

## Nebraska Senatorship

The Nebraska newspapers of Tuesday, July 19, printed the following statement from Mr. Bryan:

"As I expressed gratification when Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Thompson entered the senatorial race, I shall be excused for congratulating the party and the state upon Mr. Metcalfe's decision to allow his name to go before the voters at the primary. For twenty years he has been the loyal supporter of all of us who have been democratic candidates, and we are indebted to him for yeoman service in many campaigns. He has never received or even asked reward, and it will give a host of democrats real pleasure to aid him at this time. His qualifications for the place will be admitted by all; he understands public questions and the needs of Nebraska; he is fearless and incorruptible, and he is able to present his views in clear language and with persuasive eloquence. He will be a credit to the state and a tower of strength to the entire west.

"But the special advantage of Mr. Metcalfe's candidacy at this time is that he is the most available man for the place. Availability is largely determined by circumstances. Some of my friends were kind enough to favor my nomination, but aside from other reasons given, I felt that, with the liquor question an issue, one could not lead the fight on either side without arousing antagonism which would weaken him for the senatorial race. While Mr. Metcalfe has his opinion, as everyone should have, and states it with candor, I believe he can, under existing conditions, poll a larger per cent of the democratic vote than any other democrat, and I include myself among others.

"I believe, too, that he can poll more republican votes than any of the rest of us could. He will be as popular with the insurgent republicans as with the democrats. He can defeat Mr. Burkett and give us a reform democrat to work with the progressive democrats and insurgent republicans in the senate."

### METCALFE IN OMAHA

Richard L. Metcalfe, candidate for United States senator, visited Omaha and gave to the newspapers the following interview:

"It has been suggested that my temperance views may prove a source of weakness to me in Omaha. It is true that I am an advocate of county option and I have no apology to make to anyone for it. I grant to everyone the right to his opinion on this as on every other question and I deny the correctness of the theory that a man with my views on this particular subject can have no political standing in a great city like Omaha.

"Does any father or mother in Omaha imagine that a man's ability to properly represent a home making people in the United States senate would be impaired by the fact that he believed in temperance reform? I decline to take that view, and as one whose friendship for Omaha should not be questioned, I shall confidently expect to receive my share of Omaha votes. I will receive the democratic and populist nominations for United States senator and it would be a pleasure to know that my old Douglas county friends had helped give me this honor. There are many men in Omaha who can testify that I have ever stood ready to respond to Omaha's call in a labor of love. There are many who will say that whenever I have been called upon to help in measures intended for Omaha's good, the call has not been in vain; for instance, when the bill to pension Omaha school teachers was hanging in the balance and all but dead.

"But I am also entitled to consideration in Omaha and South Omaha because it is the boast of these towns that they give their preference to men who definitely state their position on public questions. If Omaha democrats commend Mayor Dahlman for his frankness in stating his position on public questions, certainly I should not be criticised for making my position on these subjects plain.

"So far as I am concerned, I approve of the 8 o'clock closing law and county option and shall cast my vote for Governor Shallenberger's renomination because he approved the one and has promised to approve the other in the event that the people, speaking through the legislature, declare for it, and he is entitled by reason

of his excellent administration, to renomination and re-election.

"At the Grand Island convention my opponent (Mr. G. M. Hitchcock) voted against the 8 o'clock closing law and sought to exclude that endorsement from the state platform. For this bit of bourbonism Mr. Hitchcock expects to receive the Dahlman vote in Omaha, while he expects to receive the Shallenberger vote in other sections of the state because he personally introduced the 'gag' resolution which barred an opponent from a fair hearing before the convention. But the general public does not know where Mr. Hitchcock's vote will be cast on the gubernatorial question. In the language of my old friend, Colonel Al Fairbrother, 'Mr. Hitchcock is actually under two flags—and he has raised neither of them.'

"The gubernatorial question is just now stirring this state and the people have the right to know how every candidate for senator stands upon it."

### TIPS TO NEBRASKA VOTERS ABOUT THE PRIMARY

The primaries for all parties in Nebraska will be held August 16. The Lincoln Evening News gives the following "Tips to Voters:":

"On primary day the voter will find all tickets and candidates on a large 'blanket' ballot, the different party tickets being arranged in columns running from top to bottom, under the different party names.

"Under the 'open' primary law now in force in Nebraska a voter may vote whatever ticket he wishes regardless of his party affiliation. For example: A voter who has affiliated with the republican party may vote the democratic ticket, or vice versa; but he can not vote for candidates on both tickets. He need not vote all of a party ticket. He may vote for just one candidate or for two or such number as he desires. The important thing to remember is that you can not vote for one candidate on one ticket and for another candidate on another ticket. You must stay by one ticket or your vote will be thrown out.

"The law says that a voter 'upon presenting himself at the polling place where he is entitled to vote shall receive an official ballot and shall then proceed to the voting booth and mark by placing a cross (X) opposite the name of the

candidate he wishes to vote for, but all candidates voted for must appear in the same party column and should any voter vote for candidates in more than one column the ballot shall not be counted.'

"The voter who would like to vote for certain candidates on the democratic ticket and for others on the republican ticket can not do so. He must choose between the two parties.

"All young men who have become of age since the last registration day, October 5, 1909, are entitled to vote at the primary election to be held on August 16.

"The above instructions concerning voting at the primary election on August 16 apply to all voters, whether they live in the country or in cities or towns where registration is required."

### BEWARE OF CENTRAL BANK

The National City Bank of New York City, the biggest bank in the country and the one supposed to be back of the central bank scheme sent out a very significant letter last month in which it seems to be paving the way for the central bank. It shows how some of the provisions of the postal savings bank bill may be used in the establishment of the central bank and it declares that "that fact was one of the reasons why President Taft favored the law."

That was charged when the bill was before congress, but here is a confession that with Mr. Taft's co-operation the postal bank law was made to prepare the way for a central bank.

The democrats and insurgents should be on their guard; they should, with every means in their power, oppose the central bank plot against the smaller banks and against the nation's financial independence. For more than ten years the big financiers have been working toward the central bank, but fortunately the reform element in the republican party is largely against it and the democratic party will have the aid of this element in its fight against the consummation of the scheme.

The American Homestead, a monthly farm journal of national scope, will be sent to all Commoner subscribers, without additional cost, who renew their subscriptions during the month of August. Take advantage of this offer at once, and send in your renewal.

## The Commoner's Million Army

William Simmons, Oklahoma—I believe The Commoner is doing a good work and could not get along without it; shall make a special effort to attend all party primaries.

In the campaign of 1908 The Commoner's Million Army rendered distinguished service to the cause of democracy and it may well be believed that a similar organization will even be able to do better work in the year of 1910 now that men who were heretofore indifferent are aroused to the importance of action.

If half of the readers of The Commoner would take active interest in the organization of this

Million Army plan, the results would be immediately noticeable and the contribution to the welfare of popular government would be enormous.

Many individuals are willing to help in a patriotic movement but find it difficult to know just what to do to make their efforts count. In a struggle such as the one we are now engaging in, the efforts of every man, woman and child on the side of popular government will count and in The Commoner's Million Army a practical plan is presented whereby the efforts of many individuals may be aggregated and used with telling effect.

<p><b>Recommendation for Membership</b></p> <p><small>The signer of this enlistment blank is personally known to me, and is in every way worthy of membership in The Commoner's Million Army.</small></p> <p>Signed.....</p> <p>Address.....</p>	<p>APPLICATION BLANK</p> <h2 style="margin: 0;">The Commoner's Million Army</h2> <p><i>I hereby enlist in The Commoner's Million Army, and pledge my assistance to secure the nomination of only worthy and incorruptible men as democratic candidates; that I will attend democratic primaries and nominating conventions, and assist in promoting the great democratic campaign of education by devoting a reasonable share of my time to the distribution of literature. I will recommend worthy persons for membership in The Commoner's Million Army, and in any way I can assist to increase the usefulness of this organization.</i></p> <p>Signed.....</p> <p>Address.....</p> <p><small>With the understanding that Mr. Bryan agrees to accept annual subscriptions to The Commoner from members of this Army at a net rate of 65 cents each, and that each subscription to The Commoner shall include a subscription to The American Homestead (a strong home and farm paper)—thus leaving The Commoner free to devote its undivided efforts to political matters and current events—I enclose herewith 65 cents for one annual subscription to The Commoner (including The American Homestead).</small></p> <p><small>If you are already a subscriber to The Commoner and do not care to extend your expiration date at this time, the last paragraph above may be disregarded.</small></p>
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