

placently, though both pointed out in their acceptance speeches that congress CAN change the law. Why did they take the trouble to suggest the possibility of change unless they intended it to be understood that they WOULD SIGN SUCH A BILL IF PASSED

With both candidates wet, the safety of prohibition lies in a dry congress, and every dry should vote for dry candidates for both Senate and House.

With neither of the leading candidates satisfactory on the liquor question the dry voter is apt to decide his vote by other issues or vote with the party in which he has the greatest confidence. The MAJORITY in both the great parties favor prohibition: the conventions of these parties did not represent the rank and file of either party. In the South and West the Democratic party is dry; in the North and West the Republican party is dry. In the East both parties are more or less wet. The South, West and North must stand together in congress and preserve the benefits of prohibition, no matter which wet candidate is elected.

W. J. BRYAN.

THE LIQUOR INTERESTS AT WORK

Candidates for congress who try to make themselves and others believe that the liquor issue is "as dead as slavery" will do well to read the following appeal that is being sent broadcast throughout the country by the liquor interests:

"Southampton, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1920.

"Dear _____:
"I have recently joined an association which is working to enroll those who are against the Volstead Law, with a view to bringing about its repeal. This would leave each state free, under the 'concurrent' clause, to regulate prohibition locally. This association, by the way, does NOT advocate the return of the saloon uncontrolled.

"I have taken the liberty of nominating you for membership in this society.

"I trust that you will join and send this card, with \$1.00 (covering membership dues for one year) to 'The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment,' Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. (Your check can be made payable to the Mount Vernon Savings Bank.)

"Very truly yours,
"_____"

THE PARTISAN PRESS

Governor Cox complains that the Republican papers do not give him a fair show, and he is surprised. If he had been as well acquainted with past campaigns he would have known that the Democratic party has been at a great disadvantage in the North for a generation because a large majority of the newspapers are Republican.

That is one reason why I urged the Democratic convention to demand the establishment of a Government Bulletin, but Governor Cox's delegates and Mr. McAdoo's delegates and Mr. Palmer's delegates voted the proposition down with a roar of laughter.

The partisan paper can not be expected to be fair and the plutocratic press does not try to be fair. The people should have at least one unpolluted channel of information and a Government Bulletin is the only one in sight.

W. J. BRYAN.

PRICES FALLING

Prices have commenced to fall; stores are joining in cuts; restaurants are reducing prices—let the good work go on. The break is disclosing the extent of the extortion practiced and the methods employed. On another page will be found a press dispatch from Washington showing how manufacturers have kept up prices by guaranteeing their customers against a fall. Having obligated themselves to keep prices up they would suspend production, throw their employes out of work and plunder the public. And yet the two leading candidates stepped off their platforms to assure the profiteers that they (the candidates) favored the repeal of the excess profits tax! No congress, Democratic or Republican, will dare to repeal so just a tax. Stop profiteering and there will be no excess profits to tax.

No Democrat is under obligation to vote for a bad candidate or a bad policy of his party if another party offers a better man or a little better policy, but the party is at least entitled to the benefit of the doubt if there is a doubt—even a criminal is entitled to this.

The Democratic Record

During the past quarter of a century the Democratic party has led in the fight for two great constitutional amendments—one providing for the popular election of United States senators and the other for an income tax. The Republican party finally aided in securing these amendments, but the Democratic party led and, for years, made the fight alone. The Democratic party shared equally with the Republican party the honor of securing the prohibition amendment and played a necessary part in the securing of the suffrage amendment. That is a great record.

During the period between March 4, 1913, and the beginning of the war the Democratic party had complete control of the government and gave the country such a series of economic reforms as no other party in any land ever did before in the same length of time. That is a record unexcelled.

During the war the government, still under Democratic control, mobilized the nation's resources and used the nation's forces in a manner surpassed by no other government. The peace treaty was as good as could have been expected, considering the conflicting interests of the many nations involved, and the League of Nations contemplated the longest step toward peace taken in a thousand years. Ratification immediately and without reservations (leaving to the future the making of any changes deemed necessary) was the course demanded by our own interests and by the world's welfare. But when that was found impossible—no matter why—acceptance of any reservations necessary to ratification (leaving to the future the making of any changes deemed necessary) became an imperative duty.

By refusing to accept ratification with reservations, the president delayed the world's return to peace, repudiated majority rule—the fundamental principle of Democracy—and made his party responsible for forcing the treaty into the campaign as a partisan issue.

Then he insisted on making his personal views the paramount issue of the campaign. But we must average men up—the president as well as others—and weigh their virtues against their faults. And we must not make the mistake of condemning a whole party because of the sins of an individual, however prominent.

The Democratic party is sound at heart, as shown by its splendid record of achievement; it can recover from mistakes as shown by the reorganization that followed the disastrous experience of 1904. The Democratic party will live; it is the best hope of those who believe in a people's government administered in behalf of the people.

W. J. BRYAN.

DR. RUSSELL'S GREAT WORK

Lincoln, Nebr., Sept. 3, 1920.

Dr. Howard H. Russell,
Westerville, Ohio.

My dear Howard:

I am not much of a singer, as you know, but I venture to add my voice to the voices of the multitude that join in the anthem of praise of the great work which you have accomplished for the homes of the land, for the morals of the nation and for the welfare of the world. It falls to the lot of a comparatively small number to invent machinery through which great forces can make themselves effective. The lightning waited for a machine through which to serve man; steam waited for a machine, and so did the waterfall that used to express its impatience as it rushed unused down the mountainside. Now the lightning, the steam and the foaming rapids are all cheerful laborers—servants of man. You gave to a great moral sentiment the means of expression when you founded the Anti-saloon League and conceived the plan by which an altruistic movement could be made self-supporting. Without the Anti-saloon League's organizing power we would not be celebrating the nation's great moral triumph; without the thought that sprang from your brain and heart, the league could not have rendered the service that it has. Our thanks and enduring gratitude to you.

But you have also given an example and illus-

trated what a consecrated life, devoted to a great cause, can accomplish. You have been an inspiration to others—your zeal has been contagious. I know full well what it has cost you in the sacrifice of the comforts of home, and I know how cheerfully your good wife has joined you in these sacrifices. If the appreciation of those who have been beneficiaries can in any wise reward you both, be happy in the thought that you have won a place in the hearts and affections of a numerous company who speak your name with reverence and affection. Our nation is reaping the harvest which you have helped to sow, and the world is yet to be you debtor for that which is to be accomplished under our nation's leadership.

Mrs. Bryan joins me in a loving greeting to you and Mrs. Russell and the children. Very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN.

IN MEMORY OF SON

The following is taken from the bulletin of the Lake View Baptist church, Rochester, N. Y., of June 6, 1920:

"On last Sunday announcement was made of the gift of a beautiful set of chimes by Clinton N. Howard, in memory of his son, Ensign John G. Howard, who gave his life in the world war. The set will be composed of twenty bells in all and will be one of the largest sets in the country. In addition there will be electric action which will connect it with the keyboard and enable it to be played from the organ bench. This attachment, all told, will be a beautiful memorial to a splendid son. The bells will speak out week after week to all the men and women of this community the message of Christian faith through the great hymns and will in a real sense be carrying on the work of one of our finest young men whose life was seemingly cut off too early. At the close of the evening service Mr. Howard read the following poem which expresses for us all appreciation of the splendid life whose memory through this gift will be a blessing to generations yet to come:

"And as for John, my own, my son,
He knew not death, for as he fell
He loosed from him that body that had served
its day,

As wakes a sleeper from his dreams,
He cast his flying coat aside,
And eager went, as eager came
Up sped his soul, and ever up and on,
A meteor in uncharted space,
From blue of sea, through blue of sky,
For he had learned to fly—he did not die.
And through the years that's left of time
Let heavenly harmonies ring their chime.
Through all the days for years to come
Ring out in glad memoriam,
Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true,
Ring first the praise of God and then—
Ring peace on earth, good-will to men."

A SAMPLE PROTEST

Under the heading, "We Suspect That This Gentleman Is Opposed to Prohibition," the *Winnona, Minn., Republican-Herald* quotes the following letter from the *Chicago Tribune*:

"Gentlemen I often see a good bust in your paper for Prohibition and nobody wants Prohibition 90 Per cent of the people in Menesota dont want it and still it is forced on to the people by a few Bolshewiki because no good American will want Prohibition forced on to him self in sutch way as this was. If we will want Prohibition we would of Voted the State Dry but the State Went Wet And the Dryes Cant Steel the Poor mans Glass of Beer in sutch way as that. I alwas was agensst the Saloon But the Dryes are cutch suckers that you give them a finger and thale will Swallow you. Think of it a man cant make his wine to home the ritch man laid in a suply ore he can alwaies get it But the poor Working man Nothing how long will Prohibition Last. as long as a Snow ball in Hell. People that Voted dry by the thousands will never doe it agin i am i to. The unrest they is in this Country now came true Prohibition and will be as long as Prohibition will last. A man dont hafta Vote no more his Vote counts nothing eneyway. papers blow about Bolshewiki But people are dreven to Bolshewiki By sutch Outrage as Prohibition. We will watch you paper for an answer. Yours Truley,—
J. L. F."

The collection of a large campaign fund by the Republican committee excites no surprise because it is customary. How else could the special interests show their gratitude?