

Mr. Bryan in Ohio

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 23.]

Welcomed by a throng of men that filled all Music Hall except a few seats in the gallery last night, William Jennings Bryan espoused the cause of prohibition with the same eloquence and fervor that he has displayed on previous visits to Cincinnati. There were only six women in the house who exerted enough influence to overcome the rule "for men only" and get past the doors. Exclusion of women was a bit of camouflage intended to attract an audience of voters, as Mr. Bryan never says anything in public or private that would offend the most refined taste.

The Nebraskan came to Cincinnati from Dayton to make the second speech of his whirlwind tour of Ohio in behalf of the "drys." He did not reach the hall until nearly 9 o'clock. Pending his arrival, the audience listened to music by the Caledonian bagpipers and speeches by Cincinnatians.

Dr. I. D. Jones, Walnut Hills, physician, presided. In his prayer Rev. Calvin E. Miller, pastor of Walnut Hills Congregational church, besought divine aid in the war and the success of the liberty loan. John R. Sage, vice-president of the Union Central Life Insurance Company; R. A. Colter, coal merchant; Dr. S. P. Kramer and Dr. S. A. Probst were the others from this city who spoke.

Dr. Kramer opposed the new city charter as being framed for the benefit of the "booze element." Former Mayor James A. Rice, Canton, Ohio, made the leading address before the appearance of Mr. Bryan. He predicted success for prohibition.

When Colonel Bryan advanced to the front of the stage, which was filled with men of more or less prominence, he was greeted with cheers. He was introduced by Rev. William McKibbin, president of Lane Seminary, as "one of our greatest Americans, who always has stood for the people and what he believed to be right."

Mr. Bryan was in good voice and excellent humor. He was evidently pleased by the size of the gathering and the fact that it was made up entirely of voters, who he tried to convince that they should vote for prohibition November 6.

As has been done in all his addresses recently, Mr. Bryan devoted several minutes to a discussion of the duty of citizens toward the government in the war.

"We ought to be willing to do our part and stand as one man behind our President and congress," said Mr. Bryan amid loud applause. "This is the best government the world ever has known—so good that the oppressed and dissatisfied of every land on earth have come to make it their home. Before this war there might have been a difference of opinion, but when congress declared war the time for discussion ended and the duty of the citizen began."

Mr. Bryan commended the various organizations, such as the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus, and urged they be given the heartiest support. He also spoke strongly in favor of the liberty bond issue and urged every citizen to buy according to his means.

AT CANTON

A Canton, O., dispatch, dated Oct. 24, says: Denied permission to urge state-wide prohibition at a liberty loan meeting in Memorial hall here today, William Jennings Bryan went to the First Christian church nearby and in a combination temperance and liberty loan speech scored the liquor men for so "terrorizing" Canton as to prevent a public building from being used for a prohibition speech.

"This is the only place where the liquor interests have been able to so terrorize the town as to prevent a public building to be used for a prohibition speech," he said in his address at the church.

"I was not willing to be denied to speak on prohibition in this city, for I know of no other city in the state where you need prohibition talked to you more than you do in Canton," he said.

Mr. Bryan, who is touring Ohio in the interest of state-wide prohibition, received word at Zanesville early today that he would not be permitted to talk prohibition in his Canton speech which

by pre-arrangement was to have been delivered in Memorial hall at a liberty loan convention.

In line with President Wilson's proclamation designating this Liberty Loan Day, he had agreed, he stated, to urge the sale of Liberty bonds; but had expected to give his customary prohibition address also.

The former secretary of state immediately telegraphed ahead and made quick arrangements for a combined prohibition and liberty loan speech in the church, intending after this meeting to address the liberty loan meeting on the liberty bonds only. However, when he arrived in Canton he found that the liberty loan meeting had adjourned and only the one address was made.

The drys accompanying Mr. Bryan made an effort to get a permit for him to deliver a street address, but it was learned that street addresses of all kinds are prohibited in Canton.

Mr. Bryan delivered one of the strongest prohibition speeches of his Ohio campaign in this city. He declared that even the wets would not license men to spread cholera among hogs because of the value of pork. He likened liquor to hog cholera and urged his hearers to place humans on a par with hogs and vote Ohio dry at the November election.

He also urged prohibition on patriotic and moral grounds, prefacing his speech with a strong plea for woman suffrage.

THE IOWA VOTE

A special dispatch dated Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 22, says: "Be not discouraged by the result of the vote in Iowa," said William Jennings Bryan in an address here before 5,000 people, who congregated in the street tonight to listen to the great Nebraskan deliver a talk on the subject of prohibition.

The Commoner prefaced his address by exhorting his audience to buy liberty bonds. Reverting to the subject of prohibition, Bryan said:

"According to the face of the returns the wet majority in Iowa is approximately 700. However, there are ten times seven hundred people in Iowa tonight who are deploring their spathy. They believed there was no danger of losing the heritage they had received as the result of an act of the legislature some time ago, and their failure to do their duty has meant the forfeiture of the blessings they have been enjoying."

"BEST SPEECH EVER," BRYAN'S ON SUFFRAGE

[From New York World, Oct. 17, 1917.]

In three speeches in this city yesterday William Jennings Bryan mixed patriotism with an appeal for votes for women.

About 200 employees of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company heard him at a noon meeting at No. 10 East 102d street. Later he spoke at a luncheon in the Advertising club, and in the evening at a mass meeting under the auspices of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party at Durland's riding academy, 66th street and Central Park West.

"The shortest road to peace is the straight road ahead, standing solidly behind the government. Any division will tend to prolong the war," he said last night. "The more anxiously one desires peace, the more loyally should one back the President and congress. Our congress, by an overwhelming vote, has taken us into war. This is our government, and it has acted, and the eyes of man have never seen a better government than ours."

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage party, introduced Mr. and Mrs. Bryan at the evening meeting. Mr. Bryan was given three cheers and was generously applauded during his address. Cries of "This is the best suffrage speech we have ever heard," rang from all parts of the house. Seemingly about half of the 1,500 present waited in line to shake hands with the speaker.

"It is presumed," the former secretary of state said, "that when a man has confidence enough in a woman to give himself to her, that he ought to have confidence enough in her to give her the ballot. The husband turns over the children to the wife for intellectual and moral training, and makes her his financial partner. Statistics have proved that one-half of the men who vote do not go beyond the elementary grades in school, and these grades are taught by women, so if women know enough to

teach men all that they know don't they know enough to vote?

"When the great international peace plans are made women's conscience is going to be needed along with man's judgment."

[In his tour of New York state, Mr. Bryan addressed large meetings at Buffalo, on October 18, on behalf of woman suffrage and the Liberty loan, and urged the people to stand behind President Wilson and the government in the present crisis.—Associate Ed.]

NATIONAL CAPITAL IS DRY

A Washington dispatch, dated Oct. 31, says: Washington went dry tonight with a mildly hilarious celebration in which Hallowe'en merry makers contributed most of the noise. Some of the saloons had closed their doors during the day, and many others, including the bars of several leading hotels, closed tonight before 12 o'clock, the hour fixed by the law passed by congress last winter. The law forbids the manufacture, sale or giving away of intoxicating liquor in the District of Columbia. It also prohibits drinking in public places, but does not interfere with the bringing in of liquor for personal use.

The suspicion of a great many persons that the trouble in Mexico was very greatly overplayed by the newspaper correspondents has been vastly strengthened by the remarkable fact that none of them has carried a story about battles or revolutions there from the very day that America entered upon a state of war with Germany.

It has been noticed that none of the men who use the cloak of "conscientious objections" against war to cover their desire not to take up arms against Germany has any conscientious objections to remaining in America and enjoying the results of the efforts of those who are willing to fight that the nation may remain free to carry on the world's greatest experiment in democracy.

It will be rather difficult to answer the point made by Lieutenant Governor Howard of Nebraska that the farmers of the country are not open to censure, if it be true that they have not bought as many liberty bonds as other business men, for the reason that they have contributed the difference between the \$2 price for wheat imposed by the government and the \$3 that it would otherwise be bringing in the markets of the world today, a sacrifice no other class has made.

LETTERS FROM COMMONER READERS

I. N. West, Iowa: I enclose list of 5 yearly subscriptions with draft to pay for same.

W. H. Nebe, La.: Please enter the following 20 yearly subscriptions, 16 of which are new subscribers and 4 renewals. The enclosed remittance covers the cost of these subscriptions at your clubbing rate, and also pays for a copy of Mr. Bryan's book, "Heart to Heart Appeals" to be mailed to my own address.

J. W. Knowlton, Ill.: Attached find check to pay for the enclosed club of subscribers. All of these men are locomotive engineers. I am sending you \$3 to pay for the three yearly subscriptions, which I understand will entitle me to a copy of Mr. Bryan's book, "Heart to Heart Appeals."

George Burton, Ill.: Find enclosed \$3 to pay for club of five yearly subscriptions in the names of parties listed on the attached sheet.

B. H. Bowler, Minn.: Enclosed herewith find check for \$10 to renew my subscription and that of my mother, and to pay for extra copies of The Commoner.

J. A. Coleman, Tex.: Enclosed I hand you club list of six yearly subscribers for The Commoner for the term of one year each, with draft to cover.

D. P. L. Hudson, Calif.: I herewith enclose postoffice money order in the sum of \$5.40 for the renewal of nine yearly subscriptions to your valuable paper for the following names. Wishing you success in your good work.

R. W. Schug, Iowa: I enclose remittance for my own renewal and for the subscription of two of my neighbors.

J. K. P. Kasper, Kan.: Enclosed find bank draft to pay for my renewal and one other subscription. Will send more later.

D. B. Harris, Va.: Enclosed find our check to pay for our own and four additional renewal subscriptions to The Commoner.