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ladies after his fight with Mordecai. He devoted his energies exclusively to literary and poetical pursuits. He was a power in the editorial world of Virginia during the balance of his life. His writings went far toward molding the political destinies of the commonwealth. After the democratic victory of 1883, when Mahone and his readjuster regime were discredited, McCarty was presented with a handsome gold watch, and medal by the democrats. He was the first editor of the Richmond Times.

Miss Triplett, it is said, received fifty offers of marriage before she became the wife of Philip Haxall, a wealthy flour manufacturer. She remained the undisputed social queen of Richmond up to the time of her death several years ago.

MEDIATION, NOT INTERVENTION

Mediation, not intervention, is the immediate duty of the United States government toward Mexico. Intervention is one of the last of the last resorts.

Mr. Wilson's telegram to the World proves that neither the American ambassador nor any other foreign diplomatist has influence with the cut-throat factions which are reducing Mexico to a state of anarchy. Nevertheless, it is still possible for Mr. Taft to use the friendly offices of the United States to end a situation which otherwise may soon become intolerable. Ambassador Wilson's telegram shows how serious this situation already is.

The president could send to the City of Mexico a diplomatic commission headed, let us say, by Elihu Root, former secretary of state. This commission could call the leaders of the government and the leaders of the various rebellions into conference and make them understand that a continuation of their present policy means the suicide of Mexico as an independent nation. Such a commission, we believe, could bring these leaders to their senses.

It could show them that the Monroe doctrine places the United States under heavy responsibilities.

It could show them that inasmuch as foreign intervention could not for an instant be tolerated in a country that lies between the United States boundary and the Panama canal, the United States is responsible to foreign nations for Mexico's conduct.

It could show them that domestic anarchy is not merely a local affair but a matter of grave concern to this country, which is obliged to protect Mexico from foreign invasion.

It could show them that while the American people would be very reluctant to interfere, they have a right to demand that the people of Mexico maintain some form of stable government under which life and property are reasonably safe.

It could show them that if the United States should be compelled to interfere it would re-

Connecticut Obtains Some Real Information

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant has adopted the excellent plan of presenting to its readers a digest of The Commoner for each week. The digest is given in the form of an editorial. The Courant editorial for last week was as follows:

MR. BRYAN'S PAPER

"The first thing in Mr. Bryan's paper this week is a letter of advice which Mr. Bryan wrote last month to a Denver schoolboy. 'The mind must not think of itself too highly,' wrote Mr. Bryan; 'it is not the commander-in-chief of man's destiny. Faith is greater than reason.' It was serious and religious advice the Denver youngster got; may it do him good.

"On the same page of Mr. Bryan's paper is another blast against the 'seniority rule.' Are the reactionary democrats to be permitted to organize the Sixty-third congress merely because they are older in congressional service than the real democrats? Is the senate to be run on the undemocratic army plan? Isn't responsiveness to the people's will as important as parliamentary experience? Why should the houses ways and means committee (Oscar W. Underwood chairman) be allowed to 'travesty popular government' by making up all the other house's ways and means committee (Oscar W. Clark as one of its members—and provide that its assignments shall be passed upon by the democratic caucus? Indeed, why not let the democratic caucus elect the chairmen of the important committees? Those are some of the things Mr. Bryan's paper would like to know.

"On the second page, and at the foot of the page's second column, we find this:

"The editorial page of the Hartford Daily Courant for Saturday, January 25th, shows marked improvement. The Courant devotes a considerable portion of its editorial space to a digest of Commoner editorials. Verily the Courant readers have not in many a day had such a treat as they enjoyed through the editorial columns of Connecticut's paper in the issue referred to."

"The real democrats of Missouri are admonished by Mr. Bryan's paper this week to be alertly on guard against the enemies of the initiative and referendum. Mr. Bryan's paper is glad that Morris Sheppard is a United States senator; he 'understands what the people of Texas want.' It likes Governor Lister's inaugural address. It is still hoping that congress will make it unlawful for common carriers to carry whisky, beer, etc., into prohibition states. Here's one remark it makes: 'Governor Wilson's inspiring words are doing the work whereupon they were sent; men who have been counted as reactionary are now saying that the country expects progress and that the pledges of the party must be carried out.' Here's another: 'The abolition of the inaugural ball will save a large sum to democratic husbands—almost enough to make up for their campaign contributions; thus is virtue rewarded.'

"About who's to be who in the cabinet after March 4, Mr. Bryan's paper is mum. The real democrats will have to wait patiently as they can for the official announcement."

The Courant omitted to say that the subscription price of The Commoner is one dollar per year.

main in Mexico until the American people believed that the Mexicans were fit for self-government, and that time might never arrive.

It could show them that if by their own conduct they bring about American occupation, that occupation will be complete and is dangerously likely to be permanent, whatever the cost.

This not only can be shown them but it should be shown them. No intelligent and disinterested American wants a war with Mexico or wants intervention. For itself, the World believes that American conquest would be a greater calamity to the United States than to Mexico. It would mean immense expenditures of money. It would give us another Philippine problem on our southern border. Worst of all, it would divert the public mind from all these tremendous questions of economic and political reform at home. It would be a heritage of evil for the next generation.

But we fear there is no doubt, either, that if this anarchy in Mexico is long continued the United States will be forced by European governments to take stringent measures. Friendly mediation at this time may save thousands of lives and spare this country another calamitous problem of imperialism. The right kind of commission could restore order out of chaos and bring the Mexican revolutionists to their senses. Mr. Taft could not terminate his administration by a more useful or patriotic service to civilization.—New York World.

ONE OF THE COMMONER'S FAITHFUL FRIENDS

J. W. Sawyers, of Chico, Cal., sends in the names of fourteen new subscribers to The Commoner with money order to pay for the same. Renewing his own subscription at the time Mr. Sawyers says: "Pretty good club for a man eighty-two years old, eh! Can you beat it?" Certainly this is good work, even for one much younger than Mr. Sawyers. The material element of this incident sinks into insignificance compared with the proof it provides of men's devotion to principles. Mr. Sawyers, deeply concerned in certain great principles, believes that The Commoner is doing faithful and effective work in the advancement of those principles, and he goes to what must have been for him considerable trouble to aid in the advancement of a cause in which he believes. It is such good efforts as this that makes democratic victory possible and that will insure the triumph of principles.

CHILDREN OF THREE AS WAGE EARNERS

An Associated Press dispatch tells its own terrible story in this way: "Albany, N. Y., Feb.

12.—How children of tender years slave for hours in canning sheds, with their blistered fingers wrapped in rags; how they likewise toil in tenements, making toys, flowers and plumes, and how women toil sometimes for mere pittance in industrial establishments in this state, is graphically described in the report of the New York state factory investigating commission, submitted to the legislature today.

"The report says canners operating in the rural districts have never obeyed the state child labor law 'because they never had to.' The employment of mere babies, the commission holds, has been the result, and it adds that of 1,259 children found at work in thirty-three sheds, the oldest was 14 years old and the youngest 3. Many of the canners, the report explains, are opposed to the employment of children, and half of them do not resort to it, but 'as the canning industry is largely devoted to exploitation of foreigners, the parents of the children make them work.'

"Of women workers the report says:

"No woman can work from sixteen to twenty-one and one-half hours a day for weeks, in some cases even months, without permanent injury to her health. Yet women are doing just this thing in the up-state canneries, in binderies and other factories, and in the shops during the six-weeks Christmas rush. In the large canneries the work keeps up pretty regularly during a season of four or five months. A week of eighty-five to ninety-four hours, and in one case 119 1/2 working hours, is not followed by a week of comparative rest, but by another almost as bad. And the pay averages 10 cents an hour."

"The commission recommends the creation of an industrial board with power to make regulations to fit every industry."

What will the people of New York do about this?

RENEWALS NOW DUE The close of the subscription year for the great bulk of Commoner subscribers ended with the last issue in January. Subscriptions ending at this time should be renewed with as little delay as possible in order to facilitate the work of changing and re-entering the addresses on our subscription books and obviate expense of sending out statements announcing that renewals are due. Subscribers are asked to assist by sending their renewals promptly.