

MR. BRYAN'S PEACE PLANS

Following are Associated Press dispatches: Washington, D. C., April 23.—Secretary Bryan's preliminary outline of his proposed international agreement for peace which he laid before the senate foreign relations committee today developed wide differences of opinion. Nevertheless it was understood that with the indorsement of President Wilson the secretary of state would soon undertake to open negotiations with leading powers for such treaties as his proposal contemplates.

At the end of a two-hour conference today with the senators, Secretary Bryan left the capitol saying he had an idea the committee would consider favorably an elaboration of his plan. The developments, however, indicate that some members of the committee, democrats and republicans, were opposed to the idea of the United States binding itself by international agreement not to prepare for war during a specified time while a dispute was in progress, which is the feature of Mr. Bryan's plan.

The secretary said he would confer with President Wilson and later make a public statement.

Briefly, Secretary Bryan's plan as he outlined it is that the United States should make treaties under which disputes, even those involving "national honor or vital interests," would be submitted to an international board for inquiry and that the disputing countries should agree to take no steps whatever toward preparation for war within a specified time, within six months or a year.

The extent to which other nations may have been "sounded" on the proposition was not fully disclosed to the committee. Secretary Bryan intimated, however, that one or two foreign powers viewed the plan with favor.

Argument advanced against Secretary Bryan's plan in the committee meeting today was that the United States, if it had such a treaty as he proposed with one power, would be prevented from making preparations to meet the attack of another with which it might have no treaty. Furthermore, some senators insisted that the United States could not afford to submit any question of national honor or vital interest to a joint commission of investigation or to refrain for any stated time from making preparations to defend itself.

The majority of the committee expressed general approval, however, of the idea of making some form of agreements with other countries for the greater development of peaceful relations. The details of Secretary Bryan's plans were not passed upon, and members of the committee indicated that the senate would reserve its full authority to pass on every feature of the international agreements if any were perfected by the Wilson administration.

Several of the senators were skeptical as to the success of the Bryan plan with European powers. They argued that few of the great powers were likely to bind themselves with the United States not to increase their armaments for any definite time when in that period they might find themselves involved in a difficulty with another European power.

Washington, D. C., April 24.—Secretary Bryan today laid before the diplomatic corps his plans for an international agreement for peace.

Almost every ambassador and minister in Washington met at the secretary's office at noon in response to his invitation and heard his explanation of the plan which soon will be the basis of treaty negotiations.

Mr. Bryan later said the outline he presented to the diplomats did

not go into detail because details are a matter of agreement between the contracting nations and might be different in different cases.

"The statement presented to the diplomatic representatives," said Secretary Bryan, "is only intended to set forth the main proposition, namely that the president desires to enter into an agreement with each nation for investigation of all questions of every nature whatever. The agreement is intended to supplement the arbitration treaties now in existence and those that may be made hereafter. Arbitration treaties already except some questions from arbitration. The agreement proposed by the president is intended to close the gap and leave no dispute that can become a cause for war without investigation.

"The time for the report to be made is left to be agreed upon, and it may be that the time will differ in different cases, but any time, however short, furnishes an opportunity for investigation and deliberation, and it is hoped that the period provided for investigation and deliberation will be sufficient to secure a settlement without resort to war.

"Each party is to reserve the right to act independently after a report is submitted, but it is not likely that a nation will declare war after it has had an opportunity to confer during the investigation with the opposing nation.

"But whether the proposed agreement accomplishes as much as is hoped for it is at least a step in the direction of universal peace, and I am pleased to be the agent through whom the president presents this proposition to the powers represented here."

WOODROW WILSON, HUMAN BEIN'.

He ain't no marble statue that is hard and stiff and cold,
He ain't no superman nor no Colossus;
He ain't no new Apolla with a chariot of gold
Who's come to give us sunshine or to boss us;
He don't make no pretensions that he needn't eat or drink,
He has a nose to smell and eyes for seein';
He ain't no proud archangel and he ain't no missin' link,
For he's told us that he's just a human bein'.

He has to do his breathin' just the same as you and I,
He puts on trousers and a shirt and collar;
He eats when he gets hungry and he drinks when he is dry,
If he sat down on a tack I guess he'd holler;
He ain't no royal creature that gets drowsy on a throne,
He likes to look at things that are worth seein';
He sharpens up his razor and he shaves himself alone,
And he eats like any other human bein'.

He ain't no highfalutin' decorated figure-head
That folks can talk to only when they're kneelin';
At night he takes his clo's off and, like us, he sleeps in bed,
And he laughs sometimes and has the sense of feelin';
I s'pose he sometimes sneezes and must use his teeth to chew,
And when his vittles get to disagreein'
I guess he has his gloomy thoughts, the same as me and you,
For he's told us that he's just a human bein'.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Insurance Economy

Non-agency savings Interstate savings
Health-conservation

WHAT was sought for at the time of the Hughes Insurance Investigation in 1905 has come to pass, namely, a decisive reduction in the cost of life insurance.

Anyone now desiring sound protection can walk into the office of the Postal Life Insurance Company, or write a letter to it and deal direct, thus becoming his own agent and saving for himself the agent's commission each year.

For more than seven years the doors of the Company have now been open for personal applications, and the Government postal facilities have been employed by the public to cut out agency expense.

As a matter of fact, it is this same agency expense that has burdened and weakened more than one company.

The Postal Life has, indeed, absorbed two such companies and saved their policyholders from serious loss.

MORE than 1,600 new applicants were accepted last year for insurance in the Postal—without agents.

The first year, Postal policyholders receive a guaranteed commission-dividend corresponding to what other companies pay their agents, less the moderate advertising charge.

In subsequent years policyholders can deduct the entire agent's renewal commission of 7½% and an office-expense saving of 2%, making up the

Annual Dividend of

9½%

Guaranteed in the Policy

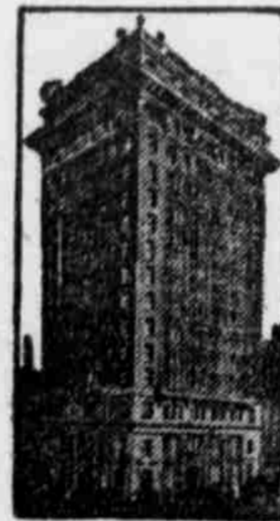
And in addition, the Postal pays, every year after the first, contingent dividends that are earned by the policy.

THE Company receives applications from citizens of every State. It is, in truth, an interstate institution, but it is not subject to the expensive exactions of the various States.

To these exactions agency companies are properly subject because they establish branch-offices throughout the country, thus making themselves liable to taxes, licenses and fees imposed by all the different States.

But any citizen wherever located, who deals with the Postal Life, exempts his premium, from such onerous State requirements.

The Company's Health Bureau also brings about an important insurance economy through the distribution of helpful printed matter on health preservation. Policyholders may also have one free medical examination each year, so as to detect incipient disease in time to check or cure it, thus reducing mortality and increasing the Company's savings.



Postal Life Building

Write and find out the exact sum the Company will save you on any standard form of contract—Whole Life, Limited Payment Life or Endowment. No agent will be sent to visit you: the Postal Life dispenses with agents. Call at the office or write for full official information. Simply say:

Mail me insurance-particulars as per advertisement in

The Commoner for May 2d

In your letter be sure to give:

1. Your full name.
2. Your occupation.
3. The exact date of your birth.

STRONG POSTAL POINTS

First: Old-line legal-reserve insurance—not fraternal or assessment.

Second: Standard policy reserves, now \$10,000,000. Insurance in force \$50,000,000.

Third: Standard policy provisions, approved by the New York State Insurance Department.

Fourth: Operates under strict State requirements and subject to the United States postal authorities.

Fifth: High medical standards in the selection of risks.

Sixth: Policyholders' Health Bureau provides one free medical examination each year, if desired.

Postal Life Insurance Company

WM. R. MALONE, President

35 Nassau Street

NEW YORK

400 Acres of Good Nebraska Farm Land at a Low Price

I am offering for sale 400 acres of good farm land in Perkins county, Nebraska. This land is a dark sandy loam, very productive and is increasing in value. Will sell all or part. Write for price and terms to

T. S. ALLEN, Fraternity Building, Lincoln, Nebraska