

best to prevent the sale of alcoholic liquor, we are not to blame if any is sold in spite of all we can do. If a man strikes another down when I am a block away, I am not responsible, especially if I try to reach the victim and protect him. But, suppose I furnish the club and stand by and, without protest, see the murder committed—how can I plead not guilty?

And, now, a word to democrats. I am interested in the democratic party. I want to see it the defender of the masses—the champion of the right. I want it to draw into its ranks the strong young men who come out of our schools and colleges with energy, purpose and hope. They will not come to us so long as the liquor interests are in control. We must, therefore, rid the party of this sordid, mercenary group, if our party in Nebraska is to do its duty to Nebraska and the nation. I take it for granted that republicans who love their party are just as anxious to drive the liquor interests out of that party. And if one party makes the attempt the other party must do so also, as it is a matter of self protection.

The situation recalls a story which I heard many years ago, but which I had not thought of for a long time until this contest suggested its application. A farmer went to a veterinary surgeon for medicine for a horse that had a sore throat. The doctor gave him some powder and a long tin tube, with instructions to put the powder in the tube and blow it on the diseased part. The farmer came back soon and asked for some more, explaining that the horse having coughed just as he was about to blow, he had taken that dose himself. It makes a difference which party blows first. If we drive the liquor interests out of the democratic party, and the republicans welcome them, the republican party will get all of our bad men, and Heaven knows that party has enough bad men now.

But what if the republican party blows first? Then we'll get all their bad men—if we let them come—and, confidentially, we haven't room for any more bad men. Fortunately, the primaries come on the same day, and the two parties can blow at the same time and, having rid themselves of these men who have no principle or patriotism, but only a desire to profit by the sale of alcohol regardless of the harm it does, can enter into competition for the advancement of the welfare of the state.

I am proud of Nebraska; the state has been a pioneer in all the reforms which have been secured during the past twenty years. Nebraska has been on the firing line; no state has made a better record. But we can not live on the past; we must meet the issues of the present and the future. The lines are being formed for a new contest and the issue is moral as well as economic—a greater issue than any we have yet had to meet. Nebraska must be on the right side. I hope it will be a democratic Nebraska, but whether it is a democratic Nebraska or a republican Nebraska, it must be a "Dry Nebraska." Nebraska must be on the side of the home, not on the side of the outlaw.

Beware of "Obligations"

The climax of the Baltimore convention was reached in the passage of the following resolution:

"As proof of our fidelity to the people we hereby declare ourselves opposed to the nomination of any candidate for president who is the representative of or under any obligation to J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, or any other member of the privilege-hunting and favor-seeking class."

It was not sufficient that the candidate for president should not "represent" Morgan, Ryan and Belmont; the convention declared that he must not be "under any obligation" to these financiers. That resolution was passed by a vote of 389 to 196—4 1/2 to 1, and the doctrine laid down in the resolution is of universal application. Public officials must neither represent nor BE UNDER OBLIGATION TO the special interests, and of all the special interests the most tyrannical are the liquor interests.

In Nebraska the liquor question is the paramount state issue. A prohibition amendment will be voted upon at the November election, and, if the amendment is carried, as now seems certain, the chief work of the governor to be

elected will be the carrying out of the will of the people as expressed in the adoption of the Amendment. The liquor interests understand this, and they are making a desperate effort to control the nomination of governor in both of the political parties. In the democratic party Mr. Charles W. Bryan, at present mayor of the city of Lincoln, is a candidate for the democratic nomination. In his platform he declares:

"I have entered the gubernatorial contest to help the people to secure legislation which has been denied them on account of the special interests working together under the leadership of the organized booze interests to protect each other."

Mr. Keith Neville, of North Platte, has announced his candidacy upon a platform which says: "I favor regulation of the liquor traffic rather than the prohibition of it." "I intend to vote against the prohibitory amendment." "Nevertheless, if elected governor and the prohibitory amendment carries, I will enforce to the letter its provisions. I will enforce the laws of the state and in so far as the power of the office will permit, will carry out that provision of the state constitution which says: 'The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor who shall take care that all the laws shall be faithfully executed.'"

It will be noticed, first, that he is against the prohibition amendment and will so vote; second, that he promises to enforce the PROVISIONS of the amendment and the laws of the state. The second promise is merely a re-statement of the oath of office, for the oath pledges the governor to enforce the laws.

It will be noticed, however, that HE SAYS NOTHING ABOUT ASSISTING IN THE ENACTMENT OF THE LAWS NECESSARY FOR THE CARRYING OUT OF THE AMENDMENT; he does not even say that he will not veto laws proposed for the carrying out of the amendment. THE AMENDMENT IS NOT SELF-ENFORCING. The people might adopt the amendment unanimously and they would still be in exactly the same position they are now until laws were enacted putting the amendment into effect. A governor, through the control of patronage, can exert a powerful influence against the passage of laws and, by his veto, he can defeat any proposed legislation unless it is supported by two-thirds of both houses of the legislature.

The liquor interests are now busy trying to secure control of the legislature, especially the senate. They are attempting to secure the nomination of anti-prohibition candidates for the legislature in both parties. If the liquor interests can succeed in controlling EITHER branch of the legislature, no laws can be passed enforcing the amendment, and the will of the people will be thwarted.

But the liquor interests take no chances; they will not only try to defeat legislation by the control of the legislature, but, knowing that a governor in sympathy with them, could and in all probability would veto any legislation intended to carry out the prohibitory amendment, they are bending their energies toward the nomination of an anti-prohibition candidate in both parties.

W. J. BRYAN.

DIVISION MEANS DEFEAT

Don't allow the liquor interests to divide the dry vote. In some senatorial and legislative districts the liquor interests are trying to divide the dry votes by encouraging several dry candidates to run. Be not deceived by their tactics. The dry candidates should get together, find out which is strongest, and the rest should withdraw in his favor. Personal ambition must not be allowed to stand in the way of the success of the prohibition amendment. Dry candidates who, by running, aid the nomination of wet candidates, can not escape condemnation.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The attorney general is the state's prosecuting attorney; it is his duty to enforce the law.

If the prohibition amendment carries, as now seems quite certain, it should be enforced by an attorney general in sympathy with the law. Both the democratic and republican parties should therefore nominate men for this position who believe in prohibition. No attorney general obligated to the liquor interests for his nomination can do justice to the people. Vote for Berge.

A Progressive Democratic Ticket

Below will be found the names of a number of prominent democrats and the positions to which they aspire. They all favor the renomination and election of President Wilson. The paramount state issue in Nebraska this year is the adoption of the "dry" constitutional amendment and the election of men on the state and legislative tickets who are in favor of driving the liquor interests out of Nebraska politics by the only feasible plan, namely, by putting them out of business in Nebraska. The democratic candidates on the state ticket listed below are in favor of the "dry" constitutional amendment and their influence will be used to secure the passage of laws for its strict enforcement and for preventing any further interference in politics by the liquor interests or any other special interests of the state. Those listed below who are candidates for national positions are opposed to special interest domination in politics in Nebraska, and favor the progressive principles of the democratic party. Some men claiming to be democrats, who have recently served the special interests as lobbyists during sessions of the Nebraska legislature, are aspiring to positions of trust in the democratic party; but the candidates recommended below contain the names of no such men among them, and democratic voters in Nebraska who are opposed to special interest domination in politics and who desire to vote for men who can be depended upon to represent the interests of the masses and who are pledged to carry out the will of the people expressed at the ballot box, should cut out and take this list of names to the polls on April 18 and mark their ballot to correspond with this list. The list follows:

Delegates-at-Large to National Convention:

WILLIAM J. BRYAN
W. H. THOMPSON
J. J. THOMAS
LOUIS J. PIATTI

First District Delegates:

FRANK D. EAGER
L. F. LANGHORST

Presidential Elector, First District:

E. ARTHUR CARR

Third District Delegates:

W. H. GREEN
F. H. MORROW

Fourth District Delegates:

C. M. SKILES
C. E. BOWLBY

Fifth District Delegates:

P. W. SHEA
FRANK T. SWANSON

Sixth District Delegates:

FRANK J. TAYLOR
FRANK W. BROWN

National Committeeman:

JAMES C. DAHLMAN

United States Senator:

I. J. DUNN

Governor:

CHARLES W. BRYAN

Lieutenant Governor:

EDGAR HOWARD

Attorney General:

GEORGE W. BERGE

Railway Commissioner:

ANDREW CLUTE

Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings:

GRANT L. SHUMWAY

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Nebraska must have a lieutenant governor in sympathy with the prohibition amendment. The lieutenant governor presides over the senate, and his influence should be cast in favor of laws giving force and effect to the amendment. Then, too, under the constitution, he becomes governor in case of resignation or disability of the governor. Therefore, the reason given for the election of a man opposed to the saloon to the governorship apply to the lieutenant governor as well. Put none but the faithful on guard in these positions. Vote for Edgar Howard.

Nominate Democrats Who Stand for Moral Principles