

Only in one instance, the election of 1908, did Nebraska give Bryan anything like a spontaneous hand.

Yet through it all, barring perhaps the bitterness of some of the earlier days, Nebraska has recognized Mr. Bryan as a good sport and as a credit and an asset to his state. He came, a Democrat, into a state consecrated in blood to the Republicans. He managed, despite this handicap, to put his impress upon the state and to make it a base for his national operations. Nebraska was a hard nut to crack and he never did get at more than half the meat of it, but in the effort he won his state's respect and liking. For all his many battle here, there be few to wish him ill as he packs his lares and penates off to a less strenuous clime.—Nebraska (Lincoln) State Journal.

ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATION

(Chicago Post, May 19.)

William Jennings Bryan this noon told a thousand members of the advertising council of the Chicago association of commerce the value and dangers of co-operation, and he had a rousing reception throughout.

His three fundamental thoughts were summed up as follows:

You multiply the power of individual units when you put them together.

But you must use the power of co-operation for the progress of mankind.

Every human being should resolve to tell what is in his heart, irrespective to sneers and jeers.

Mr. Bryan was such an attraction to the advertising men that a hundred or more were unable to secure seats in the ballroom at the Hotel La Salle. Of those who came early were about a hundred women, and to them the commoner paid a mirthful compliment.

"Years ago when the woman's advertising club was organized, I knew it would grow," said Mr. Bryan. "The women have the secret of advertising—they tell it in confidence."

Mr. Bryan's smile and silvery voice were unimpaired, and he wore his usual black bow tie. But a rather skippy black and white striped shirt seemed a bit unusual. It probably was unintentional, but the Association of Commerce Glee club sang a rollicking song about Capt. Kidd that had a refrain sounding greatly like "Yo ho and rum will flow." Mr. Bryan smiled skeptically and applauded.

"Co-operation is the greatest machine known among men," said Mr. Bryan. "Water and electricity were always with us, but until machines were devised to utilize them they had no commercial value to us. A club like this with a membership of 1,500 can do more than 1,500 individuals; yes, 1,500 times as much, and perhaps a million things that an individual might never think of. By co-operation you multiply power, and you acquire the responsibility that comes with power. Co-operation measures your responsibilities, and you must use it on every question you have any right to deal with."

"The danger lies in co-operation being a complete movement, not an initiative. Let not the spirit of co-operation quench that of initiative. Whenever the light of truth strikes the human being, he must rise and go to work. I urge that each of you be sensitive to light and responsible to the truth. Count your associates when the fight is over. If you stop to count before you begin, you may never begin. Do not let the chill of many destroy the ardor of the few."

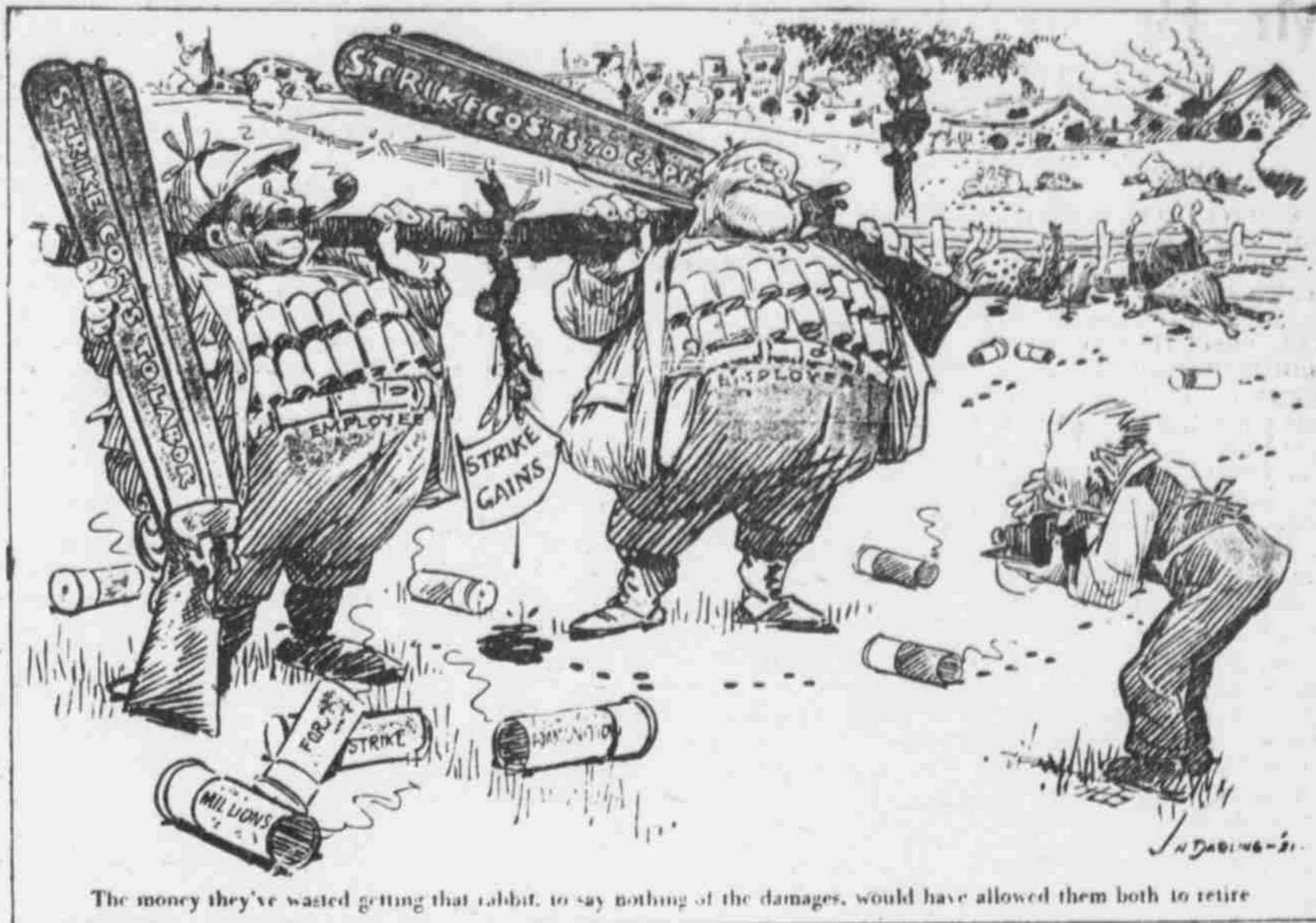
"The germ of life lies in every truth. If a man sees a truth and raises his voice in support of it, that voice goes echoing along the corridors of time, and, finally, truth steps forth and becomes one of the accepted things of life."

In introducing Mr. Bryan, the chairman of the advertising council, W. Frank McClure, referred to him as a "speaker for righteousness," and quoted Webster as saying he "would rather be right than be President."

"I was introduced that way once before," responded Mr. Bryan with a broad smile "and told that assemblage that it was 'much easier.' But a prominent Republican in the audience said, 'What can he know about it; he never was either.'"

It is now contended that because the dry law makes so many persons law-breakers it should be repealed. The same logic would call for the repeal of all laws prohibiting murder, forgery, robbery by force and half a dozen others that will readily occur to anyone. Would it not be a better plan to try enforcing all of the laws,

THE END OF THE CHASE



The money they've wasted getting that rabbit, to say nothing of the damages, would have allowed them both to retire

—From Collier's Weekly.

BRYAN SCORES PROFITEER AND LAUDS PROHIBITION

Wheeling, West Va., May 27.—Prohibition is here to stay. This is the word of the man who, possibly more than any other in the nation, made prohibition a reality—William Jennings Bryan. Sitting in his room in Hotel Windsor the Great Commoner, who speaks at the market auditorium this evening under auspices of the Warwood M. E. church, scored profiteers and lauded prohibition.

Despite his years he is active and quick of movement, looks fit for a fray of whatever sort might come along, and has the firm smooth face of a man of middle age. The only sign of age is the graying and thinning of the once luxuriant growth of black hair.

"Today" said Mr. Bryan, by way of reference to his favorite subject when a News reporter called on him today, is the second anniversary of prohibition in Ohio. During this time the sentiment has steadily grown stronger for prohibition and its enforcement, and as a result the enforcement has tightened up. It is interesting to trace the progress of sentiment in Ohio. In 1914 the state went wet by 84,000. In 1915 the wet majority had dropped to 54,000; in 1917 to 2,000 and finally in 1918, Ohio went dry by 25,000. In 1919 it was increased to 40,000 after the soldiers came home. In 1920 enforcement was endorsed by 200,000.

"As to enforcement of the law, from a national, standpoint, the Volstead act was not made any more harsh than seemed necessary. Experience has shown that there are some holes in it, which need to be stopped up, and they will be. Prohibition is here to stay, and there is not the slightest prospect of a reversal of the sentiment of the people of the nation."

"I was in Charleston a few days ago, and talked with a number of the leading men of that city, leaders of both parties. They expressed the opinion that West Virginia would double her majority for prohibition if she were to vote on it today. If prohibition could be secured when only men voted, as was done in West Virginia and Ohio, what chance is there of replacing it, now that women vote."

It was pointed out to Mr. Bryan that violations of the law are numerous in this section of the state, and that difficulty is encountered in enforcing the law.

"That is true," he replied, "but time was when they brought liquor in by dray loads, and exhibited and sold it in the best buildings in the city. Now they bring it in by hand bags, and sneak through the alleys of the city."

"When I went to Michigan in 1919, to oppose the wine and beer amendment, they told me that 2,000 automobiles had been stolen in the city of Detroit during that year. Yet, no

one proposed repeal of the law against stealing automobiles.

"The papers report violations of law just as they report divorces, and for the same reason; namely, that they are exceptions. They do not report the instances where the law is obeyed for the same reason that they do not enumerate the number of happy homes; namely, because they are the rule."

"What do you think of argument that prohibition makes a man want to drink?" he was asked.

"No more sensible," he replied, "than that the law against stealing makes a man want to steal, or that law against any form of vice makes a man want to be vicious. When any act is branded as criminal it lessens the tendency to do the act."

"What of the business outlook?" he was asked.

"The worst feature in the business world," he replied, "is the lack of customers who can buy. Goods are manufactured, not for storage, but for sale, and people cannot buy these without money. Farm prices are practically down to where they were ten years ago, but the farmer's crops will not buy much more than half what they did ten years ago. The farmers constitute one-third of our population. Who is going to buy the goods that the farmer would buy if his purchasing power were increased or the price of other commodities decreased? This is a question which the profiteer ought to answer to his own satisfaction before he decides to continue the exploitation of the people while he tries to shift the burden of taxation from his own to some other person's shoulders."

A DISGUSTED PROSECUTOR

Vexed and disappointed when guilty members of New York's building combines were let off with nominal fines, Samuel Untermeyer, who supplied the evidence which convicted them, declared that he intended to give it up. He takes sharp issue with the court which calls extortion a misdemeanor and treats it accordingly. Evidence was submitted to prove that when workmen were paid \$1 an hour the contractors charged three times that amount to the builder. Untermeyer's investigations disclosed a tangled skein of corruption and extortion which he insists involves the fire insurance companies of the country. He also charges that the tile and mantel business is nationally controlled to the prejudice of home builders. He believes trade combines are going to test the power of government to subdue their evil consequence. His declaration before the Lockwood committee which has been considering the evidence he brought forward needs no comment.—Wheeling, W. Va., Register.