FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Bee Publishing company, being duly
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Will Trout to take to to	Three acceptant	THE RESERVE	36,190
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2	37,650	17	36,300
3	36.060	18	26,240
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5	36,140	20	36,000
6	35,700	21	36,630
	36,530	12	36,830
Teasesters.	39,610	23	36,490
Bear to the ball	35,840	16	36,580
9	36,510	25	36,480
10	38,660	26	36,490
12	36,500	27	37,700
	35,600	28	36,440
13	36,380	29	36,490
14	36,360	30	36,700
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
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Subscribed in my presence and aworn to
before me this 1st day of October, 1908.
(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER,
Notary Public. WHEN OUT OF TOWN. Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be

changed as often as requested.

Taft talk is making votes.

All of the candidates remain on speaking terms.

The Pirates appear to be the Taft of the National leaguer

Anyway, there is no complaint of overcapitalisation of campaign funds.

The coming of Governor Hughes means another opportunity to turn out for Taft.

Mr. Bryan is a farmer and on chummy terms with the oily-handed sons of toll.

"We want no government by oligarchy." says Mr. Bryan. No, nor by oiligarchy, Mr. Bryan.

Wall street will be slow to accept the report that there is anything wrong with Mr. Harriman's spine.

In the meantime, the New York World is ready to make an affidavit that it is supporting Mr. Bryan.

The octopi in the New York This is a hard year on the octopi.

Lord Rosslyn has discovered that the bank of Monte Carlo needs no legislation guaranteeing its deposits.

The National Irrigation congress is in session at Albuquerque. The national irritation congress will meet at Washington in December.

"Japan is facing three serious probiems," says the San Francisco Call. They are, probably, debt, cholera and Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Look out for a rush at the store of the merchant who advertises the fact that handsomest women always do mer and fall must be carefully nurtheir Christmas shopping early.

Governor Sheldon. It will never be good time at the Den during the sum- Bryan said that the only way he could said of him that he is too straight- mer and a frolic at the street fair dur- account for having been thrice nomilaced or too dignified to dance.

Mrs. Astor criticises Mr. Cannon for wearing tan shoes with his evening clothes. Mr. Cannon atones for that,

however, by wearing black cigars. Haskells who are looking up their lineage are satisfied as soon as they find that Oklahoma's governor belongs

to a different branch of the family. Senator Beveridge says that Mr. Bryan is wholly without experience as an executive. It is only fair to explain that it is not Mr. Bryan's fault.

Theodore Roosevelt, jr., is up in Connecticut learning to wash wool. His distinguished father can give him all greatest needs of the day is for men at Danville, Ill., he declared that every the instruction necessary in plucking on the directorate of big corporations plank laid down in the democratic wool.

Fushionable Frenchmen are now having their clothes made in New York. This probably means that the French tailors are contracting their tors in the big insurance and industrial credits.

"Has the negro a right to vote?" is demand. the title of a magazine article. He to try to exercise it in solidly democratic states.

form, "Shall the people rule?" is de- responsibility for papers, reports and publicans have done and opening the cratic friends are invited to apply the the part of the directors. percentage test to what confronts them

event the people failed to award both nominations to the same man. While uninformed or misinformed as to the this deal has not yet been fully execeeding on the assumption that he is by the populist end of the fusion combine.

According to the official canvass, the democratic gubernatorial nominee, Mr. Shallenberger, received, 12,526 votes out of a total vote polled for govcent of the democratic voters participating in the primary.

vass, the populist nominee for gov- lantic City, Mr. Cushman said: ernor, Mr. Berge, received 2,317 votes out of a total of 3,671 votes polled for governor. In other words, he was the choice of 63 per cent of the populist voters participating in the primary.

These figures present the question squarely, Why, if the people are to rule, should Mr. Berge as the populist nominee, retire in favor of Mr. Shallenberger as the democratic nominee? Mr. Berge is the choice of 63 per cent of the populists while Mr. Shallenberger is the choice of only 38 per cent of the democrats. Shall 38 per cent of the democrats dictate to 63 per cent of the populists who shall be the populist nominee?

Or reverse the proposition. Sixtytwo per cent of the democrats by their votes have said they did not want Mr. Shallenberger as their standard bearer and 67 per cent of the populists have said they did not want him as their standard bearer. Clearly a large majority of both parties has spoken out to the effect that he is not their choice. retired after he is clearly nominated populist party in favor of a democrat who polled only 38 per cent of the votes of the democratic party?

home?

AFTER THE BALL "The king is dead. Long live the

king." The Ak-Sar-Ben season of public cessful of the whole lot. The enthu- ing \$1,000,000 a day more for their aquarium have died from exposure. While the actual number of members cent saved in the cost of transportation | President Wattles found a means for outcome.

work for Ak-Sar-Ben. The seed ways. which has been sown during the sumtured that its growth will be strong and its future substantial. Ak-Sar-One thing cannot be alleged against | Ben stands for more than merely a | the national convention at Denver, Mr. | ask him where he got it. the principle of co-operation and mufor every business man in Nebraska. It is a live wire and its effect should summer at the Den shall bear fruit in

coming months. DIBECTORS THAT DIRECT.

Mr. Henry Clews, in a magazine article, makes a plea for more practical Silver has not been elevated to that directors in banks and industrial companies. He insists that one of the his statement. Last April, in a speech who are in position to give some per- platform at Chicago in 1896 is stronger sonal attention to the affairs of the now than it was then. He has given companies, and the scandals that have no promise and no hint that if elected become public in the last few years president he would not again try to over the conduct of "dummy" direcconcerns of the country furnish all of ing to the silver issue, made anti-imthe needed justification for Mr. Clews' perialism the paramount issue. He

The vital importance of having di- would perish if the Filipinos were not has the right, but it is not safe for him rectors of big concerns actually take granted immediate independence. The a hand in the direction of affairs has country still survives and, under rebeen deeply impressed upon the public publican rule, the Filipinos are being in the last few years of high financial rapidly educated to the point when The man who hurled a bomb at tension, and the comptroller of the they will be able to assume the man-Napoleon has confessed. Now if the currency has shown appreciation of agement of their own affairs, but Mr. man who hurled those Archbold let- the conditions by formulating rules Bryan has not recented his proposition

operations of the banks and to be in attempt to grant the Filipinos their in-According to the democratic plat- position to assume their just share of dependence, undoing the work the reclared to be the paramount issue in vouchers signed by the authorized of islands to the loot of foreign powers.

The reforms proposed in the bankholders that they have been Ignorant, for president. operations of the company. When this directors.

THE COST OF BAD ROADS.

Allerton S. Cushman, one of the experts of the Department of Agriculture, has been furnishing some stuernor amounting to 32,577. In other pendous figures indicating the tribute words, he was the choice of 38 per the rural communities of the nation pay every year for the privilege of According to the same official can- fore a good roads convention at At-

> There are 2,151,570 miles of public roads in the United States. Of this mileage sta- plained. tistics for the year 1904 show that about 7 per cent are improved. During the crop year 1906-06, 85,487,000,000 pounds of farm products were hauled over common of life that go from city to country. It is evident that the slightest saving in cost proportions when considered for the entire country. Figures show that these great crops traveled in wagons over the country roads 208,432,644 miles, merely in being transported from the farm to the railroad shipping point. Investigations have established the fact that the average cost of hauling per ton per mile is about 25 cents; on stone roads, dry and in good order, about 8 cents; on stone roads in ordinary condition, 12 cents; on earth roads containing ruts and mud, 29 cents; on sandy roads when wet, 33 cents; on sandy roads when dry, 64 cents.

A reduction in the cost of hauling from 25 cents to 12 cents would mean an average saving of over \$250,000,000. The figures quoted, and Mr. Cush-

man is relying only on the record, show that the American people are paying We repeat. Why should Mr. Berge be about \$1,000,000 a day as a penalty for their refusal or failure to get into by nearly a two-thirds majority of the the good roads movement. The \$250,-000,000 referred to by Mr. Cushman becomes more significant when it is remembered that it is a loss which comes If "Shall the people rule?" is the direct from the pockets of the farmers. paramount issue among the democrats, The railroads do not pay any particuwhy not put it in practice first at lar attention to the condition of the country roads. They take the wheat, railway station and the producer gets the value, or market price, of the shipment. If the farmers of the nation are paying \$1,000,000 a day more than festivities has closed for the year, but they should in the cost of carrying the spirit of the organization goes their products to the shipping point, it marching on. In many ways the requires no expert to show that if they season has been one of the most suc- had good woads they would be receivslasm of the knights was manifest all products than they are now receiving, through the summer from the first or about \$3 a year for every man, meeting at the Den until the last, woman and child in the nation. Every was not so great as in some former is a cent added to the price the farmer years, no membership was ever more receives for his products. The adardently energetic in the cause than dition of \$250,000,000 a year to the those who enrolled under Ak-Sar-Ben income of the American farmers would XIV. Many notable gatherings as- mean a great strengthening of the sembled at the Den during the season purchasing power of the agricultural and much good work was accom- class and a marked increase of agriplished. The carnival festivities have cultural assets. In addition to this dibeen successful in every way and the rect gain, the good road adds a value board of governors and those who co- to every acre of farm land in the naoperated with them, which practically tion, a growth in value that would means every business man and loyal much more than cover the cost of escitizen, are to be congratulated on the tablishing and maintaining good roads. No farmer can lose on any investment But now comes the real period of he may make in improving the high-

SOME UNSETTLED ISSUES.

In his speech at Lincoln formally ing the fall. It embodies thoroughly nated by his party as a candidate for the presidency was that the principles tual assistance. It means something which he and a host of others had grown in popularity with the people. be felt always throughout the length Painstaking search of the records of and breadth of the state. It depends political events for the last dozen years on the business men entirely as to fails to show that the principles whether the seed sown during the espoused by Mr. Bryan in his former campaigns have gained any overweenthe way of material returns during the ing hold upon the American people.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan solemnly assured the American people that no great question could be settled until silver had been raised to a rank with gold. rank, and Mr. Bryan has not recanted raise the free silver issue.

In 1900, Mr. Bryan, while still clingpredicted that the American republic

the present campaign. The same demo- ficers of the banks. This decision of In 1906 Mr. Bryan became enthusicratic platform in other declarations the comptroller resulted from the dis- astic in his advocacy of the governseems to dwell upon mathematical covery that in many large banks too ment ownership of railways, declaring percentages as constituting some sort much power has been lodged with the that all attempts to regulate the railof a political talisman. If the ques- officers of the banks in making loans roads must end in failure. He has not tion whether the people rule can be de- and conducting the business of the denied his belief in that, but evades termined by mathematics, our demo- banks, without accurate knowledge on it by expressing a willingness to try regulation first.

While public sentiment and the in Nebraska as a condition rather than ing business may be adopted with votes of the people have rejected Mr. profit in other big corporations. The Bryan's paramounts as rapidly as he Previous to the recent state-wide directors should keep in touch with has created them, the record fails to primary, an agreement is said to have every phase of the financial opera- show that he has abandoned any of been reached between the candidates tions, the loans, indebtedness, credits them, but his attitude forces the conseeking nomination on both demo- and other elements of the business, so viction that if he is elected in Novemcratic and populist tickets that one of that when the time comes for account- ber the country will soon awaken to them would yield to the other in the ing they need not plead to the stock- the fact that it has the 1896 Bryan

Frank S. Monnett refused to express cuted, the democratic nominee is pro- reform shall have been accomplished an opinion as to the guilt or innocence -and the sentiment is all in favor of of Governor Haskell, but he left room the chosene one and that he will in the reform-there will be fewer finan- for a natural inference when he said due time by some hocus pocus be sub- cial disasters and less trouble over the to a Chicago reporter: "I am now here stituted for the candidate nominated shortcomings of professional or dummy to take the stump for Mr. Bryan. Until Mr. Haskell retired, I did not feel that I could consistently be active man who had, as a prosecutor, made charges against Governor Haskell."

Mr. Bryan still kindly overlooks the failure of his political associates to publish the account of campaign dishaving bad roads. In an address be- bursements and receipts in 1904. The real manner of distributing that \$20,-000 slush fund contributed by Ryan for Bryan's benefit has never been ex-

W. A. Clark, the Montana mining king, has just returned from Europe roads from farms to shipping points. No and is confident that Mr. Bryan will figures are included for forest or mine be elected. It is too bad, for Mr. products, or for the general commodities Bryan, that Clark cannot contribute as liberally this year as he did to the of hauling per ton would assume striking silver bullionaire's slush fund in 1896.

Ak-Sar-Ben is a gracious king and therefore, expresses warmly his appreciation of the assistance rendered him by the army of the United States in his efforts to entertain the guests of the season. And the public, generally, will echo the thanks of Ak-Sar-Ben.

cost of the 158 American cities for out. Whether Roosevelt or Brayan be the 1907 at \$607,677,849, an increase far in excess of the increase of wealth and population. There would be little com- that question. They are not even going plaint if the people were getting value into the booths to declare that they think received for their money.

It now develops that James Kerr, man from Pennsylvania, warned Mr. Governor Haskell's oily record. Mr. Bryan refuses to know anything he does not want to know.

slipping along at a high water stage, flightiness and demagoguery can develop showing a record each week of bust ness transacted in excess of last year's, a most comfortable indication of conditions prevailing in this region.

Delegates to the League of American Municipalities understand now better than ever why Omaha people are proud of their city. They have seen how beautiful and energetic a really live recent speech; western town can be.

The anti-pass law got in the way of entertainment of the -soldiers, but street railway free of cost, and the men | the banks of the United States." appreciated it.

A Season for Big Game.

Cleveland Leader. The president would not be Theodore Roosevelt if he did not enjoy his big political game hunting this fall better than he did his summer vacation.

A Real National Issue.

New York Tribune. "Words against deeds" is the way Governor Hughes sums up the national is-And the American people always put their faith in the man who has done things.

Fixed for the Answer. Chicago Record-Herald.

The governor of New Jersey has fallen heir to \$250,000. There is a statesman of hostility. Such are the resources of the sinks into insignificance. who will probably be perfectly willing modern press that from Eastport, Me., to accepting notification of the action of to answer all people who may rise up to where rolls the Oregon, the people of the

Penalty for Neglect.

Chicago News. This country has been paying, in forest fires that cost \$1,000,000 a day while they lasted, for the laziness and shortsightedness of lumbermen and the lack espoused in former campaigns had of patrols. Was it Wu Ting-fang who said that Americans were not an intelli-

There Are Others.

Indianapolis News. The railroads should remember that, however shining they may be, they are not special marks. Other business hassuffered from decreased net earnings as a result of last year's hand-made panic as well. The difference is that in most cases other business does not enjoy the privilege of making pleas for unusual consideration in annual reports that are widely published

Knocks for Mere Man.

St. Louis Republic. elevators and railroads have shriveled his carelessness have rounded his shoulders; ridiculously thin; he is porcine or a and ald. study in cateology.

A Philadelphia Lawyer in Action. New York Times.

A Pennsylvania judge has just dered a novel decision in a 2-cent fare The legislature, it seems, had a CHEE. right to pass such a law, but it had no right to depreciate the value of the com-Therefore, the judge dethe law did. but that it would be unconstitutional if enforced to the plaintiff's prejudice, and therefore should not be enforced at all. to keep themselves posted on the assurance that he would not, if elected, enactment it takes to make a law,

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE. Continuation of an Administration of

Progress. Kansas City Star. (Ind.). No president has ever left the White House with a complete record of accom-No president ever will leave the White

house with a complete record of accomplishment. The things to be done by the president of the United States are too many, too great, too complicated to permit one man to clear the docket within the prescribed limits of presidential tenure.

But the people do know that President Roosevelt has made greater progress with the work in hand and has found more to do and has done more outside of the established routine of his office than any othe chief executive the country has had. Mr. Roosevelt and his friends may con

fidently challenge comparison with other administrations, republican or democratic. The Roosevelt record is especially remarkable when it is remembered that evils of a quarter of a century of growth-some of them of a half century of growth-and many of them regarded as conventional and permissible, cannot all be uprooted in a year, or two years or five years.

Hence it is manifestly unjust for the or ponents of Mr. Taft to lay stress on the things that are yet to be done by the president simply because Mr. Taft basis his candidacy on what Mr. Roosevelt has accomplished and on his own purpose to conin the campaign, after having been the linue the policies of the Roosevelt administration.

In the regulation of rallroads alone President Roosevelt has achieved things worthy to stand as the chief record of one man' administration.

And as for the trusts, the abolition of rebates, which for years were the chief reliances for monopolies in crushing competitors, is the greatest single reform possible in the direction of corporation control But the president has made progress all along the line-substantial progress-and the people know it. If the country can be assured that the Roosevelt work will be continued it will also be assured that politics and public service will be eliminated and that they will be eliminated without paralyzing trade.

The election of Mr. Taft is the best pos sible guarantee that the work that President Roosevelt shall leave undone will be accomplished, along with new undertakings, in the administration next succeeding.

Demand for the Real Question.

New York Evening Post (ind.). Webster began his reply to Hayne with a demand that the real question before the senate be read. Similarly, it is high time that the attention of the American people were recalled to the true issues before them. For the last two weeks the air has been shaken with explosions and outcries, but The census bureau estimates the their relevance would be very hard to make greater master of abuse and insinuation may be a very important matter as between them, but the voters are not to pass upon Haskell a villain, and Du Pont a man tainted with wealth. If this presidential election is to be a thing for grown men and not children, better arguments than sound the democratic national committee- and fury must be used. Governor Hughes, in his Youngstown speech, and again at Bryan before the Denver convention of Indianapolis, went to the heart of the business in his keen analysis of Mr. Bryan's character and political record. Mr. Taft, too, has of late been devoting more energy to this topic. It is the vital one. The question is if we have any way of judging a The Omaha bank clearings are still man's future, except by his past, and overnight into steadiness and sagacious statesmanship.

Convincing Arguments.

New York Mail (rep.). There are a dozen controlling arguments against the newest Bryanite "issue." We name here but two. One is the very circumstance that it aims to make "sure thing banking" a fact. The other was well stated by Congressman Hill of Connecticut in a

"My advice to you is to take your savings bank books with you to the polls, and just before you vote look over the amount to your credit, and decide whether you are are not guilty. One reason for the strong prepared by your vote to put yourselves into a general partnership, with an un- on is the persistence with which business providing the men with rides on the known and unlimited liability, with all of men whose names are in the box are ap-

depositor, and so his savings would go, as for jury duty. in politics Mr. Bryan would have his vote go, to the man that promised most.

A Tame Meeting.

Boston Transcript (rep.). James S. Sherman, republican candidate for vice president, and Hon, John W. Kern, United States are able to share the surprise which evidently inspired the reporter that Mesers, Sherman and Kern met and separated in peace. If Mr. Kern had said "Draw, villain, draw!" and if Mr. Sherman had retorted: "Draw, base peasant, churl! The knight's riding whip were better thy portion than the knight's sword!" we could scarcely be more particularly informed. Doubtless to a recognition of the paramount character of the social amenities is due Mr. Sherman's omission to declare that he would never

'Let the gentle Norman blood Grow cauld for Highland Kern.

Mr. Taft and Labor. Chicago Tribune (rep.).

Mr. Taft as secretary of war and as govrnor general of the Philippines has been Their further refusal would be equally well one of the greatest employers of labor in the nation. The union man who wishes not for them and for Mr. Bryan. Their electo be led astray by unjust charges, who tion of Mr. Taft would secure in their highwishes to know the truth about this so. cat office a service which has been very called enemy of labor, would do well to in- useful to the people in places only less quire what Mr. Taft's attitude has been high. The election of Mr. Bryan would be What is so ridiculous physically as a towards labor on the Panama canal and neither wise nor safe. nodern man? Street cars, automobiles, in the islands. The Steam Shovellers' union did not find Mr. Taft its enemy, for he is mind. No other facts are decisive. The legs, lack of exercise has shrunk his an honorary member. Wages and condiarms, smoking and foul air have flat- tions and future interests of workmen he his chest, sedentary work and has watched over and bettered, and in the labor legislation which the president sought when he isn't grotesquely fat he is it was Mr. Taft who was his chief adviser Mr. Taft's election would be a sense of

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind.).

The independence party in New York state demands legislation exempting the can be well appreciated by those men local taxation buildings and other real estate improvements to an amount not exceeding \$3,000. This seems to be an effort plainant's property, as the judge found to apply the Henry George plan on a cides not that the law is unconstitutional, farmer and small householder vote. Any- a study, Mr. Bryan will be elected. how, as a bold, bald bid for votes on the basis of special class favors it is unsurters will confess, the historians may requiring directors of national banks on the Philippines. He has offered no from appreciating how much more than upon the larger real estate improvements which, however exciting and interesting in so far as it would not fall back upon are not important or lasting.

A MAN WHO TAKES CHANCES.

an Executive. Kansas City Star.

The most objectionable thing about Mr. Bryan is not his readiness to attack that which is sound and right, but the chances he takes in advocating that which is unsound and wrong. Either Mr. Bryan falls to grasp the tre-

periments with reference to its solution.

The proposition of free silver colunge, involving a policy of national repudiation, was attractive to many voters, and Mr. silver if the conditions of 1896 returned. Because the government of the Philipits hands of its new possessions, Mr. Bryan was willing to take chances by enif he were made president in 1900 they would secure immediate independence-a policy that Mr. Taft, who knows more about the Philippines than any other through the resistance to American authority it encouraged.

Believing that government ownership of railroads would make a strong appeal to chances in advocating such ownership. And now, because it would please bank depositors to have their deposits insured, Mr. Bryan demands the compulsory guaranty of bank deposits. The principle invoived in the compulsory proposition is without equity, and probably would be declared unconstitutional, but Mr. Bryan

is willing to take chances. Because it is right, and especially be cause it is popular, to denounce the trusts, Mr. Bryan demands a law that shall prohibit any corporation or individual from in relation to small concerns that may eventually the great evils of business and staggering to the conservative business control exclusive lines-as to be not only man, but also in all probability contrary to the constitution. But Mr. Bryan is ready to take chances.

Mr. Bryan stands for many good things, many right things, and his platform includes several important planks that the republican platform does not contain.

But no man is safe who seems to re gard the government of the United States as a political property, to be juggled about by inventors, opportunists, experimenters and visionaries. The government must progress along the lines of established principles. The man who is willing to take long chances, involving the possibilities of the complete overthrow of business, is not a safe man for president.

JURY FIXING IS GENERAL.

Breakdown of Methods of Criminal Justice in San Francisco.

San Francisco Chronicie. Every move made in the Ruef trials gives moral evidence the systematic bribery of juries is being practiced which is as convincing to the public as were the signs of corruption during the entire Schmitz regime, but before the explosion. Nobody doubted then that the mayor, the supervisors and all officials appointed by Schmitz were thieves. Nobody doubts now that all through these graft trials there has been systematic corruption of juries. In private conversation it is treated as a matter of course. Nobody, of course, cold "prove" it. Nobody needs legal proof to be convinced. One thing is open and notorious and that is that either the law does not permit trial judges to compel justice to be which their ancestors, the mighty sachem done or even to enforce common decency in Massasott, performed for the pioneers of their courts, or that the judges have not the stamina to enforce the law. That the lawyers for the defense and prosecution have not been sent to jall for their out rageous conduct in contempt of court is not only disgraceful but ruinous. If mem bers of the bar only show that they despise the courts, does anyone suppose that the public will respect them?

Nobody doubts that the judges are honest and yet nobody doubts that justice is bought and sold in their courts. It is to be hoped that legal proof can be found to secure conviction of those indicted for jury fixing or that it may be proved that they conviction that systematic bribery is going proached by agents with the name scoun No business has a right to be divorced drel as indelibly stamped on their features from responsibility by government flat, as if tattooed there, and who seek to draw "You can't lose" is the maxim of the out opinion on the graft cases. If they do crooked promoter; Mr. Bryan would write not fear to approach well known citizens it above every bank, carefully and con- of good reputation it is not difficult to imservatively, or loosely and speculatively, agine what is done with the low characters manged. It would be all the same to the of whom the judges have named so many

The fact is that it has come to be a fight for the life of our judicial system. If that goes we are gone altogether. No more is there safety to any man when justice is bought and sold in our courts. Some way ought to be found whereby these jury bribing cases may take precedence over all Mr. Bryan's running mate, met in the lobby other judicial business. And there should of a Chicago hotel, shook hands, alluded to be some way to get to the bottom of the the agreeable change in the weather and matter. When our judicial system itself is separated with no outward manifestations put on trial all other possible litigation

CHOICE BETWEEN TWO MEN.

Reasons Why Former Democratic Paper Supports Taft.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The Eagle's reasons for supporting Mr. Taft and for opposing Mr. Bryan are based on the important considerations, and have not been effected by the unimportant. The latter just now are sensational, but cannot rightly become or be made significant. Mr. Taft is a judicial, steady, wise and consistent man, with unmatched experience in high administrative offices, which he has well filled. Mr. Bryan has had a forgotten and incidental record in a talk shop, the house of representatives. The people have twice refused to elect him to the presidency. Their refusal was fortunate for them and

a valuable advertisement for Mr. Bryan.

Let the readers keep these plain facts i election will turn on and settle no other facts! Mr. Taft would be a reassurance. Mr. Bryan would be a jarring liability The first conviction that would follow from safety and steadiness. The first one that follow from Mr. Bryan's election would be a sense of unsafety, danger and sensationalism. How presidents affect government and how power effects men

who study the careers of the two can-If a wise course of action follows such a study, Mr. Tuft will be elected. If an limited scale for the sake of catching the unwise course of action follows from such Be tween safety and risk, between Taft and Bryan, the choice will be made. passed. The effect of the scheme would choice the people should be trusted wisely

UNSOUND INSURANCE.

Fundamental Objections to Bryan as The Bryanite Scheme of Political Benking Collier's Weekly

Mr. Bryan's scheme, which he calls a guarantee, is an insurance proposition, and it is entirely mutual in its nature. The government does not stand back of it. There are no stockholders who piedge their resources. There is nothing, except a cermendous gravity of the government prob- tain definite and limited fund. This fund lem or he is willing to make reckless ex- is to be used to insure risks which are not selected. It is to insure all alike, good or bad, and all at the very same rate. The real working of the scheme amounts to this: The stockholders of an Indiana bank guar-Bryan was willing to take chances with antee that the assets (which they are not it as a doctrine. Within a year he has allowed to see) of, say, an Idaho bank are declared that we would again be for free and shall continue to be good; and that the directors of the Idaho bank (over whom they have no control) shall always be men pines was costly, and because, being of rectitude and sound judgment. Mr. costly, certain voters would have been Bryan thinks that this little idea of his pleased if the United States had washed will prevent panics. In 1893 the existence of a gold fund to guarantee the payment of government currency in gold many times couraging the Filipines in the belief that larger proportionately than the deposit guarantee fund would be was of no avail in preventing a gold panic. In 1907 a currency and specie reserve fund in the national banks, equal to about 13 per cent of their American statesman, says cost many lives deposits, did not prevent one of the most frantic currency panics in the history of the national banking system. What reason is there to think that, in times of stress and uncertainty, a fund of a few millions to the voters, Mr. Bryan was willing to take guarantee deposits of thirteen billions would have any more reassuring effect? The scheme is worth little or nothing as protection. It would greatly increase the number of failures by the encouragement of reckless banking. It would not help to meet panics. It would help greatly to bring them on.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Men in New York who have money to bet on the election, and make a practice of betting, appear to have settled down owning more than 50 per cent of a given to the belief that Taft will be elected. product, a plan so revolutionary-especially The odds on Taft are 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 in some cases.

H. A. Kuhn, a Pittsburg operator, is said to have perfected a machine that can dig and load coal at the rate of a ton a minute. The individual miner, with the best methods hitherto in use, can turn out only from six to ten tons a day. New York has a state debt of \$26,000,000 and a balance in the state treasury of \$27,000,000 to offset it. That is doing pretty well, but Pennsylvania can beat it. Pennsylvania has a cash balance of \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000 in excess of what remains of the

state debt. An Australian cattle king, Sidney Kidman, is said to own more of the British empire than any other individual. He is the proprietor of 49,216 square miles of land and has 100,000 cattle and 10,000 horses. He is entirely self-made. When 14 years old he was earning only \$2.50 a week.

The world's record for a baby globe trotter is held by Kathryn L. A. G. Morgan, who, though only 8 years old, has traveled 250,000 miles, or more than eleven times around the globe. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morgan, formerly of Chicago, whose business interests have taken him into all parts of the world.

Two princess, representatives of the only real American royalty, descendants of that Massasolt whose word was law to thirty. villages and 30,000 redmen, are living in poverty on the shores of Lake Assawampsett, Massachusetts. They are Teweeleema and Wootonekanuske. An effort is being made to secure for these last of the royal blood of the Wampanoags a material recognition of their rights and of the services New England, for without Massagett's friendship and protection the struggling colonists would have been swept from the

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

fand.

cago Tribune.

"If you wish to have everybody for your friend, counseled her elderly adviser, "don't be a talker; be a listener."

It was not until after she had secured a lob as telephone girl in the central office that she found out what a mistake she had made in taking the advice literally.--Chi

"Who spoke?" asked the farmer, suddenly pausing in his driving. "I guess," said his waggish farmhand,
"It was the wheal spoke,"
"No," said the farmer, quietly, "It sounded
more like to the tongue of the wagon."—
Baltimore American.

"There is a man up the street who, ac-cording to his sign, ought to do hair-raising feats in business." ts in business."
Why so?" "Because he is a scalper."-Philadelphia Press.

"So this patent savings bank isn't complete enough for you?"
"No; I want something that will take my pay envelopes away from me every Saturday and dole me out money by the nickel."
"Then you'd better get married."—St. Louis Times.

Salesman (in department store)—Looking for something cheap, madam? Mrs. Henning (looking for husband)—Ob, did you see him? Which way did he go?— Bohemian Magazine.

automobile struck the tree and threw you out? I presume, though, you didn't have "O, yes, I did. I distinctly remember thinking, as I flew through the air, 'Gee! What a repair bill I'll have to foot!' "—Chicago Tribune.

"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "dat bull-dogo' yer's mighty near caught me!" "He did!" exclaimed the woman with a firmly set jaw. "Till give him the worst firmly set jaw. beating he seer had!"

"Lady, be merciful. If dat dog finds it as hard to git anyting to est around here as I do I don't blame him for reachin' fur anyting dat comes along."—Washington

"I'd rather have my rich relatives pony up while they're alive," says the philoso-pher of folly, "than to depend on what they are going to leave me. In other words, I can't take the will for the deed."—Cleveland Leader.

THE UNCHEERED HERO.

J. W. Foley in New York Times. Tim Brooks he studies awful hard And faithful all the year. But goes out in the schoolhouse yard And never gets a cheer; And Billy Gibbs, he shirks and frets— He hates to work at all— But you should hear the cheer he gets Recourse he hits the bail But you should hear the cheer he gets Because he hits the bail.

Tim Brooks he always leads his class
And gets his lessons done;
But Billy Gibbs lets hours pass
Just thirking up some fun;
But no one cheers and throws his hat
And says "Hurrah for Tim!" But when Bill Gibbs goes up to bat The boys all cheer for him.

Bill Gibbs he suffers awful pain When he comes to resite:
He cannot do his sums again
Or set his grammer right:
Then teacher calls on Timmy Brooks
And points to him with pride,
But when we play a game she looks
And cheers for Bill outside.

Sometimes Tim Brooks he sees the game And watches Bill at bat.
He gets excited just the same And cheers and throws his hat;
But when he has his aums in school And Bill is watching him.
Bill quite forgets the Golden Rule And never cheers for Tim.

I guess I'd rather be like Tim Than Billy Gibbs, but when The boys outside are cheering him
It sounds quite pleasant then:
And it must sometimes seem quite hard
To study all the year
And go out in the school house yard But never get a chees