

## Gambling Must Go

The indictment of several ball players for selling out to a group of gamblers will not affect base ball as a legitimate sport, but it ought to put an end to the gambling that has come to be a part of the game.

Gambling ruined horse racing. As long as tests of speed were used to develop superior horses they were legitimate, but when the breeder and trainer gave way to the gambler racing had to go. The human race is more important than the horse.

So with base ball; it is the great American game and those who are interested in it should take the lead in suppressing gambling. The recent scandal is a natural outgrowth of the gambling that has attached itself to these national contests. The players could not be expected to resist so great a temptation as the gamblers set before them. Either gambling must go or professional baseball will soon be put on the black list with horse racing. Remember that the women vote now; they will use their votes to protect their boys. An effort should be made to secure state legislation on this subject at the sessions that will be held during the coming winter.

In addressing the constitutional convention of Nebraska last January, I called attention to this subject as follows:

"This convention will have to deal with gambling. I hope the constitution you are writing will put the seal of its condemnation upon all forms of gambling. It is one of the sins that, like intoxication and immorality, has come down from the remotest past, but it overthrows God's law of rewards. When the Creator gave us the earth with its fertile soil, the sunshine with its warmth and the rains with their moisture, His voice proclaimed as clearly as if it had issued from the clouds, 'Go work, and in proportion to your industry and your intelligence, so shall be your reward.' That is God's law of rewards, and it must prevail except where force suppresses it or cunning evades it.

"The axe should be put at the root of the tree. Gambling is not a question of amount, and it does not matter whether one wins or loses; it is the principle that should be considered. There should be no more toleration of gambling on a small scale than on a large scale. Gambling at cigar counters, gambling with slot machines, gambling with wheels of fortune—all are gambling and should not be permitted. Chance should not be allowed to be substituted for honest industry; our children should know from their youth that there is at least one state in this union that makes no discrimination between kinds of gambling, high or low, large or small, but that all gambling is prohibited in Nebraska as far as law can prevent it."

W. J. BRYAN.

### GOOD ROADS

In traveling recently from Asheville, N. C., to Miami, Fla.—about 1,000 miles—by auto, I had the best opportunity I have ever enjoyed to test the roads. We selected the best, regardless of distance, and found a wide difference of opinion as to what constitutes a good road—the same road being described as excellent by one and as impossible by another. This is partly due to the weather—a road which is excellent when dry can be made almost impassable by a rain. For instance, the road between Milledgeville and Macon, Georgia, when dry, can be described as excellent (it is up and down hill nearly all the way but the grades are easy); but we passed over it in a rain, when passing another car was really dangerous. Sandy roads are better wet than dry—the beach at Daytona being unsurpassed, but the water seriously impairs the clay roads. Then, a wash-out will make any road bad. We reached northern Florida just after a heavy rain and found a stream twenty-five feet wide and several feet deep running through a fill. Fortunately, the wash-out was near a place where a number of convicts were working on a state highway. They were put to work felling trees and building a bridge. In an hour and a half we were on our way. After plowing through dry sand and skidding on wet clay; and after some miles over the rebellious bricks of a once model highway, we ended our journey with a 200-mile run over an asphalt boulevard.

I am more than ever convinced of the need of a complete system of national and state

highways. Why not a Peace-way? The nation should build such a highway connecting the states, and the states should extend it to the counties. It would be a memorial to the soldiers and a means of bringing the word peace into the conversation of all the people. It would promote commerce and yet be the best preparation for war. It would give the farmer protection from the artificial depression that the gamblers cause about harvest time—the impassable winter roads compelling the farmer to sell when the price is lowest, and it would help to regulate railroad rates. Good roads are coming eventually—why not now?

W. J. BRYAN.

### GUARANTEE OF PROTECTION CAUSE OF COST

A Washington dispatch carried by the Associated Press, under date of October 5, follows:

"Partial responsibility for continued high prices was laid today on the trade practice of manufacturers' guarantee against price decline by those who protested against the custom at hearings before the federal trade commission. More than 200 spokesmen for business interests were present to advise with the commission in formulating a policy on the subject.

"The statement that prices would have gone down soon after the armistice in many lines had the price guarantee practice been unknown in commerce was brought out in answer to questions by Chairman Murdock, who asked for opinions on that phase. Without exception opponents of the system declared their belief had been confirmed by break in commodities where it was not employed. They cited the sugar and silk markets as typical.

"James A. Goldsmith, of New York, representing the Silk Association of America, said the guarantee could be construed in no other light than as a means of maintaining 'a generally high level of prices and mitigating against any reduction which would have followed natural operations of the law of supply and demand.' Silk prices, he said, had declined 50 per cent in the last six months, which would have been impossible had the wholesalers been guaranteed against loss by the manufacturers.

"I would say further," he continued, "that the guarantee against decline not only tends to hold up prices but means that plants will be shut and industry stagnated in order that the guaranteeing manufacturer will not have to dig into his pocket and repay the wholesaler or other purchaser. The plants are shut down and the demand remains, so prices stay high."

"What about holding up artificial prices, like war prices, and would they have been reduced except for the price guarantee?" Mr. Murdock inquired.

"Unhesitatingly I would say they would have fallen long ago," Mr. Goldsmith replied. "I would not attempt to say to what extent the guarantee has maintained the prices, but it certainly has held them a much longer time than had the old law of supply and demand been permitted to operate."

"Only two speakers defended the practice, but their side of the question will be heard fully tomorrow. R. U. Delepenha, New York, representing the National Preservers and Fruit Products Association, voiced approval of the custom saying its benefits more than offset any ill effects depicted by the opponents of the practice.

"L. F. Boffey, of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, held that no legitimate attack could be made on the guarantee system on ethical grounds as the law established the right of a citizen to employ trade methods of any kind so long as they did not tend to monopoly or discrimination.

"That the practice did tend to monopoly and discrimination was asserted by George D. McIlvain, of the Tin Plate Manufacturers Association. He argued that the guarantee given by the big producers could not be met in most cases by little producers, who were compelled either to sell out or close up 'practically bankrupt.'

"T. D. McCloskey, of the National Association of Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers, took the same position.

"Julian Armstrong, of the bureau of related Industries, charged that the guarantee custom encouraged speculation, causing overstocking, stifled competition and 'invariably leads to rebating.' It resulted many times in 'old' goods being held over and sold as 'fresh' stocks, he added, 'creating a reaction in the public mind against the whole industry.'"

## Follow Nebraska's Lead

### Question Gubernatorial Candidates

To Hon. Samuel R. McKelvie,  
Hon. John H. Morehead and  
Hon. Arthur G. Wray,  
Candidates for the office of Governor  
of the State of Nebraska.

Honored Sirs:

The federal constitution and the Nebraska constitution prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages.

There is a federal enforcement law and a state enforcement law which define intoxicating liquors and fix the alcoholic content permitted in beverages at one-half of one per cent.

The federal amendment was ratified by almost a unanimous vote of the Nebraska legislature. The state prohibition amendment was adopted by a majority of 29,000 by the voters of this state.

These constitutional amendments and laws were adopted for the purpose of promoting the moral, social and economic welfare of the people of our state and nation.

We look with alarm at the efforts being made, by those who profit from the liquor business financially or politically or from the vices which are associated with the liquor business to raise the alcoholic content or weaken the enforcement provisions of these great moral laws.

The governor of the state of Nebraska during the next two years can wield a most powerful influence state and nationally in preserving and enforcing these laws or by encouraging or permitting their modification or nullification. We believe that you will agree with us that candidates for the highest office in the gift of the people of the state, who, after election will be in position to influence or act on measures of state and national importance, should want the people whom they are to represent to know their views on such questions so that the voter may cast his or her vote for the candidate who nearest represents said voters' opinion.

We believe that the undersigned can speak for a sufficiently large number of voters to justify them in publicly submitting to you four questions pertaining to the prohibition question and kindly request you to give your replies to these questions through the daily press of the state for the information and guidance of the voters. The questions follow:

1. Will you, if elected governor, use your personal and official influence to prevent the raising of the alcoholic content in permitted beverages or the weakening of the enforcement provisions of the present national prohibition enforcement law known as the Volstead act?

2. Will you, if elected governor, use your influence and veto power to prevent the modification (by weakening it), nullification or repeal of the Nebraska prohibition constitutional amendment or its enforcement law?

3. If elected governor, will you honestly and in good faith enforce to the fullest extent, without fear or favor, all the provisions of the prohibition enforcement law of this state?

4. If elected governor, will you, as an assurance to the large majority of the people of Nebraska who believe in prohibition and its strict enforcement, publicly promise them that you will appoint no one as a prohibition law enforcement officer or appoint no one to the pure food department of the state government except persons who are known to be personally in favor of the Nebraska prohibition constitutional amendment and the present enforcement law of this state?

Thanking you for such consideration as you may give this request, we are,

Very respectfully yours,

Anti-Saloon League of Nebraska.—By F. A. High, Supt.

Nebraska Dry Federation.—By C. C. Crowell, Jr., E. O. Kretsinger, Mamie M. Claffin, Ambrose C. Epperson.

W. C. T. U. of Nebraska.—By Lela G. Dyar, State President.

Nebraska Women's Dry Federation.—By Jennie Callfas, President.

Edna M. Barkley, President Nebraska Women's Legislative Council of Nebraska, and former president Nebraska State Suffrage Association.

Omaha Committee of Five Thousand.—By W. T. Graham, President.

Women's Democratic League.—By Clara C. Clayton, President.