

Democrats against:—Carlin, Montague. Total, 2.

WASHINGTON

Republicans for:—Humphrey, Johnson, La-Follette. Total, 3.

Progressives for:—Bryan, Falconer. Total, 2.

WEST VIRGINIA

Democrat for:—Neely. Total, 1.

Republicans for:—Avis, Moss, Sutherland. Total, 3.

Democrat not voting:—Brown. Total, 1.

Republican not voting:—Hughes. Total, 1.

WISCONSIN

Republican for:—Nelson. Total, 1.

Democrats against:—Burke, Reilly. Total, 2

Republicans against:—Brown, Cary, Cooper, Esch, Frear, Lenroot, Stafford. Total, 7.

Democrat not voting:—Konop. Total, 1.

WYOMING

Republican for:—Mondell. Total, 1.

Mr. Small, after having voted "Nay," called attention to a pair with Mr. Doughton and changed his record to "Present." The following pairs were also announced by the clerk:

Mr. Davenport and Mr. Harris (for) with Mr. Konop (against).

Mr. Neeley of Kansas and Mr. Martin (for) and Mr. Gregg (against).

Mr. Ainey and Mr. Guernsey (for) with Mr. Fairchild (against).

Mr. L'Engle and Mr. Doughton (for) with Mr. Small (against).

Mr. McGuire of Oklahoma and Mr. Garrett of Tennessee (for) with Mr. Burke of Pennsylvania (against).

COMMENT OF THE PRESS

(From the Milwaukee Journal)

Newspaper comment on the vote in the house on the Hobson resolution to submit a constitutional prohibitory amendment to the state legislatures for the most part lays stress on the unexpected strength manifested by the prohibition forces. The strongest factor which prevented the Hobson amendment from getting an even larger vote is generally taken to be the belief that such legislation would be an unwarranted invasion of state rights.

The New York Times says: "If the sale of liquor is to be prohibited in the federal constitution, to what other preposterous ends may not that fundamental law be amended? * * * But the main issue was not the liquor question at all, but a usurpation by the federal government of the rights of states." On the other hand The Chicago Tribune says: "We believe that if a nation-wide vote upon the manufacture and sale of liquor were permitted, the nation would prohibit it. * * * It is observable and conceded that the drift of the nation is toward restriction, if not extinction, of the liquor business. Nation-wide prohibition in ten years? It may be."

OPPOSITION NEVER SO POTENT

"The strength displayed by the supporters of prohibition is surprising," says The New York Sun. Nor does the vote "denote by any means the full strength of prohibition." The future political beneficiaries of prohibition and the probable fate of the amendment "are but speculation and surmise." The momentous fact "is that the combination of factors against alcohol was never so potent as it is at present." The New York Evening Mail is convinced that the strength shown in the vote in congress "portends national prohibition."

The New York World sees in the fact that about 80 per cent of the southern representatives voted for the amendment, "an alarming symptom of political as well as social revolution." The World further says: "It is going to be necessary pretty soon for men and states that would Russianize this republic to operate under true colors. The thing can not be done in the name of democracy."

The Philadelphia North American considers the fight against the liquor traffic analogous to the fight against slavery, and asserts that the arguments against prohibition "were almost identical in inspiration and manner of presentation" with the old pro-slavery arguments. It goes on to say: "Of course, ultimate victory is certain. Already fourteen of the states—representing 56 per cent of the population and 78 per cent of the territory of the country—are under prohibition; and the mere momentum of the movement will carry it to completion."

POLITICAL STRENGTH FEARED

Fear of the political strength of the prohibition movement is taken by some papers as an explanation of the unexpected strength developed

in the vote. "If the vote today were to be a reflection of the real sentiments of each of the 435 members of the house of representatives," says The New York Evening Post, "the amendment would not have a ghost of a chance of obtaining the two-thirds vote required. The cowardice of members in the face of just that kind of moral pressure which the prohibition forces are able to exercise, is notorious." This same political fear, according to The Louisville Courier-Journal, "is the explanation of the cowardly vote in the house by which an actual majority was recorded for abandoning the life principles of our republican form of government and surrendering its stars and stripes to the black flag's piracy. * * * They sacrificed duty to what they regarded as expediency."

Other comments:

Boston Transcript — National prohibition would be an invasion of a right that belongs exclusively to the states if anything does. The resolution is dead, for the present at least, and it should have no resurrection.

OPPOSE SALOON INFLUENCE

Brooklyn Eagle—"One more such victory and I am undone," the comment of Pyrrhus on his triumph of Heraclea, might be well quoted by a champion of the brewers, the distillers and the liquor sellers. * * * Prohibition, nationwide prohibition, may some time be an eventuality; but the hopes from it will be likely to prove illusory in this case, as in the past of the world.

St. Louis Republic—It is not the right of the individual to drink * * * which the average voter calls in question when he votes "dry." for myriads of dry voters are themselves moderate drinkers. It is the political and social influence of the saloon which they oppose.

Philadelphia Public Ledger—If this country, as a whole, shall ever be prepared to deal drastically with the liquor evil — and no one can doubt that that time will ultimately come — it will only be when the overwhelming sentiment of the people in every community where such drastic regulation is to be applied supports the law with substantial unanimity.

Philadelphia Record—The republican support of prohibition was much more vigorous. Of the 124 members of that faith, 54.8 per cent favored the proposed amendment, while only 37 per cent were against it. From this it appears that as a party the republicans were strongly for the resolution, while the democrats as a party were against it. This accords with the traditional attitude of the two parties on the question.

THE WRONG WAY

New Bedford Standard — The defeat of the Hobson amendment is to be approved because it involved the wrong way of accomplishing something which may or may not be desirable.

Emporia Gazette — Prohibition is coming; in ten years the nation will be virtually dry; but today is not the time to crowd national prohibition on the people not ready for it—even though a majority of the townships, counties and small towns are for it. Majorities can wait.

Duluth News—No observer of public affairs can fail to believe that Minnesota will have one or the other, county option or prohibition, and that before many years. Which shall it be? Which is the more rational, the wiser, and promises the surer results for that temperance and good government which is the aim of both?

Boston Christian Science Monitor—The opponents of submission have simply delayed the final action. The question must go to the states sooner or later. Unless the vote of Wednesday is absolutely misleading it will go to the states earlier even than the most ardent supporters of the prohibition cause have dared to hope.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican — But if the sound view that prohibition is a matter for local action can so increasingly gain support as to win final acceptance as a settled principle, the removal of the question from congressional controversy would tend to relieve the whole body of congressional action from the taint that comes from cowardice and hypocrisy.

FOUR LESSONS FROM BRYAN

Four features stand out as the leading impressions of Mr. Bryan's first day of his present visit to Richmond. First, the personality, the integrity and the worth of Mr. Bryan himself. Second, his outspoken stand for absolute temperance, and his opposition to any form of the liquor traffic. Third, his representation of the attitude of the government and its policy in the

war crisis. Fourth, the presentation of the constructive work of the United States toward peace.

It means much for the betterment of conditions in America that the chief of the president's cabinet should be a man who rejoices to stand on the public platform and espouse the cause of righteousness; that he should count it a duty, an honor, a privilege, to come as a delegate to the great council of Federated Protestant churches. It is not surprising that official Washington should attribute to life at the capital under the present administration the healthiest moral tone of any administration in the memory of the present generation.

Before the sessions of the commission yesterday afternoon, when the question of temperance arose, or rather when he had an opportunity to speak, and thereby brought out the temperance issue. Mr. Bryan rightly stated that the question of temperance holds a most important place in the religious, social and political life of America, and therefore should be treated as one of the greatest issues of the day. His statement of his steady belief in the temperance pledge as a means of tying one up to some definite declaration is in keeping with Mr. Bryan's record. The action of the commission in adding him to the committee on temperance means that a most able advocate of the cause of temperance has been acquired by the working force of the council.

It is plain that Mr. Bryan is living up to his reputation as the spokesman of the administration before the people. It is pleasing to note the manner in which he puts the policies of the party and the words of the president before the people as that which the nation should follow. His definition of and plea for neutrality in thought and action that we may be able to deal ably and adequately with the warring nations in their coming need is a word of advice that the country should heed.

It would seem a difficult task to speak with satisfaction on the topic of international peace at a time such as this, but the secretary's presentation was able. He holds, as does any man of average intelligence that preparedness for war can in no measure be construed as an aid to peace. His statement, "if preparedness prevents war there would be no war in Europe," is axiomatic in its simplicity and irrefutable in its logic. "To induce a nation to prepare for war you must teach the people to hate somebody."

The fact that the state department has concluded treaties with thirty nations, comprising two-thirds of the population of the world, and that those treaties provide, in the secretary's words: "You must wait a year for investigation before you begin to shoot," was probably distinct news to most of his audience. Mr. Bryan did not seem troubled over the probability of these treaties being kept. As The Virginian pointed out yesterday, one of the most important contributions of the peace movement evidences itself in the refusal of any nation to accept responsibility for war. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Bryan holds the same view.

Richmond has gained from the Secretary's visit, and we trust he will give us as much to think about during the rest of his stay. It was evident that his audience was not inclined to jingoism.—The Richmond Virginian.

HOPE ON

"There was never a day so misty or gray
That the blue was not somewhere above it;
There is never a mountain top ever so bleak
That some little flower does not love it.

"There was never a night so dreary and dark
That the stars were not somewhere shining;
There is never a cloud so heavy and black
That it has not a silver lining.

"There is never a waiting-time, weary and long,
That will not sometime have an ending;
The most beautiful part of the landscape is where
The shadows and sunshine are blending.

"Upon every life some shadows will fall,
But Heaven sends the sunshine of love;
Thro' the rifts in the clouds we may, if we will,
See the beautiful blue above.

"Then let us hope on, tho' the way be long,
And the darkness be gathering fast;
For the turn in the road is a little way on,
Where the home lights will greet us at last."

—Anonymous.