

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,
Treasurer.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1908.
M. P. KILPATRICK,
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. Carnegie can afford to have the tariff on steel removed. He has his. "I am divine" says Elbert Hubbard. Please pass the modest belt to Elbert. By keeping his mouth closed the kaiser hopes to escape putting his foot in it. This cobbleston proposition sounds as deceptive as the painless dentist signs.

It is up to the Cubans to show whether they prefer evolution to revolution. Venison is selling at 8 cents a pound in Vermont. Evidently turkey is the real game delicacy. Thus far no Pittsburg millionaire has figured in the list of victims of that Paris charmer.

Hobson says there is certain to be a war in 1909. That's the year the tariff is to be revised. The proposal to remove the tariff on hides will look to the cattle growers as something of a skin game.

Abel ought to quit kicking if he really believes, as he says, that he cannot get justice in San Francisco. With foot ball out of the way the campaign for early Christmas shopping should be pushed with renewed vigor.

There is a picture of a cross-eyed Indian on the counterfeit \$5 bills. Ever see a cross-eyed Indian in real life? Castro has gone to Europe to "go under the knife." If he visits Holland he runs a chance of going under the axe.

Tom Flynn still has yet a chance to endear himself to the people if he will only clean the streets before winter sets in. The Greek olive crop for 1908 is said to be a total failure. The green plum crop, however, will supply the shortage.

Missouri ministers want the tariff on zinc retained. It is presumed that they will still want sulphur and brimstone on the free list. It is just possible, of course, that President Taft may veto some of the tariff bills that are being passed by the democratic editors.

The shah of Persia has refused to grant his subjects a constitution. It remains to be seen if his own constitution will stand the strain. The nearer the Corn show comes the bigger it looms. This has grown as other Omaha ideas have, and its realization will far exceed its prospects.

Governor Sheldon would aid very materially in the prospective enjoyment of Christmas if he would just tell the judges who they are going to be.

Geologists say there is coal enough to last the world 4,000 years. The average man would be happy if he had enough in the cellar to last 4,000 minutes.

"Florida voters take memory with them into the polling booth" says a Jacksonville paper. It will be better for the Florida voters when they begin voting for live issues instead of voting their memories.

IMPROVING INLAND WATERWAYS.

Urging congress to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of the waterways of the nation, the Washington Post asserts that "if this government should appropriate and provide to expend on its waterways ten billions, the system—area considered, the number of water courses taken into computation and the needed canals taken into account—would not nearly attain to the degree of perfection of the French waterways."

Very much would depend upon the manner in which the \$10,000,000,000 was expended. If the old plan were followed, that of dumping thousands and hundreds of thousands into mud-holes and winding creeks to please the wishes of some congressmen, the amount referred to could be spent without giving the nation anything like the waterway system of France. On the other hand, if the money to be expended is devoted to the development of a systematic plan of improvement the nation may have a waterway system equal to that of any country in the world with the expenditure of much less than \$10,000,000,000. France has expended only \$1,250,000,000 on her waterway system and waterway improvement is a part of the fixed policy of the government. The result is that freight rates are less in France than in any other nation.

The leading men of the country who are honestly in favor of waterways improvement are hoping that congress will adopt a general plan and then make annual appropriations for the prosecution of the work. The National Rivers and Harbors congress, which will meet in Washington on December 8, has adopted as a platform "A policy, not a project." The old plan was to pursue a project, instead of a policy. Congress can well defer the making of any appropriation until it has adopted a fixed plan of improvement that will have for its purpose the development of the enormous inland trade and commerce of the country. Strict adherence to such a plan, when once adopted, will make the development of the inland waterways only a question of time, with a result that will more than repay any expenditure that may be made for the purpose.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The official announcement that Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock will be the postmaster general in Mr. Taft's cabinet will be pleasantly received by republicans generally and by all people who are familiar with Mr. Hitchcock's capacity for organization and his marked business ability. It has long been argued that the Postoffice department should have a business man at its head. It is the one department of the government that comes into closest direct business touch with the people, and the one that must be run nearest to the lines employed in the conduct of a big commercial enterprise. The department has suffered in the past by lack of men with business ability and capacity at its head. Mr. Hitchcock possesses all the qualifications needed to place the department on a business basis, and his record shows what he can do in that direction. When he began work in the government service, in the Department of Agriculture, he reorganized the statistical and consular reporting divisions of that department and made them of real value to the public. As Mr. Cortelyou's chief clerk he organized the working force of the new Department of Commerce and Labor and made it the model for the other departments. As first assistant postmaster general he began the work of systematizing and reorganizing the postal service, a work he will now be in position to complete. He has a genius for work himself and his presence in any branch of the government service is the signal for the elimination of all the dirt rot and most of the department red tape. As postmaster general he will have an opportunity to render the public a distinct service and there is no doubt he will take fullest advantage of the opportunity.

A QUEER DECISION.

The United States circuit court of appeals, sitting at St. Louis, has rendered a decision that is going to direct renewed attention to the federal laws requiring the adoption by railroads of safety appliances and to the determined efforts that have been made by some railroads to evade the enforcement of the laws. In this case Delk, a railroad brakeman, brought suit against the "Frisco" line for injuries received while attempting to operate a defective automatic coupler. He got a verdict of \$5,000 in the lower court. The railroad company, clearly within its rights, appealed the case, making the strange defense that while the law requires the adoption and use of automatic couplers on trains engaged in interstate commerce, there is no provision in the law requiring the railroad companies to keep the couplers in repair, and no penalty for their failure to do so. The circuit court of appeals sustained the strange contention of the railroad company and reversed the verdict of the lower court.

While the court may have kept strictly within the letter of the law in making its finding, the decision must be set down as another contribution to the long list of technicalities that always appear to operate against justice and the weaker party in the lawsuit. The average fair-minded man will readily contend that the law requiring the use of automatic couplers and other safety appliances carries with it the duty of keeping these appliances in working order. The automatic coupler that has been broken or worn out is no longer an automatic coupler, and the law requiring automatic couplers is a continuous law.

The intent of the law is certainly plain, however faulty the letter of it may be, and there is little doubt that the supreme court of the United States, to which an appeal has been taken by Delk, will reverse the finding of the circuit court of appeals. In the meantime Delk must wait for more months, possibly years, before he is finally compensated for his injuries and the railroad company will have contributed another chapter to the volume on "The Law's Delay."

CAPITALIZING A SCARE.

Lord Roberts has started a furore in England that is running even more wildly than that caused in Germany by the kaiser's recent interview, by declaring that England is wholly unprepared to successfully resist an invasion by German forces, and that the nation will be at the mercy of its enemies until a standing army of 1,000,000 is provided.

This is in complete contradiction to the long established belief of England that its navy, if sufficiently large, could protect the country from all the fighting forces of Europe. This belief has been accepted generally by the English people and millions have been voted in support of the Asquith plan of making the English navy greater by 10 per cent than the combined strength of the French and German navies. British premiers have convinced the British people that this two-power fleet is the surest guaranty of national safety, and therefore worth all that it costs to build and maintain. Lord Roberts upsets all such claims, and paves the way for more appropriations by insisting that the navy would be practically worthless in the defense of Britain, without a mammoth standing army.

Lord Roberts is recognized as one of the greatest living military authorities, and his statements are naturally accepted as alarming and startling by the British people. If he is really convinced of the danger confronting England, the British taxpayer is faced with the proposition of having his burdens doubled or have all the millions that have been spent on the navy counted as wasted money and his country's safety far from assured. Lord Roberts declares that Germany could land 200,000 men on British shores in spite of the British fleet and with such a force the English army, as now constituted, would not be able to successfully combat. He adds that the 80,000 Germans now in England would promptly rally to the support of the invaders and thus place England at a still greater handicap. Unless proper precautions are taken, Lord Roberts asserts, "Great Britain may some day find herself in the hands of the invader and be forced to submit to the most humiliating conditions."

It is difficult to determine how much of Lord Roberts' statement is warranted. The suspicion grows that there may be more politics than real justification for fear in the picture of England's helpless condition. The army is always jealous of the navy, and Lord Roberts represents the army faction. The navy has been pampered and petted. The army has been neglected. The taxpayers, already under heavy burdens, would resent a plan for vast appropriations for the army without some terrifying reason. The English common people hate Germany and the Germans, and it may be more than probable that the army advocates have taken advantage of the feeling to work a big appropriation for army expansion. The conclusion is not very creditable to Lord Roberts, but it appears more reasonable than his prediction of Britain being invaded and subdued by the German army.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

The present grand jury has achieved one record, at least, in the number of indictments returned, but as practically all of the cases are predicated on minor offenses ordinarily dealt with by the police courts the expense of the grand jury is not justified by its list of true bills found. It would seem that the taxpayers of Douglas county might tire of footing the bills for this. As yet neither of the successive grand juries has developed the existence of any unusual state of affairs in Omaha or South Omaha, and the moral atmosphere of these communities is no purer after than before the session.

The ordinary machinery for the enforcement of the law is adequate to deal with matters that have generally occupied the attention of the successive grand juries. No state of public scandal or of rampant crime has been developed in Omaha, although all manner of rumors have been sifted through the inquisitorial mill. The Bee has expressed this opinion before and now merely reiterates its conviction that under existing conditions a grand jury for Douglas county is a luxury which can well be dispensed with. If the prosecuting attorney and his assistants and the police court attorneys of Omaha and South Omaha will attend strictly to their business nothing will be presented to another grand jury unless it is the "well-founded rumors" that have been so often discredited.

The clearing house statements show very impressively the rebound of business when the pressure of politics was removed. The tremendous increase reported from all the important industrial and commercial centers of the country are due to a resumption of activity resulting from the assurance that established policies of government will be maintained.

The annual dinner of the old-time telegraphers in New York is another reminder that more than forty years of time have elapsed since these men became part of the machinery of a

great army. Congress has not yet sufficiently acknowledged the debt the nation owes to the telegraphers who assisted in winning the victories.

It now develops that Superintendent White of the School for the Deaf is anxious to hang on to his job. This accounts for the cheerful willingness with which he denies to the World-Herald having contributed to the republican campaign fund. This course ought to commend Mr. White highly to Governor Shallenberger.

Joe Butler may get another whack at the pie plate, but he is not, according to latest reports, to pass on the sufficiency of oil for Nebraska. It is to be hoped, however, that disappointment will not affect Joe's loyalty to the cause or detract from his efficiency as a cheer leader at the Jimsonian meetings.

Two of the present Omaha city council have declared themselves as candidates for re-election. Some of the people hope that the others will also come out in order that the popular verdict may be properly registered.

Now Richmond Pearson Hobson is convinced that the United States will have to go to war with China. As a press agent for the ship building concerns Hobson is little short of being a wonder.

The Texas democrats in congress are making loud noises over the proposition to remove the tariff on hides. The free trade democrat is a freetrader on the products of some other state.

Carrie Nation has not decided where she will spend most of her time while in Europe. We suggest that if she gets homesick for her dear old Kansas she might find comfort by visiting the Balkans.

The thief who stole a jeweler's samples from an Omaha hotel was on his way to the penitentiary under sentence in just one week, and still some people complain of the law's delay.

Missouri ministers prayed for, in their Thanksgiving services, the retention of the duty on zinc, showing that the tariff is a religious as well as a political economic issue.

The unemployed of London are reported to be increasing at the rate of 10 per cent a week. At that rate no one will have to work in London in ten more weeks.

Mr. Roosevelt gave \$1,000 to the republican campaign fund, but it is not believed that the amount went so far as some of the letters he contributed.

Perils that Passed By.

Kansas City Star.
John D. Rockefeller insists that the oil business is "hazardous." That's so; there is always danger that the tank may spring a leak, that one of the horses may run away, or that autumn leaves may get into the pipe line.

The Limit.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Tennessee lynchings now preface the hanging with a mockery of judicial procedure. It really is surprising to note that the new style is more disgusting than the old, which was supposed to have reached the limit of disgraceful brutality.

Reflection Begs Thankfulness.

Charlestown News and Courier.
When we reflect upon the purity of Mr. Rockefeller's motives and methods, and described by himself on the witness stand, and then survey the quantity of this world's goods he has amassed, how thankful we should be that he was not born with the heart of a robber!

Andy Talked Too Much.

Kansas City Star.
The steel manufacturers have hastened to assure the world that the oil business is "hazardous." That's so; there is always danger that the tank may spring a leak, that one of the horses may run away, or that autumn leaves may get into the pipe line.

No Gun Shows on Him.

Boston Herald.
One of the conspicuous points of difference between Senator Cummins and his predecessor, Senator Allison, is that the new acquisition to the senate is not such a master of the fine art of walking on eggs without breaking their shells as his predecessor was. It is anticipated that some of the eggs will be crushed under the new heels.

Honor for Chancellor Andrews.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
Chancellor Andrews of the University of Nebraska, it will be gladly noted, retires from that institution with great honor. The title of chancellor emeritus has been conferred upon him and he will receive a Carnegie pension of \$3,000 a year. During his administration the university had the most substantial growth in students and funds.

Legalized Lawlessness.

Baltimore American.
The legal lynching has arrived. With all the forms of law observed, the act was a greater insult to the law and law-abiding citizens than the most frank lawlessness could be. Unwritten law and legalized lawlessness are anomalies which cannot co-exist with up-to-date civilization. The disposition which will take form of law to violate its spirit is the most dangerous of all.

Moneyed Fools Easily Trimmed.

Washington Post.
What suckers are greedy mortals! Here we have one Meyer, a smart fellow, late of the Broadway metropolis, doing Pittsburg and Pittsburgh—trimming them to a frazzle. He was generous and distributed with lavish tongue a story of intimate financial association with the world's greatest bankers, and imparted the highly improbable information that he wanted to invest something between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000. How glibly and easy are those who would get in on the ground floor in speculative ventures that promise something for nothing, or make borrowing a pastime! Meyer, in Pittsburg, and Foster, the promoter in New York, who had the royal suite in a hotel on \$100,000,000 worth of mines of fairly tall authenticity, were both able to live on the best because they found fools in plenty, who parted with real money in the hope of getting rich quickly.

CURRENT POLITICAL COMMENT.

Death of Democratic Newspapers.

Conspicuous in the North.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).
Five Chicago democrats have been found who say they are willing to sink \$250,000 in starting a democratic paper in that city. In the recent campaign Mr. Bryan had no supporter of any consequence among the newspapers of that town. Nor had he any in New York in the English language. Herman Ridder's Staats Zeitung was on a faint-hearted attempt to do so. Mr. Taft carried that democratic town shows that Ridder's paper had as little influence toward defusing voters to support Bryan as Ridder himself had to square his anti-Bryan record of the pre-convention days with his huddling of Bryan after the convention forced him upon the party.

The democratic party was never so poor in journalistic supporters in all its previous history as it has been since Bryan seized the party's machinery. The Hearst papers were the only journals of any consequence in New York City which supported Bryan in free trade. It was against him in 1906. East of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac and the Ohio he was shunned this year by nearly all the democratic papers of any influence, except that the New York World, which opposed him for the nomination, fell into line for him in a faint-hearted way after the convention. The peculiar character of its support, however, had an adverse rather than a favorable influence, if it had any influence at all.

A Bitter Insinuation.

New York World (dem.).
Angered by the loss of New York City Mr. Bryan asks in the Commoner: "If Tammany will not support the democratic ticket and platform when the ticket and platform are satisfactory to the democrats of the nation, what is to be done?"

Mr. Bryan was hardly less unsatisfactory to the democrats of other sections of the country than those of New York. Tammany is the democratic organization of New York county only, and the county was not Bryan's only plurality. The loss of the city was due to the overwhelming republican vote in Kings county.

If Tammany is to be charged with treachery for the loss of Greater New York, then Norman E. Mack must be charged with treachery for the loss of Erie county, which was carried by Taft and Chandler.

Likewise the democrats of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana must be charged with treachery. They elected their candidates for governor, although Taft electors were chosen. The democrats of Illinois and Michigan must be charged with treachery for in these two states alone Mr. Bryan ran nearly 30,000 votes behind the democratic candidates for governor.

All the southern democrats must be charged with treachery, for in the south Mr. Bryan ran behind Parker. In Georgia Mr. Taft carried twenty-six counties and gained 17,000 votes over Roosevelt.

Mr. Bryan must be charged with treachery, for in his own state of Nebraska he ran behind Shallenberger, the democratic candidate for governor.

Indeed Missouri seems to about the only state in the Union in which Mr. Bryan was not weaker than his party—and he lost Missouri too.

Instead of blaming Tammany Mr. Bryan should be grateful. But for the loyalty of the regular Tammany organization vote Mr. Bryan would not have lost New York county as well as New York City.

Southern Paper Bolts Bryan.

Norfolk (Va.) Landmark (dem.).
There is no use in attacking the Nebraska for not renouncing voluntarily all further honors of the standard-bearing kind. The persons to blame are the state leaders, particularly those in the south, who have been advocating the Bryan nomination, against their best judgment, because they believed it the easiest way to escape a contest at home.

Now these leaders will have to act differently if they have any instinct of self preservation; for a continuance of their policy of happy-go-lucky Bryanism will turn their own backwaters over to the republican party.

The Landmark serves notice that under conditions similar to those which have existed in the past, the republican candidate should be personally a menace, like Cannon or Hearst—it will not support Mr. Bryan if the democratic party commits the inconceivable folly of nominating him a fourth time. The eloquent Nebraska has had as many nominations, without a single victory, as any politician presiding over a candidate's career.

Mr. Hearst's party prove to have been entirely financed by him the last year, his personal expenditure in running the Hugen ticket brought \$42,296. The sale of souvenir medals brought in \$27 more, and that was all. The fact that no one else subscribed a dollar showed good sense on the part of Taft, Dick and Hearst. They all knew perfectly well that the independence campaign was Mr. Hearst's personal merry-go-round. He gladly paid \$40,000 to get square with Mr. Bryan, yet Bryan would have been beaten if Hearst had trained his mud batteries exclusively in his support. The one visible profit for Mr. Hearst is he now has perfect social standing at the White House.

Reciprocal Favors.

Boston Transcript (rep.).
Governor Haskell was crowded out of the democratic national committee as treasurer and Herman Ridder of the Staats-Zeitung under his thumb. His contribution and those of his sons were especially generous. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post now declares that copies of his newspaper were sent out to the German-American citizens throughout the country in great numbers and at a considerable cost to the committee, showing that its managers made "one hand wash the other," as the old saying goes, even after it had changed hands.

When Worry Did Not Kill.

San Francisco Chronicle.
Until John D. Rockefeller went on the witness stand most persons probably did not realize what a hazardous thing the oil business is. "For fifty years," said Rockefeller, "we have been prepared to hear the fire alarm day and night; we are dealing with a very explosive product." And again, "One could never tell when one would awake and find the crude oil supply exhausted." Of course, the profits have been very fair—\$750,000,000—but the wonder is, we must believe, that the Standard magnates have not all succumbed to nervous prostration long ago. It's a new thought.

CARNEGIE'S TARIFF VIEWS.

Some of His Suggestions Approved, Others Provoked Disent.

New York Tribune.
Tariff revision is today a matter of immediate and immensely national importance, and Mr. Carnegie's contribution to the discussion of it entitles him to gratitude even from those who least agree with all of his views. At the same time, his lips did not not to be accepted as convincing by any means, and it would be an error either for protectionists to be depressed by the thought that Mr. Carnegie has suddenly become hostile to them, or for free traders to be elated at his supposed conversion to their cause. The fact is, as a careful reading of his article reveals, that Mr. Carnegie still strives to be reckoned as a protectionist, though his expressed conceptions of the nature and purpose of a protective tariff are such as protectionists generally will not approve, while his confident prophecy that America will soon become the foremost apostle of free trade, is irresistibly reminiscent of Cobden's unqualified declaration that the prompt conversion of all nations to free trade was as certain as the rising of the sun.

With Mr. Carnegie's opinion that some of the present tariff rates should be lowered, if not abolished altogether, and that some should be maintained, if not actually raised, we have no quarrel, though from his distribution of such changes we are inclined to think the majority of thoughtful economists will dissent. His exceptional knowledge of the steel and iron industry commands consideration for his opinion that it needs no protection and that its products should be placed on the free list. But we must question the correctness of his contention that imported glass and china and stone wares, for example, are used to a noticeable extent only by the rich as luxuries, and that therefore congress should increase rather than decrease the duties on them, since such a large revenue could be secured without burdening the general public. Surely, a considerable part of those imports, on which in 1907 duties of more than \$1,000,000 were paid are purchased by persons of average means, to whom an increase in the cost would be a burden; and it can scarcely be doubted that an increase of the duties beyond a certain limit would induce some raising of prices of the competing domestic product. It will not be surprising to find protectionists, in effecting that thorough revision of tariff schedules to which the republican party is pledged, and which should be regarded as indispensable, going farther than Mr. Carnegie would go in reducing some rates, and declining to go as far as he would in raising or even maintaining others.

TIME FOR A REFORM.

Reflections on the Revised Ethics of the Legal Profession.

Pittsburg Gazette.
If there is any foundation for the reports that a clique of New York lawyers mulcted Charles W. Morse, the convicted banker, out of \$200,000 to render him immune from charges growing out of the Dodge-Morse divorce scandal, it is high time that the bar association, if that jurisdiction is to be regarded as indispensable, going farther than Mr. Carnegie would go in reducing some rates, and declining to go as far as he would in raising or even maintaining others.

What kind of lawyers are these that bleed men in this manner? It does not matter how despicable their victim may be. What kind of lawyers are they who render aid and comfort to the scoundrel who is a scoundrel in the eyes of the law? Some of whom are even yet trying to wring "big money" from him? At the national convention of the lawyers every year there is much discussion of professional ethics, and recently a new code, fathered by a distinguished member of the New York bar, was submitted to the consideration of the fraternity generally. Yet right on the heels of that, act we have had the disgraceful spectacle of the Hains case being brought before the bar association, and the most unprofessional way possible, without respect for good form, decency or justice. Surely there is no need to go far back or dig deep to secure ample grounds for a general inquiry by the bar of the metropolis into the state and methods of a profession which, for peculiar reasons, should keep its skirts clean, its hands clean and the law above reproach.

It is not to be said, as is now, that the back of every crime which rises above the ordinary in daring and malevolence, there is a lawyer's cunning; that underlying every bit of unvengeable rascality which now and then startles the community there is a lawyer's craftiness, and that certain forms of defiance of statute, authority and common decency cannot be reached by the machinery of justice because a lawyer has lent his disconcerting aid to accomplish a palpable wrong. If the New York bar bestir itself and set a long-delayed example to the rest of the country by driving out the harpies, adventurers and blackmailers.

BIG HATS IN CHURCH.

Millinery Architecture Provokes a Shepherd's Frown.

Boston Transcript.
Bishop Williams of Omaha has a word to say on fashionable attire that may be heard in districts outside his own diocese. Women must have their heads covered by hats, the bishop says, but they may not wear the purpose of the big hats milliners have prepared for the season. This will make it necessary for church-going women to adopt the small hat for Sunday wear, and its general adoption for other days of the week will naturally follow. Furthermore, the bishop says that women must come to churches over which he has dominion in dresses of "modest nature." He does not go into particulars on this point. His flock may interpret the order as they will, so long as they conform to any of the many interpretations that are synonymous with the term "modesty." If the bishop's recommendations are carried out it may truthfully be said of congregations under his charge that they are "clothed and in their right mind."

Imposing Figures.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
Eight billion dollars' worth of crops is the estimate of the secretary of agriculture for the yield of the farms of the United States this year. It is a fine total. But as an indication of what the farmer gets for his work the fact that there were 10,000,000 persons engaged in agriculture by the census of 1900, and probably several hundred thousand more now, it indicates that the average man in the industry had somewhat less than \$200 a year out of which to buy material, live and pay expenses. This premise an inference that late representations of the farmers as rolling in wealth are examples of drawing out the imagination for statements of fact.

Keeping Warriors in Trim.

Chicago Tribune.
Army officers who do not feel like walking fifty miles in three days have the option of riding 100 miles on bicycles in the same length of time. President Roosevelt is anxious to make things as easy for them as he possibly can.

COST OF CAMPAIGNS.

A Gues at the Aggregate Cost of the Late Talkfest.

Philadelphia Press.
Political campaigns come high. In 1907 national committees by the republicans expended \$1,000,000 by the democrats \$1,000,000 by the republican state committee in New York disbursed \$100,000. The New York county committee put out about \$150,000, the democratic state committee expended \$200,000 and Tammany reports an expenditure of \$28,000. These do not take into account the large amounts put out by local organizations in the different counties of the interior, which added to the money used by the state committees would in all probability bring the amount expended in the New York state campaign well up to \$1,000,000, outside of any money handled by the national committees.

On top of this must be put the many hundreds of thousands of dollars expended in such states as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and a dozen others where more or less lively contests were waged, either for national or state tickets, or both. As there are no laws in many states requiring reports to be made, very few of these accounts will ever see the light.

Taking the information actually at hand as an indication it would be making a very moderate estimate to say that between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 was expended in the recent campaign. And yet it cost less than many previous campaigns.

PERSONAL NOTES.

William Campbell, recently installed in Edinburgh as judge of the new Scottish court of sessions, is the first Roman Catholic appointed to the Scottish bench since the reformation.

In a chivalric Atlantic City, N. J., the tenor played a bass trick by treading on the toes of the soprano. However, if this failed to inspire her to a high note such a note must be beyond her reach.

While Mr. Hohenzollern will not be quite so chummy in the future, you must not jump to the conclusion that he will, therefore, find it necessary to dispense with a few of his glittering decorations when on dress parade.

Dr. Robert Simon, a scientist of Paris, who is the discoverer of a successful method of combating cholera infantum with injections of sea water, is in America to teach his colleagues in the medical profession his methods of treatment.

Governor Magoon, in response to a suggestion by Secretary Wright of the War department, cables that he will be in Washington next in December to see the secretary concerning plans for the withdrawal of American troops from Cuba.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian minister of finance, raises and spends \$100,000,000 a year on a \$7,000 salary. Mr. Fielding is the only prominent member left of the old cabinet that gathered about Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, having held this position twelve years.

To celebrate the birthday of King Edward the British Naval and Military association of Boston unveiled a life size bas-relief of King Edward, which was executed by Hugh Cairns. The bas-relief is 235 feet and is made of gold frame surmounted by the British coat of arms and bearing in the upper corners the flag of the island and the thistle of Scotland, and in the lower corners Tudor roses. The king is shown in the uniform of a field marshal.