

Senator Hitchcock's Reply

The World-Herald, after two days of reflection, makes a reply which virtually confesses every charge made in Mr. Bryan's indictment of Senator Hitchcock.

First—It is silent on the charge that in 1912 Senator Hitchcock championed Wall street's candidate for the Democratic nomination for president. The senator is not sorry and makes no pretense of change in his sympathies.

Second—It does not deny that the senator wrote the Republican minority report against the Currency bill and stood with Wall street against the material features of the bill. It simply claims for him that he proposed some amendments and voted for it on its final passage (when he found that he could not kill the bill and his vote was not needed for its passage).

Third—It claims that prohibition is a DEAD issue and that Mr. Hitchcock's advocacy of wine and beer does not raise "a major issue." He does not deny that the senator tried to prevent prohibition and refused to give expression to the known wishes of his constituents on the question. It does not give Senator Hitchcock's definition of HARMLESS beverages—alcoholic content is not mentioned—or explain why the senator dignified the wine and beer issue by making it the ONLY one mentioned in his telegram to those in charge of his Omaha coming-out banquet. THE NATION CAN NOT INTRUST THE ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION TO ONE WHO DOES NOT BELIEVE IN IT. His nomination would be an insult to the forty-five states that ratified prohibition, and a handicap to the Democratic candidates in the thirty-four states that have adopted prohibition and in the dry districts of the states that have not adopted prohibition by state action.

Fourth—The World-Herald waves the suffrage question aside as a SETTLED question, but does not explain why the party should offend all the women voters of the country by nominating a man who insolently insisted upon putting the most depraved men above women as citizens, and did this after his own state had conferred suffrage by statute and after the legislature had by unanimous vote requested him to vote for submission of the national amendment.

Fifth—It misrepresents Mr. Bryan's position on the treaty. He commended Mr. Hitchcock's fight for ratification without reservations while that seemed possible, but Mr. Bryan insisted on ratification WITH reservations when a majority agreed upon reservations and he condemns Senator Hitchcock for opposing majority rule in the Senate and for trying to make the treaty an issue in the coming campaign.

After ignoring the charges against Mr. Hitchcock, the World-Herald attempts to belittle the differences between Senator Hitchcock and Mr. Bryan. It is sufficient to say in reply that these differences, WHEN MUCH LESS IMPORTANT THAN THEY ARE NOW, were sufficient to make Mr. Hitchcock feel justified in opposing Mr. Bryan as delegate to two national conventions. IF, IN SPITE OF PAST AGREEMENTS, THE DIFFERENCES WERE SUCH AS TO FORFEIT THE CLAIM OF MR. BRYAN, THRICE A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, TO MR. HITCHCOCK'S SUPPORT FOR DELEGATE IN 1912 AND 1916 (AND IN 1920 ALSO), with what consistency can the senator deny that the larger differences of today are sufficient to forfeit his claim to Mr. Bryan's support for a presidential nomination?

THE REAL QUESTION BEFORE THE DEMOCRACY OF NEBRASKA IS WHETHER IT CAN BEST AID THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY BY SENDING MR. BRYAN AS A DELEGATE TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OR BY PAYING SENATOR HITCHCOCK AN EMPTY COMPLIMENT. W. J. BRYAN.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED

Editor World-Herald:

Please correct misstatement contained in this morning's World-Herald. The Omaha News report which you quote is incorrect in figures. I said that TWENTY-THREE Democrats favored ratification, twenty-one voted for it, and two were paired in favor of ratification. Twenty-four Democrats opposed ratification, twenty-three voted against it and one was paired against it. But four of the twenty-four were against ratifi-

The Women in Action

Every woman should read the following letter, which is signed by the leading women of Nebraska who have done such splendid work in the State W. C. T. U., the State Suffrage Association, and the Woman's Federation of Clubs. These women know the important issue in Nebraska and have suggested the only way that the women can use the ballot to uphold the moral standard that they are so vitally interested in. The letter follows:

Omaha, Nebr., April 10 1920.

To the Independent Women Voters of Nebraska:

The women of Nebraska are entitled to vote in the coming primary election for their choice of presidential candidates and for delegates to the national convention, also for national committeeman. The women have acquired the ballot at a most opportune time. The combined liquor interests of the country are making a most determined and insidious attempt to modify, nullify or repeal the grandest moral and economic reform—prohibition.

The liquor power has undertaken to concentrate its forces in the Democratic primary for the purpose of electing wet delegates to the national convention so as to write a wet platform and nominate a wet candidate. They believe that they could carry the solid south and wet east and elect their wet president, and he would be expected to use his powerful influence to restore the manufacture and sale of beer and wine with all the debauching, degrading and demoralizing effect.

Women are not Democrats and Republicans because their husbands or fathers are. If they were, equal suffrage would be a farce. Women are yet independent first voters, and as such we lay before you the situation and urge you to meet your worst enemy—liquor—on the battlefield selected by the liquor interests—the Democratic primary.

If the liquor interests can be prevented from capturing the Democratic party in this primary, the liquor business is down and out for all time. If they win in the Democratic primary, they may undo all the good work that the temperance and moral element of the country has accomplished in the past twenty years. The women have it in their power to deal the liquor interest its death blow. There is no "wet and dry" issue in the Republican party this year. The women have the same privilege as the men; they can register in cities, giving the party affiliation of the party they desire to vote in, in the primary, and they have the same privilege as the men of selecting whatever candidates from any of the party tickets and vote for them in the fall elections.

Senator Hitchcock led only nineteen Democrats besides himself. Twenty-seven Democrats were against him—twenty-three favoring ratification with the reservations agreed upon and four opposing any ratification.

Senator Hitchcock now wants to run for president with his treaty record as an issue. I am opposed to making the treaty a campaign issue. It ought to be ratified at once with the reservations favored by eighteen majority. If democracy means anything, it means the right of a majority to speak for the people. If democracy is worth fighting for in Europe it is worth trying in the United States senate.

As for the prohibition issue, Senator Hitchcock brings it into the campaign in Nebraska by declaring for wine and beer. He re-opens a closed question, defies the known sentiment of his state and repudiates the action of his party in the nation. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

NEBRASKA WOMEN

The women employed by the Republican national committee to herd the women of Nebraska into the Republican primary are very indignant over the suggestion of Mr. Bryan in his Lincoln speech that before the women choose what party they shall affiliate with they consider whether or not they can be of more value to the causes closest to their hearts, including the holding of the ground gained on prohibition, in the Democratic party than in the Republican party, pointing out that it is in the Democratic primary in Nebraska only that a man is run-

In cities of less than ten-thousand population and in the country voting precincts women the same as men do not have to register but can call for whatever political party ticket they want to vote.

National platforms are written by the delegates to the convention from the several states, and the delegates also select the presidential candidate. The important thing, therefore, is to elect dry delegates in this state to the Democratic national convention.

Mr. W. J. Bryan is a candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention. Mr. Bryan declined to stand as a candidate for president in order to go as a delegate and make the fight on the convention floor to prevent the liquor interests from capturing the Democratic party. The moral dry forces of the country, and especially the women, are looking to Mr. Bryan to fight their battles for prohibition and suffrage. The combined wet, anti-suffrage element, under the leadership of Hitchcock and Mullen, are trying to defeat Mr. Bryan and the other dry candidates for delegates and national committeeman.

The names of the Bryan delegates-at-large are W. J. Bryan, Lincoln; Dan V. Stephens, Fremont; George W. Berge, Lincoln, and J. J. Thomas, Seward. National committeeman, W. H. Thompson. District Delegates for First District: Charles A. Lord, Joseph H. Miles, Second District: Mrs. E. B. Towl, Lieut. Albert E. May. Third District: Seymour S. Sidner, Mrs. Marie Weekes. Fourth District: George Landgren, V. E. Stahl. Fifth District: Geo. E. Hall, W. M. Somerville. Sixth District: Frank J. Taylor, Charles W. Beal.

You are entitled to vote for four delegates-at-large, one national committeeman, and for two district delegates from the congressional district in which you live.

Independent Women Voters—The undersigned committee appeal to you to go to the polls on April 20, call for a Democratic ballot, and put a cross mark opposite the names of each of the names given above as the Bryan candidates and help hold the moral ground that we have conquered. Yours truly

Mrs. Dr. Jennie Callfas, Omaha,
Pres. Neb. Women's Dry Federation;
Mrs. Lela Dyar, Boone,
Mrs. Mamie Claffin, University Place,
Mrs. Edna M. Barkley, Lincoln,
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Lincoln,
Mrs. P. T. McGeer, Falls City,
Mrs. Chas. Roberts, Omaha,
Mrs. Frank T. Ransom, Omaha,
Mrs. W. T. Graham, Omaha,
Mrs. Geo. W. Covell, Omaha.

ning for president on a platform, the chief plank of which is nullification of the prohibition amendment. Yet the fact remains that if Nebraska women, who desire to preserve prohibition from the knifing that Senator Hitchcock and his followers openly pledge themselves, wish to make their votes effective on that issue there is but one primary in which it can be done, viz., the Democratic primary.

VOTE FOR THOMPSON

Arthur F. Mullen, at present national committeeman from Nebraska, is asking the Democrats to re-elect him. Mr. Mullen has been national committeeman for four years. As a man in active charge of the making of the platform in 1918 and of the campaign that followed, Mr. Mullen was responsible for the fact that Democratic majorities ranging from 7,000 to 55,000 in 1916 were changed into Republican majorities ranging as high as 30,000 in 1918, that every Democratic state officer was turned out and six Republican congressmen elected for the first time in years. Mr. Mullen's record on this score certainly does not entitle him to a re-election as titular head of the Democratic organization in Nebraska. Mr. Bryan is asking that the Democrats substitute for national committeeman Hon. W. H. Thompson of Grand Island, and presents him as a real Democrat with real ability for leadership. Mr. Mullen has made the issue very plain. He says that he is against everything that Mr. Bryan is for. This simplifies things. It avoids any necessity