

# Peace Terms Inquiry Urged

[Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.]

New York, N. Y., Nov. 16.—After seven weeks of campaigning through the west, of which the east has been told little, and on the day before he began a series of speeches for the promotion of the prohibition cause, William Jennings Bryan in the parlor of the Holland House, turned from a discussion of domestic affairs to answer the question of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor concerning his opinion of the outlook for peace.

"I know nothing about it," he began, "except what I see in the papers. But you may put this down," he directed. Then, more slowly, and with precision:

"I believe that the neutral nations, not only for humanity's sake, but for the protection of their own interests, ought to urge the warring nations to state the terms on which peace is possible. They have never yet stated the real cause of the war. Each nation has blamed each other nation, but none has specifically announced what it is fighting for. A statement of what they are fighting for would be equivalent to a statement of terms of peace. We must assume that they know what they are fighting for and it would be unfair to them to assume they have a secret object they are not willing to state to the public. If they know what they are fighting for and are willing to state it, why should not the neutral nations draw out this statement by a friendly request?"

Mr. Bryan's friends are now outspoken in their praise of his services for the democratic cause during the seven weeks preceding election day. They point out that he delivered speeches in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Thirteen of these states went for Mr. Wilson; among them three new democratic senators were elected and three re-elected. Everywhere, despite the fact that many newspapers failed to enthuse over his tour, Mr. Bryan was received by huge crowds. He himself said his chief difficulty was in getting halls large enough to hold them. As for the states in the list which went against Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bryan spoke in only one district in Pennsylvania, a day in Michigan and two each in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Throughout his tour the Nebraskan divided his speeches into two appeals, one based on the need for prohibition, the other on President Wilson's record.

Now he has set out to persuade the nation that it should be dry and the democratic party that it can not afford longer to ignore prohibition as a vital national issue. He believes the democrats should take up this issue before the republicans realize its value to them, and does not think it improbable that 1920 will find both big parties fighting for the prohibition vote of the country.

During the next four years Mr. Bryan says the country will adjust itself to the progressive measures instituted by the democratic party so that by 1920 measures now regarded as radical will be regarded as conservative.

The election, in his eyes, has swung the balance of power away from a majority located in the same section

of the country from election to election. In the future the west must be reckoned with. He thinks Mr. Hughes made the best campaign he could under the circumstances, but that, from the first, he was fighting a battle that could end, for him, in nothing but defeat. It was a mistake, too, to wage a campaign of destructive criticism without offering constructive substitutes for the policies criticized.

The Wilson administration had done something for every large group of the electorate. Economic reform and peace with prosperity were the most effective arguments for the President.

In Mr. Bryan's view the next four years hold great things for the American people. He is convinced national prohibition is on the way. He sees particular significance in the fact that, of the 23 dry states, 17 went for Mr. Wilson, and that the President carried nearly all the states in which women vote.

The favor of the dry states in the west he regards as something the republicans will covet and cultivate, if the democrats do not have the vision to take over the prohibition issue first.

Mr. Bryan will begin his speeches on behalf of national prohibition before the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Indianapolis on Sunday next.

## BRYAN EXHORTS 10,000 OVERFLOW IN CHICAGO

[From The Chicago Tribune, Nov. 19.]

Ten thousand persons clogged Michigan boulevard for two blocks last evening in a vain endeavor to get into Orchestra hall to hear William Jennings Bryan lecture on "The First Commandment."

Orchestra hall happened to be filled two hours before the time set for Mr. Bryan to appear as the speaker for the Sunday Evening club. Squads of policemen were sent in response to calls for help by the officials of the club. It resembled more a great political outpouring to hear a president or a candidate for president than a mere semi-religious service, at which the new "dry" spokesman of the United States was to deliver one of his best sermons on selfishness.

### Bryan Goes to People

Mr. Bryan was tired. The effects of the recent campaigning for President Wilson were still apparent. His voice was still a bit rough. But he did not resist the importunities of a volunteer committee representing the outsiders. They went to the University club, where he was resting, and pleaded with him to show himself to the great throng outside.

So he got up and was escorted through the immense concourse to the steps of the Art institute, where he took a position just behind the marble effigy of the "Outcast" and beside the bronze replica of "The Sower." Mr. Bryan bared his head and lifted his hand beside "The Sower" as the multitude applauded.

### Autos Held Up

A hundred fine automobiles puffed and chugged and honk honked impatiently, but the great crowd neither saw nor heeded them. The voice was too husky to carry in the night air, and so he spoke but a few moments charging them to return to their homes and read their Bibles and learn the commandments by heart, particularly the first commandment.

And the second great command-

ment, too, he said, they should know well—love thy neighbor as thyself. To put God first and then to love the neighbors unselfishly would revolutionize the world.

### Plans Fight in Party

Before going to Orchestra hall the Commoner stopped long enough to serve notice on the two great political parties that they must write into their national platform next time a strong anti-booze plank or see the party that does do it sweep the country.

He said that he firmly believed the dry wave would cover every state in the union within a few years and that it might achieve the full triumph before 1920.

But if it didn't then, he said, the great parties must prepare to meet this as the foremost issue of 1920.

Those who heard Mr. Bryan express these sentiments, coupled with his Indianapolis declaration, gathered the impression that Mr. Bryan himself, as he was at Baltimore, will be the storm center of the next democratic national convention, and the fight will be over a straight out prohibition plank. He is expected also to seek the democratic nomination.

### Attacks Nine False Gods

Mr. Bryan in his set speech told first of the true God, the one God, and then of the nine false gods he had arranged on three shelves. These nine false gods were the gods of gold, fashion, fame, ease, intellect, travel, gambling, passion, and drink. And of all the false gods, he said, the last was the worst.

His only reference to the war was that if the people would surrender to the true God and banish selfishness, which is the mask for all false gods, the swords of the world would be beaten into plowshares, the war drums would cease, and the battle flags furl in the parliament of man and the federation of the world.

Mr. Bryan speaks this morning to the ministers at the First Methodist church and before the Dry federation officials at the Hotel Sherman at noon.

### THE FATAL COMMENT

"There we stood, the tiger and myself, in the thick of the jungle, face to face!"  
"O, Major, how perfectly frightful it must have been for both of you!"  
—Passing Show.

### OUR GREAT NEED

There are men in every place,  
Full of Christian love and grace,  
Who are pleading hard for universal peace;  
For the dawning of a day  
When man's hate shall pass away,  
And the mutter of the angry cannons cease.  
I believe the day will come  
When the noisy fife and drum  
Shall no longer stir the air on plain or hill.  
War, with all its dread and doubt  
Will in time be put to rout,  
When the preachers preach the doctrine of good will.

There be preachers here and there  
Now who rend the pulseless air,  
With a song which does not say "in God we trust;"

There is cruelty and hate  
In the message up to date,  
And a cry of "On to Mexico or bust!"  
All the jingoes in the block  
Dance attendance to their talk,  
But the father-heart and mother-heart stand still—

We shall find a better way  
At the dawning of a day  
When the preachers preach the doctrine of good will.  
—Bix, in Nebraska State Journal.

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