

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER.

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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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 spoiled, unused and returned copies, for the month of July, 1911, was 47,931.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 24 day of August, 1911.  
(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER.

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

Cheer up, pessimists will soon be ripe.

It's a safe bet that we'll hear from "Mike" yet.

The presidential veto also had a corking time.

When in doubt, look on pages 12, 15 and 17 of the constitution.

No, thank you, we would rather not have a railroad strike just now.

In the meantime, "patronize home industry" is a good slogan to stick to.

Senator La Follette cannot say he did not make the most of that extra session.

The freedom of the Cuban press is not one of the things they boast of down there.

One thing Mr. Bryan has proved to the satisfaction of all is that he is no longer a boy orator.

Anyway, our base ball fans always get their money's worth from the free bulletin board.

Two weeks gone and no delivery reported by Mr. Bryan on any of those democratic candidates.

Still, the Washington boarding house keeper was, as usual, pained to have congress adjourn.

If Gotsch lacks a little wind, as is reported, he might borrow a supply from some of his trainers.

The ability of certain Illinois legislative manipulators to "put 'em over" ought to make them effective base ball pitchers.

A German cruiser is reported to be playing at war in Buzzard's bay. Nobody would care to kill a few buzzards.

The Bee's commission plan petitions put the machinery in motion, but the voters must finish the job at the election next week.

Three San Francisco girls swim to the Golden Gate and found the gate not shut against them. Three San Franciscans got in, anyway.

Reminder to the railroads and their employees: Before provoking a strike, remember the public is the third and largest party to the controversy.

A St. Louis judge says newspaper men are as honest as lawyers. If the newspaper men were to make that comparison between bench and bar it would be contempt of court.

Mrs. John Alexander Dowie proposes to found a new Zion and place her unkind son in charge of it. It is a great thing to have your own Zion.

Members of Omaha's school board, elected by the people, are publicly recruited to be not friends of the people. That settles it. Prepare to abdicate.

Those Turkish brigands have a financial system all their own—kidnaping rich foreigners for ransom to make up a fund for carrying on the business.

George W. Perkins will devote his future to giving the country a "constructive business policy." It is liable, then, to become a very rich country after all.

It transpires that someone cast a populist ballot at the recent primary in Douglas county, writing in names for local offices. How to account for the mistake will be a real puzzle.

Wyoming is taking a squad of Washington newspaper correspondents out to view the resources of that state as a publicity stroke. The Wyoming idea is a good one, especially as the newspaper men en route cannot help seeing Nebraska first.

## No Railroad Strike Wanted.

Every demand of public right and convenience protests against precipitation of difficulties between railroad employers and employees, now threatening a strike. A strike, throwing out of employment thousands of men, paralyzing business and making innocent victims of the public, would be intolerable and unjustifiable. No matter what the issues are at stake, neither side to the controversy has rights that are paramount to the rights of the people at large. Differences that cannot be settled peaceably cannot be settled hostily, at least not permanently settled.

It takes two sides to make a dispute, but it also takes two to end one. Neither side can reasonably expect the weight of popular sympathy, since neither side has taken the public into its confidence. The public is compelled, for the time being, at least, to view them from an impartial standpoint. It as yet sees no reason for dispute.

There is a great lesson for our American friends in the way the British railroads and their employees terminated their troubles the other day. Everybody on a strike resumed work, while conciliation boards took up the grievances from both sides. The controversy is not settled yet, but both sides are pledged to stick to business until they are, which saves the public from the train of untold suffering and hardship which railroad strikes always entail. We on this side of the water ought to be able to do as well and better.

## Anti-Trust Laws.

What is the situation with reference to governmental control of the trusts? Are the anti-trust laws we now have inadequate and new laws needed. Or are the laws we have effectual enough if only properly enforced?

When the supreme court laid down its "rule of reason" in the two big trust cases, most people agreed that we had reached a common ground of determining the relation of the government to corporations and its power of regulation, and that in the future all similar issues should be met by this rule. But upon that general assumption public opinion divided as to the wisdom and justice of the rule of reason. One faction saw in it only larger special privileges for the trusts, while another viewed it as a safe and sane restriction.

But already public opinion seems to have veered around in a new direction. Congressman Littleton may have reflected this impression when he introduced in the house his bill to bring about a sweeping inquiry into industrial conditions with a view to enacting a new anti-trust law. Or does Mr. Littleton's bill reflect only one side of the case? It is quite interesting to note that, while Mr. Littleton is one of the newer generation of reform democrats in congress, his bill is effusively endorsed by such eminent figures in the corporation world as Mr. George W. Perkins.

And this leads us again to a crossroads. Do Mr. Perkins and his friends endorse the Littleton plan because they do believe or because they do not believe in the efficacy of the Sherman law as applied in the rule of reason? Mr. Perkins is so much in earnest that he has determined to devote his time to constructing a better business policy for the country. Perhaps, after all, it is in the business policies, more than in the laws and their enforcement, that the chief difficulty lies. Surely if the master minds in the industrial world were to give to the government's problems the same faithful thought and co-operation they give to the science of making dividends, it would help mightily to reach the right result.

## Only So Long as Needed.

In his latest Commencement Mr. Bryan passes significant comment on the relationship of the democrats and insurgent republicans in congress, saying: "Whether it was wise for the democrats to take advantage of the truck played by the regular republicans on the insurgents depends on the facts. The democrats will need the insurgents in the next session and they cannot afford to be unfriendly even though the insurgents be too exacting at times."

This is a real admonition to the democrats to keep on playing with the insurgents just a little longer, because their help may yet be needed before the democrats gain complete control, after which insurgent demands may be safely spurned. In other words, democratic admiration of insurgency is limited to its usefulness to promote the democrats to power and will cease as soon as that result is accomplished. If the regulars could be used by the democrats for the same end to greater advantage and effect, they would enter into an alliance with them, all with the secret hope and expectation of ditching their allies the very first chance. The democrats are playing politics all the time and their every move is explainable only as a part of their political game.

Here in Nebraska the democrats have been playing their hand in precisely the same way. The "allied reform forces" consisted originally of democrats and populists and so-called silver republicans, and the triple combination was maintained just as long as the allies brought grief to the democratic mill. First the silver republicans were sloughed off as no longer needed. Then the populists were gradually and steadily shoved into a rear place. The democrats were willing to divide even with the populists, as long as they thought they might need them, but not longer. Democratic sympathy and solicitude for insurgent republicans is of a piece—merely a bait to get help while

pushing the democratic cart on the upgrade, with all seats reserved for the dyed-in-the-wool faithful on the ride down.

## Stormy Controller Bay.

Reports says that Secretary of the Interior Fisher was caught in a vortex of a terrific storm sweeping over Controller bay upon his arrival in that natural and home-like it must have seemed to the secretary. He left Washington amid the din and turbulence of a Controller bay storm and the last sound from the mainland that smote his ears as he sailed away from Seattle for the north must have been the low moaning of the distant winds.

Controller Bay is truly a stormy petrel. One cannot read about it without shivering a little. Yet one is bound at times to feel that if it were not for cross currents, the elements about Controller Bay would not seem so tempestuous. No supernatural powers are imputed to Secretary Fisher and yet it is hoped, and believed, that after he has beard the roaring storm lion in his lair he will come back with the secret of his mastery.

The country wants no more Controller bay storms. It wants the calmer forces of reason and national welfare to predominate in Alaska and we mistake mightily the temper of the public if it is not even now prone to believe that the president has dealt fairly and impartially in this matter, but that his actions and his motives have been misconstrued and distorted for political purposes. But let us have all the light possible on the subject, so that the issue cannot be evaded and a proper remedy found and applied to the situation, whatever it may be.

One of Omaha's weak spots is its lack of cheap and wholesome popular summer amusements for wage workers and artisans. The man who works hard all day should have opportunity for relaxation and recreation in the evening. And the year should not go by without an attempt to supply this demand better.

Omaha will have a group of distinguished lawyers at the American Bar association meeting, which will invite comparison sartorially with the legal lights from any other city in the country. In fact, if they are given their dues, they will be pronounced hors du concours and put all competitors hors de combat.

Still, Omaha's efforts to develop its manufacturing industries should go right along without waiting for the cheap power which we are promised by the Platte river canal promoters.

## Another pertinent question: Is the school board getting its money's worth on the investment made in the motor-cycles for the automobile policemen?

Both Sides Hurt.

Washington Star.

President Taft's reference to a veto as an unpleasant duty recalls the old assurance that the chastisement hurt the father as much as it did the youngster.

## A Package of Thanks.

Cleveland Leader.

Bryan says he is going to spend all his time until next summer studying the democratic candidates for president. For this assurance that he will keep quiet a little while, many thanks.

## Wall Street Handed the Crown.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Lovett of the Harriman lines says that one of the greatest drawbacks to prosperity is "the factory in West street."

It is some time now since the country began to consider Wall street an Ananias club.

## Dangerous Playthings Discarded.

Chicago Record.

France is going about the preparation of an ultimatum to Germany concerning Morocco solemnly and with much deliberation, as becomes a nation that has been taught that ultimatums to Germany are dangerous playthings.

## Interesting, but Not News.

St. Louis Journal.

Colonel Bryan's declaration that he will not be silent when the time comes to name a presidential candidate is interesting, but not surprising. It is a long time since the colonel has been silent, and everybody is inclined to think it will be a long time before he will be silent.

## First Thrill of Statehood.

Tucson (Ariz.) Citizen.

Statehood should give a great impetus to every section of Arizona, to every city, town and industry. It should put enthusiasm and optimism in the blood of every citizen of the new state.

It is a new era and child laboring to make of this a great and prosperous commonwealth, the future of Arizona is assured.

## Another Stroke of Genius.

Brooklyn Eagle.

A senator who has remedies for everything, all of them infallible, is out with another prescription. He would cure the infirmities of the Sherman law by so amending it that the corporation summoned before the bar of justice would have to furnish proof of its innocence, with conviction as a consequence of failure. This would save a great deal of government time and money. All that "the people" would have to do would be to allege restraint of trade and rest their case. And for the time-honored tradition that in this case is, indeed, an example would be set that could not fail to have a reformatory influence on the antiquated procedure of our state courts also.

## Reforming Court Procedure.

Philadelphia Record.

Justice Lurton of the United States supreme court who is a member of the committee to revise the rules of procedure in the federal courts, is prosecuting inquiries into the reformed equity procedure in England.

His frequent conferees during the last week were the lord chancellor and the lord chief justice; he sat with the latter for hours in the court of criminal appeal. Justice Lurton has gone to the right shop. If the procedure in our federal courts, in law and in equity, civil and criminal, should be reformed on the model of the modernized English practice, instead of adhering to precedents, a hundred years out of date, an example would be set that could not fail to have a reformatory influence on the antiquated procedure of our state courts also.

Looking Backward  
This Day in Omaha

COMPILED FROM BEE FILES

AUGUST 26.

## Thirty Years Ago—

Today was the hottest yet experienced this year. While there was a brisk wind blowing at the rate of twenty miles an hour, it was nevertheless like a breath of the Sahara. There has been no business or labor done by Omaha people except that which was imperative. Max Meyers thermometer went up to 102 degrees at 2 p. m.

A man arrived from Indiana for the purpose of buying 20,000 bushels of corn to feed his stock at that place. He says he had heard of Omaha as a grain market and came here in preference to any other point.

John Wearie of the firm of Wearie & Sons, who was so badly scalded on the face on Wednesday last, is now progressing favorably and able to resume business. His face is considerably marked from the effect of the scald.

S. R. Johnson, formerly of this city, is at the present time sojourning in this city. J. B. Piper, formerly employed by The Bee, is now employed as conductor by the Pullman company.

Was Woodie and Master John McCormick arrived home today from Atlantic City and other points east.

N. B. Falconer of this city landed in New York this morning on his way home from a two months' visit in Scotland.

A number of prominent Chicago, Burlington and Quincy officials are in the city on business. Among them are T. J. Potter, general manager; E. P. Ripley, general freight agent; Thomas Miller, division freight agent; P. Lowell, general ticket and passenger agent; and W. C. White, Mr. Potter's private secretary.

## Twenty Years Ago—

A. W. Fullilove, who owned a farm one mile west of Dundee Place, took a reporter for The Bee out to his place to demonstrate to him by his products that Nebraska soil was highly adapted to the growth of sugar beets.

Mrs. R. H. Davies, the milliner, went to New York.

The democratic combine in the city council found itself facing dissolution over the attempt to appoint a successor to Major Furay as a member of the Board of Public Works.

Personal Rights club met at Germania hall to perfect a permanent organization. President Lund was in the chair. Senator Manderson announced his determination to land the weather forecast station for Omaha, if possible, believing that he had a brand of climate here that justified the location of such an institution.

The 5-year-old son of M. V. Gannon was thrown from a buggy and sustained a broken arm. Miss Ada Gannon was driving.

## Ten Years Ago—

Captain Thomas Swobe arrived in Omaha after two years and more service in the Philippines. His personal appearance bore out his assertion that the climate agreed with him.

Harry Cartan returned from New York and Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Unversagt and family returned from Minnesota.

General Fred D. Grant passed through Omaha en route for San Francisco to board a steamer for the Philippines to resume his command there.

The fire and police board found no guilty these officers charged with arresting F. L. Wheeler on the complaint of selling Captain Lier. Officers Glover, Vanous and Marshall.

City Treasurer Hennings' van scored an early victory by turning into the city treasury \$100 considered to be a dead account as a tax on certain chattels.

Major J. R. Buchanan, general passenger agent of the Elkhorn, returned from the Black Hills.

C. L. Jenkins died at his residence, 2325 California street. He had come to Omaha in 1860, lived here fifteen years and then went to California, where he died fifteen years ago, returning to Omaha. He was employed on the Omaha Hotel Reporter as a printer.

## LAWYER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Feature of Trust Conspiracies that is Often Overlooked.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

The action of a federal judge in a New York court in recognizing the greater offense of the lawyer who advised and traded the recently dissolved wine pool, as compared with that of numbers of the trade who became parties to it as a matter of necessity or expediency, will strike a responsive chord in the public mind. Instead of the \$10,000 fines accepted from the members of the pool, the lawyer, who was its brains, was fined \$5,000 on each indictment of a total of \$45,000, with additional costs. But even this was scarcely more than a fifth of the fee which he collected for his services.

Whether or not this punishment adequately fitted the crime, it gives emphasis to the principle that the lawyer, who on his admission to the bar has taken an oath to support and interpret the law in justice and equity, takes on himself a greater responsibility than that borne by the layman. It is to be hoped that the United States district attorney carries out his expressed purpose and moves for disbarment, for it would be well to have a spade called a spade for a time, and to have schemes for the evasion of the law properly described as conspiracies, and the responsible plotters, even though they be distinguished members of the bar, be held to account, as they would be if detected in such complicity in any other less "polite" law-breaking.

It is time that the bar, itself, were brought to a fuller realization of the responsibility it has assumed in lending its counsel and advice to the lawless and experience in law, to aid in defiance and evasion of the statutes.

## People Talked About

The new president of Haiti shows that he has the proper qualifications for his job. Already he is trying to borrow \$500,000.

George A. Bartlett, former congressman from Nevada, has entered the freshman class of the University of Nevada. He will specialize in general chemistry, mineralogy and mining and will spend four hours each day in University Hall. He says he won't play foot ball.

Mme. Ali Kuli Khan, wife of the Persian charge d'affaires at Washington, is an American by birth, who has been awarded the golden decoration of learning of her adopted country for the services and experience in law, to aid in defiance and evasion of the statutes.

## Taxation in Japan.

A skimming system of taxation on everything taxable is an impressive reminder to the Japanese that world power is expensive and those who play the game must pay the price. According to the Financial and Economic Annual of the empire for 1911, everything in the country is taxed. Residences pay 18 per cent, cropped land 4.7 per cent, incomes of \$10 a year at 2 per cent, incomes of \$50 a year at 3 per cent, and \$250 a year at 5 per cent. There are also business taxes, the graded inheritance taxes, and the excise taxes on commodities like sugar, kerosene, textiles, stock transfers, banknote issues and luxuries. There are all national taxes local taxes must be paid besides. Japan's population is 51,000,000, and is increasing by 653,000 people yearly.

## In Other Lands

Side Lights on What is Transpiring Among the Near and Far Nations of the Earth

## Honors Well Won.

No appointment of credit for democracy's triumph over the British House of Lords can be considered just which ignores the work of John Redmond and his loyal followers. The Irish nationalists had more at stake in the struggle than any other division of the allied party. Home rule was a practical impossibility so long as the Tory peers dominated the House of Lords. All plans and all strategy necessarily were directed toward one objective—that of mending or ending the power of the peers. That objective was kept in view throughout all the trying and weary years since the eclipse of Parnell and the defeat of Gladstone's first home rule measure. Delays and trials and hope deferred were as crucibles wherein true metals were tested. Mr. Redmond's followers, the loyal and unflinching eighty-two, stood with admirable patience and fortitude. They withstood attacks in front and rear. Enemies rose and fell in their own camp. Jealousies all but rent the party. Supposed friends proved more annoying and dangerous than open enemies. Motives were assailed, and inability to accomplish the impossible were employed to foment dissension and weaken support at home and abroad.

Throughout the long drawn battle generals and privates stood by their guns, moving forward slowly but surely, loyally supporting the party which promised ultimate success, until the breach through which home rule might be driven was effected. No finer example of perseverance, devotion and sacrifice for the cause of legislative liberty can be found in modern history. Progressive democracy the world over is heartened by such sagacious leadership. The cause it represents deserves success on its own as well as on the merits of its representatives. Self-government for Ireland on equal terms with Canada, South Africa and the Australias is the least the ministry can offer those whose loyalty made the lords' veto possible. Less would be a gross betrayal of party allies.

## Germany's Trained Leaders.

Germany had precise information about the contents of the Moroccan bargain counter when it filed a lien on the port of Agadir. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who went into that section of northwest Africa to view what the Germans had in sight, relates many interesting facts in a letter to that paper. The leaders of German colonialists in the adjacent Sus country are college men, experts in agriculture, mineralogy and geology, speak the languages and are acquainted with the native Arabic. They have thoroughly explored the country, are familiar with its history and its possibilities and express confidence in rehabilitating the country into a German colonial empire that will surprise the world. Agadir is a natural port and the most accessible, far surpassing the port of Tananarive. The colonialists of the north, through the spiritfulness of former Sultan Agadir has languished for a century, all business going to Mozambique. Between the two ports are relays of tax collectors, grafters and thieves, each levying tribute on caravans. These have fleeced producers so thoroughly that producers and traders alike have abandoned the country. German colonialists intend restoring the country to cultivation, fortify Agadir, banish the thieves and found a modern Eden on the borders of Sahara.

## A Personal Triumph.

Organized labor's confidence in David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, is demonstrated now as it was in 1907 by the readiness of the striking British railway employees to accept his plan of mediation and arbitration. In both cases the industrial fabric of the empire was shaken, business activities languished and most of the necessities of life impeded by economic war. The chancellor's success as a mediator four years ago was a factor in his recent success. Where others failed, he had the tact and ability to bring the warring elements together and guarantee impartial and judicial settlement of the labor's grievances. If legislation is essential, Lloyd-George is in position to make good his pledge. That there exists a semi-starvation wage schedule on the British railways is made clear by the statements of Americans who were in London during the crisis. When engineers were paid but \$1.75 a day and conductors as low as \$1.50 a week, with \$5 as an average weekly wage, the uprising had ample justification. The readiness of the strikers to accept arbitration under these conditions evidences rare conservatism, and deserves to win.

## Russia Opposes Americans.

The expected is scheduled to happen in Persia. Mr. Morgan Shuster, the American employed to reorganize the finances of the country, is opposed by Russia, whose ambitions on the northern frontier are as plain as the nose on his face. Under the most favorable conditions, monarchical land grabbers would frown upon an American in any other capacity but that of spender. In the Persian case any timely aid excuse would serve Russia's scheme of aggression. Hence it is not surprising that Mr. Shuster's position is made untenable by Russia's opposition backed by England's support. At present the controversy revolves around the validity of the law investing Mr. Shuster with extraordinary fiscal powers. Late dispatches indicate the hopelessness of the case of contention against a combine of monarchical schemers whose evident purpose is to hold Persia in the grip of the moneylenders and drain whatever productive vitality remains in the country.

## Denmark's Census.

The figures of the recent census of Denmark show that the population of the kingdom has risen from 1,565,338 in 1906 to 2,737,075 in 1911. Copenhagen has now 461,391 inhabitants, against 435,540 in 1906, and the greater Copenhagen, which includes Frederiksberg, has 539,338. It had 514,134 in 1906. Aarhus, the second city and the largest town on the mainland, has 61,135, against 55,135 five years ago. The Feroe Islands have now 15,000 inhabitants, an increase of nearly 2,000 since the last census. The census of Denmark, like that in all civilized nations, reveals the influence of the migration to the cities, which have absorbed a large share of the increase.

## NEBRASKA PRESS COMMENT.

Holbrook Observer (dem.) The Omaha Bee seems to be greatly worried over the coming election. It is afraid if the democrats elect a supreme judge or two this fall they will boast of it after election, and this will annoy The Bee.

Lexington Pioneer. The Nebraska democratic state convention at Fremont turned Bryan down, while the pop state convention at Lincoln the same day refused to endorse any one but Bryan. And still the democrats expect the pops to help pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

Alliance Herald. Editor Mark of the Mitchell Index has discovered a reason why some merchants do not advertise. He says it is because they can't deliver the goods. We hadn't thought of it exactly that way before, although we have often noticed that the merchants who are the most persistent advertisers are generally the ones that have the best stocks of goods and are not afraid to compare prices.

Fremont Tribune. It is rumored that State Superintendent Crabtree, like his predecessor, will resign to accept a lucrative position in another state. A man cannot be blamed, of course, for making the most of opportunities to better his condition; but the attitude of some state superintendents can hardly be said to lend encouragement to a common carelessness of the profession of teaching in regarding contracts lightly.

Kearney Hub. The Bee's staff correspondent at the national capital shows how the democratic caucus in control of members from the south has been substituted for Cannonism, or what the regime upon by the insurgents might have been called. It is not a pleasing story for a republican, but rather a square-deal citizen to read, and if the insurgent members of the house who contributed to the change are very much delighted they have very carefully concealed the fact.

Grand Island Independent. Parcells post is coming because it is desired, if not demanded, by the great body of the public. The farming population of the country, and the laboring classes seem to be for it; and they compose a very large proportion of the electorate. It appears to be quite undeniable that two elements have led to this demand—the high rates by the express companies, as compared with rates for similar service in other countries, and high prices resulting from combinations of the so-called middle men, even though it is to be remembered that the country cannot well get along without the middlemen. The real problem is the establishment of a system that shall be equitable and just to all sections of the country.

## MR. BRYAN IN FULL CHARGE.

Saves Party Boosters Much Time.

Charlestown News and Courier (dem.)

"I know all of the leading men of the party, those who have hindered and those who have helped it. When the time comes to name the man I will not be silent. So speak Mr. Bryan at Columbus on Monday. It was the selection of the democrats of a nominee for the presidency to which he referred. Selection by democrats did we say? We stand corrected. It was the acceptance by the states which purpose the holding of presidential primaries call them off. This is a matter about which no one need give himself the least concern. When the time comes to name the man, Mr. Bryan will name him.

## Political Drift

Nine million words were uttered in congress during the special session, exclusive of "leaves to print" and bracketed applause.

A booklet carrying the "speeches of Chauncey M. Depew," delivered in 1911, is a solemn reminder that a statesman out of a job must take some exercise.

A democratic critic perpetrates this one on Governor Harmon: "He turned the office we had given him into a megaphone through which he listened to the voice of political ambition."

Colonel J. Ham Lewis of Chicago is back from Europe, uncommonly well groomed and perfectly ready for duty. The colonel is ready if not eager to respond to a call from Fairview or elsewhere to give some style to the democratic national ticket.

For some unaccountable reason a reformer has been named for mayor of Philadelphia by the "organization" and certified by senator Pennington. The first thing the nominee did was to declare for 50-cent gas and send the deaf screaming into the head offices of United Gas.

Democrats of Detroit, Indianapolis and St. Louis, presumed to be close to the Peckless throne, declare in interviews that Colonel Bryan will name the man next year. The only reason for holding a convention is to pocket the purse of \$100,000 hung up by Baltimore.