THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1908, was as follows:

1	35,550	17	37,580
2	36,640	18	36,630
3	36,360	19	36,800
4	36,430	20	36,680
5	36,670	21	36,580
6	36,660	22	36,400
7	36,190	23	36,900
8	35,500	24	36,720
9	36,480	25	36,680
10	36,300	26	36,840
11	36,670	27	36,700
12	36,600	28	36,570
13	36,120	29	36,350
14	35,970	30	36,550
15	36,350	31	36,920
16	36,660		

Totals 1,132,250
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Daily average..... 36,228

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1908.
(Seal) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

The resumption of the city asphalt repair plant is the most welcome sign of spring in Omaha.

Mr. Hearst says that Bryan is "a self-advertiser," and Mr. Hearst has expert knowledge of the advertising business.

"Who is the champion quitter?" asks a New York paper. It's a toss-up between Hackenschmidt and Senator "Jeff" Davis.

Governor Fort of New Jersey says he is not happy unless he is working. That ought to put an end to his vice presidential boom.

Business organizations are still passing resolutions denouncing the Aldrich bill. It is hardly fair to kick a bill when it's down.

"Are all of the president's messages directed to congress?" asks a subscriber. Oh, no, many of them are directed at congress.

A Chicago minister has resigned to go into the business of selling fire escapes. Furnishing fire escapes ought to come easy to him.

That municipal affairs committee of the Commercial club hasn't peeped audibly since Mayor "Jim" straightened up his "backbone."

There will be some anxiety among the fans to know whether Pa Rourke is going to bar "Merry Widow" hats on ladies' day at the ball park.

In the meantime, what are we going to do about the decision of the federal court of appeals affirming the validity of the water works appraisement?

The New York World is still appealing to Mr. Bryan to step aside. The World is wasting its time. Mr. Bryan may sidestep, but never will step aside.

Under the amendment offered to the Hepburn law railroads may give passes to "objects of charity." Charity may cover a multitude of pass holders.

Vacation will be on soon and the government may decide to send a few college boys down to subdue Castro, instead of wasting time on a battleship junket to Caracas.

A Georgia physician has advised Mr. Rockefeller to seek a dryer climate. This does not agree with reports that the prohibition law is being enforced to the letter in Georgia.

Japan proposes to make war on the Standard Oil company. Japan should think of the difference between licking a weakling like Russia and a real power like the Standard Oil.

A bill prohibiting betting on base ball in the District of Columbia has been reported for passage by congress. Just as if anyone would want to bet on the Washington ball team.

The National Corn show, which is to be held here next December, is going to be a bigger proposition than anyone who had anything to do with its inception ever dreamed. Keep your eye on the Corn show.

The engagement of Mme. Gould and Prince de Sagan has been formally announced, accompanied by the very pleasing promise that after their marriage they "will live in absolute retirement for a number of years."

THE RECORD OF CONGRESS.

While much criticism has been directed at congress for being dilatory in the consideration of measures in which the public has expressed deep concern, the record of enactments up to date is quite creditable, with a fair prospect that an early adjournment may be had, leaving only a few, if any, of the more important matters under the head of unfinished business.

At every session of congress, particularly at those preceding a presidential election, there is talk of early adjournment and a desire to defer action on many pending measures until after the election. As a rule, however, adjournment has not come until early in June, and it is doubtful if the present session will be closed much before the first of June, although some of the leaders are already figuring upon adjournment about the middle of May.

The employers' liability bill has been passed by both branches of congress, and efforts are now being directed to secure the passage of legislation revising the currency system.

The Aldrich bill has passed the senate, and while strongly opposed in the house, it may possibly be used as a basis for some legislation looking to inject the element of elasticity into the currency system and to serve temporary demands until the entire question of reforming the currency may be determined through a joint committee or other means. The president's recommendations of amendments to the anti-trust laws will probably be embodied in legislation before adjournment. Both branches of congress have the matter under consideration, with every prospect of reaching an agreement that will satisfy all proper demands for changes in the anti-trust laws and the method of their enforcement. Tariff revision was not made an urgent issue before the present congress, but it has been considered in both branches, in an informal manner, and a decision reached to make it the head subject at a special session to be called immediately after March 4, 1909.

Good progress has been made on all the appropriation bills and most of the measures of urgent consequence have been acted upon. It is possible that a law will be passed establishing a postal savings bank system, in a modified form, inasmuch as the senate is practically committed to such legislation, although action upon it by the house may be deferred.

Altogether, the record of the present session, when finally made up, promises to be one which will meet public approval and reflect credit upon congress.

IN NO HURRY.

An agitation started by "the better class of Haytians" to induce the United States government to assume a protectorate over that troubled republic should be discouraged. Hayti has been trying without success for more than a hundred years to establish a stable government, but brute force is still the recognized authority and the few educated people there are asking that our government take a hand in the management of the affairs in order that the vast natural resources of Hayti may be conserved and developed.

The United States has not been particularly happy in the performance of its duty as international policeman for Latin-America and the West Indies and the national sentiment is strongly in favor of a go-slow policy in assuming further duties or obligations in that line. The nation's experiments in Cuba and Santo Domingo, while both have been highly successful in establishing and maintaining better governments than either of the countries ever had, have been sufficient to satisfy fully any longing the country may have had to act as foster-parent of unruly waifs. American interests in Hayti are not sufficiently important to justify the establishment of a protectorate. Even to redress wrongs to American citizens the proper remedy could be applied without involving us in permanent responsibility for the government of the republic.

Eventually, perhaps, this country may be called upon to exercise supervision, if not actual government of the West India group of islands, but no plan to hasten the coming of that time should be encouraged.

ENLARGING THE NAVY.

The president and congress are at apparent odds over the naval appropriation bill now pending in the house. The president is urging the construction of four new battleships, while the house committee on naval affairs has recommended but two battleships of the North Dakota type, ten torpedo boat destroyers, eight submarine torpedo boats and, in the discretion of the secretary of the navy, three subsurface craft. According to the house plan during the next fiscal year, 177 vessels of various classes are to be in full commission and as ten new vessels are to be included in this number, the enlistment of 6,000 additional men is suggested. The house officials contend that we cannot afford, in the present condition of the national finances, to order more than two new battleships for the coming fiscal year.

President Roosevelt's request for the construction of four new battleships is based on the contention that this number is necessary to maintain our present place among the naval powers of the world. We now have but a very slight lead over Germany and France in naval equipment, but the plans already made by those nations for naval construction in the next two years shows that by 1911, according to the construction program urged by the house, we will have dropped from second to fourth place in the ranks of naval powers. By the end of 1911, if the present plans are carried out, Great Britain will have thirteen fighting ships of the Dreadnought class, Germany thirteen, and the United States six. In addition to its plans for constructing new battleships, Great Britain is in the market for the purchase of other naval equipment, with the avowed purpose of maintaining its lead over other nations on the seas. To the argument that the battleships are expensive, the president replies that they are cheaper than war and that the best guaranty of peace is preparedness for any emergency that may arise.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PLANS

The Washington announcement that President Roosevelt will spend the first year after his retirement from the White House in travel outside of the United States should go far towards easing the minds of those who have been troubled greatly in regard to the president's future. These solicitous persons have slated the president for the United States senate from New York, have given him a place in the next cabinet, have made him director-general of the Panama canal, and elected him to the presidency of several universities. No one doubts that he would measure up to the highest expectancy in any of the positions named, but he is fully capable of selecting his own course and the one he has chosen will have to satisfy those who have worried so much about him.

President Roosevelt is recognized as one of the foremost men of modern times. If he decides to make a tour of the world, as did President Grant after his retirement, he is certain to be showered with honors in every foreign country, and would doubtless do much toward giving other nations a better appreciation of our people. Whatever the president may decide to do after his retirement from office, the keen interest of the country will follow him.

LAST CALL FOR CONVENTION CALLS.

Less than a week remains to finish putting in motion all the machinery whose operation is required preliminary to the nomination of the republican presidential ticket. The national convention call provides for the assembling of the delegates at Chicago on June 16, and, furthermore, requires the delegates to that convention to be chosen not less than thirty days prior thereto and after not less than thirty days' notice.

To comply with the terms and conditions laid down by the republican national committee, all the calls for state and district conventions to choose delegates to Chicago must have been promulgated at least sixty days before the date of the national convention, which, computed on the calendar, fixes April 17 as the time limit for regularly summoning the republican voters of any district to choose their delegates. The last delegate, furthermore, must have been chosen by May 17 and any district delaying longer than that will run the risk of being ruled out for irregularity.

It will be seen from this that Nebraska this year came in among the early birds with its delegation completed more than a month ago, as contrasted with some other states which are apparently waiting until the last minute in order to be sure to land on the winning side. It is plain, however, that Nebraska republicans made no mistake in buckling down to business and helping to make it easier for their preferred candidate to secure support in those states coming after.

Talking about democracy being the rule of the people, Illinois is giving a beautiful illustration of how it works when the machine is well organized and thoroughly oiled. The state convention which is to name the delegates to Denver under instructions for Bryan is being made up of delegates appointed by the county committees of all the various counties. The committee in Cook county, alone, has issued credentials to more than 500 delegates to the democratic state convention by resolution, telling them at the same time to line up for Bryan. This is part of the agreement by which Roger Sullivan is to deliver the goods on consideration that Mr. Bryan forgives the past. In the meanwhile the individual democrat in Illinois has no more to say about it than the individual republican in Illinois, each being tied up respectively to Bryan or Cannon without asking aid or consent.

Members of the State Railway commission profess to believe that the express companies will now submit to the requirements of the Sibley law without further contention. If they submit it will be only for one of two reasons—either the express business wholly within Nebraska boundaries is not important enough to warrant taking the risk, or the companies are convinced they have no chance to win out by going into the federal courts.

Nebraska makes a goodly contribution to the roster of officers and seamen who are to make the cruise around the world with the big fleet. With 101 men on board the battleships, Nebraska is doing tolerably well for a state which is navigated by nothing bigger than prairie schooners.

The people of Omaha who have children in the public schools want the very best man available to fill the vacant principalship of their high school. That means that education, experience and personality should be the determining factors as between applicants and no playing of favorites.

Even the democratic World-Herald now concedes Mr. Taft's nomination—in fact, says that there is no more chance to nominate another than Taft at Chicago than there is to nominate another than Bryan at Denver. Isn't that about as strong as it could be put?

President Roosevelt announces his intention to go abroad for a year immediately after March 4, 1909. This will be an awful surprise to those who have been expecting him to take the spare room at the White House and boss President Taft.

The Southern railway has complied with the Washington suggestion that like accommodations be furnished for white and black passengers. To do so the company has removed the soap and towels from the cars reserved for white passengers.

While Governor Hughes is recognized as New York's favorite son, Mr. Taft appears to be at least a member of the household, with a hearty prospect of being remembered in the distribution of favors.

New York sends out a fairy tale about a woman shopper who was robbed of $200 after buying her Easter hat. That is too much money for a woman to have after buying an Easter hat.

The Only Way.
Wall Street Journal.

The way to get business is not to sit at home and mope over hard times, but to get out after it and bring it back with you.

Presumptous and Nervy.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

John Sharp Williams' attempt to define democratic principles is objected to by his fellow-democrats on the ground that he is trying to furnish the party with a platform. Such an interference with the exclusive rights of Mr. Bryan is calculated to bring a storm about the ears of the minority leader in congress.

To Decide the Pulp Question.
Toronto Mail and Empire.

If doubt as to corresponding action on the part of the dominion restrains the United States from putting pulp on the free list, why are not steps taken to clear up the doubt? As the Washington government and the Ottawa government are now negotiating in respect to boundary waterways and other matters, it should be easy for President Roosevelt to ascertain whether the Ottawa government would be willing to leave the exportation of pulp wood untaxed if the United States duty on Canadian pulp were removed.

Health of Working Children.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In urging the adoption of the eight-hour day for all children under 16 years of age, the governor of Massachusetts suggests that a certificate of health be required before any minor be sent to work. His reasons are thus stated: "The epileptic boy must be kept from the elevator. The tuberculosis child must be kept from the emery wheel and the cotton card. The child with spinal weakness must be kept from employment where the backless bench or the wooden chair creates a cripple, not a citizen."

William Howard Taft.
Louisville Courier Journal (dem.).

As a citizen he belongs to the highest type of American; as an official, both on the bench and in the cabinet, he has always commanded universal respect and confidence; as a candidate for the presidency his compaign, insofar as controlled by him, would necessarily be clean, dignified and able. If his party proposes to make its fight for the continuance of the policies of the present administration, it is fortunate in having at hand a leader so well qualified by temperament and training for the chief magistracy of the nation.

Qualifications of Bankers.
New York Times.

There is no necessity for a guarantee of smartness. Perhaps no profession requires more character and less talent. To insure a bank against failure nothing more is required than good business ability, common sense, honesty and observance of the statutes. One of the most distinguished bankers in the world has said that no bank officer needs to have any more intelligence than suffices to distinguish between a mortgage and a promisory note. What is required is rare—decision enough to make it certain that neither friend nor enemy shall palm off one for the other. No statute will give these or any other mental or moral qualities, and there is no reason to believe that any bank ever failed which faithfully complied with the laws as they exist.

MEAT PRICES AND PUBLIC LANDS

Restricted Ranges and Restricted Production of Live Stock.
Wall Street Journal.

The tendency to restrict grazing of sheep and cattle on western lands, which are subject to public control, is one of the reasons for the higher level of meat prices. From year to year large pasturage districts are closed against the owners of herds and flocks by private purchase of lands. Also the areas over which stock raising on the open methods of earlier years is conducted are gradually being narrowed by the necessities of protecting the watersheds of irrigation districts. This likewise applies to the restriction of grazing on forest reserves.

The investigation now going on as to whether some system of regulation cannot be devised to prevent overgrazing of forests and watersheds can only stay for a time the period when the live stock industry will have to be divorced from the management of forests and reclamation areas. While the practice obtains of private pasturing on public lands, it will be subject to much more limited conditions than have hitherto prevailed. The fact is that the old-fashioned methods of over-grazing, or skinning the land by herding many more head of cattle or sheep than vegetation could support with permanent advantage to future growth, has come to be looked upon as robbery of the public resources. This is quite as much the case as if the government should use its public buildings without making repairs, or as if a railroad should try to go on operating without expending anything on maintenance of way or equipment.

As this change proceeds, with the necessity of protecting natural resources against wasteful methods of utilization, the country will have to depend more and more upon its farms for live stock supply and to a decreasing extent upon the practices which have been gradually disappearing with the disposition of public lands. In other words, the consumers of meat will have to pay the cost of production under conditions to which the public resources do not contribute

ARMY GOSSIP IN WASHINGTON.

Current Events Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The army signal office is in the market for two more military balloons, one of 1,000 cubic meters capacity and the other of 540 cubic meters capacity. These balloons, will, in due time, be sent to the signal corps aernautical park at Omaha and be added to the outfit of balloons at that place. These new baloons will be of the free as distinguished from the captive type. This makes four baloons which have been or will be purchased by the War department during the last two years. When the signal corps has acquired its dirigible balloon and if it succeeds in obtaining three flying machines there will be aerial vehicles acquired for military use to add to the supply of balloons already at Omaha.

The War department has under consideration the detail of a general officer as commandant of the service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as the successor of Major General Charles B. Hall, United States army, who will be transferred to the retired list, under operation of law, on April 29. The present policy of the secretary of war is to detail as commandant of the service schools at Fort Leavenworth the younger generals of the army, in order that they may there become thoroughly acquainted with the system of military education established for the army and have their interest therein promoted by thorough familiarity with the subject. It seems probable that General Frederick Funston will be selected to succeed General Hall.

The quartermasters general's office is in receipt of most of the Philippine campaign badges which are being issued to those of the regular establishment who are entitled and required to wear it as a part of the uniform. It is expected that all of those badges covering that service will be received from the mint in Philadelphia during the coming month. The Philippine badges constitute the largest portion of these campaign medals and it will be easy to dispose of the others. The War department has adopted the design made by the artist, Millet, for the civil war badge. The obverse side contains a head of Lincoln, considered by the artist to be the best of many types, together with the motto, "With malice toward none, with charity to all." The reverse side contains the legend, "The Civil War, 1861-1865," surrounded by a wreath.

An order will be issued from the War department for the guidance of departmental commanders in the cases of enlisted men who are tried by court-martial at the general recruiting depots. Some confusion appears to have been occasioned by the fact that in such cases the reviewing authority designates the place of confinement and orders that the prisoners be held at the post where they are now serving until further orders. This is evidently with the idea that the department commander has no authority to direct the removal of the prisoners from their post to the prison. The order will have the effect of instructing department commanders to restrict their orders to the designation of the ultimate place of confinement of prisoners at recruiting stations, leaving to the proper authorities at Washington the determination of the time and method of their removal to the place which may have been fixed as that for confinement.

The increase of service pay has made substantial and encouraging progress during the last week. Provision for the increase of pay of officers and enlisted men, active and retired, of the army, marine corps, the revenue cutter service, is included in the army appropriation bill as it passed the senate and is now in conference. It represents the features of the Warren bill so far as that measure, when it passed the senate, applied to the commissioned personnel. It includes the enlisted men's schedule of pay as it passed the house in the army bill with slight increases rendered necessary in the interest of justice in the pay of first-class sergeants, privates and acting cooks of the army hospital corps. The only other departure from the house bill is in the provision of a continuous service pay for the enlisted force where it is provided that the increase for re-enlistment shall be at the various rates of $4, $3 and $1, in different grades. The house conferees on the army bill will make an effort to have adopted a change in accordance with the recommendation of the paymaster general of the army so that the increase for continuous service shall be identical in an enlistment for all ratings. It is probable that the change will be made so as to have an increase of $4 on the second and third enlistments and $2 for each subsequent enlistment up to and including the seventh. This represents about the same amount of money which would be expended under the provision made by the senate in the army bill and it would facilitate the payment of troops in a way which would be appreciated by the pay officers.

ASININITY VS. REGULARITY.

Mr. Bryan's Assertions at Omaha Sharply Contradicted.
New York World (dem.).

In his address at Omaha, after having received the indorsement of the democratic and of the populist state convention for the presidency, Mr. Bryan said:

"Democracy faces the future with hope. Our party is united, while the republican party is divided. * * * As the republicans used one faction of the democratic party to defeat us in 1896, we shall return the compliment this year and use one part of the republican party to defeat the other."

Taking into consideration the personality of the speaker and the time, place and circumstances under which it was made, that utterance may be fitly described as the most asinine in the history of recent oratory.

If the statement was the candid epression of a sincere belief on his part, it reveals in the mind of Mr. Bryan a most childish credulity. If it was a piece of rhetoric designed to delude the democratic rank and file into a further acceptance of his leadership, it shows an impudent contempt for the stupidity of his followers and a brazen disregard of the plainest facts of the political situation.

Call it egotism or call it hypocrisy, it will be equally silly and equally false.

The democratic party is not united. It never will be united under Mr. Bryan. Not only it is divided, but it is discredited and demoralized. In some states it has almost ceased to exist. Even in the south its continued coherence is due to stagnation rather than vitality; and should Mr. Bryan be renominated there will be many states where it will hardly be worth while for the party to make a contest at all.

The republican party, on the other hand, was never at any time more united, more vigorous, more sure of its purposes and its leaders or more confident of success. Out of the splendid traditions of the past republicans have drawn not only fidelity to party principles, but a genuine loyalty to strict party discipline. If they err it is on the side of blind devotion to party rather than of division and desertion.

When such leaders as Seward, Cameron and Chase were defeated by Lincoln in the Chicago convention of 1860 all factions of the party rallied to the support of the nominee. The cry of loyalty was spontaneous: "Stand by the ticket!" It was a united republicanism against a divided democracy, and the result was a triumph for discipline and regularity.

So it has been ever since. When the great republican statesmen were set aside in 1868 for Grant, who had been a pro-slavery democrat, they gave him an unbroken support. In the long series of contests between Blaine and his opponents in the party, when in convention after convention the favorites were defeated and Hayes, Garfield and Harrison were nominated, the party discipline was never relaxed save in one instance, and in that the defection was so slight that the change of a few hundred votes in New York would have elected the ticket.

As it was in the past so it is now. If Mr. Bryan be nominated the democratic party will be more disordered and disintegrated than ever, while the republican candidate, whoever he may be, will receive th full vote of his confident and aspiring party.

It will be a contest between organized political intelligence and disorganized asininity.

PERSONAL NOTES.

In spite of the fact that one of his arms is of little use, Emperor William of Germany is an expert marksman and an enthusiastic hunter.

Mrs. Russell Sage has presented the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals a forty horsepower automobile for use in ambulance service.

A social and judicial crisis impends in one section of Missouri. Is hard cider a "wet" or "dry" confection? The state supreme court is wrestling with the question.

An Augusta (Ga.) husband came back after eighteen years and made a muss of his wife's domestic relations with her second. That was far meaner than staying away.

Oregon has just put under the willows a resident who lived to the ripe age of 120 years. The possibilities of a diet of prunes surpass the wildest encomiums of boarding house keepers.

Mr. Koch, the eminent German bacteriologist, now visiting this country, discredits the theory that beards harbor germs by wearing a crop of whiskers rivaling the alfalfa of Kansas populists.

A Chicago man's wife obtained a divorce from him on the ground that he had been drunk 2,000 times in ten years. With a little more zealous application to the intervals he might have made that just one jamboree.

David S. Rose, who has just been elected mayor of Milwaukee by a plurality of 3,000, has four times before held that office. He was elected four times in succession as a democrat and met defeat two years ago by the present mayor, Sherburn M. Becker.

Hiram Maxim experiences some difficulty in keeping his inventive ability and his humanitarian principles in separate mental compartments. Speaking of his new silent firearm, he says he felt appalled at the thought of the uses to which the invention might be put, but then someone else would have done the work and the result would have been the same.

Senator Stewart, the new, but elderly senator from Vermont, has not been actively engaged in either business or politics for some time. He is well advised, however, on all matters of importance. He is well known among his colleagues, but when he spots a senator unknown to him, however, he does not hesitate to introduce himself or have himself introduced.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Ruffon Wratz—What'd you do if you was as rich as Rockefeller?

Greasy Grimes—I'd build a marble palace with sixty rooms in it, all lined with gold leaf, an' call it me bungalow.—Chicago Tribune.

Pretty Chatterer—Professor, if there is anything in the doctrine of reincarnation, what do you think I was in classic times?

Professor—Possibly one of the sacred geese who saved Rome by waking everybody with their cackle.—Baltimore American.

"You Americans don't appreciate art," said the man from abroad.

"We don't, eh?" rejoined the earnest patriot. "Why, we pay some opera singers more than we do base ball players!"—Washington Star.

"Are you the man from Sodder & Co.'s to do the repairing of the water pipes?" asked Mr. Subbubs.

"Yes," replied the plumber, "and Mr. Sodder says it'll cost you $60."

"What? Why, he hasn't seen the job; he doesn't know how much I want done."

"Mebbe not, but he told me how much to do."—Philadelphia Press.

"You may all live to be a century," said the near-new thought speaker.

"What for?" queried a voice from the audience.

Then the listeners realized that a really new thought had ventured into the place.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Vick-Senn—What do you suppose you would do if you were to meet the fool killer?

Her Husband—I'd tell him I was the man he was looking for, all right. I have just given orders to have that new addition to the house torn down and built again exactly as you want it.—Chicago Tribune.

THE HAND OF LINCOLN.

Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Look on this cast, and know the hand
That bore a nation in its hold:
From this mute witness understand
What Lincoln was—how large of mould.

The man who sped the woodman's team,
And deepest sunk the plowman's share
And pushed the laden raft astream,
Of fate before him unaware.

This was the hand that knew to swing
The axe—since thus would Freedom train
Her son—and made the forest ring,
And drove the wedge, and toiled amain.

Firm hand, that loftier office took,
A conscious leader's will obeyed,
And when men sought his word and look,
With steadfast might the gathering swayed.

No courtier's, toying with a sword,
Nor minstrel's, laid across a lute;
A chief's, uplifted to the Lord
When all the kings of earth were mute!

The hand of Anak, sinewed strong,
The fingers that on greatness clutch;
Yet, lo! the marks their lines along
Of one who strove and suffered much.

For here in knotted cord and vein
I trace the varying chart of years;
I know the troubled heart, the strain,
The weight of Atlas—and the tears.

Again I see the patient brow
That palm erewhile was wont to press;
And now 'tis furrowed deep, and now
Made smooth with hope and tenderness.

For something of a formless grace
This moulded outline plays about;
A pitying flame, beyond our trace,
Breathes like a spirit, in and out—

The love that cast an aureole
Round one who, longer to endure,
Called mirth to base his ceaseless dole
Yet kept his nobler purpose sure.

Lo! as I gaze, the statured man,
Built up from yon large hand, appears:
A type that Nature wills to plan
But once in all a people's years.

What better than this voiceless cast
To tell of such a one as he,
Since through its living semblance passed
That thought that bade a race be free!