

probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

TEST "SIMPLE AND OBVIOUS."

After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple, and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states; and

Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

NO TURNING BACK FROM COURSE

I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation — emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers — whatever the difficulties and present partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back.

NO WORD INTENDED AS A THREAT

I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom.

The chances for the farmers' nonpartisan league carrying Minnesota have grown so bright that the big business interests there have taken to arresting the heads of the organization every few days on charges of unpatriotic conduct. The nonpartisan league had its origin in the fact that such big business interests of Minnesota as the grain buyers and millers used their right to grade to pay it feed prices for wheat used to make flour. In arresting the league officers, big business is showing the same acumen as those pro-Germans who stop their home paper because of its patriotic utterances.

The Catholic Mind on Prohibition

[Columbus Day address by Rev. George Zurcher, Pastor St. Vincent's Church, North Evans, N. Y. President Catholic Prohibition League.]

Instead of being licensed, the alcoholic business, like any other pestilence, ought to be quarantined. Entrenched behind appetite, tradition, habit and law, this greatest fraud of the ages has dared to proclaim itself the guardian of personal liberty; but the mask no longer conceals this cruel vampire which has sucked every moral issue from our politics—municipal, state and national.

The Catholic church, though kind and lenient as a mother to a wayward son, stands like a rock against the furious onslaught of alcoholism. As early as 1855 Bishop Loras, the first bishop of Dubuque, fought for the Iowa Liquor Law, which was similar to the Maine law. In a circular to his priests, he said:

"We request you also, sir, for the interest of our holy religion and for the temporal and eternal welfare of our Catholic people, for whom you will have to answer at the bar of the tribunal of God, to use publicly and privately all arguments in your power to persuade them to vote on the first Monday of next April in favor of the Iowa Liquor Law."

The people of Iowa adopted the law; but not the least crime of their unscrupulous politicians was the adoption of the mulct practice by which liquor dealers were fined once a year and in advance for all their violations during the ensuing twelve months.

Archbishop Gross, of Portland, Ore., said: "The saloons in all English-speaking countries have become hell holes of iniquity. Not being able to improve them, I would stamp them out entirely."

About thirty years ago, the great Englishman, Cardinal Manning, said: "The chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink. The drink trade has a sleeping partner (the government) which gives it protection; it is our shame, scandal and sin, and unless brought under by the will of the people it will be our downfall. The ever increasing alcoholism is the open wound from which the race may bleed to death."

Father Stafford, of Lindsay, Ont., before a Canadian parliamentary committee appointed in 1874, to inquire into the causes of intemperance, said:

"To license the liquor traffic is to give permission to the greatest enemy of the human race to live and grow fat on the tears, the lives and the eternal souls of our people. Stop the traffic, make the manufacture, the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors a crime of the worst kind."

"The saloon is the recruiting office of the devil," said Father C. F. Burns, of Providence, R. I.

"The great occasion of sin for the Irish is whiskey. This is their oppressor, their millstone, their shame," said Father E. F. X. McSweeney, Professor of Moral Theology, Emmitsburg, Md.

The leaders thus far quoted have gone to their reward; but we have living men who are arrayed like an invincible rampart against the liquor traffic.

Listen to Archbishop Ireland:

"Would God place in my hand a wand, I would strike the door of every saloon, of every distillery, of every brewery until the accursed traffic should be wiped from the face of the earth."

Father P. Saurissaites, who publishes a Lithuanian temperance paper in Waterbury, Conn., says: "As the world ridiculed the belief of Copernicus that the earth moved around the sun, so now mistaken men and women ridicule the idea that prohibition is the only remedy to cure their drinking habits and prolong their precious lives."

Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, says: "All agree that alcohol is a poison, and one which kills. Why then should we have establishments where such poison is dispensed to the public? There is absolutely no reason for a single bar-room in Montreal."

Father Walter Shanley, the great power be-

hind the enforcement of law in Danbury, Conn., says:

"The liquor traffic is the appalling disgrace of the English-speaking countries. We should be outspoken and fearless in demanding legislation which will bring about its total extinction."

Mr. J. T. O'Shea, of Cambridge, Mass., the leading Catholic temperance worker in New England, has said to the writer: "If by sacrificing my life I could close the saloons of America for even one day, I would gladly make the offering at any time."

"Some are trying to keep men away from the saloon; I am with those who are going to keep the saloon away from every man, woman and child," says Father Jos. McNamee, of St. David's Church, Chicago, Ill.

Archbishop Jno. J. Keane, one of the ablest defenders of the temperance cause, says: "The saloon has no redeeming feature. If I could cause the earth to open and swallow every saloon in the world, I would feel that I was doing humanity a blessing."

FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION

The following is a list of friends who have recently sent in clubs of subscribers for The Commoner; they feel that a wider circulation of the paper will be helpful in the fight for good government. Mr. Bryan is deeply grateful for this very generous support of his paper. The Commoner will continue to occupy a position in the first trenches, and always ready to "go over the top" in the fight for the principles of progressive democracy.

B. A. Dyer, Mo., 4; C. L. Weiser, Iowa, 6; J. C. McNeill, Sr., Texas, 4; D. G. Bird, Kans., 14; W. A. Hurst, W. Va., 5; Richard Power, Oreg., 8; Thos. B. Sutherland, Nebr., 5; David H. Woodward, Kans., 11; P. K. Thoms, Ohio, 5; W. T. Arrowsmith, Mo., 6; Wm. B. Robinson, Ind., 5; G. W. Ewing, Nebr., 5; E. H. Dietrich, Kans., 5; H. P. Wharton, Ariz., 9; Lewis Schneider, Ohio, 5; A. C. Guthrie, Oreg., 5; T. D. Davidson, Conn., 5; W. M. Rhodes, Tenn., 7; Wm. H. Fray, Mo., 5; W. A. Hitchcock, Wash., 3; Wm. H. Rogers, Calif., 2; L. S. Bender, Fla., 6; Reeves, Ark., 5; A. J. Goodall, Mich., 3; G. F. Eubanks, Kans., 5; Oscar Chappell, Mo., 4; L/L. Torgerson, Minn., 4; Wm. O'Brien, Wisc., 6; Chas. O. Wysong, Ohio, 6; Peter M. Cary, Wash., 2; Zach Shields, Ky., 19; Adele Ross, Ariz., 5; A. L. Stavig, S. Dak., 2; L. T. Shangle, Iowa, 5; J. A. Banta, Ind., 3; W. E. McCombs, Mont., 2; W. B. Carter, Iowa, 4; Geo. Bumpus, Okla., 4; Gilbert Faber, Ill., 2; Clayton C. Graybill, Colo., 6; G. H. Moore, Mich., 7; Cornelius Donovan, N. Y., 2; Col. David S. Hunter, Ohio, 4; Theodore Bogner, Ohio, 4; W. E. Moody, Calif., 2; T. W. Huston, Unionville, Mo., 4; E. J. Johnson, Kans., 2; E. Dickey, Kans., 2; John W. Hook, Ohio, 3; T. A. Price, W. Va., 5; Findlay R. Crooks, Ohio, 2; Harvey S. Wolfe, Ind., 2; Q. C. Righter, Ill., 3; J. C. Hill, Texas, 5; J. B. Lyen, M. D., Ky., 7; W. C. Dizer, Dela., 5; Jos. S. Nauman, Mo., 8; Marion Gallop, Ill., 8; Edwin M. Waller, Pa., 8; A. S. Morris, Iowa, 4; W. D. Rayburn, Okla., 5; M. M. Herr, Ohio, 3; J. Byron Cain, Kans., 2; Geo. A. Crim, Nebr., 5; Austin L. Warren, Mich., 2; Harry Baxter, Del., 12; Daniel Kleckner, Ohio, 5; L. T. Heaton, Mo., 5; Henry Moran, Ill., 2; F. J. Tilton, Ill., 5; Henry A. Staerber, Kans., 6; Loren B. Root, Colo., 3; H. N. Jones, Kans., 5; B. B. Workman, Ohio, 5.

START A "KEEP-A-PIG" MOVEMENT

This situation is one that can be partly solved by our suburban population. If every suburbanite took to his care a pig and fed it on the house garbage, he would increase our fat supply and do so without call upon our general feeding stuffs. In Germany 4,000,000 hogs are supported by these means. We need a "Keep-a-pig" movement in this country—and a properly cared for pig is no more unsanitary than a dog. Such a movement would necessarily require some changes in village and urban ordinances; but the national welfare would be warrant ample for such a course of action.—Hoover Government Bulletin No. 10.

There is a very general impression that if Colonel Roosevelt had not been inveigled into writing editorials for the Kansas City Star whenever he felt like putting his thoughts down on paper the country would still have a high opinion of the colonel as an editorial writer.