

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROEWATER. VICTOR ROEWATER, EDITOR.

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Net total, \$130,000. Daily average, \$4,333.33. GEORGE B. TRENCHARD, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1908. 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.

"Fighting Bob" Evans has made a phenomenal walk Spanish.

The battleship Nebraska is now a part of the big fleet and not the least part, either.

"New York is full of money seeking investment," says a Wall street paper. Send it west.

Affairs are becoming normal again. The Washington ball team is at the foot of the list.

Bryan's friends report that he will make a better run this year than he did against Mr. McKinley. Where?

The democrats are not originators of a filibuster. It has been practiced for years by the Washington base ball team.

The Daughters of the Revolution have again demonstrated by their convention proceedings that they come of fighting stock.

The trouble with the currency program in congress seems to be that the solists and the chorus are singing in a different key.

"We are part of the eternal nebulae and can't grow," says Elbert Hubbard, who evidently never bet on a horse race or a foot ball game.

If the question of whiskers has been historically adjudicated the debate on that Lincoln statue might as well be brought back to the subject of art.

The Sugar trust is spreading the information that the sugar crop in Cuba is a failure. Look out for a boost in prices before the fruit canning season opens.

China claims to have a magnificent army fully equipped for action. The reports that the use of opium had been abolished in China must have been exaggerated.

The statement that Prince Helle de Sagan never did a day's work in his life does him an injustice. He has been mighty busy working for the Gould millions.

The complaint that Cannon, Payne and Dalseid rule the house could be remedied if the house would act in concert. A full house always beats three of a kind.

In estimating democratic chances, it may be well to remember that the experts predict that the wheat crop this year will be the largest in the country's history.

Andrew Carnegie says he stands ready to do anything in his power to support President Roosevelt's policies. All right. The president is short a couple of battalions.

At any rate, the popularity of the Merry Widow hat may serve to check the tendency of women to give up their roomy homes for life in stuffy apartment houses and flats.

Londoners say they cannot understand George Ad's slang. Wonder what they would think about the report of a base ball game when the sporting editor was in fine fettle.

The congressmen who planned to order the construction of a brace of battleships without providing money for the purpose have at least traveled through Missouri.

MR. BRYAN AND THE NEGROES

Southern democrats who have been grumbling because Mr. Bryan has not made clear his position on the one question that is always a paramount issue south of Mason and Dixon's line—the disfranchisement of the negro voter—must now turn their grumblings to acclaim. In his speech at Cooper Union in New York the other night, Mr. Bryan stood up openly for negro disfranchisement and made a great bid for southern delegates. His attitude on the question, however, was not defined by him voluntarily. He was delivering a political sermon on "The Brotherhood of Man," after which his audience began to ask questions. The New York Herald's report of the meeting contains the following: "Is the democratic policy of disfranchising the negro in the south in accord with the spirit of brotherhood, of which you have been speaking?" "Is the man that asked that question a colored man or a republican?" asked Mr. Bryan.

A young man arose who explained that he was not a republican because he was not old enough to vote. "I've heard worse reasons than that for not being a republican," said Mr. Bryan. "The white man of the south puts a qualification on negro suffrage in self defense. There is not a community in the north that would not put on a similar qualification under the same circumstances. The white man in neither the north nor south will permit a few men to take the solid black vote and use it for the making of money regardless of the interests of the community, as was done by the carpet-baggers in the south."

Voters of the nation, particularly those who are colored, will remember that Mr. Bryan yearns to give self government to the oppressed Filipino. He has told from many platforms how his heart bleeds for the down-trodden of all races and all nations, but when it comes to equal treatment of black men of his own country, although guaranteed by the constitution of the nation, Mr. Bryan admits that he sanctions the course of southern democrats who have resorted to everything from bullets to legislative discrimination to prevent the negro from voting.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bryan suggested that the educational test set up in some southern state constitutions left the way open for the negro to qualify himself as a voter. He must know, however, that the educational test as adopted in the southern states does not apply equally to whites and blacks, but is specially framed to protect the white democrat, however ignorant or disreputable, and to place a ban on the black republican regardless of his superior mental attainments or his personal decency.

The Cooper Union speech of Mr. Bryan will doubtless be hailed with joy throughout the democratic ranks in the south, but the negroes north, as well as south, will do well to ponder over it.

NEW YORK'S POLITICAL PAIN

A writer in the Boston Transcript has been delving into past records to dissipate the very general impression that New York cuts an important, if not dominating, part in the work of making presidents and presidential candidates. It is true that both before the conventions and after the nominations, political forecasters always place much strength on New York's position, but the Transcript writer shows that the New York delegation has never been much of a deciding factor in republican national conventions and that the voters of the state have been with the losing candidate oftener than they have supported the winner.

At the republican national convention, held in 1860, the New York delegation was solid for Seward, but the nomination went to Lincoln. There was no opposition to Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination and practically none to the nomination of General Grant in 1868 and 1872. New York in 1876 fought for Cookling until Hayes was nominated. In 1880 New York stood for Grant until the last ballot, when the nomination went to Mr. Garfield. In 1884 New York had a divided delegation, but most of them were opposed to Blaine, who was nominated. In 1888 the Empire state, stuck to Dewey until the nomination of Harrison was certain. In 1892 New York opposed the re-nomination of Harrison. Four years later New York supported Morton for president, giving Mr. McKinley but a few scattering votes. There was no chance to go wrong in either 1900 or 1904, as the republican nominations were made by acclamation.

New York will go into the Chicago convention in June with a delegation favoring Governor Hughes, but with surface indications that the convention will proceed to nominate Mr. Taft and leave it to New York only to move to make it unanimous.

THE NATION'S FINANCES

The statement of Chairman Tawney of the house committee on appropriations, showing that the present congress has practiced rigid economy in providing for the expenditures of the different departments of the federal government for the fiscal year ending with June, 1909, is in keeping with the retrenchment policy forced upon the people in private as well as public activity. It has required something akin to real statesmanship for those in charge of the appropriation bills to keep those measures within reasonable limits. The nation has been extravagantly prosperous for many years. Liberal as the expenditures have been, the government has found a surplus on hand at the close of each fiscal year and the annual warnings of congress leaders against extravagance in the matter of appropriations have come to be looked upon as something like a joke.

While the nation's cash supply has

been abundant, the disbursements have been exceedingly heavy within the last year and since the October panic there has been a marked shrinking in the revenues. The customs receipts have declined, owing to a lack of heavy buying abroad by American merchants, and the internal revenue receipts have steadily declined for several months. This latter feature is decidedly unusual and is explained only on the theory that the American people are drinking less and smoking less than usual. Customs receipts for the fiscal year to date, are about \$50,000,000 less than for the same period of last year and internal revenue receipts have fallen off about \$14,000,000. At the same time the government's disbursements have exceeded those of the same period of last year by about \$60,000,000. This makes a difference of more than \$100,000,000 on the loss side of the national ledger, and it will require the most rigid economy to prevent a heavy deficit at the close of the year.

The government has something like \$200,000,000 in the national banks and a net working balance of about \$50,000,000 in the treasury vaults, so that a reasonable deficit may be made good without cramping either the government or the financial interests of the country, but no excessive outlay could be long continued without serious injury to both.

THE PARK BOARD QUESTION

According to reasonably reliable information, the judges of the district court are still figuring on resuming the exercise of the power to appoint the members of the Park board for Omaha and are to make the appointments on the second Tuesday in May, which is the date fixed in the city charter for the expiration of Park board terms. It is further whispered that the judges propose to reappoint all the members of the present Park board whose terms will not have expired, so that there would be no one to dispute for the places and no likelihood of anyone questioning the action inasmuch as each appointee would have one commission from the judges and another from the mayor. This might be an easy way to reconcile an apparent conflict of authority, but it would not go to the merits of the case at all.

In previous discussion of the status of the Park board The Bee has presented what we believe to be cogent reasons why our park system should be administered by the municipal authorities, not in support of any particular membership of the board, past or present, but on the broad principle of local self-government. It seems to us that the appointment of park commissioners for a city by judges, who are elected by the people of four counties and who need not be personally identified with the city whatever, is an indefensible interference of the right of the community to manage its own property interests through its own agents.

The real trouble arises from the fact that an obsolete provision of the charter has been allowed to remain through successive revisions and reenactments, which should have been eliminated long ago, if there were any reason for it being there at all. No matter what the district judges may do in the present instance, the Park board section of the charter should be entirely re-written on the statute books by the next legislature.

The returns of railroad property subject to the terminal tax law made to the State Board of Assessment from the various cities and towns throughout Nebraska that have already reported furnish conclusive proof that Omaha is not to be the sole beneficiary of that legislation as was so speciously argued by the railroad mouthpieces when they were trying to throw dust in the eyes of the rural law-makers.

Mr. Bryan has been asked more than once by devoted admirers whether there could be a wealthy democrat. In one of his replies he said: "I have pondered long and seriously over the answer, and here it is. If a man makes his money honestly, no matter how much money he has, he can be a democrat, provided he is the master of his money and the money is not his master."

"Twitting Mr. Bryan because he has saved something for a rainy day should therefore cease. It is not in good taste, and whatever his place on the tax list may be, no exception to him as a candidate can be urged because he pays his bills and has a balance at his banker's. That is 'quality' as a life-long pensioner."

LET THE TWITTING CEASE

Undoubted Right of Mr. Bryan to File Up Wealth. New York Sun. Why should Mr. William Jennings Bryan trouble himself to reply to the charge, as he does from time to time, that he is a plutocrat—a term loosely used, but meaning in his case that he is the possessor of wealth? He admits it, but declares that he came by his wealth honestly, as a lecturer, editor, author and writer. It is nobody's business how large his bank account is or what lands and buildings he owns.

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RIGHTS OF INJURED WORKMEN

Contrasts in Laws of Europe and America. Chicago News. The bureau of labor in Washington has just issued a bulletin giving information respecting the laws of foreign countries under which wage workers who suffer crippling injuries at their tasks receive compensating payments. By way of affording a striking contrast to these enlightened measures the bulletin reviews the principles of the common law governing employers' liability in most of the American union and the mid departures from these principles made by special enactments in other states.

This is clearly shown how inadequate a form of relief is the privilege given to an injured worker to bring suit for damages against his employer, particularly in view of the limitations placed by the common law upon the employer's liability. The bulletin is well calculated to appeal to the American conscience, which up to the present time has been strangely callous on this subject of labor's right to relief from a share of the terrible burden imposed by accidents in productive industry.

Twenty-two foreign states, the bureau of labor sets forth, have enacted legislation on behalf of injured workmen. These include the great nations of Europe, the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and nearly all the British colonies. In every instance the law fixes the compensation to be paid. Thus no deplorably long-drawn-out lawsuits are required to decide that matter. On the contrary, nearly all the laws are framed with a view of rendering legal proceedings altogether unnecessary. When a workman is injured the law stands ready to compel prompt payment of the sum which the injury suffices to make his indubitably. So explicit are the terms of most of the laws that it is rarely necessary to attend the settlement.

The states of the American union must proceed to take up in earnest this most necessary reform.

The Central Passenger association has ordered excursion rates put in on the basis of 1 1/2 cents per mile for a number of big national gatherings expected to attract more than 1,000 delegates and visitors. The railroads will doubtless admit that they can make money on 2-cent fares if only they have enough of them.

Direct primaries in Iowa are scheduled for the first Tuesday in June, at which nominations will be made for the first time for all places on the state tickets. As Nebraska's first experiment in this line will not come until the first Tuesday in September,

Iowa may furnish us some valuable lessons.

The Omaha Bee, perhaps the ablest and most faithful of Mr. Taft's western organs.—The Commencer.

We reciprocate the compliment without the qualification. It is "The Commencer, the ablest and most faithful of all Mr. Bryan's newspaper organs."

In 1896 even the school boys claimed to understand fully everything connected with the currency question. Now congress admits without party division that it does not know enough about the question to deal intelligently with it.

"There were three positions in life that at different times I aspired to," said Colonel Bryan at New York. "Once I wanted to be a preacher, next a farmer and then a lawyer." And became a standing candidate for office.

It is a little surprising that Colonel Bryan should advocate a bipartisan newspaper. In view of the fact that he went to extremes to prevent our local democratic organ from becoming that sort of a paper some years ago.

Governor Johnson is doubtless convinced now that he did not have a proper appreciation of the copyright laws when he started to run against Colonel Bryan for the presidential nomination.

WISER THAN HE REALIZED

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is not too late to call attention to the fact that John Sherman had the interests of the people at heart and knew what he was doing when he prepared the antitrust law.

RAILROADS LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

Wall Street Journal. The net outcome of advancing freight rates would be to increase prices to consumers wherever possible, leaving them to show that the extensions of the tariff, the unfortunate feature of such adjustments is that prices are advanced out of all proportion to the advances in rates, with the net improbable effect of discouraging consumption and thus provoking further curtailment in demand.

MARKETS OF BUENO

Kansas City Star. Speaker Cannon's scheme to discredit president Roosevelt by appointing a bogus committee to "investigate" the Paper Trust, and to expose that the extensions of the tariff are due to the non-enforcement of the law, not to the operation of the tariff, is based on the speaker's assumption that he can openly "bunco" all the newspaper publishers of the country. This is "going some," even for Cannon.

INCREASE IN WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Boston Transcript. No better example of the changing public attitude toward large national expenditures could be afforded than the small degree of attention which the widows' pension bill, signed recently by the president, has attracted. Although it will add \$1,000,000 a year to the pension roll, its passage has been almost unnoticed. Its cost comes in raising to \$15 a month pensions now of a lower rate, rather than in adding any large number of original claimants. The new law wisely applies only to widows who were married before June 27, 1890. That restriction deprives of any increased gratuity the youthful adventures who now marry a civil war veteran, obviously neglecting the needs of the original pensioner.

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ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE

Progress of Campaign for Delegates to National Convention. Chicago Record-Herald. Taft again shows an appreciable gain. The summary to date is: Total number of delegates to Chicago convention... 890. Necessary to a nomination... 451. Delegates selected to date... 439. For Taft, total... 384. For Knox... 45. For Hughes... 51. For Bryan (two contested)... 25. For Roosevelt (mostly Taft)... 25. Contested (by Taft)... 25.

Table showing delegates selected to date for various states: Arizona, Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin. Totals: 384 68 55 54 52 59.

Florida instructed two for Foraker

Strange Case of Roger Sullivan. Indianapolis News (rep.). Roger Sullivan, national committeeman from Illinois, is now managing things in that state in the interest of Mr. Bryan. It is certain that the democratic convention will declare for Bryan, Sullivan, who is in practically undisputed control, says.

"The convention is all for Bryan. Nobody is going to dictate the Bryan resolution outside the members of the committee on resolutions and the convention itself. They can make it as strong as they like, and it will go through. Personally I will have nothing whatever to do with it beyond doing what I can to help it along."

And who is this man Sullivan? He is the wicked person of whom Mr. Bryan wrote as follows in a letter from the Trochassas hotel July 17, 1896: "The fact, however, that he holds his office by a fraud and against the express wishes of the majority of the delegates to the state convention, makes it impossible for honest democrats to associate with him as a member of the committee. If we do so, we are in the right to select the party's representatives, for what can we contend? If he will at once send an unqualified resignation to the chairman of the national committee, and make the matter public, he will show his desire to help the party, and will do much to restore him to the opinion of those who felt outstrayed by the last state convention."

Bryan's Prospects in South

Charleston News and Courier (dem.). The convention will be composed of 1,000 delegates, of whom a candidate must receive two-thirds, or 666, to be nominated. Presuming that New York will send an unqualified delegation unfavorable to Mr. Bryan, that state with Pennsylvania, Delaware, Michigan, New Jersey and Maryland added will compose a majority of 214 delegates, favorable to a candidate who can win. All of them, with the exception of Pennsylvania, are debatable and necessary to the election of a democratic president; therefore they will have the considerable attention of the convention. Ohio, which will send a strong delegation, is inclined to support Judson Harmon. Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts will send either anti-Bryan or instructed delegates. In Massachusetts the strength of Bryan is the heart following, and in Rhode Island the heart following is the heart following. This latter group of states will have 128 delegates, which, added to the 214 of the former group, will raise the number of delegates pledged to Mr. Bryan to 342, while 234 standing firm would be able to prevent Mr. Bryan's nomination.

The Main Trouble

New York World (ind. dem.). The main trouble with Mr. Bryan is that he has no fixed political principles; no economic stability; no grasp of the real problems of government. He is essentially an agitator with strong demagogic proclivities, given to emotions rather than to reasoning.

With the narrow egotism characteristic of men of his type, he is unable to account for the opposition to his nomination except on the theory that "bread and butter" must be spending money to defeat his candidacy. He is incapable of understanding that intelligent, thoughtful democrats everywhere are against him because he has proved himself wholly untrustworthy as a leader; because his domination of the party is disastrous, and because he is temperamentally disqualified for the office of president.

Popularity of Johnson

Washington Post (ind.). The popularity of Governor Johnson grows remarkably. Whenever he has appeared he has inspired that peculiar attachment that men are glad to show for a leader who can lead. The foreboding element in the middle west, a great factor in business and politics, is enthusiastic over the suggestion that Johnson be nominated for the presidency. The native-born Americans are equally well pleased with Johnson's record and personality. He stands well in the south, and is far more popular among eastern democrats than is Bryan. It is not improbable, as the situation now stands, that Johnson will draw his domination from Mississippi and Palmetto with two from Kentucky. There are supposed to be some scattering votes among the uncommitted favorable to Cannon. La Follette has his twenty-five from Wisconsin and no more. And, as has been remarked previously in the American, when the Taft nomination is under way, he will draw from two particular candidates a stampede to the big man from Ohio will quickly result.

Weak Opposition to Taft

Baltimore American. The opposition candidates to Taft have none of them developed any apparent strength of importance outside the respective home of each. There is not a single vote known to be for Knox outside Pennsylvania in the delegate vote so far chosen. Hughes is accredited with four votes from Mississippi and Palmetto with two from Kentucky. There are supposed to be some scattering votes among the uncommitted favorable to Cannon. La Follette has his twenty-five from Wisconsin and no more. And, as has been remarked previously in the American, when the Taft nomination is under way, he will draw from two particular candidates a stampede to the big man from Ohio will quickly result.

Handing the Japs One

Baltimore American. It is reported that some Americans have introduced into congress a bill which has already been heard and which will be introduced hereafter to the point of view of the introduction of the bill to the Indian, and now the little brown people will have something against his white relative.

Plans for a New Deal

Louisville Courier-Journal. President Roosevelt's plea for a square deal for the Indians should penetrate the remote interior of the noble red man and touch his ribbles if he has 'em. The Indian has been getting the raw deal for about 50 years.

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TAFT ON GENERAL GRANT

Fitting Tribute to the Great Captain of the War. Washington Post. Secretary Taft paid a fitting tribute to General Ulysses Grant, the conqueror at Appomattox, when he spoke of him as a simple soldier, without cunning, and one to whom peace was dear. "Peace hath her victories," indeed, and the great leader of the Army of the Potomac knew and appreciated this. His general's triumph was not that April evening of 1865 when Sheridan reported to him that Lee's ragged veterans had been surrounded, the knot drawn taut, and no possibility of cutting their way out left them. It was the next day, the quiet Sunday morning when at McLean house General Grant accepted the surrender of his noble adversary on terms so magnanimous that the whole country gasped—then stormed in anger. But it was the hour of General Grant's most splendid achievement. Up to that scene his victories had been the triumphs of a soldier; there a great spirit triumphed over a soldier and one of the finest triumphs of manhood. It was peace General Grant was fighting for; not for glory nor revenge nor for the sheer pleasure of letting blood run. Two paragraphs of Secretary Taft's tribute tell well of this side of the great soldier's character. It is as well to remember that "Peace was dear to Grant. He could not stand suffering in animals nor in men. He saw that the war could not end without fighting. He always found out where the enemy was and fought it as best he could with the means at his disposal."

"Grant was a simple soldier; he had no cunning. In the period following the war corruption was rife, and in the simplicity of his heart he often trusted men who betrayed him. It is painful now to think of the suffering he endured on account of the unjust aspersions cast on him by his critics during his life."

Of all the generals of the war no one of them possessed so thoroughly as Grant the power to grasp the whole scheme of war at once; to direct and control large armies widely separated from each other, and to keep the movements of all these diverse forces directed upon or toward one spot, and not of his traits was that he never overestimated the strength of his opponent. He did not fear demonstrations of strength simply because they looked big. He went ahead and assaulted an enemy to find out his strength instead of working it out by great mathematics to three parts fear and guesswork. Without doubt Grant was the master soldier of the federal army, and to him more than to any man save Lincoln was due the result of the four-year's war. It is not possible that a grateful country can do him too much honor.

PIRING QUESTIONS AT BRYAN

Persistent Impertinence of a Democratic Editor. New York World. Mr. Bryan having returned to New York, the World again submits to him the three questions which he has artfully dodged for the last three months: What states did you lose in 1896 which you could win in 1908? What elements of dissatisfaction and discontent did you fall to arouse then which you could successfully appeal to now? It is time Mr. Bryan vindicated his claim to a nomination which he assumes to be his by a score of divine right. In the democratic and republican nominations, yet he polled fewer votes than the democrats and populists polled in 1892. In 1908 he had the democratic and populist support, yet he polled fewer votes than he got in 1896. Why, he is nominated again this year, is there evidence or indication that he will not be weaker than he was in his other two campaigns? There can be no justification of Mr. Bryan's nomination except on the ground that he could do more than any other democrat to unite the party, that he could poll more votes than any other democrat and that he could carry more states than any other democrat. Yet it is absolutely certain that he cannot carry his own state. It is absolutely certain that he cannot carry any of the Dakotas, which even the republican committee, Governor Johnson. It is absolutely certain that he cannot carry New York, without whose thirty-nine electoral votes no democratic candidate for president has the remotest chance of success.

Mr. Bryan has twice led the democratic vote to act, and twice has failed. If there is any good reason why he should be allowed again to lead it to defeat and disaster, let him make the reason public. He cannot be elected. Why should he receive the nomination?

LAWYERS AND CHARACTER

Reckless Assaults on Character by Means of Petitions. Kansas City Star. The criminal recklessness with which lawyers often assail character through the medium of conventional petitions or affidavits, is still, as it has been for many years, an almost incomprehensible fault of a profession that should safeguard reputation, not wantonly destroy it. For example, the attorney who, in a divorce petition, used the name of Miss Julia Marlowe was guilty of a serious error. He should have declared that the source of Mrs. von Hermann's information is wholly unreliable. Yet this source of information was accepted by the attorney as sufficiently reliable to make a charge in a formal court petition that brought not only the most acute mental distress, but also serious illness to the actress. The lawyer also declares that his client is entitled to a divorce "on grounds of which he was in ignorance when he took the oath."

What do high-minded lawyers think of a member of their profession who would make such charges as these without the most careful sifting of the evidence, or without knowing all the grounds on which the proceeding could be based? It is no answer to say that lawyers guilty of such recklessness or worse do not represent the profession. The fact is that if the profession as a whole did not stand for such procedure—did not immediately disbar members guilty of making base charges against private character—these assaults of reputation could do little harm.

PERSONAL NOTES

New York will enforce the rule for a seat for every fare regardless of the theory that stragglers pay the bills. Bachelors in the town of Milton in the state of Washington cheerfully pay the penalty of a wedding present to every newly married couple, and think they are getting off mighty cheap. To raise the campaign in Illinois above the dead level of monotony Judge Orlando Burrell is going to do his stumping for a seat in congress astride a white mule. The judge is 81 and highly esteemed as one of the young-old bucks of the state.

Not one of the platforms extolling the greatness of favorite sons has approached the classic addressed to Charles Warren Fairbanks by the republican editors of Indiana, Iowa: "In him we see the perception of Lincoln, the dignity of Grant, the gentleness of McKinley and the fearlessness of Roosevelt."

The fascinating spell thrown about the fair sex by policemen is so universal that it is almost a law. Not so, the spell has a higher meaning, which