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PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

A Washington dispatch, dated June 28, says: President Wilson in an address to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the peace treaty made a plea for the acceptance of the treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations without change or reservation. His message, given out here by Secretary Tumulty, said:

"My Fellow Countrymen—The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms, it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do—and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms.

"And it is much more than a treaty of peace with Germany. It liberates great peoples who have never before been able to find the way to liberty. It ends, once for all, an old and intolerable order under which small groups of selfish men could use the peoples of great empires to serve their ambition for power and dominion. It associates the free governments of the world in a permanent league in which they are pledged to use their united power to maintain peace by maintaining right and justice. It makes international law a reality supported by imperative sanctions. It does away with the right of conquest and rejects the policy of annexation and substitutes a new order under which backward nations—populations which have not yet come to political consciousness and peoples who are ready for independence, but not yet quite prepared to dispense with protection and guidance—shall no more be subjected to the dominion and exploitation of a stronger nation, but shall be put under the friendly direction and afforded the helpful assistance of governments which undertake to be responsible to the opinion of mankind in the execution of their task by accepting the direction of the League of Nations. It recognizes the inalienable rights of nationality; the rights of minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions and for every sort of international co-operation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind. It furnishes guarantees such as never were given nor ever contemplated for the fair treatment of all who labor at the daily tasks of the world.

"It is for this reason that I have spoken of it as a great charter for a new order of affairs. There is ground here for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

In some quarters about the only recognition accorded to returned soldiers is: "Hello, Bill."

Our Friends

[Response by Mrs. William Jennings Bryan to a toast at the luncheon given at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., on May 25, 1919, to the officers of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.]

Madame President, Officers of the General Federation and friends:

When Mrs. Reilly asked me to speak to a toast today she sent with the request specifications as to length and breadth and I at once was in accord with the drunken man who read above the door of a picture show "Home, Sweet Home" in three reels and he shook his head sadly saying "It can't be done". To discuss our friends in five brief minutes is impossible.

But I have essayed to do this impossible thing and being a cottager at Grove Park Inn and having few books I fell to studying a seed catalog in which I discovered certain parallels which I trust will be worthy of your consideration.

I find the family amicus or friend is a large and interesting one. The varieties so the book says surpass others in size and beauty. I venture to mention a few of these. We are familiar with the amicus intellectualis simplex or purely intellectual friends. This is a specimen of tall and rather slender growth—flourishes best in a cool climate and should always be watered with cold water. Flowers late in the season, the blossom is beautiful in a chaste severe way, suggestive of church altars and burial caskets. Many of this variety produce no fruit; others bear a sort of nut, often slightly bitter in flavor and hard to crack.

One of the prettiest hardy perennials is the socialis ambitionis festiv maxima or our social ambitious friend. This is a well known variety of sturdy growth. It requires little or no protection and is a great climber. No particular trellis needs be provided as it will climb anything, indeed; it has been observed that plants of a more delicate organism have been almost suffocated by the clinging and persistence of this specimen. Thinning out is sometimes used to prevent overcrowding.

We come now to one of the finest types—amicus domesticus, the common garden variety. This is of strong vigorous habit, succeeding in almost any soil but responding quickly to liberal treatment. The amicus domesticus are of no great beauty of foliage but growing en masse, as they do, thank God, they produce a splendid effect. And, now for the moment forgetting our catalog let us pay a tribute to the plain, simple friend. What can be more satisfying? Faithful through the years, never counting favors rendered, always ready to defend or to succor, sorrowing in defeat without ennui, rejoicing in success without jealousy—in season and out of season unchanging and unchangeable. But sentiment must not stand in the way of scholarly research, and I bring to your attention a fine, large variety which under proper cultivation becomes very mild and tender. The amicus masculinoso ponderoso, our masculine friends. This is an old time variety, widely known and of general popularity.

Singular variations are found in the growth of this specimen especially as it nears maturity. It heads up early and in most cases is firm with a first-class flavor. In some instances, however, the head passes from firmness into denseness. Indeed, I understand the fibre becomes almost wooden and is most difficult to penetrate. Singularly we find a wide range in aroma, the odor, one can scarcely call it fragrance, varies from that of tobacco to that of cloves; the leaves are often curled, and those skilled in such matters testify that in spite of its toughness this plant may be made into greens. Much anxiety has been felt for the future development of this variety as it has been infested with a dangerous microbe—the alcoholitis. Experts have been studying the habits of this germ with gratifying results and after July first a remedy is to be provided. Within the last decade another change has been noted in this most interesting specimen, viz: with the rapid growth of woman suffrage vast numbers of this plant come to maturity at election time.

Near Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, is a great banyan tree, which, after the manner of its kind, had dropped down from its limbs, rope-like fibers. These have taken root and formed new trunks, many rivaling the parent trunk in

size and strength and each one bearing its part in supporting the net-work of branches.

We have long been told that the banyan tree does not grow in America, but, I find at least one true type. Miss Jennie Crowley planted the seed more than fifty years ago and with rich soil and favorable conditions it has flourished. Forty-eight great trunks now support the extended branches. It has grown to be a shelter from storms; a protection from heat, a breastwork from which issue armies of earnest women determined to make the world better and stronger, our own G. F. W. C.

MR. BRYAN AT VICKSBURG

[Introduction by Hon. W. J. Vallor at Vicksburg, Miss.]

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are here today to hear a great speech from one of the most distinguished men of the world. He will speak on a very DRY but a very interesting and important subject that is dear to the happiness of every American home.

Our distinguished visitor needs no introduction to the people of Mississippi or any other state in the union. If there is any one here who does not know and appreciate the worthiness of this exemplary citizen, he should keep that fact a profound secret. Today he is battling in the interest and for the welfare of his fellow men as he has always done. He is fighting a common enemy of mankind that now lies prostrate at our feet, an enemy that has ruined more lives, destroyed more homes and causes more unhappiness than all other evils combined. In a few short hours this hateful enemy of man is doomed to die, and Col. Bryan and all other good men and women throughout this land are anxious to bury the enemy so deep that there will be no probability of a resurrection.

He is seeking the aid of all good citizens in helping to enforce the greatest reform that has ever been enacted into the laws of this land. He stands for the strict enforcement of the national prohibition laws against the rich and poor alike, and he feels that the man who stores up large stocks of intoxicating liquors in his capacious cellar for future use should be punished more severely than the unfortunate who is caught red-handed with a half pint of whiskey secreted in his clothes.

We are fortunate indeed to have with us today this great and distinguished man. A statesman who never has, and who never will, sacrifice his honest convictions, or traffic with his self-respect. A politician in the true and idealistic sense, who does not fear to stand alone. An orator whose voice is lifted only in the cause of justice and right, and whose matchless eloquence has thrilled the civilized world. A man who loves peace and abhors war, and who wrote a peace treaty of nations upon which was based the armistice that brought an end to the horrors and the cruelties of the world war. A man, too, who should have been a delegate to the peace conference in Paris, where his great power and influence would have brought forth a peace treaty with a covenant for a League of Nations that would insure the future safety and peace of the world.

Feeling the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon me,—one that I appreciate more than all the others I have enjoyed,—I take pleasure in presenting to you the greatest living American, Col. William J. Bryan.

The law of supply and demand seems to have been suspended by a referendum of the profiteers. The coal mine owners are increasing the price of winter coal a certain per cent each month and give as their reason that the people are not ordering any coal just now and therefore they must ask more for it. When the war was on they justified their high prices by saying that the people were buying so liberally that they could not get it out fast enough.

In his life of Alexander Hamilton, Senator Lodge says that the distinguishing mark of the statesman in Hamilton was that when he could not secure the adoption of what he desired he accepted what he could get. In his own case the senator from Massachusetts does not appear to care for any distinguishing mark.

Texans are boasting of the fact that a thousand dollars was paid for the first bale of cotton marketed in that state. We will wager that every clothing buyer in the country will swear he knows who bought it.