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Meets every Monday night. Out of town Knights are always welcome.

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Special attention given to all the details that go to make up a thorough funeral service.

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Leon, Iowa.

**J. W. ROWELL**  
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All work done first-class and guaranteed. Office in Long block

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The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's national remedy since 1895. All druggists, three sizes. Guaranteed. Ask for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

**THE LEON REPORTER**

Local Editor, O. E. HULL, Editor, Iowa



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**HARDING'S RECORD SHOWS HIM OPPOSING LEAGUE AT EVERY TURN IN THE FIGHT.**

Senator Warren G. Harding, republican nominee for President of the United States, had been a consistent opponent of President Wilson's plan for a League of Nations. At times he sided with the "utter-enders" on some of the questions involved in the discussions of the League in the Senate. He voted for the League reservations both times the treaty was debated, with the exception of certain amendments proposed by the worst foes of the treaty.

The first record of Senator Harding's opposition is contained in the round robin submitted to the Senate March 4, 1919, by Senator Lodge. He was one of the thirty-seven Senators who signed it, thereby notifying the world that they disapproved the way the President was linking the League of Nations with the peace treaty.

**On "Packed" Committee.**

When Republicans organized the new Congress, which convened May 19, 1919, Senator Harding was one of those chosen by Senator Lodge in "packing" the Foreign Relations Committee against the League of Nations. He had not been on that committee while the Democrats controlled the Senate, but had served on the Committees of Commerce, Naval Affairs, Territories and others.

Aug. 20, 1919, he was one of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee at the White House discussing the League of Nations with President Wilson. He interrogated the President on the "moral obligation" feature of the treaty, raising the question as to the value of the treaty because of this.

"I look upon a moral obligation," he said, "as that which the conscience of the contracting party imposes. The conscience may be warped in Europe, for example, racial, geographical and otherwise. If that be true any nation may put aside or exercise its judgment as to the moral obligation in accepting any recommendation of the League, really what do we get out of this international compact in the enforcement of any decree?"

**Definite World Opinion.**

President Wilson said: "We get the centering upon it generally of the definite opinion of the world, expressed through the authoritative organ of the responsible governments."

Senator Harding: "That is surrendering the suggestion of a moral obligation for this republic to the prejudices or necessities of the nations of the Old World, is it not?"

President Wilson: "I do not understand that we make such a surrender."

Later Senator Harding said: "One of the points I am getting at, if I can make it clear, is the necessity of a written compact for this Republic to fulfill its moral obligations to civilization."

President Wilson replied: "Senator, this Republic, if I interpret it rightly, does not need a suggestion from any quarter to fulfill its moral obligations."

Senator Harding: "I quite agree with that."

**Record of His Votes.**

The Senator in November voted for the Borah amendment to require four nations instead of three to ratify the Treaty before it should become effective. He voted for the Lodge reservations, one to fifteen, in reservations and voted for closure on the amendments. He voted for the Knox reservation (which was lost), ending the war with Germany and giving this country a right to participate in the La Follette reservation (which was lost), that the United States withdraw from the League in one year if European nations did not discontinue the policy of raising armies in peace times by conscripting them.

He voted for the road reservation (which was lost) that the United States reserves the right to decide what questions affect the honor or vital interests of the United States.

Senator Harding voted for ratification with the Lodge reservations. He did not vote on the reservations (except No. 3) the second time the treaty was before the Senate or the second ratification resolution, having been paired with Senator Penrose.

Senator Harding voted against reservations on the Irish question.

**Colossal Blunder.**

In a speech Nov. 19, Senator Harding told the Senate he had not liked the treaty. "I think, as originally negotiated," he declared, "it is a colossal blunder of all time; but, recognizing the aspirations of our own people and the people of the world to do something toward international co-operation for the promotion and preservation of peace and a more intimate and better understanding between nations, I have wished to make it possible to accept this covenant. I could, however, no more vote to ratify this treaty without reservations which make sure of America's independence of action, which makes sure the preservation of American traditions, which make sure and certain our freedom in choosing our course of action, than I could participate in a knowing betrayal of this Republic."

In concluding, Senator Harding said: "I welcome the moment when

**ESSENCE OF REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.**

The outstanding features of the platform as adopted are in brief: Complete advance of any pledge to ratify the treaty of peace with or without reservations.

Indorsement of the action of the republican senators in regard to the treaty, and a ringing reaffirmation of the foreign policies of Washington, Jefferson and Monroe.

Promise to work for the establishment of some kind of international arrangement for the peaceable adjustment of disputes between nations without the sacrifice of American sovereignty.

Condemnation of President Wilson for proposing the Armenian mandate and commendation for the senators who turned it down.

Sweeping denunciation of President Wilson's watchful waiting policy in Mexico and a pledge to adopt a firm and consistent policy for the protection of American lives and property everywhere.

A declaration in favor of the principle of arbitration laid down in the Cummins-Esch railroad bill for the settlement of strikes in public utilities.

Indorsement of the principle of collective bargaining as the best method of maintaining industrial peace.

A pledge to enforce all laws, without specifically mentioning the prohibition amendment.

Condemnation of the Democratic administration for failure to enforce the laws against profiteering and refusal to suggest a remedy for the high cost of living.

Approval of the act of congress aiding soldiers and sailors, but avoiding the soldiers' bonus issue.

Other important votes by Harding include the following: For Women Suffrage. Against submission of Women Suffrage Amendments to State conventions instead of legislatures. In favor of the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment. Against Prohibition in the District of Columbia and for a motion to submit the question to a referendum of the citizens of Washington.

Opposed motion of Senator Pheasant of California to lift the wartime ban on liquor in the District of Columbia.

For the Immigration Bill. Against several amendments for 60 to 75 per cent taxes on war profits. For the War Revenue Bills. For the Espionage Bill and the Selective Draft Law. Voted for food control legislation. Against the measure to create a permanent Employment Bureau in the Department of Labor. Against labor on stop-watch system in army arsenals and other government establishments. To sever relations with Germany and for the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany and Austria. Supported war legislation generally, with minor exceptions. Was paired against the Oil, Coal and Gas Land Leasing Bill. Was not recorded on the bill to tax the product of child labor.

Was in favor of extending the law requiring publicity of campaign contributions to include primary elections of senators and representatives.

Opposed the resolution to tax campaign expenditures 100 per cent, when they exceeded 500.

For the passage over the President's veto of the bill repealing daylight saving.

Supported the resolution providing for the withdrawal of American troops from Russia.

To sustain the ruling of the chair on the agricultural appropriation bill that wartime prohibition was out of order.

**WRECKING CREW GOVERNMENT.**

Everything said and done at Chicago was based on the theory that republican success this year is assured. That belief accounts for the nomination of Senator Harding, who could not win a solid delegation in his own State at the primaries. The principal concession to public sentiment was the rejection of Gen. Wood and Gov. Lowden not because they had used money nor because they were in any way unsatisfactory to the controlling interests, but because they had been found out.

This exposure, first made by The World might have been ignored if the investigation set on foot by Senator Borah had not confirmed it in every detail. The convention voted a platform repudiating the League of Nations, and for peace in the party it gave up Wood and Lowden, both highly capitalized, to keep Senator Borah in line; but how is Senator Kenyon's sub-committee, who is to fix its spotlight upon all campaign expenditures until November, to be placed? With that body of cross-examiners hanging on the flank of Big Business, the scandal of the primaries is likely to be intensified before we get to the ballot-boxes.

While the party appears to have escaped an open bolt, there is no certainty that it can count upon the favor of its threatening elements without making further surrenders.

A small minority of the peace impostors by the persistent menace of a third party. Bullying of the same kind dictated the Presidential nomination and the platform.

From and that is known of Senator Harding it must be said that he is an inviting subject for coercion and intimidation. The treaty-wreckers of the senate have had him in their power for more than a year, although at that time he professed to favor the peace and the covenant with a few reservations. They have now made his nomination possible and have given him a platform to their own taste which is probably the most perfidious declaration that ever was put before a man who has proved so easy in the past is bound to receive repeated visits from a stand-by and deliver fact that is always irrefragable and always two-listed in its diplomacy.

The concern of the people in all this lies in the fact that they are invited to turn their Government over to a party notoriously subject to selfish interests always subject to political blackmail. Although the two wings of the organization are more hostile to-day than ever before, there is not sincerity enough in either of them to dissolve an unnatural partnership and follow their honest convictions. Hating one another as they do, they are both too greedy of power and place, now thought to be within reach, to risk another separation, and so they continue to do business by terror and intrigue.

Mr. Harding's supreme test as a candidate will come when, with the knowledge that the enlightened rank and file of republicans are not prepared to sacrifice all the avenging triumphs of a civil war, the avenging anger of a civil war and the triumph of the senate call upon him to indorse and elaborate their policy of scuttling. The calibre of the man and the kind of Administration that may be expected of him, if elected, will be revealed by the manner in which he meets that issue.

While the contest at the recent republican national convention was soon over when balloting got in action, yet it was the most protracted struggle in the history of republican national conventions, judging by the number of ballots, except the 36 ballots at the convention of 1880, when Garfield was named. For some reason the republicans have never gone in for much balloting. Here are the figures on the ballots taken at every convention since the party was organized:

Year	Nominee	Ballots
1860	Lincoln	3
1864	Lincoln	1
1868	Grant	1
1872	Grant	1
1876	Hayes	7
1880	Garfield	36
1884	Blaine	4
1888	Harrison	8
1892	Harrison	1
1896	McKinley	1
1900	McKinley	(acclamation)
1904	Roosevelt	(acclamation)
1908	Taft	1
1912	Taft	1
1916	Hughes	3
1920	Harding	10

We read the republican platform over a couple of times trying to convince ourselves that it was really a republican platform. The difficulty with us was that we failed to see anything about the tariff. That's a remarkable omission. Never in half a century was the tariff plank forgotten. We had expected to see it put forward to cure all the ills of the government. Strange about some things political.—Sigourney Review.

The law provides that each party hold a county convention on the fourth Saturday after the primary election. This brings the convention on the 3rd day of July.

It will be an important convention for the democrats of this county and you had better make your plans to attend.

Never make an excuse for a duty unperformed. To do so is to admit your own weakness.

**Notice of Appointment of Executor.**

In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Decatur county.

In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of W. H. Young, Sr., deceased.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as executor of the estate of W. H. Young, Sr., late of Decatur county, Iowa, deceased. All persons in any manner indebted to said deceased, or his estate will make payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said deceased or his estate will present them in manner and form as by law required, for allowance and payment.

Dated this 8th day of June A. D. 1920.

W. C. Young,  
Executor of said estate.

**INDICTS OWN PARTY'S RECORD.**

It would be difficult to imagine a more scathing indictment of the present Republican-controlled Congress than that uttered by one of its own leaders, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, former republican floor leader in the House. Speaking on the floor of the House recently, Mr. Mann said:

"Congress has been in almost continuous session for almost a year. The republican side has a reasonably large majority. If we say to the country, as we will say if this rule passes, that the republican majority in a year's time has been unable to bring in legislation and perfect it where it is subject to amendment, it acknowledges its impotency and its incapacity. It will be called to the attention of your constituents on every stump that the republican party has not enacted much reconstructive legislation, and it will be told in addition that the republican majority of the House was afraid to enact legislation under the ordinary rules and was incapacitated from following the ordinary practice."

Mr. Mann was denouncing the rule prohibiting amendments to and limiting debate on the bonus bill, a bill intended to raise a billion and a half dollars. The "steering committee" had ordered the bill "K'd" by it to be passed, or no bill at all, and both democrats and republicans denounced the rule because it forbade them the opportunity of even offering amendments to remove objectionable taxation features.

Republican members desired to amend the bill to raise the bonus money by taxing war profits, but the "steering committee" had ordered the tax passed to the consumer.

The rule having been adopted, we have Mr. Mann's word for it that the republican party "acknowledges its impotency and incapacity."

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