

Progressive Party Endorses Prohibition

[The progressive party in convention at St. Louis in April adopted the platform summarized below. A statement outlining plans for joint action of the progressive and prohibition parties is also given.—Ed.]

The platform declares for:

- 1—Woman suffrage.
- 2—Prohibition.
- 3—Initiative and referendum.
- 4—Depriving the supreme court of right to annul acts of congress.
- 5—Easier amendment of the constitution.
- 6—Election of President by direct vote.
- 7—Legislation to eliminate frauds from elections.
- 8—Elimination of secrecy and "caucus system" in legislation.
- 9—Enfranchising absent voters, such as members of army, navy, traveling men, etc.
- 10—Nine different protections to labor.
- 11—Scientific, effective, and immediate solution of the "high cost of living" problem.
- 12—Prison reform.
- 13—Abolition of capital punishment.
- 14—Efficiency and economy, national budget, etc.
- 15—Non-partisan river and harbor commission to handle that problem and thus largely eliminate the "pork barrel."
- 16—Giving the President power to veto vicious "jokers" in bills without killing entire bills.
- 17—Scientific tariff commission.
- 18—Strengthening and extending the civil service and merit system.
- 19—Protection of currency and financial situation from domination by private interests.
- 20—A merchant marine.
- 21—Seven important phases in conservation of our national resources.
- 22—A strong national defense program.
- 23—Uniform national laws as to "marriage, divorce, property, corporations, and human welfare"; also "nationalization of our public school curriculum."

THE EPOCH-MAKING PLANK

"Alcoholism is a deadly disease, destructive alike to health, happiness, the social order, industrial prosperity, and patriotism. It requires eradication from all of the territory of the United States as a worse than useless waste.

"We, therefore, request of the President such executive action and demand of the congress such federal laws as emergency measures as shall forbid at once the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

"In order that the destruction of the traffic in alcoholic beverages may become complete and permanent, we call for the concurrent prompt submission of a constitutional amendment to that end, urging upon the several state legislatures that they approve this amendment as soon as it can be submitted.

"This plank is a cornerstone of the progressive platform. Thunderous applause greeted its adoption. As the cataract long repressed by the dam lunges forth in irrepressible fury, so it seemed, the progressive party, long forced against its will to keep silent upon this mighty question, finally and with unbridled enthusiasm, burst its fetters and uttered this high note of patriotism and statesmanship.

United in aim and purpose, bound firmly together by like ideals and aspirations, with platforms alike in essential points, the progressive and prohibition parties, a unit in their purpose to restore government to the people with all the resulting blessings that will accrue to humanity therefrom, goes forth to challenge and to unite into one great political party all liberal, high-minded, forward-looking citizens of whatsoever previous political affiliation, to the end that 'government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth' but shall rise to new heights and greater achievements.

"A most encouraging direct manifestation of the spirit of the delegates and their zeal in

the cause of prohibition was the enthusiastic and unanimous passage of a resolution providing for the appointment of progressive delegates to act with delegates of the prohibition party and delegates of other liberal sentiment to at once proceed to Washington to urge upon congress the immediate enactment of national prohibition as an emergency measure.

"The present plan unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed by the progressive convention and the prohibition conferees is, as soon as practicable subject to approval of national committees of both parties, to call a joint prohibition and progressive convention for the purpose of welding the two parties, and the liberal element of all parties, into one organic union, name to be selected and platform written at that time.

"One plan for immediate corporation is the election of progressive and prohibition congressmen in 1918.

"The two committees propose joint national headquarters in New York, Chicago, the Pacific and Gulf coasts, where they shall work through their separate treasurers but in complete union for the election of at least forty congressmen in 1918 who shall stand together in legislative halls as one political organization."

Matthew Hale, chairman progressive national committee.

Frederick H. Chase, secretary progressive national committee.

Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman prohibition national committee.

Frances E. Beauchamp, secretary prohibition national committee.

RATS AND CROWS MUST BE DRIVEN OFF



—From Dallas (Texas) News.

BRYAN'S MORAL FORCE

[From The National Jeffersonian, Los Angeles, Cal.]

The campaign in behalf of the government for the conservation of food is being conducted in a most eloquent and thorough manner in Southern California by W. J. Bryan, the great orator and former secretary of state. Mr. Bryan is never so happy as when addressing large crowds, and thousands in this section have attended his meetings. His cry is, "Plant what you can and can all you can," for food is the ammunition behind the army. Mr. Bryan is in fine fettle and giving all the aid in his power to the government in prosecuting the war.

It may not be known, but Mr. Bryan is also speaking for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A., in his successful tour through California. He is exerting a great moral influence, is fighting for prohibition, for woman's suffrage and for all that tends to upbuild character and promote the good of humanity. Mr. Bryan can be likened to a great moral force, working behind the firing line, not hurling short-range mortar balls that explode in spectacular splendor and have no effect, but casting forth forty centimeter shots which demolish the ramparts of vice and cause the most hardened to capitulate.

CARNEGIE'S PEACE DREAM

A New York dispatch, dated June 2, says: Andrew Carnegie, known internationally as the apostle of peace, is a war casualty, bereft of reason and money, it became known today when it was learned that Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, resident of the Carnegie Foundation, and one of Carnegie's closest friends, has been appointed conservator of the vast Carnegie funds.

Carnegie's reason has been dwindling since the war began, but the condition of the old ironmaster has been jealously guarded.

Quickly, but cautiously, the power to give away money was taken from him. The appointment of Dr. Pritchett was without publicity.

Aged, penniless and heartbroken, the once powerful industrial monarch and apostle of peace sits in his castle home waiting the great armistice.

Closest friends are no longer recognized by Carnegie. Only now and then does he know Dr. Pritchett. Emperors, masters of finance, steel kings—these are but shadows now to the man who once mingled with them as a power.

New York pulsing around his palace is unobserved. The once loved beauties of his Highland castle are forgotten.

"Wife," wails the weary old voice, over and over again, as Mrs. Carnegie tries to soothe him, "has the war ended yet? When—when, will peace come?"

No man tried to do more for international peace than Carnegie. After the commission which he financed had reported on the Balkan war atrocities he pledged himself to a world campaign against war.

When, in the last days of July, 1914, Europe faced Armageddon, Carnegie toiled like a Titan. As ultimatums flashed back and forth Carnegie worked, tense with anxiety. He was sending cables to ministers of state when Britain's midnight declaration of war against Germany reached him. Stricken to the heart, the veteran's pen dropped from his hand.

An hour later Mrs. Carnegie knelt by his side striving to comfort him. "My great dream has gone. My great dream gone," he moaned endlessly. "If I could weep."

Weeks passed, with their invasion, rapine, atrocities, each falling upon him as a physical blow.

"The dream of my life is ended," sobbed Carnegie.

"General paralysis," said the scientists, ordering no word of war spoken to the old ironmaster. They ordered quiet and change of scene. Tenderly they brought Carnegie back home, bowed down with years and sorrow.

But almost from day to day his condition changed for the worse. Seldom did he show any interest in money getting or gift giving. War was the great burden of his brain.

"How long will the war continue?" he pleaded constantly and pitifully. "I would give all I have—my last dollar—to shorten hostilities by a week."

But the great fortune of the master of Bethlehem has slipped from his grasp. He is the man who was Andrew Carnegie, wailing now and then out of shadowland, "Wife, when will the war end."

SPEECH MADE OCCASION FOR PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION

A press dispatch from Amarillo, Texas, dated May 29, says: One of the greatest patriotic demonstrations ever held occurred Sunday evening when William Jennings Bryan spoke. The immense audience rose and for three-quarters of an hour united their voices in singing the patriotic songs.

In addition to the 3,000 citizens here, a special train brought hundreds from Hereford and other points, while numbers came overland from Canyon, Claude, Panhandle, Clarendon and other points.

DOING HIS BIT

Colonel Bryan is doing his bit, while waiting for President Wilson to put him at military service. He is making speeches and urging the production of more foodstuffs. In addition, Colonel Bryan is contributing \$50 a month to the Red Cross work and another \$50 each month to the Y. M. C. A. work among the soldier.—Asheville (N. C.) Times.