

he made in the presence of four citizens of Lincoln, that if a call should come for more than the national guard could supply, our regiment would be given the preference over any other organization of volunteers. This pledge indicates at that time the governor contemplated using the artillery regiment in the same branch of the service, viz, infantry, as that in which the national guard was to be employed. The national guard had already left the state. In the event of a future call there would be no more national guardsmen to answer it and, according to previous assurances, the artillery regiment should come in for recognition. The governor now made the statement that under no circumstances would he send our regiment under regular call. The only way he would recommend our being taken from the state would be under special call, which could in no way diminish the regular quota from Nebraska, a startling bit of news for the promoters of the artillery regiment.

While it was attempted to hasten the call for the regiment by making an effort with the president to get it out under special call, it was not thought that this act would prejudice its chances for recognition in the usual manner as a part of the regular quota for Nebraska. The tender of the regiment by the governor was in the following language:

"Please tender to the president Nebraska regiment heavy artillery, now nearly formed, commanded by Captain Dudley, U. S. A., whom I should be pleased to appoint as colonel with the president's permission, and officered by Nebraskans, educated at the military department of the State University, would make a strong organization.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor.

"It does not state the manner in which the regiment shall be called. Hence it must be inferred that the usual method was to be observed. This was the first regiment of volunteers organized in this state. It was the first to be promised recognition, and it would be a serious disappointment to the men enrolled if that recognition should be denied. Consequently realizing that the next regiment to leave the state under the direction of the executive, would not be the regiment commanded by Captain Dudley but would be a regiment with Mr. Bryan at its head, an effort was made to induce Mr. Bryan to take our regiment and be colonel of it. Mr. Bryan said that he had a few friends who had raised companies and he wished to include them in his regiment and hence would not be able to accept ours. We then urged a compromise and requested him to take a part of it, six or eight companies.

"This we firmly believed he would do.

We could not believe that one who had indicated such friendship for our regiment, who had stated that "while I have not as much influence with this administration as I had hoped to have, yet I will do all I can for you," we could not believe that such professions of kindly feeling were but hollow mockery and evidence of insincerity. We could not believe that in order to gratify his own ambition he would willingly, purposely and intentionally thwart a similar ambition on the part of a large number of his fellow citizens, especially after he himself had encouraged them in that ambition. Imagine our complete surprise when it became evident that every company of the artillery regiment outside of Lancaster county, would be offered as a sacrifice to a man whom the state of Nebraska had already generously treated, who had been the recipient of special favors and kindnesses at the hands of the young men of the state and of this organization of young men into the very vitals of which he now struck a death blow by inserting the stiletto of his own ambition.

"We wish to use this opportunity of making an emphatic protest against the treatment that has been accorded the trained citizen soldiery of our state by men who place their own selfishness above the interests of their country, who would place personal gain above patriotism, who would use military service in time of war as a means of attracting and holding public attention and rewarding political friends. We believe that even the humblest citizen has rights which those in authority should respect. We believe that a promise once given should not be broken. We believe that no man no matter how great his political power and prestige, should use that power and prestige in destroying the rights of others.

"We cannot be accused of any petty personal prejudice in making this statement. We would not have asked one toward whom we cherished any ill will, to be our guest and break bread with us in a friendly gathering about the banquet board. Nor would we have asked him to be our lieutenant-colonel. Such compliments are not extended to personal enemies. But our friendship and admiration for a man will never be so great that we will, without protest, make an absolute and unconditional surrender of everything to him. Nor would he who is a worthy friend demand it.

"Respectfully submitted,
S. H. MARTIN, C. E. ADAMS, JR.,
W. D. REED, E. C. ELLIOTT,
J. B. BARNES."

So intense was the feeling aroused against the peerless exponent of popu-

lism that when he announced his ambition to be captain of the Lincoln company of his regiment, his candidature met with strong and determined opposition among the members of the company. Because of this and fearful of the outcome, he withdrew his name as soon as nominated, before a vote was taken, and threw his strength to another who was defeated and an anti-Bryan man was elected. The result was not so much a personal victory for the successful candidate as it was a stinging rebuke to the constant candidate.

This is the "military" record of the peerless one, with the matchless mouth,

Tyranny. who now so vigorously decrys "militarism."

This is the "imperial" history of the self-appointed champion of popular rights who now so uncompromisingly denounces "imperialism". Could there be a more oppressive tyrant or a more dictatorial despot than Bryan? It will shock the conscience and moral sense of many to be informed of such perfidy on the part of their sainted leader. They will say with the committee, "we could not believe that such professions of kindly feeling were but hollow mockery and evidence of insincerity." But the committee was forced to believe it.

The man who thus connived to become a colonel, aspires to be president and has the audacity to run upon a pharisaical, "I am holier than thou" platform.

THE CONSERVATIVE believes in the old adage "he who would be unfaithful in little, would be unfaithful in much." He who would shamefully abuse the confidence of the few, would as contemptuously disregard the trust of the many. Mr. Bryan's betrayal of the confidence so implicitly and unreservedly reposed in him by these young men, proves him unworthy of the confidence of the American people and condemns him as unfit to be their president. It is not strange that one with a military past like this should abhor "militarism". A large majority of his fellow citizens will, in November, register a decisive protest against his kind of "militarism".

THE DUTY OF THE EXECUTIVE. In his first inaugural address, president Lincoln

thus defined his conception of executive responsibility:

"The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government."

As Lincoln did in 1861, so president McKinley must do now. He must hold, occupy and possess the Philippines, property Mr. Bryan aided us to acquire. If Bryan was unwilling that the president hold this territory he should not have lobbied to acquire it.