

HATRED OF "INTERESTS"; PASSION FOR PEACE

[By Mary Roberts Rinehart, in Chicago Examiner.]

St. Louis, June 15.—Two things impressed me as I watched those surging backs and they seemed the keynote, whether acknowledged or not, of the democratic frame of mind. They hate and fear the vested interests and everything that pertains to the centralization of wealth. And they want peace; not unqualified peace; not the peace of prosperity so much as the peace of the hearthside and the home.

Sees Popular Affection for Bryan

As a matter of actual demonstration today the affection of the laymen and delegates gathered here is for William Jennings Bryan. So amazing and unexpected was this that I was slow to accept it, but it is unquestionably true, not of political leaders, of course, but of the rank and file. Bryan holds a position in the hearts of these people that is extraordinary; they reverence him and they love him.

A good man and a consistent Christian, they say. And I, for one, am glad to recall much that I have said about Mr. Bryan. What he says he believes, and what he says a great many other people accept and believe. Like Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings-Bryan is a power to be reckoned with. An ardent-eyed woman pointed to him today.

"He is an uncrowned king," she said softly.

A great influence, but a benign one in the main. I do not agree with him, but perhaps more nearly than any man in public life he represents the peace-loving, church-going, sometimes mistaken but always idealistic middle class.

Bryan's Influence Personal, Not Political

The demand of a great assemblage of men for one man is spontaneous; it is a fine thing to watch. Out of two conventions only two names have thus come forth. The republicans were able to produce no one to create this enthusiasm. The progressives, of course, had Roosevelt. The enthusiasm for Bryan is not a political one. It is for the man and for his doctrine of peace, but it is personal, not official.

The end of the James speech found a loud cry for Bryan commenced by one voice, but taken up by others until the hall echoed and re-echoed "Bryan," "Bryan." But in anticipation of just such an event Mr. Bryan had slipped away.

Yesterday Martin Glynn's speech was quite frankly to the pacifists. Last night I heard Mr. Bryan express to Mr. Glynn his deep appreciation of it. The relations between Secretary Daniels and Mr. Bryan have always been very close, and it is on this friendship that the administration is counting to retain the support of Mr. Bryan and his followers. It is evident now that there will be no division in the party. And perhaps the most conspicuous thing so far about the democratic convention has been the apparent harmony among its leaders—not the harmony of the steamroller, but the harmony of a second term.

U. S. MUST DROP THREATS AND ULTIMATUMS

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, June 16.]

William Jennings Bryan spoke on the new diplomacy to 1000 guests at the City Club luncheon yesterday, speaking in a melancholy and philosophical vein that held his hearers like a magnet.

"The diplomacy of the world wears a uniform," he said. "It's time to put it in civilian garb. International questions must be settled by the

same common sense that settles the affairs of a neighborhood.

"We must discard the threat and the ultimatum and adopt the doctrine that there is nothing final between friends and neighbors. We never can build a permanent peace on terrorism. This nation, of all nations, must lead the way.

"If we go into this war we go into everybody's war. I for one am not willing to allow our boys to go across the ocean, which is 3,000 miles wide, to fight for a foreign king and die on a foreign battlefield to settle kings' disputes.

"God forbid that the jingo papers should sow the seeds of hatred and make enemies of nations who are not now our enemies."

Bryan stopped to remark apologetically that he knew most of his hearers were business men and could spare little time to listen to him, but all in unison yelled, "Go on! We'll suspend the rules."

Bryan then gave a simile of the progressive steps in preparedness. He drew a picture of two neighbors quarreling over a line fence. One goes to town and buys a large revolver, notifying the papers that he is for peace, and wouldn't harm anyone, but if his neighbor crosses the line he will blow his head off in a neighborly way.

The other gets a larger gun and announces that he will shoot his friend full of holes in a Christian spirit. The same process holds in national preparedness, Bryan said.

One country gets a battleship, the other a dreadnaught. The first gets a superdreadnaught, and then they go to the dictionary to find Greek prefixes to help name the additions to their defenses.

BRYAN WATCHES TWO HOURS FROM UNDER PLATFORM AS CONVENTION CLOSES

[From St. Louis Star, June 17.]

William Jennings Bryan, who has been the dominant figure in the five democratic national conventions preceding the one which adjourned yesterday, did not witness the last two hours of the convention from the press box, where he had spent the week.

At 1 p. m., when the delegates and spectators made a final demonstration for a speech from Bryan, the peerless leader arose and apparently left the hall hurriedly. Actually he traversed the passages below the galleries, and hid in a recess directly beneath the speakers' stand, where, with an eye glued to an opening in the red, white and blue bunting, he observed the last two hours of the convention.

Bryan told a reporter for The Star that he sought this seclusion because he did not wish to address the convention again, and the repeated calls embarrassed him.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Following is the platform of the 22d annual Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, (unanimously adopted, May 19):

The world conditions of the past two years have confirmed the belief, often expressed in these conferences, that arbitral and judicial methods should and must increasingly prevail in settling international disputes.

During the twentieth century the permanent court at The Hague has acted upon cases involving questions relating to Europe, Asia, Africa, the islands of the Pacific, and the three Americas. These questions involved financial and territorial claims, and such fundamental matters as the right to fly the national flag and to exercise jurisdiction over national military forces. These facts are clear testimony to the development of arbitration.

The tendency of this court at The



What The War Is Doing For The Farmer

The European war is not an unmixed evil; nor yet is it an unmixed blessing for this country. We shall not attempt to go into the ethical side of the question at all, nor shall we discuss "war brides", munition plants or other similar phases of the situation. We shall look at the war purely from the standpoint of prices for raw products, either produced here in this country or imported from foreign countries. And



GETTING SUGAR CANE



HOW SUGAR CANE GROWS

amongst them those that have not gone up in price in spite of the war.

For example, here is a peculiar situation in regard to a beverage which is so universally liked that it has become almost a staple. The name of that beverage is Coca-Cola.

Now Coca-Cola, as you know, is really an agricultural product—a product of the soil. Cane sugar—the very purest and finest—constitutes a large part of Coca-Cola syrup. As you know, sugar has gone way up—so every glass of Coca-Cola you drink makes some farmer's heart gladder.

So it is with the pure fruit juices that, combined, produce the inimitable flavor of Coca-Cola. Not so much in quantity seemingly when you consider—a single glass of this delicious beverage, but enormous when the entire Coca-Cola output is considered.

Yet this product of nature—of the farm—increased in cost though it has been to the makers, has not been raised one penny in price to dealer—or to you. The price at the soda fountain and in the bottle has not risen one iota.

Now inasmuch as the rural population alone of America consumes millions of bottles and glasses of Coca-Cola every year, you and the other agriculturists of this country will not only be able to continue to please your palates and get delicious refreshment with this beverage at no increased cost, but you will be sending back to the farm bigger profits and more money at no greater expense to yourself.



of course when we consider raw products we must carry the subject further on into the matter of the prices we get and the prices we must pay for finished products. We shall confine our consideration, too, to those products which have their origin on the farm either in the raw state or finished and manufactured into edible or wearable articles.

Let us take wheat, for example. We all know that the war has put the price of wheat way up. Very well—this means that the whole country: city, town and rural population as well as paying more for their flour—therefore the wheat raiser should theoretically be getting rich on a product which it costs him no more to raise than formerly and for which he gets more money.

But wait a minute—there are other things to consider in this matter of growing rich off of the war. Cotton and wool and meats and farm machinery and sugar have gone up too. This means that while the wheat raiser is getting more for his product, he is also paying some other agriculturist more for his product. This cuts down somewhat on the profits the war is bringing to the farmer. Then it would seem that the best way to keep ahead of the game is for the farmer to pay the farmer who raises his necessities the increased prices that the war has brought about and when buying his luxuries or those things that are not bare necessities of life to pick and choose from

Hague to become in reality permanent is evident from the fact that there are eight judges who have sat in three or more of the fifteen cases and one judge who has sat in seven of the fifteen cases.

The Conference desires again to affirm its belief in the desirability of such legislation by congress as will confer upon the courts of the United States jurisdiction over all cases arising under treaty provisions or affecting the rights of aliens.

"NO TRESSPASSING"

Two men whom we know have summer places side by side. Both estates are closed during the winter months and unprotected except for the occasional visits of a decrepit caretaker. Both are near the road and easy of access.

The first owner has posted his estate with large signs headed "No Trespassing," threatening to visit the rigors of the law on those who disobey.

The second owner has printed over his signature this modest notice: "This house and the grounds about it are a home. Visitors are invited to regard themselves as the guests of the owner and to enjoy themselves in any way that does not destroy the flowers and shrubs, nor endanger the woods by fire."

Which estate, do you think, shows the less damage when the owner returns to it in the spring?—Woman's Home Companion.

ON JUDGE LINDSEY

"They used to tell a pretty good story on Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, who has decided ideas on social reforms," said Representative C. B. Timberlake, of the second Colorado district. "It seems that he was taking lunch one hot day with a politician.

"'Judge,' said the politician, 'I see you are drinking coffee. That's a drink 'ia' heats you up considerable.'

"'Yes?' said Judge Lindsey.

"'Sure. In this hot weather you ought to drink iced drinks, judge—sharp, iced drinks. Did you ever try iced gin and ginger ale?'

"'No,' said the judge, smiling, 'but I've tried several fellows who have.'"
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WAITING

The man getting his hair cut noticed that the barber's dog, which was lying on the floor beside the chair, had his eyes fixed on his master at work.

"Nice dog, that," said the customer.

"He is, sir."

"He seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

"It ain't that, sir," explained the barber. "You see, sometimes I make a mistake and snip off a little bit of a customer's ear."—Boston Transcript.