

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00
Daily Bee (with Sunday), One Year, \$4.50
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
Twenty-fourth Century Farmer, One Year, \$2.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c
Daily Bee (with Sunday), per copy, 12c
Sunday Bee, per copy, 10c
Saturday Bee, per copy, 10c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 10c
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per copy, 12c
Compliments of irregularity in delivery should be addressed to C. H. C. Circulation Department.

OFFICES.
Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, 7th and St. Street.
Council Bluffs—100 First Street.
Chicago—160 Unity Building.
New York—223 Park Row Building.
Washington—101 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES.
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 5-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks except Omaha or eastern exchanges not accepted.
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Omaha Daily Bee, published daily, during the month of June, 1914, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed	20,430
2. Total number of copies distributed	20,430
3. Total number of copies sold	20,430
4. Total number of copies not sold	20,430
5. Total number of copies not distributed	20,430
6. Total number of copies not printed	20,430
7. Total number of copies not published	20,430
8. Total number of copies not delivered	20,430
9. Total number of copies not received	20,430
10. Total number of copies not returned	20,430
11. Total number of copies not used	20,430
12. Total number of copies not lost	20,430
13. Total number of copies not destroyed	20,430
14. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
15. Total number of copies not accounted for	20,430
16. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
17. Total number of copies not found	20,430
18. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
19. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
20. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
21. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
22. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
23. Total number of copies not found	20,430
24. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
25. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
26. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
27. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
28. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
29. Total number of copies not found	20,430
30. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
31. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
32. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
33. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
34. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
35. Total number of copies not found	20,430
36. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
37. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
38. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
39. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
40. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
41. Total number of copies not found	20,430
42. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
43. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
44. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
45. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
46. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
47. Total number of copies not found	20,430
48. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
49. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
50. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
51. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
52. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
53. Total number of copies not found	20,430
54. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
55. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
56. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
57. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
58. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
59. Total number of copies not found	20,430
60. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
61. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
62. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
63. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
64. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
65. Total number of copies not found	20,430
66. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
67. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
68. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
69. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
70. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
71. Total number of copies not found	20,430
72. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
73. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
74. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
75. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
76. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
77. Total number of copies not found	20,430
78. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
79. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
80. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
81. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
82. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
83. Total number of copies not found	20,430
84. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
85. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
86. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
87. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
88. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
89. Total number of copies not found	20,430
90. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
91. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
92. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
93. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
94. Total number of copies not known where	20,430
95. Total number of copies not found	20,430
96. Total number of copies not recovered	20,430
97. Total number of copies not reclaimed	20,430
98. Total number of copies not returned to sender	20,430
99. Total number of copies not otherwise disposed of	20,430
100. Total number of copies not known where	20,430

Net total sales, \$73,272
Daily average, \$2,412

GEO. B. TSCHUCK,
Notary Public.

THE BEE will be mailed upon request to subscribers leaving the city during the summer months. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired; notices of such change must give both the old and new addresses.

Gold democrats who have been charging Bryan with being a populist will now be sure of it.

Russian officers who complain that Japanese soldiers are too slow are liable to be considered sarcastic.

They say all is fair in war, but Jap soldiers masquerading in Russian uniforms should be placed on the contraband list.

The rejoicing over the settlement of the meat packers' strike seems to have been a trifle premature. It is to be hoped, however, the real day of jubilee is not far off.

Judge Holcomb has gone to Puget Sound, but he will remain close enough to a telegraph office to send a message promptly to the populist state convention next month if occasion demands.

If all reports from Bonesteel are true, many of the people who have registered at that place will have their letters addressed to another postoffice should they be fortunate to draw a homestead.

Prohibitionist candidates for president and vice president are now officially informed that they are in the race, but they will never be able to prove it by the vote of the electoral college.

Senator Gorman looks at James K. Jones of Arkansas and firmly declares that he cannot afford to lead the democratic party this year. Mr. Gorman would rather be a senator than be a buck nigger.

Nonunion men who quit work Thursday night at the packing houses, after the announcement of the settlement of the strike, will probably not be subject to discrimination if they report for duty immediately.

If Admiral Jensen makes good in his raid upon the Japanese coast, there will not be enough medals for him in St. Petersburg if the honors heretofore heaped upon losers are to be the measure of decoration.

An ordinance to prescribe and regulate the distribution of circus tickets will be introduced at the next meeting of the city council to prevent future collisions between the first story of the city hall and the second and third stories.

The story from Constantinople that the Russian volunteer ships which passed through the Dardanelles as merchantmen may be treated as pirates adds a tinge of historic romance to a war heretofore conducted on principles of cold science.

The members of the democratic national committee have been formally invited to meet at the Hoffman house in New York next Tuesday. The Hoffman house is reputed to keep the most famous concoctions and decoctions of democratic stimulant in all America. Jim Dahlgren of Nebraska will be there on time.

Now the French are saying that Turkey is to blame for any violation of the treaty covering the passage of warships through the Dardanelles. The French would protect their ally and know that, within the bounds of human reason, nothing that Turkey can do will precipitate war against the sultan. No nation is ready to be responsible for the consequences which might follow the death of the "sick man of Europe."

WHAT WE MUST DO TO BE SAVED.

A new plan for the reformation of the democracy and the preservation of the republic has been evolved and communicated to the American people by William Jennings Bryan. The plan of reform and salvation promulgated by Bryan is not the result of profound study, but rather of superficial thought. While some of his ideas are rational most of them are visionary and would be found to be utterly impracticable when applied in the face of existing conditions.

Bryan's centrifugal idea is decentralization, and that idea carries him to an extreme that is utterly at variance with the trend of twentieth century progress. Taking Jefferson for his model Mr. Bryan would force a nation of more than eighty millions of people to wear the swaddling clothes of the infant republic of three and a half millions.

At the very outset Bryan's plan would collide with the federal constitution. It would take a constitutional amendment to validate a national income tax, and it would take a constitutional amendment also to change the federal judiciary from appointive to elective positions. These constitutional amendments, like the proposed amendment to elect the United States senators by direct vote of the people will never be submitted until a national constitutional convention shall be called by the states to revise the organic law. To that plan Mr. Bryan has always heretofore interposed strenuous objections because he fears the abrogation of the states' rights doctrine.

Bryan's declaration in favor of the government ownership of the telegraph and its operation in connection with the postoffice will meet popular approval, and so will his endorsement of the municipal ownership of public utilities wherever it is practicable.

The scheme for the public ownership and operation of the railroads by the various states would have been worthy of the late George Francis Train. The idea of chopping up over 200,000 miles of railroad and distributing the ownership and control among forty-five states and five territories is simply wild. How would such a colossal industrial revolution be accomplished? Who could force all the states to buy and operate all the railroads? Where would the states get the money if they were disposed to buy them, and how would the public fare if some of the states should reject and others adopt Mr. Bryan's plan? Suppose the little state of Delaware should set its face against buying the link of the Pennsylvania railroad between New York and Washington that crosses that state? Suppose little Rhode Island should kick up its heels and refuse to fall in line. Would travelers between New York and Washington and New York and Boston cheerfully change cars? Would shippers cheerfully pay tolls for reloading their merchandise at the state line of Rhode Island? Are not the railroads in the very essence of things public highways, and national public highways at that?

Granted that the ownership of the railroads were desirable and advantageous, would not the American people insist upon at least as much uniformity in rates and facilities as they now enjoy? Would not national ownership, which Mr. Bryan dreads, become inevitable? The plan of state ownership of the railroads is scarcely discussable, any more than would be the state ownership of the American navy.

AS TO CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

It is very generally thought that the nomination by the St. Louis convention of Henry G. Davis of West Virginia for vice president was prompted by the fact that he is many times a millionaire and was counted upon to be a generous contributor to the campaign fund. Mr. Davis is an octogenarian and if elected will probably not perform the duties of vice president. He has been out of politics for more than twenty years, giving attention exclusively to the numerous business interests with which he is identified, and he is not expected to take a very active part in the campaign. He is too old to stand the exertions and the strain of campaign work.

Undoubtedly Mr. Davis would like to round out his career as vice president of the United States and it was not unreasonable thought that he would be disposed to put up liberally to secure the honor. It has been suggested that he would perhaps place at least a million dollars in the hands of the democratic national committee, which it is understood he could do without seriously impairing his large wealth or in the least interfering with his numerous enterprises in mining, manufacturing, banking and railroading. But it appears probable that those who have expected this will be disappointed. Mr. Davis is said by those who know him best not to have acquired the money-dispensing habit and some of these predict that he will not give anything to the campaign. Doubtless he will give something, but it appears safe to say that his contribution will not be a record breaker and perhaps will not exceed the lowest amount expressed in four figures.

However, the democratic party is by no means wholly dependent upon its vice presidential candidate for campaign funds. The indications are that it will be able to secure liberal contributions from Wall street and some of the trust magnates. The party appears to be in favor now with the Standard Oil people and while the Rockefeller themselves have not hitherto been notably generous in a political way their influence may secure a considerable sum for the democratic treasury. Then there is Belmont, whose financial connections ought to enable him to gather in a goodly sum for campaign purposes and it is needless to say that he will not lack zeal in this direction. There is no doubt whatever that the men who are planning the democratic campaign are looking to the "money power," which the party has been persistently denouncing during the past eight years, for the sinews of war, nor is it to be doubted that they have given Wall street and the trust mag-

nates satisfactory assurances that they have nothing to fear from democratic success. The democracy has for the present ceased to war on plutocracy and if the signs are not misleading they will be found in the campaign working cordially together.

THE DEMOCRACY AND LABOR.

The St. Louis platform says: "We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights." This suggests the question as to what the democratic party has done in behalf of labor and what has been done by the republican party. The facts bearing upon this are easily accessible.

These show that nearly every important act of legislation for the betterment of labor conditions and the promotion of the welfare of the wage earners of the country has been adopted by the republican party. The first eight-hour law in this country was enacted by a republican congress and approved by President Grant, the act applying to all artisans and laborers employed by the government. Later this law was extended to include persons employed by contractors on public works, this also being done under a republican administration. The act creating the federal bureau of labor, now embraced in the new department established by the republican party, was passed by the forty-eighth congress and signed by President Arthur. State labor bureaus are among the most valuable agencies for giving a clear insight into the problems of labor and capital. There are now twenty-three such bureaus in republican states and ten in democratic states and of the latter only a few are so efficiently conducted as to be of any real value. A careful examination of this labor legislation by the states shows a marked contrast between what has been done by the republican party and what by the democratic. The former has been far more considerate of the interests of labor in all respects and especially as regards women and children workers. In the southern states women receive little consideration and it is only in very recent years and under great pressure that the conditions as to child labor in that section have been ameliorated. These states, it is perhaps needless to add, have long been under democratic rule.

No one who will familiarize himself with the facts can hesitate to admit that the republican party has shown a much greater interest in the welfare of labor than has the democratic party. Take, for example, factory inspection laws. Out of twenty-eight republican states twenty-one, or 75 per cent, have established factory inspection services, while but three out of seventeen democratic states, or 18 per cent, have factory inspection services, and even in those three states the service is not thoroughly enforced. Thirty-one of the forty-five states prohibit the employment in factories of children under 12 years of age. Of these thirty-one states twenty-one are republican and ten are democratic. Twelve states have enacted laws to regulate "sweat-shops" and all but one of these states are republican. These are facts which every intelligent workingman should acquaint himself with. He should carefully examine the record of the parties in regard to labor. From its inception to the present time the republican party has been the consistent friend of the wage earner. All its policies have had in view the elevation and the welfare of American labor. It has always recognized the just and reasonable claims of the workingman and has never failed to deal fairly with him. The democratic party, on the other hand, has done very little for labor, especially in the states where it holds practically undisputed power.

The St. Louis exposition directorate is just now wrestling with the problem of restricting free admissions to the great show to the classes properly entitled to pass through the gates without paying. The discovery has been made that passes promiscuously issued by the press bureau to editors and publishers of newspapers have been loaned out to parties not connected with their publications, and in consequence an order has just been issued to the press bureau and gate keepers to cancel and take up a very large number of these free admission cards. This forcibly recalls the fact that the directorate of the Omaha exposition, nagged at and misled by parties interested in discrediting the bureau of publicity that saved the exposition thousands of dollars by a policy that prevented the imposition from which the St. Louis World's fair is now suffering, spent a good part of its time in overruling and ordering press passes issued in defiance of precautionary regulations. Incidentally the appeal of the national commission for more efficient publicity for the St. Louis exposition recalls the warfare waged upon the editor of The Bee for his alleged incompetency in advertising the Omaha exposition, while as a matter of fact it was the best advertised and at least expensive of American fairs. It may not be out of place also to recall the fact that the gates of the Transmississippi exposition were opened in the midst of an American war, when the front pages of all the great dailies in the country and most of the magazines and the illustrated weeklies were monopolized by war news and war pictures.

The new premier of Australia has formulated a plan for taking over the large estates in the country and dividing them among the people who now have no land. Such socialistic experiments may be watched by America, and advantage taken of the experience of other governments, avoiding the mistakes and adopting that which is proven good.

The promoters of the Sioux City & Omaha Interurban Electric Railroad have been called into the federal court to explain some of the discrepancies between their capacity and their veracity.

Judging from the contents of the papers filed in the case, the road was to be largely constructed on wind and operated on gas with electricity as a bait for suckers. Nothing better, however, could have been expected from alleged capitalists whose assets were principally brass and gall.

Over 85,000 tickets have been sold in the Rosebud reservation land lottery. More than half of the buyers of these tickets have perjured themselves in declaring under oath that they intended to become bona-fide "homesteaders" in South Dakota. Several hundred of these land lottery gamblers live in Omaha. The drawing will begin next week and Elmer E. Thomas more than 3,000 miles away! Is this not an appalling condition of affairs?

According to the Associated Press dispatches, the feature of the reunion of the grand encampment of exalted and decorated Elks was an old-fashioned Kentucky barbecue, where over 20,000 pounds of beef was served and "burgoo" was made in several kettles holding over 800 gallons each. The word "burgoo" manifestly was bulled in transmission and should have read "bug-juice."

The World-Herald indignantly denies that it is inviting the populists to join with the democrats "under the Wall street banner," but it does not deny that all democrats who are supporting Parker and Davis are already "under the Wall street banner."

Conundrum: How will the election of Parker and Davis help toward executing Colonel Bryan's program for public ownership of railroads, election of federal judges and direct taxation of incomes? No solution yet in the answer book.

"Golden Rule" Jones.

Boston Transcript.
If there were more cranks like the late "Golden Rule" Jones, the wheels of industry would revolve with less friction. Toledo ought to erect some imposing memorial—not necessarily a fountain—in honor of this man whose life was a practical demonstration of the value of idealism.

Parents Are to Blame.

Minneapolis Journal.
The number of deaths from Fourth of July fireworks has reached the appalling total of ninety-one—nearly 100 persons sacrificed to false and foolish and barbaric notions of what constitutes a holiday. It is a question of time, therefore, according to Mr. Chamberlain—of "now or never." The colonies will after a time cancel the preferences they are now giving if the United Kingdom does not formally reciprocate.

Platform Not Mr.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.
The democratic party is officially "committed to the principles of civil service reform, and we demand their honest, just and impartial enforcement." But democratic, as well as republican, congressmen stand outside the door, ready to strike out the civil service appropriation in committee of the whole and taking it back next day on roll call.

Trade Follows the Battle Flag.

San Francisco Call.
Enormous consignments of American railroad material and thousands of American horses are being sent to Japan to reinforce the mikado's war footing. While, theoretically, we must deplore the terrible stress and strain which this military and financial burdening, if expense there must be let us reconcile ourselves to the fact that we are furnishing the supplies and the little brown men the money.

Real Danger of Consolidation.

New York Tribune.
That is the most serious danger of the consolidation movement. It means putting a community's eggs all in one basket. A strike in the coal mines or the packing houses stops the whole coal and meat supply. If it is hereafter to be the normal organization of business, if every industry is to operate as a single machine, and the individual desire for profit from continuing business when others stop and for wages when work which others will not do ceases to be a force regulating and steadying production, then the community must devise new methods of safeguarding its own interests. It cannot let itself be sacrificed between two warring hosts, like the women and old men who in municipal elections were driven from the city walls, and driven back against them to starve by the attacking army.

CHARACTER OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Lines Along Which the Battle Will Be Fought to a Finish.
Philadelphia Press (Rep.).
With the presidential nominations of both parties made the general character of the campaign may be foreseen.

Firstly, it will be a clean campaign. Both candidates are personally irreproachable. Both are worthy and capable. No unpleasant reflection can be made on either. There can be no mud-slinging. It will be a square, stand-up fight, with no mass meetings between the candidates and their parties, and what those differences signify for the country.

Secondly, it will be a sharply fought campaign. The republicans have shown for many years how they can fight the battle. They have organization, discipline, possession and the habit and prestige of success. This time they will face a more formidable opposition than they have encountered since 1902. The democrats will be better organized, better equipped, better solidified than they have been for twelve years. The New York machine of Hill, Sheehan and Belmont, which swept through the St. Louis convention with so much force, will now, with Parker himself dominating it, leave no stone unturned to win.

Thirdly, it is likely to be a campaign of fluctuating tides. With such a vigorous fight as it is certain to be there will be variations in the pulse. Periods of "scurry" will come. There have been such periods in every campaign—even in the Bryan campaign. They will be sure to come in this, and to do good to the majority party which needs them to bring out its full strength.

Fourthly, the personality of the two candidates will figure largely in the campaign—not in every campaign, but in this one. They will be sure to come in this, and to do good to the majority party which needs them to bring out its full strength.

Finally, the campaign will turn in the end on the position, character and tendencies of the two parties. This is generally the deciding factor. It will be in this case. The personal equation will have some influence, but in the case of Greeley, who was felt to be such a misfit for the presidency; it did in the case of Bryan, who was so wild and meteoric; but not much unless the candidates are exceptionally removed from the average. The real determining question will be which party the people deem it best to trust with power, and there cannot be much doubt about the answer.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Lord Cromer, who certainly yields to no man in knowledge of the economic conditions of Egypt and the business possibilities of great transportation projects in Africa, is sure that while a complete railroad line from Cape Town to Cairo may not be wholly impracticable as an engineering problem, it is out of the question financially and commercially. The reason he gives is simply that the cost of building a railroad through the vast swamps of the Nile valley lying between the fifth and tenth parallels of north latitude would be far too great to be justified as an investment. Especially when steamers on the river might be substituted for a railroad at a small fraction of the pecuniary outlay. The part of the Nile which Lord Cromer would make the permanent connecting link between the southern and the northern parts of the proposed "Cape to Cairo" railway is especially favorable for a cable and adequate steamboat service. It is never seriously affected by low water, and there is no important natural obstacle to the constant use of the river by vessels of sufficient size and power to meet the needs of traffic for generations to come, provided that the "sudd" the remarkable masses of vegetation which sometimes clog and bridge the channel of the Nile, is kept broken and cut up, a matter of comparatively small difficulty or expense. But whether by river and railroad or wholly by rail, there will probably be a complete line of modern steam communication between Cape Town and the Nile delta before many years. British pride is enlisted in the project, as well as British commercial spirit, and more than half the work is done already.

The Cape Colony Gazette announces that the South African colonies will reciprocate Canada's preferential tariff rates in favor of British goods. Canada gives the United Kingdom a reduction of 33 per cent from the usual rates and South Africa is to receive like treatment. Since New Zealand has adopted the policy of "preference" and the commonwealth of Australia is favorable to it, "becoming a preference" has evidently gained much momentum, and if "fiscal reform," as advocated in England, should win at the polls a sort of silverline will speedily be inaugurated throughout the empire, including India and the British possessions in the east. But under the most favorable conditions some years must elapse before the proposed new regime of protection and colonial preference can become an accomplished fact. If Mr. Balfour is beaten at the next general election the prospects of the new movement may be ruined. Mr. Chamberlain insists that to delay acceptance of the preferential scheme offered by the colonies will be to lose the opportunity of binding the colonies closer to the mother country by means of ties of trade. The colonies are now increasing their purchases of goods from countries outside the empire, and after they have once formed strong ties of trade with foreign countries it will be too late to talk to them of preference for British goods. It is a question of time, therefore, according to Mr. Chamberlain—of "now or never." The colonies will after a time cancel the preferences they are now giving if the United Kingdom does not formally reciprocate.

The standard of official honesty has been the subject of much free discussion lately in the Italian press. Signor Nasi provoked the discussion by his disgraceful flight and his published plea that he had only followed the common practice of Italian ministers in the use he had made of his opportunities. His assertion, so far as some of his minor delinquencies are concerned, does not seem to be entirely without justification. According to the testimony of correspondents of the London newspapers the notions of propriety regarding the expenditure of petty cash appear to have been exceedingly loose in Italian official circles. Thus it seems to have been no uncommon thing for officeholders of high standing, even of cabinet rank, to make wedding presents to each other which were paid for out of the public funds. Even in the public press there is, apparently, some doubt as to whether or not such practices were honest, legal or justifiable. There is, however, very general agreement that an accusation of stealing a sheehorn, when preferred against a minister of state, is too contemptible a charge to be taken seriously. There was, it is said, such a count in the charges which Signor Giolitti, ex-minister of posts and telegraphs, indignantly refused to notice.

The strain upon the concordat is growing constantly more tense. The case of the French bishops subjected to discipline from Rome brings the issue very close to a critical point. It is unquestionably a part of the agreement between France and the Vatican that episcopal appointments and removals shall not be made without the consent of the state. When the resignation of certain archbishops and bishops was called for—apparently because of their political views—the state interposed its veto. They were then ordered to come to Rome, under pain of deprivation of their episcopal powers. This also Mr. Combes forbade. It seems to be admitted that the concordat protects the bishops in their sees, but it cannot control ecclesiastical discipline. If the Vatican should decide to go so far. The French bishops are thus under a double threat. To obey Rome may subject them to secular deprivation of their sees; to obey Paris may bring them under the ecclesiastical ban. And if the issue is pushed, the whole church of France, as concerns all church property and revenues guaranteed by the state, may be brought into a like position. This is surely one of the gravest situations imaginable. The discussion as to whether or not somebody tried to bribe Mr. Combes would seem trivial under such conditions, except as the vote upon the report showed that he still has the support of the deputies in his far more serious controversy.

The Russian official decree abolishing the system of condemning political prisoners by administrative order contains an important reservation. The old order of things still applies to "exceptional cases," a sufficiently comprehensive and elastic term. It is estimated that since 1902, when Russia began to register the number of exiles sentenced by administrative orders, 1,000,000 persons have been sent to Siberia. The official figures secured by George Kennan show that nearly 30,000 were exiled in one year, 1902. In no year since 1908 has the number fallen below 17,000. From 1902 to 1907 the exiles numbered 72,973. Since 1907 no reports have been available, but 1,000,000 has undoubtedly been reached. It is said that thousands have been sent to Siberia for such comparatively trivial offenses as fortune telling, prize fighting, snuff taking, driving horses without reins, begging and setting fire to property accidentally.

Where the Blow Falls.

Kansas City Journal.
The revised dictionaries will give a new definition of the word consumer. Consumer will be defined as one who involuntarily bears the brunt of all contests between organized labor and combined capital.

Barometers of Trade.

Minneapolis Times.
The commercial reports are beginning to predict a better fall trade than anybody expected. The fact is there is no issue between the two great parties that can affect the stability of trade.

POLITICAL SNAPSOTS.