

## Dry Campaigners Mobilized

[From The New York World, Feb. 26.]

In response to an invitation issued by former Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, representatives of many anti-liquor organizations in the United States met in the Hotel Chatham, Vanderbilt Avenue and 48th street, yesterday.

After a session from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 10:30 in the evening, the secretary announced that the conference had succeeded in adopting a plan. This proposes that the National Dry Federation, which is made up of all denominational anti-liquor organizations, the Anti-Saloon League of America and the W. C. T. U., will work under the direction of a central committee, with common literature and a common advertising campaign for the ratification by the states of the proposal to amend the constitution for national prohibition.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Bryan, the three organizations unanimously agreed to work under the direction of a joint body, to be known as the National Legislative Conference.

### All Harmonious, Is Report

Among those present, besides Mr. Bryan, were E. H. Cherrington, Howard H. Russell, Edward C. Dinwiddie and Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League of America; Mrs. Anna A. Gordon, Mrs. Lena L. Yost and Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of the W. C. T. U.; Charles Scanlon of the Board of Temperance of the Presbyterian Church; Virgil J. Hinshaw and H. P. Faris of the National Prohibition party; John Spargo of the National party; E. L. G. Hohenthal of the Sons of Temperance, the Rev. Charles L. Stelzle of the Federation Council of Churches. In all twenty-four organizations were represented.

After the conference, which was behind closed doors, the Chairman, Mr. Stelzle, announced that the meeting was surprisingly harmonious and all concerned agreed that a united movement for putting through the amendment to the federal constitution was a necessity and that the union had been accomplished.

The chief speaker, Mr. Bryan, said he had attended conventions of republicans, democrats and progressives, but has never attended a gathering of abler men than yesterday's. He said the harmony with which the conference transacted its business was an inspiration and augured well for the task before the Prohibition movement.

"The temperance forces of the nation are now united in a single

## ANTI-CONSERVATION



The above cartoon well represents the prohibition views in these days when the cry of the land is to save, save, SAVE. While the housewives and the furnace men, while the bakers and the chefs all are straining to save the least bit, the brewer continues to devastate vast quantities of food stuff and in so doing consumes thousands of tons of coal. This cartoon appeared first in a Canadian journal, and then was reproduced in this country in the International Reform Bureau Quarterly. Patriot Phalanx is indebted to the last named periodical for its appearance above.

—From The Patriot Phalanx.

movement for a single purpose," said Mr. Stelzle last night. "Representatives will meet within a few days and outline an aggressive campaign for ratification of the proposed federal amendment. This campaign will include public meetings, with special appeal to workingmen and women, advertising and uniform literature."

The new organization purposes to have campaigns conducted in the States under the joint direction of representatives of the three bodies, of which it is made up. This will avoid duplication of effort and save unnecessary expense. Steps will soon be taken to raise a large fund for newspaper and billboard advertising.

### WOMEN URGE BREWLESS U. S.

A Washington dispatch, dated Feb. 28, says: A petition urging that production of malt liquors be stopped during the war as food conservation, signed by Mrs. Frances F. Cleveland Preston, widow of the late president, and 6,000,000 other women, was presented to President Wilson today.

The petition declares that 4,000,000 additional loaves of bread can be made daily from the proposed saving of grain. Miss Jeannette Rankin, woman member of congress from Montana, is a signer, as are Ella Flagg Young and Jane Addams.

The official signatures of twenty-eight presidents of national organizations, representing 5,917,976 women are attached. Among them are Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president General Federation of Women's

Clubs; Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, president general Daughters American Revolution; Mrs. H. K. Schoff, president National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president of the Young Women's Christian Association of America; Myra Kingman Miller, president National Federation of College Women; Anna A. Gordon, president National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Wives of many senators, representatives and governors and women legislators and officials are signers. Among the petitioners are authors, editors, artists, doctors, lawyers; from almost every state in the union are the signatures of journalists; conspicuous are the names of the authors, Alice Hegan Rice, Gene Stratton Porter, Marietta Holley; of artists and illustrators, Mary Mears, Jessie Wilcox Smith and Annetta St. Gaudens.

### DRYS TO USE FIVE LINES OF ARGUMENT IN FIGHT

An Indianapolis dispatch, dated Feb. 28, says: Five lines of argument are to be used in the Indiana W. C. T. U. speaking campaign for national prohibition, as follows: First, it is destructive to brain and body; second, it is wasteful of the nation's food and human resources; third, it is conducive to immorality and crime; fourth, it is unpatriotic, and fifth, being equally dangerous to every community, its eradication must be national.

### PLATFORM FOR A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC FOR RUSSIA

Following is the platform adopted by the Russian Socialist Labor Party:

- 1.—Self-government by the people; supreme powers of government vested in a legislative assembly of one chamber.
- 2.—Universal, equal, direct election of all members by all citizens or citizenesses who shall have attained their seventeenth year; the use of the secret ballot; a two-year life of parliament; salaries for national representatives.
- 3.—Broad local self-government; provincial self-government in localities in which special conditions of life and of population exist.
- 4.—Inviolability of person and of domicile.
- 5.—Unlimited freedom of worship, speech, press, strikes and labor organization.
- 6.—Freedom of migration and of occupation.
- 7.—Abolition of all classes; granting full equal rights to all citizens of either sex and of whatever creed or race.
- 8.—Compulsory, free, general and vocational education for every child of either sex up to sixteen years, with food, clothing and textbooks supplied to poor children at the expense of the state.
- 9.—Election of all judges.
- 10.—Abolition of a standing army; establishment of an armed and trained citizenry in its stead.
- 11.—Separation of church and state, and of school and church.
- 12.—Abolition of all indirect taxation and establishment of a progressive tax on incomes and inheritances.
- 13.—Limitation of the workday to eight hours in all trades; a weekly day of rest of twenty-four consecutive hours; rigid prohibition; no overtime or forced labor.
- 14.—Prohibition of child labor during school age; limitation of working hours of all minors (16 to 18 years) to six hours daily.
- 15.—Prohibition of the labor of women in industries in which labor is injurious to women or childbirth; prohibition of women's labor four weeks before and six weeks after childbirth; employers to pay normal wage during entire period.
- 16.—All factories employing women to provide nurseries for minor children, with liberation from work for mothers at 3-hour intervals of every nursing woman for a period of half an hour.
- 17.—State insurance of workingmen against old age and partial or complete disability from a special fund derived from a tax on capitalists.
- 18.—Women factory inspectors to be appointed in all branches of industry in which women are employed; elected committee of workmen and employers to inspect factories, and settle wage disputes.
- 19.—Doctors to be employed by the state; free medical attendance for workers at hospital or at home; doctors to be appointed by the state and paid by the state out of a fund raised by taxation upon industrial profits.
- 20.—Abolition of all imposts and obligations imposed upon peasant class, and of all peasant obligations of a class character to the end that the last remnants of feudalism which have weighed directly and heavily upon peasants and workmen shall be abolished.
- 21.—Confiscation of church, monastery and state lands and their transfer to local authorities for the general welfare.
- 22.—Confiscation of privately owned lands, excepting small hold-

## Rheumatism

### A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatism to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

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