



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President, WILLIAM H. TAFT, Of Ohio.

For Vice President, JAMES S. SHERMAN, Of New York.

STATE.

Judge of Superior Court, WILLIAM D. PORTER.

DISTRICT.

Congress, 23rd District, ALLEN F. COOPER.

COUNTY.

Legislature.

WM. H. FLOTO, A. W. KNEPPER.

Sheriff.

CHARLES H. WEIMER.

Auditor.

W. H. H. BAKER, JACOB S. MILLER.

Recorder of Deeds, NORMAN E. BERKEY.

Clerk of Courts, F. A. HARAH.

Register of Wills, BERT F. LANDIS.

Treasurer, RUSSELL G. WALKER.

Prothonotary, JACOB B. GERHARD.

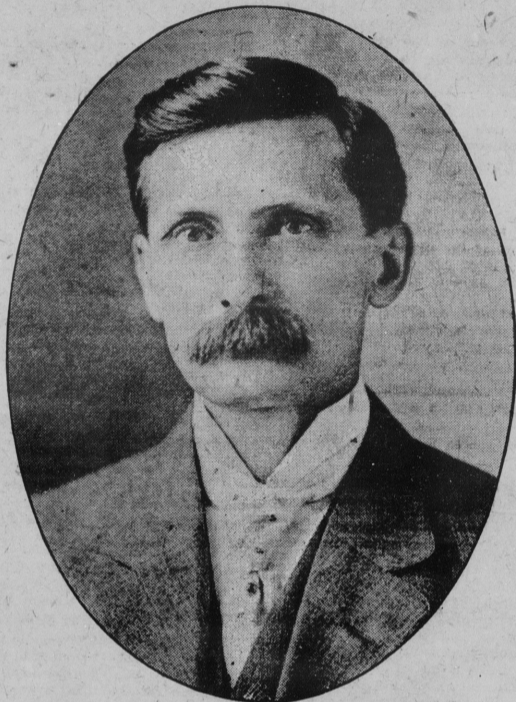
Poor Director, JACOB C. DEITZ.

County Commissioner, R. S. McMILLEN, JOSIAH SPECHT.

County Surveyor, IRENS S. PYLE.

A BUSY AND USEFUL MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

WORTHY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.



HON. ALLEN F. COOPER.

As a Loyal Supporter in Congress of Roosevelt, Mr. Cooper Pledges His Support to Taft, to a Continuance of the Present Government Policies and to that Revision of the Tariff Which Will Best Conserve the Paramount Industrial Interests of Somerset, Fayette and Greene Counties.

How Well Mr. Cooper Measures Up to the Roosevelt Congressional Standard—Six Years of Tireless Endeavor for His District, Its People and Their Interests.

To fail to elect Mr. Taft would be a calamity to the country; and it would be folly, while electing him, yet at the same time to elect a Congress hostile to him, a Congress which under the influence of partisan leadership would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion. To elect him and at the same time elect a Congress pledged to support him is the only way in which to perpetuate the policy of the Government as now carried on. I feel that all the aid that can be given to this policy by every good citizen should be given; for this is far more than a merely partisan matter.—Theodore Roosevelt in his letter to Hon. William B. McKinley, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

with each recurring election his canvass becomes correspondingly easy. His opposition amounts to practically nothing in the present campaign. His popularity may be justly attributed to the generally recognized fact that his life in a public and private capacity has always been above question and beyond reproach.

While Mr. Cooper's political success is the admiration of nearly every leader in either party in the state, there is no secret about it. Secrets, by the way, are something that do not appeal to him. He is plain-spoken, mild-mannered, extremely sociable to all, a staunch Republican—and in politics he has never been anything else. As a member of Congress he never plays political favorites, and all complaints or appeals to him universally command the same prompt and effective service. Every foot of the territory in his district has the same relative importance to him, every unit in its population has the same claims upon his consideration. He represents the people of the Twenty-third Congressional district—that is all.

If there be an element in the citizenship of his district that appeals to Mr. Cooper, to his instant consideration and the imperative dictates of his heart, it is that of the veterans of our nation's wars. If there be anything in his Congressional career of which he is particularly proud, it is the knowledge which generally obtains in Washington among his fellow-members and the newspaper correspondents, that he is one of the best friends of the old soldier on the floor of the House. That Mr. Cooper's patriotic efforts in their behalf are appreciated, was evidenced at the last meeting of the Fayette County Veterans' Association, in Uniontown, on Thursday, October 1, when the hundreds of old soldiers present at that gathering unanimously adopted a ringing resolution of thanks to him for his untiring efforts in looking after and advancing their interests at Washington. One of the last measures for which Mr. Cooper worked and voted at the recent session of Congress, was the Widows' Pension bill, making the minimum allowance \$12 per month with the removal of any property disqualification. Mr. Cooper was also largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill granting medals to the soldiers of the Spanish-American war, who, at the instance of President McKinley served in the Philippines after their original term of enlistment had expired. President McKinley promised them that he would recommend that Congress provide suitable and proper recognition for their patriotic service.

Next to Mr. Cooper's pride in his efforts for the old soldiers, comes the satisfaction he feels in having, as a member of Congress, stood for every policy and measure advocated by Mr. Roosevelt that received the consideration of Congress. Mr. Cooper supported Mr. Roosevelt in, and voted for such measures as the Meat Inspection bill, those providing for the type and construction of the Panama Canal, the Employers' Liability bill, the bill to make the Government liable for injury to employes, the Hepburn bill, the Pure Food bill, the Railway Safety Appliance bill, the bill limiting the working hours of railway employes, the Anti-Rebate bill, an improved system of naturalization, the law forbidding child labor in the District of Columbia, and the bill providing for a currency commission.

An instance of Mr. Cooper's effective work in Washington arose in connection with the orders issued during the recent money stringency, forbidding the shipment of currency out of the country districts where such moneys were collected and kept on deposit in the banks of those districts. When currency was so scarce that the people were forced to the almost general use of script, pay rolls could not be made up, and there was an extravagant premium on money, the depository banks in Pittsburg undertook to drain the banks of Fayette county of the thousands of dollars collected weekly in the shape of postal and money order receipts and internal revenue collections under regulations made to suit their selfish ends. The metropolitan banks all over the country were doing the same thing, to the detriment of the country districts and their imminent ruin. The bankers of Fayette county then appealed to Mr. Cooper. Together with J. V. Thompson, of Uniontown, Mr. Cooper went to Washington, saw the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General and even President Roosevelt himself, with the result that an order went forth from Washington that drafts would have to be accepted for these moneys, and this currency kept in the Fayette county banks for the benefit of that community.

This procedure set the precedent for the entire country, the order being amplified later to meet a general condition that was rapidly becoming alarming.

Much of the credit for the appointment of a commission and the appropriation of \$150,000 to investigate the cause of the recent appalling mine disasters, properly belongs to Mr. Cooper. His short, crisp speech in its favor, when he predicated his remarks on the fact that he represented the greatest fuel district in the world, and his vote in its behalf, had much to do with the passage of the measure.

As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs—one of the most important in the House, and of supreme importance in case of war and the settlement of international imbroglios—Mr. Cooper's influence has been felt more than once. His activity has taken the form of advancing the trade relations of the United States with the South American republics, and with the nations of the world, to the end that there shall be the greatest possible demand for the products which have made the Pittsburg district the greatest industrial district in the world, and Mr. Cooper's own district the scene of the most marvelous development in the world's history. Even along humanitarian lines has he been active, for the highly important Tuberculosis Congress, which has just adjourned its sessions in Washington, was called together at the instance of the United States, upon a resolution affirmatively recommended to Congress by the sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which sub-committee Mr. Cooper was chairman.

As a leading member of the Committee on Irrigation, Mr. Cooper has done much to aid in the reclamation of thousands of arid acres in the West. As a member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, he materially assisted Congressman Dalzell in securing the passage of the Ohio River and Lake Erie Ship Canal bill, connecting the Great Lakes with the Ohio river, an improvement that will prove of inestimable transportation value to the great Pittsburg district. It was largely through Mr. Cooper's efforts that the new lock and dam No. 5, at Brownsville, is being constructed, his idea being that the improvement of the upper Monongahela would permit of the development of the new coal fields of Fayette and Greene counties, and get these valuable deposits into touch with the southern markets.

It was through Mr. Cooper's efforts that the project of canalizing the Yough river was reopened; that the people from West Newton to Connellsville might be given a rehearing in the matter of securing a new survey, to the end that the enormous shipping of the Yough valley should be developed, and Connellsville accorded her just transportation due.

It was Mr. Cooper who secured an appropriation of \$80,000 to secure a site for and provide the erection of a fine postoffice building in Connellsville, the first public building to be secured for any city or town in this district.

But all this is a matter of retrospect. More important than all is the prospective. No matter who is elected President next month, there is bound to be a revision of the tariff at an extra session of Congress to be called immediately after the fourth of next March. The platforms of both the great parties demand this. The interests of the people of this district, as well as those of the great Pittsburg district, of which this is considered a part, are at stake in this proposed revision. There are certain schedules which must be accorded that treatment calculated not only to preserve the industries which have made Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties part of the richest and most prosperous district in the United States, but to continue their development so magnificently begun.

This revision demands careful, courageous, intelligent and experienced treatment, such treatment as can only be accorded by a man so keenly alive to the industrial importance of his district as Mr. Cooper is known to be. In this connection it may be said that a new man would be of little service. For next to Mr. Cooper's pre-eminent qualifications for this duty, his character and standing with his fellow-members of Congress are such as to enable him to enlist their co-operation and support in behalf of any measure or policy calculated to extend the interests of his constituents. Congress recognizes his conscientious devotion to duty and his capacity for fairness, and this is a recognition that takes years to attain.

In this sketch of Mr. Cooper it is but just to him and the other counties of his district outside his native county of

Fayette to recount a few of his efforts in their behalf.

Mr. Cooper has been successful in securing rural free delivery throughout Somerset county, so that practically every farmer has his mail delivered at his door. He has persuaded the Government to take up the proposition of city free delivery in the town of Meyersdale, and the Government has promised its early establishment. He succeeded in getting free delivery established in the town of Somerset, some time ago.

Mr. Cooper has also been instrumental in getting the Department of Geological Survey to undertake a topographical and geographical survey of the entire county, with a view of getting a complete and early report on the resources of the county and bring them to the attention of the business world. His devotion to the interests of the old soldiers of Somerset county has been fully on a par with that for the veterans of Fayette county.

As for Greene county, it may be said that Mr. Cooper has done as much to hasten her early coal development here as any man, with the exception of J. V. Thompson. No man has done more for its industrial extension. Mr. Cooper has extensive interests in that county, which make its development a matter of common interest to him and the people of Greene.

It is possible to recount the personal and Congressional efforts of Mr. Cooper in behalf of the people of his entire district to an indefinite degree, but that is unnecessary. It is sufficient to say in closing—and there is ample evidence to bear out this oft-repeated remark—that Mr. Cooper has done more for this district than any other member of Congress that ever represented it. His election, as Mr. Roosevelt says, is far more than a merely partisan matter. His candidacy demands the support of every good citizen without regard to party.

NOT A SINGLE OBJECTION TO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

From the Somerset Herald.

Not a single objection can be raised against any of the candidates on the Republican ticket, from Taft and Sherman down to the end of the list. There is not the slightest doubt that every man on the ticket will be triumphantly elected, but the Republicans of Somerset county should do their full duty by seeing that the majority is the largest ever polled in this Republican stronghold. Congressman Allen F. Cooper has no opposition worthy of the name. He was fairly nominated at the primaries, and as the candidate of the party is entitled to the votes of all Republicans, if for no other reason. But there are other reasons why Mr. Cooper should be returned to Washington at this time. President Taft must have the aid of a Republican House in order to carry forward the Roosevelt policies to which he stands committed, and for which Republicans are united everywhere. Mr. Cooper has served acceptably as member of Congress for three terms, and his familiarity with his duties and the requirements of the people of this important mining and manufacturing district ably qualify him to represent them at Washington. Mr. Cooper has shown his friendship for the veteran soldiers on many occasions, and they are for him almost to a man.

Every candidate on the county ticket is worthy of the support the Herald is confident they will receive at the polls on November 3rd. Not one of them is beholden to a party boss for his nomination, and all were chosen at open and fairly conducted primaries. Let us make the majority for the whole ticket, National, State and County, the largest ever given in Somerset county.

The People's Tribune says a vote for Cooper is a vote for Rinehart. This statement certainly needs a diagram. Rinehart isn't running for anything, and if he was, he wouldn't be running on the Republican ticket.—Connellsville Courier.

GREAT GUN - BARGAINS!—We have for sale at THE STAR office, five brand new Stevens guns, and offer any or all of them at a special bargain. They consist of a Double Barrel Hammerless Shotgun, Single Barrel Hammer Shotgun, and three very fine Rifles of 22, 25-20 and 32-40 caliber. No better made guns to be had, and no handsomer ones. These are all late models. Now is your opportunity to buy a fine gun cheap.

OLD PAPERS for sale at THE STAR office. They are just the thing for pantry shelves, wrapping paper and cartridge paper for the miners. Five cents buys a large roll of them.

Up to date Colonel Likins has not advanced a single argument why he should not be permitted to remain in Uniontown.—Somerset Herald.

SOMERSET county voters do not take kindly to the line of talk the Prohibition candidate for Congress is handing out. If a tibe of the "hot stuff" he is pouring out on this side of the mountain is true, Likins should run for Constable, where it would be his duty to inform upon his neighbors who overstep the law. Decent people have no time for his unsupported charges and nastier insinuations.—Somerset Herald.

A POLL which was taken by a prominent New York newspaper in a prominent New York theater, the other night, resulted as follows: Number of votes cast, 318; for Taft, 223; for Bryan, 88; for Debs, 10; for Higgen, 2. As this poll was taken by a paper that is strenuous in its opposition to Taft, it cannot take out of its poll anything more than the satisfaction that it is apparently honest with its readers.—Uniontown Herald.

WINDY BILL LIKINS, in his People's Tribune of last week, makes fun of us because we are poor. That comes with bad grace from a man who is pleading for votes on the ground that he is poor. He even says we are having a hard time to keep out of the Poor House. That would be bad enough, if true, but we are not so all-fired poor as that. In fact we are in a position to lend "Windy Bill" some money, if he can give the proper security. And furthermore, we have issued many hundreds of checks in our time, and not one of them ever went to protest or came back marked as worthless. But how about yours, Billy?

"CONGRESSMAN COOPER is overruling the votes of some of the Democratic war veterans," says the Connellsville Courier. This is only natural, as the old soldiers, without regard to party, have found in Mr. Cooper the most active and effective champion that has yet represented this district in Congress. The only person who has ever found fault with Mr. Cooper for his untiring work in behalf of the old war veterans is the red-headed Kentucky mutt and common puke known as "Windy Bill" Likins, who is now going about traducing Mr. Cooper and begging votes for the same office Mr. Cooper is sure to be re-elected to on Nov. 3rd. "Windy Bill" is trying to make much of the fact that he challenged Mr. Cooper for a joint debate, and that the challenge was not accepted, a fact which is highly creditable to the gentleman challenged. Should Mr. Cooper ever so far forget his manly principles as to accept a challenge from a dirty blackguard and insignificant nonentity of the Likins stripe, thereby lending prominence to such an ill-adapted human microbe, he would in that event, deserve to lose the respect and support of all honest and manly men.