

HARMON'S RECORD

One of the arguments brought to the front in support of Governor Harmon's administration in Ohio is that he insisted upon economy in administration. It is true that several of the vetoes which he sent to the legislature were of bills that carried appropriations, but none of them appear on their faces as being very heavy raids upon the treasury.

This bill provided in one section that counties, in order to more speedily meet the demand for the betterment of the roads of the state, might levy a mill and a half annually. It was purely discretionary, but Mr. Harmon vetoed the section on the ground that this might result in raising the tax levy above ten mills, the total levy promised in both party platforms the preceding year.

Another veto of the governor was one of a bill increasing the salaries of the state supervisors of elections, but about the same time he approved an increase in the salary of the state insurance commissioner from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year.

One measure which friends of the governor, at his insistence, endeavored to have pushed through the legislature, deprived the state board of public works of all power to make appointments under it and vested that power in the chief engineer, one of the governor's appointees.

Still another effort of Mr. Harmon to build up a machine was the Edwards bill, which virtually put all the taxing machinery of the state in the hands of the governor. The bill provided that the state tax commissioner, who is appointed by the governor, should name a deputy commissioner in every county, and each of these would in turn name all of the assessors in his county.

The governor's book of vetoes discloses that he also put the mark of his disapproval upon a bill which denied to students in colleges and universities the right to vote in the county where the college or university is located when they came into it merely for the purpose of such attendance.

The history of the bill gives an interesting sidelight on the way Governor Harmon plays politics. In the several communities where a large student vote has been cast complaint had arisen from some of the governor's staunch supporters that these young men, mere temporary residents, were voting taxes, officials and policies upon communities that were distasteful to the major portion of the permanent residents.

and it was passed as he desired it. Then the Wilson fear struck him, and he vetoed it. C. Q. D.

DEMOCRATS SHOULD CHOOSE A POPULAR CANDIDATE

Editorial in the Cincinnati Enquirer: To the democratic candidates for public office whose names will go before the people for election or rejection at the ballot box this year the popularity of the democratic candidate for president will be a most powerful factor for their success.

To worthy, true and patriotic democrats who aspire for honors at the hands of a democratic president for recognition of their services in promoting the welfare of democratic interests and staunch support of democratic principles the elimination of a weak and unpopular candidate for the presidency is practical common-sense.

To the masses of the voters of the democratic party, those faithful and loyal men who are thoroughly imbued with democratic ideas, and, neither seeking office nor expecting reward, are always at the polls to cast their votes for those whose names are upon the ticket, to these it becomes a duty to see to it that no servitor of the combines, no agent of the great financial trusts, no attorney for the law-violating corporations is given a chance to misrepresent or betray the democratic party.

It must be one whose actions in the past have been such as to give the voters confidence in this future devotion to their interests.

One may be skilled in legal lore, but that skill and that learning may have been used only for the purposes of advancing the interests of grasping corporations.

He may have held high federal office as a democrat, but he may have voted against democratic candidates and reviled democratic platforms.

He may know more than the democratic voters, more than the democratic conventions, more than the democratic senators and congressmen, yea, even more than the United States supreme court, which has sustained the Sherman anti-trust law, but few republicans and no true democrats can justify his failure to enforce the statute when he held the power to do so.

The issues that are now before the electors of the country require a man with a record far different from that of the candidate favored by those who dare not trust the people lest their own selfish aims would be frustrated.

Why is it that these clients of so many years standing desire their attorney as a candidate for the presidency?

Let the democratic voters of Ohio ask themselves is it because these men desire to advance the interests of the masses of the people?

Or, is it because they want a candidate to look after their own interests and protect them from enforcement of the anti-trust law?

The nomination of such a candidate means defeat in both state and nation.

TO VOTERS IN THE NEBRASKA PRIMARIES TO BE HELD APRIL 19, 1912:

At the top of the ballot which will be scanned by you in the voting booth you will find five proposed amendments to the Nebraska constitution. First of these proposals is what is known as the initiative and referendum or direct legislation by the people.

A vote for this first proposal on your ballot is a vote to make the direct legislation amendment a part of your party's ticket for the November election.

If a majority of your party who vote for or against the proposal at the April primaries vote "For," then all straight votes in the circle at the top of the ticket cast for your party at the November election will be counted in favor of the direct legislation amendment. On the other hand, all straight votes in the circle at the top of the ticket cast for your party in November will be counted "Against" the direct legislation amendment unless it is adopted by your party as a part of its ticket at the April primary.

All the careless, thoughtless, lazy and indifferent voters at the November election, who express no opinion on the direct legislation amendment, will be counted against it, since a majority of all those voting at the election is required to carry any amendment.

For thirty years, from 1875 to 1906, all proposed amendments to Nebraska's constitution (except one counted in by the legislature of 1887) were beaten at the polls. Most of the amendments were beaten by the careless and

ignorant voters who did not vote at all on the proposition. Many had an overwhelming majority of the voters who expressed an opinion on their ballots.

There are forces in Nebraska hostile to popular government. They are in the minority. They rely on the careless and indifferent voter to perpetuate their power. Let the intelligent, alert freemen of every political party in Nebraska go to the primaries on April 19th and vote for direct legislation and people's government in our state, thus:

For proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum. X

THE NEBRASKA DIRECT LEGISLATION LEAGUE.—John H. Mockett, President.

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

By Prof. F. Nicholls Crouch

Kathleen Mavourneen, the gray dawn is breaking, The horn of the hunter is heard on the hill, The lark from her light wing the bright dew is shaking, Kathleen Mavourneen, what — slumbering still! Oh! hast thou forgotten how soon we must sever? Oh! has thou forgotten how soon we must part? It may be for years, and it may be forever; Oh, why art thou silent, thou voice of my heart? It may be for years, and it may be forever, Then why art thou silent, Kathleen Mavourneen?

Kathleen Mavourneen, awake from thy slumbers, The blue mountains glow in the sun's golden light; Ah, where's the spell that once hung from my numbers? Arise in thy beauty, thou star of my night! Mavourneen, Mavourneen, my sad tears are falling, To think that from Erin and thee I must part, It may be for years and it may be forever; Then why art thou silent—thou voice of my heart? It may be for years and it may be forever, Then why art thou silent, Kathleen Mavourneen?

Kathleen Mavourneen, when over the ocean I suffer in exile with nought to assuage, The sound of thy voice far above life's commotion, Will sweeten, yet sadden, my lone pilgrimage. Oh, Kathleen Mavourneen, ere long Fate will sever Our lives, so arise! for this day we must part; And it may be for years, and it may be forever, Arise from thy slumbers—O Heart of my Heart! It may be for years, and it may be forever, O Flower of Erin, Kathleen of Kildare!

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

By James Whitcomb Riley

Kathleen Mavourneen! The song is still ringing As fresh and as clear as the trill of the birds; In world-weary hearts it is sobbing and singing In pathos too sweet for the tenderest words. Oh, have we forgotten the one who first breathed it, Oh, have we forgotten his rapturous art, Our meed to the master whose genius bequeathed it? Oh, why art thy silent, thou voice of my heart! Kathleen Mavourneen! Thy lover still lingers; The long night is waning, the stars pale and few; Thy sad serenader, with tremulous fingers, Is bowed with his tears as the lily with dew; The old harp strings quiver, the old voice is shaking, In sighs and in sobs moans the yearning refrain: The old vision dims, and the old heart is breaking— Kathleen Mavourneen, inspire us again!

WILL YOU JOIN IN THE EFFORT TO INCREASE THE COMMONER'S CIRCULATION FOR 1912? TAKE IT UP AT ONCE WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR.