

Vote! It's Your Privilege and Your Duty

Startling Disclosures of Effect of the Stay-at-Home Vote on the Government of the United States Shown by Election Figures of Representative States.

Figures that reveal how the American government is founded upon minority rule. United States senators elected in 1922, some of them by unusually large pluralities, were in almost every instance chosen by a minority of the vote cast, and the vote cast was in many cases a minority of the total possible vote.

1. Arizona—Senator Ashurst.	Total voters.....140,818	
Votes cast.....61,080—43%	Votes for winner.....39,723—28%	
2. California—Senator Clegg.	Total voters.....1,928,247	
Votes cast.....867,904—45%	Votes for winner.....564,422—29%	
3. Connecticut—Senator McLean.	Total voters.....322,961	
Votes cast.....152,961—47%	Votes for winner.....97,181—30%	
4. Delaware—Senator Bayard.	Total voters.....169,524—27%	Votes for winner.....97,181—30%
5. Florida—Senator Trammell.	Total voters.....506,660	
Votes cast.....217,781—43%	Votes for winner.....145,781—29%	
6. Indiana—Senator Ballston.	Total voters.....1,082,725—84%	Votes for winner.....538,165—50%

7. Iowa—Senator Brookhart.	Total voters.....367,212
Votes cast.....171,584—46%	Votes for winner.....109,754—30%
8. Maine—Senator Hale.	Total voters.....421,904
Votes cast.....173,686—41%	Votes for winner.....109,754—24%
9. Maryland—Senator Bruce.	Total voters.....417,754
Votes cast.....203,916—49%	Votes for winner.....109,754—29%
10. Massachusetts—Senator Lodge.	Total voters.....1,825,250
Votes cast.....770,148—42%	Votes for winner.....494,130—27%
11. Michigan—Senator Ferris.	Total voters.....1,981,507
Votes cast.....820,960—41%	Votes for winner.....523,712—26%
12. Minnesota—Senator Shipstead.	Total voters.....1,237,203
Votes cast.....520,824—42%	Votes for winner.....323,712—26%
13. Mississippi—Senator Stephens.	Total voters.....872,094
Votes cast.....488,541—56%	Votes for winner.....293,712—30%
14. Missouri—Senator Reed.	Total voters.....1,500,000
Votes cast.....676,362—45%	Votes for winner.....426,264—28%
15. Nebraska—Senator Wheeler.	Total voters.....249,831
Votes cast.....158,735—64%	Votes for winner.....88,205—35%

16. Nebraska—Senator Howell.	Total voters.....666,547
Votes cast.....387,601—58%	Votes for winner.....210,350—32%
17. Nevada—Senator Pittman.	Total voters.....47,419
Votes cast.....28,811—61%	Votes for winner.....18,200—38%
18. New Jersey—Senator Edwards.	Total voters.....1,235,190
Votes cast.....514,331—42%	Votes for winner.....314,331—25%
19. New Mexico—Senator Jones.	Total voters.....188,663
Votes cast.....109,800—58%	Votes for winner.....60,929—32%
20. New York—Senator Copeland.	Total voters.....5,108,545
Votes cast.....2,376,781—47%	Votes for winner.....1,276,067—25%
21. North Dakota—Senator Frazier.	Total voters.....198,517
Votes cast.....127,067—64%	Votes for winner.....79,494—25%
22. Ohio—Senator Pepper.	Total voters.....686,547
Votes cast.....387,601—56%	Votes for winner.....210,350—30%
23. Pennsylvania—Senator Reed-Fepper.	Total voters.....1,526,734
Votes cast.....642,483—42%	Votes for winner.....402,146—26%
24. Rhode Island—Senator Gerry.	Total voters.....249,831
Votes cast.....158,735—64%	Votes for winner.....88,205—35%
25. Tennessee—Senator McKellar.	Total voters.....1,208,219
Votes cast.....572,725—47%	Votes for winner.....351,725—29%
26. Texas—Senator Mayfield.	Total voters.....2,233,834
Votes cast.....925,004—41%	Votes for winner.....564,200—24%
27. Utah—Senator King.	Total voters.....207,154
Votes cast.....120,812—58%	Votes for winner.....74,725—36%
28. Virginia—Senator Swanson.	Total voters.....1,156,700
Votes cast.....516,923—45%	Votes for winner.....315,500—10%
29. Vermont—Senator Greene.	Total voters.....198,517
Votes cast.....127,067—64%	Votes for winner.....79,494—25%
30. Washington—Senator Dill.	Total voters.....244,928
Votes cast.....130,400—53%	Votes for winner.....79,494—25%
31. West Virginia—Senator Neely.	Total voters.....210,844
Votes cast.....127,067—60%	Votes for winner.....79,494—37%
32. Wisconsin—Senator La Follette.	Total voters.....1,241,981
Votes cast.....572,725—46%	Votes for winner.....351,725—28%
33. Wyoming—Senator Kendrick.	Total voters.....249,831
Votes cast.....158,735—64%	Votes for winner.....88,205—35%

By WILL M. MAUPIN.

It required more than three years to secure the requisite two-thirds of the 13 colonies to ratify the constitution. In those days, and for a century and a quarter thereafter, the people were very jealous of their rights. The colonies were loath to yield any of their claimed rights to a central government. The union was not made possible until it was clearly understood and agreed that the constitution itself was a grant of power to the federal government, and that all rights not thus expressly granted were reserved to the individual states.

There are five postulates in the preamble to the constitution, and in them is clearly set forth the purpose of the whole instrument. These five are:

- To form a more perfect union.
- To establish justice.
- To insure domestic tranquility.
- To provide for the common defense.
- To secure the blessings of liberty.

Delaware was the first to ratify, March 17, 1787, and the ratification was unanimous. Rhode Island, the last to ratify, May 29, 1790, ratified by a vote of 34 to 32. New York ratified by a vote of 30 to 28.

In March, 1788, the constitution was declared to be in full force and effect. The first 10 amendments to the constitution, popularly known as "the bill of rights," were adopted in December, 1791, and the 11th and 12th amendments were not adopted until January, 1798 and September, 1804, respectively. The latter amendment provided the present method of electing the president and vice president.

It was 61 years, or in 1848, before the constitution was again amended. The 13th amendment was then added, abolishing slavery. Three years later the 14th amendment was adopted. It being an additional bill of rights, provided for congressional representation to include persons formerly in slavery. It denied the right to hold any civil military or naval office to all who had engaged in insurrection or rebellion, unless disability be removed by two-thirds vote of congress.

In March, 1870, the 15th amendment, enfranchising the negro, was adopted. It was 43 years after another amendment was adopted, the 16th being the income tax amendment. Three months later the 17th amendment, providing for the election of senators by direct vote, was adopted. The 18th amendment, establishing prohibition, was adopted in January, 1919. In August, 1920, the 19th, or equal suffrage amendment, became a part of the fundamental law of the land.

After the adoption of the first 10 amendments it required 72 years to secure the next five amendments, but the last five amendments thereto were made within seven years.

All this is set down, as briefly as possible, for the purpose of calling attention to facts that should be of intense interest to every citizen who prizes citizenship.

For the first 120 years of the republic's history responsible party government was the accepted rule, and citizens exercised the right of franchise because they realized in it the most powerful weapon against dishonesty and incompetency in government. Washington, in his letters to Lafayette, had warned against the coming of time when the people should grow careless and no longer take an active part in government. While no definite date can be fixed upon, it is within the bounds of safety to say that the period, against which Washington warned, arrived about 1910. Prior to that approximate time, the voters grew intensely interested in every political campaign. Rallies were enthusiastic. Campaign orators were listened to with attention. Loyalty to principles as outlined in party platforms was the rule. But about that time interest in politics began dying out, the people grew more and more indifferent towards the franchise. Government by blocs began to rule.

Innovations inimical to party responsibility became popular under the guise of reform. Real interest in the fundamental fact that this is a republic, a representative government, died out as the shibboleth of "let the people rule" became increasingly popular. As the people began receiving what they clamored for, their interest in government decreased, until at the congressional election of 1922 there was cast only 45.5 per cent of the possible vote of the republic. In that election 33 United States senators were elected by only 25 per cent of the votes cast. In Nebraska, with a possible vote of 686,547, only 387,601 citizens went to the polls. Senator Howell, who was elected by the greatest majority ever given a candidate in the history of the state, except Wilson in 1916, is senator by virtue of only 32 per cent of the possible vote. Charles W. Bryan, elected governor that same year by the greatest majority ever given a candidate for that high office, is now governor by virtue of less than 32 per cent of the possible vote.

What is true of the indifference of Nebraska citizens is true in greater or less measure in every state in the union. Yet never was there a time when there was more of complaint, more of clamor, more of denunciation of politics and politicians. But the people who make the loudest com-

plaints are those who fall, neglect or refuse to exercise the greatest right ever conferred upon the people of any country—the right to vote and to determine by their votes who shall represent them and what governmental policies shall be adopted and enforced.

In no other country where the franchise is exercised is the franchise so little thought of and so little exercised as in the United States. In 1920, with upwards of 50,000,000 men and women eligible to the vote, only 26,000,000 went to the polls. In 1922 that number had dwindled to 20,000,000. In the last parliamentary election in Great Britain, where equal suffrage prevails, 82 per cent of the possible electorate voted, while in equal suffrage Germany, 93 per cent of the possible vote was cast.

It is high time for honest and patriotic citizens to pause and ponder over the lamentable fact that in the momentous election of 1922 less than half the voters exercised the right of franchise for which their forefathers fought and died. It is high time they pondered over the fact that the period against which Washington warned with all his emphasis and statesmanlike wisdom, has come upon us. Washington declared that the constitution would endure "as long as there remains any virtue in the body of the people." By that he clearly meant that the perpetuity of this republic depended wholly upon the political capacity of the individual citizen.

He spoke of the danger of "distress for the preservation of the natural and inalienable rights of the people," and if the interest shown by more than 50 per cent of the American people is a safe standard of judgment, then the danger of which Washington warned is here and now.

Indifference towards the franchise is responsible for the repeated assaults upon the constitution. It is responsible for the constant perversion of the ideas of government outlined by the fathers. It is responsible for the demand that a mere act of congress may nullify the constitution itself. A quarter of a century ago amending the constitution, virtually nullifying it by congressional action, would have been unthinkable. Yet today, because of the indifference of the people towards the right to vote, a class of nullifiers, no less dangerous than those represented by John C. Calhoun, even if far less intelligent, demand that the constitution, framed by the wisdom of men who made the colonies free by their sacrifices, shall be amended whenever a congress, swayed by prejudice or religious intolerance, may so will. If such a nullification of the constitution is accomplished it will not be because of the number of votes that are cast in favor of it, but because of the indifference of a majority of the people in the matter of protecting their rights.

It is this indifference of the people towards their right of franchise that is the greatest menace to the perpetuity of this republic. The danger of foreign entanglements, against which Washington warned, are as nothing compared with the danger to popular government, against which he also warned us, that lies in the neglect of the franchise by the majority. It is this neglect that gives the revolutionist, the waverer of the red flag of socialism and anarchy, the corruptionist, the selfish schemer for power and place, their golden opportunity. And it may be depended upon that such are always at the polls upon election day to exercise their right to vote.

In this campaign the question of tariff, of governmental economy, of honesty in government, important as they are, are secondary in importance to the great question of whether the people are worthy of self-government and interested enough in their own political welfare to prove themselves worthy.

One has but to study the subjoined chart to realize the grave menace to popular government that lies in this growing indifference on the part of the people. It is this indifference that is responsible for corrupt men in office, for assaults upon the constitution, for deliberate attempts to destroy representative government as outlined by the fathers, and for the growing discontent with existing conditions.

No citizen who fails to exercise his right of franchise has a moral right to complain of misgovernment. If this indifference increases much beyond the present point, then tyranny will rule America, and in that unhappy event America will deserve it.

Is liberty so cheap a thing that we cannot find time to protect it? Is good government so worthless that we leave it open to play with, to despoil, even to tear down—and all because we will not take the trouble to vote?

Have we gone utterly to sleep in this great land of ours? Must elections be organized as a circus is organized, in order to bring voters to the polls?

There is no election circus this year. It is the responsibility of each man, each woman, to vote.

These words are an appeal to all citizens. If they fall, then we will slip back further into that state of indifference that will one day spell our ruin. If they respond the republic will have shown itself worthy of its traditions, worthy of those who toiled and died that we might enjoy its blessings.

Citizens of Nebraska, let us make this year—THE YEAR OF THE BIG VOTE!

Give Me the Babbitts!

By O. O. MINTYRE.

I have just come from one of those poetry recitals where a dreaming man whose facial pallor was heightened by his big black bow tie recited one of the deathless creations of his own making.

The audience was composed of two



"The Babbitts need no apology. They get more out of life than sophisticates ever."

classes—intelligent folk and myself. I believe on my side were a couple of stage hands, a ticket taker and a big union merchant from Bermuda. Not a line of the poetry was intelligible to me. I muffed every lam-bic. But, Great Grief, how the crowd applauded.

One might have thought the Babe had smacked the peach over the garden wall with three on. There are too many suffruted with the higher education in New York.

I long for more companionships with what New York calls the Babbitts. The Babbitts are the great majority, and as seen by the intelligence, they are like so many others.

And speaking of the intelligentsia and higher education, one cannot help but notice that the two most fiendish murderers of the day were the Chicago youths who were continually referred to as "sophisticates," "giant intellects" and "geniuses."

Harvard Accent Is Required.

It seems silly a man cannot indulge in ordinary conversation without being thought a dullard. Sophisticates sneer at the man who confesses he was a graduate of the "University of Hard Knocks." They want a wheeze about him wearing white socks and a lodge emblem and point with pride to their diplomas and frat pin.

Babbitts are the common folk and for everyday wisdom, honest sense and loyalty in friendship, give me the common man. He may not be up in all the latest wise-cracks, but he has a store of knowledge that is much more worth while.

Sophistry in New York is composed of a knowledge of just where the next polo grounds is to be played. I once saw a polo field but didn't see any ponies in bloom.

The most delightful party I ever attended in New York was given by a school friend of mine in his small Bronx apartment. As success is counted here he has not amounted to much. He is clerk in a shoe store. But he has a happy family—a wife and two children. He is earnest and sincere.

His guests were people in the same station of life. Young married couples—husbands who clerked and wives who attended to household duties. We had a simple repast, sandwiches and lemonade. Afterward we played charades and even clap in and clap out.

And we danced to a talking machine. At 11:30 we were all home. There was not a single note of discord. There was no jealousy about one wife being dressed better than the other. There were no dinner suits or evening frocks.

But You Enjoy Yourself.

It might be commonplace, but it was pleasant. On the other hand I have been painfully bored by affairs that started with the crash of intellectual symbols, the reading from foreign plays, highbrow talk about problem plays and the like.

The discreet Sunday afternoon cocktail gatherings and the exquisite served suppers in Park avenue apartments and even the enticing luncheons at Piping Rock have fallen to my lot—but the memory of that old-fashioned party in the little Bronx flat stands out like a fire in an oil field.

If one says plainly there is entirely too much drinking during these days of prohibition he has made a commonplace remark. He is a good. Now if he could fashion some nifty about the morning headache he is a sophisticate. Do you get the idea? I don't either.

My native town, as the comedian says, was so small they had to stand the rubarb on end to keep it in the city limits. Indeed it was so small "Able's Irish Rose" only played there two weeks. That is perhaps why I cannot get the hang of airy persiflage in a big city.

I cannot shuck off Main street husks. I am honest when I say I enjoyed such shows as "The Millionaire and the Pollockman," "Wife," "Old Isaac of the Bowery" and "The Opium Smugglers of Frisco" more with a few exceptions than the plays I see in New York.

I have dragged my way around art exhibits and stood unmoved before artistic piffle. I would rather hear an old-fashioned mouthorgan than most of the tunes of the lang-haired virtuoso. I like to eat on marble top tables, and if I knew where I could buy them I'd wear suspenders.

An Example of Greatness.

I am tired of intellectuals asking me when I am going to do something big. I never am—unless they mean washing an elephant or something like that. And what does one do

Twenty Years Ago

\$25 One-Way Fares to Los Angeles. Men's Suits Sold for \$10 Bill.

Kooley Cure and Whiskey Ads. Brandeis Planning New Building.

AK-SAR-BEN festivities were going on in Charles H. Pickens was crowned king and Ada Kirkendall queen at the ball in the Den the evening of October 8.

The board of governors then consisted of Charles Pickens, C. N. Robinson, Luther Kountze, Thomas A. Fry, Fred Metz, George West, Henry J. Penfold, Gould Dietz, C. M. Wilhelm, W. J. C. Kenyon, Walter S. Jardine and Mel Uhl.

Field Marshal Oyama was moving on Mukden in the Russo-Japanese war.

A Union Pacific advertisement in the Omaha Bee told of a \$25 one-way rate to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle or Vancouver.

The Washab advertised an \$8.50 round trip rate to St. Louis for the exposition which was then attracting the attention of the world.

Jean Morton of Chicago, daughter of J. Sterling Morton, was married to Joseph Cudahy of Omaha. The ceremony was performed at Arbor Lodge, the Morton ancestral home in Nebraska City.

The Nebraska Clothing company advertised an Ak-Sar-Ben sale of men's fine suits and overcoats at \$10. Hayden's advertisement offered a boiling beef and lamb stew at eight-eighths, eight-pounds for 25 cents. Sir-

loin steak was three pounds for 25 cents, and ham two pounds for 25 cents.

A nearly full-page advertisement showed a gigantic bottle of whiskey. The advertisement offered "Four Full Quarts Kellestrass 10-Year-Old Rye Whisky, delivered to any address, express prepaid, \$3.15." And in addition the purchaser received a trifling premium consisting of a sample bottle of 12-year whiskey and one one of 15-year whiskey, a corkscrew and a gold-tipped whiskey glass.

The Kooley cure also had an advertisement. The new Brandeis building was being planned and a long interview with the architect foretold the make a new building which now occupies the block between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets on the south side of Douglas street. At that time the Y. M. C. A. building stood on the east end of this tract, facing Sixteenth street.

The year was 1904, and Theodore Roosevelt was president, having occupied that office since the assassination of McKinley, September 6, 1901. He was seeking election. His opponent was Alton B. Parker. William J. Bryan spoke for Parker and Congressman Gilbert M. Hitchcock, at O. O. W. Temple, South Omaha, A. O. H.

MARRIED AT ARBOR LODGE.

Our Public Servants

On the Left Side of the Cab.

We have all heard a lot about the locomotive engineer. Songs have been sung about him, stories have been written about him, and romance glows about his head. But there is another man in the cab—the fireman on the left side. You don't see him quite so often as you see the engineer. There's a reason. The fireman is seldom perched upon his cushioned seat. Most of his time is spent in the gangway, shoveling coal into the hungry maw of the locomotive. Maybe you think it is easy to throw a scoopful of coal through a narrow door when the engine is chugging along 45 or 50 miles an hour. If you think so, try it. Firing a locomotive is not only hard work, but a work of art.

Between scooping shovelfuls of coal into the firebox, all the fireman has to do is to watch the signals on his side of the road, watch the water gauge, watch the steam gauge, work the injector, work the blower, fill the tender, work the coal down where he can reach it, and a few other little things like that. Some day, if he doesn't break down, he will perch himself upon the cushioned seat on the right-hand side of the cab. That's the big idea that spurs him on. But while he is just a fireman now, don't overlook the fact that he is about the most important cog in the big machine that is pulling your train. A sneering at education I have expressed myself awkwardly. But when a slight smattering of education gives one a sense of superiority among his fellows, it is time to go back to the little red schoolhouse and the tin dipper.

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California in Geology Change

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—Is California on the eve of a new geological period?

Scientists discussed this possibility with interest following the spectacular erosion of historic Mount Shasta in the past six weeks has torn up thousands of tons of soil from the peak.

Hundreds of thousands of years ago, according to geologists, the mighty mountain ranges of the Pacific coast were formed by the shrinking of the crust of the earth.

Later came a glacial age, when gigantic masses of ice poured down from the mountain ranges as a result of an unusual period of winter, which piled up snow and ice in such quantities that finally they accumulated to the force of gravity.

Mount Shasta has turned loose another glacier. Only this time it is pouring down the slopes as a result of one of the driest and hottest summer seasons in many years.

New Coalfields.

London, Oct. 4.—Discovery of great new coalfields in southeast Yorkshire is announced.

Sinkings at Moor End, Thorne, seven miles from Goole, have resulted in the striking of a rich seam, which, it is estimated, will yield about 23,000,000,000 tons of coal, or enough to meet England's need for the next 400 years.

ABE MARTIN On Jobs to Fit the Fellow



ALL SET FOR THE TOMATER TEST

Prof. Alex Tansey has gone into psychology and is working out a scheme whereby he can tell what sort of a job, or profession, a fellow's fitted for. He says th' trouble with th' world today is that too many people are engaged in th' wrong sort o' work, an' that too many important offices are filled by fellows who'd better be plowin', or plumbin', or brick makin', or runnin' a grocery, or sellin' fruit trees. Th' professor says th'ir employment t' fit th'ir peculiarities of ever man or woman an' that th' great problem 'il be to sidetrack th' feller that's holdin' th' office, or runnin' th' store, or who's tryin' t' sell tornado insurance, and git 'im t' mix in concrete, or runnin' a street car, or doin' somethin' he's cut out t' do. He says th' economic gain t' th' country 'il be appallin' if his plans work out. Th' professor's scheme embraces a number o' tests. This is one o' them:



COLE-UPS INTERESTING OMAHANS

By J. T. ARMSTRONG.

APPEARANCE: Short of stature and inclined to rotundity. Dark brown hair and blue eyes, which are constantly alert. Favors the darker shades in choosing material for his suits and has a liking for bow neckties. Relates admirably the temptation of wide stripes and checks.

Mannerisms: An abruptness of speech, tempered by a kindness which prevents offense. Deals with many who aspire to the position of employer some of them and rejects the remainder in a manner which softens any possible hurt. Laughs heartily and frequently. Enjoys twisting the meaning of a commonplace remark into something over which to chuckle.

Miscellaneous: A devotee to do-day modeling which has persisted through many years of varied and arduous duties.

First Job: Office boy for the City Asphalt company in Omaha.

Identity: Harry Watts, manager of the Balbo theater.

an' a large, soft leather hotel chair are placed in a room. Th' subject is taken t' th' door of this room an' told t' go in an' take a chair for a few moments while th' psychologist runs across th' street for some smokin' t' b'acker. If th' subject sits down on the kitchen chair it's quite evident he hasn't looked fer somethin' else.

Whether he does a good or bad job o' arguin' shows up immediately on th' little dial an' th' psychologist has a workin' clew. If he git mad an' excited easily his emotions are jest under th' skin an' he'd make a poor dry goods clerk, but if he's slow t' blow up his emotions are in his stomach an' he'd make a dandy fireman. One o' th' most ingenious tests is called th' chair test. A kitchen chair

Children Are Ill if they won't play

Watch them carefully. You can forestall a serious ailment with a spoonful of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

WHEN you see a child moping, avoiding companions and toys and play, look at its tongue and you will usually find it coated—a reliable symptom of constipation.

Forthwith give a teaspoonful of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It will operate in a few hours and the child will feel better again. If there is also feverishness, sneezing and sniffing give another teaspoonful the following night, to make sure that all danger is past.

It is perfectly unnecessary to give young children strong physics and cathartics as they are apt to set up a bad habit they will later find difficult to throw off.

A mild vegetable laxative like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin meets all their requirements, and as it is pleasant to take you will find no difficulty administering it.

Experienced mothers learned its value long ago, for it has been on the market over thirty years, and Mrs. Josie Clark, Rocky, Okla., and Mr. Charles Lewis, Blackwood, N. J., attribute the general good health of their families to the prompt use of Syrup Pepsin at the right moment. They have it constantly in the house, knowing that they can rely on it for night constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, flatulence, headache, sour stomach, fevers, colds and other disorders accompanying or due to a constipated condition of the intestines and bowels.

Free Sample Bottle Coupon

There are people who very rightly prefer to try a thing before they buy it. Let them clip this coupon, pin their name and address to it and send it to the Pepsin Syrup Co., 518 Washington Street, Monticello, Illinois, and a free sample bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will be sent them, postpaid by mail. Do not include postage. It is free.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN The Family Laxative