

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEORGE B. TRACHSEL, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 12th 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.

Diplomatic Europe will now resort to their entertaining-pastime of balking the Balkans.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., it should be remembered, is engaged in wool scouring, not in wool gathering.

Japan is to prohibit gambling on the race tracks. The name of the Governor Hughes of Japan is not disclosed.

Just in order to be thorough with it, it may be remarked that the Bulgarians have determined to Tirnova a new leaf.

The sultan of Turkey may join with Mr. Bryan in complaining that his political rivals have been stealing his clothes.

Mr. Bryan admits that he is anxious about Missouri. The state appears to like the role of The Mysterious Stranger.

Mr. Bryan boasts that he has survived two political burials. The trouble is that issues of those days refuse to stay buried.

When the aeroplane becomes a practical affair it will be necessary to put roofs over the base ball grounds during championship games.

Georgia went democratic in the state election on Wednesday, partly, it is understood, because the republicans had no ticket in the field.

A judge of the local criminal court suggests early marriage as a preventive for crime. Here is a new thought for the expert criminologist.

Mr. Rockefeller declares he can do more work than he could fifteen years ago. Perhaps, then, he will not need so many senators to help him.

"When the starved rook pecks at the tight-staked grain," says poet Laureate Austin, reminding one of Mr. Bryan's hard luck speeches in 1896.

A weather forecaster in Georgia has been arrested for falsifying his accounts. A weather forecaster should be satisfied to falsify his predictions.

The Kansas City Journal prints a picture of Mr. Taft eating pie with a knife. This may explain Mr. Taft's growing popularity with the Missourians.

Mr. Bryan will whirlwind through Nebraska over the route covered by Taft and Hughes. This is a certain sign that the democrats are not worried.

The Omaha bank clearings are still jogging along at a steady increase, showing that the campaign has not thus far seriously interfered with business.

Mr. Bryan has apparently changed his mind about wanting to be heir to a man who has such determined views as Mr. Roosevelt with the disposition of his estate.

The registration in Omaha is not yet up to the mark and means that the final day of registration two weeks hence must be a busy one if the vote is to be registered.

The grading for the new branch line of the Union Pacific in western central Nebraska shows better than a great many words the faith Mr. Harriman has in the state.

BUSINESS AND BRYANISM.

Businessmen of the nation will find something to demand their sober thought and consideration in the statement of Colonel Henry Watterson that Bryan's candidacy for the presidency will find its chief source of strength in the fact that a republican senate would prevent him, in case of his election, from doing any harm.

Mr. Bryan has confirmed Colonel Watterson's view of the situation. In a recent pronouncement at Buffalo Mr. Bryan said:

It is probable that we shall have a republican senate for the next two years, since it would be well-nigh impossible to make enough changes in the personnel of the senate this year to give the democrats a majority, but we can make a beginning this year, and then by presenting tariff reform measures, measures against trusts, measures for more effective railroad regulation, measures for the securing of bank deposits, measures cutting out the labor reforms, measures declaring for the ultimate independence of the Philippines, and in other measures outlined in our platform, measures recommended by a democratic president and endorsed by a democratic house, we can compel a republican senate either to accept these reforms or present a definite issue upon them two years hence.

It is reasonable to assume that the republicans in the senate will recognize the force of public opinion and see the folly of putting themselves on record in opposition to the deliberate judgment of the voters.

This is a fairly accurate reflection of the conditions which would confront the business interests of the country during four years under Bryan. The candidate himself admits that he could do nothing for the first two years other than to "present measures" on trusts, tariff, railroads, the Philippines and like questions and "compel the republican senate to either accept these reforms or present a definite issue on them two years hence."

Mr. Bryan must know that he could not secure democratic tariff legislation with a republican senate, yet he has promised, if elected, to call a special session of congress to take up that question. How many business men will enjoy the prospect of a certainty of two years of futile agitation of the tariff question, without hope of legislation? How many interests and enterprises already established would embark in new ventures, make new extensions or invest additional capital during the two years that Mr. Bryan would be keeping the country in an uproar and business unsettled by tariff uncertainties, and how many new enterprises would be launched under such conditions?

The business man who is indifferent to the political situation or who thinks that Bryan's fangs would be pasteurized by a republican senate is making an error that may prove very costly. The country could better adapt itself to a change of policy on finance, tariff and other public questions than submit to two years of Bryan agitation without the possibility of results. Mr. Bryan is authority for the statement that he could not hope to accomplish anything in legislation along the lines of the Denver platform for at least two years. As a matter of fact, the complexion of the senate is certain to remain republican for at least four years. The election of Bryan, then, would simply mean a calling of a business halt during his term of office.

THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO.

The person who achieved fame and dollars some years ago by announcing himself in song as "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo" is open to prosecution for obtaining money under false pretenses, if the statute of limitations has not run in his case. He didn't do it, for it has just been demonstrated that the bank cannot be broken. The earl of Rosslyn, a peer of England, who has a reputation as a gambler of the allickest type, has been trying for years to put the Monte Carlo bank into the hands of receivers and has just become convinced that he cannot do it, although he has invented all kinds of "systems" that worked out well in theory.

In order to test the latest system Lord Rosslyn and Sir Hiram Maxim, the mathematician, rigged up a roulette wheel in London and played with synthetic money, Sir Maxim taking the banker's place with Rosslyn in his accustomed role of the sucker with a "system." Luck and the wheel ran in Rosslyn's favor for a little while and at one time he was \$16,000 in stage money to the good and convinced, as he would soon be able to capture all the bank's money. Then luck changed. Rosslyn went broke and his system went to the discard.

Rosslyn's experience is not new and no profit will come of it. No system has been devised to beat any regularly established gambling game. The percentage is always in favor of the "house," and the patron who stays by the game long enough will go broke, however much fortune may smile on him at times. The player may win occasionally by luck. The house wins in the end on a certainty.

The Rosslyn-Maxim test has served to once more call attention to Monte Carlo, the one sore spot on the face of the earth where gambling is allowed to flourish without let or hindrance and is really the chief industry of the place. This picture of the place is furnished in a recent letter from Monte Carlo to the Paris Figaro:

There is a slight reduction in the number of suicides for the current week. Of the seven unhappy ones whom the hands of Monte Carlo have hurried to their death after first rebelling then four have hanged themselves in the garden and one has hanged himself in his room at the Hotel de Paris. This last one was cut down nearly dead and taken to the hospital at Monaco, where he is being cared for in the greatest secrecy. A woman also poisoned herself at Monaco only a few days ago in the museum that was ratted to his own glory by Albert I. Still another, a young man, 30 years old, shot himself dead on Monday evening at 9 o'clock on one of the benches fronting the great staircase of the

Casino. And yet among the statesmen who meet regularly at The Hague to combat the scourge of war not a single delegate has yet dreamed of suggesting the suppression of the slaughterhouses of Monte Carlo.

AN INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

The bureau of statistics at Washington reports a marked increase in imported merchandise for the months of August and September, the first encouraging showing in that direction since the industrial panic which began to be felt in October of last year. The imports in August exceeded in many articles the imports for August, 1907, while the imports for September aggregated \$59,166,034, or within \$2,000,000 of as much as the record for September, 1907.

The significant feature of the record lies in the fact that the increase for both months is shown in materials to be used in the manufactures. There were increases in manilla, goat skins, hides, India rubber and raw silk, all needed to supply the demands of the mills which are resuming normal activities after a long period of depression. This fact furnishes the most welcome assurance of a speedy return to normal business and industrial conditions. Imports are the first to show the effects of depression. The heavily taxed luxuries are dropped from the list at the first call for business and industrial retrenchment, and the essentials are the last to show effects of so-called hard times. There is still a shortage in imports of diamonds, manufactured fineries and articles that come under the head of luxuries, but the goods needed for the operation of the mills and factories are being imported in large quantities. It is evidence that the American consumers are prosperous. The returns from the splendid crop yields have given Americans the wherewithal to supply their needs and many of their luxuries, thus creating a demand that the factories have been compelled to recognize and supply. The difference between imports of today and a year ago is small and customs experts think the imports will soon be equal to pre-panic times.

The treasury department is already feeling the effects of the new tide of business and the September deficit fell below estimated figures. The deficit at the end of September, the closing month of the first quarter of the fiscal year, was \$33,619,764, and the recent increases in imports hold a promise that the year's deficit may be much less than had been anticipated. The treasury department has a large free working balance deposited in the national banks and it is expected now that the increase of customs revenues will be sufficient to enable the treasury officials to leave these deposits, thus making no disturbance of the money market by the demands of the business revival that is certain to become general after the presidential election.

THE SWEDES AND THE BANKS.

The Bee's correspondent, Mr. N. H. Johnson, has fairly routed the World-Herald from its absurd position in regard to the attitude of the Swedes in America toward American banks. The assertion that the Swedes sent their money back to Sweden for deposit and safe keeping because of distrust of the banking institutions in their new home is one of the most ridiculous propositions yet put forth. But readers of the World-Herald are accustomed to having it set up all sorts of preposterous props to bolster its political positions.

In Mr. Johnson's second letter is set forth very cogently the conditions and the cause thereof. The World-Herald undertook to answer his first letter by quoting Postmaster General Meyer's statement in regard to the amount of money invested in foreign postal orders. Mr. Johnson shows that very little of this total sum comes from Swedes or Germans, but that it is almost wholly due to the habit of laborers from southern Europe, coming to this country not for the purpose of becoming citizens, but to secure such share of its prosperity as they may and return as soon as possible to their homes across the sea. The Scandinavian and German immigrants have invariably come to the United States for the purpose of becoming citizens and building up their homes. Their patriotism has never been called into question. They have not forgotten, nor are they likely to forget, the fatherland, but no thought of that is ever allowed to interfere with their duties as American citizens, or their reverent love for their adopted country. This has been proven again and again, and it is not only ridiculous, but deliberately unfair and unjust, to charge that these citizens have so little faith in the institutions of their home country that they send their surplus money to foreign lands for safety.

SENATOR GORE'S VERSATILITY.

Since the retirement of Governor Haskell of Oklahoma from active participation in the campaign and the hurry call for Senator Owen of Oklahoma to get home and defend himself against certain legal charges in connection with oil land deals, the burden of the democratic defense, so far as Oklahoma is concerned has fallen upon Senator Gore. The blind senator, however, is feeling the pressure and is cancelling many of his speaking dates. Senator Gore does not like his new job very much. He has been a persistent opponent of Mr. Bryan for twelve years and he soon warries in his efforts to be as active as the Nebraska leader in changing views to meet public sentiment. In a speech delivered at Dallas, Tex., in 1896, Senator Gore said:

The trouble with the democratic party is, it is a party of statesmen without statesmanship, patriots without patriotism, heroes without heroism. Their policy begets farm-

ers without farming, laborers without labor, freemen without freedom.

The Fifty-second congress had a democratic majority of 18, and if it redoubled its single planks, observed a single promise, kept a single command or discharged a single obligation made to the people of the United States I will quit the stump and retire from the canvass.

Colonel Watterson, Bourke Cockran, "Fingy" Conners, Roger Sullivan and other eminent democrats talked in the same strain in 1896 and in 1900, and they have had great difficulty in swallowing their convictions and turning to the support of Bryan in 1908 for the sake of party regularity and the hope of prominence in the reorganization of the party which must come after Bryan's third defeat. Senator Gore is having a harder time of it. He is a man of strong convictions and does not enjoy a reversal of himself. He will not be blamed if he loses his voice for the rest of the campaign.

SURE SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

When all other signs fail, the flotation of mining stock is the infallible indication of the permanent return of prosperous conditions. The publicity campaign in behalf of the Nevada and Arizona lead, gold, silver and copper bonanzas that was dropped early last fall has been resumed, a clinching evidence that the people are jingling money in their pockets again. The latest proof of this return to normal conditions is furnished by Julian Hawthorne, a writer more or less known to fame. Julian has sent out a really handsome prospectus in which he shows how foolish it is for folks to work for a living when they may buy mining stock by the bale and wait for results.

Mr. Hawthorne is very frank about his proposition. He has not found a mine hidden away up in some inaccessible canyon, not by a long shot. He has found a silver farm of 884 acres, some place up in Canada, and is proposing to let some of his friends in on the ground floor. To this end he has set aside 200,000 shares, which he is willing to dispose of at 30 cents a share. However, the Engineering and Mining Journal is not satisfied and comments on Hawthorne's venture as follows:

The prospectus is not accompanied by the report of any engineer or mining geologist. Nor is there any evidence that the promoters of the company have ever secured professional advice.

"This enterprise is a good example of an amateur venture in mining. It is too bad to see Mr. Hawthorne lending his name, nay, giving his name and prostituting his pen, to induce friends, acquaintances and those who know him by name to put their money into a mining property about which nothing of consequence can be said in an eight-page prospectus.

The mining paper is getting too flimsily altogether. As a writer of fiction, Mr. Hawthorne will scorn to be confined by figures and the reports of experts. He has a silver farm and he has 200,000 shares for sale at 30 cents a share. He knows that prosperity has returned.

Br'er Borge declines to take the stump in behalf of Br'er Shallenberger. This is not to be wondered at. It would be hard to conceive a man with nerve enough to publicly defend the shameless bargain that drove Borge to resign the populist nomination for governor in order to make it easier for the Peerless Leader to get a few additional votes in Nebraska. The beauties of fusion are becoming daily more and more apparent.

The concert of the powers wants to take up the Balkan question and asks Bulgaria to wait until it reaches a decision. This would take at least two years without any prospect of settling the proposition. The concert of the powers would accomplish about as much in two years as Bryan would in the White House with a congress opposed to his plans and vagaries.

A civil war veteran has returned \$1,172, which he received from the government as a pension, explaining that he does not need the money. The World-Herald should feel very kindly to this veteran, as it has no objection to veterans living so long as they do not draw pensions.

It is estimated that Americans are now sending the income on \$400,000,000 to American women who have married European noblemen. Well, at that, it is cheaper than to have the European noblemen live in this country.

A Minneapolis clergyman has preached his own funeral sermon into a phonograph and filed it away for future use. Mr. Bryan preached his third political funeral sermon at Madison Square Garden in 1906.

Fred H. Bonfils of Denver has offered Mr. Bryan \$12,000 a year to work for him. Mr. Bonfils owns a newspaper and a circus, but fails to designate with which concern he wants Mr. Bryan to work.

The organization of the University of Omaha is well under headway now. The task before the directors is a large one, but the Omaha spirit will see it through to a successful conclusion.

Brother-in-Law Tom Allen is having his troubles with his own committee. By the time he gets his forces organized and ready for active work the vote will have been counted.

Colonel Guffey denies that he has any connection with the Standard Oil company. Colonel Guffey evidently does not like the company the Standard has been keeping.

Force of Habit.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Colonel Bryan is crazy on cutting things in half. In 1896 it was the 50-cent dollar, and this year his scheme is to cut the product of corporations to 50 per cent of their normal capacity.

ON PRESIDENTIAL FIRING LINE.

Business Sentiments a Controlling Factor in the Contest. Cincinnati Enquirer (Ind. dem.).

In those campaigns (1876, 1884 and 1892) which brought triumph to the democrats, in every great city of the country business men's associations and organizations were from commencement to close of the contests working day and night for the success of the democratic leader and the democratic candidate.

The influence of those organizations was felt not only in the cities, but the merchants, the shopkeepers, the manufacturers and their employes even in the hamlets of the country were brought into active operation and aided in producing the results.

In this particular line of political action and influence Mr. Bryan's campaign seems painfully weak. One hears of business men of more or less prominence being actively directed, accomplished but little as compared with organized, systematic work enthusiastically performed and skillfully managed.

Take the country over, that is the feeble part of the democratic organization, and it may prove, as it did in 1836, 1860 and 1904, to be the fatal spot which it was impossible for the democrats to protest by reason of the overwhelming sentiment of opposition prevailing among those who influence and direct business affairs.

The regulation of the railroads has been the chief part of the program in the last three campaigns, and are preparing to use the business sentiment to the fullest extent from now to election day.

A Specimen Brief.

Baltimore Sun (Ind. dem.). The proposition embodied in the Denver platform "to prohibit the control" by any corporation engaged in interstate commerce "of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States" has attracted a great deal of attention, both as a practical question affecting industrial possibilities and as an indication of Mr. Bryan's qualities as a statesman. It is interesting to note that as set forth in the local columns of the Sun a few days ago—our own city furnishes a striking example of the untoward workings that a law of this particular kind is calculated to produce.

The Consolidated Cotton Duck Company, a large part of whose plant is situated at Woodberry, manufactures about 80 per cent of the total amount of cotton duck consumed in the United States; and, in order to conform to the proposed prohibition, it would accordingly have to shut down four-fifths of its operating plant. If the extent of this company's business is due to evil practices—practices of an unfair, oppressive or predatory nature—there would be good ground for stamping upon it with the heavy foot of the law, even though this might involve unmerited hardship.

From the point of view of democratic party history none is more sane than the expressions of anxiety about undue influence of the president in nominations and elections.

Bryan, the Restorer.

Chicago Tribune, (rep.). Mr. Bryan is selling the Iowa farmers that "the democratic party is absolutely necessary to restore prosperity." That amounts to saying in an impersonal way that he, if elected, will deluge the country with prosperity. Once it was Dowle who called himself the restorer. Mr. Bryan comes forward as his heir.

The Iowa farmers are in such a prosperous condition that they do not see what need they have of Mr. Bryan's services as a prosperity restorer. Indeed, they have bettered themselves in every way since he first went among them asking for votes which they refused to give. The betterment which has come about as the result of the refusal, in 1896 they had mortgages and low prices for their products. Now they have bank accounts, automobiles, and good prices. The persistent refusal to harken to Mr. Bryan has been a good thing for them.

Fatal Gift of Cash.

Collier's Weekly (Ind.). While sitting in Denver, watching the convention, we jotted down the opinion that Mr. Bryan's best hope for election lay in retiring to the bottom of the Pacific and allowing not a single bubble to escape. Since that time he has talked a great deal about the best way of regulating trusts; he has made a special slogan of Oklahoma patent-medicine banking plan; he, the visionary, has claimed to be heir to the practical Roosevelt; he has been desperately involved in an encounter with that almost invincible politician; and he has cast aspersions upon the integrity of the governor of New York. Too many bubbles have escaped. Whatever may be the thought in the president's mind in the controversy between him and Mr. Bryan, the country, will, we imagine, feel the difference between vague and dangerous theory upon the one hand and shrewd, practical reform upon the other; between hesitating and vacillating arguments and the heavy battalions of established fact.

The Safe Middle Course.

Kansas City Star (Ind.). Mr. Taft takes his stand on the progressive policies of the Roosevelt administration, which has been assailed by the reactionaries in the rear and the radicals in advance. He is the man who represents progressive government, which lies between the doctrine of reaction and the doctrine of radicalism.

To put it another way: Cannon, by his record as speaker, especially in the last session of congress, represents obstruction. Bryan, through the dangerous policies he has advanced in the past—then repudiated by the people, now abandoned by him and his party—and through the new experiments he now proposes, represents destruction.

Taft, taking his stand on the Roosevelt administration, which everybody understands, and backed by his record of great, practical accomplishments, is the foremost progressive leader of the time and as distinguished from the other two types, represents construction.

Where Prosperity Comes In.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is related that a Nebraska farmer who complained that a reaper cost 50 more than in 1896 was reminded by the storekeeper that he paid for the old reaper with 90 bushels of corn at 30 cents a bushel. The merchant said: "If you will bring me 600 bushels of corn now I will give you a reaper, a survey for your wife and \$50 in cash." The farmer admitted that there must be prosperity somewhere.

Premium on Reckless Banking.

Boston Transcript. The suggestion comes from Nebraska that the State Bankers' association, which is opposing the Bryan bank deposit plan, should make bank examinations, and for withholding membership from all improperly conducted institutions. There are legitimate methods for securing safety by self-help without the evil of government guaranty, with its inevitable premium on reckless banking.

A Real Danger to the Country

Baltimore Sun (Ind. dem.).

In the special dispatch to the Sun from New York yesterday, giving the New York Herald's estimate of the situation in that state, which is declared to be distinctly favorable to Taft, a curious mental attitude is shown by some democrats who have hitherto been opposed to Mr. Bryan. There is, says one of the Herald's correspondents, a marked tendency on the part of gold democrats and Cleveland democrats, who have been wandering in the wilderness since 1896, to return to the fold. This is especially true of men who were in politics. They see, as the Herald has pointed out, that with the United States senate strongly republican for some years to come it will be impossible for Mr. Bryan to get any of his most radical ideas enacted into law. In other words, their argument is that the country would run no risk by reason of Bryan's election because his hands would be tied by a republican senate and he could do no harm.

This argument, besides being fallacious in other respects, is faulty in these two particulars:

First—If Mr. Bryan should be elected, it would be the result of a notable political revolution, which would render it possible, indeed probable, that during the last two years of his term the senate would be democratic, unless a strong reaction should set in directly after his inauguration. There are at present thirty democratic senators out of ninety-two. Nearly all of these thirty come from the south, and are in the last danger of loss. On the 4th of March, 1911, the terms of no less than twenty-three republican senators terminate. If the democrats should hold their present strength and gain seventeen of the twenty-three seats now held by republicans who will go out in 1911, they will have the senate in case of such a democratic tide as would be the election of Mr. Bryan. It would be entirely likely that the democrats would gain seventeen senators by 1911.

Second—Even with both houses of congress in political antagonism to the president, that official could so conduct his office as to be most harmful to the country. The power of the executive, without the aid of congress, is prodigious. All of the foreign relations are managed by the president through the secretary of state, and a weak or maladroit management might produce untold trouble and distressing complications. The president could, by the operations of the Department of Justice so harry and scourge the big business concerns of the country as to produce violent

Financial disturbances and suspensions. By his management of the treasury department the credit of the country might be impaired and financial panics precipitated. The mere knowledge that the public finances were in control of a man who believes in the silver standard and is opposed to the gold standard might be sufficient to cause a run on the treasury for redemption of the government's obligations in gold, and if gold was refused it would at once go to a premium. By the selection of judges of the supreme court it is possible for a president to change the constitution, as was done when the supreme court decided that congress had the power to make paper money legal tender for debt. It is true that the president's appointments must be confirmed by the senate. But the rejection of nominations to cabinet places would be most unusual, and by his vast patronage and the eagerness of senators for places the president is able to exert a powerful influence upon senators. Indeed, Mr. Bryan has said that it would be possible by the action of the house of representatives and by the pressure of popular clamor to force the senate to carry out his program.

The people of the United States are not looking for a president who must be tied so that he can do no harm. Even if it were certain, which it is not, that a president he could not get upon the statute books his centralization theories of government ownership of railroads and government limitation upon people's business and the taxing of one man to pay another man's debt, the mere fact that a man holds to and advances or entertains any such theories of government would make him dangerous as president. To fill that great office a man of sound judgment, correct theories of government, a correct understanding of the constitution, and a firm reliance upon federal power is needed. It is not sufficient that the president can or would do no harm. He is elected to do good, to faithfully and impartially execute the laws and so administer his great office that the progress and welfare, the peace and prosperity of the people may be assured.

No man should vote for Mr. Bryan with the idea that he would not carry out his theories. Once in the White House he would move heaven and earth to carry them out, and the probability is that until the inevitable popular reaction came, which might not occur for several years, the country and not he would be tied hand and foot, and immense industrial suffering and loss would be inflicted.

PRESIDENTIAL INTEREST.

Activities of Former Presidents in Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Bryan is greatly exercised over the activity of President Roosevelt in behalf of Mr. Taft. He thinks that the presidency should not be used as a party asset. He declares that the people should have the right to elect their officials without the aid of the president. In other words, "Let the people rule."

The solicitous sage from Lincoln should take an afternoon off and read some chapters of the democratic history. He might begin with a certain Thomas Jefferson, a name perennially on Mr. Bryan's lips and quoted in his campaign literature. He might find out that, that statesman of the olden days not only dictated his successor, but his successor's successor, and by a nice little gentlemen's agreement brought about that the three Virginia neighbors for twenty-four years in a stretch.

If there is time for further inquiry he might find some interesting facts about Andrew Jackson, who put aside the leading candidate for succession because of a personal feud, dictated the nomination and elected the man of his own party, and so dominated the policies of his administration that historians with one accord have called the period of twelve years of Jackson and Van Buren, "the Jacksonian era."

A good deal of buncombe seems to be a necessary feature of every presidential campaign. From the point of view of democratic party history none is more sane than the expressions of anxiety about undue influence of the president in nominations and elections.

The power that Mr. Roosevelt wields is not the tower of the office holder, but the power of his personality. It is the power of the most striking and one of the most deservedly popular personalities in the whole history of American politics. It is the people themselves who wield the big stick. It is the people themselves who rule through Theodore Roosevelt.

BANKERS AND POSTAL BANKS.

Self-interest in a Contest with the Public Good. Chicago News.

Among the speakers on another topic at the Denver convention of bankers was H. H. Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the headquarters of which are in Toronto. It is unfortunate that the convention did not secure the views of Mr. Walker on the subject of postal banks, and also his experience with them. He is a conservative banker with the interests of the banking world at heart. He has been questioned on the subject he would have told the assembled bankers that they ought to welcome postal banks as an aid to their business.

In a newspaper interview a few years ago Mr. Walker declared the postal banks would be beneficial to other banks by promoting the banking habit among the people and by taking care of a class of business that was more trouble to the banks than it was worth. He cited an instance in Detroit where the failure of a bank had been caused by a run which started because a crowd had collected about its doors as the result of the inability of a non-English-speaking foreigner to understand that he could not draw his money without his book. That class of business, Mr. Walker said, the government should take care of.

Postal banks are not an experiment in any sense of the word. They are in operation in the principal civilized countries of the world. Why should American bankers fight them blindly when the bankers in countries where the system is in use feel the most part would advise a friendly course?

This Country of Ours.

William Hart, Banker, in New York Sun. Every time I go west my love for this great country of ours increases. There is nothing in this wide world to compare with it. Europe with its art treasures and old world civilization I revised my fatherland a few months ago I dull and commonplace compared with our vigorous life, our high ideals, our free activities in all branches of human endeavor. More and more do I feel thankful for the privilege of living in this great and glorious country, the foremost in the world, where, as some one has truly said, the skies are brighter, the grass greener, the trees nobler, the flowers sweeter, and the women (God bless them) more womanly and attractive than in any other part of the world. God bless this dear, this sweet land of my adoption!

PERSONAL NOTES.

A Yazoo City Mississippian likes Mr. Bryan's theories talking to the man who owned his mouth so wide to have a tooth extracted that the dentist remarked, "I prefer to keep my