

a man you know. I may admit, parenthetically, that there are some politicians whose methods I do not at all believe in, but they are jolly good fellows, and if they only would not talk the wrong kind of politics to me, I would love to be with them.

**NO SYMPATHY WITH MOB SPIRIT**

"So it is all along the line, in serious matters and things less serious. We are all of the same clay and spirit, and we can get together if we desire to get together. Therefore, my counsel to you is this: Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to co-operate with all other classes and all other groups in the common enterprise which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage. I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distressed, my fellow citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men who take their punishment into their own hands; and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States. There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself partner in destroying the law. I despise and hate their purposes as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice; and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are.

"So I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause. Why, gentlemen, look what it means. We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world; and democracy means first of all that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his own hands is not the right man to co-operate in any formation or development of law and institutions, and some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare them with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere gradations in this manifestation of the unwillingness to co-operate, and that the fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel, but that we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on ought not to go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labor and the unnecessary substitution of labor and the bidding in distant markets and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor which ought not to go on. I mean now on the part of employers, and we must interject some instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all around. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised, but whether they are or not, we must use those that we have and upon every occasion where it is necessary have such an instrumentality originated upon that occasion.

"So, my fellow citizens, the reason I came away from Washington is that I sometimes get lonely down here. So many people come to Washington who know things that are not so, and so few people who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about. I have to come away and get reminded of the rest of the country. I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing, and say to them, 'I am with you if you are with me.' And the only test of being with me is not to think about me personally at all, but merely to think of me as the expression for the time being of the power and dignity and hope of the United States."

The I. W. W.'s are very likely to regard the west as having been highly overrated as a section where hospitality reigns supreme. Especially after they have themselves been the victim of the west's adherence to its liking for the round-up as a form of serious amusement.

**Brewers Try to Come Back**

[From the Detroit Times.]

Driven from 25 states of the union the brewers are trying desperately to come back.

In the counter-attack they are using tanks camouflaged with the inscription "True Temperance."

They confess the saloon is an abomination; that their reputations are besmirched by association with distilled liquor, and they offer a beverage with less than three per cent alcoholic content as a pledge of future good behavior.

The tank drive of the wets is by way of the press. Broadside are being used in all dailies that are willing to join the propaganda department of the drive.

Newspaper revenues have fallen off on account of the war, and the big copy of the brewers is unusually tempting right now.

And the wet advertisers produce authority from Washington to prove that this copy does not violate the law against the circulation of liquor advertising in dry states!

If it advertised any particular kind of tangle-foot it would be unlawful; but being a boost for all brands of beer and light wines, it is quite within the law! Selah!

It is to be hoped that good citizens who are going without wheat on Wednesdays so that this "true temperance" booze may be produced without interruption, will be duly impressed with the distinction.

The contract for this advertising (5,000 lines or over to be used within one year—it will probably amount to 10,000 lines) was tendered The Times through its New York representatives by the Frank Seaman Inc. agency. Confirmatory of its declination of the business by wire, The Times sent the following letter to its New York office in which it reiterates its determination to treat with the liquor traffic only on the terms of unconditional surrender:

Nov. 27, 1917.

Charles H. Eddy Co.  
Special Advertising Representatives of The Detroit Times  
Fifth Avenue Building, New York.

Gentlemen: Confirming wire of this date. The Times' unalterable policy with reference to liquor and cigarette advertising precludes the acceptance of the United States Brewers' Association contract for 5,000 lines or more to be used within one year, and we accordingly return the same herewith; also copy and schedule for first four insertions of advertisements.

Please advise Frank Seaman, Inc., of our decision and explain why The Times can not consistently accept advertising of a propaganda character that is in contravention of this newspaper's well-known opposition to the liquor traffic and of the expressed will of the people of the state of Michigan on the question.

Furthermore we regard it as unpatriotic—and a profanation of the pages only recently enlisted in furthering the wholesome wartime projects of the Y. M. C. A. — to devote the same space to the specious defense of indulgences that are excluded from cantonments and denied our soldiers on the score of both physical and moral upbuilding.

We dislike as much as you do to turn down any business at a time when conditions bear so heavily upon newspaper-making and there are reasons other than the matter of revenue why the appearance of this copy in The Times would give us gratification from a purely selfish point of view.

The eleventh hour contrition of the brewers—their admission that the saloon is a public enemy—confirms all that we have said about the grog-shop; and their effort to capitalize the exemption by congress of beer and light wines from the war period prohibition enactment vindicates the judgment of those who insisted that all grain-wasting beverages with alcoholic content should be prohibited in the interest of the military effectiveness of the nation.

This so-called "educative" copy complies technically with the letter of the recently-enacted law against the circulation of liquor advertising in dry states by omitting any particular brand of intoxicants or any place where intoxicating li-

quor is sold; but in purpose it is in defiance of the popular will just the same.

It is a perfidious effort of a hard-pressed public enemy to regain lost ground and to enlist the press of the country in the undertaking.

Expelled from 80 per cent of the national area and suffering additional loss of territory with every engagement, the direct foe of home and happiness is coming back to the attack with tanks marked "True Temperance"—but they are tanks just the same and they contain the same old "dark beverage of hell" that the brave fire-sides of America and enlightened business efficiency have been fighting for 50 years.

The Times does not believe in a peace without victory in this fight. No terms but unconditional surrender will serve. The tainted purse of the pothouse looks no more alluring to us than the pelf of the Pottsdam defilers. Very truly,

JAMES SCHEMERHORN,  
Publisher Detroit Times.

**MR. BRYAN IN BOSTON**

[From The Boston Post, Dec. 4, 1917.]

Thousands of men and women who filled the big auditorium in Tremont Temple almost to standing room last night, cheered, applauded, wiped their eyes and lifted up their voices in laughter as William Jennings Bryan delivered his address on "Fundamentals—Man's Relation to Government, Society and God."

Joseph Chapple, editor of the National Magazine, presided. Others on the platform were James M. Head, former mayor of Nashville, Tenn.; and Colonel A. C. Drinkwater, former chairman of the democratic state committee.

Colonel Bryan prefaced his lecture with a talk on the citizen's duty during the war; urging first the support of the President and congress in whatever step they decided to take; second, contributions to the various organizations that are aiding in the comfort and moral welfare of soldiers at the training camps and at the firing line.

He made especial reference to the war work carried on by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and Hebrew organizations. In the third place he called for the support of the national food propaganda, both as to production and conservation. Fourth, he pointed out the necessity of the unstinted support of all the people to the government's appeal for funds for carrying on the war through taxations and loans, arguing that no tax on income or property could be as high as the tax on life and blood, and that therefore taxpayers ought not to complain while countless mothers are offering up their sons—the dearest possession on earth.

Referring to man's relation to government, he made a stirring appeal for public support of the initiative and referendum. Outlining its advantages, he named it as the greatest advance in democratic government in the past 100 years.

A new industry for the fountain pen experts of the German government might easily be built around the writing of secret treaties claimed to have been found by the bolsheviki. Something on the order of the secret papers the Germans say they found when they reached Belgium and which proved that the Germans were justified in invading that country.

**DOES OHIO HAVE TO STAND FOR THIS?**



—From The Columbus Dispatch.