

Catholic convent and academy, and several private preparatory schools.

Miami is the home of enterprising people from every part of the globe, who have brought here the best ideas and energy of the north, east, south and west. It is a prosperous community and a clean one, figuratively as well as in the eyes of the sanitation experts. Those who have seen a great many cities in America and abroad, have liked Miami best and have established their homes here. If you would spend a winter, or a lifetime, in comfort and contentment, Miami should be your selection.—Miami Chamber of Commerce.

NO OTHER PLACE COULD DO IT

Probably no more characteristic picture of Miami could be given than that of yesterday, characteristic because of its contrast with the rest of the country.

A Sunday school class, numbering, perhaps, six or seven hundred people assembled under the cocoanut trees of Royal Palm park to hear the lessons expounded by William J. Bryan, America's greatest and best known orator. All around were evidences of a beautiful and progressive city. A few yards away were the waters of one of the most beautiful bays in the country, and farther off were the Florida keys and, beyond, the mighty Atlantic, all under the spell of a peaceful, balmy, tropical Sabbath day.

With these surroundings and under these influences people from all over this great country assembled for a few minutes to study the Bible under the leadership of one who has made of it a careful study and who has a wonderful gift for expounding his views. The occasion was unique and impressive, one that will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to have had the privilege of being present.

No other spot on the globe could duplicate the scene, surroundings, personnel, lessons, influence and impressions of the day.—Miami (Fla.) Herald, Jan. 24, 1916.

BAD JUDGMENT

The people of the eastern states pretend to believe that Hon. William Jennings Bryan has no influence in the democratic party. They seem to give no consideration to the fact that three times Mr. Bryan has been selected as the standard bearer of his party, and that on each of these occasions he has received over seven million votes.

The eastern democrat and the eastern republican count too much on the noise they make. They have howled down Mr. Bryan until they have made themselves believe that they have exterminated him. But Mr. Bryan is still here and right now is more influential and more popular with the common run of plain people than he has ever been. His doctrines today are more in accord with the views held by the masses than they have ever been in the past.—Cole's Michigan Review, Coldwater.

COST OF THE PROGRAM

A reader who writes that he has been confused by the varying claims as to the exact amount included in the administration program for preparedness asks The News to examine the records and ascertain just what is the amount that it is proposed to expend. The message of the President to congress dealt only with the first year's cost, which he placed at ninety-four million dollars more than we now spend for the army and navy. These are almost exactly the figures of the secretary of the navy, who estimates the additional cost for the next five years at a total of \$502,000,000. The administration pro-

gram is for five years. This would be followed by an estimated annual expenditure of \$265,000,000 for the navy and \$162,000,000 for the army, or a total of \$427,000,000 annually, to go on indefinitely. When we consider how government finances are handled and that estimates made by friends of a program are always much lower than the actual sums needed, we may make up our minds that the military and naval program saddles onto us \$500,000,000 a year. This is considerably more than double our average annual expenditure for the last ten years for these purposes. It is approximately three times what Germany spent annually on her army and navy for the last twelve years. During the period from 1901-12 inclusive the United States spent three billion dollars on her army and navy, which was 400 million more than did France and 850 million more than did Germany. It was about the same as Great Britain expended. The President's proposition is to more than double what Germany, France and Great Britain deemed as sufficient sums annually previous to the European war.—Lincoln, (Neb.) News.

HOISTED BY OWN PETARD

The turgid thinking that is done by some of our supposedly eminent writers is appalling. Here is what the Wall Street Journal says: "Mr. Bryan says American citizens have a right to travel on belligerent ships, but to keep the country out of trouble they should be prohibited by our own laws from doing so. What would Mr. Bryan think if somebody were to tell him that he had a perfect right to speak, but that he wouldn't be allowed to exercise it?" On its face that seems to be a most effective comeback and a silencer that Maxim might well envy. But put it under the microscope and dissect it. In order to make the two cases parallel, the writer should have put this question: "What would Mr. Bryan think if somebody were to tell him that he had a perfect right to speak, but that he wouldn't be allowed to exercise it if the exercise of it got his country into trouble?" That's just what a man is prevented by law from doing, exercising the right of speech when by reason of his position and his action he actually does embroil his country. Put the two cases on a parallel and it will be found that the illustration upon which this sapient New Yorker hoped to confound Mr. Bryan actually answers his own question and shows himself to be in the wrong.—Lincoln (Neb.) News.

TAVENNER STRIKES A HARD BLOW

In addition to urging establishment of a government munitions plant, Congressman Tavenner of Illinois has subjected his preparationist colleagues to further embarrassment by introducing a resolution for investigation of expenditures on the army and navy. The resolution is embarrassing because the investigation, if properly carried out, must show either criminal waste of the vast sums heretofore appropriated for the army and navy, or the utter falsity of preparationist claims that we are "not prepared." It will strike either interests very friendly to preparationist agitation, or the preparationist propaganda itself. It may strike both. And every preparationist move to delay or prevent passage of the resolution, or to change its form, will be an admission of desire to conceal damaging facts from the public.—The Public.

There are many men of many minds, some of whom even mind their own business.—Chicago News.

ARCHBISHOP FOR PROHIBITION

[From "Catholics and Prohibition," Rev. Geo. Zurcher, Editor.]

At the last convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the diocese of Dubuque, Archbishop John J. Keane presented the following ideal resolutions which were reverently and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas all history demonstrates that the worst scourges of humanity have ever been the lusts of the flesh and that their chief incentive has ever been intoxicating drink;

And whereas our Holy Mother, the Catholic church, by the example of her saints, by the decrees of her councils, by the exhortation of her pastors, by the unceasing solicitations of her maternal solicitude, has ever striven and does still strive against this giant evil;

And whereas her children would be disloyal to her, and to our Divine Saviour, if they did not cheerfully and earnestly respond to her appeal, and co-operate with her in a matter of so vital importance to all the best interests of both church and state.

Therefore, Resolved that we, as representatives of the church in Iowa, do solemnly pledge ourselves to respond to her appeal, and, to combat the vice of intemperance with all our power; to practice total abstinence ourselves, and to lovingly and earnestly inculcate it on all both by word and by example.

Resolved, That for the better attainment of this so noble and so essentially important end, we exhort our fellow-Catholics everywhere to revive the activities of the Catholic Total Abstinence societies, which have done such noble work in the past and for whose energies there still remains so great need.

Resolved, That as loyal citizens of Iowa we welcome the act of our legislature which puts prohibition into effect next January; and that we deprecate among our fellow citizens any word or act to the contrary.

DOOLEY ON JAWN B.

After rollicking with Jawn Barleycor f'r cinchies, th' fickle public has rounded on him, an' is rapidly chasin' him off th' map. In Rooshya th' polis has stopped th' sale iv vodky, which is th' name iv the Rooshan naytional brainstorm.

But it's in this country that Jawn is havin' his hardest time. At ivry illiction a part iv th' popylace rises in their wrath, an' outlaws their ol' frind an' conkerer. Half the state of Illinye has to walk ten miles to quench its thirst, an' five years fr'm now, if ye want a dhrink ye'll have to go to Dock O'Leary, an' he'll administer it to ye with a dhrop chube. The wurruld has discovered th' joyful ol' ruffyan ain't what he pretended to be. He's had potes an' other press agants wurrukin' f'r him, an' they've advertised him as th' frind iv man. But it's been dawnin' on th' male or intoxicated part iv th'

race, what th' ladies guessed long ago, that he's a deceitful, lyin' jolly-in', treacherous ol' bunko steerer. Whin they thought they'd had too much iv him, the fact was he had enough iv thim. He wasn't anny help to thim in annything they ought to be doin'. Jawn's suckcess might have continued f'r years if it hadn't bin that th' wurruld began to suspect that he was no good in a fight. I've seen him start a millyon fights, but niver see him win wan. He's lived f'r years on his repytation as a warryor and a divvle in a scrap. An' now people know that he ain't anny good at that ayether.

THEOLOGY AND PROHIBITION

A Catholic theologian could subscribe to legal prohibition on grounds of expediencey in the matter of alcohol, just as he could subscribe to the prohibition of betting and gambling, not because either thing is essentially vicious in itself, but because both are so closely associated with besetting passion that nothing but total proscription would meet the evil. In such cases the innocent would have to suffer a privation for the sake of the guilty, being forced to abstain from something which is in their case perfectly legitimate, for the sake of the greatest good of the greatest number. — Bombay Catholic Examiner, quoted in Catholic Transcript.

AFTER THE WAR

When the foolish war is ended, and the sword is laid aside, and the fallen men are blended with the soil on which they died, will the nations be as daring as they were before the scrap, will they hunt for trouble, caring for the outcome not a rap? Will the monarchs and the colonels, having seen that war's a frost, having summed up in their journals what the crazy fighting cost—will they milder be or bolder, will they still be out for gore, with a chip on every shoulder and a bulldog by the door? Well, methinks they will be willing, being sick of blood and tears, to postpone all further killing for at least a hundred years. For they'll all be so disgusted and so weary and so sore, and their bank accounts so busted, they'll consider war a bore. But some men are greatly worried, lest they sail across the seas, and whip us, who've ne'er been curried 'twixt the fetlock and the knees. They will have enough of fighting when their wretched scrap is o'er; there's no reason, at this writing, why we need to walk the floor.—Walt Mason.

BUSINESS

"A gentleman to see you, sir."
"Too busy. Can't bother with him now."
"But he wants to arrange a golf match."
"Oh, show him in immediately, you idiot!"—Buffalo Express.

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