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Investigation before hostilities begin, that war will become practically impossible. The time that will be allowed gives a chance for the separation of questions of fact from questions of honor and it gives a chance also for the operation of public opinion which is increasing for peace.

"It is the hope of those who believe in the plan that when it is adopted between this nation and other nations it will be adopted by other nations between themselves until the nations of the earth will be knit together by these agreements and people will learn to war no more."

Cardinal Gibbons in a letter expressing regret that he was unable to be present said:

"Let Britannia and Columbia join hands across the Atlantic and their outstretched arms will form a sacred arch of peace which will excite the admiration of the nations and will proclaim to the world the hope that with God's help the earth shall nevermore be deluged with bloodshed in fratricidal war."

INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

Secretary McAdoo has announced his determination to require interest on government deposits. Why not? Why give to favored banks the benefit of deposits of government money without interest? The last democratic national platform demanded the establishment of a competitive system for the deposit of government moneys, such a system as Ohio, Missouri and a number of other states now have. Until the competitive system is inaugurated there is every reason why the banks should be required to pay for the deposit of government money, as they do now for private deposits and for deposits of states, counties, cities, school districts, etc. The secretary of the treasury is moving in the right direction and furnishes another illustration of what the president means when he says that the government should be administered by the people in their own interest.

CALLING THEIR BLUFF

The manufacturers of pottery are threatening to reduce wages if the tariff is reduced, are they? Well, that is an old game and it has worked splendidly in the past, but times have changed. Secretary Redfield announces that A REDUCTION IN WAGES WILL BE INVESTIGATED. That's different. What an advantage it is to have the White House on the side of the people!

TARIFF BILL PASSES HOUSE

The democratic tariff bill passed the house of representatives Thursday, May 8—231 yeas and 139 nays. It was announced that the house would take a three weeks recess while the senate is considering the measure.

It is further stated that when the house meets again about June 1, it will take up the currency question.

Woodrow Wilson's Great Work in New Jersey

The president keeps an open mind on all complex and difficult questions, and he crosses no bridges before he reaches them. But when the time for speech, decision or action comes, his "single-track mind" is clear and ready.

In New Jersey the jury issue is simple enough to require straight talk. The president has given such talk to the bosses. He has called spades spades, and crooks crooks. He has denounced false partisanship, fake referendums, perversions of law and justice by controlled sheriffs, ballot frauds and the rest of the machine game. No Jerseyite can misunderstand the issue or the alignment. The present jury system is a monstrous fraud, and the men who fight to prevent reform are the bipartisan tools of the actual or prospective beneficiaries of the fraud. The kind of jury reform Wilson pleads for is that for which no pleading should be necessary in this day and generation.

The chances are that the Wilson speeches will defeat the Jersey bosses. The people can not be fooled after his exposition of the case, and they will finish the work he has begun for them.—Chicago Record-Herald.

OUR "UNDIGNIFIED" PRESIDENT

President Wilson is "undignified" when he goes into New Jersey to fight Jim Nugent in the interest of honest juries and clean elections. It is "unworthy the traditions of his high office."

Of course it is. This plea of the damage done to "dignity" when wrong is rebuked in the concrete and the beneficiary of corrupt politics confronted in his lair is as old as the history of hypocrisy.

As Lowell says:
"I'm willin' a man sh'd go toler'ble strong
Agin wrong in the abstract, 'cause that kind
o' wrong

Is allers unpop'lar, an' never gets pitied,
Because he mustn't be hittin' particoolar sins,
'Cause that w'd be kickin' the people's own
shins.

President Wilson might confine his activities in the interest of honest government to making talks on "good citizenship" and civic purity before applauding audiences of sympathetic auditors who were in agreement with him before he began. But to go into a region where the fight hangs in the balance, where men, backed by the power of the "organization" and fat with the spoils of years of profit through the people's wrongs, are ready to contend with him for the "right" to despoil their fellow-citizens further—to go into such surroundings, call the bosses by name and lay bare the burrowing of the forces of political corruption through the tissues of the body politic, as pus burrows through human flesh—this is unspeakable! How can a president so demean himself?

When will he return to the harmless traditions of the great days of Theodore Roosevelt, a man so inflamed "agin wrong in the abstract" and so gentle toward Platt and Penrose, Quay and Flinn?—St. Louis Republic.

MORE POWER TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Why does the president of the United States leave the duties of his high office to participate in a factional fight in New Jersey? Because the issue in that factional fight is whether juries shall be chosen and election officials appointed fairly and honestly, or by men who take orders from the boss.

In New Jersey the names of jurors are drawn by the sheriff of the county. When the sheriff is the henchman of the boss this pollutes the jurisprudence of the state at its source.

In many New Jersey counties the clerks and judges of election are appointed by the sheriff of the county. When the sheriff is the henchman of the boss this vitiates popular government at its source. Popular government rests on popular choice. When that choice is exercised ostensibly by the people but really by the boss' man, popular government is a name instead of a reality. Until the questions now at issue in New Jersey are rightly settled in a community it can not with truth be said to be self-governing.

The republic glories in President Wilson's courage and in his earnestness. If the cause in which he is now opposing Jim Nugent is not worth while, then nothing in public life is worth while.

It is the same cause in which this paper did its utmost last winter. The primary law of St. Louis, up to the recent campaign, was such as to

guarantee to the boss all the power which might safely be exercised in view of the explosive possibilities of outraged public opinion. The new primary law put the cap-sheaf on the primary election movement in Missouri, begun under Governor Francis more than a score of years ago.

The day is now forever past in Missouri when a political boss may announce through a friendly paper that he has secured an overwhelming majority of the city committee for a certain candidate, that the money is provided and that his man will be nominated. More power to President Wilson, as he fights the same fight in New Jersey—the people's fight against boss-selected election officials and moss-chosen juries.—St. Louis Republic.

THE PRESIDENT'S CLEAR VISION

President Wilson in his recent New Jersey tour made it plain to his fellow citizens of the union that he is laboring under no delusions as to the political conditions which made the success of his party possible at the last election.

As one very practical leader of the party put it into legal phrase, "The democratic party took judgment by default," and it is all to the credit of the wisdom of the president that he so fully and so keenly comprehends the position of the administration and of the party.

If he can but impress his counselors and the administration members of congress the necessity for considering most carefully every important administrative act and legislative measure, looking well at all times to the welfare of the people and the continuing of the prosperity of the country, he may be able to place his party once again in the majority of the popular vote of the country.

That sense of a critical political situation, that knowledge that he and his party won the victory of last November through the division of the opposition, which prompted the president to warn his party associates in New Jersey of danger if they did not serve the people faithfully and well, these should also warn in Washington and in every state in the union.

Two years run rapidly in the course of a nation, and when November, 1914, arrives the country will pass upon the entire membership of the national house of representatives and probably upon one-third of the membership of the senate.

The result of that popular scrutiny, whether it be approval or disapproval, can be largely determined by executive action, by executive advice, counsel, and support of measures conducive to the advancement of the interests of the great majority of the people.

The responsibility does not all lie with congress, or with the members of the cabinet, and as he so well evidenced in his trip to New Jersey and in his addresses there, the president shirks neither the responsibilities of the private citizen, the party leader, nor those of the executive of a mighty nation.

This realization of the party's weakness and surrounding dangers should make for party safety, for party success.

"The keen spirit seizes the prompt occasion—makes the thought start into instant action, and at once plans and performs, resolves and executes."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE PRAIRIE SINGER

Don't talk about your robins
That trill the song of spring;
The medder lark
'S the bird I hark
Unto the most, by jing!

He haunts the greening places
That stick out on the plain;
Ther's something rings
In what he sings—
You long for it again.

It ain't so much of gladness,
As faith and trust and hope;
You echo it
To clink of bit
As homeward bound you lope.

Small comrade of the prairie,
How many men you cheer;
Men long alone
And sadness flown
When you, brave bird, appear.
—Arthur Chapman, in the Denver Republican