

## Mr. Bryan's Income

The New York World has been questioning the right of Mr. Bryan to receive compensation for work done in connection with the Anti-Saloon League's efforts to aid the enforcement of the prohibition law. Of course, the World's objection is not to income in general; it raised no objection to ex-Secretary Root deriving part of his income from the brewers in the shape of attorney's fee for fighting the amendment in the courts, and it was too polite to suggest that the absence of a prohibition plank from the New York Republican platform, which Mr. Root supervised, was due to the influence of the brewers—who employ Mr. Root. But with Mr. Bryan it is different. The World's theory is, that those who defend vice and crime are entitled to compensation, and they only. If a man dares to take the side of virtue and law, and especially if that man happens to be Mr. Bryan, he should according to the World's logic work without compensation and at his own expense or forfeit his right to discuss the questions in politics. And there is method in the World's madness on this subject. It can render more efficient service to vice and lawlessness by depriving its opponents of a livelihood—if it can succeed in so doing—than in any other way.

The Chattanooga News comes to Mr. Bryan's defense in the following editorial.

"Now they say that Mr. Bryan has been paid by the Anti-Saloon League to sneak in its campaign for enforcement of prohibition. To the World, of New York, this is a most heinous offense—a newspaper which—while blistering Mr. Bryan, quotes from a speech of William H. Taft, the same day to strengthen one of its policies. Who pays the freight for, or of, Mr. Taft when he travels to and fro on the earth speaking for the League to Enforce Peace? Answer, the League to Enforce Peace? And why not? Mr. Taft is dependent for a livelihood on his salary as a professor in a university. That is about as much as is the earnings of the engineer of a locomotive. That Mr. Taft is a working man is not discreditable to him and he deserves praise, not censure, that he speaks in public for causes that he regards worthy."

Of course, the World would not question the right of an ex-PRESIDENT to receive compensation for his work in behalf of the treaty, but with an ex-CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT it is different. He has no right to receive compensation for anything that the World objects to.

Mr. Bryan is not informed as to what Mr. Taft is worth, or what income he has, independent of his speeches. He does not even know whether Mr. Taft receives the ten thousand dollars a year which Andrew Carnegie provided in his will. But Mr. Bryan does know something of his own financial necessities. As editors and newspaper writers over-estimate his wealth and income, it is quite possible the misunderstanding may extend to many who do not write for the newspapers. A statement may relieve the anxiety of some and, at the same time, prevent unintentional misrepresentations.

It is now twenty-four years since Mr. Bryan's first race for the presidency and there has not been a year in that time when he could not have made himself financially independent by taking the side of the liquor traffic and other predatory interests at least, judging by the amounts that these interests have been willing to pay others of less prominence and less political influence. But Mr. Bryan has preferred to make his money lecturing and writing, and he has been reasonably successful. In spite of the very heavy expense entailed upon him by his political prominence, he has been able to save, on an average, something like ten thousand dollars a year, except during the few months when he was colonel of a regiment and two years and three months when he was Secretary of State. Mr. Bryan's accumulations being in real estate, can not be accurately estimated, but taking the rise in value of some of the property into consideration, he is worth between two hundred and fifty and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. But as his income from his government and farm bank bonds and real estate does not equal the taxes, care and repairs, plus life and fire insurance, he is dependent entirely upon his speeches and writing for his income. Fortunately, he is able to make in a part of the year, all that he needs for the entire year, and is thus able to devote a large part of his time to gratuitous work. His living comes from the work for which he is paid, but he finds more pleasure

in his gratuitous work and it is probable that his gratuitous work offends the World even more than the work for which he receives compensation.

### WELCOME, WOMEN

With 34 states already on the Roll of Honor, and the Delaware and Washington legislatures meeting on the 22d of this month to ratify, another great reform seems to be on the eve of accomplishment—another moral victory for the present generation and the assurance of others still to follow. Prohibition will be made permanent with women voting, and the world's peace will be made more secure. Welcome, women, into the arena of politics—you are needed.

W. J. BRYAN.

## Nebraska Politics

During the next thirty days there will be waged in Nebraska a contest between the progressive Democrats and the reactionaries over the election of delegates to the Democratic national convention and the election of a national committeeman to represent Nebraska in the national councils of the party.

The Nebraska primary also provides for a presidential preference vote, but no candidate for president has yet filed as a Democrat, although petitions are in circulation by the wet-reactionary element with the intention of placing the name of Senator Hitchcock before the voters at the coming primary election.

Candidates for congress, state executive offices, and members of the legislature, are also to be nominated at the primaries, which will be held April 20.

The contest in Nebraska between the progressive and reactionary elements of the party is in reality an issue between right and wrong, between those who believe that the government should represent the best there is in life and that the government machinery should be used to promote honesty, sobriety, right living and fair dealing on the one side and on the other between those who would use the government to promote their own pecuniary interests and those who profit by the liquor business and all the vice, misery, debauchery, etc., that that business produces.

Mr. Bryan has filed as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the national convention. It is his intention to make a speaking campaign in Nebraska for the election of delegates to the national convention and for the candidate for national committeeman who have filed on the ticket with him as progressive Democrats. Mr. Bryan will also advocate the election of the candidates for congress, state executive positions and members of the legislature who pledge themselves to the progressive cause and who are opposed to the modification, nullification or repeal of the states' and national constitutions and the enforcement laws adopted by the various states and congress that have made the liquor business an outlaw in the United States.

The candidates for delegates-at-large, district delegates to the national convention, and the candidate for national committeeman, who have filed on the progressive ticket and will make the fight with Mr. Bryan in Nebraska, and who are entitled to the support of all the moral and law-abiding element of the state, both men and women, are as follows:

- National Committeeman—W. H. Thompson.  
Delegates-at-Large—Dan V. Stephens, J. J. Thomas, George W. Berge and William J. Bryan.  
DISTRICT DELEGATES  
First District—Charles A. Lord, Joseph H. Miles.  
Second—Mrs. E. B. Towl, Lieut. Albert E. May.  
Third—Seymour S. Sidner, Mrs. Marie Weekes.  
Fourth—George Landgren, V. E. Stahl.  
Fifth—Geo. E. Hall, W. M. Somerville.  
Sixth—Frank J. Taylor, Charles W. Beal.

### RATIFY NOW

Now that four more than two-thirds of the senate have voted for revised article 10, which is seventeen more than one-half, after subtracting thirteen irreconcilables, it is no longer a matter of personal opinion but becomes a test of the senate's belief in popular government. Democrats can not now vote against ratification without repudiating the most fundamental principle of democracy.

W. J. BRYAN.

## A Soldier President

The press dispatches indicate that quite a number of Republicans are laboring under the delusion that the country needs a professional soldier for president. If these "Worshippers of the Saber," as John Bright once put it, will take a few minutes of their time and read the Literary Digest of January 24th, they may transfer their support to some civilian candidate. The Digest of above date gives a review of the discussion in Great Britain aroused by the massacre in India. Brigadier General H. E. H. Dyer, commanding British and Indian troops, fired without warning upon a meeting of Indians, killing five hundred and wounding fifteen hundred in ten minutes. The wounded were left to die or recover as the case might be, because, as the General explained, "that was not my job, there were hospitals." General Dyer's reason for firing WITHOUT WARNING was to make "a wide impression." He found a crowd assembled in a public park; he did not know what the speaker was talking about and did not think it necessary to inquire. He opened fire AT ONCE. His method of ascertaining the number of killed and wounded was not to count them but to count the rounds of ammunition used and estimate the execution done by the rules of military science. Papers like the Manchester Guardian describe it by saying that few more dreadful instances can be found in the records of British rule in India. It was, according to the Guardian, "as if a madman had been let loose to massacre at large." There are other instances, such as requiring the Indians passing thru' a certain street to go "on all fours" because of a crime that had been committed in that locality. The London Daily News speaks of it as "frightfulness" transplanted under the British flag, and that too, after the armistice was signed.

But it is not necessary to quote further. Attention is called to the "incident," as such manifestation of militarism is usually described, to point a moral. There is no reason to believe that General Dyer was a bad man; he simply carried the military idea to its logical conclusion. The professional soldier knows nothing but surgery and he has a system of logic all his own. As there is no other remedy but shooting, it must be resorted to whenever the occasion requires it; and if it is to be done, the more quickly it is over the better. A warning, in the Indian incident, might have scattered the crowd, so that the number killed would have been reduced and thus the impression made would not have been so distinct and "broad."

A military man in the White House would look upon questions from the military point of view, and, though entirely honest in his opinion and patriotic in his purpose, might order "impressions" made when a civilian would reach the same end without bloodshed. It is no reflection upon a military man to say that he should be UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A CIVILIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF rather than himself have the responsibility of enforcing laws.

The service-men seem to be quite opposed to a military man for president. Even though experience in the army was brief, it was long enough to enable them to see the difference between the military idea and the methods of a republic. It was greatly to the credit of our returned soldiers that their interest in their country is greater than their admiration for military rule.

W. J. BRYAN.

### THOSE 412,235 LINES

The World, answering a question from Mr. Bryan, (see correspondence on another page) admits that during the last six years it has received pay from 412,235 lines of liquor advertising, and it asks its readers to believe that it is not influenced by advertising that bears so small a proportion to the total advertising. In the case of the World it would be charitable to assume that the editor's defense of the liquor traffic rests upon a money consideration, for the influence of money is understood. The Bible tells us the love of money is the root of all evil, and we know that the love of money has led to a great deal of sin. For money, many men have been willing to steal; for money, some have been willing to murder; for money, a few have been willing to sell their country; for money, one man was willing to betray the Saviour. If the World will admit its opposition to prohibition is due to love of money, it can at least claim a large companionship.

W. J. BRYAN.