

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows include dates from 10/1 to 10/31, with circulation figures ranging from 37,100 to 37,900, and a total of 1,174,770.

Net total 1,174,770. Daily average 37,895. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Treasurer. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of October, 1908. M. P. WALKER, 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.

Mr. Rockefeller might profit by the experience of the kaiser, who has been talking too much.

The extra session of congress might make a hit by reducing the tariff to the big foot ball games.

The grand jury should put in its application early to be allowed to have Christmas and New Year off.

China seems to have gotten a change of rulers without going through all the fuss and furor of a presidential election.

Returning prosperity will be welcomed all the more warmly if it shows a disposition to get over its tourist habits.

Governor-elect Shallenberger should make sure next time that the goat is equipped with air cushions and pneumatic tires.

Lydia Thompson, once the queen of burlesque, is dead. Men who were boys about forty years ago will remember her.

Mr. Rockefeller attributes his success in life to the borrowing of \$2,000. He has been getting money from other folks ever since.

New York reports that it cost \$1,000,000 to send Abe Hummel to jail for a year. Some of the good things of life come high.

Speaking of names again, a man named Halter has been referred to by the Baltimore Star as "one of the leading citizens" of Maryland.

The kaiser has surrendered his claim to a divine right to rule. Will Mr. Beer do as much with his claim to the divine right to fix the price of coal?

"Democracy is in debt," says Chairman Mack. That will surprise those who thought democracy got everything that was coming to it November 3.

Omaha's charter revision committee has concluded its work. The real revision of the charter will now be begun by the democratic medicine mixers.

If all those hungry democrats after the expected councilmanic vacancy should find that there isn't going to be any vacancy, wouldn't they be mad?

The king of Sweden says he is astonished at the warmth of his welcome in England. If he wants a real sizzling welcome he should visit Minnesota.

Chancellor Day is going to visit Africa. He should be careful to see that he is on the list of prohibited game during the visit of a famous American hunter.

A professor of the University of Chicago has gone to Japan to study the natives. The natives will hardly overlook their opportunity to study a Chicago university professor.

A Japanese general predicts a thirty years' war between his country and the United States. The police chiefs at New York, New Orleans and San Francisco should be notified.

Interest has been stopped on the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Treasury department during the panic a year ago. The fact that \$12,000,000 of these have been already redeemed is the best evidence of the passing of the money stringency.

NOT SO MUCH TO BOAST ABOUT.

The official returns of the election in Nebraska are now completed, and while the results are not what republicans would have wished, they do not give the democrats so much to boast about.

The official returns show that the Bryan electors carried Nebraska by a plurality of 4,102, but failed to poll a majority, and that the democratic candidate for governor was elected by a plurality of 6,890, running nearly 3,000 ahead of Bryan. The republicans still elected three out of six congressmen and all of the state ticket, one below the governor. The legislature has a democratic majority in both houses, traceable chiefly to local issues in the various legislative districts.

Considering the fact that the republicans had to face a combination of church, saloon and railroads, working largely to the same ends, the carrying of his own state by the democratic presidential candidate by a plurality of 4,102 cannot be regarded as a notable achievement. Outside, however, of the factors which were operating at the election the electoral vote of Nebraska will go to Bryan only because of the transparent fraud by which the democratic candidates were mislabeled as populists to deceive voters who would not otherwise cast their ballots for them.

The action of the republican secretary of state, over formal protest entered by the editor of The Bee, in putting the democratic electors on the ballot twice, once as democrats and a second time disguised as populists—made Mr. Bryan a present from 15,000 to 20,000 votes that did not belong to him. Without these populist votes, secured by false pretenses, Bryan would not have carried Nebraska and it is doubtful whether but for this the republicans would have lost the governor, the two congressmen up for re-election and suffered their other setbacks, notwithstanding the powerful combination of corporate and other influences opposed.

In no other state in the union were the presidential electors of one party allowed to go on the ticket masquerading under another party name. In no other state was it attempted. In no other state than Nebraska would it have been tolerated.

REVOLT OF CHINESE WOMEN.

Perhaps the best assurance that the march of China toward a better civilization will not be retarded by the death of the emperor and dowager empress lies in the reports of the amazing activity of Chinese women in support of various reforms. From time immemorial the women have been the most potent, if most conservative, factors in the progress of civilization. In China, even more than in Turkey, the woman has been in apparent submission and has had practically no voice in making or changing her surroundings. In China, since civilization was young, the daughter has been a mere chattel. With bound feet and starved brain she has lived in careless ignorance in her home, subject for sale and barter to a husband whom she had not seen or known. She has been barred from the privileges of education and has received even less consideration than the beasts of burden. Now all this is being changed. Albert Maybon, in an article in La Revue, a Paris paper, says this of the intellectual awakening of the Chinese women: "The feminist propaganda is largely promoted by these associations of women, who now take part in political discussion and furnish a new impulse to political movements. For instance, it was the young women of the province of Chekiang who protested at their meetings against obtaining a loan from England to build an important railroad and proved the sincerity of their words by their deeds, for they immediately invested \$100,000 in the stock of the Chinese company. It is thanks to such societies that the childless widow and the divorced wife are not abandoned, as heretofore, to a lot of misery. Such unfortunate are given new interests in life and furnished with positions in the government offices and in banks or hospitals. Those who are educated are sent to Japan to take up courses of study. If they are without resources they are provided for by their associates.

Out of this movement, we are informed by M. Maybon, have come associations of women demanding a remodeling of the institution of family life in China, the admission of women to the professions, the demand for the right of women to choose their own husbands, organizations for the protection of the "natural feet" of Chinese women, and a demand for equal education of the sexes. With such movements, gaining support, as they are, among the best men of the empire, there is little danger of any backward step being taken by the Chinese, whatever changes may be made among the rulers at Peking.

AN ANNEXATION OVERTURE.

The first class in geography would probably have to think twice and look offener to the atlas before locating the St. Pierre and the Miquelon islands, whose inhabitants have just raised the American flag and made overtures for annexation to this country. Yet these people have been a source of more or less trouble to the French, to whom they owe allegiance, and to the Canadians, whose laws govern them, since early colonial days.

These two little groups of islands, about seventy-five miles from the southern shore of Newfoundland, have a population of about 6,500 and an area about equal to that of Douglas county. They are almost barren rocks capable of producing nothing except codfish and trouble. The inhabitants persist in living in the last century and refuse to recognize the progress that has been made by France in education and religious tolerance, preferring to adhere to the customs of the old days of Brittany and Normandy, when Canada was still under the flag of

France. The islands were ceded to Great Britain in 1713, but retaken in the conquest of Canada and, after having been traded around among nations for years, finally restored to France in 1816. They have a governor appointed by France and have a member in the French Chamber of Deputies. Their people are continually clashing with the British subjects of Newfoundland over bait and fishing rights and international entanglements have often sprung from these rocky islands and their hardy, seafaring men.

The overtures for annexation have been caused by a clash between the inhabitants of St. Pierre and the French authorities over the question of religious teaching in the schools. The islanders resent the attempts of the French authorities to interfere with the ancient prerogatives of the church, by the separation of church and state in the affairs of the island. They have shown their resentment by hoisting the American flag and announcing their intention of seeking annexation to the United States.

It savors of the pathetic that these folks look to the Stars and Stripes as a beacon of hope for all who feel oppressed, even though they fail to appreciate that we can offer them no barrier to the separation of church and state. Nothing can come of the plea of the unhappy islanders at this time other than to have attention attracted to their isolated condition.

THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

The hearings on the sugar and molasses schedule of the Dingley tariff before the ways and means committee at Washington have developed some very interesting facts touching on the sugar business of the country and have brought out some views diverse from those urged by the manufacturers of cane and beet sugar. The cane and beet sugar operators declare that they could produce all the sugar consumed in the country, if supplies from other sources were kept out by high protective tariffs, admitting that the result would, for some years at least, keep prices high. The refiners, however, contend that the whole country would be benefited by a removal of all sugar tariffs.

In the course of the hearings a partner in the Arbuckle Brothers' refining enterprises declared that while as a manufacturer he favored a protective duty on refined sugar, as a citizen he believed the welfare of the whole people would be advanced by taking the tariff off raw sugar if of practically no benefit to the growers of sugar cane and sugar beets; that all American refiners buy the raw sugar as cheaply as they can and at the most advantageous season, and that the protection on raw sugars is absorbed by the manufacturers and the refiners.

President Spreckles of the Federal Sugar Refining company, endorses the Arbuckle argument, but goes much further. In the course of a carefully prepared statement, he said: "Beet sugar factories located in proper localities such as Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Oregon, should, and I am informed can, produce granulated sugar at 2 1/2 cents a pound. Of course, if it be the purpose of this government to impose a tariff which will enable the production in unsuitable localities at the expense of the American public, then an import duty is necessary and will always have to be maintained.

A recent report by the Department of Agriculture shows that the beet sugar industry in the west is profitable, with a margin that would not be seriously affected by the removal of the sugar duty, while in Michigan, where there are sixteen sugar refineries, the business has been operated at a very small profit, or at a loss. The argument for tariff removal on sugar is that the entire country should not be taxed to maintain an industry in Michigan that cannot thrive there, on account of soil and climatic conditions. The sum and substance of the testimony offered at the hearings appear to show that the tariff on sugar chiefly benefits the refiners. The Sugar trust owns, or controls, practically all the sugar supply of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. More than half of the imported supply comes from Cuba, in the form of raw sugar. The big concerns are anxious to have the duty on this grade of sugar removed, as they feel that the cost of refining in this country is less than abroad, and they are willing to have the tariff on refined sugar removed in order to get their raw material more cheaply.

Mr. Spreckles pointed out one argument for removal of the sugar tariff not usually considered. He declared that the Sugar trust owns, or controls, most of the raw sugar supply in Cuba and the Philippines. More than half of the imported supply comes from Cuba, in the form of raw sugar. The big concerns are anxious to have the duty on this grade of sugar removed, as they feel that the cost of refining in this country is less than abroad, and they are willing to have the tariff on refined sugar removed in order to get their raw material more cheaply.

LESSONS IN ECONOMY.

An imperial receipt just issued in Japan enjoins on all classes in the community the need of economy and simplicity, the emperor saying that for the purpose of keeping pace with the constant progress of the world and participating in the blessings of its civilization, the development of national resources is essential. He calls on all classes to act in unison, to be faithful to their callings, frugal in their domestic management, submissive to the dictates of conscience and the call of duty, frank and sincere in their manners and inured to arduous trial, eschewing all indulgences. Nothing finer in the way of an appeal to a people has ever been issued by a ruler.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FUTURE.

He has only once been president by a popular vote, and the idea of his being written off from American affairs and settling down to the secluded life in which some of his predecessors have faded from the public gaze is one of those things which the mind refuses to think. The future of Mr. Roosevelt is at least as interesting as the future of Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan or Mr. Hearst. He is perhaps the one man in the world of whom it can be said that after seven years of public office he retires with his popularity unimpaired. To have such a man in reserve is a great asset for any nation, and it is impossible to believe that he will not be a powerful force in molding the future of America.

—a war but begun." As long as he is in the fighting Mr. Bryan must be a proper subject for public discussion.

If the Auditorium management will now complete the building according to original design, by erecting the ornamental columns and putting on the permanent roof out of the funds raised by the last bond issue, the past will be forgiven.

Nebraska republicans may not make so much noise about it, but they observe the campaign publicity law in all its requirements. The democrats, to the contrary, make all the noise and then willfully ignore or violate the law.

The democrats only want two of the four supreme judges to be appointed by Governor Sheldon. Just figure out for yourself the number of republican judges who would have been appointed by a democratic governor.

The new emperor of China is but 3 years old, but he doubtless has views on the proposed Chinese-American alliance that are as valuable and weighty as some that are being published on the subject.

General Bell, chief-of-staff, says the United States army is not prepared for war. Perhaps not, but it is in quite as good condition as that of any nation that ever dreams of making war against this country.

A federal court has ruled that a state commission cannot reduce the Pullman rates. It may yet require a constitutional amendment to take care of the sleeping car rates, the tips and the upper berth.

It is astonishing how little attention is being paid to the publication of campaign contributions, when it is remembered that the fate of the nation appeared to hinge on that subject only a few weeks ago.

That Omaha hotel porter who by mistake checked a trunk containing \$40,000 worth of jewelry to himself at least showed remarkable discrimination in the natural selection of desirable baggage.

Governor Patterson of Tennessee is being urged to "unfurl the red flag of revenge" against the Night Riders. It would be in better keeping to unfurl the white standard of justice and law enforcement.

The World-Herald insists that the people of Nebraska have a democratic guaranty that they will have a bank guaranty law. When it comes to guaranties, some are worth more than others.

Let the Dead Rest. Chicago Record-Herald. What has become of the Haskell suits for libel?

Come Out of the Trance. Philadelphia Ledger. Strange that the democratic party hasn't the courage to tell Bryan that if he runs again it will run in the opposite direction.

Less of Journalism. Philadelphia Press. Thirty thousand dollars a year as associate editor of the Outlook is an encouragement to any struggling journalist, who can first be elected president.

Gentle Touch of the Octopus. Chicago Record-Herald. John D. Rockefeller's testimonials to his nonconformity in acquiring rival companies as the "kind I have always used; I have used no other," will sound familiar to the readers of soap advertisements.

A Sweet Moral. San Francisco Chronicle. And now the Sugar trust is up against it. The government charges that systematic fraud has been practiced in the weighing of imports of raw material, and that the customs revenue has thereby lost \$3,643,121, which should have gone into Uncle Sam's coffers. The accusation hardly needs to be buttressed with proof to make the public believe it true. The people have long since reached the conclusion that the Sugar trust is capable of committing any kind of rascality that suggests itself if it promises to prove profitable.

Our Far-Flung Battle Line. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. An illustration of how far "our far-flung battle line" is being extended and strengthened is furnished by the announcement that formal approval has been given by the Navy department for the building of the largest drydock in the world. This dock, 140 feet long and 18 feet wide, will be located at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where the great naval base for the ships of our Pacific fleet is to be constructed and fortified. Its reported dimensions will make this dock large enough to accommodate two of the biggest battleships of the North Dakota class at the same time, or three of the older battleships, or nearly a whole fleet of smaller vessels.

Lessons in Economy. Boston Transcript. An imperial receipt just issued in Japan enjoins on all classes in the community the need of economy and simplicity, the emperor saying that for the purpose of keeping pace with the constant progress of the world and participating in the blessings of its civilization, the development of national resources is essential. He calls on all classes to act in unison, to be faithful to their callings, frugal in their domestic management, submissive to the dictates of conscience and the call of duty, frank and sincere in their manners and inured to arduous trial, eschewing all indulgences. Nothing finer in the way of an appeal to a people has ever been issued by a ruler.

Mr. Roosevelt's Future. Westminster Gazette (London). He has only once been president by a popular vote, and the idea of his being written off from American affairs and settling down to the secluded life in which some of his predecessors have faded from the public gaze is one of those things which the mind refuses to think. The future of Mr. Roosevelt is at least as interesting as the future of Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan or Mr. Hearst. He is perhaps the one man in the world of whom it can be said that after seven years of public office he retires with his popularity unimpaired. To have such a man in reserve is a great asset for any nation, and it is impossible to believe that he will not be a powerful force in molding the future of America.

Revised Geography. New York Tribune. If the Nebraska statesman persists, the feat of Bryanism may become a permanent feature of every complete atlas.

CURRENT POLITICAL COMMENT.

Southerners Rejoicing Over the Republican Victory. Charleston News and Courier (dem.). While we suppose that the majority of the voters of South Carolina sincerely wish that Mr. Bryan be elected when they voted for him, conversation with the average business man, banker, merchant or manufacturer in interior South Carolina, discloses a feeling of relief and gratification on his part that the administration of the government is to be in the hands of Judge Taft for four years. "If Mr. Bryan had been elected we should not have had the depression in business for another year at least," is the expression of one of the most successful bankers in interior South Carolina who was never identified with the Cleveland wing of the democracy, and one hears similar remarks everywhere in the state. The business men, of course, are not the majority of the voters, they do not elect the president and governors in South Carolina, and we are not here saying that their views of public questions are infallible, but we are persuaded that 95 per cent of the leaders in commercial and manufacturing pursuits in South Carolina regard the election of Mr. Taft with positive satisfaction, although they voted against him.

We hold the opinion that in the long run democratic government would prove more beneficial to the country than would government by the republicans; but that does not alter the fact that in the south the men most influential and active in directing the channels of business and industry are rejoicing in their hearts that "the shadow of Bryanism" has been removed for four years. During a three days' trip in the state not one expression of regret that the democratic national ticket was defeated was heard by a representative of the News and Courier, who conversed with gentlemen who live in a dozen different South Carolina cities and towns. If such be the feeling in a state as different as that of the election of a republican to be president was looked upon as a peculiar menace to the southern people, there is slight ground for wonder that Mr. Bryan failed signally to make gains in the north.

Shall the Democratic Party Die? New York World (dem.). There are no elements of surprise in Mr. Bryan's San Antonio interview. Of course he will take the nomination for president again if he can get it. What is a fourth defeat to a man who has already been thrice defeated, but who has so successfully capitalized the prestige of his leadership that it yields him an income of \$60,000 or \$80,000 a year in profits from his newspaper, his writings and his lectures? Deprive Mr. Bryan of his perpetual candidacy for president and he might say with Shylock:

You take my life When you do take the means whereby I live. Much as we may deplore Mr. Bryan's selfishness and his cold-blooded disregard of the interests of his party, the fact remains that if he is again the democratic candidate for president the responsibility will rest wholly upon the democratic politicians and more particularly upon the democratic leaders in the south.

Mr. Roosevelt is boasting that "if I had been a candidate for president this time I would have carried Georgia and broken the solid south." As against Mr. Bryan he undoubtedly would. With Mr. Bryan again the democratic candidate it is likely that any man the republicans nominate can carry Georgia and break the solid south. With the democracy all but exterminated as a national organization in the north, what would be left of the party with the solid south broken? There is only one answer to Mr. Bryan's complacent announcement that "if the democratic party and the contingencies demand it I would again be a candidate." That answer is embodied in the World's question, "Shall the democratic party die?"

Mr. Bryan's Future. Boston Herald (rep.). The medical profession has just had convincing proof that typhoid fever germs remain in the human system far longer than it has been supposed that they could. On the night after Mr. Taft's victory Mr. Bryan said: "One's not required to hold office in order to do big things." The day following he said: "I shall serve as willingly in a private capacity as in a public one. God does not require great things of us."

Such sentiments seemed to justify the belief that Mr. Bryan's fever for office had run its course, and that he would settle down to a healthy life of ordinary citizenship. But the hope was vain. There are still presidential bacilli in his system. He now says: "I hope that it may never become necessary to run for office again. I will not attempt to decide that question until the time comes to act." Passive in form, it is a chronic complaint, organic and not functional. Poor democratic party!

A Reasonable Forecast. Baltimore Sun. On the best of authority it can be stated that Christmas will be held this year December 25. A good many people imagine that it is coming some time in the distant future; they say, "I'll tell you just when it comes, if they can somehow escape giving up any money to buy presents."

Now, you may as well face the music. Christmas is coming a little over a month from now, and the days will spin around before you know it. You know you want to give them all presents they will appreciate and enjoy—the wife, the children, daughter and son, father, mother—and your sweetheart, if you are in the true lovers' class. Buy your presents now. You have more time to make your selections; you can shop with comfort; you get first choice of the best stocks of Christmas goods; they will not cost you a cent more. By doing your shopping early you give the storekeeper and the clerks a chance; you distribute business over a longer period; you accommodate them and they accommodate you. It is of mutual benefit to buyer and seller.

Will King Corn Abolish? St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Corn has been supposed to be king in this country for many years. According to Secretary Wilson's figures grass has usurped the place of corn. The significance of this showing is that the poultry yield is almost as large as that of wheat.

Revised Geography. New York Tribune. If the Nebraska statesman persists, the feat of Bryanism may become a permanent feature of every complete atlas.

LEE AND BRYAN.

Sacrifices and Humility of One, the Enrichment of the Other. Richmond (Va.) News-Leader (dem.). With some dismay and shock we observe some demagogues in their Bryan enthusiasm not content with comparing Mr. Bryan with Ignatius Loyola, comparing his character, qualities and career, with those of General R. E. Lee. This seems to us to be going too far.

We have no desire to assail Mr. Bryan violently in the time of overthrust. We are forced to understand, however, that if his admirers and followers without contradiction are allowed to portray him before the people as a hero, saint and martyr and the equal of a man like Lee they may arouse in his behalf another frenzy which four years hence may force him again on the democratic party as its candidate and involve that party in another disaster. Furthermore, young and unthinking people may be impressed with the idea that Mr. Bryan really is something like General Lee and therefore a man to be followed and worshipped regardless of consequences.

It would be well if some of these fervid contemporaries and persons to whom we have alluded would point out calmly and distinctly some of the attitudes and qualities of Mr. Bryan resembling those of General Lee and some conduct of bearing of Bryan which is as noble as that of Lee. Two men are alike in cleanliness of personal life and habit. In that respect a hundred thousand American citizens of today may compare with either or both of them. General Lee put aside the acceptance of the strong cause for the weak. He presented a spotless life. He refused the command of the army of a powerful and rich government and accepted a subordinate place under a poor and struggling government. He was a magnificent and successful strategist in war, a humble and self-effacing statesman in peace. He took upon himself the blame for every disaster and failure. He sought not his own fame. He refused to use the glory and fame he had won as commander-in-chief of the confederacy for his own profit and retired into private life to earn a scanty living as a teacher. Selfishness, selfishness, humbly marked all the course of his life.

Mr. Bryan has sacrificed nothing and he has cost the democratic party much. He has thrust himself to the front on every possible occasion, advertised himself tirelessly. Has he proved any special devotion to the democratic party? Has he demonstrated his allegiance to the democratic party when he went with the populists? Did he work for his successful rival as he has worked for himself? One answer to that question is found in his own state of Nebraska. He boasts now that this year he has carried it for himself. He was in full strength and vigor four years ago and his state went against Judge Parker, the democratic nominee, by more than 80,000. Has he accepted the blame for any of these defeats to which he has led his party? Has he not shifted issues half a dozen times in the last twelve years, seeking on each occasion one which he thought would be strong and popular? Has he not profited personally and largely by his leadership of the party, using the advertisement his position gave him to push his newspaper and his own money-making career as a lecturer? Can we imagine General Lee after Appomattox establishing a little newspaper and urging all southern sympathizers to subscribe to it as a test of their party loyalty? Can we imagine General Lee going about delivering lectures at \$100 and \$200 a night, using the sympathy of his people as a means to extract from their pockets dollars for his own enrichment? Can we imagine General Lee accepting Mr. Bennett's legacy of \$50,000 and fighting the dead man's widow for the money to the highest court?

We have no objection to any amount of admiration for Mr. Bryan, but he should choose to feel. We have no desire to belittle him or to injure his sensibilities or those of his friends. We cannot forget, however, that after having led a great party to a third defeat he has not come forward and said that he will stand aside and will not allow his name to be considered in connection with the presidency, but ready to fight in the ranks of the party for any leader it may choose. We cannot overlook the fact that apparently an attempt has been already made to arouse for him popular sympathy and enthusiasm. We cannot permit to pass without a protest a comparison which strikes us painfully as a profanation and almost a sacrilege.

A PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

The Problem of How to Bring Up One's Parents Properly. Philadelphia Ledger. It is very evident that the problem of how to bring up one's parents properly is giving concern to a number of the children of our best families. There seems to be a growing inclination on the part of parents to assert themselves unduly, to regulate the hours and occupations of their offspring, to prescribe the regimen of their lives, even to select their friends and acquaintances and dictate their choice of amusement. If something is not done about it shortly the rod of power will pass from the hand of the child to the parent.

Perhaps it is just as well, however, that parents should have some voice in the management of their own families. The lovely little autocrats of our breakfast tables and nurseries, it is possible, may not invariably know what is best for their child. It is just as well, perhaps, that the autocracy should become a constitutional monarchy, and that those loving subjects, the father and mother should have at least the parliamentary right of suggestion and opinion. The truth is that there is the happiest family life where there is loving community of interest between parent and child. Occasionally, of course, the touch of firm authority must take the place of "moral suasion" where the latter policy might be interpreted as weakness, but as a rule the perfect love that casts out fear will work wonders of discipline. The old conception of parental and filial relationship, as that of a woful authority on the one hand confronting servile and abject obedience on the other, has passed with the days of the stage coach and the bayberry candle. Nowadays children and parents are or ought to be comrades. The child will take suggestion and direction quite as readily from the father and of affection as from the rod of retribution and Mosaic authority.

Sugar Trust Loot.

Springfield Republican. It should not be helpful to the sugar trust's overwreathing influence in tariff legislation that at just this time it is brought under government prosecution on charges of cheating the customs out of over \$300,000. This is calculated to stir even the standpat crowd to resentment—not so much because of the treasury's loss, as for the lack of respect shown by the trust to the sacred shelves.

Will King Corn Abolish?

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Corn has been supposed to be king in this country for many years. According to Secretary Wilson's figures grass has usurped the place of corn. The significance of this showing is that the poultry yield is almost as large as that of wheat.

Revised Geography.

New York Tribune. If the Nebraska statesman persists, the feat of Bryanism may become a permanent feature of every complete atlas.

AMERICAN RESOURCES.

Figures Showing Vast Proportions of Industries and Commerce. Wall Street Summary. We are the greatest industrial, manufacturing and commercial nation. Our domestic commerce is two and one-half times the aggregate international commerce of the world. The nations set to one another merchandise to the amount of \$200,000,000 a year. One-eighth of this commerce originates in our country and one-ninth reaches our ports for ultimate consumption. The annual profits from the trade of New England and the middle states with one another is a sum greater by 25 per cent than the sum of the profits of the foreign commerce of Great Britain, Germany and France. Our factories produce more goods than all the factories of Great Britain, Germany and Belgium.

We have as capital in manufacturing enterprises \$10,000,000, the employes are \$300,000,000, the annual wages are \$1,500,000,000. The value of the products of our factories in a year running at full time is \$19,500,000,000. The value of our annual output of manufactures has been doubled within a decade. Our capital invested in manufactures is one-eighth of the value of property of all kinds in the United States. The value of this year's agricultural and mineral products will be \$500,000,000. The increase in the taxable value of land for this year is \$25,000,000. During the year the industries based upon agriculture, and the manufacture of products from the gathering of cereals, vegetables and fruit, have given almost constant employment to 37 per cent of the country's population. Never before were the exports of articles manufactured from agricultural products within many millions of dollars of the amount that will mark this year's output. A large part of this trade has been built up under the comprehensive campaigns of publicity by our makers of food products, who have displayed attractive advertising in every part of the world that reads newspaper, magazine and billboard matter. All the world has become a stage for the exploitation of the great American advertising and publicity man.

In manufactures of metal goods and in the exportation of metals, this country has made for the current year a notable advance into new markets, and has held firmly to the well-established markets. In the mineral industry 1908 ranks high. Our output of the precious and several of the base metals will stand notably among high records of dollars we have gone to new high records that will place 1907 several million dollars above the boom year of 1906. Our mine owners are now employing in North America 750,000 men. This industrial army alone is rolling in upon our industrial markets the vast production of \$2,000,000,000 per annum.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Filipinos are progressing. A Filipino editor is being tried for libel. Green shoes are promoted now, to go with the green hat and the emerald person between.

The richest man in Switzerland has just died, leaving \$600,000. Switzerland seems not to be the stronghold of frenzied finance.

Mrs. Howard Gould is to be compelled to work for the government on the way to \$5,000 a year instead of the \$100,000 annually which she demanded.

Before starting for the penitentiary, having a proper regard for the conventionalities, Van Vlietgen ate a hearty breakfast of ham and eggs, with fried potatoes and coffee, and smoked the usual long black cigar.

Among the congratulations received by Mr. Taft on his election was the following from a man in Galveston, Tex.: "We did our damdest for you down here; angels could do no more. Come and recuperate in our midst," etc.

Hate off to Mrs. Elizabeth McCarty of Pittsburg. Just to emphasize her objections to the marriage of her brother she whipped him once, the bride-to-be twice, ran the license clerk out of his cage and mused the clothes of the four policemen on the way to jail. When the Pittsburg amazon got her bond fixed up the offending couple were hitched and out of reach. Mrs. McCarty is gentle and quite lovable—when asleep.

FOUNDED PLEASANTRIES.

"Come with me," said the policeman on the beat to the fake blind, deaf and dumb beggar on the corner. "The squirrel will give you a nut tomorrow."

"It will ruin my business," shouted the blind man, "give me a hearing. What's the use of a blind man's seeing his finish?"—Baltimore American.

"She—Don't you think I was out for a business woman?" "Yes—No—for a business man.—Boston Transcript.

The Doctor—You are talking about useless noises. Give us a few true facts