

with returning monarchy and, on the other side, with the chaos of bolshevism? Does he know of the unrest in our own country and the reason for it? Does he know that the profiteer, with an appetite stimulated by gluttony, is bleeding our nation white? Does he know to what extent the tax-eaters are fattening at the expense of the taxpayers? Does he know that Big Business is attempting to transfer the burdens of the government from the shoulders of the rich to the backs of the poor? Does he know that the beneficiaries of private monopoly are massing for a combined attack upon the right of the people to use their own government for their own protection? Does he know that the antagonisms between capital and labor are growing and that the failure of the old parties to grapple successfully with this menace to industrial peace is swelling the ranks of socialism? Does he know that the governor of his own state is leading a revolt against an amendment to the Constitution ratified by forty-five states of the union, among them, every Democratic state? Does he know that his own state and a number of other states are deliberately trying to nullify the Prohibition enforcement placed upon the statute books by the vote of more than two-thirds of the members of both houses? He can not be indifferent to this attempt to overthrow the nation's greatest moral reform if he were physically able to confer with his fellow officials at Washington and learn the views of his fellow patriots throughout the country. He would not ask the members the Democratic party to drag the treaty into politics and make the reservations a partisan issue. The treaty should be ratified immediately with the reservations already agreed upon, leaving the nation to secure afterward in the league such changes as may be deemed necessary. The Democratic party cannot die; it must help solve the problems of today. Democratic friends of the League of Nations should join Republican friends of the league, and, by doing so, take the issue out of the campaign and speak peace to war distracted Europe. W. J. BRYAN.

FORWARD, MARCH

Mr. Bryan will be one of Nebraska's delegates at large to the Democratic National convention. He will be pleased to cooperate with other progressive Democrats in the writing of a platform that will honestly meet the needs of today and appeal to the intelligence and conscience of the nation. If any Wall street reactionaries or representatives of the liquor traffic appear and attempt to disturb the harmony of the party, he will be glad to meet them in the Committee on Resolutions and on the floor of the convention. The Democratic party can not be made the tool of predatory wealth; it can not become the champion of an outlawed traffic. Forward, march!

POOR HOOVER

"Nothing succeeds like success." Hoover's defeat in California not only eliminates him as a candidate but it drives the New York World away from him. Just think! Surely we know not what a day may bring forth—especially if it is primary day.

THE REPUBLICAN FIGHT

The Republican fight is going just right. There will be less than one-half of one per cent of harmony in the convention, and not enough enthusiasm in the campaign to make it intoxicating.

ABOLISH THE UNIT RULE

The New York delegation to the San Francisco convention seems to be afraid that some of its members may try to break away from Wall street and the brewers. It is trying to tie the delegates by the unit rule. A convention may adopt the unit rule, but a convention can not unless it is specifically empowered to do so. And even a convention should not have power to do so. It gives the political bosses in the big states a dangerous power. Now that the world is at last safe for democracy, the Democratic party ought to be willing to permit a majority to nominate, but the change from two-thirds to a majority should be accomplished by the abolition of the unit rule.

Cox, the Wet Leader

The fact that the Democrats of two dry states, Ohio and Kentucky, have instructed for Governor Cox makes it proper to consider his position on the liquor question. It is becoming every day more and more apparent that he is the man about whose standard the wet forces will gather. Governor Edwards is a joke. A drunkard, in the last stages of delirium tremens, would have sense enough to know that Edwards has no chance of nomination. Senator Hitchcock did not have any chance even before the Nebraska primary, hence he had nothing to lose. Governor Cox is their man and he has fairly won the dishonor that he seeks. He traded his birthright for a mess of pottage and he could sue the wets and compel the delivery of the pottage if such a contract was enforceable at law.

He was elected governor in 1918 by a small majority—about half his gain in Hamilton county. That gain was a reward from the wets for the influence he exerted on the convention to keep a dry plank out of the state platform. The dries carried the state by 25,000 and wrote a prohibition amendment into the constitution. This was the constitution that he took oath to support when he became governor, but he violated the spirit, if not the letter, when he refused to use his influence to secure an enforcement law. A two-third vote would have put the law into force immediately, but he would not lift a finger, and his state had constitutional prohibition but no statute to enforce it.

Then came the campaign of 1919. The liquor interests made an attack on all that had been gained. They tried to repeal the prohibition amendment, nullify the enforcement law, withdraw Ohio from the list of ratifying states, and write 2.75 per cent into the state constitution in violation of the national enforcement law. Although fully aware of, if not a party to the scheme, he kept silent during the entire contest. Never a word in support of his state's honor, the constitution of the state, and the homes of state! Either his heart was with those who would turn the state back into the hands of the brewers, or they had bound his tongue and hands with obligations that he did not feel at liberty to break.

And now, after disgracing his state he aspires to a position in which he could disgrace a nation. For years the men engaged in the liquor business have been the real anarchists of the country—far more dangerous than the professional anarchists. Governor Cox has become their candidate. His nomination would make the Democratic party the leader of the lawless element of the country, and his election—if such a thing were possible—would turn the White House over to those who defy the government and hold law in contempt. There is no likelihood of his nomination and no chance of his election, if nominated; but why should any Democrat be willing to support a man whose nomination would insult the conscience of the nation?—for the triumph of prohibition is a triumph of the nation's conscience. Why should any Democrat be willing to make the party the champion of a wicked traffic, outlawed by 34 states by their own act and condemned by the 45 states (INCLUDING EVERY DEMOCRATIC STATE) that joined in ratifying the national amendment. Governor Cox is not among the available this year. W. J. BRYAN.

THE MICHIGAN PRIMARY

The secretary of state of Michigan reports the following votes cast on Democratic ballots:

Hoover	24,046
McAdoo	18,665
Bryan	17,954
Edwards	16,642
Palmer	11,187

Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Bryan endeavored to have their names withdrawn.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS DRY

The Democrats of Illinois lined up with the dry forces of the nation when the committee on resolutions of the Democratic state convention at Springfield, May 10, defeated a "wet" plank by a vote of 21 to 4. Good for Illinois.

The dries walk by faith; the wets go by scent.

COX'S MARCH TOWARD THE GRAVE

The number of votes cast for Governor James M. Cox of Ohio at the primary elections in that state, including the 1920 primary, follows:

August, 1914 (For Governor)	138,021
August, 1916 (For Governor)	135,583
August, 1918 (For Governor)	133,435
May, 1920 (Presidential Preference)	75,924

The number of votes cast on the submission of statewide prohibition to the voters of Ohio for the years 1914, 1915, 1917, 1918 and 1919, follows:

	Yes	No	Majority
1914	504,177	588,329	Wet, 84,152
1915	484,969	540,377	Wet, 55,408
1917	522,590	523,727	Wet, 1,137
1918	463,654	437,895	Dry, 25,759
1919	496,786	454,933	Dry, 41,853

On the proposition for defining intoxicating liquor to mean not to exceed 2.75 per cent alcoholic content, submitted to the voters of Ohio in 1919, the vote was 504,688 against and 474,907 for—a dry majority of 29,781, or against 2.75 per cent beer as initiated by the Home Rule Association.

Shall Governor Cox be allowed to lead his party in his march toward the grave?

BE VIGILANT

Every national prohibition and temperance organization, and every church organization, should have a committee on guard at both Chicago and San Francisco to counteract the influence of the wet organizations. The brewers will have their representatives at both conventions; the delegates will be taken up on the mountain and offered everything in sight. The friends of the home must be on guard to warn against any surrender.

MR. CUMMINGS' STATE

Connecticut is Mr. Cummings' state; it is one of the three states that did not ratify. Its Democratic convention has recently declared for wine and beer. Does that express Mr. Cummings' views? Or is he without influence in the party in his state? In either case he should not be temporary chairman of the San Francisco convention. That gathering will not be a bartenders' reunion; it will be a convention of forward looking Democrats. Step aside, Mr. Cummings.

BRAVO, COOLIDGE

Governor Coolidge has vetoed the 2.75 per cent beer bill. Good for Coolidge. It was a brave act. Now see how he falls as a statesman in the estimation of the wet papers. How many candidates would have done it?

SILVER THREADS POPULAR

The rise in the value of the white metal has made "silver threads among the gold" popular in the east. The financiers can now listen to it without seeming to tolerate cheap money.

REPUBLICANS AT WAR

No wonder the Republican leaders favor universal compulsory military training; they need it to train the delegates for the coming fight in the Republican National convention. "Lay on, McDuff!"; "At him, Tige!"

THEY WANT SALOONS

The advocates of wine and beer profess to oppose the return of the saloon—they say they want wine and beer without the saloon. But how can people buy wine and beer unless they are made? And how can the drinkers get the wine and beer from the makers without retailers? Wine and beer must be bought if they are used; and they must be sold if they are bought. There can be no considerable drinking without the saloon. But even if there could be drinking without saloons—an impossibility—it is INTOXICATING LIQUOR that does the harm. The saloon is bad because of the intoxicating liquor sold there. If the wets can get control of the government, every official who votes for wine and beer will vote for saloons. The enforcement law must stand as it now is. No weakening of its provisions should be permitted or even thought of.

W. J. BRYAN.