

The Commoner

ISSUED MONTHLY

Entered at the Postoffice at Lincoln, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, CHARLES W. BRYAN,
Editor and Proprietor Associate Ed. and Publisher
Edit. Rms and Business Office, Suite 207 Press Bldg.

One Year.....\$1.00 Three Months..... .25
Six Months..... .50 Single Copy..... .10
In Clubs of Five or more per year... .75 Sample Copies Free.
Foreign Post, 25c Extra.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be sent direct to The Commoner. They can also be sent through newspapers which have advertised a clubbing rate, or through local agents, where such agents have been appointed. All remittances should be sent by post-office money order, express order, or by bank draft on New York or Chicago. Do not send individual checks, stamps, or currency.

RENEWALS—The date on your wrapper shows the time to which your subscription is paid. Thus January 20 means that payment has been received to and including the issue of January, 1920.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Subscribers requesting a change of address must give old as well as new address.

ADVERTISING—Rates will be furnished upon application.

Address all communications to—

THE COMMONER, LINCOLN, NEB.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

of The Commoner, published monthly at Lincoln, Nebraska, for October 1, 1920.

State of Nebraska }
County of Lancaster } ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Chas. W. Bryan, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of The Commoner, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, postal laws and regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, associate editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Chas. W. Bryan, Lincoln, Nebraska
Editor: William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Nebraska
Associate Editor: Charles W. Bryan, Lincoln, Nebr.
Business Managers: None.

2. That the owner is: William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Nebraska.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

CHAS. W. BRYAN, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1920.

J. R. FARRIS, Notary Public.

(My commission expires July 19, 1924.)

be free to choose those who may be worthy of our knightly services."

Stating his position on the league at St. Joseph, the nominee began by saying that "the democratic nominee is in favor of accepting the Paris covenant for a league of nations, and says he is."

"I'm not," he shouted, and the crowd cheered.

"I mean by that, that I as president will never submit a league or an association of nations with anything like article ten in it," he added. "Under that article when the league calls, America must respond or be guilty of gross international dishonesty, and I don't want a dishonest America. So I am proposing that we make sure before we go in rather than trying to sneak out afterward.

"I want America to do its part. I believe it is inevitable that there be some association of nations for true promotion of peace. But I want that association based on justice, not force. The league of nations as proposed by President Wilson sets up a militaristic power. It violates every fundamental principle of national freedom. Instead of adding security to the world, it's the biggest threat of war ever proposed to mankind.

"It has been proposed that we take a mandate for Armenia. I know how appealing it was but they didn't tell you that the other nations had taken all the valuable territory about Armenia and had left for America only the suffering Armenians. In the senate we found it would take 100,000 soldiers to carry out that task and it would have involved us in all the quarrels of the old world.

"Although the league has been organized and is functioning with nineteen battle fronts aflame it has not amounted to a continental in European affairs. The league is a failure. They

ask me if it has been scrapped. Of course it has been scrapped—scrapped by President Wilson himself.

"They ask me if I have a specific plan. I have no specific plan, because it was a specific plan and the insistence on that plan which scrapped President Wilson's league. There is no one man big enough for such a task. My specific duty will be to bring counsel together behind a plan which will command the support of a united country."

COX DENOUNCES HARDING'S STAND ON LEAGUE

The following is a press dispatch from Louisville, Ky., under date of October 8: Scathing attack was made here tonight by Governor Cox upon the recent league pronouncements of Senator Harding's creed, the democratic candidate declared in an address here, was forced "under pressure of a threat from Senator Borah," and is "America and America only."

"To preach such a gospel of selfishness is an offense to the decency of America," said Governor Cox. "Such a proclamation of provincialism is little short of treason to our traditions. If we were to heed the preaching of the prophet from Marion," the governor continued, "we might just as well make our declaration of independence a scrap of paper; we might just as well burn all our great Americans, past and present, in effigy."

In view of Senator Harding's stand against the present league, Governor Cox asked whether Former President Taft and other republicans favoring American membership would continue supporting Mr. Harding. The governor also asked whether "Judge Taft's candidate is giving him an entirely different assurance" from his speeches, and requests Mr. Taft to tell "in front of the curtain what is going on behind."

Regarding Senator Harding's position, the governor said tonight:

"Under the pressure of threat from Senator Borah, the senatorial candidate for the presidency is now out in the open and his creed is 'America and America only.' To use his words 'we must consecrate ourselves to the welfare of America and not to the rest of the world.' Must we forget that we are still a part of the world, the dominion over which is in the hands of God?

"If we are to live commercially, we have to trade with others. If we are to cut our products to our own consumption the mere adoption of that policy would carry us back fifty years industrially. But there is something more than the practical side. Are we to close our souls against every thought of sympathy and help and leadership? Are we to say we have no interest in Ireland, nor Germany, nor Austria, nor Russia, nor Poland, nor the other nations of the world struggling for democracy? Are we to close our eyes to the picture of starvation which spreads over half of Europe? Can we deny the league of nations which brings an end to expensive armaments, establishes credit and permits people who are willing to work to have bread?

"Does not physical isolation mean moral isolation? The acceptance of the creed of the senatorial candidate is little less than a notice to America to close our churches, our schools and our universities, to think only of self, to deny the soul any right in future determination."

"To preach such a gospel of selfishness is an offense to the decency of America. Such a proclamation of provincialism is little short of treason to our traditions. The spirit of the just men made perfect, our pilgrim fathers who thought they were building on this continent a country dedicated to the practice of the principles of religion must have turned in their graves. If our nation were to heed the pagan councils of the reactionary candidate we might as well confess ourselves a pagan people whose only God is Beelzebub. On us would be the marks of Cain, who was driven out of the garden of God because he denied any moral obligation or social responsibility. Are we to substitute the creed of Cain for the creed of Christ? The founder of Christianity preached the doctrine of mutual service, affirming the duty the strong ones owe to those who are sad and to those who suffer.

"If we were to heed the preaching of the prophet from Marion, we might just as well make our Declaration of Independence a scrap of paper; we might just as well burn all our great Americans, past and present, in effigy; we might just as well make a bonfire of our Bibles and tear down our family altars; we might just as well begin now to train our future citizens to believe that the greatest among us are those who recognize selfishness rather than service as the creed of America."

HOOVER EXPRESSES VIEWS

An Indianapolis, Ind., dispatch, dated October 10, says: Herbert Hoover, entering the presidential campaign in behalf of the Harding-Coolidge ticket with an address today before the Columbia club of Indianapolis, declared that the major issue was party responsibility and expressed at length his views on the league of nations.

"Inasmuch as forty nations, comprising three-quarters of the people of the globe, have embraced the 'league of nations' as a term expressing certain ideas, I prefer that term, but I care little for terminology," said Mr. Hoover. "The essential thing is that the republican party has pledged itself by platform, by the actions of its majority in the senate; by the repeated statements of Senator Harding, that they undertake the fundamental mission to put into living being the principle of an organized association of nations for the preservation of peace. The carrying out of that promise is the test of the entire sincerity, integrity and statesmanship of the republican party.

"The republican party has indeed pledged itself against the unmodified covenant and those who support the party are indeed voting against some of the methods of the covenant in putting this great principle into action. But this position of the party is as far as daylight from dark from the attitude of those who wish no league or no association for those purposes.

"The issue of this principle of proper organized action of nations to prevent war will not down. It belongs to no party and no creed. It will be the critical issue of forward-looking men in all nations until it succeeds in finally overthrowing militarism as a basis of world relations."

The major issue "today and for the future of our country," Mr. Hoover said, "is party responsibility."

"As ours is a government that must be based on parties," he said, "it is fundamental that when a party fails in statesmanship, or fails to carry out its promises, it must accept the penalties of that failure; it should be retired that its leadership may be reformed. I believe that since the armistice the present administration has made a failure by all the tests that we can apply. No man would be so narrow as to condemn the patriotism of one-half of his countrymen. But if we are to maintain and sustain party government, if we are to hold thru this our only means of expression of the will of the majority, any party that fails as a party should and must be retired from office."

Mr. Hoover reviewed the support given by the republican party to winning the war.

"But with victory accomplished the leaders of the democratic party, disregarding this co-operation, decided to ignore one-half of the people of the United States and to make peace alone. Here, I believe, lies the beginning of its failure in statesmanship.

"To have obstinately held up the peace of the world for eighteen months; to have respected the opportunity of amicable adjustment of differences as to methods; to have projected the issue into the presidential election, is the greatest failure of American statesmanship since the civil war.

"Real regard for the welfare of our people and the world would have accepted the treaty with reservations, and then, if they thought it so vital a matter, have gone to the country on the political issue of correcting the reservations. The solemn referendum is not on the league, it is on the failure of the democratic party."

TAFT SAYS LEAGUE NOT PARAMOUNT ISSUE

A Seattle, Wash., dispatch, dated Oct. 11, says: The desire by the people for a change in the national administration overshadows interest in the league of nations, according to ex-President William H. Taft, who left last night for Vancouver, B. C., after a short stay here. He declared at no time in his political career has he considered an election so sure as the one to be held November 2.

"I am for Harding, because I am a republican," said Mr. Taft. "If the league of nations were the paramount issue, which it is not, I would also be for Harding, because the election of Harding will mean that we will have a league and the election of Cox will mean we will have no league.

"The league without reservations was acceptable to me personally, but it no longer is acceptable because I have found it is not acceptable to the American people and I am willing to take what I can get."