

Let's keep what we've got!



American standards of living are the highest in the world—and steadily improving. American wages are by far the highest in the world—and steadily advancing. American workers have the shortest hours in the world—and they are steadily becoming less. American homes have more conveniences, more comforts, and more luxuries than any other homes in the world. Americans own more automobiles, wear better clothes, have more amusements and more plentiful food than the citizens of any other country in the world.

Hold Herbert Hoover on the Job!

"Real wages and standards of living of our labor have improved more during the past seven and a half years of Republican rule than during any similar period in the history of this or any other country"—

says Herbert Hoover—and he knows—for, as Secretary of Commerce for Calvin Coolidge, he more than any other individual directed the business policies which made it so!

Our National progress has been built upon time-tested Republican policies—not untried and doubtful experiments. **WHY CHANGE NOW?**

Republican tariff protection has increased the comfort and happiness of every American citizen—man and woman—housewife and clerk—worker and farmer—merchant and manufacturer.

Republican restricted immigration has protected American wage-earners from a flood of cheap labor that would lower wages and cause unemployment.

Republican export policies have increased our foreign sales of American surplus industrial and agricultural products from \$3,750,000,000 in 1922 to \$4,840,000,000 in 1927—over a billion dollars increase—the means of livelihood for more than two million American families.

Why trade such proven benefits for a phantom glass of beer?

Under able management we can confidently expect these proved Republican policies to produce even greater prosperity in the future.

Let's elect as President America's best business administrator—Herbert Hoover—and keep our jobs and our prosperity.

The Marion County Republican Central Committee wishes to appeal to the people interested in the election of Herbert Hoover, for funds with which to pay off the deficit now staring us in the face. In spite of the importance of the present election the committee has been seriously handicapped for lack of funds. Such bills as hall rent, postage, advertising, clerical help and other incidental expenses must be paid. Loyal citizens, interested in the success of

your party, we urgently request that you mail a check or money order, no matter how small to the Republican Central Committee, 209 Masonic Bldg., at once.

MARION COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
J. C. PERRY, Chairman.
NEWELL WILLIAMS, Secretary

Your Vote for Hoover is a Vote for Continued Prosperity

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Prosperity didn't "just happen"

As shown by Herbert Hoover's statements:

Every man has a right to ask us whether the United States is a better place for him, his wife and his children to live in, because the Republican Party has conducted the government for nearly eight years. Every woman has a right to ask whether her life, her home, her man's job, her hopes, her happiness, will be better assured by the continuance of the Republican Party in power.

Acceptance Speech, August 11, 1928.

Higher Wages

... the average of real wages is higher today than ever before. And the arduous hours of labor have decreased. We can easily prove this. As a standard of comparison, let us take the purchasing power of wages in 1913 or before the war. In purchasing power we consider both the dollars and the cost of living. Taking this standard we shall find that real wages at the height of the war inflation were about 80 per cent over 1913. Despite the great after-war slump they have risen until today they are over 80 per cent greater than before the war. Viewed in another way, while the cost of living today is about 60 points on the index above pre-war, wages are 127 above. Parallel with this increase in real wages the average hours of labor have steadily decreased.

Moreover, our real wages and our standards of living are the highest in the world. And I am again speaking of the real buying power of wages.

High Standard of Living

Our workers with their average weekly wages can today buy two and often three times more bread and butter than any wage earner of Europe. At one time we demanded for our workers a "full dinner pail." We have now gone far beyond that conception. Today we demand larger comfort and greater participation in life and leisure.

Most of all, I like to remember what this progress has meant to America's children. The portal of their opportunity has been ever widening. While our population has grown but 8 per cent we have increased by 11 per cent the number of children in our grade schools, by 66 per cent the number in our high schools, and by 75 per cent the number in our institutions of higher learning.

Acceptance Speech, August 11, 1928.

More Jobs and More Wages

On any calculation our exports have increased by over one billion dollars during the past seven years. This is an increase of 41 per cent since 1922 and an increase of 88 per cent over pre-war.

It is no accident which has brought about this unique situation in the United States. It is not chance that has brought this added employment for American workmen, and added markets for American farmers. Things like that don't happen.

More than two million families in the United States earn their living today producing goods for export,

and another million families earn their living in the manufacture of raw materials which we import in exchange for our exports. This increase in exports has brought a living to 500,000 families. This means more than statistics. It means higher standards of living—more jobs make more wages. Foreign trade is no artificial stimulant to employment. Its development is a vital contribution to the welfare of the American workman and the American merchant and the American farmer. I propose that we shall continue this service to our people.

Newark Speech, September 17, 1928.

Cooperation Promised

I have already stated the position of the Republican Party in positive support of free collective bargaining. I have stated that it is necessary to impose restrictions on the excessive use of injunctions. It is my desire and the desire of every good citizen to ameliorate the cause of industrial conflict, to build toward that true cooperation which must be the foundation of common action for the common welfare. The first requisite to less conflict is full employment. By full employment we are steadily reducing conflict and loss.

Newark Speech, September 17, 1928.

One of the oldest and perhaps the noblest of human aspirations has been the abolition of poverty. By poverty I mean the grinding of undernourishment, cold, and ignorance and fear of old age of those who have the will to work. We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The poorhouse is vanishing from among us. We have not yet reached the goal but given a chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years, and we shall soon with the help of God be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation. There is no guarantee against poverty equal to a job for every man. That is the primary purpose of the economic policies we advocate.

Having earned my living with my own hands, I can not have other than the greatest sympathy with the aspirations of those who toil. It has been my good fortune during the past 12 years to have received the co-operation of Labor in many directions and in the promotion of many public purposes.

Acceptance Speech, August 11, 1928.

Avoid Disaster

At such a time as this a change in national policies involves not—as some may lightly think—only a choice between different roads by either of which we may go forward, but a question also as to whether we may not be taking the wrong road and moving backward. The measure of our national prosperity, of our stability, of our hope of future progress at this time is the measure of what we may risk through a change in present policies. More than once in our national history a change in policies in a time of advancement has been quickly followed by a turn toward disaster.

Newark Speech, September 17, 1928.