THE COURIER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

victed by the county attorney have been tion arises how can that be met and still believe in the wisdom of vesting in over which they preside. in the [penitentiary. Convicts are re- overcome? There is but one way, and the president of the United States the leased at the penitentiary at the expir- that way is found in a method of elec- power to appoint all federal judges? Is until it is set in motion by intelligence, ation of their term with \$5.00 and a tion, which will, in the first instance. the power of appointment the safer, the and so the machinery of government, suit of clothes. In most instances the enable the people to select a judge whose farther it is removed from the people? though ever so perfect, is of no advanmoney is spent within a few hours in this city, and then the ex-convict takes up once more his business of crimeright at the very doors of the pen. The penitentiary cost the county \$5 for convictions, etc., to every \$1 that it saves in having coavicts taken of its hands."

This may be an exaggerated view of the penitentiary menace. There may not be 500 ex-convicts at large in this community. But if there are 300 there is serious danger in the fact. It is not a good thing that Lincoln should be the dumping ground for the criminals of the state. A leaven of 300 or 500 confirmed brutes and law breakers may so leaven a whole community that the opposing influences of education and morality will be largely neutralizedparticularly among a certain class. In some states released convicts are escorted to the state line. ethical There are objections to such a course, but it is not right that Lincoln should bear this great criminal burden. It is bad enough to have the politicians of the state drawL to the capital without the curse of a constant, unloading of criminals in "our midst."

"The Judiciary" is the title of an editorial in a recent issue of the World-Herald. The subject is admirably handled. "Within certain limits all property is placed in the hands of the judge," says the World-Herald. "And he can by his decision turn it to the one disputant or the other. If he knowingly and intentionally does injustice he is as guilty of the theft as the highwayman or the burglar, but it is safe to say that our judges, as an almost universal rule, do possess honesty of purpose." Continuing the Omaha paper says; "Courage, moral courage, is no less important if the judge is to act with exact fairness, and the impor. tance of courage is growing as the difference between the very rich and the very poor increases. When an insignificant individual, without much power to aid or to injure, stands upon one side, and against him is arrayed an influential corporation or some great aggregation of capital, it requires the highest form of courage in the judge to be absolutelely impartial. The pressure upon a judge is something great and is not to be underestimated, whether the pressure comes from the opinion of prominent persons in society or whether it manifests itself in the threat of punishment or the promise of assistance. The most difficult thing to be contended with in a judge, however, is bias or prejudice. It is difficult to meet because even the judge himself may be entirely ignorant of its existence, and it may manifest itself even when he thinks he is meting out exact justice to those who appear before him. Every person who has a heart has sympathics. No one can reach maturity without being affected by the circumstances which surround him, and by the experiences through which he has passed. The silent and imperceptible influence of anociation and environment canuot be avoided or laid aside. If we concede

sympathies are with the masses of the the bench is not satisfactory.

"In Nebraeka we have a constitution which provides for the selection of all judges by a popular vote, and any attempt to change the method of selection from the voters. would meet with almost unanimous opposition.

while half or more of the criminals con . the existence of bias in a judge the ques- election of their judges at home, and judges by popular vote in the districts

"Is a judge appointed by a president people rather than with any particular more apt to be satisfactory than a class of people, and then put it in their judge appointed by a governor, or by the power to punish him if his conduct upon county commissioners? Certainly, if there is any difference, the power of appointment could be more safely entrusted to an officer close to the people than to the officer farthest removed

"The World-Herald favors the adoption of a constitutional amendment pro-"Do the people of Nebraska favor the viding for the election of all federal

"Machinery, however, is of no value



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