

Platform Reform. Lincoln Journal: Reform of the political platform is well nigh as great a need as the political platform of reform. It is the prime qualification of a politician that he be able to feel and fall in with the tendencies of the times. But in the matter of platforms the politicians unanimously fall.

The times tend to brevity. The three-decker novel has shrunk to the 300 pager, thence to the novelette, thence to the short story. A literary product for public consumption were better unwritten than lengthy. Magazines are beginning to pay contributors in proportion to brevity, rather than length. Multum in parvo is becoming a passion—everywhere but in party platforms.

There the contrary rules. You can't find the pound of good meat in the Nebraska republican platform except by wading through the ton of verbiage in which it is packed. The democrats did almost as badly—being better by only a "stickful."

Must it be so? We can all remember cases where it was highly desirable from a party standpoint, that the platform be unread. Length served a specific if not holy purpose then. But now such intent does not exist. Platforms are meant to be read, but who has the time and fortitude to read them?

The Nebraska populist platform is in one important respect the best of all. It is only a quarter column long. Chicago Evening Post: And thou, Nebraska! The Peerless Leader, whom the conscienceless paragrapher already has made the Peerless Leader, fell from his estate yesterday in the convention at Grand Island and there were only a pitiful 198 delegates to do him reverence.

The silver speech that was wont to set conventions on a roar moved only to silence. What's the matter with Nebraska; or, if better, what's the matter with Bryan? He has been ceaseless in striving for office and in striving to please. Must Lincoln needs ask Oyster Bay if the strenuous life can be overdone?

Champ Clark and Henry T. Rainey will keep the ancient faith, but what avails it with the home state faithful? And on such a little matter, a mere difference of town option and county option. He who stood to fight again after free silver, free trade and government ownership, to meet defeat on an issue hardly worthy an exchange of shots on a skirmish line.

On a license issue the delegates took liberties with one whose democratic word has been law. County option! Was there a delegate present depraved and flippant enough to quote the old couplet: Ah, County Guy, the hour is nigh, The sun has left the lea.

Harmon and Gaynor and Marshall, in the face of morning's news of cheer cannot one of you let fall a tear on Bryan's bier? Omaha Bee: That is a spectacular appeal Colonel Watterson makes to Mr. Bryan to slink his personality and let the democratic party follow leaders who have records of victory instead of defeat. It will be interesting to see what effect it has upon the deposed leader. From a democrat's standpoint it is a sane and reasonable plea, for who more than Mr. Bryan has urged the force of majority rule?

In 1896 Mr. Bryan as the democratic party's nominee for the presidency was bolted by a large number of democrats and to them he delivered this ultimatum: "The man who leaves the democratic party today must understand that if he comes back he must come back in sackcloth and ashes. Not only that, but he must bring forth works meet for repentance."

Mr. Bryan was a young man and a new leader to lay down such a severe condition of surrender. Colonel Watterson was one of the old guard who bolted Mr. Bryan and laid himself under the painful necessity of knocking his head on the floor to the Peerless Leader before he could regain admittance to the party he had served before Mr. Bryan's day of service. It matters no more now than it did then to republicans whether the erring brothers come back or not, but it will be interesting to see if Mr. Bryan heeds the invitation of Colonel Watterson to take a back seat.

Colonel Watterson puts it very mildly when he says that "Party leaders, no less than military leaders, must at least once in awhile win a battle." He doubtless in saying this makes a mental contrast between Bryan and Harmon, who Bryan is trying to read out of the party because he was one of the Cleveland cabinet and was noticeably absent from the 16 to 1 army in 1896.

With all the stinging rebuke his partisans and neighbors have administered to Mr. Bryan in Ohio and in Nebraska, it is no more severe than some exhortations he has given to older party leaders. For a man who has never made good on a single paramount issue which he has saddled upon his party he has fared very well.

The Platform Conventions. Omaha Bee: The platform conventions of the various political parties held under the provisions of the Nebraska primary law have done their work according to plans and specifications foreshadowed by the various county conventions that selected the delegates.

On the democratic side, the effort of Mr. Bryan to force a declaration in favor of county option failed ignominiously, and for the first time since his leadership was established the democrats of his own home state have refused to follow him. What Mr. Bryan is to do will be disclosed shortly in an official statement from him, in which he will decline to take the plat-

form emission as conclusive on him, and outline a program irrespective of partisan politics. The significant feature of the republican gathering is its decisive vote of approval and confidence in President Taft and the work of congress along the line of his recommendations. This test vote of more than two to one developed in the very beginning by the selection of a permanent chairman, and was reinforced by the platform recitation of the beneficent and wholesome government enjoyed by the nation under republican rule, and is not in any way depreciated by the tall-end motion offered by Congressman Norris, after two-thirds of the delegates had left, approving his own conduct in combatting Cannonism in the house.

The republican convention has also endorsed the demand for county option which had been registered in the form of instructions on nearly one-half of the delegates, and has gone one step further in recommending the submission of a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum although this subject was not an issue generally in the local caucuses and conventions. The practical effect of the republican declaration on these two subjects is to make the republican organization an auxiliary to the county option league and the direct legislative league. These questions will have to be settled, however, by the voters in the respective legislative districts.

It is hard to take the populist platform-makers seriously knowing all the conditions that have left but a shadow of that former party and that remnant dominated completely by Bryan democrats in masquerade. The populists have announced that they will support no candidates not committed to county option. If the populists meant what they said they would this year join with the republicans, but they will not practice what they are preaching. The populist organization is nothing but a fake maintained by the democrats to fool a few voters into accepting the democratic ticket falsely labeled.

On the old issues that Mr. Bryan has had to meet, Nebraska is as republican as Iowa. Bryan, by sheer force, by compelling faith in himself as a christian citizen and a patriot all the time, has kept it a "doubtful state." The first move of the new leaders is one that substitutes expediency for principle. It lowers, therefore, the party standing and diminishes its chance of winning. If the party wins upon the expedient it still has no issue and no ultimate hope of succeeding. If they do not believe they can do better for the party than Bryan has done, then their intrusion is party disloyalty and they stand impeached already.

Nebraska Democrats. Sioux City Tribune: The much advertised Grand Island convention having come and gone, we may now measure it with some degree of accuracy as to what it was, what it did and what results are to be expected from it.

From first to last it was a fight over the liquor question. It was on the one hand an attack and on the other hand a defense of the saloon system. Mr. Bryan's bold attitude taken many months ago against right of the brewers to dictate the party politics, to use the party in defense of their business, forced the convention into the attitude of a jury before which the saloon system was on trial.

The great jury of nearly a thousand men were to decide whether the democratic party in Nebraska should put itself in the attitude of defending the brewers or whether it should leave them open to the attack of whatever proportion of the people are wanting to vote them out of the towns and villages. Declaring vehemently with every breath that the liquor question was not a political issue, the convention itself, in every thing it did from start to finish, proved that there was no other issue there except the one question, the right of the farmers to vote the saloon business up or down. Every shrewd move made in the arrangement of the unfair anti-Bryan program, every struggle against the unfair program, every speech and every motion pro or con was in effect either an attack or a defense of the brewers.

"They can't put you in jail for that offense," said the lawyer to the man behind the bars. "But I am in jail," answered the prisoner. And so it was at Grand Island. The liquor question was there overshadowing every other issue and every man of the several thousands gathered in and around the big tent knew it and felt "he tremendous force of it."

It was not only the boldest and most powerful convention ever assembled in Nebraska, but was hard-faced and cruel in its treatment of Mr. Bryan. It had the right to vote him down, which it did. It had the right to choose its attitude either for or against county option. It was its business to reject Mr. Bryan's advice and to turn from his leadership to that of Hitchcock or Baldwin or Shallenberger, if it wanted to, but it had not right to tolerate the bitter personal assault made by some of the speakers on Mr. Bryan. In punishing him it helped to make permanent the bitterness that now splits the party and threatens its defeat. Bad feeling between the factions is more irreconcilable and more permanently fixed since the convention than before. Conventions ought to heal old wounds. But this Grand Island convention made opportunity for bitter debate and hard words that will not be soon forgotten.

It seems as if Mr. Bryan's attack on the brewers should have been answered by the defense of the brewers if any defense or answer was necessary. But to answer his attack on the brewers, by attacking him personally and holding him up to the scorn and ridicule of the party and the public must

react in his favor and make the party appear as if it was under the control of the brewery influence. There is plenty of room for honest differences of opinion and for fair and tolerant discussion on the county option question. But there is nothing in Mr. Bryan's attitude nor in all his past history as a great party leader to justify the personal assault upon him by the speakers who were cheered in their assaults at the Grand Island convention.

The new leadership of the party is of men who have secretly chafed at Mr. Bryan's domination. Whether they believe they can do more for the party than he has done may well be doubted. Nebraska Press Comment. South Sioux City Record: Bryan's Commoner is issued only once a week and, therefore, cannot be expected to give publicity to all Mr. Bryan's paramount issues.

Fairbury News: Since Mr. Bryan has made his position plain on the liquor question there is no longer a crying demand from the democratic party that he should become a candidate for senator.

Humphrey Democrat: Harry Hayward of Omaha, a liquor dealer, raised more money through the Bryan volunteers two years ago, than any other man in Nebraska, yet Mr. Bryan says the liquor dealers were against him.

Springfield Monitor: While a great deal has been said in the papers in regard to farmers mortgaging their land to buy automobiles, investigation shows that in Nebraska, where many farmers have bought these machines, they had the cash to pay for them, and the instances are but rare, if any, where the mortgage plan was necessary.

Beatrice Sun: Hon. A. E. Cady of St. Paul, candidate for the republican nomination for governor, has given out a straight-forward statement of his position on several public questions. He has never believed that a county option law was necessary to control the liquor traffic, but says that, should the people through their representatives show that they want it, he would not veto a county option law. This is a clear statement of a fair position on this question. Perhaps it is not sufficiently biased and one-sided to suit either side, but it's a good platform to stand on, even if he loses.

St. Paul Republican: Shallenberger and Bryan are a mile apart now. Before election they will be together. Who is going to give in? Bryan has taken a positive stand. Shallenberger is the man who will come to Bryan's way of thinking. The reason is that Shallenberger is a policy man, pure and simple, playing for votes, and he knows that the case is hopeless without the support of Bryan. Bryan is a policy man also, but in this case he knows that he is stronger than Shallenberger. So Bryan will have his way, and Shallenberger his nomination. Then the voters will lay them both in the shade.

Lynch Journal: Some of the leading democrats are seeing the folly of playing politics these days. The last legislature amended the primary law so that it would be possible for a man to step in his booth at the primary and vote any ticket that he chooses, regardless of the ticket he would vote at the election and the party with which he affiliated in belief. This very law may be the means of nominating Jim Dahlman for governor on the democratic ticket. There was no reason to amend the law only to criticize the republican law and now they wish they had not made the break.

Osecola Record: Democratic papers are lamenting the fact that the prominence of the liquor issue in Nebraska will prevent their giving that attention to the subject of national issues which they would so much relish at this time. Sure thing, if Mr. Bryan were not so deeply involved in the county option fight at this time he would have more time to lambast the democratic senators who betrayed their platform pledges in their votes on the tariff bill. It is indeed too bad the democracy has a liquor fight on its hands. And, by the way, who put that fight onto them? Let them consult the deals made by Shallenberger two years ago and see who it was.

Kearney Democrat: Each party has a colonel. The republican colonel is doing his level best to harmonize and solidify his party factions. No one pretends to know just what he is going to do, but they all fully understand that he will do nothing that will tend to injure his party. The democratic colonel is doing things. He is not caring much who it injures just so he does something. He does not care if every republican candidate is elected just so he is doing things. Success to come twice in succession in this state is too much of a good thing. And every republican politician in the state claps his hands with joyful glee. Hip, hip, hurrah, for our colonel.

Hartington Herald: We are in receipt of various and divers communications from various and divers candidates over the state setting forth their views on various and divers topics pertaining to the public weal. In no respect save one are these communications alike and that is in the omission of the cash. In the immortal words of that great insurance magnate, who has now gone to heaven or to Sing Sing—we have forgotten just which—we are not running an eleemosynary institution exactly, and while we have no doubt these various and divers platforms have abundant merit, we do not see our way clear to publish them unless accompanied by the price. In our opinion, the candidate who depends for publicity upon the free advertising he gets from the state press does not stand a very good show of being elected.

O'Neill Frontier: A. E. Cady of St. Paul has fled for the republican nomination for governor. Mr. Cady is one

of the ablest men in the state and has for years been recognized as a progressive republican. He is an eloquent orator and will make the stump and make an active campaign for the nomination. Mr. Cady has many friends in the party in this county who would be pleased to see him head the ticket that he could easily take the measure of Governor Shallenberger at the polls next November.

West Point Republican: A. E. Cady would make a strong candidate for governor. As long as twenty years ago, he was regarded as a reform republican and his work always squared with his word. As a legislator, he always stood for the right and with him the question of good, clean government was ever the paramount issue. With respect to the liquor question, he believes that county option is not the correct solution, but would consider it his duty to sign a bill of that kind, if passed by the legislature. He is a strong, clean, able man and would honor the state in the executive chair.

Offer Prayers for Rain. West Point, Neb., Aug. 1.—Special to The News: Prayers were offered in the churches of Cuming county Sunday for rain. The continued dry weather, with the intense heat prevailing, is causing some uneasiness in the minds of the farmers, who fear danger to the corn crop.

Ainsworth Wins Two. Ainsworth, Neb., Aug. 1.—Special to The News: Two games of ball were played here Sunday afternoon: Ainsworth, 11; Newport, 3. Ainsworth, 11; Mabelo, 3.

Dallas 3, Herrick 2. Dallas, S. D., Aug. 1.—Special to The News: A hot game of baseball was played here yesterday afternoon between Herrick and Dallas, Dallas winning out by the narrow margin of 3 to 2.

Hoskins 62, Norfolk 18. The Hoskins sluggers had the time of their lives Sunday afternoon when they defeated a pick-up team from Norfolk by the enormous score of 62 to 18. The battery for Hoskins was Zeimer and F. Zeimer, Norfolk's battery was Marquardt and Klug and Winters. Dan Klug was replaced by Winters after he sustained a badly injured finger as the result of a ball hitting him.

Hogrove Hearing Next Tuesday. Wayne Democrat: A preliminary hearing in the case of State vs. Henry Hogrove, the Altona blacksmith who is charged with murdering his wife, will be held before County Judge Britton Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. F. A. Berry will appear as attorney for the defense and County Attorney Davis prosecuting.

Tilden Beats Newman Grove. Tilden, Neb., Aug. 1.—Tilden won a one-sided game from Newman Grove, batting Prevo out of the box in the fourth inning. This was the rub game, Tilden taking the first game, score 11-12, Newman Grove winning the second game, score 2-5.

Score by innings: Tilden .....2 0 8 0 1 1 0 3 \*-15 Newman Grove.1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1-5 Batteries: Newman Grove, Prevo, Nunely and McKay; Tilden, Kingdon and Stewart. Struck out: By Prevo, 1; by Nunely, 3; by Kingdon, 5. Bases on balls: Prevo, 1; Nunely, 2. Home run: Ryan, Empire, C. F. Smith.

Heart Stories On Farm. Dustin, Neb., July 29.—Editor News: In the Bonesteel drawing a few years ago, a Rock county woman drew a farm near a new and thriving town. Her husband had died a few months before and left her four children and a mortgaged farm. She was in delicate health. When the fifth baby came her health was entirely shattered. She got an extension of time from the land office and in the meantime planned to move onto the land and hold it as soon as she was able. All her relatives, there was a large and prosperous family, called her insane for even thinking of going into a wild and unsettled country, an invalid, with five children, to undertake the hardships of pioneer living on the reservation. They advised her to sell her claim, pay the mortgage on her land, move to town and educate her children. She refused, though she was too weak to assist her oldest son, 12 years old, with the housework. "It will only be a few years until I'll have help in plenty," she said. "George is old enough now to plant a garden and enough corn to take care of a cow and some hogs and chickens. Jennie can manage to get the meals and wash the dishes. I am at least able to plan, if I can't do much. I will never have this chance again for myself and my children. All the government land will soon be taken. If I give this up, it will mean to go to town and buy a washboard. Am I not as able to live on the claim as to wash?" "But what if you move up there and don't live?" they asked. "There will be a protection for my children," she said, "and what would become of them if we moved to town and I did not live?"

In six months she was offered \$1,000 for her right. She refused it saying: "If the right is worth that much what will the deeded land be worth when it is improved and cultivated?" Her relatives set up a howl for her to take the thousand dollars and go to some sanitarium and be cured. "No, the doctors will get the money in six months," she said, "and I and my children will be out the money and the land—and perhaps the children a mother." She was only able to walk about and take the crudest care of her baby and manage the children, but she began to get a covered wagon ready to take her and the family to the Rosebud. Some of her relatives talked of restraining her on the ground that she had lost her mind through

sickness and trouble. Her body was weak, but there was no sign of mental decay, except her obstinate persistence to move onto her claim. One of her brothers, won over by her pluck and persistence, went up to the reservation with her, and found she had drawn a great prize in the government lottery. The land was level as a floor and would grow anything planted, as the soil was of the best quality. It was within a mile of town. He put her up a two-roomed house and a barn, fenced a patch of land and put in some corn, wheat and a garden for her. With the help of the children, she got along the first year and made a good living. The second year, she was still in poor health, but hired a man to farm the place at so much per month. She sent the children to school, cleared several hundred dollars and paid the mortgage off on her husband's estate. The next year, she was sent east to a hospital and for months her life was despaired of, but she held on, always saying, "It is easier for a sick woman to manage a farm than a washboard."

Today she is in moderate health, owns a \$10,000 farm on the Rosebud and has a family of children growing into useful citizens, a credit to their mother's industry and heroism.

Four years ago a German-Bohemian settler bought a relinquishment near Stuart, Holt county, for \$25. He had a thousand dollars to invest in land and improvements and the land men told him the quarter section lay in the sandhills and was not worth fifty cents an acre as deeded land. The soil was deceptive and light and would no more furnish nutriment to corn than a stretch of land in the Sahara desert. The settler, undaunted, put up some good buildings, fenced, and set out ten acres of trees which he hauled from the Niobrara. He turned over sixty acres of soil and planted corn, oats, garden and several acres of potatoes. It was a wet year and the man made more than his living from the place the first year. The next year every acre was under cultivation, the buildings all painted, and from the sandy soil, of the so-called desert, grew corn and cereals in an abundance. The German was a practical farmer, not afraid of work, and knew what it meant to fertilize, and to let air and sunshine into the soil. Today he could buy out a big bunch of cheap land-venders, who would rather sit at their desks and talk "cheap land" than to take off their cuffs and plow the dollars out for themselves and their country.

When a state, or a section of country, gets a bad reputation it gets a kick, like any proverbial sinner, from every chance observer. Speak of Kansas, and people in the east think of grasshoppers and drouth. Still Kansas today no more represents a land of affliction and want than does Illinois or Vermont. But flaming bad stories were told on poor Kansas in the days of her early youth. She had a famine once in her history, and she is still fighting the exaggerated stories of that early misfortune.

In the same way Holt county got a bad name in its youth. It once had the ill-luck to be visited by a severe drouth, to be visited by a horde of grasshoppers, to be the scene of the Hill raid and the Scott hanging, and to furnish the state penitentiary at Lincoln some very prominent politicians and officials, who paid for their offices in stripes behind iron bars.

You can go into any prominent land office in Omaha and get the best piece of Holt county land for sale, and your proposition will be handled gingerly, with some remark like the following: "Oh, Holt's the bad county; now if the land was in Boyd or Antelope, we might do something for you. That's where they hung Scott and that's the county where Moore, Bartley and Hagerty lived."

Across the Niobrara river in Boyd, land will easily sell—on the general credit of the county—for \$35 to \$45 per acre. Three miles south of the river in Holt, the soil of the same character, they will tell you land is only worth \$5, and \$6 per acre. Go to investigating, and you will be told, that's near the place where they raided the Hill brothers for cattle rustling and buried them in the sand. Up there somewhere, they mobbed defaulting Treasurer Scott. So productive old Holt, the biggest county, but one in the state, crossed and watered by streams innumerable, flowing into the Elkhorn and Niobrara, first in cattle, milk, cream, butter and eggs; second in hay and corn; is made to bear the weight of ugly sins committed by a handful of horse-thieves and defaulting politicians in the early days. Nothing in a name? A bad name can even affect the sale of good land.

An old farmer, a practical New Englander, bought a farm eight miles south of the Boyd county line, where land was cheap. He was an invalid from chronic lumbago, but he had the science of farming well mastered. He hired a foreman and ten men to farm and care for the stock, and set them to work as confident of success as if the land had been farmed for twenty years. He paid no attention to slurs about cheap land and light soil. From the first year, the farm yielded profits. It now produces such hay, potatoes, alfalfa, oats and corn as any piece of land in the county next to the reservation.

Rosa Hudspeth. Mistake the Man. Denver Republican: Optimists in his party welcome the Bryan defeat as ending his dictatorship. They do not know Mr. Bryan. Too Modest. New York Herald: Chicago is preparing to annex all the towns within 100 miles. Why this discrimination against the remainder of the state? Proven Again. Washington Times: Mr. Bryan has at least demonstrated the infallibility



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dread having to prepare an elaborate dinner because they are not sufficiently strong to stand over an intensely hot coal range. This is especially true in summer. Every woman takes pride in the table she sets, but often it is done at tremendous cost to her own vitality through the weakening effect of cooking on a coal range in a hot kitchen.

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of the theory that you can lead a horse to water, but can't make him drink.

To Redistrict Us. Omaha Bee: All the Nebraska platforms this year promise legislative redistricting based on the 1910 census. There will be no dissent to this except from those sections of the state which have more representation in legislature now than belongs to them.

Earned a Vacation. Sioux Falls Argus-Leader: Mr. Bryan has been the political leader of his party in Nebraska for twenty years. Well, he has earned a rest, and he is welcome to it.

Perdue a Practical Man. Nebraska Teacher: Superintendent Perdue is a man who enjoys the highest regard of the school men of the state. He has been city superintendent, county superintendent, and in fact, has had experience in all lines of public school teaching. He is a practical man, well qualified to do important work in the state superintendent's office.

Gallant in Defeat. Aberdeen (S. D.) News: William Jennings Bryan has met defeat at the hands of the democrats of Nebraska, for the first time since he became a political factor in the state, away back in 1890. But the gallant manner in which he fought what he must have known from the start to be a losing battle wins him admiration for his courage, if not for his good judgment.

Bryan and Nebraska. Chicago Record-Herald: "The Passing of Bryan" is an old theme, so very old that it can hardly be handled with confidence now in spite of the new interest that has been given it by the Nebraska convention. Much depends, of course, upon the outcome of the campaign in the state. If the republicans win with county option Bryan may claim that the democrats made a fatal error in scorning his advice and refusing to endorse county option. Upon the political value of the local issue outsiders should be slow to pronounce judgment.

But Bryan seems to have lost much of his power as a party director in Nebraska, and there can be no doubt that this will please large numbers of democrats in other parts of the country. For with all his personal popularity and strength he has lost prestige through his defeats, and there is an eager desire to be rid of his leadership. Such being the condition the most will be made of the Nebraska rebuke, which is encouraging to the larger revolt. But there may be several chapters left of that old story.

The same situation with reference to county option exists in the republican party. The party supreme court has declared for county option, but there are candidates already in the running who are on record as opposed to the party attitude on this issue. It is a good guess that the republican legislative candidates from the Omaha districts will be opposed to county option, platform to the contrary notwithstanding.

In this mixed and anomalous situation Bryan feels free to offer advice as a moral reformer rather than a party man. He advises democrats to nominate county option democrats for the legislature. He advises republicans to nominate county option republicans for the legislature. In fact, he urges that all parties shall have county option candidates in each district. The opportunity for an out and out bolt on the part of Bryan will not come until after the nominations have been made by the primaries. If a pro-option republican should be nominated against an anti-option democrat Bryan might advise the election of the republican instead of the democrat. That would be the bolt direct. It is unlikely Bryan will make it. After the primary he may turn his attention to national issues and let the local issue work out itself. Or he may continue his indirect bolt by arguing for county option, with the platform and most of the democratic candidates committed against it.

"The Passing of Bryan." And they may be painfully exciting to diverse democratic politicians.

Bryan's Predicament. Sioux City Journal: The situation in Nebraska is peculiar in that the state convention were held before the primaries at which candidates are to be nominated. Bryan's county option proposition was snuffed under in the democratic convention, so far as the platform is concerned, committing the democratic party against that policy. But democratic candidates who favor county option remain in the primary running. There is a county option candidate for governor as well as for United States senator. More directly to the point, there will be legislative candidates in both parties who favor county option. Although the state convention is supposed to be the supreme court of party law, the primary gives Bryan a chance to appeal to the popular vote. He can still use his influence in favor of democratic primary candidates who favor county option, and this he is going to do. In a way this will be bolting the platform, but Bryan has a chance to argue that the rank and file also may bolt the platform by nominating candidates that take the Bryan view of the option issue.

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