

adds, "there existed a man to whom it imported much that this factious fatality burst forth into war. It was this puissant genius, unwilling to leave to time the glory of accomplishing the task of unification, the triumph of which would have been inevitable, who wished to make short work of the revolution and impose upon the present what the future would have freely established and to keep for himself the glory that his successors might have shared. Had Bismarck not existed the war between France and Germany would not have been foredestined. The son of Napoleon III. would have avoided it even as his father would have done. Napoleon III. wished for peace, but vacillatingly Bismarck wished for war with all the force of his inflexible will. It is pitiful, therefore, to read the painful dissertions of our trumpery historians who seek themselves to incriminate either the statesmen of the opposition or those of the government. Assuredly the men of the opposition were imprudent enough to keep the public mind in a state of exaggerated impatience. Assuredly the emperor ought not, by demanding useless guarantees, have re-opened a question which in a victorious solution already had been closed. But neither the declamations of men of the opposition nor the error of Napoleon was the determining cause of the war. No Frenchman was responsible for it. The only man to whom belongs the glory or shame of it, according to the judgment with which it may be viewed, is the man of iron whose indomitable and heroic will mastered events and made them the servants of his ambitions."



AN OTTAWA, Ontario, dispatch carried by the Associated Press says: "At the conclusion of this afternoon's meeting of the Canadian and United States trades negotiations representatives the following statement was given by Mr. Fielding, minister of finance: 'The conference between the representatives of the United States and Canada on the subject of improved trade relations terminated today. The conference began Saturday, November 5, and was continued on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. The whole session was of the most frank and friendly nature. While no conclusion was reached, the ground was cleared for a further conference, which will be held in Washington probably early in January. The members of the conference, Messrs. Hoyt, Pepper and Foster, representing the United States, and Messrs. Fielding and Patterson, representing Canada, separated with the strong hope that on the resumption of the conference at Washington an arrangement can be reached that will prove acceptable to the people on both sides of the boundary line.' Mr. Pepper, speaking for the American members of the conference, said: 'We leave Ottawa feeling that the outlook is good for a successful issue of the negotiations when they are resumed at Washington. We have appreciated the cordial manner in which we have been received in Canada and the frank and friendly way in which the Canadian negotiators have met us. However, we cannot make a statement as to any conclusions which have been reached, because there have been none.'"

REPUBLICAN PRAISE

The public sees William Jennings Bryan at his best when, with the simple, forceful and convincing eloquence which can come only of genuine faith; he stands on the platform as a champion of religion.

It requires no tricks of the trained orator or spellbinder to carry conviction when the speaker is in earnest and has abiding confidence in what he says. Mr. Bryan is free of artificiality when he talks on religious subjects. * * *

There can be no mistaking the impression Mr. Bryan creates when he lifts his voice in defense of the Bible and its teachings. His words are an inspiration to every man of religious tendencies and his reasoning appeals to all who seek support for belief in the deity and the justice of a merciful Father. Religion, since the days of the Christian martyrs, has known no more forceful, earnest advocate. It would not be difficult to imagine William Jennings Bryan as a man willing to die for his religion, although he has gained a reputation for fickleness in dealing with politics.

Someone has remarked that the pulpit lost a great preacher when Bryan became a politician. Literally, this is true. But religion has claimed him for her own and as a platform lecturer she

employs him with effect. Perhaps it is because Mr. Bryan realizes that he is at his best when delivering his "Prince of Peace" that he so frequently offers this lecture; it is probable, however, that the choice is due to religious impulses which are natural and which do not take into account the impression he is likely to create.

One thing is certain. Long after William Jennings Bryan's political mistakes are forgotten, and the world has ceased to concern itself with governmental theories he has promulgated or opposed, he will be remembered as a spiritual teacher who ably aided the cause of Christianity.—Illinois State Journal, republican.

WHENCE CAME THE MONEY

The committee of the United States senate which is investigating in Chicago the corrupt election of William Lorimer to the senate should summon the attorneys for the defense in the trials of Lee O'Neil Browne, who was charged with bribery, and put squarely to them the question:

"How large were your fees in those cases and who paid the same?"

It is reported that Attorney Forrest, one of the counsel for the Browne defense, has stated his fee in the first Browne trial was the largest he had ever received.

Those cases occupied many weeks of continual work and the fees must have totaled tens of thousands of dollars.

Who paid the money?

Was Browne able to pay such enormous fees?

If Browne paid the attorneys, did he pay with cash or check?

Back of Browne in those trials was massed the combine of interests in whose behalf the "jakpot" was distributed!

Back of Browne stands that political machine dominated by William Lorimer who is now United States senator as the result of Browne's activity in the plot to "deliver" the votes of fifty-three democratic legislators into the hands of the enemy and into combination with fifty-five republican Lorimerites!

May not inquiry into the question of who furnished the funds for those enormous attorneys fees possibly reveal the fountain head of this flow of gold which placed Lorimer in the senate?

Let the attorneys for the Browne defense be placed upon the stand before the senate committee and these questions asked.—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

ELECTION RESULTS AS SEEN BY NEWS-PAPER EDITORS

To Theodore Roosevelt the disaster that has befallen his party and the sweeping character of the democratic victory are in large measure due.—New York Times, Dem.

The great victory is a vindication of the democratic tariff policy as laid down in its platforms.—Baltimore Sun, Dem.

In any case, the setback received is chastening and instructive to those republican interests which persist in defying the popular will.—New York Press, Ind. Rep.

Thus at the very day of its birth the "new nationalism," infant of insurgency, spite and disorganization, has met defeat complete and overwhelming.—Kansas City Journal, Rep.

A forcible rebuke is administered to him (Roosevelt). It ought to chasten and sober him.—Washington Herald, Ind.

The returns which assure a democratic house of representatives, the repudiation of the Taft administration and the Payne-Aldrich tariff, mean the election of a democratic president in 1912.—Buffalo Times, Dem.

The chief cause of the overthrow of the republican party was Roosevelt. Except in the western states, wherever he spoke he killed his party.—Richmond Times-Dispatch, Dem.

Caesarism may some time fall on the republic, but Theodore Roosevelt is evidently not to be the first of that line.—Springfield Republican, Ind.

It was the tariff—Chicago Post, Ind.

The people have arisen against those whose leadership they were formerly content to follow. The revolt against Speaker Cannon and the organization in the house of representatives last spring was a prelude to this general revolution in November.—Philadelphia Press, Rep.

It is pathetic to witness the crash of a popular idol (Roosevelt). But it is a grand tribute to American commonsense to know that periods

of defusion, treachery, demagogy and foul slander, like cholera epidemics, can be controlled and ended.—Pittsburg Post, Dem.

At a crucial time Democracy has raised up a great company of leaders; and a great chapter in the long and honorable career of the democratic party has been written.—Montgomery Advertiser, Dem.

It (the New York result) is a smashing protest against the dominance of Theodore Roosevelt. A sufficient number of republicans in the Empire state have wearied of his self-constituted leadership to turn the governorship over to a democrat rather than acquiesce in those new policies of his that threatened to overthrow established institutions and to introduce dangerous innovations in law and government.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times, Rep.

This has been altogether too long a one-party country. It is so no longer.—New York Sun, Ind.

The democratic party, for years rent by factions, is once more united and harmony should be and will be, let us hope, the watchword for years to come.—Birmingham Age-Herald, Dem.

Republican defeat is a Roosevelt defeat.—New York World, Ind. Dem.

The people have expressed their opinion of Mr. Roosevelt, his campaign antics and his "new nationalism."—New York Herald, Ind. Dem.

The result seems to show that the time of one-man control of the party in New York has passed.—Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.

From this overwhelming rebuke the republican party should derive a salutary lesson. The harder the erring are hit the more they will learn.—Indianapolis Star, Ind. Dem.

If there were only one great party, it would be a different story; but, as it is, no sooner do the political impostors push to the front on the one side than the people turn to the other and leave them standing outside the pale of office, honor and power.—Chicago Inter-Ocean, Rep.

There can be no doubt in reasonable minds that the republican Waterloo is the outcome of a nation-wide disappointment over the legislation in revision of the tariff.—Chicago Tribune, Ind. Rep.

The break in the control the latter (Roosevelt) exercised was due in the first place to the arrogance of the standpat leaders, who persistently defied public sentiment.—Chicago Record-Herald, Ind. Rep.

The chief lesson of the election of 1910 for republicans should be along the old line that a house divided against itself cannot stand. The great mass of republicans are progressive, rather than radical or reactionary. Their ideas must prevail in the councils of the party if republicanism is to live and continue as the dominant force in American politics.—Cincinnati Times-Star, owned by C. P. Taft.

As a matter of fact, the result was brought about largely by the fact that so many republicans stayed away from the polls, disgusted with Mr. Roosevelt.—New Orleans Times-Democrat, Dem.

Mr. Roosevelt has made a democratic victory in New York, and contributed materially to democratic victories elsewhere.—Milwaukee Sentinel, Rep.

The country has turned from the party of only fractional progressiveness to the party in which rational progressiveness predominates and controls.—St. Louis Republic, Dem.

Dissatisfied voters have cast their ballots against the party which made an unsatisfactory revision of the tariff, which has kept Ballinger at the head of the great department of the interior and which has perpetrated the abuses of Cannonism in congressional affairs. On the other hand, reactionaries of the republican party, defeated at the primaries, knifed the republican ticket, partly for revenge and partly in the hope of regaining control of the organization by hamstringing it.—Chicago News, Ind.

The American Homestead, a monthly farm journal of national scope, will be sent to all Commoner subscribers, without additional cost, who renew their subscriptions during the month of November if this notice is mentioned when writing.
