

of the few and forget the rights of the many.'

"Mr. Bryan declared that all cities should own their own water, lighting and street railway plants. He said the sale of franchises was responsible for nearly all legislative corruption. Mr. Bryan said he thought the time was at hand when the state should establish its own life insurance department and issue insurance to the people of the state. He said it would relieve the people of a burden, which the cost of operating insurance, companies impose.

"The Nebraskan then remarked that he did not think our national banking system was a guarantee of safety and referred humorously to the operation of the famous 'Cassie' Chadwick.

"Unless private banks are made secure," said Mr. Bryan, "the national government will go into the banking business to protect the interests of the people."

"The Nebraskan then took occasion to say that he had discovered some things that reflected much credit in the Roosevelt administration.

"In the first place," said Mr. Bryan, "he pleased democrats when he said he would not be a candidate for another term." This caused a laugh. He commended the president's attitude on the subject of campaign contributions and his policy towards the great railroad systems of the country.

"In the last ten years the railroads," Mr. Bryan declared, "have been running Uncle Sam instead of Uncle Sam running them." He cited the Biblical quotation that 'the care of the world and the deceitfulness of riches choke the truth,' in dwelling upon the approaching danger of a financial monarchy in America.

"Joseph W. Folk, sworn in today as governor of Missouri, in opening his address to the legislators said that while he believed in party organization, 'when you come before the people to give an account of your stewardship the account must be for public service and not for party work.' The governor complimented the legislators by saying that no private interests could secure for so small a sum as their pay 'the service of so large a number of men as honest and intelligent as the men who compose this general assembly,' but a moment later gave this warning:

"I promised the people of this state to do my best to put a stop to bribery, and the promise, I assure you, is going to be kept to the letter."

"He recommended the enactment of a law compelling witnesses to testify as to their knowledge of bribery transactions and exempting such witnesses from prosecution. He also recommended a law extending the statute of limitations in the case of bribery from three years to five years; also a law forfeiting any franchise right or privilege secured by bribery.

"Mr. Folk urged that the law against the acceptance of railroad passes by legislators be strictly enforced, and added that the professional lobby should be abolished from the capitol. On the question of local self-government for St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, he said:

"If it be wrong to give local self-government in the selection of local officials to any part of the state, then it would seem that the entire theory of our government is wrong. If the people of these cities do not take enough

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interest in public affairs to secure good government for themselves, they ought not to expect to get it from the outside."

"However, Mr. Folk stated, the present system of controlling the police departments of these cities by state boards has been in effect more than forty years, and change should be made only after careful consideration. He added that as long as the police departments remained under his control, he would do his best to keep them out of politics.

"On the subject of elections Mr. Folk said that he intends to do all in his power to guarantee each citizen protection in casting his ballot and have it counted as cast and to see that no more are counted than are cast. He also recommended that the right to vote be taken from those citizens who neglect to exercise their privilege and duty of voting.

"The governor recommends a state primary law whereby all nominations for state, county and municipal offices shall be made by primaries held on the same day all over the state by all political parties, with the same number of voting places as in the general election, and that the expense be paid in the same manner. This, he said, would do away with the political boss, for the people would then be boss. He added:

"The professional boss delights in a multiplicity of primaries and conventions. The ordinary citizen, after attending one or two conventions and primaries, gives his attention to other matters, leaving the field to those who are in politics for revenue only. The result is, unless the people are intensely aroused, nominations are made not by the people but by those who have a selfish interest to be served."

"Mr. Folk recommended that Missouri lead the demand for a constitutional amendment providing for election of United States senators by the people.

"After calling attention to the relation between labor and capital as one of the most important questions of the hour Mr. Folk said that the principle of arbitration, properly and fairly enforced, would result in benefit to all classes. His position on the enforcement of laws already on the statute books follow:

"The constitution (article 5, section 6) provides: 'The governor shall take care that the laws are distributed and faithfully executed; and he shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the state.' It is my purpose to carry out that mandate of the constitution. I believe that if the law is on the statute books it should be observed. If it be a bad law, the remedy is to repeal, not to ignore it. Disregard of one law breeds disrespect for all law, and there is entirely too little respect for the majesty of the law. Good men will observe bad laws and bad men will break good laws. It should be so that all men be compelled to observe every law, because it is the law. That will bring good laws and get rid of bad laws. By virtue of the power vested in the executive, it is my intention to see that the laws are administered equitably throughout the state. If any prosecuting attorney fails to discharge his duty, or needs assistance, I shall direct the attorney general, under the statute, to aid him. This will entail extra work on the attorney general's office in addition to the burdens already resting on that department. The attorney general's office ought to be adequately supplied with help, and it is not now. There is no economy in stinting the department of justice, for the object of having government at all is to have laws and to have those laws enforced. It is folly to enact laws and have the facilities for enforcing those laws inadequate. Laws that are not carried

out are as useless as arms in war that are not used.

"The governor had this to say in relation to the breeders' law:

"The state should not license gambling in any form, whether it be a lottery or pool selling on horse races, and the pernicious effect on public morals is not lessened by requiring a fence to be put around the place where the racing is carried on. The law should not sanction any practice that pollutes the youth and degrades the men of the states. There is no magic in a license to change moral wrong into innocence.

"Mr. Folk advocated a constitutional amendment providing a tax whereby the road system can be put on the same basis as the public school system, under state supervision. He also urged the establishment of a reformatory for first offenders, so that they may not be compelled to associate with hardened criminals in the penitentiary. He complimented the past administrations on the condition of the finances of the state. The rest of the address was devoted to a discussion of general legislation.

"While each citizen must be protected in voting, the state is entitled to have each citizen vote, in order that the result of the election may be the just sentiment of the people of the state. The exercise of the franchise is the highest duty of citizenship, yet

how careless many are in using this privilege, how indifferent many citizens are as to whether they vote or not. The right of suffrage is a priceless privilege; it marks the difference between the citizen and the subject. Men have died in order that we might have this right, and we would give up our lives rather than lose it. It would seem to be only just that those who do not prize this privilege enough to exercise it ought not to have it. The knowledge that failure to vote would disfranchise them and make them political eunuchs would bring home to them a realization of its supreme value. Too many men take the great boon of American citizenship as a matter of course, forgetting the blood and treasure that bought it for them. Let him who without good cause avoids this simple duty be barred by law from all the privileges that flow from citizenship, leaving to the individual the right in proper proceedings to purge his disqualification."

#### Nogi and Stoessel Meet

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army in Front of Port Arthur, Jan. 5 (via Tien Tsin).—The meeting of Gen. Nogi and Gen. Stoessel today was as undramatic as the whole conclusion of the siege. It had previously been arranged to take place at noon in the single undamaged house of the village

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