

SACRILEGIOUS CHALLENGE.

Mr. Rosewater Invites Him to a Joint Discussion at the Coliseum.

WILL HE DARE TO ACCEPT.

St. John Declines Rosewater Will Present Issues and Host the Great Apostle Until He is Done Brown.

A Challenge to John P. St. John.

On my return from the west Saturday afternoon, my attention is called to the following announcement which appears in the columns of the Omaha prohibition papers:

FREE GRAND BARBECUE

AT AMENITY HALL NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

EX-GOVERNOR ST. JOHN

WILL ROSEWATER

AND EAT HIM IN THE EVENING.

Come Early and Get a Seat.

Now I hereby challenge you to meet me in

front debate on the prohibition issue

at the Coliseum Sunday afternoon at 2

o'clock, and we shall see who gets the

worst resting. If you fail to put

in an appearance I propose to discuss

the prohibition issue regardless of your

presence and will enlighten the citizens of Omaha

as regards your mission in Nebraska and

your peculiar methods in urging the people

of this state to vote for prohibition.

EDWARD ROSEWATER.

P. S.—No admission will be charged, and

you must agree not to pass the hat. E. R.

LICENSE AND REGULATION.

The License Amendment Would Not Affect Local Option.

Yesterday The Bee published an interview with the Hon. John D. Howe regarding prohibition and high license. Some typographical

errors appeared in it which materially

changed the meaning of the article. This

article is accordingly reproduced. The views

were advanced in response to a question

as to whether the proposed license amend-

ment to the constitution, if adopted, would

injure or affect the present liquor law

known as the Stoumb law, and whether it

would destroy the so-called local option

feature of the same law.

Mr. Howe said: "No judge or lawyer

would contend for a local option if it were

indeed the supreme court has practically

answered the question.

"Unless the Stoumb law is inconsistent

with the amendment, it would stand un-

affected by it.

"Our supreme court—Twenty-fifth Ne-

braska, page 891, in re-sentence file 31, had

the validity of the question of the sub-

mission of the proposed amendments before it.

It says:

"How best to control this evil (intemper-

ance) has occupied the attention of wise

and thoughtful persons for many years and

the inquiry is, What system will produce the

best practical results?"

"The court then says that some claim the

license system is the most effective, and

others the prohibition system. It adds:

"The license system, which divided the

state of public opinion, has in effect, said

to the electors of the state, choose ye which

system ye will have and hence has submitted

both questions.

"So the two propositions submit 'the

license system and the prohibition system' of

dealing with the evil of intemperance, and

"Which is the better system, for practical

results? That is the question.

"But, certain laymen say, 'the sale of

liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and

regulated by law. 'Shall, they say, 'means

must.' The word 'shall, in the statutes, is

very often used to denote a duty. The

test is, what was intended. How ab-

surd to say that if the license system should

be adopted, there will be no power in the leg-

islature to alter or repeal the law, is

discretion to grant or refuse a license. License

means to permit by grant of authority; to

authorize, to act in a particular character.

"A right given by some competent authority

to do an act which without authority would

be illegal. 'Having a license, in the legal

sense of the word, implies that the public

authority may be vested with a discre-

tion to grant or refuse a permit or

license, and in this sense the license system

of the Stoumb law; all the local option

we have in that law is simply the discre-

tion vested in public officers to grant or refuse a

license. If no license is granted, the prohib-

ition system is in force; if a license is

granted, it is not in force. It is clear

in any county or town they would naturally

refuse the license, and this they have

the power to do. In the Stoumb law, the

license system is in force, and in the

Stoumb law, the license system is

in force, and in the license system, the

prohibition system is in force. It is clear

that these officers will not give more than

the law allows. If the license system is

in force, one must drink.

"The Stoumb law is confessedly an ideal

license law. It was the mind of the legis-

lature who it left it, or for the people to

decide whether they would choose the license

or the prohibition system. If the license

amendment is adopted, the license system

will remain in force; if the license amend-

ment is not adopted, the license system

will be in force, and the prohibition

system will be in force. It is clear that

the legislature cannot adopt statutory

prohibition; that the license system has

come to stay. If it is not adopted, the

prohibition system will be in force. It is

clear that the legislature will be agitated

for years to come. Let the question be set-

tle.

"Vote against prohibition and vote for

the license. So we secure law and order

for our cities as well as for the country. Pro-

hibition may mean the ruin of our cities.

"Vote against prohibition and vote for

the license. It means lawlessness, whisky

jointed by the thousand and bootlegging by

the tens of thousands for our principal

cities of the country. Prohibition means

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"Vote against prohibition and vote for

the license. It means lawlessness, whisky

not in accordance with scripture or common

sense.

Rev. W. H. Henderson, editor Central

West: "The ministerial union is not an ecclesi-

astical authority in any sense and has no

right to map out a program for the

churches to follow with regard to prohib-

tion.

Rev. Willard Scott: "There is a law and

order element both in and out of the church,

and I look upon the question in which law

and order, as the matter now stands, is

strayed against disregard for the law, prob-

hibition."

Rev. E. J. Fresse: I shall have nothing

to do with prohibition. I preach the word

of God and do not propose to turn my pulpit

into a political rostrum."

Rev. J. M. Wilson: "The ministerial union

has no ecclesiastical authority over the

churches and has no right to say what we

shall preach on or that we shall take up a

collection for prohibition."

Rev. John Gordon, D. D.: "My church

being under the control of the ministerial

system rules politics out of the pulpit, and I

do not propose to preach on prohibition nor

take up collection for campaign purposes on

the day indicated by the ministerial union.

Rev. A. Leard, Knox Presbyterian church:

"I am not going to preach prohibition from

my pulpit on November 2 nor shall I take up

a collection for campaign purposes."

Rev. J. G. Schable, First German Presby-

terian church: "I am probably the only

minister in Omaha who will vote and work

against prohibition."

Rev. W. K. Beans: "I feel quite sure we

shall not take a collection for prohibition

campaign purposes. I believe that to be a

personal matter with my congregation and

shall not attempt to dictate to them."

Rev. J. Griffith, St. Mark's Evangelical

Lutheran church: "I do not consider it right

to disturb the regular services of my church

by taking up a collection for prohibition

purposes." "I shall not dis-

turb the regular services of my church on

November 2 nor shall I attend the proposed

union meeting of prohibitionists in the eve-

ning."

Rev. E. A. Fogelstrom, formerly pastor

Swedish Lutheran church, now in charge of

Immanuel hospital: "I am not in favor of

prohibition. I am not a Christian minister,

but an adviser in political matters, and

prohibition is a political question." "I have

no card, Trinity cathedral: "I have one

of the largest congregations in the city

and do not know of a prohibitionist in it."

Rev. Charles W. Savidre: "I believe I can

do more for a Christian nation by

preaching the gospel than posing as a polit-

ician in the pulpit."

Rev. Newton W. Mann: "I shall not ob-

scurely take a day set aside to preach

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