

than the present system. Now, a president claims a second term as an indorsement of his first term and feels that he has been repudiated if a second term is denied him. So strong is the pressure brought by friends that some of our presidents have run a second time in spite of the arguments they have themselves advanced in favor of a single term.

If a president is looking forward to a second term it is next to impossible not to use the first term as a means of getting the second. The pressure of ambition and self-interest on the mind must be taken into consideration. The country is entitled to the best service that a president can render, and frail human nature is weak enough when strongest. One entrusted with the enormous power given into the hands of a president ought to consecrate himself to his country's service with no selfish interest to blind his eyes or pervert his judgment. The present threat of a third term ought to hasten the submission of an amendment limiting the president to a single term—preferably to a four-year term, but to a six-year term at most.

WICKERSHAM ADMITS RESPONSIBILITY

Special dispatch to New York World: Washington, Nov. 19.—John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil company; H. C. Folger, jr., president of the Standard of New York, and W. C. Teagle, director, for whose arrest warrants were issued by the state of Texas, has found a protector in the attorney general of the United States.

The oil magnates were indicted by a federal grand jury in Dallas, Tex., and the warrants were sent for service to the federal marshal in New York. Mr. Wickersham ordered that they be not served until the department of justice could investigate. Charles G. Morrison, of Chicago, was directed to report on the case. The attorney general then decided that there is not sufficient evidence to compel the removal to Texas of Messrs. Archbold, Folger and Teagle for trial.

William H. Gray, a lawyer of Houston, Texas, who testified before the grand jury which brought the indictments, with Representative George Burgess, of Texas, saw Mr. Wickersham today to urge the service of the warrants.

"Mr. Wickersham stated to me that he personally was responsible for these warrants not being served," said Mr. Gray after the conference. "He told me he had ordered the United States marshal in New York not to make the arrests until he decided whether the grand jury was warranted in finding the indictments against them for violating the Texas anti-trust law. The absorption of the Magnolia Petroleum company of Texas by them in defiance of the decree of the court is the offense charged.

"I took issue with Mr. Wickersham, saying that I believed there was sufficient evidence to convict. I said I believed that proof of the finding of the indictment and proof that the persons whose arrest was sought were the particular ones named in the indictment would be sufficient to warrant the commissioner to compel them to give bond for their appearance before the federal court in Dallas in January or, in case they did not give bond, to remand them to the custody of the United States marshal in Dallas, Texas.

"I did not believe it was within the province of the United States commissioner in New York to try the case on its merits to ascertain whether he, in his judgment, thought the evidence sufficient to convict them in Texas. I thought the warrants ought to be served. Were these ordinary men, that is the way the matter undoubtedly would be disposed of and therein lies the core of it; are they ordinary men?

"Fortunate, indeed, is one who can have his case, after indictment and before arrest, tried in the department of justice and every detail of it examined to determine the extent of guilt before the trial. This is a privilege not extended to ordinary men and not invoked in ordinary cases, and I say this dispassionately and with all respect to Mr. Wickersham, and the high office which he holds.

"One might infer that the Standard Oil men are unwilling to give bond for their appearance before the federal court in Dallas for trial in January, but will contest every move in the case and that dismissal of the indictments, rather than vindication by public trial, is what they seek. This inference is based on the remarks of Mr. Wickersham to the effect that he did not believe they could be removed. All the men named in the indictment with the exception of

Archbold, Folger and Teagle, have been served with the warrants," concluded Mr. Gray.

When shown the statement issued by Mr. Gray, Attorney General Wickersham tonight said: "I told Mr. Gray that I had directed that the warrants be not served upon the non-resident defendants because the evidence at the disposal of the government so far as it had been disclosed to me was in my opinion insufficient to sustain removal proceedings. I told him that I had sent for the United States attorney in Dallas to come to Washington and confer about the case. Mr. Gray said he was counsel for the Waters-Pierce Oil company; that he had been a

A Mississippi Opinion of The Commoner Editor

Several Commoner readers have sent copies of the Wayne County (Miss.) Booster, with the request that a tribute to Mr. Bryan, written by John P. Davis, the Booster editor, be reproduced. The article follows:

The Booster takes off its hat to Mr. Bryan and tenders him its congratulations on the success of democracy. To him more than to any other man or group of men this success is due. Now there are a few little fellows here and there will turn up their noses at this. A few.

Sometime ago when most of the big business men of the country turned their backs on Bryan (and lots of them knew about as much about political economy as a Papago Indian knows about the pants pattern of Pythagoras) it happened as a matter of course that here and there some little store keeper or clerk or some fellow with a little money loaned out on a mortgage felt it incumbent on him to kick Bryan, because it was the thing for the moneyed men of the country to do. Mr. Bryan was about as conscious of these kicks as a bull buffalo is of a gnat on his horn.

It used to give me the stomach ache (though the old fashioned way of saying it would express it better) when I would hear some men say, "Oh, yes; I reckon I'll have to vote for him, being he is the nominee, but he won't be elected." Nice example of party loyalty wasn't it? And so very encouraging.

About the time the recent campaign was beginning they were fond of referring to Bryan as a "dead one." A number of the leading newspapers did this. Well, the convention met at Baltimore, and somehow the "dead one" was resuscitated enough to be on hand, and before the convention was a day old the entire country found out a mistake had been made in the autopsy held over the political remains of William Jennings Bryan by the head knockers some months previous. Anyhow he didn't act like a man who belonged in a cemetery. To be candid I will confess that, strong admirer as I have always been of Mr. Bryan, I feared he had let his zeal run away with his judgment when he took the stand which he did in the Belmont, Murphy, Ryan matter. I felt how vital was the necessity for party unity now of all times; and I thought Mr. Bryan had better have used less of frankness of principle and more of policy and thus prevented a threatened rupture. It wasn't long until I saw how little wisdom I really had, and in that incident I got a new conception of the man's greatness.

Well, sir, it did me good clear to the end of my big toes when I saw the greatest papers in the land, some of which had hitherto had but few courteous words for the "down and out" Nebraskan, now in double lead editorial give honor to him whom they were pleased to call the greatest man of his party.

Not only was the moral courage superb which would face to face denounce the schemes of those whose selfish aims would violate the principles upon which the party based its hopes, but the wisdom also was that of one who sees afar, for instead of dividing the party support it won the support of thousands who now felt that they could rely upon the sincerity of the party's declarations.

In all that great convention of leaders, when a control of affairs was being planned by interests similar to those which dominated the republican convention, and which but a few days ago brought such disaster to that party's hopes, there was but one man whose courage and wisdom arose to meet the needs of the crucial moment, and that man was William J. Bryan.

It is to the eternal credit of those great newspapers which either condemned him or at best

witness before the grand jury and that he knew the facts would sustain the charge. I then made an appointment to confer with him tomorrow. This was practically all that passed between us. Apparently, he has repented of his promise to return and assist the department and prefers to rush into print with his statements."

Mr. Archbold was said not to be in his office yesterday. The legal department of the Standard Oil company sent out word to reporters that Mr. Archbold would accept service as soon as an effort was made to have him carried back to Texas to answer the indictment.

gave him but scant support, that now they are really great enough to do honor to the man who deserves the thanks and gratitude of every member of his party and the respect of every lover of clean politics.

When, after his defeat for the presidency, he made a trip around the world he was met with honors by rulers and statesmen; with honors such as are paid to the victor rather than the vanquished, because of the compelling force of his genius as a statesman and the nobility of his character.

There is a saying that wise men change their opinions but fools never do.

There are some true men who honestly differed with Mr. Bryan and yet differ, but they acknowledged him as a leader among men.

There are some who got into the habit of decrying the man and his policies because they saw somebody else doing it; they may keep it up because only wise men change their minds.

I heard Mr. Bryan speak at Meridian during his first campaign. The ladies of the city took advantage of his coming to raise money for a monument to the veterans in Rose Hill cemetery. They provided a great cotton warehouse, arranged to seat several thousand people, and charged an admission fee. When Mr. Bryan heard there was to be a charge for tickets he was on the point of cancelling the engagement until it was explained to him what the purpose was for. Yet I have heard men afterwards speak of how Bryan was making money by his campaign speeches and referred to this as an instance.

On that occasion there was an Irishman seated near me. He was pretty full of red eye to begin with, and when Bryan began to soar above the clouds in his marvelous bursts of eloquence, the Irishman could hold in no longer; he leaped upon his seat, and, swinging his hat, yelled: "Hooray for Willyum Jeems O'Brien, bedad."

And now I too, like the Irishman, thrilled with admiration for the matchless wisdom and proven courage of the great commoner, swing my hat and cry: "Hurrah for William Jennings Bryan."

MR. WILSON'S TRIBUTE TO MR. BRYAN

From Norman E. Mack's National Monthly: The tribute which Woodrow Wilson paid to William J. Bryan at Lincoln, Neb., in the early days of his October campaign imbued his triumphant tour of the west, and won him friends in every state. It was no perfunctory compliment to the great commoner. It was the recognition of a leadership that had been accepted by the last national convention of the democratic party, a leadership which made certain the 1912 candidacy of Woodrow Wilson.

Democrats everywhere, whether their original choice in the Baltimore convention was Wilson or Clark, Harmon or Underwood, Foss, or Marshall, Baldwin or Burke, rejoice in the evidence of party unity they see about them. The acclaim of that tremendous Lincoln assemblage of October fifth was in equal measure a tribute to the two distinguished men on the platform and to the principles of progressiveness on which both stand. It was a simple truth, that Governor Wilson spoke when he said:

"I am proud to come to Lincoln and render my tribute of respect to the great champion of liberty who set the democratic party free at Baltimore. With the tact which ought to characterize a great leader, Mr. Bryan did not attempt to dictate what the choice of the convention should be, but he did attempt to prevent, and he splendidly succeeded in preventing the control of that convention by those interests inimical to the people. If I, as a result of the freedom of that convention, was the choice of