

eliminated. The coal bill for the present electricity station is about \$20,000 a year, and, as it is anticipated that the consumption of current will largely increase under the cheaper rate now possible, the ultimate saving by the use of waste heat will be very considerable. Should the supply of exhaust steam not be available, either through a breakdown of the blowing engines or through the iron works being idle, a supply of high-pressure steam will be obtainable from the Seaton Carew Iron company. The total expenditure involved in connection with the new scheme is \$188,500, the plant alone having cost \$150,000. The old generating station will be maintained as a stand-by, and also as a town substation. There the current from the new station will be transformed to the voltage required for distribution to the town.

THEY are having great trouble in Chicago over the statue of Bismarck. A Chicago dispatch to the New York World says: Was Bismarck, the iron chancellor of Germany, bow-legged? Did he have a bull neck? Was he pigeon-toed, and did his mouth try to effect a junction with his ears. Those momentous questions are agitating hundreds of thousands of German residents of Chicago, and have brought woe and consternation to the managers of the biggest amusement park in the west. Some time ago they conceived the idea of erecting a statue to Bismarck. The statue was erected, and has just been unveiled with great ceremony, but the awakening came when the park managers received a peremptory demand from Alderman Victor J. Schaeffer that the statue must be immediately torn down and another one erected. He accompanied his demand with the threat that every German in Chicago would boycott the park unless the present likeness of Bismarck was removed. He declared that the iron chancellor was not bow-legged. That he was not cross-eyed. That he stood erect on legs straight and muscular. The alderman declared the statue of Bismarck was put up as a joke. The press agent of the park placed before the board of directors what he says is indisputable proof that Bismarck had all of the characteristics as shown in the statue. On cross-examination he admitted, however, that the great work of art was erected by a concrete company. Alderman Schaeffer has called a meeting of the German citizens of Chicago to protest about the Bismarck statue.

IN an editorial entitled, "Why Mr. Bryan is buttressed," a St. Paul, Minn., dispatch says: Mr. Bryan made a characteristic speech in Baltimore the other night and it explains to a large degree why he has maintained so great a personal hold on popular sympathy. He said the defeats he had met with had not embittered him or left him harboring any personal enmities. He expressed his joy that Woodrow Wilson should have been able to do what he himself was unable to do. He said that hatreds injured only the man who carried them, and his own life proves that he himself has not been corroded by enmities and bitterness. To go through the fights Mr. Bryan has gone through and to remain optimistic, cheerful, hopeful, untouched by envy and petty dislikes is a real achievement of successful living. The big man is the man who cares more for the triumph of what is good than he does for the triumph of that good through him. Mr. Bryan, whatever his mistakes, holds his position because he has never yet placed his personal fortunes above his social duty. He has steadfastly set his gaze "not on the prize, but on the goal."

REFERRING to Vice President Marshall and his critics, the Homiletic Review says: Much hostile criticism has been printed concerning a recent address by Mr. Marshall. The point attacked is of sufficient importance to make it worth while to cite conclusive authorities upon the issue thus raised. Referring to the wide discontent at the unequal distribution of the advantages of the commonwealth between the very rich and the very poor, Mr. Marshall said that wealthy men talk of "both an inherent and a constitutional right to pass their property down from generation to generation." Hinting that this might not always be permitted by law as now, he said, "The right to inherit and the right to devise are neither inherent nor constitutional, but, on the contrary, they are simply privileges given by the state to its citizens." Saying that "nothing but

a desire to arouse thoughtless rich men to a sense of their danger" induced him to suggest this, he counseled them to "hear what the people are saying about them, and not to dream that what has been forever will be." For this his critics have bitterly assailed him as "imprudent, if not reckless," and that that "sensible persons have been shocked by his foolish utterances." What have the highest authorities to say upon the issue thus joined? Professor Bowen, of Harvard, thus speaks for the science of political economy: "Nothing is more certain than that all inherited property is actually enjoyed by the gift of law and the consent of society; * * * its distribution * * * is regulated by considerations of expediency alone." Note that this was published in 1856, long before our present social problems reached their acute stage. In 1908 Professors Dewey of Columbia and Tufts of Chicago spoke thus for the science of ethics: "There is no absolute right to private property. * * * It has been estimated that a trust fund recently created for two grandchildren will exceed five billion dollars when handed over." Reference to the political as well as financial influence of such a sum leads them to remark: "Society will be obliged to ask how much power may safely be left to any individual." For our comment on the case, see Proverbs 15:2.

SPEAKING of the lobby at Washington, a writer in the Baltimore Sun says: The president is clearly doing the right thing in telling the country about the lobbyists at Washington. The country has a right to know who is fighting the Underwood bill at the capital, and why, and how much it is costing them. It has a right to know what methods they are using. Any man who is opposing the bill legitimately can not object to this. There was a good deal of criticism the other day when Secretary Redfield announced his intention to make a governmental inquiry into the situation if any corporations reduced the wages of their employes and blamed it on the new tariff. In such an event we think the country would have a right to know whether the corporations were recouping themselves for losses due to the new tariff or for losses due to the payments they are now making to defeat the Underwood bill. One other observation. The chief harm to business caused by the Underwood bill will be due, not to the provisions of that bill, but to any unnecessary delay in its passage. While the uncertainty lasts merchants are not going to lay in large stocks of goods; until the Underwood bill passes they will live on the hand-to-mouth principle, and that, of course, is not good for business. It is to the interest, therefore, of every honest merchant and of the whole commercial world that the bill be passed as soon as possible. No one doubts that when the bill finally reaches the president it will be in the main as it is now. The only end that delay can serve is that some corporations or some class of corporations more influential than the others may secure changes in certain schedules favorable to them. And for this they ask the whole body of business to pay the price that extended delay will cost. The lobby at Washington is the chief active agency working for delay.

THE European edition of the New York Herald prints the following interesting editorial: That the California alien land bill has created no real war feeling in Japan was made very clear recently in an important special cablegram from Tokio to the Herald. There has been some "war talk" in Japan, just as there has been "war talk" in the United States. But our correspondent's dispatch showed that the Japanese "war talk" has emanated from sources as irresponsible and unimportant as the sources of the American "war talk." And our correspondent also proved that "peace talk" is overpowering the "war talk." The Japanese do not like the bill. That is but natural. A nation that within half a century has been regenerated politically and by force of arms and steadfastness of purpose has won for itself a place among the great powers of the world must infallibly object to being treated as a pariah. Japan could not reasonably be expected to accept without raising a protest a law that debar Japanese for color, that is, racial reasons, from enjoying in America concessions that are enjoyed by white aliens. But only a few Japanese jingoes and a very few American "yellow journals" can have imagined that popular senti-

ment in the two countries could be worked up into a warlike sentiment. As the Herald's Tokio correspondent cabled, Japan, though resolved to arrive at a settlement of the difficulty, is equally resolved to settle it amicably and to convince not only America, but the rest of the world, that she has neither warlike desires nor warlike designs. Convincing evidence of Japan's peaceful spirit is her intention, reported by our correspondent, and confirmed in an official agency dispatch from Tokio, "to institute a case in the federal supreme court to test the validity of the California law." Such an intention proves that "war talk" in connection with the Californian incident is sheer nonsense.

HERE is a human interest story as given in a recent issue of the Sioux City (Ia.) Journal: A middle aged man paced restlessly up and down the lobby of the Martin hotel. Now and then he pulled a heavy gold watch from his pocket and glanced at it. "He will be here in a few minutes now," he told the woman who kept step with him. Presently a gray-haired man of soldierly bearing entered the door and walked to the desk. "Will you please have J. T. Kirtland paged?" he requested of the clerk. The waiting man and woman heard his request. They rushed joyously to the old man and seized him by the hand. The woman threw her arms around his neck. "Father!" they exclaimed. "My son and my daughter," quavered the old man, as he took them in his arms. The elderly man was Capt. R. McC. Kirtland, of Sioux City, and the other was his son, J. T. Kirtland, a wholesale jeweler of New Orleans, who, with his wife, had come to meet the father he could not remember. Capt. Kirtland enlisted in the Second Iowa cavalry in August, 1861. From the ranks he rose to a first lieutenantcy and a place on Gen. Ed Hatch's staff. While at LaGrange, Tenn., he was married. After the war he settled in that town. Here his son was born. His wife dying a year later, Capt. Kirtland left his son with his wife's relatives and went west. He was in Arkansas for many years, becoming United States marshal at Little Rock. In the meantime the relatives with whom he had left his son left LaGrange. Bitter enemies of the north at heart, they had never forgiven the mother for marrying a federal officer, and when they had left their home they did not communicate with Capt. Kirtland. For years he searched for his son without finding him, and finally gave him up as lost. When his son grew to manhood he, too, began a search for his father, but it was only a few weeks ago that through the war department in Washington he finally located his father in Sioux City. As soon as he found his parent he communicated with him and arrived in Sioux City to pay him a short visit recently. From the Martin hotel he communicated with Capt. Kirtland at the Arcade hotel. Seizing his hat and cane the father hurried to meet the son he had not seen for nearly half a century. "No; I did not know you at first, son," he told him. "You see, you were only a tiny baby when I left you down in Tennessee. Now you are past middle age, and have a wife and a business." "Why," he continued reminiscently, "it seems only yesterday that I saw you in your mother's arms. How proud I was that day. But she died soon after that and since then I have been all over these United States looking for you. And to think that after all it wasn't I who found my boy, but he who found his old daddy. And when he did find me he brought me a new daughter," and with tears coursing down his cheeks the old man stroked the dark hair of his new found daughter-in-law. Capt. Kirtland has lived in Sioux City for about ten years. His niece is the widow of the late Congressman E. H. Hubbard.

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