dakota County, Nebraska, and directed to me, George Cain, as Sheriff of said county, commanding me to sell the premises hereinafter described to satisfy a certain decree of the said District Court of said county and state, obtained at the November, 1919, term thereof, to-wit: on January 5th, 1920, in favor of J. A. Dean, as plaintiff, who has since died, and the said judgment has been revived in the name of his personal representative and administrator, The Farmers Loan & Trust Company, and against Henry Francisco, Martha Ellen Francisco, F. A. Francisco, Herman A. Knepper, Evans & Bloom Cigar Company, John F. Rouser Cigar Company, Kipp Cigar Company, S. Hirsch Distilling Company, John Gund Brewing Company, and Fremont Brewing Company, as defendants, for the sum of \$1851.97, together with interest thereon at 8 per cent per annum from January 5, 1920, when said judgment has, as aforesaid, been revived in the name of the Farmer's Loan & Trust Company, as plaintiff, as the personal representative and administrator of the said original plaintiff, J. A. Dean, deceased, and the costs taxed at \$57.90.

I have levied upon the real estate covered and included in the mortgage given to secure the obligation upon which said judgment was based and rendered, described as follows: The North half of the Northeast Quarter of Section Eleven, and the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, and the South half of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, in Section Two, Township Twenty-nine, Range Seven East, in Dakota County, Nebraska, and I will, on the 18th day of October, 1920, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the south front door of the court house in Dakota City, Dakota County, Nebraska, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, all of the above described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said order of sale, and the amount of principal, interest, and costs due upon said judgment, and accruing costs, the amount due thereon being the principal sum of \$1851.97, with interest at 8 per cent from January 5th, 1920, and \$57.90, costs of suit, and the costs of this sale, and all other accruing costs.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1920.
GEORGE CAIN,
Sheriff of Dakota County, Nebraska.

First Pub. September 30, 1920—3w.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Estate of Andrew C. Hansen, Deceased, in the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska. To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Mary Rogg has filed her petition alleging that Andrew C. Hansen, deceased, on or about August 24, 1912, being a resident and inhabitant of Dakota County Nebraska, and the owner of the following described real estate, to-wit: One-half interest in the Northwest Quarter of Section Twenty-one, Township Twenty-eight, Range Seven, in Dakota County, Nebraska, leaving as his sole and only heirs, to-wit: Mary Hansen, who is now Mary Rogg, widow, and his following named children, to-wit: Hans A. Hansen, Martin Hansen, Sophie Hansen, and Lillian B. Hansen, and praying for a decree dividing said estate, that said decedent died intestate; that no application for administration has been made and the estate of said decedent has not been administered in the State of Nebraska, and that the heirs at law of said decedent as herein set forth shall be decreed to be the owners in fee simple of the above described real estate, which has been set for hearing on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1920, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated at Dakota City, Nebraska, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1920.

S. W. MCKINLEY,
County Judge.

Geo. W. Leamer, Att'y for Petitioner.

The "Front Porch" Campaign



Gale in Los Angeles Times.