

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1908, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Issue, Copies, Total. Rows include Daily Morning, Evening, and Sunday Bee for various dates in September.

Totals 1,090,280. Less unsold and returned copies, 4,427. Net total, 1,085,853. Daily average, 35,223.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn 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.

It is all right to remove the screens, remembering at the same time that it is hard to fool a fly.

The geography class may now turn to Bulgaria, Roumelia, Macedonia and other Turkish towns.

The country is full of canned oratory and in a few weeks now there will be a big stock of canned orators.

Tom Watson ought to be happy at Monte Carlo, where the financial operators have no fear of "the system."

The question is not really between Bulgaria and Turkey. It will be decided by the bond brokers of Europe.

Congressman Nick Longworth says he didn't say it. Young Nick cannot be charged with trying to raise old Nick.

It is asserted that it is impossible to stack up those new \$20 gold pieces. Many folks have found it impossible to stack them.

Mr. Bryan objects to the careless use of captful letters in referring to him as the democratic Standard bearer in this campaign.

"Oklahoma has a strong constitution," says Mr. Bryan. Oklahoma must have a strong constitution if it stands for Haskell.

"I have been before the American people for twenty years," says Mr. Bryan. He is always behind them, however, in November.

J. Worth Kern and J. Ham Lewis are touring the south, giving the voters object lessons in the need of the removal of duty on razors.

Minister Wu says he cannot understand why he should be recalled. Perhaps the empress dowager has been corresponding with John D. Archbold.

The National league pennant will "camp out" for another year, and the great white alley will be wide enough for the Glants and their followers.

Des Moines policemen have been forbidden to chew gum. Few policemen are mollied enough to care to chew gum when they can borrow tobacco.

Disbarment for a year seems mild punishment for an attorney convicted of a crime which would have secured one of his clients a term in the penitentiary.

Veterans of the civil war are dying at the rate of 15,000 a year. That ought to satisfy even the democratic candidate for congress in the Second Nebraska district.

Fay Hempstead of Arkansas has just been made poet laureate by the Masons. Have not seen any of Fay's poems, but they cannot be worse than Alfred Austin's latest.

The populist state committee has balked on Fleahy—the prize package the democrats are trying to hand the state as attorney general. This is a point in favor of the populists.

Holland has admitted that it was wrong and Castro was right in the recent diplomatic rupture between the two nations. Castro will be very proud of this vindication, as it is the first he has ever had.

STANDING ON HIS RECORD.

In his letters to President Roosevelt and in nearly all of his public speeches Mr. Bryan of Nebraska emphasizes the fact that he is willing to stand on his record and be judged by it. He assures the people that he is thoroughly in earnest; that he means exactly what he says and that, if elected, he will carry out all of his pledges to the letter. Taking Mr. Bryan at his word, it is worth while to call attention to his record on some of the public questions.

It is only twelve years since Mr. Bryan declared free silver as the paramount issue. In many of his 1896 speeches he went on record as follows: "I want you to understand that in this great contest for free silver I am enlisted for a year, not for four years. I am enlisted for the war, no matter how long that war may last. I shall not cease to fight until the gold standard, which has cursed every nation that ever had it, is driven out of the United States across the ocean and back to the old world where it belongs."

Friends of Mr. Bryan may contend that the money question is not an issue in this campaign and that Mr. Bryan has abandoned the free silver fallacy. If they do so contend, they speak without authority from Mr. Bryan. He has been consistent on that feature of his record, if on no other. He has never recanted, never gone back on his first political love. In 1900, when it was stated that Bryan had turned his back on free silver, he gave the lie to such reports by declaring:

If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to vote for me, he sows a promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.

In 1900 Mr. Bryan stood as the candidate of three political parties, each of which declared for free silver. The democrats, the populists and the silver republican national conventions all adopted platforms reiterating the demand of the democratic platform of 1896 for the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Bryan's greatest cause of complaint against the action of the democratic convention at St. Louis in 1904 was its adoption of the gold telegram, sent by Judge Parker, as a part of the party creed. In the present year, in a speech at Danville, Ill., last spring, Mr. Bryan declared that every plank in the democratic platform of 1896 was stronger now than when it was adopted.

It is not most hazardous to disregard in this campaign the fallacies of Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, about which he now has nothing to say? In one of his recent addresses Mr. Bryan declared that if he was elected the people would know what to expect. If he is standing by his record, the people would expect him to bring the free silver question into the arena again.

THE BALKAN COMPLICATIONS.

Whenever any Turkish stake is on the table there is always a suspicion that loaded dice are being used in the diplomatic game, and the present condition of affairs in the Balkans is a case in point. Germany, France, Russia and England are all agog over the action of Bulgaria in declaring its independence of Turkey and each power evidently suspects the other of being behind the move, for it is hardly possible that Bulgaria would undertake war with Turkey unless assured of support from the outside.

Reason exists for this kind of support from any or all of the powers, although none of them would care to make open encouragement of Bulgaria without some better excuse than yet appears on the surface. The powers that have long figured upon the dismemberment of Turkey have been waiting for the collapse of the sultan's government, hoping to then share in the division of the empire. The "Young Turk" movement has proved a blow to such hopes. With a constitutional government and a progressive spirit, a real Turkish empire might be built up on the wreck of the sultan's government, which has become a byword and a reproach to civilization. The furtherance of this plan would include a stronger union among all of the provinces that paid full or part tribute to the sultan's rule. The Young Turks have been anxious to arrange their domestic affairs without the interference of any of the powers and the declaration of Bulgaria's independence is the first open opposition to the plans of the reformers.

Bulgaria has had practical independence since the treaty of Berlin, adopted in 1878, which gave the country autonomy and a Christian governor. Eastern Rumelia, just south of Bulgaria, however, was directly under the sultan until Bulgaria seized it in 1885. Since that time Bulgaria, which has been wisely ruled, has built up a strong army and is in position to cause Turkey a lot of trouble, particularly as the Turkish army is reported to be sadly run down, mutinous on account of ill treatment and lack of pay and ready to offer little or no resistance to Bulgaria's fight for complete independence. Austria-Hungary is also credited with encouraging Bulgaria's plans, with a view of annexing the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which have been administered by Austria-Hungary since 1878, under the terms of the Berlin treaty. Serbia wants to absorb these provinces and Macedonia, the land of massacre, pillage and official savagery, is ready to turn to any nation or group of nations that will promise relief from Turkish misrule.

The war cloud has been hanging over the Balkans for many years, but real conflict has heretofore been averted by the diplomatic intervention of some of the powers to the treaty of Berlin. Whether such intervention is yet possible is a question. Indications are highly favorable for a Balkan war that may spread far enough to cause a marked change in the Turkish map.

BRYAN AS A SOLDIER.

OMAHA, Oct. 7, 1908.—To the Editor of The Bee: Will you kindly inform me through your columns if William Jennings Bryan, as colonel of his regiment during the Spanish-American war, resigned before peace was declared and, if so, the date peace was declared. What were the reasons Mr. Bryan gave for tendering his resignation? Yours very truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Colonel Bryan mailed his resignation as colonel of the Third regiment of Nebraska volunteer infantry on the 11th day of December, 1898. The war had not yet been officially declared at an end, but an armistice had been agreed upon some weeks prior and the Treaty of Paris, which was finally ratified, was pending in the United States senate. Very little likelihood of any further fighting existed at the time Mr. Bryan resigned his command. His record as a soldier consists, then, of his spectacular enlistment in a company formed at Lincoln to be a part of the Third Nebraska, and his failure to take the oath as an enlisted man when the members of that company declined to elect him captain; the parading before a moving picture machine some days prior to the actual filling out of his commission as colonel of that regiment; the acceptance of the commission and about six months' nominal service, during which period the late General Viquan was in actual command of the regiment as its lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Bryan's real reason for resigning was probably that which he expressed some time prior to the actual event, when he declined to give a newspaper interview because, as he expressed it, he was suffering from "military lockjaw." As colonel of a regiment in the field he could not indulge in his voluminous expressions criticising the course of the president and his advisers in the conduct of the war. A few days after he had mailed his resignation as colonel he gave to the public a letter setting forth his position as regards the Treaty of Paris, under which the United States retained the Philippines and Porto Rico and maintained an oversight of Cuban affairs.

The democrats in the United States senate were opposing the ratification of the treaty for the apparent purpose of hampering Mr. McKinley and his associates. Colonel Bryan, on being relieved, hastened to Washington, where he entered the secret councils of his party and urged the ratification of the treaty, thereby assuming a responsibility which he has ever since undertaken to avoid. Mr. Bryan's military career is negative for the reason that he could not talk. His responsibility for the ratification of the Treaty of Paris is shown in this excerpt from his letter to the public, explaining his resignation:

Some people think that the fight should be made against ratification of the treaty, but I would prefer another plan. If the treaty is rejected negotiations must be renewed, and instead of settling the question according to our ideas, we must settle it by diplomacy, with the possibility of international complications. It will be easier, I think, to end the war at once by ratifying the treaty and then deal with the subject in our own way.

THE ANSWER TO MR. OLNEY.

Senator Lodge has contributed an extremely interesting page to the current campaign literature by calling attention to an endorsement of Mr. Taft given by Richard Olney of Massachusetts last year ago. The contribution is particularly timely in view of Mr. Olney's recent elaborate and labored letter in which he convinced himself that it was his duty to support Mr. Bryan in this campaign. Mr. Olney is a man of great ability and dignity of character, whose name will long be linked with that of his great chief, President Cleveland, who condemned practically every policy which the present candidate of the democratic party now advocates. Senator Lodge calls attention to the fact that Mr. Olney, in his letter, does not praise Mr. Bryan nor approve his policies, but rather urges his support because he fears that Mr. Taft would follow too closely in the footsteps of President Roosevelt. However, Mr. Olney's opinion of Mr. Taft is a matter of record. Speaking for Harvard university, in June, 1904, Mr. Taft being the orator of the day, Mr. Olney said:

It is the fundamental question, What is the good? Sincerity must be matched by insight and feeling by wisdom. A man may be so constituted as to make a fine prophet, but not a sound executive. John Brown and Abraham Lincoln, Wendell Phillips and John A. Andrew were all "good" men, but it was most fortunate for the nation and for Massachusetts that the "agitators" never became chief magistrates.

The Tyranny of the Good

Boston Herald (rep.).

The radical out of power becomes the tyrant in power, as was illustrated by Savonarola in Florence. He not only had Mr. Bryan's sincerity, but a breadth of knowledge and a practical ability which the Nebraska agitator never showed. Like Calvin, later in Geneva, and John Knox in Scotland, the theocrat, who overthrew tyranny in one form, substituted for it another. For, as the late Thomas Davidson pointed out in his discussion of this matter, "He who tries to force men to be good is not a much tyrant as he who seeks to induce them to be evil. A tyrant by the grace of God is still a tyrant, no matter whether he calls himself Savonarola, Calvin or Mather." This reference to Mather gives the matter a local application which students of the Puritan regime in New England and its effects will not fail to appreciate. Permanent reform in state, church, school or family rests not upon truth imposed, but on truth appropriated and tested by experience. A magistrate under a democratic nation is not set to reign, but to govern; not to excommunicate, but to execute; not to lead so much as to guide; not to assault, but to assist. And in doing this he needs wisdom as well as "goodness."

Even were it proved that this logic was correct, and that the surest test of "goodness" is formal and persistent profession of it, it would still remain true that Mr. Bryan should not be voted for simply on the ground of his "goodness." Statecraft calls for conscience, but also for mind. There must not only be pure motive, but discreet acts. The will to do good and to be good is important, but it resists back on

Law Tom some very embarrassing questions, to which he answers comprehensively, "I don't know."

The Indiana court of appeals has rendered a decision which threatens to put Tom Taggart's gambling house at French Lick Springs out of commission. The decision is particularly embarrassing to Taggart, as it comes at a time when his chief attorney, John W. Kern, is out making speeches for Bryan and the moral uplift.

The double-endler is shouting itself hoarse for home rule. Voters should bear in mind always that behind any specious plea made by the local democrats is the hope of their getting into office. If they can't win on home rule they will take some other attractive proposition. It is the cry of the hungry for a chance at control.

Fears are expressed that if President Roosevelt goes to Africa he may be bitten by the tze-tze fly that causes the sleeping sickness. The democratic national committee doubtless wishes that it could import a few active tze-tze flies right away and turn them loose in the White House.

The traveling men of Nebraska publicly resent the assertions of the Bryanites that these agents of commerce are all for the Poorless. It would be a remarkable condition if they were, for the traveling man is generally a shrewd business man as well.

The visiting wool men received a much more impressive notion of Omaha's capacity as a wool market than they could possibly have had before. Chicago will have to show something very attractive to get this plum away from Omaha.

A German scientist claims to have discovered in an Alpine cave evidences that men were living in it 100,000 years ago. He does not know what kind of men they were, but their choice of a place to live would indicate that they were democrats.

Kansas is finding that Governor Hughes is something of a political debater and the cheers with which the Jayhawkers have greeted the governor must convince him that he is still far from the "enemy's country."

The need of more competent or more industrious registrars in Omaha is very apparent. The complaint of one board that it was required to work twenty hours for \$3 is probably the key to the situation.

Mrs. Alice Damp, the mother of twenty-four children, has arrived from Denmark and is being detained by the immigration officials at New York. She did not bring the whole Damp family with her.

Chanler, the democratic candidate for governor of New York, says he is not concerned about issues. Probably he has noticed how Mr. Bryan's issues always turn out to be dead weights.

What a Shame! Philadelphia Press. Bryan still insists he is running against two republicans, which is a perfect shame, as running against one is a little too much for him.

Unruffled by the Jews. New York World. Mr. Rockefeller says that he has "greatly enjoyed the summer," but leaves it uncertain how he relished the element of humor contributed by Mr. Archbold.

Sure Thing. Philadelphia Inquirer. The prohibition candidate for president denounces the attitude of Washington as unwholesome. But this should not worry him. When he is elected he can have the capitol removed.

Band of Hoars Comins. Chicago Tribune. It is said that many merchants are giving orders to traveling men, "to be filled if Taft is elected." Undoubtedly this will get them in trouble with the chief of Mr. Bryan's publicity department.

A Remarkable Organ. Springfield Republican. The singular phrase of the army medical board's decision that Col. Stewart, the Arizona exile, is incapacitated for further service by heart disease, is that the board admits that he has had the disease for 24 years. The colonel feels as strong as ever and insists that his heart can stand the racket for a few years longer. It is a remarkable organ, anyway.

SIGNS OF TRADE REVIVAL.

FACTS REFUTE THE GLOOMY ASSERTIONS OF POLITICIANS.

New York Times.

Speaking at Lincoln on Friday Mr. Bryan struck a most dolorous note and quoted a certain journal "in support of his belief that the country was going to rack and ruin." If that were true it would not necessarily follow that the country needs Mr. Bryan's protection. It may even be true that the country is doing better than he thinks. We remark, for example, that the imports through New York for the month of September increased \$6,000,000 over August. London dispatches had already informed us that the diamond mines had resumed full work on the revival of the American demand. This is confirmed by the growth of imports of precious stones at New York by \$600,000 in a single month. The imports of automobiles increased over both the preceding month and year. Imports of sugar increased \$1,500,000 over August and \$2,500,000 over September, 1907, showing that even the humblest were enlarging their expenditures.

We must wait a few days to get confirmation of this change in the current of trade for the nation, but meanwhile it is confirmed by a similar change in immigration. For three successive weeks there has been a net balance in favor of the inward movement of alien passengers, which gains significance from the fact that the decrease since the beginning of the year has been 72,000, an unprecedented occurrence. This is among the earliest signs of the reaction. The increase in the bank exchanges by 5 per cent, for September and October, is encouraging regarding domestic trade, and is confirmed by the Department of Commerce reports that the movement of coal, cattle, lumber, and crops is increasing, and is ranging above 1907, making 1908 the second best in the nation's history. These are facts, not opinions, and the freshest and most authoritative obtainable. Mr. Bryan should be consoled and not believe all that is said. Those looking for trouble are likelier to find it than those who take things as they are.

COST OF CONSUMPTION.

Ravages of the White Plague in the Human Family.

Cleveland Leader.

A high authority upon the diseases of animals told the international congress, which is considering the immense problem of tuberculosis, that the loss in the live stock industry of the United States by tuberculosis is not less than \$4,000,000 a year. In other countries it is of corresponding magnitude.

These are big figures, but not by comparison with the destruction of human life, even in the strictest business sense, reducing the value of men and women to the sums for which they sold in slavery days, or the price which they would bring now if it were possible to dispose of their services for life, in the old way.

Incomplete and imperfect mortality statistics indicate that not less than 150,000 human beings fall victims, every year, to tuberculosis in the United States alone. Not a large proportion are under 15 years of age. Not many, relatively to the total, are over 60. The great majority die in the early prime of life or in their youth. If the average value of the whole army slain by the "white plague" is reckoned at only \$100,000 apiece the cost of tuberculosis is \$150,000,000 annually. In the world it must be ten times that sum, or the vast total of \$1,500,000,000 yearly.

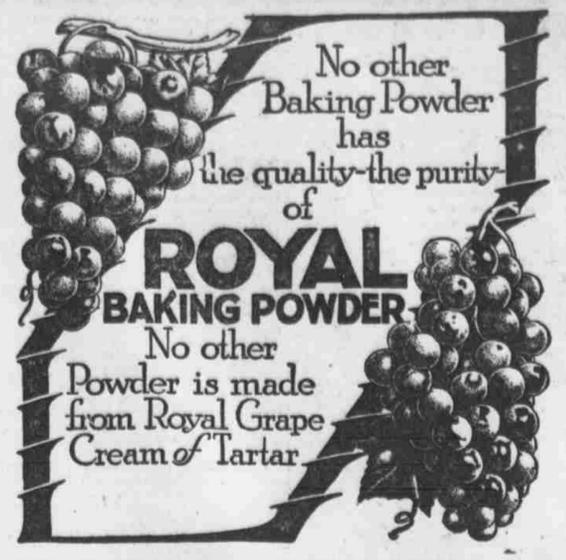
This is a crude, grossly material and inadequate way to reckon or even hint the cost of consumption. It takes no account of untold and immeasurable suffering, or the enormous loss of time and the direct burden of expenses incurred by the living and the sound. The fire loss of the United States is a national scandal and a grievous burden to the country, but it is a light matter in comparison with the havoc wrought by tuberculosis.

The grand lama of Tibet, since the British empire profaned his capital, the Holy City, by invading it, has been wandering through China, headed for Peking, with a retinue of 1,000 faithful followers, and refuses palpable hints from the Chinese authorities to go away back and sit down. As he is entertained at the expense of the provinces through which he passes, those who foot the bills cheerfully smile in his presence, as they do usually do, but display significant zeal in showing him the shortest road to the next feeding station. The grand lama, however, moves with the dignity and solemnity of a Buddhist, and his progress from Tibet to Peking maps the greatest free lunch route in history.

Real Cause of Hostility.

New York Post.

The true explanation of the transformation of the ancient dread of government into a rational and sane respect for government is that people have seen capital usurping and have felt the functions of government. It is the meddling of wealthy men and large corporations with the work of legislatures and of congress, with the nomination and election of representatives and senators, government by party management, that has made the trouble. It is against riches per se that the jealous and angry feeling has run, but against men of large fortunes, and corporations of great power, that have reached out arrogantly to buy legislation or to purchase immunity. If the former goal of government has passed away, it is largely because people have felt that government has become their obedient servant. But when they discover, or think they do, that it is really the obedient servant of corporate wealth, it is not strange that the old wrath should blaze up with new fierceness.



OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Bulgarian independence and the formal annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina form a chain of events which have a direct bearing on the fate of the new constitution of Turkey. The irritation and confusion manifested by the chancelleries of Europe over the disturbance of the balance of power affords Sultan Abdul Hamid an opportunity to revoke that document so nearly like its former fate that it will not be surprising if history repeats itself. The present constitution was in force when Abdul Hamid dethroned his brother, Murad, the legitimate sultan, but when the Turkish army was whipped to a standstill by Russia in 1877 and the empire was threatened with dismemberment, the cunning despot, to insure his grip on the throne, threw Cyprus into the lap of England and successful played Diarbak against Ignatieff, and prevented Russia from reaching the hoped-for goal at Constantinople. The constitution disappeared in the vortex of that war. The present situation will test the statercraft of the leaders of the Young Turk party now in control, and it remains to be seen whether they can prevent the foxy Abdul from restoring the old despotic regime. The loss of nominal control over Bulgaria diminishes Turkish prestige, and if permitted to stand will shake popular confidence in the progressives. With thirty years' experience in playing one European power against another, exhibiting throughout an iron will and boundless cunning, it will be strange indeed if Abdul Hamid does not emerge from the present upheaval with all the plumes of the prophet in his hair and the Young Turk party leaders exiled or smothered in the Bosphorus.

The fighting legions of "Czar" Ferdinand of Bulgaria, according to the dispatches, are eager for the expected fray with Turkey, confident of winning independence by force of arms if necessary. Recent statistics give Turkey's war strength as 1,024,431 men and Bulgaria's as 248,528 men. On a peace basis the Turks have 265,192 infantry, 2,827 cavalry, 2,847 artillery and about 670,000 reserves. The Bulgarian strength in peace is given as 115,560 regulars and 178,000 reserves and militia. It is evident from these figures that the Turks greatly outnumber the Bulgarians. The infantry of both armies are armed with modern magazine rifles and cavalry with carbines. In artillery strength the equipment of both armies is modern, chiefly Krupp guns. In fighting qualities the Turks are a race of warriors, ranking among the best and bravest soldiers of the world. Doubtless the Bulgarians possess to an equal degree the martial virtues of their Moslem neighbors. Against the Turkish odds in numerical strength the Bulgarians place the advantage of conducting a defensive campaign in a mountainous country, with which they are familiar, and the superior discipline of their soldiers. Still more important is the fact that Turkey's ability to raise the armies of war is somewhat remote, as its credit among money lenders is at a low ebb. Unless strongly backed by some power anxious for favors to come, Turkey may be obliged to content itself with issuing one of the famous ultimatums with which the sultan has been regaled in years past.

Whatever else may be said of Sultan Abdul Hamid's history must give him credit as a constructive monarch. The completion of the railroad from Damascus to Medina, a distance of 600 miles, is a monument to his progressive ideas and to the faithful Moslems who subscribed money to build it. The line is to be extended to Mecca, the great holy city of Islam, and is likely to be completed within a year. The country traversed lies at a considerable distance from the coast of the Red sea, and near enough to the Arabian boundary to bring that country within the sphere of Turkish influence. Medina, the present terminus, is second only to Mecca, as a holy city, and the route is likely to be completed within a year. The country traversed lies at a considerable distance from the coast of the Red sea, and near enough to the Arabian boundary to bring that country within the sphere of Turkish influence. Medina, the present terminus, is second only to Mecca, as a holy city, and the route is likely to be completed within a year. The country traversed lies at a considerable distance from the coast of the Red sea, and near enough to the Arabian boundary to bring that country within the sphere of Turkish influence.

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In Mans, where Wilbur Wright is astonishing the world with his aerial flights, is about 125 miles southwest of Paris and thirty miles north of Tours. It is a fine old French city, with a history running back beyond the time of the Romans, and has at present a population of 60,000, exclusive of the excursion crowds. The operations of the American and his flying machine has attracted visitors rivaling King Ak-Bar-Ben's numbers, and hotel keepers and shop keepers esteem him a wizard of surpassing power. Every time Mr. Wright breaks an aerial record signals a boost in the prices of living, and they are likely to continue soaring while the aeroplane flaps its wings.

Americans of the millionaire class whose reputation for wealth precedes them abroad are recipients of attentions far from pleasant. The experience of the daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan in Berlin was more annoying than any recently noted. Miss Morgan was actually driven out of the German capital by the persistent importunities of beggars. She had hoped to study politico-social conditions there, but as soon as reports placed her high in the American heiress class beggars of high and low degree laid siege to her purse. Individuals, societies, churches, charitable institutions and promoters of business schemes wrote, telegraphed and sent messengers. It all looked funny to the young woman at first, but it became a nuisance, from which she escaped by means of her automobile, in which she hastened to a nearby summer resort.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Solicitors for democratic campaign funds in New York state are allowed a rake-off of 15 per cent. One of the democratic nominees for presidential elector in Massachusetts retired from the ticket because he intends to vote for Taft. Judge Parker's activity on the stump goes to show that passing years have not mollified his grouch against the steam roller of 1904. A democratic editor in Oklahoma offers to prove all that has been charged against the late C. N. Haskell. Oh, hush! Let the dead rest. A New Jersey man and his wife are running in this campaign on opposite tickets. They seem to have ignored the warning that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Democratic sorrow multiply. The Hon. James Kerr of Pennsylvania, the purist who succeeded Colonel Guffey on the national committee, is shown up as an officer of twenty-one corporations, mostly Pennsylvania coal companies. One of the most ingenious things put on the market this year is a small tablet, like a medicine pellet, which, when dissolved in a finger bowl, resolves itself into a picture of Taft or Bryan, as the case may be. Already thousands of these tablets have been sold to New York hotels and restaurants. Chairman Mack and Henry Watterson are putting out a larger variety of prophecies than all other political prophets combined. If the famous Mahdi of the Sudan could come back to life and view their output, he would readily understand how completely his fame as a false prophet is overshadowed. The New York Tribune correspondent accompanying Governor Hughes, speaks of Omaha as "this democratic city," not knowing, doubtless, that the present democratic administration, the first in fifteen years, was elected while republicans snored at the switch. The crowd in the Auditorium was nearer 6,000, or twice the number stated by the Tribune man.

LAUGHING GAS.

"I hear your son is something of an aviator, Mrs. Cooney." "Well, to tell the truth, he was a bit that way, but he's taken the pledge."—Baltimore American.

Knicker—"What is the politician's idea of a railroad?" "Bigger—The shortest distance between two speeches."—New York Sun.

"What will we do when the trees are destroyed?" asked the forestry expert. "I suppose," answered the politician, "we'll suppose an answer for some thought, 'that in such an event we will be obliged to depend on wood cut on the lumber yards.'"—Washington Star.

"Judge," said the colored witness, "I'm hungry now. I been tellin' de truth fer two hours." "Is that the longest time you ever told it?" "Yes, sah; an' it had me sweatin'."—Louisville Courier.

"Women," declared the milliner, "are becoming almost too businesslike." "As to how?" "That lady who just placed her order for a hat looked so like a republican in her case of duty."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Percy-Pshaw! What if she did? Two negatives in the same sentence are equivalent to an affirmative. "Aly—Yes, sah; the writing will fade away entirely in a few days."—Chicago Tribune.

Stationer—Typewriter ribbons? Yes, sir, we have all kinds. What particular brand do you wish? Private Secretary (of trust magnate)—Have you any that—when you use 'em, you know, the writing will fade away entirely in a few days?—Chicago Tribune.

"I met a relative of Bill Jones the other day and he told me Bill had gone into a business where he was making money so fast that he had to give it up and go to jail for a while." "So he did." "Is he at a sanitarium for his health?" "No, he's in the penitentiary for counterfeiting."—Baltimore American.

"What would you say if I told you your opponent took money from a great corporation?" "It would say," answered Senator Sorghum, "that the great corporation had purchased a gold brick."—Washington Star.

"What induced you to offer your atrap to a rival power?" "Pure patriotism," answered the inventor, with a meaningful wink.—Washington Herald.

SLOGAN OF THE BOOSTERS.

Emporia (Kan.) Gazette. Don't sit idly by on your roost. But come along and help us boost. For better things of every kind, And leave your kicking clothes behind. For shorter hours and longer pay, And softer beds and longer stays; For smoother laws and fatter lights, And shorter wild-and-wonder nights; For finer homes and larger trees, For cats and boots and number bees, For shorter hours and longer pay, And fewer thistles in our hay; For better goods and bigger pie, For two more means to light the skies And let the wolves of war be loosed On every man who doesn't boost!