

The Commoner ISSUED MONTHLY

The Treaty With Denmark

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THE EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN WORK BEGINS

Below is a list of workers who responded to The Commoner's appeal for co-operation in the congressional campaign of 1914, and who have put their shoulders to the wheel in helping to bring about an indorsement of the president's policies by the election of a democratic congress this fall.

The following have signed pledges and ordered cards in number as follows:

- Homer A. Cope, Mo., 15; John Aleck, Minn., 10; A. A. Meredith, W. Va., 5; W. F. McMahon, Texas, 6; C. B. McCary, Pa., 15; O. M. Crum, Ill., 10; C. P. Montgomery, Mo., 10; J. N. Yetter, Ohio, 5; M. B. Murphey, S. D., 5; Richard Geyler, Ariz., 25; J. S. Clore, Ind., 10; I. Irwin, Md., 15; E. P. Hardy, Ia., 5; G. B. Ficklin, Mo., 5; Major E. Selby, Va., 20; D. M. Fay, Kans., 5; T. P. Jones, N. Y., 10; J. D. Maher, Cal., 10; C. D. Caland, S. D., 5; A. L. Krutsinger, Ia., 5; C. F. Musgrove, Col., 5; Dr. S. N. Chaffee, Kans., 5; J. F. Manning, Col., 5; H. W. Hoech, Ohio, 5; V. W. Hughes, Ky., 5; W. W. Palmer, Kans., 16; Chas. Storms, Mich., 10; T. P. Ditto, Kans., 5; J. W. McClellan, Kans., 10; V. E. Price, Ky., 10; A. Konsler, Ky., 10; W. F. Dugan, Kans., 10; I. W. Allot, Col., 10; G. T. Pitts, Kans., 10; R. B. Frechsel, Kans., 10; Geo. Colthrap, Kans., 5; A. W. Rhorer, Ky., 5; Jas. Jacoby, Col., 5; A. W. Jones, Ia., 5; G. S. Morning, Ia., 5; J. S. Ferris, Col., 5; L. W. Beaman, Kans., 5; A. W. Hendricks, Ia., 5; J. N. Touchstone, Texas, 10; Henry Rhoder, Ind., 5; P. Bruce, Mo., 10; F. N. Schrantz, Wash., 5; E. D. Turner, Ohio, 10; E. D. Edmonds, W. Va., 5; M. C. Gentry, Ark., 5; W. H. Stub, Kans., 5; H. C. Evan, Ia., 5; P. C. Jenkins, Ky., 5; Henry Van Pelt, Ia., 5; J. C. Smith, Kans., 5; R. D. Broken, Ia., 5; G. W. Suddard, S. D., 5; J. Peterson, Ia., 5; J. H. Barth, Mont., 5; J. L. Daniels, Ia., 10; G. A. Meyer, Ia., 10; V. G. Jacobs, Kans., 10; G. N. Depew, Ky., 10; Dr. J. J. Gibson, Ky., 10; F. M. DeGuire, Mo.; John V. Ward, Ky.; Joe Gum, Ky.; Charles H. Harless, Ia.; C. D. Toling, Kans.; Olaf Forsse, Kans.

Secretary Daniels has discovered that it is impossible to get armor plate manufacturers from abroad to bid against American armor plate makers, because the foreigners fear that if they entered into competition here the American manufacturers would invade their own home government market.

The Mona Lisa has been found and restored to its old place in the palace of the French, but the Angora of Colonel Roosevelt which Boss Barnes corraled at the Chicago convention of 1912 still roams the wilds of the political pastures.

When the treaty with Salvador was signed The Commoner presented it in full for the information of its readers. Several other South and Central American treaties were signed in practically the same form as that with Salvador; then came the treaty with The Netherlands, which followed the lines of the Salvador treaty, in the main, but contained a few changes, one of which was the omission of the clause in regard to maintaining the status quo in the military and naval program.

This treaty was made at the request of the government of Denmark, which had made a similar treaty with Italy. The idea is a good one and is likely to be adopted by a number of smaller nations. The time may not yet be ripe for the making of such a treaty between the big nations, but there is every reason why this nation should enter into similar treaties with all the smaller nations.

UNITED STATES-DENMARK TREATY

The United States of America and his majesty the king of Denmark being desirous to strengthen the bonds of amity that bind them together and also to advance the cause of general peace, have resolved to enter into a treaty for that purpose and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The president of the United States: The Honorable William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state; and

His majesty the king of Denmark: Mr. Constantin Brun, his chamberlain and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. The high contracting parties agree that all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, which diplomacy shall fail to adjust, shall be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission, to be constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding article; and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and report.

Article II. The international commission shall be composed of five members, to be appointed as follows: One member shall be chosen from each country, by the government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two governments. It is understood that the fifth member of the commission shall not be a citizen of either country. The expenses of the commission shall be paid by the two governments in equal proportion.

The international commission shall be appointed within four months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; and vacancies shall be filled according to the manner of the original appointment.

Unless otherwise agreed between the parties the procedure of the international commission shall be regulated by the prescriptions contained in the convention signed at The Hague on October 18, 1907, for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, chapter III.

Article III. In case the high contracting parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods, they shall at once refer it to the international commission for investigation and report. The international commission may, however, act upon its own initiative, and in such case it shall notify both governments and request their cooperation in the investigation.

The high contracting parties agree to furnish the permanent international commission with all means and facilities required for its investigation and report.

The report of the international commission shall be completed within one year after date on which it shall declare its investigation to have begun, unless the high contracting parties shall extend the time by mutual agreement. The report shall be prepared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each government, and the third retained by the commission for its files.

Article IV. The high contracting parties agree that, upon the receipt of the report of the international commission as provided in article III, they will immediately endeavor to adjust the dispute directly between them upon the basis of the commission's findings and if, after the lapse of a year, beginning with the day on which the commission's report shall have been received by both parties, they shall have failed to reach a direct adjustment, or if, within the year, they shall concur in the opinion that such an adjustment is impossible, they will at once proceed to submit the dispute to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague.

Article V. Before applying to the permanent court of arbitration the high contracting parties shall sign a special agreement distinctly setting forth the subject matter of the controversy, the extent of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be observed as regards the organization of the tribunal of arbitration and the procedure, including the presentation of statements, proofs and arguments.

Such special agreement shall, on the part of the United States, be subject to the approval of the senate.

Unless there be clauses in the agreement to the contrary, the arbitral procedure shall be governed by the provisions contained in the convention signed at The Hague on October 18, 1907, for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Article VI. The present treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by his majesty the king of Denmark.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible. It shall take effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications and shall continue in force for a period of five years, and it shall thereafter remain in force until twelve months after one of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of an intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate in the English and Danish languages at Washington this 5th day of February in the year 1914. W. J. BRYAN.

All democrats who believe that the work of circulating The Commoner among the voters of their community will be of material assistance in bringing about the indorsement of the present administration by the election of a democratic congress this fall, are urged to call up their precinct and county committeemen or secretaries, by telephone, and endeavor to have some one appointed to take up at once the work as outlined on page 12. This is important.