NOVEMBER, 1914

The Commoner

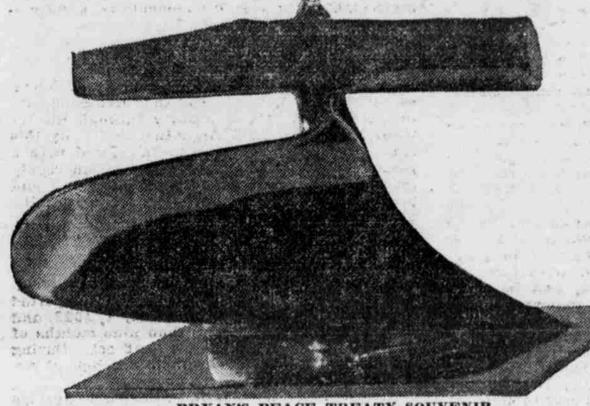
The Peace Treaty Paper Weights

The following is taken from the Lincoln, (Neb.) State Journal, under date of November 6:

"Secretary of State Bryan while in Lincoln this week, had in his possession fac similes of paper weights which he will present to diplomatic representatives of nations with which the United States has made peace treaties.

"The weights are cast in the shape of plowshares and are made of melted sword blades. Mr. Bryan's friends regard the recently completed treaties as the greatest monument to the secretary's public service.

"Inscribed on the plowshares are the words of the prophet, "They Shall Beat Their Swords Into Plowshares," Isaiah 2:4. On one side of the beam is inscribed the diplomatic phrase coined by Mr. Bryan when the Japanese question on the Pacific coast was in an acute stage: "Nothing is Final Between Friends." On the other side of the beam is inscribed another phrase, "Diplomacy is the Art of Keeping Cool." Mr. Bryan used this phrase in an address before a refrigeration congress. The plow stands on a base three by four inches. The steel which



BRYAN'S PEACE TREATY SOUVENIR The miniature plowshares, to be used as paper weights, are made of the blades of swords. Mr. Bryan will present the paperweights to the diplomatic representatives of the countries which have recently signed peace treaties with the United States.

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once formed sword blades is nickle plated. The investigating to be made in all cases but the find-

tion with which these treaties have been negotiated.

"We expect to have six or eight more within a few months and that will complete the list. Of the nations that have not yet signed Germany, Austria and Belgium have already endorsed the principle.

"'There is no doubt that a treaty will be signed with Mexico as soon as she has a government which is capable of entering into treaty relations. Columbia is the only South American country which has not yet signed and she will do so as soon as the pending treaty is ratified Japan will be added to the list of treaty signers as soon as the California question is out of the way.'

"Friends of Mr. Bryan feel that one of the interesting features in the development of these treaties is the fact that Mr. Bryan is in a position to sign them himself. Had he been elected president in 1908 he would in all probability have succeeded in carrying out his treaty plan during his term of office but he could not have signed the treaties himself.

Now, as secretary of state, he affixes his sig-

nature to the treaties and as, unlike others, they continue indefinitely unless terminated at the request of one of the parties, his name will be read in all the capitals of the world centuries hence.

"It is expected that the principle embodied in these treaties will be copied into treaties between other nations. It has already been suggested that all of the nations of the western hemisphere having signed these treatles with the United States, sign similar ones with each other. The idea has been discussed in connection with prevention of future wars in Europe.

"The idea first suggested itself to Mr. Bryan in connection with labor disputes, the

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The 64th Congress

(Compiled from the unofficial list of memberselect as prepared by the clerk of the house of representatives, under date of November 12, 1914.)

A CONTRACTOR OF A	Sen	Senato		House	
Alexandra and the lease of	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	
Alabama	2		10		
Arizona	2		1		
Arkansas	2		7		
California	1	1	4	3	
Colorado	2	·	3	1	
Connecticut		2		5	
Delaware	1	1	1144	1	
Florida	2		4		
Georgia	2	1.4.4	12 -	1.1	
Idaho		2	2.000	2	
Illinois	1	1	10	16	
Indiana			11	2	
lowa	and the second	2	1	10	
Kansas		1	6	2	
Kentucky			9	2	
Louisiana			7	1.1.1.19	
Maine		1	· · i ·	- 2	
Maryland		1.0	5	1	
Massachusetts		2	4	19	
Michigan		2	2	11	
Minnesota		2	ĩ		
Mississippi		-	8		
Missouri	4		14		
			13		
Montana				• • •	
Nebraska		6 .			
Nevada		1 4 1		- 1	
New Hampshire	· · · 1	. A	1.12	40	
New Jersey		1.4	4	8	
New Mexico .		2		1	
New York		1	20	21	
North Carolina		**	9	1.1	
North Dakota .		2	1.20	2 3	
Ohio		1	9	13	
Oklahoma	2		7	1	
Oregon	2	4,4		3	
Pennsylvania .		2	6	-30	
Rhode Island .		2	1	2	
South Carolina	2		7		
South Dakota	**** 1 1	1	1	A Min 2	
Tennessee	2	1.1.1.1.1	8	2	
Texas	2		18	Sect.	
Utah		2	1	1 7.1	
Vermont	1	1		2	
Virginia	2		9	1	
Washington .		1	× 1 ¹	4	
West Virginia	1	1	3	2	
Wisconsin	1	1	3	8	
Wyoming		2		1	
Alaska		1.12	1	17.05	
Hawaii			- C	1	
		10 Mar 10		14.17BL 9	
	56	39	232	194	

idea of the paper weights was originated by Mr. Bryan.

WORKED ON THE PLAN FOR YEARS

"Mr. Bryan began to work on this peace plan nearly ten years ago, the idea being first presented in an editorial in The Commoner. Mr. Bryan's first speech in favor of the plan was made at Tokio, Japan, in October, 1905. The plan was endorsed at a peace conference in London in July, 1906, with twenty-six nations represented. The plan was presented to President Taft when treaties with England and France were being drafted. A part of the plan was included in the treaties and that part was approved by the senate.

"In a speech at Lincoln afterward Mr. Taft gave Mr. Bryan credit for the suggestions. The plan was laid before President-elect Wilson when he invited Mr. Bryan into the cabinet, and soon after the inauguration was presented, with the president's approval, to the nations represented at Washington, some thirty-five in number.

"The first treaty was signed with Salvador on August 8, 1913. Within a year from that date twenty treaties were signed, eighteen of which were ratified on August 13, 1914. On September 15 the four big treaties were signed with Great Britain, France, Spain and China. On October 1, the Russian treaty was signed and on October 13 treaties were signed with Greece, Ecuador and Sweden. The people represented by the governments which have now signed these treaties total three-fourths of all the inhabitants of the globe. Thirty have now been signed.

HOPES TO INSURE PEACE

"Mr Bryan said while in Lincoln: 'We believe that these treaties will make war almost impossible between the United States and the naing not to be absolutely binding. After advocating this in regard to labor disputes for some years it occurred to Mr. Bryan that the same idea might be applied to national disputes. The ready acceptance of the plan is taken by administration officials as proving its practicability."

THE THANKFUL HEART

0 For all that God in mercy sends, ۲ For health and children, home and ۲ friends; ۲ For comforts in the time of need, 0 For every kindly word or deed, 0 For happy thoughts and holy faith, 0 For guidance in our daily walk, ۲ In everything, give thanks, 0 0 For beauty in this world of ours, 0 ۲

For verdant grass and lovely flowers, For songs of birds and hum of bees, For the refreshing summer breeze, For hill and plain, for stream and wood, For the great ocean's mighty flood-In everything, give thanks.

0 For the sweet sleep which comes with 0 0 night,

For the returning morning light, 0 For the bright sun which shines on high, 0

For the stars glittering in the sky-

For these, and everything we see, 0

O, Lord, we lift our hearts to thee; 0

In everything, give thanks!

THE SENATE VOTE

Democrats, 56; republicans, 39; progressives (Washington) 1.

Democratic majority, 16.

Democratic gains, 3 (California, South Dakota, Wisconsin).

THE HOUSE VOTE

Democrats, 232; republicans, 194; progressives, 7; independent, 1; socialist, 1. Whole number, 435.

Democratic majority, 29; democratic plurality, 38.

The progressive party elected three congressmen from California, one from Illinois, one from Louisiana, one from Minnesota and one from New York.

William Kent was re-elected in California as an independent.

M. M. London, socialist, was elected in the Twelfth New York district.

Democratic gains: California, 1; Kansas, 1; Oklahoma, 1; South Dakota, 1; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1. Of these gains, three were made from the progressives and three from the republicans.

Democratic losses: Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 2; Louisiana, 1: Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 4; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 7; New Mexico, 1; New York, 10; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 10; Pennsylvania, 6; Rhode Island, 1.

The democrats gained three seats from the progressives and lost one (Louisiana) to them.

The republicans gained eleven from the progressives and lost two (California and Minnesota) to them.

Present (63d) congress- House: Democrats, 290; republicans, 127; progressives, 18. Total, 435.