

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Sunday Bee, one year, \$2.50; Saturday Bee, one year, \$2.50; Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$4.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$6.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER: Morning Bee (without Sunday), per month, 25c; Evening Bee (without Sunday), per month, 25c; Daily Bee (including Sunday), per month, 40c; Daily Bee (without Sunday), per month, 30c; Daily Bee and Sunday, per month, 50c.

ADVERTISING: Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—6th St. Twenty-fourth St. Council Bluffs—15 West 1st St. Lincoln—25 1/2 Lincoln Building, Chicago—154 Marquette Building, Kansas City—Reliance Building, New York—21 West Thirty-third St., Washington—222 Pennsylvania St., N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

MARCH CIRCULATION: 48,017

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss: Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation, less paid, unpaid and returned copies for the month of March, 1911, was 48,017.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1911. (Seal.) ROBERT H. HILL, Notary Public.

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

Never mind, Senator Tanner ought to be used to it by this time.

Pittsburg voters want the lid taken off. All right, hold your noses.

It seems that the whitewash failed to take the dollar mark out of Lorimer's toga.

Somebody seems to have put another tack in Senator Lorimer's seat in the upper house.

Even at that, the wise automobile driver will slow down when traversing busy thoroughfares.

What "copious, rushing tears" Senator Tillman must have shed on hearing of the Hines story.

The clouds have lifted, the sun shines; life has begun anew. The ball season is on. Giddap.

Licensed liquor dealers will take the hint and have their clocks correctly reset at least once a week.

Champ Clark's new gavel is made of bur-oak. Uncle Joe's seemed to have had a burr or two on it, too.

When you think that the world has gone entirely against you, try to think of the other fellow who is worse off.

A thoughtful man is one who carries a nickel in his outermost pocket to save time on the pay-as-you-enter car.

If anybody thinks Mr. Bryan stirred up trouble among the democrats at Washington inadvertently he is away off.

One step nearer to having a rock pile had that is many steps nearer to common sense. A work house would be even better.

A Baltimore society man, whose first name is Evelyn, was badly beaten on the street. Thugs probably mistook him for a woman.

Congressman Hobson says he expects to go to heaven. We hope he does, but he will first have to stop predicting war with Japan.

At last Governor Aldrich has handed down at least one veto that will command the unreserved approbation of the World-Herald.

It might help Madero and his cause if he would see to it that his insurgents do not go too far in persecuting American men and women and children.

A Chicago woman laughed herself to death over a joke her little boy sprung on rhubarb pie. As if that kind of pie were not bad enough, without any killing jokes.

If the chautauques run short on talent because congress is in session, we would respectfully direct their attention to the fact that the Nebraska legislature has adjourned.

Colonel Roosevelt's enemies are making much of the fact that a San Francisco club refused to invite him to dine. That may have been one of the clubs the colonel would not dine with.

If Omaha proves such a good place to take bids for Indian supplies it ought to prove equally good as a market on which to buy army supplies.

Our delegation at Washington might use the new departure of the Indian bureau as a base to work from.

Let no one blame the lack of funds to increase the police force upon the vetoed charter bill; for the police fund for the current year would have remained unchanged at all events.

The damage was really done by the legislature two years ago, which increased the pay of policemen without providing for additional funds to meet the increased payroll.

Mr. Bryan and 1912.

Sentiment is not all opposed to the belief that Mr. Bryan may yet bob up once more as the democratic nominee for president in 1912, despite his assertions to the contrary. The Washington Star, while not a democratic paper, yet generally ready with a kindly expression for Mr. Bryan, is far from persuaded that he is out of the running. For instance, under a caption describing him as "Still the Peerless Leader," it says editorially: "Mr. Bryan's latest visit to this town was a veritable triumph for him. He came again, he saw, and he conquered again. He made new friends and strengthened bonds with the old ones. Wherever he went he was greeted with enthusiasm. If he appeared for a moment in a hotel lobby, the place instantly filled up. If he spoke at table on public questions, he was heard with every manifestation of pleasure. On all sides, and by everybody, the glad hand was offered to him."

The Star is not wrong in attaching significance to all this. It thus credits him with the reason for it, as freely expressed: "Men said that the democratic good fortune was due, primarily, to Mr. Bryan. He had shown the way. Then the Star observes that all this is disconcerting to anti-Bryan democrats. It describes the ovation that greeted him as he entered the house on opening day and, allowing for his announcement that he would not become a candidate again, adds: "But think of him entering the hall of the next democratic national convention at the head of the Nebraska delegation, composed of his friends; think of him taking the platform in advocacy of some issue which is to figure in the convention's deliberance; think of him smiling upon the audience and addressing it in his well-known tones and terms. May not the Harmon boom, the Wilson boom, the Clark boom and all other booms be knocked higher than a kite in a minute?"

One has to make room for a good deal of hypothesis here, but stranger things have happened. The Houston Post, however, a rock-ribbed democratic organ, does not seem to share the Star's sentiment one way or the other toward Mr. Bryan. It regards him less friendly and evidently concludes that he is not out for the nomination himself, but to split his party so as to insure the defeat of whoever is nominated, for it says, referring to Bryan's attempt at dictation: "It will ultimately get the democratic party into just such a condition of faction and strife as so many people declare Mr. Bryan pretends to have it, except when he happens to be the candidate."

Logically, then, if Mr. Bryan intended to have himself nominated next year, he would scarcely take steps to split the party now. Truly, it is a united, militant democracy we behold. As the Post laments: "From the appearance of things at present, it looks as if 1912 will open up very much as 1904 did."

If so, the Post might add, "and close as 1904 did."

Two Famous Progressives.

In announcing the make-up of the democratic steering committee in the senate at Washington the information is vouchsafed that Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and Senator Kern of Indiana are there to represent the progressive element of the party.

The humor of this selection must be readily grasped. The democratic senator from Nebraska when at home is classed as a reactionary. He led the cohorts that put Bryan to rout at the Grand Island convention, and his newspaper organ is constantly singing praises for Governor Harmon of Ohio, who is supposed to be the one candidate for the 1912 democratic presidential nomination blacklisted by Mr. Bryan and his progressive following.

Senator Kern of Indiana is most widely known as the thick-and-thin friend of the notorious "Tom" Taggart, and the political creature of Taggart, to whom he owes all he has achieved in politics. It would be almost as safe to placard "Tom" Taggart as a progressive as to entrust the cause of progressive democracy to Mr. Kern.

These two famous progressives of the senate democratic steering committee should give the democratic regulars little trouble.

Example in Catching Kidnapers.

New Mexico sets an object lesson to older states in running down kidnapers. When it became known that the little Rogers boy of Las Vegas had been abducted and held for a \$12,000 ransom, whole communities turned out to scour the country for the culprit or culprits, as it proved to be, and did not quit scouring until they got their prey. Sheriff's posse took up the trail and it required a comparatively short time to trap the criminals, one of whom has confessed, implicating the other. It need not be doubted that the state will do what is further necessary to put the finishing touches to the case, making it such a wholesome example as to discourage that form of criminality in New Mexico, if not in other states. It is impossible for the law to handle this crime too severely, and perhaps it is well that this offense was committed in a western state where people do not stand on technicalities or formalities when such issues are at stake.

This crime is one of the most remarkable in the annals of kidnaping. A man aids in abducting the child of his own brother, from whom he extorts \$12,000. Even the father could not be persuaded to join in the suspicion that rested from the first upon his brother until the latter's confession. It seems that the uncle got his accomplice to do the actual kidnaping and he did the money end of the deal and looked out for the negotiations, selecting a time when he knew his brother was absent from home and the child was there with its mother.

He even was called in by the terror-stricken mother and took the money from her to the place designated by himself, the brigand.

As described, it was one of the most cold-blooded pieces of perfidy that has ever come to light, and the fact that the culprit has confessed should not stand between him and his just deserts. Men of his stamp are better off where the law can hold a check upon them and other people certainly are safer.

Up to the Assessors.

By law enacted by the adjourned legislature the term of office of county assessors in Nebraska has been extended one year, so that these assessors will be elected in 1912 instead of 1911. The reason assigned for the change is that in this way the quadrennial assessment of real estate, which is to be made in due course in 1912 and every four years thereafter, will be made in the last year of the assessor's incumbency, when he will have the benefit of three years' experience and information, instead of in the first year of his incumbency, when a newly elected assessor would have to perform the most important duty devolving upon him almost immediately after crossing the threshold of his office.

This object, of course, could have been attained by moving the assessment of real estate up one year without affecting the tenure of the county assessor's office, but the law-makers preferred to do it the other way, with incidental benefit to the assessors, who thus have another twelve months legislated on to their official careers, to say nothing of a chance to make good on a real estate assessment which will hold over for four years whether they succeed themselves or not. But the proof of the pudding will be in the eating. If the county assessors, who are the chief beneficiaries of this new law, give us an assessment on the next turn—which is equitable and satisfactory—they may expect a popular vote of approval; if not, the next legislature may reconsider and either go back to the old system or try something new.

Madero and Diaz.

The Mexican Herald, the paper published for English readers in Mexico and friendly to the government, thinks Madero will make a grievous error not to accept the terms of peace proposed by President Diaz in his recent message to congress, and yet Madero is said to have merely smiled when asked if he would accept those terms. The Herald says: "We predict that if Francisco I. Madero and his followers do not accept the new government program as an honest desire to meet the demands of the Mexican people they will rapidly lose what standing and sympathy they have, both in this country and abroad. The Herald takes no stock in Madero's demand for a repudiation of the election by which Diaz defeated him for the presidency and the calling of a new election. It calls it a 'pompous demand,' and refers to Madero as a 'bargainer of unusual foresight,' who 'has been loudly reiterating demands for a great deal more than he expected to obtain.' The Herald appeals to the people of Mexico to uphold President Diaz, who, it thinks, has made concessions enough to the insurgents, whose acceptance as the price of peace the good of the country requires. People who have followed the course of war in Mexico doubtless will take more stock in this dictum than they will in the disposition of the Madero party to accept it. It might easily be believed that all concerned would be benefited by coming to terms short of what the rebels have demanded rather than prolong the war with its devastating consequences and it might be much easier to obtain full concessions as time progressed. Madero overlooks one fact, it seems, that a large proportion of his followers do not measure up to the requirements of popular government which his demands reduced to concrete form define. If they did there should be far more reason why Diaz would go further than he has gone. And yet, it would seem that Diaz has offered to concede about every vital point laid down by the enemy except to abdicate his own office. The fact that Madero chooses to discredit the government's promise to do what it says it will do seems wholly aside from the question. But reports now indicate that the insurgent leader is anxious for peace and it would not be surprising to hear soon that he had seriously entered into negotiations toward that end."

"Be an Optimist Today for Peace and Progress" is a bold-type appeal on the front page of the Mexican Herald. Making such a request of a man in Mexico just now is a good deal like looking disaster in the face and smiling.

The record of dog tag issues starts the season with a decided increase over the number of canines licensed to run at large in Omaha last year. Here's a place where revision downward would secure public applause.

"We are weak at Washington only in the senate," exclaims Mr. Bryan. Who are "we?" And are we weak in the senate only because the senate failed to follow the house in accepting Mr. Bryan's dictation?

In approving the University Medical school appropriation Governor Aldrich says he does not believe it within the province of the executive to interpose a veto "because that would be simply

putting my judgment up against the legislature in a matter of public policy, which rarely should be done." It will be noted that the governor very properly reserves to himself the privilege to decide when those rare occasions are presented when his judgment should outweigh the expressed will of the legislature. When two bodies moving in opposite directions collide one of them must yield the right-of-way to the other.

Returning members of the Douglas delegation who have been putting in three months' time at Lincoln for \$300 and mileage are again cautioned not to make a too lavish display of their wealth.

Millions for Peace.

The Madison congress has appropriated \$2,000,000 for the "pacification" of the country. The hope, apparently, is that the hand with gold in it may succeed where the iron hand has failed.

Hope Glids the Horizon.

Let an optimistic people hope. The democrats of the house have reduced expenses already by \$12,000 a year, leaving the annual cost of the government in round numbers at \$99,518,000. A saving of a fifth of a cent per capita per annum is not to be sneezed at.

Criticizing Trifles.

Dr. Elliot finds that President Lincoln made some "shocking appointments." He did. He knew he did. And he told the story apt to that as to other matters—of his own hand the captain to stop his steamboat in the rapids to salvage an apple. Lincoln had to be an opportunist; and he was not the last.

Good Plan to Follow.

California appears to have discovered a good way of dealing with the contemptible fellows, who desert their wives and families. When a deserter is convicted for non-support he may be sentenced to jail and compelled to work at road-making for his keep and also for the support of his family. The county paying the latter \$125 a day so long as the delinquent continues in his involuntary public employment. The punishment would seem to fit the crime.

Speaker Clark's Gavel.

It is right. Honorable Paul Clark's gavel should be of wood from a hallowed mill. The reverent sifter at the feet of Dollar Bill, the ecstatic swallower of every Bryan and Bedlamian, the meek suppliant for succession—why, the ghosts of a hundred dead issues must tremble in and speak from that speaker's bauble. It is already whispered in Washington that of its own accord and held in no man's hand the gavel has been known to hammer the desk tremendously sixteen times in succession.

EXPERIMENTS IN SPRAYING.

Profitable Results Shown at Nebraska Station. Louisville Courier-Journal. The Nebraska experiment station has issued a bulletin which summarizes the results of spraying experiments in apple orchards for five seasons. The tests were made principally for the purpose of determining the cost of spraying, the yield of sprayed fruit and its value as compared with that of unsprayed fruit from the same orchard.

At the outset of the experiment twenty-two orchards were selected, representing eighteen localities in thirteen counties. The trees varied in age from 10 to 28 years. Some of the orchards had been well pruned, while others had been entirely neglected. The trees were sprayed under varying conditions, some with elaborate outfits for the purpose and others by the crudest methods. In some orchards the operators had efficient power outfits. In others they had merely a barrel and hose.

In figuring up results the experiment station officials estimate the average total annual cost of spraying per acre at \$12. This is one-fifth of fifty cents to the acre. The difference in value in favor of the sprayed fruit was \$24.65 per acre. Deducting from this the average cost of spraying, \$12, it is found that the average net gain per acre from spraying is \$12.65. All of which is certainly worthy of the apple grower's consideration.

The five years' experimentation has shown conclusively that it pays handsomely to spray. The same results were obtained in Nebraska can be obtained elsewhere. Those who hope to get good returns from their orchards should realize that the trees must be given proper care. Under such conditions the orchard responds splendidly, and amply remunerates its owner for his labor.

Probably no other building in America is so well policed as the White House. It takes forty-two men to do it daily, if any mischievous stranger should seek entrance he would not get far. Twenty-four men guard the outside of the building and eighteen of the inside. Eight are in the executive offices. Fourteen guard the White House within and without at night. The number of men enumerated does not include the secret service men who guard the person of the president, and who sometimes are in service to guard the members of the president's family.

Every door to the White House has its policemen constantly on guard. There are always two in the basement of the executive offices, where there is a large door leading from the street for the reception of supplies. There always is a policeman at the kitchen entrance. Two men in livery, not policemen, guard the main entrance into the White House at the front portico. In the daytime there is a policeman in the east room and one each at both stairways that lead to the private apartments of the president and his family on the upper floor. There is a policeman always in the basement, the entrance to which is from the east wing of the mansion.

At night a policeman guards the basement corridor of the interior, another the corridor of the main floor, and another the corridor of the upper private floor.

President Taft's general plan of economy in expenditures is likely to receive vigorous support from an unexpected quarter during the extra session of the congress. Certain of the insurgent republican senators believe that substantial progress may be made in the direction of economy at least reducing the salaries now paid to former senators and representatives who have announced themselves in these government berths. It was suggested in a chance gathering of senate insurgents today that the policy of reducing the salaries of clerks in the classified service and at the same time paying the large salaries to "lame ducks" from Capitol Hill is a misguided plan of retrenchment which saved at the spot, but wasted at the bung.

Most of the economies thus far suggested apply to government clerks whose salaries range from \$500 to \$1,500 a year. The savings to the government is trifling and is more than counteracted by the swollen salaries given to former senators and former congressmen who have taken political refuge in one or more of the numerous commissions created by congress.

The insurgent senators believe that the commission plan of casting for former senators and representatives is an amiable custom, but an expensive one, and they are talking seriously of directing an inquiry into the matter and extending it beyond the congressional commissions to look into the various other creations of this kind for which congress has provided in the past, and which, once set in motion, appear to have an interminable tenure.

People Talked About

South Carolina mourns a woman who died at 90 leaving 300 descendants, and Massachusetts one who celebrated her golden wedding two years ago at 62 and was a great-grandmother at 59.

In the Milwaukee election last week, there was a referendum on the proposal of the city administration for the sale of bonds to provide for a municipal railroad terminal. It was beaten by 4,000 majority.

A Chicago judge has decided that girls who sit the sweaters must give the latter back their engagement rings. The judge is evidently a fair sample of the class of men who do not want poor women to get any enjoyment out of life.

One of the disconsolate Memphians, who shook the \$2,000,000 prize before the eyes of W. J. Bryan, intimates that the real reason for the rejection of the offer is that Mr. Bryan could not be happy "away from Omaha's cowboys mayor." The colonel's affection for Mayor Jim evidently is priceless.

Andrew M. Sullivan, lawyer, is said to be the most assiduous bookworm in St. Louis. Besides having read nearly all the contemporaneous law and magazine literature, he has read an average of one novel every night for the last thirty years. His taste runs from yellowback detective stories to the classics.

Marous D. Crain, 79 years old, for twenty years night chief operator of the Western Union Telegraph company in St. Louis, died of apoplexy. He had been in the employment of the telegraph company fifty years. During the civil war he was chief of the telegraph field corps and served in that capacity with Colonel B. C. Clory, former president of the Western Union Telegraph company.

One of the odd developments of the trouble in Mexico is a proposition which has come from Dick Ferris, an American now in San Francisco, to establish in lower California the republic of Diaz. He has sent a telegram to President Diaz saying that 100 representative American citizens wish to lower California and turned over to them to establish there a friendly and modern republic under progressive officials.

Washington Life

Some Interesting Phases and Conditions Observed at the Nation's Capital.

"Beware of the poison dyes of the Easter season," is the substance of the warning sounded for heads of families by Dr. Wiley, leader of the pure food crusaders of the federal government. The dyes commonly used in coloring candies and eggs are classed as poisoning children from eating them. "The worst feature," says the doctor, "is that in many instances these poisons do not immediately manifest themselves. They work gradually upon the system, until digestion is greatly impaired. Extreme nervousness and even paralysis are frequent manifestations. The younger the victim, the more deleterious is the effect of the poison."

Dr. Wiley therefore urges that the greatest care be exercised in selecting dyes for home use, and in the purchase of food articles which have been highly colored. Purchasers should insist that the dyes are among those certified as permitted by the Department of Agriculture. Arsenic poison, while many of the dyes contain large quantities of lead and antimony.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon carries around under his crown some very interesting matters of unwritten history. Many versions about the nomination by President Cleveland of the late Melville W. Fuller as chief justice have been current. "Uncle Joe," however, has another version, and as he bears a hand in the matter its authenticity should be certain.

One of the former speaker's old-time democratic friends in Illinois in the eighties, as he told the story a few nights ago, was John Schofield, chief justice of the state supreme court. The two had ridden the circuit together when Mr. Cannon was a young lawyer. President Cleveland commissioned "Horizontal Bill" Morrison to offer the chief justiceship of the United States supreme court to Judge Schofield. The latter declined. He had a family of thirteen children, and their mother, a fine woman of old-fashioned views, was exceedingly devoted to the thought of Wisconsin.

In despair Representative Morrison appealed to Mr. Cannon to go to Illinois and urge Judge Schofield to accept. He made the trip and presented the appeal, but it did not move the sturdy old state judge. Soon after Mr. Cannon had returned to Washington W. E. Miller of Wisconsin, then named of M. W. Fuller, a Chicago lawyer, and the nomination was forwarded to the senate.

When Senator "Charlie" Johnson of Maine took the arm of his feeble republican colleague the other day in the senate and marched up to the clerk's desk there that lives today, Arthur Prindle Taft, with his great big heart, when he succeeded him, said: "I am with Theodore Roosevelt. I am going to help forward this great fight." You know the result. But we have got a big job. We may talk here, but we have got to make sentiment outside before we can do much.

It was that President Taft in dead earnest to carry out this proposal with Great Britain, and Great Britain should be glad to join with us and set the ball rolling. And when we have started it rolling, when once our hands are clasped and we have made an agreement—not an alliance, but simply an agreement, an honest pledge between honest men—then you will see other nations coming forward and holding out their hands and we shall be able to look forward to the day when we shall be a united world without war. The two great English-speaking nations will be the ones to start it. Talk as you please, we are not two great nations, but with all due respect to every other nation—(laughter)—and we are recognized as such by every other nation when they get down to square thinking and speak their sentiments.

"What I would say is this: Don't raise any technicalities at this time. We will make the program afterward. As for honest tribunals, there certainly are honest men in the world. England has got them and we have got them, too. You have your statesmen and we have ours. But remember that you have got your politician, too, as we have on our side, and you will have to meet him. The people are with you, but the politicians are not. You must heaven knows whether the politician is or not yet. You have got to wake up the sentiment first. The sentiment is that we are going to have peace, and the details will be arranged later."

THE FAIRVIEW CHANTICLEER.

Signalizes the Coming of the Dawn in New Jersey Speech.

We take it that when Mr. Bryan declared in New Jersey, "From a democratic standpoint the last fifteen years have been dark, but I come to give you the promise of the dawn," he was announcing his decision never again to be the democratic candidate for president. With a modest breed of three attempts at the job and three failures, Mr. Bryan now seems to imply that he never did bid for the presidency, and that it was a question of principles with him. Now that his principles have triumphed, he is so happy that he wakes up in the night and laughs. We have always noticed a decided tendency on the part of many people to rejoice at escaping the responsibilities of an office for which some one else has received the greater number of votes. This symptom always occurs with the other symptom we have mentioned, a tendency on the part of beaten men to rejoice in the triumph of the principles they stand for. We are far from wishing to deny that there have been men whom time alone has justified. But it is demonstrable that Mr. Bryan is not one of these men. He is to be congratulated upon his ability to get joy out of the reflection that long after some of the principles he stood for had begun to make their way, his own unstable and perilous personality stood forth as a barrier to their acceptance.

Supreme Court Decision Points the Way to Do It. Springfield Republican. How easy it would be to levy a valid federal income tax without the help of the pending amendment is indicated by the bill introduced by Congressman Hull of Tennessee and the ways and means committee. It is entitled a bill "to provide revenue for the government by levying a special excise tax with respect to doing business by persons." All persons residing in the United States, etc., are made subject to the tax, which is to be equivalent to 1 per cent on their entire net income above \$5,000. Thus the measure follows the wording of the corporation income tax law recently upheld by a unanimous United States supreme court, only "persons" are substituted for corporations. The exemption should be reduced to \$1,500 or \$2,000, and then the bill would become worth the serious attention of congress. Such law clearly could not be set aside by the supreme court unless it were prepared to stand the ground that the corporation income tax and that would make the court ridiculous.

WASHINGTON LIFE

Some Interesting Phases and Conditions Observed at the Nation's Capital.

"Beware of the poison dyes of the Easter season," is the substance of the warning sounded for heads of families by Dr. Wiley, leader of the pure food crusaders of the federal government. The dyes commonly used in coloring candies and eggs are classed as poisoning children from eating them. "The worst feature," says the doctor, "is that in many instances these poisons do not immediately manifest themselves. They work gradually upon the system, until digestion is greatly impaired. Extreme nervousness and even paralysis are frequent manifestations. The younger the victim, the more deleterious is the effect of the poison."

Dr. Wiley therefore urges that the greatest care be exercised in selecting dyes for home use, and in the purchase of food articles which have been highly colored. Purchasers should insist that the dyes are among those certified as permitted by the Department of Agriculture. Arsenic poison, while many of the dyes contain large quantities of lead and antimony.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon carries around under his crown some very interesting matters of unwritten history. Many versions about the nomination by President Cleveland of the late Melville W. Fuller as chief justice have been current. "Uncle Joe," however, has another version, and as he bears a hand in the matter its authenticity should be certain.

One of the former speaker's old-time democratic friends in Illinois in the eighties, as he told the story a few nights ago, was John Schofield, chief justice of the state supreme court. The two had ridden the circuit together when Mr. Cannon was a young lawyer. President Cleveland commissioned "Horizontal Bill" Morrison to offer the chief justiceship of the United States supreme court to Judge Schofield. The latter declined. He had a family of thirteen children, and their mother, a fine woman of old-fashioned views, was exceedingly devoted to the thought of Wisconsin.

In despair Representative Morrison appealed to Mr. Cannon to go to Illinois and urge Judge Schofield to accept. He made the trip and presented the appeal, but it did not move the sturdy old state judge. Soon after Mr. Cannon had returned to Washington W. E. Miller of Wisconsin, then named of M. W. Fuller, a Chicago lawyer, and the nomination was forwarded to the senate.

When Senator "Charlie" Johnson of Maine took the arm of his feeble republican colleague the other day in the senate and marched up to the clerk's desk there that lives today, Arthur Prindle Taft, with his great big heart, when he succeeded him, said: "I am with Theodore Roosevelt. I am going to help forward this great fight." You know the result. But we have got a big job. We may talk here, but we have got to make sentiment outside before we can do much.

It was that President Taft in dead earnest to carry out this proposal with Great Britain, and Great Britain should be glad to join with us and set the ball rolling. And when we have started it rolling, when once our hands are clasped and we have made an agreement—not an alliance, but simply an agreement, an honest pledge between honest men—then you will see other nations coming forward and holding out their hands and we shall be able to look forward to the day when we shall be a united world without war. The two great English-speaking nations will be the ones to start it. Talk as you please, we are not two great nations, but with all due respect to every other nation—(laughter)—and we are recognized as such by every other nation when they get down to square thinking and speak their sentiments.

"What I would say is this: Don't raise any technicalities at this time. We will make the program afterward. As for honest tribunals, there certainly are honest men in the world. England has got them and we have got them, too. You have your statesmen and we have ours. But remember that you have got your politician, too, as we have on our side, and you will have to meet him. The people are with you, but the politicians are not. You must heaven knows whether the politician is or not yet. You have got to wake up the sentiment first. The sentiment is that we are going to have peace, and the details will be arranged later."

THE FAIRVIEW CHANTICLEER.

Signalizes the Coming of the Dawn in New Jersey Speech.

We take it that when Mr. Bryan declared in New Jersey, "From a democratic standpoint the last fifteen years have been dark, but I come to give you the promise of the dawn," he was announcing his decision never again to be the democratic candidate for president. With a modest breed of three attempts at the job and three failures, Mr. Bryan now seems to imply that he never did bid for the presidency, and that it was a question of principles with him. Now that his principles have triumphed, he is so happy that he wakes up in the night and laughs. We have always noticed a decided tendency on the part of many people to rejoice at escaping the responsibilities of an office for which some one else has received the greater number of votes. This symptom always occurs with the other symptom we have mentioned, a tendency on the part of beaten men to rejoice in the triumph of the principles they stand for. We are far from wishing to deny that there have been men whom time alone has justified. But it is demonstrable that Mr. Bryan is not one of these men. He is to be congratulated upon his ability to get joy out of the reflection that long after some of the principles he stood for had begun to make their way, his own unstable and perilous personality stood forth as a barrier to their acceptance.

BRYAN AND MARTIN.

Brooklyn Eagle: Conservation as distinct from radicalism is represented by Mr. Martin's election. The adherence of the democracy of the senate to it for a long while is not likely. The disclosure of real tests will be interesting and cannot even strategically be long postponed.

New York Sun: Senator Culberson of Texas after voting for the Hon. Thomas S. Martin for chairman of the democratic caucus of the senate cannot hope for any quarter from Mr. Bryan. The great man will regard the defection of Mr. Culberson as an odious ingratitude, for the senator was one of Mr. Bryan's choices for the honor as a "progressive."

Philadelphia Record: If the truth were known as to the selection of Senator Martin of Virginia by his associates for the democratic leadership it would doubtless be found that the choice was equally distasteful to both Bryan and Bailey. Mr. Martin stands midway between these bête noire opposites. He is swift of tongue. Mr. Martin does things. He has administrative capabilities of the quality shown by Senator Crane of Massachusetts, precisely the kind of qualities in the uncertain and anomalous political conditions at Washington.

Philadelphia Ledger: The selection of Senator Martin of Virginia as chairman of the democratic caucus has no great significance, except what may have been given it by the efforts of Mr. Bryan to promote the selection of Senator Shively of Indiana. The "progressives" generally voted for Shively, but not quite all of them and Martin himself is not decidedly "reactionary."

It is supposed that you, would classify them as John Quills. Baltimore American. "Which party emblem do you prefer, the elephant or the mule?" "Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, "as things go nowadays both them animals is pretty slow. What one of the great parties ought to do is to associate its ideas with something like the automobile." Washington Star.

Little Bopess had lost her sheep.