THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1909, was as follows:

1	41,370	17	41,960
2	41,380	18	41,650
3	41,390	19	41,650
4	41,850	20	40,000
5	41,590	21	41,700
6	39,800	22	41,570
7	41,480	23	41,550
8	41,640	24	41,720
9	41,630	25	44,640
10	41,560	26	41,620
11	41,620	27	40,030
12	42,040	28	41,790
13	40,300	29	41,790
14	42,370	30	41,670
15	41,940		
16	41,840	Total	1,247,300
Returned Copies			9,220
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Daily Average			41,269

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1909.
(Seal) M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Never mind—it's just what the corn needs.

The nonpartisan democratic candidates are being driven out of cover.

It is greatly to be feared that Mr. Bryan will not like Mr. Taft's outspokenness at all.

Put your ear to the ground and you can hear an exclamation coming from the African jungle, "Bully for Bill!"

Those violent upheavals are hard on countries with weak constitutions like Persia and Turkey.

With President Taft bucking the center, it takes a strong line to hold when he carries the tariff ball.

The industry suffering most from the delay in the tariff legislation is the chautauqua lecturing industry.

Trust the Austrian physician who prescribed beer for E. H. Harriman for having charged a champagne fee.

Now that the tornado season is over we can lend John Bull a few storm cellars if he really wants a safe refuge.

The Carnegie Steel company is working full turn all around and is behind with its orders. That sounds like business.

The democratic congressmen won a ball game from the republicans, but it wasn't fair, as they refused to allow Uncle Joe to umpire.

A prominent woman sociologist says marrying is a profession. Possibly, but there are cases on record where it has been overworked.

The present administration is serving notice in a practical way that federal service is no place for a lazy man to practice his fad.

Millionaire Snell has been declared to have been insane when he made his will. That $10,000 Bryan bet story was evidently too much for the will.

The Pacific fleet is going to Japan, but it is not for the much-predicted Hobsonian war, but, as its name indicates, for a friendly call.

The authoress of the book, "There is No Death," has married an undertaker, which would seem to indicate that she was hedging on her future deals.

As the shah of Persia jumped his job without giving the regular one week's notice that he intended to quit, he is in no position to ask for reinstatement.

Ex-President Roosevelt has shot a three-ton hippopotamus. It is up to him to keep in practice, for there is some big game awaiting his return to this country.

That Chicago woman who gave $550 to a London dealer for a cat should think of the number of cats she could have secured for that money by advertising in a home paper.

It will now be in order for those who have been clamoring for President Taft to take a hand in securing reduced tariff duties to assail him for executive interference with legislation.

The officers of the International Peace society declare the outlook good for universal peace. Evidently they have not heard the latest news from South America, Persia and Morocco.

President Taft and the Tariff.

At the proper time and in the proper way President Taft, as The Bee was from the outset convinced he would, has made known his wishes concerning the tariff bill and proved that he is in fact, as well as in name, the leader of the republican party and the president of the whole country. Incidentally he has answered his critics of opposing political faith that he was backsliding from the Roosevelt policies and his own platform pledges.

Mr. Taft's statement of what the party promised the country and what it must do to redeem that promise is calm and dispassionate, but at the same time clearcut and forceful. There is no mistaking its meaning or its purpose. He does not say so, because that would be unwarranted coercion of the legislative branch of the government, but there is no other interpretation to be given to his statement than that he will veto the tariff bill if it does not measure up reasonably to party pledges and the country's demands.

From the first The Bee has maintained that the real tariff bill would be made in conference between the two houses by retaining the most desirable features of both the senate and house measures and that here was where the president's influence would be felt. No one could have been more discreet about intermeddling in the formative legislative stages of the bill and leaving the house and senate to work out their own ideas, but when the bill is in sight of the White House Mr. Taft makes it plain that he has a responsibility which he will not shirk.

In his stand the president has an advantage over members of congress, as he states, because he represents the whole people and has no district to satisfy and need not log-roll to satisfy a limited constituency. His position will without doubt strengthen those in congress who agree with him and secure the concessions desired.

No Diplomatic Ornaments.

The administration of President Taft is following steadily in the footsteps of the Roosevelt administration that preceded in the effort to improve the diplomatic and consular service, which under the old method of political rewards and providing for lame duck politicians had become inefficient. Considerable progress was made under Roosevelt and by a system of examinations and promotions for efficiency the more important posts were filled by fairly capable men as a rule. This reform is now to be extended to the minor diplomatic positions and clerkships.

Owing to inadequate pay consular clerkships, except in the larger cities and trade centers, have been heretofore filled by residents of the country to which the consuls were accredited. These men could not reasonably be expected to exert themselves greatly to further American interests. Over half the foreigners in the service have already been displaced and in a short time the positions will all be filled by Americans selected for fitness and properly educated for their duties.

The growth of American commerce has made it necessary that consular and diplomatic officers be fitted for other duties than merely looking after the personal wants of American tourists. The consular service of other nations is a great machine for advancing trade interests by keeping manufacturers posted on opportunities and the best methods of reaching the trade, and this can be done only through officials capable and willing to perform the work. The new idea may cut off the haven of some broken-down politicians, but it will greatly enhance the value of the service.

Unions and Wages.

In his annual report to the membership of his organization, President Lynch of the International Typographical union sets out some very interesting information, much of which will be carefully conned by the students of economics. Probably the most noteworthy of his statements has to do with the matter of wages earned by the members of this union.

President Lynch reports that for the year ending May 31, 1909, the members of the printers' union earned $40,500,000 and estimates that, based on the average number of men actively employed at the trade during that period, the per capita wages of the printers has been between $900 and $1,000 a year. This pay is remarkably high, when the average of all wages paid is considered, and is high even when compared with the average wages paid to skilled workers in the United States. President Lynch ascribes the condition to the stability of his organization, its trade agreement with associations of employing printers and to the fact that the members have been steadily employed as a result of the general activity in business lines. He also sets up a claim that the more skillful and efficient of the craft are found within the union, which also tends to raise the general sum of wages paid.

The argument is, and even opponents of trades unionism admit its force, that through organization the workman secures a higher and more stable rate of pay. But with this advantage of organization comes an increase in responsibility. The union must not exist alone for the purpose of securing high wages to its members. It must recognize its economic functions in other directions and assume its fair share of the burdens of society aside from the interests of its immediate membership. That President Lynch realizes this is evidenced by his remark in opening his report:

Our policies are gradually claiming the attention and receiving the commendation of all who are interested in the trade union movement, and even the hostile employers are reluctantly compelled to admit that the International Typographical Union is rapidly becoming a model organization.

On the question of industrial peace, resulting from a general trade agreement and its advantages, Mr. Lynch says:

Without question, our agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' association, under which industrial peace in the great newspaper composing rooms of the country has been the rule for the last eight years, has contributed materially to the earning power of our members employed in the newspaper branch.

The conclusion is that organization and trade agreements work to increase wages and produce industrial peace.

Choosing Senators by Direct Vote.

The submission of the income tax amendment to the constitution has aroused new interest in the long pending proposal for the constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Although a large number of states through their legislatures have repeatedly indorsed the direct election of senators, and the amendment has passed the house several times by the requisite constitutional majority, it has never succeeded in securing the necessary support in the senate. Despairing of converting the senators to a reform which in many instances would endanger their own tenure of service, the movement was a few years ago directed toward securing straightout legislative requests for the summoning by congress of a constitutional convention to formulate the proposed amendment. Up to date twenty-seven states have taken this action, leaving only four yet necessary to make the two-thirds required by the constitution to impose on congress the duty of calling a convention.

The advocates of this change in the method of choosing United States senators have proceeded on the theory that when the number of states demanding a convention approaches perilously near the two-thirds line the recalcitrant senators will see the handwriting on the wall and submit the amendment in the ordinary way without calling a convention. The reason for this expectation is that a convention once called might assume plenary power to revise the whole constitution and refuse to confine its activities to the particular subject, to deal with which it was convened. On what part of the constitution such a convention would alight no one could foretell, and even if the power of the convention to depart from the subject of its calling were disputed there would be a serious question as to what, if any, superior body could pass upon that point.

The way, therefore, to secure direct popular election of senators is not by appealing to the president, although it may possibly help, but by adding a few more states to the list of those on record demanding the calling of a convention to propose the desired amendment. If by the time two-thirds of the states shall have spoken the senators shall not have surrendered, the convention call can be forced and the convention will do the rest.

Honoring Modjeska.

The public funeral accorded Madam Modjeska at Crakow, Poland, must be recognized as an unusual tribute to a remarkable woman. It is not strange that a woman should have such a public burial, but it was a triumph for her genius that the exile who had been driven from her native land and forbidden to return should be thus honored. To be sure, not all of her triumph was reserved for posthumous honoring, for she had been welcomed while yet living and honored for her art.

Of noble birth, Modjeska came to the United States practically penniless when her free expression of native patriotism had brought about her banishment. A stranger to our language and people, she mastered the one and captured the other by her wonderful dramatic art. Hers was a master genius, which finally forced recognition in the land once denied to her.

In Omaha, where she visited, and elsewhere where she resided she was honored no less for her personal charms and nobleness of character than for her dramatic art and there will be many present in spirit to help her native city cherish her memory.

Forecast of Next Decade.

A New York banking house of high standing gives out a most roseate forecast of the progress of the United States in population and business growth in the next decade. It estimates that our population in 1920 will be 100,000,000 and that trade and manufacturing will expand as never before in the history of the country.

The justification for this prediction is the immense resources of the country, the demonstrated capacity for expansion and the phenomenal manner in which the country recovers from panics and setbacks such as occurred in 1907. No country in the world, we are reminded, ever faced so serious a situation as the United States did at that time and on other similar occasions and recovered from them with so little permanent injury and in so short a time. No reason exists why the next decade should witness any serious reverse, as conditions are healthful and there are large resources yet untouched awaiting development as well as opportunity to expand present ones.

Such forecasts are pleasant to contemplate and so far as can be foreseen there is nothing to indicate they are not fairly warranted. No domestic or foreign complications can be imagined which should not yield to sensible treatment and the disposition is stronger than ever to adjust rather than to aggravate differences, both internal and external.

Great Britain's Scare.

No better evidence could be found of British agitation over the German scare than is afforded by the National Review, which for several months has devoted the major portion of its space to discussing its various phases. No greater mistake could be made, however, than to infer from this that Great Britain considers its position hopeless, for it is rather evidence that the country is thoroughly alive to what it regards a dangerous menace.

The recent imperial press conference, however, was a confession that the mother country desired and needed the assistance of the colonies and the proposal to reduce cable tolls sprang from a desire to cement imperial sentiment by making it possible for all parts of the empire to keep fully posted on and understand the doings of other portions. Evidence is not lacking that the colonies are responding to the appeal of the mother country and, possibly excepting India, every foreign antagonist would face a united empire. The universal acquiescence in the great naval program further demonstrates that Great Britain is ready to make any sacrifice except that of naval supremacy, which to Great Britain means life.

Neither is British diplomacy idle in effort to secure favorable foreign alliances. The century old misunderstanding with France has been settled and the two nations are united in a common purpose by a common motive. Traditional suspicion of Russia growing out of fears for India is being sidetracked and an alliance is openly advocated by leading statesmen. Feelers have been thrown out to the United States, but our government has been unable to see that it is in any way menaced, and even in event of war is not likely to have more than a sympathetic interest.

How much reason there is for all this alarm is, of course, obscured by the secrecy which surrounds all diplomatic moves. On the surface it appears to have no more cause than that Germany is building a powerful navy which might be used, if so desired, against Great Britain or any other power. Germany has no more nor stronger alliances now than for a number of years and its army has always been strong since the creation of the empire. The German emperor professes peaceful intentions, but Great Britain views his every move with suspicion and insists on doubting the sincerity of his expressions.

Ballinger on Power Sites.

Restoration to public entry of land withdrawn for power sites by the Roosevelt administration is presented in a new light by Secretary Ballinger in his interview at Seattle. The secretary had been freely criticised for his action, which, it was charged, would enable the so-called interests to gobble up valuable privileges, and if the secretary's order tended to such a result the objection would have been well founded. Mr. Ballinger explained that the original action was taken on imperfect information, and to be on the safe side the department withdrew much land not in any way essential to preserve water power sites and privileges. Investigation by the geological survey service has indicated what is needed and also disclosed many available locations not originally reserved. These have been withdrawn from entry and the remaining lands restored to settlement.

If the facts are as represented, and it is fair to presume that they are, the Interior department is entitled to commendation instead of criticism. There is no good reason why valuable agricultural lands should be withheld from settlers who want them when they are not needed to preserve more important interests. On the other hand, the public will hold to strict account officials charged with retaining for the government valuable power and water rights. With the development of irrigation and electrical power these are of increasing value, and those still belonging to the public domain should not be permitted to pass into private hands without proper restrictions to protect the public. The geological survey bureau is composed of capable men and exceptionally free from scandal in the past and, as a general proposition, the government will be on the safe side if it follows the bureau's advice.

Abandoned Farms in England.

England is worried at present over not only a decrease in its farm population, but a shrinkage in the number of acres under cultivation. It has 1,500,000 acres less under cultivation now than ten years ago and 2,325 less small farm holdings than thirty years ago. A commission which investigated the subject ascribes this situation to the impossibility of ownership by the tenant leading to slack methods which rendered farming unprofitable and recommend giving the tenant a chance to purchase, or at least the benefit of enhanced value due to better care and more scientific tillage. The English farmer has not learned the lesson of intensive tillage as has the farmer in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Germany, and the old system of land tenure has offered little encouragement for him to do so.

Land in England has become too valuable to return a profit by farming methods prevailing in the United States and the commission plans to rejuvenate English agriculture by a multiplicity of small farms well tilled and soil properly nurtured. England must always depend upon outside sources for a large portion of its food supply, but it could be made to produce everything needed except grains and meat, and the amount of these produced at home could be greatly increased if all the arable land were under plow.

According to the official call, every one who is willing to expose himself as a populist is free to constitute himself a delegate to the populist state convention and help frame the platform for Nebraska populists this year. Next call will offer green trading stamps.

The last amendment to the federal constitution was adopted thirty-nine years ago, which would seem to indicate that in spite of the declaration of many college professors the famous instrument has performed its functions tolerably well.

The pennywise congressmen have finally dropped the fight against an appropriation for the president's traveling expenses. These trips over the country are not mere pleasure jaunts, but a valuable part of the executive's duty.

John F. Stevens, the former Panama canal engineer, is said to have been quietly investigating power sites in Washington and Oregon in the Hill interests. As long-headed a man as James J. Hill is not likely to overlook any opportunity.

The projected telephone merger will rival the steel corporation in capitalization. It seems incredible that such a vast industry should have been created within the memory of people still young.

Safe and Sane Progress.

Washington Herald.

It would be foolish to suspect that the Wright brothers know as much about aviation as some of their critics among the army officers, of course. The ordinary layman, nevertheless, we think, will incline to believe the Wrights are making fairly safe and sane progress.

A Neat Birthday Remembrance.

St. Louis Republic

John D. Rockefeller was 70 years old on Thursday of last week and celebrated by receiving from the Standard Oil company a check for $1,440,000 as his share of the profits of the company. Wouldn't it be downright cruelty to make an old gentleman like him pay an income tax?

Keep an Eye Peeled, However.

Springfield Republican.

The president of the New York Central railroad announces that rebating has "stopped absolutely." It will be just as well, however, for the administrators of the law to continue to keep a sharp eye on the roads. The country has before received similar assurances, only to learn later on from court evidence that rebating was rife at that very time.

Employes as Shareholders.

Springfield Republican.

The International Harvester company or trust is following the United States Steel corporation in making special effort to bring employes into the company as shareholders. There are 29,000 of them, and the company is offering 12,500 preferred shares and 15,000 common at prices $6 and $10 under the present market quotations. It is expected that a large majority will take advantage of the offer, as easy terms of payment are provided on installments to be taken from wages. This is the best way to go about the settlement of the labor question. It is real co-operation as distinguished from profit sharing—exclusive of loss sharing.

Disease of Divorce.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The prevalence of divorce is a striking example of the extreme difficulty of rooting out what every one admits to be an evil. The divorce evil is so flagrant, so pernicious and demoralizing, it would seem that church and state would unite to end it, and that speedily. But both believe in the adage of making haste slowly, and the various legislatures, national and state, and the different denominations, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal excepted, have hardly got beyond the oratorical and deploring stage in several years. They are progressing, however, and the scandal will probably see some decided abatement within the next decade.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A telegram of condolence from Abdul Hamid to Mohammed Ali Mirza is due.

Western enterprise can score heavily by sending its surplus rain to the drouthy east.

The wisest bunch of Omaha vacationists are those content with the comforts of life right at home.

Standard Oil butter may be all its inventor claims, but the ultimate consumer is yet to be heard from. When his voice is pitched in the critical key, it will be worth listening to.

A Bangor, Me., clergyman has exclusive information to the effect that this old world will come to an end on September 15. Aspirants for office might as well pull out and prepare for the jolt.

Chicago's eminence as a summer resort outshines all rivals. With the Gingles case right "in its midst," and the Snell and Saylor cases electrifying the suburbs, competitors on or off the lakes are "beaten to a frazzle."

As an advance feeler, the Chicago receiver for the Booth company intimates that a fee of $125,000 would be just right compensation for his labors and anxiety of mind. Another hard job is coming to him—the job of identifying the intimation when it returns from the feeling tour.

An edifying variation of the Enoch Arden story comes from the northeast. A minister in a trance left his wife and disappeared. Returning after an absence of thirty-two years he found his successor in jail. The wanderer was sympathetic, the wife forgiving, the jailbird indifferent. In the succeeding trance the reunited couple packed their duds and hiked for new pastures.

Dramatic criticism is not a lost art—in Missouri. The Chillicothe Tribune rises to the highest traditions of the profession in these remarks: "Four hundred people and 200 donkeys constituted the audience that witnessed the closing performance of the rivals of the Cherry sisters at the tent theater Saturday night. The sissy boy of the aggregation, the alleged comedian, directed some very aged chestnuts at a local paper, and at each witless sally, because of its peculiar composition, one-third of the audience brayed loudly."

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SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Power in speech comes from patience in silence.

Lies always get ripe before we are ready for them.

Men seek for honors often because they have lost honor.

Forgetting self is the secret of finding satisfaction in life.

Sorrow is heaven's school, where we learn the alphebet of love.

A man is to be known by his goal rather than by his genealogy.

The best evidence of loving heaven is endeavor to bring it here.

It is easy for the man who amounts to nothing to give himself away.

Deceit usually has a good start in the man who boasts of his diplomacy.

He soon loses all faith in the poor who tries to feed them with fine words.

No man is uncommonly good who does not help to make goodness common.

One of the blessings of being needy is that there are always some who are more so.

Some think they are standing by the faith when they are but frozen in their tracks.

Many a man shows his faith in the wisdom of his god by offering a dime to cover a dollar sin.

It is no use prescribing the gospel to a sick world unless you commend it by a healthy life.

People who run around in a circle usually hire a calliope to call attention to their progress.

Some sinners do not repent because they fear there would not be enough joy in heaven over the event to satisfy them.—Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Kansas City Times: The new church in Washington that contains a swimming pol is not of the Baptist persuasion. It is a Congregational house of worship, and the Congregationalists "sprinkle."

Louisville Courier-Journal: The Cincinnati minister who has introduced canary birds to help out the choir might improve matters some by bringing in a parrot to make responses or lead the doxology.

St. Louis Republic: By reviving the old ecclesiastical rule prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the Church of England not only runs counter to a recent act of Parliament repealing the inhibition, but demonstrates the superiority of the American system in which church and state are severely divorced, and the churches show little disposition to interfere in matters that are regulated by statutory law.

San Francisco Chronicle: Few will disagree with President Taft when he said at Norwich on Monday that we "are coming more and more to realize the right of the individual to worship God as he may choose." It is not very long ago that this could not be said with truth, and the intolerance of the past has been a chief obstacle to real religion. With the growing recognition that in matters of faith reason and belief are proper guides, irrespective of dogma, there will be a truer approach to Christian ideals in the world.

Philadelphia Record: The denominational fences are faring badly when a member of the Baptist church in Chicago is acting as pastor of a Unitarian church and a Presbyterian church in New York is considering the calling to its pastorate of a Church of England clergyman. The suggestion that the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church in New York, still remembered as Dr. John Hall's, though it has had two pastors since his death, may give a call to an Anglican clergyman who will preach in St. Bartholomew's during August is decidedly the most entertaining bit of church gossip that has gone around for some time.

An Up-to-Date Duel.

Chicago Record-Herald.

We cannot quite determine whether it is a sense of humor or a lack of it which makes French duelists go to the field of honor accompanied by hosts of friends in automobiles, photographers and reporters, and then exchange harmless shots to averge the insult.

A Sad Summer Note.

Chicago Tribune.

Troubles never come singly. We are deeply pained to notice that our old friend, the Jikiri of Jolo, is dead. Many a time and oft have we answered the telephone and told him what the score was. And now he is gone.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

He—Love me and the world is mine.
She—How do you make that out?
He—Why, aren't you all the world to me?—Baltimore American.

"So you think he's really in love, eh?"
"No doubt about it. Why, he thinks she's attractive in auto goggles."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"That is a tender old poem."
"Is, eh?"
"But what did the poet mean here where he speaks of the children's hour?"
"Why, I s'pose under the terms of the divorce decree each parent was entitled to have the children at certain hours. The judges don't usually draw it so fine, though."—Kansas City Journal.

"I have saved every one of your letters," she said, sentimentally.
"Really!" said the young man with the double curve to his hat brim; "I thought I had been careful not to write anything that could be of the slightest interest to a jury."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Crawford—So his wife is extravagant in dress?
Mrs. Crabshaw—Very. Just now she's getting a coat of tan at a hundred-dollar-a-week seaside resort.—Puck.

"I have called to make the arrangements for the trip your daughter is to make to Europe to have her voice cvultivated."
"But I am not sending my daughter to Europe to have her voice cultivated."
"I know it—it's the neighbors—they made up a purse."—Houston Post.

"I think Lucy and young Mr. Cashbox are arriving at an understanding," says the happy mother.
"You mean that they are engaged?" asks the pleased father.
"Not yet. But I noticed that Lucy has moved that big, roomy rocking-chair into the parlor—and you know that was the forerunner of the engagements of the other girls."—Judge.

Reporter for the Jungle Journal—Whom have you put on this mysterious murder case?
Chief Zebra (who has many stripes in the service)—The Giraffe, on account of his being a natural rubberneck.
Jungle Journal Reporter—Has any of the animals been run down as a suspect?
Chief Zebra—Oh, yes. The Leopard is spotted.—Baltimore American.

THE BURDEN OF THE DAY.

Bayard Taylor.

Who shall rise and cast away,
First, the Burden of the Day?
Who assert his place, and teach
Lighter labor, nobler speech,
Standing firm, erect, and strong,
Proud as Freedom, free as Song?

Lo! we groan beneath the weight
Our own weaknesses create;
Crook the knee and shut the lip,
All for tamer fellowship;
Load our slack, compliant clay
With the Burden of the Day.

Higher paths there are to tread;
Fresher fields around us spread;
Other flames of sun and star
Flash at hand and lure afar;
Larger manhood might we share,
Surer fortune—did we dare!

In our mills of common thought
By the pattern all is wrought;
In our school of life, the man
Drills to suit the public plan,
And through labor, love and play,
Shifts the Burden of the Day.

Ah! the gods of wood and stone
Can a single saint dethrone,
But the people who shall aid
'Gainst the puppets they have made;
First they teach and then obey;
'Tis the Burden of the Day.

Thunder shall we never hear
In this ordered atmosphere?
Never this monotony feel
Shattered by a trumpet's peal?
Never sire that burst and blow
From eternal summits, know?

Though no man resent his wrong,
Still is free the poet's song!
Still, a stag, his thought may leap,
O'er the herded swine and sheep,
And in the pastures far away
Lose the Burden of the Day!

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