

product or commodity by a private individual sanctioned by law does not exist in the United States, as Mr. Bryan well knows. But the most mischievous of Mr. Bryan's recommendations is that for an elective federal judiciary to serve for a brief term of years. To plant a partisan on each judicial bench in the United States to carry out the partisan purpose of those who elected him would be to deprive the judiciary of independence, and to convert politics into law. To judicial anarchy there could be no shorter road. The independence of the federal judiciary is one of the great bulwarks of the people. It should be sacredly guarded from dictation either from above or below.

"Mr. Bryan's treatment of the financial issue is characteristic. He reaffirms his belief in what he calls bimetallicism, which is in reality silver monometallicism and maintains that the time will come when the people will reject the gold standard, but that this period will not arrive while times are good. This is an admission that free silver is an issue for hard times only, as indeed it is, for periods of business depression are most favorable to the growth and spread of the delusion that more pieces are the same thing as more money. In brief, Mr. Bryan gives notice that he is with Parker for the campaign only; that if Parker is elected he will agitate for the success of his program. This will be an embarrassment for a worldly man like Judge Parker from which he can easily be saved by the election of President Roosevelt. The democrats appear to be endeavoring to get together by the novel methods of getting further apart."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says:

"Defeat never silences Bryan. He has, moreover, some consolation in knowing that although he was technically beaten in St. Louis, he carried off a large measure of the honors of the fight and that his sturdy bearing commanded the admiration of many delegates who were bound both by their convictions and their instructions to vote against him.

"Hence there is nothing surprising in the fact that he has just issued a new pronouncement which outlines the chief issues on which he thinks the democracy should base its fight for the future. The money question, he admits, 'is for the present in abeyance,' though he is not willing to admit that the gold standard is irrevocably established. He insists that the radical elements of democracy shall not surrender their arms because of the reverse they have experienced.

"Rather, he declares, they should go forward unhesitatingly in the work of strengthening within the party ranks those forces which demand such innovations as public ownership of railroads, the incorporation of the telegraph system in the postoffice department, the enactment of an income tax, and the election by the people of federal judges, including, presumably, those of the supreme court.

"This is a fairly comprehensive program. Bryan insists that he means to give real support to the Parker-Davis ticket, but it is evident that he wishes it distinctly to be understood that he is looking forward to the future beyond 1904, and that he realizes that he is still in a position to make a great deal of trouble for the elements which

are at present dominant in his party."

The Brooklyn Citizen says:

"Mr. Bryan has, it appears by an article published this morning, made up his mind that the great work before him is to organize what he calls the radical democracy, as distinguished from the democrats who, not being radical, are disposed to trust to the operation of familiar democratic principles for the production of good government. But the great work is not to be pushed in the present campaign. Mr. Bryan being content to support the candidacy of Judge Parker, on the ground that it will, if successful, eliminate the evils of imperialism, on the one hand, and negro rule in the south on the other.

"It is to be noticed, also, that for the present Mr. Bryan, while holding firmly to the abstract doctrine of bimetallicism, is convinced that the money question is in a state of coma because of the abundance of gold, so that he has no serious grievance to urge on account of the refusal of the democratic nominee to countenance any implied disposition to revive the quarrel of the standards. The main thing, however, is Mr. Bryan's perception that there is a fundamental distinction between conservative democrats and radicals, and that the latter are both unorganized and much in need of a leader. What the gentleman from Nebraska means by a radical democrat is indicated by the subjects to which he intends to commit his followers, namely, government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines, an income tax, and war upon everything in the nature of a monopoly, with a program of free trade thrown in.

"That this is radical enough for most any person who does not feel ready to join the socialists will hardly be denied, and just as little will be denied that the democratic party as it stands today is not a promising organization for any holder of such beliefs to be identified with. The democratic party is as unlikely to be converted to these propositions as that it will one of these fine days conclude to substitute Carl Marx for Thomas Jefferson as its patron saint."

The New York Tribune says:

"Of course the 'safe and sane' democrats who, by tricks of silence and evasion, have brought their party to choose what it supposed to be a King Log only to find itself buncoed under the domination of King Stork are bitter toward Mr. Bryan. Naturally, they see nothing but treason and mischief making in his frank statement of principles. It is not heroic in him to tell what he believes. He ought to suppress his views. The duty to put aside his convictions and bow to the bunco of the party is deeply impressed upon the conscience of those democrats who felt under no obligation to abide by the action of the party when it was overwhelmingly committed to his views. Mr. Bryan's think may be wrong and his policies dangerous, but just why he is so despicable because he stands by them manfully we do not understand. Neither do we see the crime which he commits in criticizing the democratic platform, though supporting Judge Parker. Are not Judge Parker's particular friends doing the same? Did not the conservative democrats who voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900 do the same?

"And what is there so terrible from a democratic point of view in Mr. Bryan's new declaration of principles? We learn that the income tax is 'a dose of poison' which he wishes to administer to the party. What a wicked man! Where could he have learned such devilry? Why, from the democratic party of Grover Cleveland. When Mr. Cleveland was pres-

ident the party passed an income tax bill. It became a law, but was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court on a close vote after a second hearing. Mr. Bryan, in advocating an amendment to the constitution, is simply seeking to carry out an old democratic policy which had been adopted before he became influential in the party's affairs. He seems to have been warranted in the belief that it was good democratic medicine. Then we hear that he is crazy and stark mad and demagogic because he puts forward certain schemes of state ownership of railroads. Yet two years ago the chief engineer of the 'safe and sane' Parker movement, David B. Hill, and the whole democratic party of the great conservative empire state, declared for the public ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines. Mr. Bryan has proposed nothing crazier and more demagogic than that. The New York pot can not call the Nebraska kettle black.

"Mr. Bryan has views about the power and tenure of federal judges which the 'safe and sane' do not like. They are nevertheless democratic. If the 'safe and sane' will study a little history they will find that Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren held strikingly similar views of the federal judiciary. The trouble with the 'safe and sane' is that half of them don't know what democracy is. What they want is a party as near like the republican as possible, except that it shall declare against particular republican policies which they oppose. As Mr. Dooley remarks, the true democratic policies are in the attic, 'policies that have faded or punctured a tire or broke a mainspring or been run over by a band wagon,' and 'safe and sane' taste is to leave them there and wear 'Up-cast-off dud iv th' raypublicans.' The trouble with Mr. Bryan is that he prefers his own clothes."

Mr. Bryan's Attitude.

Political parties are only machines and are good or bad according as they are run. The democratic party during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 was managed by W. J. Bryan and his friends. During these years it was a great machine used in scattering the seeds of populism and reform over the nation. It is now in the hands of David B. Hill and others of his ilk, to be used in the service of trusts and plutocracy. Bryan, for the purpose of again getting control of this great political machine and using it in the interest of reform, remains in the party and says he will vote for Parker, but takes nothing back of what he has said. He condemns Parker as unfit for the office of president and declares his intention to lead a movement to bring the democratic party back again into the service of the people. He declares the democratic machine is now in the hands of the trusts, but he hopes not to remain there. Everybody should read Bryan's statement. It appeared last week as the first article in the Commoner and is worth preserving as a political pointer. Mr. Bryan here gives four reasons why he intends to vote for Parker, but the most important and all-controlling reason is not mentioned but should be clearly understood by his friends. Bryan has great ability and with it a corresponding amount of responsibility. In order for him to use his ability to advantage he must connect on with the great political machinery that is running the country. To leave the democratic party at present would be in a large measure suicidal. It would be like a general who during two campaigns was in supreme command, but because not continued at the head of the army

quits the army and so quits the war for the welfare of his country.

By remaining in the democratic party it will be much easier for Bryan to come again into controlling leadership than it would be for him to organize a new party and bring it into power. The democratic party with Mr. Bryan as leader is just as good a political machine as a new party of equal size would be, but Bryan could not organize a new party and bring it into power. No man would be able to do this under present circumstances.

Mr. Bryan is fitted by nature to be a great political leader, and it is his duty to remain where leadership is within his reach. As now led the democratic party is in the service of plutocracy and greed, but if led by Bryan, as it probably will be in 1908, it would be turned the other way and made to serve the best interests of the country—Cedar Rapids, Neb., Outlook (Ind.).

Kruger.

"It's not an event; it's only a piece of news," said Talleyrand, when he was informed of the death of Napoleon. Similarly the death of Paul Kruger at this time is only a piece of news.

The grim old negro long ago finished his battle with the red-necks as he has now finished it with death. The little republic that his indomitable spirit called into being has been obliterated from the map. The millionaire mine-owning "helots" have been freed at a tremendous cost in blood and treasure from the yoke of the hated Dutch oligarchy. They who sorrowed so deeply over the wrongs of the poor Kaffir under Dutch rule have been rewarded for their weeping sympathy by permission to employ Chinese coolie labor in their mines on terms that amount to definite slavery.

And now the foremost figure in this comedy of fraud and tragedy of freedom has followed his great enemy, Cecil Rhodes, into peace.

Few men have been more generously praised or more brutally abused than this taciturn Calvinistic burgher, with the muscles of steel, the heart of oak, the courage of a lion and the faith of a martyr, who threw down the gage of battle to the mightiest empire the sun has ever shown upon.

The very key to Kruger's unbending character was revealed in that message to The World in which he declared: "The republics are determined that if they must belong to England, a price will be paid which will stagger humanity."

And he kept his word. The price did stagger humanity, and Great Britain has not yet recovered the military prestige that withered under the fire of the Boer rifles. Her army was suddenly stripped of its trappings and exhibited to all her enemies as a lath painted to look like iron, while the war resulted in economic and fiscal disturbances which will remain to harass British statesmanship for many a year. The mischievous Chamberlain propaganda is part of the price that England is still paying for the privilege of stifling the republics. The bills are likely to keep coming in for a generation, while the importation of Chinese coolies into South Africa promises to make a new race problem more potent for mischief than any that has gone before.

The law of compensation is inexorable, and had the broken old exile fully appreciated all the evil, actual and potential, that has come to Great Britain with that war of extermination, the scarred and stiffening finger in the final moments of life must have marked the twelfth chapter of Romans in his well-beloved Bible: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."—Inter-Ocean.

Gen. Chas. Dick,

Ohio's famous Congressman, writes: "There is no remedy so efficient for headache as Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Cure and prevent. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. No opiates. Non-laxative. Never sold in bulk. 75 doses 25 cents. Dr. Miles' Medicine Co., Elkhart, Ind."