

land the treasury department solemnly made out a warrant for one cent to close the account between the United States and Grover Cleveland. He is determined he shall do nothing of that kind in the case of President Roosevelt. Reynolds knows that every month he makes out a warrant for \$4,167.66 and twice a year he makes out one for \$4,166.70. In that way the books are kept straight. Not being bound by the rules of the senate that the day begins at noon, Mr. Reynolds is trying to figure whether he should pay the president for March 4 or only for half of it and give the other half of the day's wages to Mr. Taft. The senate, even if it liked Mr. Roosevelt, which it does not, would pay him only for March 3, because so far as it is concerned the outgoing president does not serve on March 4 at all, his term ending with the last session on March 3, which day comes to an end at noon of the calendar day of March 4. The treasury can not even take cognizance of the fact that the president who signs bills on the calendar day March 4 always dates his signature March 3. No sir; the treasury does with calendar facts, not finespun theories manufactured by the senate. Hence the troubles of the clerks in Mr. Reynold's office."

UNDER THE headline "A Fame Which History Must Preserve," the Christian Advocate says: "The echoes of the campaign are quite monotonous. Some of them are simply sarcasms, witticisms and jeering against Mr. Bryan. One thing is certain: Since Henry Clay no other personality among defeated candidates for the presidency has accomplished as much as William Jennings Bryan. One of the two great parties has three times nominated him. When they skipped him they nominated a distinguished and accomplished lawyer, then chief justice of the court of appeals of the state of New York, the highest court in the country except the supreme court of the United States, who did not do as well as Bryan. As a personality, Bryan is loved by more people today than any other man in the country. The people that compelled his nomination three times did so because they liked him. He is an orator of high but not the highest grade. The latter dominates all classes. However, as a platform orator he has no superior, if an equal, in this country. The London Times is not frequently deceived in its criticisms of men. When Mr. Bryan visited England, Joseph H. Choate was our minister to that almost finical country. If Mr. Bryan did not surpass, he was quite equal to meeting the ambassador in the realm of post-prandial and platform oratory. The Times said there was only one man in Great Britain that could come into competition with either of these two men, and that was Lord Roseberry. Mr. Bryan is a citizen to be respected and a pure product of western oratory. Of late, time and hard work have moderated the incipient fury of his speech. The points of his oratory are clearness of language, clearness of enunciation, a melodious voice, ingratiating attitude, and a certain mysterious holding-attention power (which is genius), whether what he is saying is accepted or not. There is not a political squint of any kind in this statement, but we have steadily recognized the fact that Bryan is an unusual orator, and as at the present time orators are exceedingly scarce in this country as well as in England we can not afford to cheapen any one of the few we have—merely because he fails of success at the polls."

RESPONDING to a clergyman's appeal, 1,800 young people at Cleveland, Ohio, pledged themselves to live for two weeks as they believed Jesus would live were He on earth. A Cleveland dispatch to the New York World tells the story in this way: "The young people are members of three church societies, the Christian Endeavor, Epworth League and Baptist Union. The entire membership will take part in the experiment. When the Rev. W. B. Wallace made a dramatic appeal to be earnest in the experiment, some prayed and some cried in their excitement. 'What would Jesus have us do?' he exclaimed. 'Be a man. Be like a burst of sunshine. Learn to smile, show your joy in your hand clasp. Jesus was every inch a man. He would shake hands like a man, not like a graffe, were He here today. Fling sunshine into the lives of others. Do not go to work ten minutes late with a frown. Be sunny. Also, don't quit work ten minutes early with a sour face. Christ would not do that. Be frank. If you are a fifty-cent man do not pass yourself off as a dollar man. There was

no shoddy in Christ's carpenter shop. Be honest in your business and be honest in your religion. Lead a sustained life. Pray. Read your Bible. Urge others to read the word. Christ is the world's gentleman. He would have you live as ladies and gentlemen. The titles are often misused. Let us claim the right to the titles in the coming two weeks. Christ worked. If you haven't a job now, get one. Don't be a loafer. When the temptation comes to be dishonest in business say no! no matter what comes. Let us be honest in speech, too, in what we say about our neighbors."

THE VESTRY of Trinity church, famous alike in New York's real estate and theological circles, have been taking the public into their confidence. This board, for the first time in ninety-five years, has made a detailed statement of its financial affairs. The board was, it is said, prompted to make this statement by reason of the criticisms aroused by the board's proposal to close old St. John's chapel. Referring to this report the New York World says: "Trinity's total income in 1907 was \$827,151—a considerable sum. Of this there was spent for special charities 'within the parish' \$10,996, or 1.3 per cent; charities outside the parish are lumped in accounting with gifts to churches. Upon schools \$63,755 was spent. The tax valuation of Trinity's rented and productive property is placed at \$13,646,000. As most of this is in poor condition and presumably assessed at a low rate, its selling value for improvement may be nearer \$20,000,000. Considering Trinity, St. Paul's and other churchyards, and Trinity cemetery uptown, as merely real estate like the endangered St. John's, the parish would probably 'cut up for' \$60,000,000 or more if it carried the St. John's precedent to its grimly logical conclusion and gave up all church activities. The poor condition of Trinity's rented property is apparent from its own figures. Its rents are \$752,741, from which is deducted \$344,179 for management, repairs, taxes, elevator service, insurance, advertising and sundries, leaving \$407,562 for net return. A small part of the office expense might properly be charged against church administration, but on the most favorable showing the estates yield only a trifle above three per cent on the assessment values and probably no more than two and one-half per cent net upon the actual values, without any allowance whatever for depreciation of buildings. Trinity has been called the worst landlord in New York. It describes itself as the least business-like and most unsuccessful. By selling off its real estate and buying bonds it could so increase its revenue as to be able to spare for charity more than one-fifth of its office expenses. It might even be able to continue the work, and spare the dignity and beauty, of St. John's."

THE PRESIDENT of France is having lots of trouble these days. The London Daily Mail is authority for the following: "The Christmas festivities at the Elysee are menaced by an embarrassing contretemps, which places M. Fallieres, president of the French republic, in a curious dilemma. Socialism, it appears, has invaded the precincts of the presidential palace, and a few days ago, the head maitre d'hotel presented a petition to the chief of state, requesting permission on behalf of the ushers, footmen, and other male domestics to wear a mustache. The petition set forth the right of every citizen of the republic, no matter what his station, to complete liberty and equality in the matter of hirsute adornment, and maintained that in a democracy founded by the sons of the revolution, no man was entitled to inflict a badge of servitude upon his neighbor. M. Fallieres is said to be much perplexed as to the reply he will make to the petition. The liveried menials of the Elysee do not hide their determination to proceed to extremes if their request is refused, and a strike in the servants' hall of the presidential palace at this time of the year would mean considerable inconvenience. At the same time M. Fallieres realizes that he can not peremptorily dismiss a petition which takes its stand upon the rights of man, and asks for nothing more than equality for all citizens. Another argument put forward by those who have signed the petition is that M. Viviani, the minister for labor, a post created by the present government, is a militant socialist and an active advocate of the rights of the proletariat. He is very proud of his handsome black mustach, and the petitioners have urged him to use his in-

fluence with the president of the republic for the abolition of the objectionable order, which entails compulsory shaving. A few years ago a porter at the British embassy in Paris, a few steps from the Elysee Palace, was given the alternative of shaving his mustache or being dismissed. He bowed to the inevitable and sacrificed his mustache. All the male domestics at the ministries and embassies in Paris are obliged to keep the upper lip free from hair, and M. Fallieres can not accede to the prayer of his male servants without committing a grave violation of the protocol."

THE STORY of a little hero is told by the editorial writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Joseph Smith, a negro orphan eight years of age, lived at the House of the Holy Child in Philadelphia. The Public Ledger writer tells the story as follows: "On the morning of New Year's day there was a fire at the orphanage. Little Joseph jumped from his cot, calling to the other children: 'Get up, everybody! Hurry!' and running to the window lowered the fire escape. It was a job for his small, unaided strength to handle the heavy counter-balancing weight and chain, and since he could not manage it with his arms alone, he jumped on the first section of the ladder, which his weight brought slowly to the ground. Then he clambered back into the dormitory, and with stout heart, as Little Nemo in Wonderland, marshaled the other children and led them single file down the ladder to safety. That boy will some day make a useful man, the kind who is 'all there' in an emergency. There is no severer test of one's ability to collect one's wits and keep a clear, cool head than a fire interrupting a sound sleep with its dreaded alarm. Many a grown-up is scatter-brained on a similar occasion, and in the present instance one of the nurses rushed, hen-mindedly, about the building, her clothing aflame, eluding the grasp of those who could and would have helped her. Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote of a friend:

'And then there's a youngster of excellent pith, Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith.'

But this youngster of excellent pith will not be lost to view as he gets bigger and older, for he has the makings of a man in him."

THE STATISTICS of lynching in the United States are mainly the work of volunteer and unofficial observers and there are some discrepancies in the totals but the general results are sufficiently accurate for purposes of comparison and comment. In this connection the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: "During the year 1908 there were in round numbers 100 of these crimes of violence within the confines of the United States, no less than ninety-seven having been committed in the south, and ninety-three of the victims were negroes. As these figures show an increase over the totals for the four years immediately preceding, they hardly mark an encouraging progress in respect for law and order, nor in the decrease of those crimes which chiefly provoke this form of summary justice at the hands of mobs. The following table will show, however, that, compared with some years, the record of 1908 is not without ground for encouragement:

1882....	114	1892....	225	1902....	97
1883....	134	1893....	200	1903....	104
1884....	211	1894....	197	1904....	87
1885....	184	1895....	180	1905....	66
1886....	138	1896....	131	1906....	68
1887....	122	1897....	165	1907....	51
1888....	142	1898....	127	1908....	100
1889....	176	1899....	107		
1890....	128	1900....	115	Total....	3709
1891....	195	1901....	135		

Viewed in the aggregate, the lynching phenomena are an appalling feature of American social life, and justify in some measure the strictures passed upon us by foreign critics and observers. Whether the recurrence of this form of violence is to be attributed to the faults in the administration of criminal law in this country, or whether it is a result of the peculiar nature of the race problem presented by the presence of the negroes in the midst of a white population occupying a different plane of civilization, it remains a stain upon the fair name of the United States which every patriotic citizen would see eliminated. Compared with previous decades, the record of the last undoubtedly indicates improvement, but the condition revealed by these statistics is far from satisfactory."