

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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Geo. B. Tschuck, Treasurer

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1932.

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.

Remember the name of Mrs. Hetty Green's son-in-law?

The groundhog and the Rock bear season are emerging together.

General Shoveloff of Russia has committed suicide, making good on his name.

Will the new tariff bill contain a clause placing a duty on imported 'possums'?

It is announced that Serbia has called out its reserve force. It is hoped that he will respond loyally.

"There are strong railroads and weak ones," says Judge McPherson. The same may be said about judges.

The weather man may be relied upon to furnish some real Washington March 4 weather for St. Patrick's day.

"My favorite article of diet is chicken," says Hoke Smith of Georgia. Still, he has been known to eat crow.

That one thousand membership in the Commercial club should be put up at auction and command a premium.

"A Chicago policeman has retired after earning \$150,000," says an exchange. Did he earn it or just get it?

Mr. Roosevelt says he will not stand for any more photographs. He appears to just as good advantage in a sitting posture.

Prof. Starr says Mr. Roosevelt can not live in Africa. Prof. Starr may know Africa, but he does not know Mr. Roosevelt.

Ambassador White's daughter is to marry Count Josch, and the pert paragrappers will promptly knock the "c" out of his name.

Wonder if Mr. Bryan will now undertake to return the Carnegie money that went into the Carnegie public library building.

Unless something is done to relieve the pressure the next explosion of the two Water board organs is likely to burst a water main.

The Irishmen who are protesting against the picture card publishers are justified. St. Patrick bore no resemblance to St. Valentine.

The New York Sun is telling how to tame horses and other animals. The Sun appears to be able to tame anything except a president.

"Mrs. Taft wore her hair as usual" writes a Washington society editor. It is understood that Mr. Taft wore his, too, on the same occasion.

Forester Pinchot has diplomatically allowed it to be known that he plays golf as well as he does tennis, and really likes the game better.

Secretary Knox is said to arise at 5:30 o'clock every morning, which is a little remarkable considering the fact that he draws a smaller salary than any other member of the cabinet.

When Mr. Blaine wanted to seek the presidential nomination against President Harrison he resigned first from the cabinet. When an Omaha park commissioner wanted to buck against the mayor who had appointed him to the office—why invidious comparisons?

The Farmers' Reserve.

The government's crop report on the quantity of grain in farmers' hands on March 1 shows that the supply of the three great cereals, wheat, corn and oats, still held by the producers, is quite as large as in former years and that the reserves are ample for seeding, for carrying over to next year and for future sale.

The figures show that the farmers now hold about 143,692,000 bushels of wheat, or only 5,000,000 bushels less than the stock on hand on March 1, 1928. As the crop of last year was 30,000,000 bushels larger than in 1927 it is evident that the farmers have been selling more rapidly than usual, under the higher prices that have prevailed, but the reserve supply is ample for all demands. Of the 2,668,651,000 bushels of corn raised last year, the farmers still hold 1,047,763,000 bushels, or practically 40 per cent, all that will be required for seed, feeding and other purposes. The oats present supply is 11,500,000 bushels larger than a year ago.

The reports indicate that the farmers have not been compelled to sell their crops down to a close margin, but have been in position to retain all the reserve necessary for their own uses and also to put a check upon the purely speculative manipulation of cereal prices, as the definite figures furnished by the government furnish accurate information as to the available supplies, which does not tally in any respect with the claims of the speculators. Further manipulation will have to be based upon conditions and state of quality which the new crops develop from week to week. The farmers have the old crops in the bins and are thus able to checkmate the traders.

Is There a String to It?

While the Water board organs and organettes are shrieking themselves hoarse over the great conspiracies which they are conjuring up in their own imaginations, the people of Omaha for some reason or other refuse to become excited. It seems to be very much like the old story of the boy who cried "wolf" so many times when there was no wolf that when the wolf really came he got no attention. These water spouters have been using the water works as the bogie man so continuously to divert attention from their own deep-laid schemes that the general public has become more or less skeptical and refuses to catch the hysteria.

A few weeks ago the Water board, by resolution, directed its attorneys to draw up a proposition for submission to the voters at the coming city election to authorize a bond issue of \$5,500,000 to buy the water works at the valuation fixed by the appraisers, previously denounced by them as outrageously exorbitant. This action was accompanied by an explanation that the purpose of submitting the bond proposition was to ascertain whether the people wanted to go on with the purchase proceedings. The whole move struck most folks as a gigantic bluff on the part of the Water board designed to allay the rising tide of popular discontent by postponing the issue and perpetuating the Water board salaries and lawyers' graft. Voting bonds up or down would be necessarily a jug-handled proposition, leaving no alternative to the people to say whether they preferred the compromise settlement.

In the meantime the Water board has done nothing but adopt a resolution without submitting its bond proposition. If we are to vote on a proposed \$5,500,000 bond issue at the coming election, why should not the proposition have been formulated by this time instead of being held back and the people permitted to know exactly what they are to be asked to vote on? The delay in following up the resolution confirms the suspicion that it has a string to it that may be pulled as soon as the legislature is adjourned and the possibility of legislation to simplify the water works situation is removed.

Castro's Plea for Recognition.

Cipriano Castro, late vassal of the Andes, president of Venezuela and thorn in the flesh of the diplomatic world, has not been the same since the Berlin doctors operated upon him. Reports are conflicting as to the nature of Castro's illness. It is denied that he had his appendix removed and he is now furnishing proof that neither his nerve nor his gall were disturbed by the operation. From his refuge in Berlin he has addressed a juridical proclamation to his former fellow countrymen and more or less humble slaves in Venezuela. After expatiating at great length upon the sacrifices he made to place Venezuela in the first rank of world powers and complaining because his services have not been fully appreciated, he concludes his bombastic effusion in this wise: "Thus I created the splendid peace which you are now enjoying, with a titanic stroke of my powerful arm, which nearly demolished three of the mightiest nations of the old world. * * * And despite all this, ye ungrateful people, all the world knows how you have treated him who left his country to regain his health, broken in the service of the fatherland, in order to continue later his great work of reform. But far from feeling cast down in consequence, that with pride and satisfaction because we great men resemble each other even in misfortune, Napoleon died in exile, Miranda breathed his last as prisoner of war in Caracas and Bolivar, who shares with me glory and martyrdom, was the victim of ingratitude on the part of his fellow citizens."

Apparently the Venezuelans have not been moved to tears over Castro's appeal. The French diplomats have, at Castro's request, asked the authorities at Caracas how they would view the return of Castro to Venezuela. The reply was, in effect, that the Venezuelans would be tickled nearly to death to greet their former president and try him for treason. If the populace did not get to him with a rope before the courts could get action on his case. The rest of the civilized world will be pleased to have Castro continue to live in Berlin.

The New Census Bill.

While the tariff will be the chief subject for consideration at the extra session of congress, action will be requested upon the bill for taking the 1930 census, it being important that the measure be passed in order to give the census officials the necessary time to make provisions for the big work of next year.

The bill, as drawn for presentation at the special session, is said to carry a complete vindication of Mr. Roosevelt, who vetoed the bill passed by the last congress because it provided for the appointment of the clerks and enumerators according to the spoils system, instead of by competitive examinations under the direction of the Civil Service commission. Mr. Roosevelt served notice when the bill was introduced that he would veto it if passed with the objectionable features which he pointed out. Both houses of congress, however, insisted upon the original bill, with the appointment of the thousands of clerks and enumerators apportioned among members of congress without reference to party affiliation. President Roosevelt vetoed the measure and no further effort was made to pass it by the Sixtieth congress.

The new bill calls for the appointment of clerks and others after a special competitive examination, allowing the director of the census to make certain selections, to meet emergencies, without strict compliance with rules providing for the acceptance of eligibles according to their rating in the examinations. Apparently there is no objection to the measure in its present form and the public will add one more mark to the credit of Mr. Roosevelt for checking a brazen attempt on the part of congress to resurrect the old spoils game.

Liberty or Death.

The crime for which Albert T. Patrick was sentenced to death in New York some years ago has been almost forgotten, but Patrick refuses to allow the authorities of the state to forget him. He is now demanding that he be given his liberty or put to death, in accordance with the original verdict rendered against him. Patrick was convicted of a vile murder, although the evidence against him was chiefly circumstantial. The case had the run of the courts on appeals, reversals and new trials, but the prisoner was finally condemned to be electrocuted. A lawyer by profession, and apparently a good one, Patrick refused to be legally killed and secured stay after stay of execution. Several governors had his case before them in one form or another and finally Governor Higgins, despairing of ever having the case brought to a conclusion, commuted Patrick's sentence to life imprisonment, evidently hoping to hear the last of it. Patrick, however, refused to have it that way and now demands an unconditional pardon or the execution of the original death sentence. His sentence having once been commuted, it is now impossible to have him electrocuted, so he is scheduled to keep demanding the attention of the courts until pardoned or dead of old age. The very persistency of the man has won him a sort of admiration that may be strong enough finally to influence executive clemency in his behalf, regardless of the sordid character of the crime for which he was originally convicted.

The Confirmation by the State Senate of the Warden of the Penitentiary.

The confirmation by the state senate of the warden of the penitentiary emphasizes the distance we have traveled here in Nebraska away from this sort of a check upon executive appointments. The original idea of the founders of the government was that all appointments by the governor should require confirmation by one branch of the legislature, but by taking advantage of technicalities the governor has been vested with the exclusive selection of nearly all the subordinate officers of the executive department.

The Editor of a Methodist Weekly in Chicago Printed a Recipe for Cake Calling for the Use of a "Wine Glass Full of Whisky."

A storm of protest broke across the continent. All of which proves, contrary to the general impression, that somebody reads the cooking recipes published in the papers. "Loyalty" to Mr. Bryan promises to keep the University of Nebraska professors from being eligible to retirement pensions out of the Carnegie foundation. That will tickle Mr. Bryan's pride, but it is poor consolation for the professors.

"Omaha should do something for its atmosphere," says a Cleveland paper. Omaha is displacing a lot of its atmosphere by new buildings and the remaining portion is quite satisfactory. For proof, compare the death rates in Cleveland and Omaha.

Most of the members of the house from Douglas county cast their votes against the Carnegie pension bill because they revolted at the thought of permitting university professors to touch "tainted" money. It is to laugh.

An Ohio Editor Complains that \$5,000,000 is Too Much Money to Spend for a Lincoln Monument at Washington.

It's a good deal of money, but monuments usually come high. A New York alderman thinks that all aldermen should go to see a play before the censor condemns it. Good idea. If the aldermen like the play the censor will feel justified in condemning it.

There is some question whether Mr. Carpenter will fittingly fill Mr. Loeb's place as private secretary to the president. He has been in office nearly two weeks and hasn't been blamed for anything yet.

The last republican legislature succeeded in transacting business without resorting to the sifting committee juggling. This is one of the reforms which the democrats prefer not to follow.

The New York Board of Health has passed a regulation prohibiting the smoking of cigarettes or cigars in the subway. Patrons of the subway will evidently have to smoke pipes.

Same Line of Business.

The Indianapolis News: The advance notices indicate that the extra session will not without a full quota of politics of a highly practical nature.

Outward Signs of Optimism.

Philadelphia Press: When President Taft says he is an optimist it is easy to believe him. A man with that kind of smile couldn't be anything else.

Push a Good Thing Along.

Philadelphia Press: President Taft's inaugural has had approval independent of party and past differences. Not since Monroe has a president begun with such a general "era of good feeling."

The Squeal of a Squeezer.

Chicago Tribune: "Will the republic endure?" asks Tom Lawson. The circumstances of the Lawson case considers this a debatable question awakens a suspicion that some of his stocks have gone wrong.

Couldn't Live Without 'Em.

Brooklyn Eagle: A New York suffragist says that if women would threaten to leave the country the men would give them the ballot to coax them to stay. Why not reverse the proposition and banish the men in the first instance? Cynthia, Cynthia, I've been thinking what a fine world this would be if the men were all transported far beyond the Northern sea.

Age of Oratory Lingers.

New York Sun: Senator Langfitt, in nominating Mr. George T. Oliver of Pittsburg for United States senator in the republican caucus at Harrisburg, said of him that he was "far above venality, corruption and disonor as the star of Bethlehem is above the fires of Moloch." It was handsome of Mr. Langfitt and proves that oratory is not dead in Pennsylvania, but it must have made the candidate very uncomfortable.

An Achievement of Statesmanship.

New York World: The forest land in Nevada, South Dakota, California, New Mexico and Arizona preserved to the people by one of the last official acts of President Roosevelt aggregates 4,800,726. This is a forest domain larger than Connecticut and Delaware combined. With these additions the total national forest area is 198,012,880 acres, equal to all Texas, the largest state in the union, plus Kentucky. It would make seven states as large as Ohio. That this forest empire has been saved from the axe to posterity is one of the finest achievements of statesmanship. It remains to save it from fire.

Possible in National Finances.

Springfield Republican: The first question being asked of the new secretary of the treasury is rather startling. It is whether and when bonds are to be issued to replenish the cash holdings against a rapidly mounting revenue deficit. And the answer is—that while no immediate necessity exists for a bond issue, the question must soon come under consideration. Things are now going on in the treasury where the total national debt is \$1,000,000,000. Not much cash balance on hand of little more than \$100,000,000, and half of this is needed as a permanent working fund in the fiscal operations of the government. Not many weeks ago the government had about \$100,000,000 in national banks; now those deposits are down to \$60,000,000. Not since the time of Mr. Carlisle, in Cleveland's second administration, has a secretary of the treasury faced so difficult a situation as that which Mr. MacVeagh must deal with.

FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAXES.

Connecticut Objects to Poaching on State Reserves.

New York Sun: The resolution adopted by the legislature of Connecticut declaring that the tax on the several states and not to be resorted to by the federal government as a means of raising revenues is an indication of the attitude likely to be taken by all the states on this subject. When the federal revenues were ample and the federal tax on inheritances was suggested tentatively as a method of taking revenge on successful men it was easy to applaud it and proclaim it as a grand and worthy scheme for the punishment of those guilty of prosperity through thrift. When the federal government is short of money, however, and the invasion of this source of state revenue is seriously contemplated the situation puts on a different aspect.

It is not improbable that many other plans for the extension of federal activity which have been received with considerable enthusiasm when there was no immediate likelihood of a practical effort to put them into operation would arouse similar opposition if their enforcement were seriously contemplated and the incomes of the states seemed likely to suffer in consequence. That which sounds highly attractive when another community is to foot the bill becomes highly objectionable when it trenches on the treasure chest of the home settlement.

In states and the political pocketbook nerve is extremely sensitive. It is conceivable that many bright dreams of sociology and of moral uplift through federal intervention would come to naught when it was shown that their success depended on the ability of the government to scoop in money hitherto regarded as the legitimate revenue of the states.

Washington Life

Short sketches of incidents and episodes that mark the progress of events at the Nation's Capital.

The new marble office building of the honorable senators is finished and many of the senators are moving in. Others are hanging on to their office rooms in the capitol, preferring old quarters redolent with the history of the nation to the new and somewhat staid splendors of the new building. Among the splendors may be mentioned a center table costing \$400 in each room, a shade too elaborate to rest one's heels on. Some senators from rural states are reluctant to shine in such magnificent settings, and are inclined to dwell just while in these quarters. A subway connects the capitol and the office annex, enabling members to escape the rigors of Washington weather in making the trip. In order to make the trip easy, electric conveyances will be operated so as to run in two minutes from the senate wing to the office and back. There are two of these electric conveyances, and they will stop at any elevator in the building of the offices at the convenience of senators.

Fred Warner Carpenter, the president's secretary, has been with Mr. Taft for some eight years. Mr. Taft sat him when president of the Philippine commission by appointment in San Francisco for a competent stenographer. The choice fell upon the private secretary of Charles S. Wheeler of the law firm of Bishop & Wheeler. Mr. Carpenter had been previously admitted to the bar in Minnesota, and is a graduate of the university of that state. He is so well known to the president that Mr. Taft made him private secretary when he became governor general of the Philippines. Secretary Carpenter has just passed his thirty-sixth birthday, enjoys the full confidence of his chief, and it is expected that this successor of William Loeb, Jr., Mr. Cortelyou and the late Colgate Belmont will "make good" in a place that calls for much good sense and a great degree of tact.

Exclusive of the capitol, and congressional library, grounds, the union depot plaza and the botanical gardens, says a Chicago News letter, the city of Washington boasts more than 6,000 acres in parks, excluding nearly 50 triangles and circles at street intersections and miles upon miles of shaded asphalt streets equal to the boulevards of many other cities. The largest of all these parks is Rock Creek park. This beauty spot covers 1,606 acres immediately adjoining the Zoological park, which contains 37 acres, and its natural combinations of rocks and streams, hills and dunes, trees and meadows, go to make perhaps the finest groundwork of a public park in any city in the country.

It will be probably 100 years before the possibilities of this park are realized to the full. The building of a boulevard down Rock Creek into the city of Washington, connecting with the Riverside driveway, now known as Potomac driveway. The river park, which reaches from the capitol to the islands of the Potomac, contains in the aggregate 1,900 acres, but does not represent an unimproved whole as does the Rock Creek park. In the northern portion of the city, about a mile eastward from Rock Creek park and connected therewith by the old military road over which union armies marched in the defense of Washington, is the Soldiers' Home park, comprising 1,000 acres of white marble buildings erected on the highest point in the city, the park slopes toward the city over an extent of 562 acres. Still another park, Anacostan, in southeast Washington where the river flows into the city, contains 1,000 acres, including the building of a flower garden of the national capital, containing 50 acres. The rest of the larger parks, also in north Washington, is Tacoma park, containing 729 acres.

Other amusement places are the Henry and Seaton parks of thirty-two acres; Garfield park, comprising four acres; Judiciary square, which is the pension office, nineteen acres, and Howard University park of twelve acres. Lafayette square, in front of the White House on the north, in which no tree or bush is duplicated, contains six acres.

Congress, more's the pity, has lost its last member that wore boots. His name is Brumm, habitat Pennsylvania, and he is not dead of old age, certainly not of cold feet. Mr. Brumm, indeed, is not dead at all, even if his species be extinct. He has a number of committees where both sides thereto intend or such keeper intends that such contract shall be or may be terminated, closed or settled according to or upon the basis of the public market quotations of prices, made on any board of trade or exchange upon which said securities or commodities are dealt in of the same; or that

"2. The making of or offering to make any contract respecting the purchase or sale, either upon credit or upon margin, of any securities or commodities in which both parties intend or such keeper intends that such securities shall be settled when the public market quotations shall reach a certain figure without a bona fide purchase or sale of the same; or

"3. The making of or offering to make any contract respecting the purchase or sale, either upon credit or upon margin, of any securities or commodities wherein both parties do not intend or such keeper does not intend the actual or bona fide receipt or delivery of such securities or commodities."

The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for a year.

States' Rights and Inheritance Tax.

Wall Street Journal: A very delicate question of states' rights is raised by the proposal of the new president to impose a federal inheritance tax. It must be confessed that after California and Idaho have taxed large estates bequeathed to distant relatives at 15 per cent, and Iowa at 20 per cent, anything further imposed by the federal government would look like confiscation. Even now there is a collateral inheritance tax in New York state of 3 per cent.

Correctly Bled Up.

Boston Globe: It will be noted that the membership of the special commission authorized by the United States senate to investigate things corresponds pretty closely to the number of ex-sensitors out of a job.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

Impressive Signs of Expansion Throughout the Country.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Despite the hesitation and the brakes upon business activities caused by the tariff revision proposition, there is unmistakable advance in general business affairs in every section of the country.

The most encouraging feature is the remarkably widespread movement in the reconstruction and construction of new railway lines. Steam lines are pushing out branches and feeders for the main lines and important roads are being linked into systems by construction of connections. Electric lines are being planned and built in every city and the suburbs of every city.

These suburban roads are being joined together by new construction so as to form intercity roads, and these are being tied up with each other until in the eastern and northern parts of the union there are developing what may be correctly termed as electric trunk lines.

Capital has faith in the growth and development of every portion of the United States, and from the New England states to the farthest west and south there is full confidence in the increase of local population and a corresponding increase in traffic.

No part of our country is finished. In not one portion is the growth anywhere near the maximum, nor will it be for years to come. Massachusetts still adds thousands of persons to its population each year. Our cities grow with amazing rapidity, but we are so accustomed to our constant growth our people scarcely note it.

The prosperity of the agricultural districts makes the tapping of them profitable to transportation lines and capital readily provides the funds for such construction.

The building and success of one line improves the district or section and other lines are soon required. Electric rural telegraphs, telephones and rural free delivery have changed country districts to suburbs and made cities of the suburbs.

This development is at present gathering force in every state and territory, and with the coming of spring and good weather hundreds of thousands of men will be at work upon new roads. No more positive proof of the coming of better times can be offered than this.

Mr. Harriman's remarks as to the proposed spending of many millions of dollars in the railway development of the south could with accuracy and truth be extended to the west, the north and the east as well.

MILITARY DELIRIUM.

The Assertion that We Are in Danger from Foreign Fleets.

Charles E. Jefferson in Atlantic Monthly: The terror of a patient who is suffering from mental derangement is often pathetic. He will utter words which are meaningless in number, and every wall ten feet thick, and he will still insist that he is unprotected. So it is with the militarist. No nation has ever yet voted appropriations sufficient to quiet his uneasy heart.

England's formula of naval strength has for some time been: The British navy in capital ships must equal the next two strongest navies, plus 50 per cent. But notwithstanding the British navy is today in a battle with cruisers and torpedo boats almost equal to the next three strongest navies, never has England's security been so precarious, according to its greatest military experts, as today. It has been discovered at the eleventh hour that its mighty navy is no safeguard at all, unless backed up by a citizen army of at least 600,000 men. It was once the British navy against probable combinations against it. The ambition now is to protect it against all possible combinations.

In the words of a high authority in the British army, it must protect itself against not only the dangers it has any reason to expect, but also against those which nobody expects.

There are obsessions which obtain so firm a grip upon the mind that it is difficult to banish them. For example, a man who has the impression that he is being tracked by a vindictive and relentless foe is not going to sit down and listen quietly to an argument the aim of which is to prove that no such enemy exists, and that the sounds which have caused the panic are the footfalls of an approaching friend. The militarist will listen to no argument to prove that his "perils" are creations of the brain. Indeed, he is exceedingly impatient under contradiction; and, here again, he is like all victims of hallucinations. To deny his assumptions or to question his conclusions, is to him both blasphemy and treason, a sort of profanity, and imbecility worthy of a contempt and scorn. He alone stands on a foundation which cannot be shaken, and other men who do not possess his inside information, or technical training for dealing with such questions, are living in a fool's paradise: The ferocity with which he attacks all who dare oppose him is the fury of a man whose brain is abnormally excited.

OBSTACLES TO JUSTICE.

Court Rulings Whitewash the Standard Rebater.

St. Louis Republic: The obstacle that prevented the government from securing a verdict against the Standard Oil company was the judicial demand for proof that 15 cents per 100 pounds was the legally published rate for all shipments of oil over the Chicago & Alton railroad from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis.

Eighteen cents was the rate which a shipper would be charged on the class of freight in which oil was included between the points mentioned. The rate actually paid by the Standard Oil was 6 cents per 100 pounds. Eighteen cents was the rate charged against the Oil trust on the bills of lading, but on the monthly settlement of the freight bills the difference was "adjusted" and 6 cents was the rate actually paid.

But the government could not prove that 15 cents was the regular, legally published tariff rate, and so it failed in the case. No one will doubt that 15 cents is what an independent oil shipper would have been charged or that Standard Oil was charged 15 cents for show, and paid 6 cents in fact. No one will doubt there was a moral crime and a violation of the law, whether or not the violation was susceptible of technical legal proof. Everyone will believe that the United States circuit court of appeals imposed harsh restrictions and the popular verdict will be that it is all in fine demonstration of the fact that the law does not reach the "malefactor of great wealth."

A Large Open Door.

New York Tribune: The presidential veto of the census bill at the late session of congress is assumed to impose upon the coming special session the duty of providing for the taking of the new census. It should be a simple matter to do so. All that would be necessary would be to re-enact the vetoed bill with the objectionable spots feature omitted.

THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME.

"Economic Changes Have Undermined Democratic Conditions."

New York Sun: The minority members of the committee of ways and means could not agree upon a tariff bill. They are not to be blamed, for a tariff theoretically there is no longer a democratic position as to the tariff. Economic changes have undermined the democratic tradition. In the southern states especially industrial growth is driving democrats into protection. And thus the ancient and respectable doctrine of the "wings" is revived in the south, and "free trade" and a tariff for revenue only are away in the twilight.

In the west the democrat who has got something to protect wants it protected. Be the protection lesson good or bad, New England and Pennsylvania have taught it to the rest of the United States. If the government can help folks to get wealth why shouldn't we have some of it? That is the feeling, widespread among democrats, no matter how correct and hollow is the democratic platform talk about the means of raising revenue.

While Mills and Morrison are still among the living—seri in column—the economic principles of Sam Randall, so long in a hopeless minority, seems to be coming into ascendancy in the democracy. At any rate there is no approach to democratic unity as to the tariff. Here again "democracy" is but a courtesy title. It means nothing definite. It covers a multitude of meanings.

It may be curious, but is not improbable that the desire for tariff reform is stronger in the republican party than in the democratic, nor is it impossible that each should yet reverse its historical economic policy.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Benjamin Carpenter Miller, who in 1888 amazed the country by loading the huge Brighton Beach hotel on flatcars and moving it back from the ocean a distance of nearly 60 feet, died recently in Brooklyn.

Prof. Gottlieb, who was appointed head of the American School of Oriental Research, will start for Palestine next month, and will spend some time in Constantinople before beginning his work in Jerusalem.

Congressman "Cy" Sulloway of New Hampshire is at last in eclipse. The new member from the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district, John K. Tener, is about an inch and a half taller. He was once a base ball star.

The most impressive ceremony that has taken place before the Texas legislature was the awarding of gold medals to Alfonso Steele, only living actual participant in the battle of San Jacinto, and W. P. Zuber, another survivor, who was detailed with the sick during the memorable fight.

The two gentlemen nominated for the Wilmington (N. C.) mayoralty met in the streets last week. "I shall certainly vote and do all I can for you," said Mr. O'Brien to Captain McEneaney. "And I shall vote and do all I can for you, and I hope to goodness you'll be elected," said Captain McEneaney to Mr. O'Brien.

E. R. Tinker, who has just resigned his position as general manager of the general market at Washington to move to "Sears" down to us from a former generation. He is now 87 years old, and forty years ago was the acknowledged political "boss" of western Massachusetts, where he now proposes to again pass his summers.

No American court has yet gone to the limit of vindicating the immortal declaration which insured to every man "the pursuit of happiness." A French court performed the act handsomely. It affirmed the right of a husband to loaf around his home with waistcoat unbuttoned, collar undone, necktie hanging down, slippers on his