

to the relief of her own people, may even anticipate Great Britain's action and say "we are ready to go as far as the United States will go in disarming on land and sea."

November 12 may become even greater than November 11.

Three years ago yesterday the world was happier than it had been before in centuries, perhaps in all history. Today's proceedings may open the way to a thanksgiving day still more joyous, when the world can rest in the belief that war is "in the process of ultimate extinction."

W. J. BRYAN.

STIRRING UP WAR SPIRIT

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger sends his paper the following important news item:

"The Navy League of the United States has its ear to the ground. At a meeting just held in Washington its officers and Executive Committee decided, before embarking upon a new program to popularize the development of the American navy, to await events in Washington during the next ninety days. It depends on how the conference cat jumps whether or not the Navy League, which has a brilliant record of achievement in building up naval sentiment in the country, will spike its guns or clear anew for intensive action."

The Navy League in the several national capitals has led the crusade for big navies—the league in each country using the battleship building in other countries as the basis of its appeals to patriotism. Disarmament will be a fatal blow to such organizations.

BELGIUM AGAINST DISARMAMENT

"Paris, Oct. 31.—At least one king associated with the Allies in the war is against disarmament at the present time.

"King Albert of Belgium declares that his country is opposed to disarmament now. Interviewed by Le Journal, King Albert said:

"The maintenance of armament is essential to world peace. Belgium certainly will not allow herself to be placed in a position where a stronger nation might invade.

"Military precautions will be necessary in Europe for many years."

The above dispatch, if true, is not creditable to King Albert or his people. Belgium can not protect herself—she must rely on larger nations if there is war, and they can hardly keep up large armies and navies just to protect Belgium. The safety of all lies in disarmament—that or bankruptcy.

ANTI-GAMBLING LAW

The following dispatch from London reads well:

"London, Oct. 25.—A far-reaching and, for England, sensational decision has been rendered by the House of Lords in a ruling that money paid by check in settlement of a gambling debt is recoverable by the loser.

"The decision opens an avenue for possible litigation involving hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling and if all losers insisted upon their rights under the law it would mean the ruin of scores of the bookmakers who do a big business at all the race meetings.

"The ruling has caused a furore in sporting circles, and the bookmakers have called a special meeting to consider the situation."

The law will be stronger still if the wife and children are permitted to sue to recover on such checks, but why not make gambling a criminal offense?

HOW ABOUT YOUR MINDS?

Darwin at the end of his life, in trying to explain why he could not throw the least light on God and immortality asks: "Can the mind of man, which has, as I fully believe, been developed from a mind as low as that possessed by the lowest animals, be trusted when it draws such grand conclusions?" If we would CONCEDE that man's mind is a brute's mind, we must give a negative answer to Darwin's question. And it follows that one who THINKS his mind comes up from the brute is likely to distrust it in dealing with great questions—hence AGNOSTICISM. It makes a difference, therefore, what one thinks about his origin. What about YOUR mind, reader? Do you think it was developed from the brute, or was your first ancestor made by the Creator in His own image?

W. J. BRYAN.



—Washington Star.

The Unknown Dead

The opening of the conference could not have been more impressive. While the burial of the unknown dead soldier was not a part of the disarmament conference itself, it brought together all the conference delegates and the President's speech was almost entirely devoted to the subject which called the delegates together. If all the peace advocates of the world had joined in planning a service which would portray the awfulness of war and proclaim the glories of peace they could not have conceived such a compelling scene as that upon which the delegates looked on this the anniversary of armistice day.

The President, accompanied by Gen. Pershing, the Cabinet, Supreme Court, Senate and House of Representatives followed the body of the dead soldier from the capitol to the White House. Ex-President and Mrs. Wilson occupied a place in the line and were given an ovation along the way and a demonstration later at their home.

The weather was perfect; the sun was just warm enough to reassure those who, in ordinary weather, might have feared to stand so often and so long with uncovered heads.

The marble amphitheater was filled and tens of thousands surrounded the building on every side, eager to have some part, however small, in the memorable exercises. An air of solemnity pervaded the place; seldom have so many people assembled, listened and dispersed so silently. The religious element combined with the spirit of patriotism to inspire a feeling of worship and of consecration. For two minutes the vast audience, standing uncovered, joined in the silent prayer that, at this appointed time, ascended throughout the land to the throne of God. The stillness was profound.

The President rose to the lofty requirements of the extraordinary occasion. In thought, in expression and in delivery he surpassed all of his previous efforts, and, since only a great opportunity calls forth a great speech, he is not likely to go beyond the record of this day.

Several of his sentences will live; here is a sample, "On the threshold of eternity, many a soldier, I can well believe, wondered how his ebbing blood would color the stream of human life," and another, "Burial here is rather more than a sign of the Government's favor—it is a suggestion of a tomb in the heart of a nation, sorrowing for its noble dead."

Many were full of rugged strength. What could be better than this? "There must be, there shall be, the commanding voice of the conscious civilization against armored warfare."

His speech reached its climax and conclusion in the hope "that this armistice day shall mark the beginning of a new and lasting era of peace on earth, good will to men," and then he repeated in clear and measured tones the Lord's Prayer.

No commanding officer and no soldier whose name was known could so fittingly receive a nation's homage or plead so eloquently against the carnage of the battlefield.

From the beginning of history myriads of unknowns have been offered on the altar of Mars

and of millions more, who, for a fleeting day were known by name and loved by friends, no record remains. Their blood pleads piteously for peace; their sacrifices have purchased for posterity release from bondage to the barbarism of war.

All the noble dead join in the petition presented by the living that the conference now in session lead the world to peace through universal disarmament.

W. J. BRYAN.

TWO DIVIDING LINES

(For professing Christians only.)

An Iowa City Democrat writes me that, in his opinion, seventy-five per cent of the students of the Iowa State University and ninety per cent of the faculty are "free thinker" members of orthodox churches but far from orthodox. If this be true, is it not worth while to inquire what cause is at work in universities to undermine faith in Christianity? It cannot be that intelligence, generally speaking, is contrary to religion. There must be some special cause at work where no general cause will explain the situation. Investigation shows that it is the baseless guess called evolution, which Darwin applied to all life upon this planet. A tree is known by its fruits and this tree has been bearing long enough so that its character can be determined with accuracy. The tendency of evolution is to create first, skepticism, then agnosticism, then atheism. Not every evolution becomes skeptical, agnostic, or atheistic, for some professing evolutionists do not take evolution any more seriously than some professing Christians take Christianity. But as a CONSISTENT Christian applies his Christianity to EVERYTHING and becomes a believer in God, the Bible and Christ, so the CONSISTENT evolutionist, when he applies his doctrine to EVERYTHING, discards, first, the creation of man by separate act, then all miracles of the Old Testament, then the miracle of Christ's birth, and then the miracle of Christ's resurrection. After that the Bible is like any other book, not an authority, but an interesting piece of literature to which the reader will give such weight as he thinks the book deserves. The passages that suit him will be accepted as good, the passages that rebuke him and, therefore, displease him will be discarded as objectionable.

There are two lines that are being drawn with more and more distinctness among those who PROFESS to be Christians and ALL will find it necessary ultimately to take a position on either one side or the other. First, has man in him the BREATH OF THE ALMIGHTY OR the BLOOD OF THE BRUTE? Moses says breath, Darwin says blood, what do you say? Second, was Christ conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of a virgin? or was He the illegitimate son of an immoral woman? Matthew says the former, the infidel says the latter; what do you say?

W. J. BRYAN.

CHOOSING A CAREER

Villa Serena, Miami, Florida, October 13, 1921.—Mr. Herald M. Doozee, 1621 Division St., Chicago, Ill. My Dear Sir: Answering your question: "What do you consider should be the guiding principles that ought to control and direct a youth in the choice of a life career?"

I beg to answer: In choosing a career one should have in mind; first, the value of the contribution that he can make. Every person is under obligation to render the largest service possible. To decide this he must consider his own capacity and the public need. Sometimes a local situation will impose upon him the duty of doing the thing nearest to him that requires immediate attention, rather than some larger thing farther away.

Other things being equal, he should choose the work that he will find most congenial because when one enjoys his work it ceases to be work in the ordinary sense. But we cannot allow the pleasure that we derive from work to take the place of duty. Among things making an equal demand upon our conscience we are at liberty to choose the thing that gives the greatest personal satisfaction.

Very truly yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

Nebraska is to have a third party made up of citizens who declare that they have reached the conclusion that as long as the two old parties are ruled by machines organized in the interest of special privilege it is useless to seek to control it from within. Which seems to be a pretty good reason for starting a new party but the argument would have more force if the attempt to defeat the machines had first been tried.