

Both Sides

There are two sides to every question and a man of ordinary intelligence will want to know both sides on any question before he definitely decides his own course of action. It is the hallmark of ignorance and small intelligence for any one to decide a question by merely considering one side of the matter. Take the liquor question, for example, and examine it from its two sides and what intelligent, decent citizen can vote for any man who favors liquor in the least degree, or vote in any way for its possible continuance in any political unit of any state or of the nation. Look at both sides:

PROHIBITION

Empties Jails.
Lessens Crime.
Gives children proper nourishment for their bodies; proper clothing, better opportunities for an education and success in life.

Makes homes happier and more secure from the desperation of all irresponsible, drunken humanity.

Gives fathers and mothers a better protection and aid in the rearing of their children.

Makes more certain that the home will have the material support it is entitled to.

Makes for better economic conditions. Helps every class of legitimate business.

Insures a more stable government in city, county, state and nation.

Prohibition is a promoter of Peace, Prosperity and Happiness in the lives of individuals, in the life of the home, in the life of the community, in the life of the state, in the life of the nation.

It does no harm to anyone, and the good it does in one community or in one state may well be spread throughout the whole of this Christian nation.

And so we might go on indefinitely. The burden is all on the liquor traffic. It is a heavy liability to the individual, to the home, to the community, the state and the nation.

This is the responsible cause for the widespread, almost universal, activity against liquor. It is a matter of mortification and shame that any part of Alabama's citizenship should be found fighting to perpetuate such an evil, with no single palliating circumstance or condition connected with it.

The stronger sentiment in Alabama against liquor is a cause for rejoicing. Our people will elect a legislature this year that will, by an overwhelming majority, join with thirty-five other states, to banish forever this curse from all America.—Alabama Citizen.

THE GERMANS IN AMERICA

While the United States was maintaining a neutral attitude in the world war, George Sylvester Viereck, publisher of a periodical called the "Fatherland," was not only intensely, but violently pro-German, so much so that he made himself extremely obnoxious to loyal Americans who resented his anti-Americanism.

Since the United States has entered the war against Germany Mr. Viereck appears finally to have decided where his allegiance is due and which country has the claim upon his loyalty. He retained his love for the fatherland and his sympathy for the German people, but he saw

with a clearer vision the aims and purposes of the German military autocracy and heard with a clearer understanding the voice of democracy and of humanity.

Since then he has changed the name of his periodical to "The American Weekly" and its motto is "America first; America only." Hermann Hagedorn, another of the very pronounced sympathizers of Germany in this country before America entered the war, has written a pamphlet addressed to American citizens of German birth or descent, in which he asks "where do you stand." In his pamphlet, Mr. Hagedorn gives an intelligent and elaborate exposition of the pro-German view of the world conflict before the United States had been drawn into it by the ruthless invasion of her liberties and the gross disregard of her rights on the high seas, and the unprovoked murder of her citizens, her women and children, while in peaceful pursuit of business or pleasure.

After a resume of all the arguments advanced by pro-Germans of every class in this country, especially of citizens who had transferred their allegiance to the United States, Mr. Hagedorn concludes by saying: "Unless we of German origin stand forth now, individually and collectively, openly and absolutely, for America and against Germany; in no way denying our blood, in no way denying the heritage of our fathers, the men of German birth or descent resident in America will fail of their bounden duty to the country of their adoption and to themselves. This is not a war of many nations against the Teuton race, but a war of men of every race who love liberty and justice against a system which stands on despotism and force."

Commenting on this, Viereck answers the question, "Where Do We Stand?" addressed to Germans resident in the United States, by saying that "For the German-American it is sufficient to know that his country is at war with Germany. Under the circumstances he must forget his racial sympathies and unreservedly devote himself to the task of winning the war for America. Duty and the voice of his children demand this course." Declaring that there is no choice in the matter, that it is not even debatable, that the decision has been made by ninety-nine per cent of the German-Americans, and that it is "all for America," Mr. Viereck adds that such is the judgment of a number of prominent German-Americans whom he names, all of whom were intensely pro-German until a year or so ago.

That there has been a notable change of sentiment in this country as America's part in the war has become better understood, and a clearer understanding of the nature of the conflict has been forced upon the minds of those who were carried away by their racial instincts before they realized that "this is not a war of many nations against the Teuton race, but a war of men of every race, who love liberty, against a system which stands on despotism and force," has become gratifyingly evident in recent months and is daily becoming more and more so. The enemy aliens are being weeded out and their number will become infinitesimal.—San Antonio, Texas, Express.

NEVER AGAIN

[From The Pioneer, Canada, March 15, 1918.]
This country can not afford to stand by and see her public men insulted.

The experience of Sir William Hearst with a deputation of liquor traffic sympathizers who waited upon his government recently will remain one of the unpleasant recollections of his term of office.

The experience of Hon. J. A. Calder, when addressing in Massey Hall a great audience composed of citizens from many sections of Ontario was equally reprehensible, calling from the distinguished visitor the remark: "I don't think I had any reason to anticipate the necessity for the services of a policeman at a gathering of this nature."

The jostling of the Premier of Ontario; the persistent and unseemly interruption of a minister of the crown, especially when delivering, as representative of the Prime Minister of Canada, a non-partisan address; and, as referred to in last issue, the offensive treatment of the president of the Federated Prohibition Organization of the United States, when delivering an address on the temperance situation; these are experiences that in the interests of decency and civic honor should never again be permitted in a city whose intelligence is at least a good

average, and which possesses in large measure a very real type of patriotism and but a minimum of the professional kind.

That all three insults were instigated by the same element is an added reason why Toronto's civic authorities should prevent the recurrence of such exhibitions of ignorance and bad citizenship.

PRINCIPLE IS THE GUIDING STAR

[From the Fort Worth (Tex.) Record, March 3, 1918.]

"If it is right, do it boldly. If it is wrong, let it alone." If it is necessary to dissipate the mists, then dissipate them. If it is necessary to strike from the shoulder, to make a clear-cut announcement of the policy of a newspaper, then the striking should be done.

The Record does not concern itself with personalities nor partisan politics. The Record strikes boldly for principle and hews to the line. The Record is not a political organ. It is a newspaper devoted to the flag and country and the interests of all the people, the well being of the masses and the uplift of society.

This is not an hour for personalities. It is not a time for narrow politics or petty politicians. Principles are uppermost. They come first and last.

The Record is for prohibition—ten-mile zone prohibition if it can not get twenty-mile prohibition. It is for twenty-mile prohibition if it can not get fifty-mile prohibition. It is for a hundred-mile prohibition if it can not get five hundred-mile prohibition. It is for five hundred-mile prohibition if it can not get one thousand-mile prohibition. Its attitude is plain, or should be, and its policy is clear-cut and definite. It believes the hour has come for state-wide prohibition by statute and it is for state-wide prohibition by statute, and it is for nation-wide prohibition without any if or ands.

The Record believes that the clock has struck and the hour is here and there can be no misunderstanding its motives nor impugning its sincerity of purpose. This declaration is made for the benefit of all concerned. This is the policy of The Record and it will continue the policy of The Record regardless of individuals or politics.

Eleven state legislatures, voting on the national prohibitory amendment, have declared their wish to have the sign of "saloon uber alles" taken off American politics. Every patriotic citizen who wants to make his vote effective in the coming campaign should see to it that it is not cast for any candidate for any influential office who is not openly in favor of making this nation dry in fact as it is today in sentiment, no matter what his party label may be. The war can not be made an issue in this campaign to camouflage real enemies of the nation.

The man who invented benevolent assimilation as descriptive of a big nation's process of swallowing up a little nation must feel abashed at its inadequacy when confronted with the kaiser's methods of extracting peace from western Russian provinces.

If the conscript army that the bolshevik leaders in Russia propose to put in the field is to be composed entirely of capitalists, it is not likely that Hindenburg will have to detach very many divisions from the western front to attend to it.

OMAHA ELECTS REFORM TICKET

An Omaha dispatch, dated May 8, says: "James C. Dahlman, mayor of Omaha for the past fourteen years, and the entire city commission with the exception of Dan B. Butler, were swept out of office in yesterday's election. The successful candidates were: Dan B. Butler, Ed. P. Smith, Thomas Falconer, Roy N. Towl, W. G. Ure, Dean Ringer, Harry B. Zimman.

"The following unsuccessful candidates finished in the order named: Thomas P. Reynolds, J. B. Hummel, J. C. Dahlman, George Parks, Henry F. Wulf, C. H. Withnell and W. S. Jardine.

"The new commission, which will be headed by Ed. P. Smith as mayor, is committed to public service reform measures, the strict enforcement of the state prohibitory law, and a general cleaning up of vice conditions."