

state," he asked, "that their tongues cleave to the roofs of their mouths and their hands are palsied?"

McAllister of Antelope made one of his characteristic appeals to the senate to down booze, to throw off their timidness and give booze a knockout blow. He said he would work against it and vote against it and leave the responsibility to the supreme court.

Albert of Platte argued at some length against the taking up of a federal amendment in the face of the fact that the governor did not include the subject in his call and the state constitution says no business except matters mentioned in the call shall be considered by a special session of the legislature.

Oberlies of Lancaster thanked God he did not live in a district where he would have to be petitioned and urged to vote for ratification. He said he had not received a single petition or letter. He said he refused to slip his hands into the handcuffs in the Henry resolution. He desired to be free. Oberlies asked about the power that is being felt in the senate.

"What kind of spectacles does he slip over their eyes that they can not see the growth of prohibition, that they can not see the letters on the wall at the Belshazzar feast?" he asked.

Spirk of Saline said it had been often stated that 30,000 majority was recorded in Nebraska for state-wide prohibition. He said 40,000 voters did not register their sentiments at the election. He spent some time berating W. J. Bryan as the man behind the movement for ratification, a man whom he said held congress at bay when war was imminent.

Chappel of Kearney delivered an argument of the legal phase of the question. He said the legislature has a right to act on the federal amendment. He cited the report of Senator Hoar in a West Virginia case very similar, or at least containing the same principle as the case before the Nebraska legislature. He took occasion to pay a tribute to W. J. Bryan in reply to remarks made by Spirk of Saline and Moriarty of Douglas. The latter had said Bryan is the man who deserted his chief in the hour of need.

Lahnners explained his vote by saying the absent soldiers ought to be given a chance to vote on the federal amendment, and it ought to be submitted to all voters.

A vote being taken the Henry resolution was adopted, eighteen voting in the affirmative and thirteen in the negative, Robertson not voting. The McMullen motion to ask the governor to amend his call by including prohibition was discussed by its author and was defeated by a vote of thirteen to eighteen. The ruling of the chair that the Henry resolution made it impossible to consider bills on ratification and appropriations for legislative pay and expense followed.

HOUSE PASSED RESOLUTION

[From the Nebraska State Journal, April 2.]

The house passed the joint resolution ratifying the national prohibitory amendment Monday afternoon, by a vote of 66 to 7. Five of the seven were cast by members from Douglas county — Craddock, Jelen, Keegan, Lovely and Schneider. The other two votes were by Sass of Sarpy and Koch of Cuming. There were sixty-five cast on the first roll call in the affirmative, and a call of the house was demanded. This brought in only one more vote, and as all the rest of the absentees, except Behrens, were out of the city, the call was soon raised.

Governor and Eighteen Wet Senators Indorsed by German-American Alliance

[From the Nebraska State Journal, April 3.]

At the moment when the governor of Nebraska and a majority in the state senate are defying the will of the state by refusing to ratify the national prohibition amendment, there comes to light a remarkable document which seems to clear away the mystery of their action.

The house of representatives has ratified the amendment by a vote of ten to one. This is generally regarded as expressing the attitude of the people of the state. The translation here given of instructions issued by the German-American alliance to the German voters prior to the election of 1916 reveals a secret influence which may explain why the governor and the senate are acting so directly contrary to the house and the public opinion.

The instructions of the German-American alliance, as the translation published herewith discloses, reveals this organization as standing back of Mr. Neville in his election in 1916. The reader will note that the candidates for the state senate which the German-American alliance instructed its members to support are practically name for name the senators comprising the majority which defied the sentiment of the state last Monday by refusing to consider the prohibition amendment.

It will be thus seen that the eighteen men who voted against ratification last Monday in the senate were all endorsed for election by the German-American alliance. The governor who refused to include prohibition in his call for a special session and refused so much as to deliver to the house the certified copy of the amendment sent him for transmission to the house had also, at the election, the endorsement and support of the German-American alliance. The recent investigation of this organization at Washington disclosed that it spent large sums of money in efforts to influence congress in behalf of the German view of American war policy. The presumption is that the alliance was equally active and effective in its support of the political candidates of its choice in Nebraska.

The document reveals Senator Hitchcock as among those receiving the favors of the German-American alliance. It shows the alliance taking special interest in defeating the "nativistic" doctrine of prohibition. The senator's vote against prohibition in congress and the influence of his political organization, including the governor and the senate majority, against it in Nebraska seem thus to be explained.

The German-American alliance endorsement of candidates, including the governor, the "Hindenburg line" in the senate and Senator Hitchcock is as follows:

(Translation from p. 1, columns 3, 4, and 5. Weekly Omaha Tribune, Nov. 2, 1916.)

Nebraska State League

Call to Action

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 23, 1916.

To the Members of Subordinate Unions of the State League and also the German citizens of Nebraska in general:

Worthy citizens! You are waiting as in the past from the political committee of the Nebraska German-American alliance again in this year suggestions concerning the candidates whom we are to support. The election on November 7 is the most important in the history of the state,

because above everything else the pending prohibition amendment to our organic law must be beaten. Every German, all of his sons, friends and neighbors should vote against prohibition. No matter what the weather is, whether good or bad, no one should fail to go to the ballot box and vote against prohibition. Prohibition, above all other things, assails the Germans and their lifetime habits. Prohibition springs from alien-hating fanaticism and know-nothingism. If prohibition wins thousands of our countrymen, honest citizens, will lose all their property and suffer loss of their jobs without the slightest compensation. Prohibition means, therefore, dishonesty and destruction of property without compensation. Prohibition is unworthy tyranny for the freeman. Therefore vote against prohibition as one man by making a cross in the square under the word "No," next to number 301. Take notice of the announcements of the Prosperity league in all the newspapers and spread everywhere instructions upon this most important point. Prohibition must be beaten.

Regarding the presidential election we should take notice of the action at our last convention in Grand Island which expressed no choice of candidates. Since that time, however, the German-American conference, Doctor Hexamer upon his own private account, and also the German pastors of Nebraska have each taken position upon the presidential question which we recommend to your most fundamental consideration.

One of our principal duties must be this, that we shall aid in the re-election of U. S. Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock. Senator Hitchcock has the great recommendation that he has championed the cause of neutrality and the embargo upon shipments of war munitions, that he is bitterly fought against by all friends of the allies, that he is feared by the prohibitionists who also seek his defeat. Hitchcock must receive every German vote. We ought, however, to do much more than this for him. We ought to employ all of our influence to carry votes for him so that he will certainly be re-elected. Therefore, vote and work for Hitchcock.

Since most of the republican candidates for state offices are outspoken prohibitionists we recommend the election of most of the democratic candidates and, above all others, of Keith Neville, democratic candidate for governor, of Edgar L. Howard, democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, of the efficient future attorney-general Willis E. Reed, also of secretary of state, Charles W. Pool, of the German republican candidate Fred L. Beckmann for land commissioner and the republican candidate for state school superintendent Dr. A. O. Thomas.

If we do not recommend a complete list of candidates for state officers it is because we do not certainly know how the candidates not recommended stand.

Candidates for Supreme Court

Although our committee does not today have complete information which it can give regarding the candidates for supreme judge the matter can not longer be postponed, and we counsel our people to give heed to what the German press, especially the Daily Omaha Tribune, may publish the last week before election day regarding the supreme court candidates whom we are to support. The Omaha Tribune recommends the

following candidates for the supreme court:

Chief Justice — Andrew M. Morrisey; Associate Justices — John B. Barnes, L. S. Hastings and Albert J. Cornish.

Candidates for State Senate

As it ever has been so now must it be our chief concern to re-elect men of approved and liberal dispositions to the state senate, for only such ones give us the guarantee that no nativistic or prohibitory laws shall be able to pass the legislature. We know that there will be a fight made against German instruction and it is therefore of most extraordinary importance to elect state senators who oppose the nativistic ideas.

The committee has gone to great pains to ascertain the standpoint of candidates in the 28 senatorial districts in Nebraska. We regret to say that we have not succeeded in all districts. We concern ourselves therefore only for candidates concerning whom we have the most absolutely reliable information. In the districts where we make no recommendation our people should take care to acquaint themselves personally with the position of candidates for the senate.

District No. 2, Cass and Otoe counties — Candidate, John Mattes, democrat.

District No. 3, Saunders and Sarpy counties — Candidate, J. M. Gates, democrat.

District No. 4, Douglas county — Candidates, Robert C. Strehlow, democrat; Ed. E. Howell, democrat; John M. Tanner, democrat; John F. Moriarty, democrat; J. H. Bennett, democrat; Harry J. Hackett, republican; Bert E. Miner, republican; John M. McFarland, republican; Frank A. Shotwell, republican; Charles L. Saunders, republican.

District No. 5, Washington and Dodge counties — Candidate, Wallace H. Wilson, democrat.

District No. 7, Cuming, Wayne and Pierce counties — Candidate, Philip H. Kohl, democrat.

District No. 8, Cedar and Knox counties — Candidates, William Soost, democrat; Charles Ruden, republican.

District No. 9, Antelope, Boone and Nance counties — Candidate, A. F. B. Ware, democrat.

District No. 10, Madison, Stanton and Colfax counties — Candidates, John R. Henry, democrat; Virg'n L. Horton, republican.

District No. 11, Platte, Polk and Merrick counties — Candidate J. L. Albert, democrat.

District No. 12, Seward and Butler counties — Candidates, C. W. Doty, democrat; John P. Stolz, republican.

District No. 13, Lancaster county — Candidate, A. J. Warner, republican.

District No. 14, Gage and Pawnee counties — Candidate, N. L. Rawlings, petition.

District No. 15, Jefferson and Thayer counties — Candidates, Thomas Lahnners, republican; William Grueber, democrat.

District No. 16, Saline and Fillmore counties — Candidate, E. J. Sp'rk, republican.

District No. 18, Hall, Howard and Greeley counties — Candidates, J. H. Buhrman, democrat; W. F. Krempke, republican.

District No. 20, Nuckolls, Webster and Franklin counties — Candidate, C. E. Samuelson, democrat.

District No. 21, Harlan, Furnas, Gosper and Phelps counties — Candidate, J. M. Grace, democrat.

District No. 22, Buffalo, Sherman and Kearney counties — Candidate, O. G. Smith, republican.

District No. 24, Boyd, Holt, Garfield, Wheeler, Keya Paha counties —