

States as a whole, and to the sacred oath of allegiance to the constitution and the laws. There is, and will always be, a useful place for parties in the conduct of a free government; but any theory of a "government by party," which must weaken this solemn sense of personal responsibility, or alter its traditional direction and turn it toward party or faction, can only accentuate the possible evils of party, and thwart its possible advantages. I am sincerely grateful to the Democratic party for the opportunities of public service which it has brought to me in the past, and for the willingness which it has shown to extend those opportunities to a still greater field; but I am glad to say that it has always had in no case attempted to inter-recognized that my official duties were to the people as a whole, and fere, under pretext of party responsibility, with my right of personal judgment, under oath, in the performance of those duties.

There must be an awakened interest in education. The assumption that things are all right is an error. There is more or less of a general idea that because our school system generally is satisfactory, and in most instances excellent, that sufficient progress is being made. The plain fact reveals two startling things, one, a growing decimation in the ranks of teachers and the other, the existence of five and one-half million illiterates. It is true that 1,600,000 of these are foreign born. The army of instructors has been more or less demoralized through financial temptation from other activities which pay much better. We owe too much to the next generation to be remiss in this matter. Very satisfactory progress is being made in several states in the teaching of native born illiterates. The moonlight school in Kentucky has, in fact, become a historic institution. The practice has spread into other commonwealths, and bands of noble men and women are rendering great service. There should be no encroachment by the federal government on local control. It is the healthful, reasonable individualism of American national life that has enabled the citizens of this republic to think for themselves, and besides, state and community initiative would be impaired by anything approaching dependence. The central government, however, can inventory the possibilities of progressive education, and in helpful manner create an enlarged public interest in this subject.

There will be no attempt in this campaign to compete by dollars with

our opposition. So many people have been in the money-gathering business for the reactionary cause that the millions already in hand are more or less a matter of general information. All that we ask is that both parties deal in the utmost good faith with the electorate and tell the plain truth as to the amounts received, the contributors, and the items of disbursements. The public judgment in elections should be rendered after the fullest hearing possible. Each side has the right to properly present its case. This is a legitimate expense. There is no narrow dividing line between the legitimate and illegitimate in political campaigns. One contemplates the organization and maintenance of such facilities as are necessary to advise the people of the facts bearing upon the issues; the other carries the deliberate purpose to interfere with the honest rendering of a verdict. How misguided some of our people are. Recognizing that readjustment must be made, they believe that they will fare better if they cast their fortunes with those with whom they dealt on the base of campaign contributions in days gone by. They do not sense the dangers that threaten. The sort of readjustments which will appeal to our self-respect and ultimately, to our general prosperity, is the honest readjustment. Any unfair adjustment simply delays the ultimate process and we should remember the lesson of history that one extreme usually leads to another. We desire industrial peace. We want our people to have an abiding confidence in government, but no readjustment made under reactionary auspices, will carry with it the confidence of the country. If I were asked to name in these trying days the first essential overshadowing every other consideration, the response would be confidence in government. It would be nothing less than a calamity if the next administration were elected under corrupt auspices. There is unrest in the country; our people have passed through a trying experience. The European war before it engulfed us, aroused every radical throb in a nation of composite citizenship. The conflict in which we participated carried anxieties into every community and thousands upon thousands of homes were touched by tragedy. The inconveniences incident to the war have been disquieting; the failure of the Republican Congress to repeal annoying taxes has added to our troubles. The natural impulse is to forget the past, to develop new interests, to create a refreshed and refreshing atmosphere in life. We want to forget war and be free from the troubling thought of its possibility in the future. We want the dawn and the dews of a new morning. We want happiness in the land, the feeling that the square deal among men and between men and government is not to be interfered with by a purchased preference. We want a change from the old world of yesterday where international intrigue, made the people mere pawns on the chessboard of war. We want a change from the old industrial world where the man who toiled was assured "a full dinner pail" as his only lot and portion. But how are we to make the change? Which way shall we go? We stand at the forks of the road and must choose which to follow. One leads to a higher citizenship, a freer expression of the individual and a fuller life for all. The other leads to reaction, the rule of the few over the many and the restriction of the average man's chances to grow upward. Cunning devices backed by unlimited prodigal expenditures will be used to confuse and to lure. But I have

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an abiding faith that the pitfalls will be avoided and the right road chosen. The leaders opposed to Democracy promise to put the country "back to normal." This can only mean the so-called normal of former reactionary administrations the outstanding feature of which was a pittance for farm produce and a small wage for a long day of labor. My vision does not turn backward to the "normal" desired by the senatorial oligarchy, but to a future in which all shall have a normal opportunity to cultivate a higher stature amidst better environment than that of the past. Our views is toward the sunrise of tomorrow with its progress and its eternal promise of better things. The opposition stands in the skyline of the setting sun, looking backward, to the old days of reaction.

I accept the nomination of our party, obedient to the Divine Sovereign of all peoples, and hopeful that by trust in Him the way will be shown for helpful service.

MR. BRYAN'S SAN FRANCISCO LETTERS

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he has to rely, but it is time these men appear in ordinary uniform of in the garb of hospital internes.

In closing this article, already too long, I fear—but how can I compress so much material into shorter space?—permit me, dear readers, to assure

you that there is much to cheer me in the reports that come from the dry delegations that, at the command of somebody, dodged the prohibition issue. They are becoming more and more nervous as the day approaches when they must meet their constituents and explain their course. A story is going around that seems to fit their case. A farmer, starting out to his work, and noticing his dog sleeping peacefully at the door, thus addressed him: "Carlo, you have an easier time than I have. I have to work while you 'round and sleep. I have to out and hunt something to eat while you are fed three times a day. This goes on until we both die and then you are done while I have to go—well, he's I'll have trouble yet."

BOOKS RECEIVED

Revelation Revealed. A Scientific Exposition of the Book of Revelation. By Lord Holloway, Bay City, Texas. The Standard Press, Cincinnati, O.

Sunny Decrow. The story of a little Cockney girl. By Henry St. John Cooper. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West 45th St., New York. Price \$1.90.

The Economic Consequence of the Peace. By John Maynard Keynes, C. B. Fellow of King's College Cambridge, England. Harcourt, Brace & Howe, New York.