

ing them, but with a view to preventing the state from going ahead in the interest of the people. There is enough undeveloped electric power on the Republican, Blue, Platte, North Loup, Middle Loup, Cedar and the Niobrara rivers to heat the homes in Nebraska, to light the farm homes and the city residences and supply enough power to operate all the machinery of the state, from the sewing machines to the threshers."

He foresaw the forging ahead of Nebraska as an industrial state with the waterpower properly developed.

"If this power was utilized, our raw products could be manufactured in our home state, thereby saving the freight east and back west again, and no tariff would need to be levied on the consumers of this or any other state on our manufactured goods in Nebraska," he said. "I want to see this waterpower developed under state ownership, state control and through municipal, county or district development.

"I favor extending co-operative marketing, irrigation, supplemental water projects, and extension of rural credits to promote the agricultural interests of Nebraska.

BRYAN FARM TAX FIGURES TOO LOW

"I want you to take notice of the misrepresentation being made about my farm taxes by both Mr. Randall, Republican candidate for governor, and the Republican press," Mr. Bryan continued. "Several days ago in a speech at Waco, while discussing high taxes, resulting from Republican administration, I mentioned as an example that the taxes on one of the quarter-sections that I possess near Lincoln had risen in the past few years from something like \$90.00 a year to over \$300 a year. The Republican committee looked up the tax record on one quarter-section other than the one to which I referred and found that the taxes had 'only increased' from about \$60 to \$222 in that time, and have been using those figures in an attempt to make the public believe I had misstated facts.

"The truth of it was I placed the figures far too low, fearing if the news of such appalling boosts in taxes got out into other states it would hurt the price of farm land here. Here are the official figures of taxation on that quarter section: In 1915 they were \$93.12; in 1916, \$136.82; in 1917, \$128.63; in 1918, \$127.52, and when the Republican administration took charge in 1919 the taxes jumped to \$223.11; in 1920 to \$325.63, and in 1921 to \$494.33.

"Will the Republican candidate for governor and the Republican press continue their efforts to deceive the voters?"

A SPECIFIC PROGRAM

"Summarizing the action I favor to put the state government back on a business basis and bringing the people's taxes within their ability to meet them, I would urge a reduction in taxes, repeal of the taxing political machine known as the code law; regrouping of the code departments in the hands of the governor and regular state officials; discharge of useless army of code employes; legislation with a view to keeping appropriations within the people's ability to pay; legislation to keep the cost of the new capitol within the original appropriation; reduction of the automobile license tax; opposition to the four referred bills becoming laws; abolition of useless state departments and elimination of fads, theories and isms; repeal of laws that have run up county taxes; opposition to any measure that will place a tax on gasoline; opposition to any measure that would weaken the direct primary system; and opposition to any measure that would weaken the bank guaranty law.

IT RAINED IN LINCOLN

"Governor McKelvie, who has been making a few speeches in this campaign, attempting to defend the code system and defending his administration from the just criticism that he has more than doubled the taxes of the people of the state during the four years he has been in office, admits that the Republicans cannot reduce taxes, and when we outline the specific plan by which we will reduce the people's taxes, he likens me to a rainmaker.

"The governor tells the story of a drouth in Nebraska in 1893 and '94. He says that the state was in such need of rain that people prayed for rain, and the rains did not descend; that later there appeared among them men who claimed they could produce rain if they would pay them \$100. They were so-called rainmakers. The people in their desperation would collect by subscription \$100 and give it to the rainmaker, and he would go out on the prairie and wave his hand to the elements, release some chemicals and wait for it to rain. The governor said that if it would rain over in Iowa or some other state

Nebraska Democratic Candidates

For United States Senator—
GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK

For Governor—
CHARLES W. BRYAN

For Lieutenant Governor—
P. J. MULLIN

For Secretary of State—
CHARLES W. POOL

For State Auditor—
GRANT L. SHUMWAY

For State Treasurer—
GEORGE E. HALL

For Attorney General—
KENNETH W. McDONALD

For Land Commissioner—
M. C. WARRINGTON

For Railway Commissioner—
FRED C. AYRES

For Congressman, 1st District—
JOHN H. MOREHEAD

For Congressman, to Fill Vacancy—
W. C. PARRIOTT

For Congressman, 2d District—
JAMES H. HANLEY

For Congressman, 3d District—
EDGAR HOWARD

For Congressman, 4th District—
H. B. CUMMINS

For Congressman, 5th District—
A. C. SHALLENBERGER

For Congressman, 6th District—
CHARLES W. BEAL

For Congressman, to Fill Vacancy—
WILL M. MAUPIN

within the next few days, the rainmaker would take credit for making it rain. He said my claim to reduce taxes was on a par with the rainmaker's claim that he could produce rain.

"I want to say to you good people that we made it rain in Lincoln last winter when we broke the coal trust by establishing a municipal coal yard and saved the people \$150,000 on their coal bills. We made it rain again in Lincoln when we forced the ice trust to reduce the price of ice last summer and saved our people \$40,000 on their ice bills in four months' time. We made it rain again in Lincoln when we reduced the price of gas and saved our citizens \$125,000 on their gas bills. We made it pour in Lincoln when we compelled the New York gas corporation to refund \$400,000 in cash as an overcharge on the gas bills and distribute it among our people during the last year as rebates on our gas bills, and with your help we will make it rain at the state house in the form of a reduction in taxes after the first of next January."

HIGH TAXES THE BIG ISSUE

High taxes are the big issue in the Nebraska election. The Democrats have carried the fight to the Republicans, and the latter have been unable to make an adequate defense. There is much appeal to the record and much explaining of this and that appropriation, but the history of taxation in Nebraska is that every time the Democrats are in power it costs less to run the state government than when the Republicans control the pursestrings. The reason is not difficult to discover. The Republicans are partners of big business and big business demands appropriations.

Charles W. Bryan insists that, inasmuch as the present Nebraska state administrative officials can not be expected to work for the reduction of their own salaries and expenses, the only way to bring about tax reduction is to vote for a complete change in the conduct of affairs at the state house.

A FACT NO ONE WILL DENY

We submit to the voters of this state, regardless of party, that Democratic state administrations invariably have been honest, efficient, progressive, economical, free from scandal, and truly representative of the people's interests.—From Nebraska Democratic State Platform.

SPREAD PROGRESSIVE DOCTRINE

After you have read your copy of The Commoner, place it in the hands of another thoughtful voter. Make your paper do double duty.

A Record of Performance

When Charles W. Bryan consented to run for mayor of Lincoln in 1915 it was because no other man who could be elected would lead the fight to end the nine year old battle with the gas company over lighting rates, and to bring about other municipal reforms. Mr. Bryan pledged the people dollar gas, and he set out, in his campaign, just how he would bring it about. Before the election was held the gas company announced that it would at once reduce rates to a dollar. This rate was maintained all of the two years of Mr. Bryan's occupancy of the office of mayor. Just four months after his term expired the company increased the rate 20 to 40 cents a thousand cubic feet.

In 1921 Mr. Bryan, under similar circumstances, again consented to make the race for mayor. He was elected a member of the city commission, which, by law, elects one of its members as mayor. In 1915, Mr. Bryan, as high man among the men who were avowedly candidates for mayor, was made chief executive of the city by the votes of his colleagues on the commission, without any dispute or debate. In 1921 he again received the highest vote of those who were openly candidates for mayor, but because he had been elected on a platform that pledged, among other things, the establishment of a municipal coal yard and municipal sale of ice, big business stuck its finger in city politics, and he was relegated to the position of commissioner of streets.

Big business in Lincoln thought that this would end his fight in behalf of the city. Instead he at once introduced an ordinance establishing a municipal coal yard, and through threat of a resort to the referendum secured its passage. It was a big success, saving the people of Lincoln, directly and indirectly, \$150,000 on their coal bill for 1921-22. The coal men fought the ordinance and secured a supreme court judgment that the council lacked power to establish and operate such an enterprise. The people promptly amended the charter giving such authority. Meanwhile the people, by direct vote, saw to it that no such rape of the ballot as had been committed when the city commission refused to elect as mayor the man who received the highest number of votes for that office instead of the man who got the next highest, as was done by the commission. They amended the charter so as to reserve that right themselves as voters.

Months before, the ice company which holds a monopoly of Lincoln trade capitulated without a contest, reducing its rates to the same level of charges by the municipal ice plant in Omaha.

Mr. Bryan is now a candidate for governor on the pledge of reducing taxation and of inaugurating in the state government reforms that his experience as a city official of Lincoln taught him are just as badly needed in the interest of the common people. It is seldom that a candidate who is making pledges for his future conduct as a public official can point to such a record of performance of past promises as a candidate.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S SERVICE TO NEBRASKA

We commend for his brave and loyal services to the common people of Nebraska and of the United States our senior United States senator, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, and pledge him our hearty support in his campaign for re-election. His courage, his independence, his vision, his applied common sense, have earned him a high place among the statesmen of the nation. His experience, his equipment of research, study and information, mark him as an invaluable member of the Senate with whose service Nebraska, at this time of trial and uncertainty, cannot afford to dispense. He has been fighting fearlessly and unselfishly the battles of a progressive democracy for more than a quarter of a century, and we hail him as a great and trustworthy leader in the cause of better government. Born and reared in Nebraska, its citizen for a life-time, he is bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh, a representative of whom it may be proud in the councils of the republic.—From Nebraska Democratic State Platform.

FOR REPEAL OF REVENUE LAW

We pledge ourselves to the repeal of the iniquitous new revenue law, senate file No. 65, which has robbed the people of home rule and