

try and opposing any weakening of the enforcement law now on the statute books.

Ninth—I am in favor of the immediate ratification of the treaty with the reservations already agreed upon by a decisive majority of the entire Senate and by more than two-thirds of those favoring ratification. Any needed changes can be made in the League. I shall, if a delegate, oppose any and every attempt to make the reservations a campaign issue. No party, least of all a Democratic party, can afford to claim for a minority of the Senate the right to declare the policy of the nation. To deny ratification and make the treaty a partisan issue would be a crime against our own nation, which has pressing domestic problems to meet, and against the world that needs our counsel and advice in the League to save civilization from the horrors of another war. I am in favor of electing our representatives to the League by popular vote, and believe that they should be instructed to favor the immediate admission of Germany to the League, the immediate reduction of armaments in all nations, and a referendum on war except in case of actual invasion. World peace is possible only on the basis of brotherhood.

#### SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S CANDIDACY

The above statement of my views explains why I can not support Senator Hitchcock for the Democratic presidential nomination. The Senator's record follows:

First—Eight years ago he was the Nebraska representative of the Wall street group that tried to secure for Governor Harmon the Democratic nomination for president, and he has since indicated no change of heart. His nomination would be a triumph for Wall street and a rebuke to the Baltimore convention.

Second—He joined the Republican members of the Currency committee opposing the Currency bill now a law. He stood with Wall street in fighting this measure, the most important economic reform accomplished by the Wilson administration, and his nomination would be construed as a pledge to put Wall street in charge of the Federal Reserve System.

Third—He is opposed to prohibition. He opposed it before Nebraska adopted it and, even after Nebraska had adopted it by 29,000 majority, he voted against the submission of the National amendment which was ratified by the Nebraska legislature with but one dissenting vote. The National amendment has now been ratified by forty-five states, including every Democratic state, and we are now living under an enforcement law passed by more than two-thirds of both houses. Senator Hitchcock has declared for such an amendment of the enforcement law as will restore the use of wine and beer, without defining the alcoholic content, thus reopening the entire question and trying to make the party the champion of an outlawed traffic. His nomination would be an offense to the conscience of the nation. It would make the liquor question the paramount domestic issue and condemn the Democratic party to disgrace as well as defeat.

Fourth—He opposed equal suffrage even after Nebraska had conferred suffrage upon woman by statute. He voted against submitting the National Suffrage amendment at a time when his vote would have carried the resolution and given to a Democratic congress the honor of submitting this great amendment. In so doing he declined to follow the wishes of his constituents expressed by the unanimous vote of the Nebraska legislature. His nomination would doubly offend the women voters of the nation—he would tie the mother's hands and at the same time permit the saloons to rob her of her children.

Fifth—After fighting for the ratification of the treaty for eight months, he helped the irreconcilable foes of the treaty to defeat it and now, holding in contempt the needs of our own nation and the welfare of the world, he seeks to further his ambition by using the treaty as an issue.

Having in mind my obligation to the progressive Democrats of the nation as well as my interest in the success of my party and the good of the country, I can not vote for Senator Hitchcock's candidacy. If I am chosen as a delegate and he receives the state's instructions, I shall represent the Democracy of the state on other matters but leave an alternate to vote for Mr. Hitchcock. I can thus carry out the wishes of my party expressed at the primary instead of repudiating the right of the people to rule as Senator Hitchcock did when he refused to give expression to the known will of the people of Nebraska on prohibition and suffrage. I stated,

when a candidate for delegate in 1912, that, if the state instructed for Harmon (Senator Hitchcock's candidate) I would resign as a delegate and allow someone else to carry out the state's instructions. Senator Hitchcock attacked me then as now. I received 5,000 more votes than he did and the state convention endorsed my course at Baltimore.

If the Democrats of Nebraska desire me to represent them as delegate-at-large, I appeal to them to elect those upon the ticket with me, 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 Dist., Mrs. E. B. Towl, Lieut. Albert E. May; Third Dist., Seymour S. Sidner, Mrs. Marie Weekes; Fourth Dist., George Landgren, V. E. Stahl; Fifth Dist., Geo. E. Hall, W. M. Somerville; Sixth Dist., Frank J. Taylor, Charles W. Beal.

My associates are all progressive and deserve the confidence of the party. I urge also the election of our veteran Democratic warrior, Hon. W. H. Thompson, as member of the national committee. He has always been loyal to the party and tireless in laboring for it. He represents all that is highest and best in our party and will be a credit to the state in its national councils.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

## Will Democracy Turn Back?

In 1912, Governor Harmon, Senator Hitchcock's Wall street candidate, received only 12,557 votes out of 47,533 cast at the Nebraska primary. Is the Wall street idea any stronger in Nebraska today than then? In the Baltimore convention, Governor Harmon, Senator Hitchcock's Wall street candidate, received only 148 votes out of about eleven hundred—New York furnishing 90 of the 148. Will the Democratic party turn back?

In the Currency fight Senator Hitchcock was the only Democrat who joined the Republicans and Wall street in fighting the main features of the bill. Is the party ready to repudiate this, its greatest economic reform?

THREE-FOURTHS of the Democratic senators and TWO-THIRDS of the Democratic congressmen voted for submission of national prohibition (when Senator Hitchcock voted against it) and EVERY DEMOCRATIC STATE RATIFIED THE AMENDMENT. Will the party turn back? A majority of the Democratic senators and congressmen voted for submitting the Suffrage amendment (when Senator Hitchcock voted against it) and thirty-five states have ratified. Will the Democratic party turn back?

Nebraska has been one of the leading Progressive Democratic states in the union; she has prohibition and woman suffrage in spite of the opposition of Senator Hitchcock and the World-Herald. Will Nebraska turn back in order to please Senator Hitchcock?

W. J. BRYAN.

#### HITCHCOCK DISTURBS HARMONY

Nebraska's Democracy would be harmonious and full of hope but for the vaulting ambitions of Senator Hitchcock. He and his masters disturb the harmony of the party. To advance his political interests he demands that the party put itself on the side of Wall street and against the people, on the side of the liquor traffic against the homes of the state, and on the side of those who, fearing woman's conscience in politics, oppose woman suffrage. In order to secure a few delegates to trade for some political honor, he is willing to create discord in the party in state and nation. Will he be allowed to make such a selfish use of the Democracy of this state?

#### THEY NEEDED HIM

If the Suffrage amendment had only had a few more or a few less votes in the United States Senate, Senator Hitchcock might have been able to vote for it and then appeal to the women for their support, but the traffic that fears and fights woman suffrage NEEDED him and now he has to explain why he considered them beneath his bar-room friends in capacity for citizenship.

## But Where Are the Nine?

In Luke (17-17) Jesus administers to ingratitude the severest rebuke recorded in literature: "Were there not ten lepers cleansed? but where are the nine?" Ingratitude has been described as worse than revenge because it is returning evil for good, whereas revenge returns evil for evil.

But the purpose of this editorial is to call attention to the fact that the burden of carrying on reforms falls upon a relatively small number, while the benefit is enjoyed by all. Scarcely one in ten, as a rule, feels obligated to make return for the unspeakable gifts that come from preceding generations. They ENJOY but do not turn back to render thanks.

Just now the people of the United States are celebrating the greatest moral victory ever won at the polls. A considerable majority contributed to the victory by casting a dry ballot, but how many made any real sacrifice to secure it?

For nearly fifty years the W. C. T. U. has labored for prohibition and the victory could not have been won without its aid, and yet, out of twenty-six million women of voting age, only about 500,000 are members of that great organization—1 in 50! ALL have their homes safeguarded but the burden of the fight has fallen upon a relatively small number.

So with the Anti-saloon League. It has labored for nearly twenty-seven years and has grown until it has headquarters in every state. It has led the fight and, more than any other organization, can claim credit for the victory, and yet probably less than one in twenty-five of the adult citizens of the nation have ever contributed to its work in any year. The benefit is enjoyed by all—the labor has fallen on a few. And now that the constitution prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, how many will stand guard at the polls to prevent the return of the saloon? How many of the friends of prohibition will take the trouble to attend the primaries where the real work is done—where platforms are determined and candidates selected?

In Nebraska the fight is on between the home and the saloon—the champions of the home should assemble at the polls on April 20 and prevent any reopening of the case.

W. J. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan in his speeches in the West has mentioned Senator Owen among the available candidates, saying that while he does not desire to pick out or urge any particular man for the nomination, he not only regards Senator Owen as among those eminently worthy of consideration, but knows of no other Democrat whom it would give him greater pleasure to support for the Democratic nomination. In Nebraska the Democrats will have an opportunity to write in any name that they please. They have the whole country to choose from and can express their choice with entire freedom. It is not necessary to put a cross after any candidate whose name is printed on the ticket. A name written in counts just the same.

#### NEBRASKA IN POLITICS

Nebraska is a progressive state. It has the Initiative and Referendum, Prohibition and Woman Suffrage—the three reforms that set the standard for today. Until 1916 Nebraska had for twenty years played a leading part in the Democratic national conventions—her place was on the firing line. Will she resume her place by standing for accomplished reforms or will she allow Senator Hitchcock to raise the black flag? He stands for the reactionary policies of Wall street and also for the bar-room and the boot-legger. Nebraska is entitled to her place at the front.

#### WOMAN'S OPPORTUNITY

The women of Nebraska have a rare opportunity on April 20th, an opportunity to protect their own homes and the homes of the nation by defeating the absurd aspirations of Senator Hitchcock. He is as servile a champion of the saloon as there is in the country, and the nation has no more bitter enemy of woman suffrage.