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macy." It promises to become popular during a part of the present administration at least. It is made as follows:

Take half a glass of grape juice, pour over cracked ice, add a dash of lemon juice and some carbonated water.

Secretary Bryan's supporters who have tasted the new drink say it is excellent.

UNITED STATES LEADS IN PEACE

Cleveland (Ohio) Plain-Dealer: If any danger of war between the United States and Japan ever existed, it has probably passed. There is a very widespread notion that the danger never existed.

On the eve of Secretary Bryan's departure for California with the president's commission to seek a better understanding upon the land tenure question he makes public at Washington a universal peace proposal which indicates the administration's attitude toward international problems as clearly as its policy in reference to the California issue. The statement is admirable, whatever be said of its practicability as an immediate project.

Secretary Bryan's plan of an international commission of inquiry is well conceived, and is certainly a move in the right direction. When two nations consider their mutual wrongs of sufficient gravity to require settlement by war it is probable that a forced delay of six months or a year might bring a cooling of passion and a betterment of judgment. It is possible, too, that an impartial inquiry might show that questions at first held serious enough for war because affecting "national honor or vital interests" were still properly arbitrable. * * *

Any objection that questions of "national honor" can not be submitted even to inquiry is jingoistic.

On the whole the Bryan suggestion indicates that this nation is to retain the leadership of the forces of world peace, and that the present administration will make earnest efforts to succeed where Mr. Taft failed through no fault of his own.

SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE

J. L. O'Connor, Milwaukee, Wis: Enclosed please find my check for renewal of subscription during the coming year. The Commoner has rendered great service to the people's cause in the past, but it is even now in a position to render greater service in creating sound, intelligent public sentiment in favor of the politics of the present administration. It is entitled to the loyal support of every progressive democrat in this country. The battle for progressive politics has not yet been completely won. Progressive policies and progressive officials require the united support of progressive democrats as much today as in the midst of the last great national campaign, and progressive citizens can equip themselves for such service by faithfully reading and absorbing the facts published in The Commoner.

A Heart-to-Heart with the Secretary of State

Col. J. C. Hemphill, Washington correspondent for the Philadelphia Public Ledger, sent to his newspaper the following report of a heart-to-heart talk he had with the new secretary of state:

Washington, April 17.—William Jennings Bryan is winning golden opinions. He is the premier of Woodrow Wilson's cabinet. He likes the job and he is playing the game straight. He has an utter detestation of gambling in any of its forms, and it must be understood, therefore, that this is merely a figure of speech and is employed here only for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that Wilson is president and Bryan is his chief of staff, and that, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary by sensation monger and muckraker, there is a perfect understanding between them. Otherwise their association in any relation would be impossible.

Speaking yesterday in reply to somewhat leading but wholly proper questions, Mr. Bryan said:

"When the president said to the Gridiron club last Saturday night, 'There ain't no friction, and there ain't going to be no friction,' he expressed in homely but effective phrase exactly the relations existing between him and the men he has honored by inviting them to become members of his official family. You may say for me that I have taken a house in Washington, and that I shall be here every day, and constantly engage in the service to which I have been called, except when duty shall compel my temporary absence from Washington until the end of my present commission; that I have no other wish or purpose than to be of the largest possible service to the president in working out the difficult problems of his administration, and of helping all I can to bring the government back to the control of the people whose government it is, and in whose benefit it must work if it would fulfill the high purpose for which it was established. I like the work to which I have been assigned. I trust that I shall be able to assist the president in promoting friendly relations with all other nations, and that in our correspondence and agreements with these nations there shall obtain that perfect understanding of our aims and desires which will make the United States respected for the integrity of its conduct and the fairness of its dealings in all matters of commerce and statesmanship.

"There should be no short cuts in diplomacy. We must be scrupulously fair in our dealings toward other peoples and lands if we would have them scrupulously fair in their dealings with us. When questions of arbitration shall arise these questions must be settled, not by parties interested in the matters at issue, but by arbitrators chosen for their ability to see the right without regard to how the consequences may affect our material interests, and with the same sense of security we should feel in submitting any of our individual affairs to the judgment of jurors chosen under all the solemn sanctions of the law and to judges appointed to administer the laws in justice and equity.

"The rule in the settlement of international differences and agreements must be the Golden Rule, which was made as well for the conduct and guidance of nations as of individuals. Questions may arise between the United States and the nations with which we are in diplomatic relations and in adjustment of these questions we ought to take nothing that we would not give."

When Mr. Bryan was reminded that many stories had been told about how he had been disregarded by the president in several instances, notably in the case of the Chinese loan matter, in the announcement of the policy of the administration, he said that these reports were all without foundation, in fact, that there had been the fullest discussion of these questions at the cabinet meetings and that he had been in entire sympathy with the views of the president and with the method the president had adopted of declaring the policy of the administration. There had not been the slightest misunderstanding as to any of these matters nor any difference as to how the conclusions of the president should be announced. It did not matter in any material sense whether the president should speak directly or by the mouth of one of his official advisers; in these cases as well as in all others it was the message and not the messenger.

"I have found the president," said Mr. Bryan, "altogether fair in his consideration of all matters that have been submitted to him, and I have never known a man with a more open mind

nor one who tried more sincerely to get at the meat of any question requiring his attention. I first met Mr. Wilson about a year before he was nominated for president, and the more I see of him and the more intimate my relations with him the larger he grows."

Many stories have been published about Mr. Bryan's attitude toward other members of the president's cabinet. One of these stories published the day before inauguration was that Mr. McAdoo was persona non grata to Mr. Bryan and that he would not serve in the cabinet if Mr. McAdoo should be appointed secretary of the treasury and that he had attempted to dictate to the president whom he should take into his official family. When he was asked about these stories, all of which seemed to be false on their face, by the way, as any one would have seen upon a little reflection, Mr. Bryan answered:

"You must not believe everything you see printed in the papers. Instead of being opposed to Mr. McAdoo, I regard him as one of the most competent and trustworthy men in the cabinet, a man of conspicuous ability, of high integrity, a progressive of progressives and in every way well equipped for the important duties of his office. It is the same thing with the other stories that have been told about my wish to influence the president in his selection of his advisers. I am simply a member of his cabinet and, with my associates, have only the one purpose in view, of contributing so far as we may to the success of the president in the administration of his great trust.

"There are many important issues to be settled. The first of these is the tariff question. It is well on its way to an adjustment which will be in complete harmony with the declarations of the democratic party, and which will promote the general welfare of the country. After the tariff has been settled there will be the currency question. The very wise policy has been pursued of taking care of one of these great issues without embarrassing it with consideration of the other. The president has avoided the mistake made by Mr. Cleveland when he permitted or encouraged the discussion of the currency issue before the tariff was out of the way, and with the result that neither was settled in substantial and durable form. After the tariff bill is out of the way it will be time to take up the currency question."

Just now Mr. Bryan is devoting all his waking hours to the department of state. A great deal of his time has been given to the crowds of very worthy men who would like to serve the country in the foreign field, and while he would like to reward all of them as their very evident merits deserve, he has found that there are not enough offices to go around. In the midst of all the confusion of the charging squadrons he has kept his temper wonderfully and looks out upon the foreign lands with a serene confidence that when all the places of high distinction are filled, and all the lower places as well, the people in "other worlds than ours" will marvel at the amazing fecundity of the United States.

The main point that Mr. Bryan made today in our heart-to-heart talk about our foreign relations was that in our dealings with other nations we must be on the square; that we must be fair to them if we would impress them with the duty and obligation of being fair to us. When we make treaties we should keep them.

There has been a great deal of discussion about what is to be the fate of "dollar diplomacy." Mr. Bryan expressed himself upon this subject only to the extent of saying that, while he would encourage by every legitimate means the increase of our commerce with foreign nations, he would not make the dollar mark the sole test of our good intentions toward them. He desires peace with all the world and would extend our trade into all lands, but he would give as well as take.

When Mr. Bryan was told that a prominent financier from New York reported that "big business" was resting on its oars waiting for the clouds to roll by and uncertain exactly what was going to happen, and that many of the members of the larger interests were very blue, he did not show any symptoms of great mental distress, but said: "That was to be expected, but it does not count for a great deal. That is the way 'big business' has always behaved in such circumstances as distinguish the present time. When the tariff is to be revised 'big business' invariably shows signs of dissolution. This is its habit. It has succeeded in destroying the republican party, which yielded to its sorrows or