

## THE ROLL OF HONOR

On August 1, the United States Senate adopted the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 17) proposing a nation-wide prohibition amendment to the constitution of the United States, and giving the states the right to decide within six years whether the country should go "dry." Following is a list of senators who, on final roll call, voted for the submission of the amendment for action by the legislatures of the various states:

### DEMOCRATS

ASHURST  
BANKHEAD  
BECKHAM  
CHAMBERLAIN  
FLETCHER  
GORE  
HOLLIS  
JONES (New Mex.)  
KENDRICK  
KING  
KIRBY  
McKELLAR

MARTIN  
MYERS  
NEWLANDS  
OVERMAN  
OWEN  
PITTMAN  
RANSDELL  
ROBINSON  
SAULSBURY  
SHAFROTH  
SHEPPARD  
SHIELDS  
SIMMONS

SMITH (Ariz.)  
SMITH (Ga.)  
SMITH (S. C.)  
STONE  
SWANSON  
THOMPSON  
TRAMMELL  
VARDAMAN  
WALSH  
WILLIAMS  
WOLCOTT—36

BORAH  
BRADY  
COLT  
CUMMINS  
CURTIS  
FERNALD  
FRELINGHUYSEN  
GRONNA  
HALE  
HARDING

Total for—65.  
Total against—20.  
Not voting—11.

### REPUBLICANS

JOHNSON (Cal.)  
JONES (Wash.)  
KELLOGG  
KENYON  
KNOX  
LA FOLLETTE  
M'CUMBER  
M'NARY  
NELSON  
NEW

NORRIS  
PAGE  
POINDEXTER  
SHERMAN  
SMITH (Mich.)  
SMOOT  
STERLING  
SUTHERLAND  
WATSON—29

## Welcome, Mr. Taft

Having, I believe, been upon the chautauqua platform longer than any other man in public life, it falls to my lot to extend a welcome to former President Taft, who is making an extended chautauqua tour through the central west.

He has a message to deliver and he is finding the chautauqua audience worth speaking to. With an ex-president, the present vice-president and speaker of the national house of representatives (when they have leisure) among the chautauqua attractions, it will be hard for the metropolitan press to class the chautauqua any longer with the circus. These papers will have to cease reviling the great educational movement which, starting a generation ago on Chautauqua Lake, has spread to over six thousand communities.

The ex-president may find it inconvenient to snatch a lunch at depot restaurants and to change cars at all times of the day and night, but the pleasures outweigh the hardships. Would that more of our public men would avail themselves of the chautauqua platform as a means of communing with the masses.

W. J. BRYAN.

### THE MIGHTY HAVE FALLEN

It is always a sad spectacle to see a great man fall from his high estate. Ex-President Taft has always borne a good reputation. He has been dignified, honorable and circumspect in his daily walk and conversation. Politically he has always been lined up with a party that would not stand close inspection, but otherwise he has been above reproach. The fact of having been president for four years of the greatest nation in the world made him great; he had no other qualifications. But, alas, this one-time great statesman and world-figure has ignominiously, and I may say perpendicularly, fallen from grace—in fact, he has fallen from all graces. Far be it from me to be the first to expose him. I would fain have kept his disgrace a secret, but the tragedy of his humiliating conduct is now being published broadcast and like all catastrophes must be met with courage and heroic fortitude. This seems to be an age when the world is wedded to calamity. Trouble and disappointment like war, float in the atmosphere. Let us be as charitable as the circumstances will justify, breaking the news gently but firmly, for it is useless to longer attempt to hide the fact that the ex-president, William H. Taft, has taken to the chautauqua platform. He is actually delivering lectures, and for money, too. Think of it, gentle reader. Henceforth and forever he will be associated in the public mind with the trained birds, the necromancers and the yodlers. He will appear on the same platform from which they perform and for the same purpose. But this is not the worst. He is descending to the level of William Jennings Bryan who has so per-

sistently and ruthlessly sacrificed honor, dignity and fame by lecturing to the rabble of disreputables who attend chautauqua assemblies. My dear Mr. Taft, how could you do so?

"Oh, that a dream so sweet, so long enjoyed, should be so sadly, cruelly destroyed."—Clay Center, Kansas, Economist.

### BAER WANTS UNITED STATES OUTLINE OF WAR PLANS

Following is a press dispatch from Washington, D. C.: An open demand that the United States immediately declare its war aims was made by John M. Baer, of North Dakota, who qualified as a representative in congress in succession to the late Henry T. Helgeson. Elected on the platform of the national non-partisan league, Baer, after taking the oath of office issued a statement reviewing the reasons for his election.

"My constituents," Mr. Baer declared, "in common with the people of this nation, are ready and willing to pour out blood and treasure without limit in order to defend and preserve our country. They do not lack in loyalty and willingness to support the government in waging war to make the world safe for democracy. Patriotism, however, can not be stirred in a war for the destruction of German autocracy in Europe if it is begun by the suppression of democracy in America.

"President Wilson well exemplified the temper of the American people when he said: 'Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born.' Congress already has pledged the lives of the men of this nation, and that without first securing their consent, but still refuses to conscript the private fortunes to defray the cost of the war. To conscript men, and at the same time allow monopolistic corporations to profit upon the world's misery, is undemocratic and repugnant to American ideals of liberty and justice. It is a monstrous injustice to ask the survivors of bloody fields to come home and pay the money cost of war. It is equally unjust to permit lobbyists to oppose the conscription of wealth without let or hindrance while making it unlawful for a mother to oppose the conscription of the life of her son.

"Germany holds conquered territory in France, Belgium and the Balkans equal in area to her own European territory prior to the war. Germany can not be allowed to hold these people in subjection, nor to make this profit as a result of the murderous assault upon the peace of the world by the imperialists of the European nations. But while we are fighting to destroy German imperialism shall we fight to support British imperialism? Already as a result of the war England holds in Africa a million square miles of territory. After an imperial council had been held recently by the British and Colonial governments of the British empire the premier stated to the world that Great Britain would not relinquish its hold upon this territory.

"President Wilson says that we are in accord

with the aims of our allies and that their aims are in accord with ours. If that be true then are we not fighting for imperialism and not for democracy? While engaged in righteous war against German imperialism why should the United States aid England or any other country in their imperialistic designs? Let us drag these questions out before the whole world and settle them before the bar of world opinion. If the German people and government are now willing to settle this war on the basis of the demands of our government we should no longer continue to war. We can not know that we are not sending our young, strong, capable men to die in the trenches, not for democracy but for imperialism, unless the thing for which they fight be explicitly specified. Shall we deny to the patriotic young men, the flower of the nation, who go to suffer and to die in foreign lands the reasons for which they die?"

When Mr. Bryan said that if America were assailed a million men would leap to arms, the war-mad organs of opinion hooted at the idea. No alien enemy has yet set foot on American soil as a member of an expedition of attack, but from April 6th, the time when the President and congress declared a state of war existed between the United States and Germany, until July 15th, 558,000 men had voluntarily entered the military and naval service of the country. This means that at least a million men offered their services. This occurred in the face of the fact that it was known that the selective draft was coming, by which thousands of those who volunteered would have escaped service. Taken in connection with the fact that 4,000,000 individuals bought Liberty Bonds does not indicate that devotion to country is dead.

The New York World has been almost hysterical in defending the liquor interests from any restrictions on the part of congress during the progress of the war. It talks of "professional prohibitionists" and of "professional uplifters who get large salaries annoying legislators," and otherwise spouts just like the imported orators that drop into western states when a prohibition campaign is on. Yet the New York World insists that it is a democratic newspaper.

Some of the debaters who insist that the test of a man's patriotism is whether what he does or says is agreeable or distasteful to the kaiser refuse to apply it when it comes to passing on whether the manufacture of booze should be prohibited during the period of the war.

The shadow of prohibition is upon the land. The passage by the senate of the resolution that submits the amendment to a vote of the legislature of each state is the biggest victory the cause of temperance has won in many years. A thirst for knowledge will very soon supplant that which has given support to the most corrupting influence in the country.