

quarrel, and no grown person would harm a child."

"But," said the American lady, "the child might get lost."

"That would make no trouble," was the smiling reply; and then she showed how, in little children's apparel there were inserted cards containing their name and address, and explaining that should they stray, any person finding them will first give them a good meal and then bring them home.—Christian Guardian.

"ALL HUMAN TOGETHER."

We badly need the doctrine of democracy, which we too easily profess with our lips. The sublime doctrine is, that "God hath made of one blood all the inhabitants of the world." Then we hold that Divine life is also, though slumbering, in Negroes and Chinamen and Filipinos.

Then a law follows this fact, namely, that we treat men with reference to the Divine life which is in them, that we treat them not as pawns, or toys, or machines, but as men; that we look for the best in them, and hope for the best, not the worst. Do we like to be treated with deference by others? Do we like to have men salute us? Do we care to have them listen when we speak? Do we ask their respect when we make requests of them? Then we must keep our own law. We will take off our hats to their manhood. We will listen respectfully when they speak, we will count their votes, as we wish our votes to be counted. We will never forget that we are all human together.—Rev. Chas. F. Dole.

HENRY GEORGE, JR., ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION. AN OPEN LETTER TO THE TREASURER OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Hon. George Foster Peabody, Treasurer National Democratic Committee, New York:

Dear Sir—It appears to me of utmost general and party importance that Edward M. Shepard should be nominated for the Governorship by the Democratic convention at Saratoga on the 20th instant.

His strong moral qualities, high, clear principles, splendid attainments and long training in public and legal affairs fit him peculiarly to fill with profit and honor to the State of New York and with distinction to himself an office which for years has been degraded to the lowest standards. His nomination would signify not only

that the party had taken high, moral, progressive ground, but that it intended to be aggressive, for Mr. Shepard, as a candidate, would "carry the war into Africa." My judgment is that such a nomination would assure Democratic victory in this State in November.

Confidence of this result prevailing here would over the country quicken confidence of general Democratic success, for all eyes look to New York for indications.

To men thinking as I do there is not only no good result to be obtained by voting for Mr. Watson, the People's Party candidate for the Presidency; there is a negative evil. While, despite his opposing action, he is a good Jeffersonian Democrat and while there is much progressive democracy in his platform, he has little chance even of making a good showing at the polls, not to speak of being elected. The election lies between President Roosevelt and Judge Parker, and what one or the other stands for must govern the administrative branch of the United States Government for the next four years.

In my judgment the election of Judge Parker is needed to save the Republic from imminent danger.

I never approved of Judge Parker's hiding his political views and I must condemn his timid opposition to the tariff and trust iniquities, believing that the true stand for a Democratic candidate to take, both for social justice and political success, is such as was taken by Thomas Jefferson in his famous phrase: "Equal rights for all; special privileges to none."

Yet even judged on this domestic question, more may reasonably be hoped for from a candidate who promise little, but whose actions on the bench have been consistent with the principle of equal rights, than from a candidate who, as President, repeatedly swearing eternal enmity to special privilege, had a special cabinet office created largely in order to investigate trust monopolies, and since, manifestly to insure reelection, has had that investigating cabinet officer placed in the chairmanship of his political party, with authority to solicit for the Republican campaign fund contributions from the special privileges and trust monopolies to which the President is supposed to be so hostile.

This might be a sufficient reason for supporting Judge Parker. But there is a still stronger one. The anti-special privilege fight should be made and made soon if the masses of the people are to

be rescued from a variety of huge, insidious and constant robberies that are reducing multitudes to an embruting poverty to which other multitudes have already been reduced. But before we can bring our full or any considerable part of our strength into that fight we must battle with an enemy most active and most potent—an enemy embodied in the military idea, in a great army and a great navy, in a "strong" foreign policy, in manipulated coup d'etats abroad, in the rule of other peoples and the performance of extra-Constitutional things, and in pursuit in many ways of methods that made Rome the ravisher of the world and which helped to reduce her people to the condition of a few masters and many slaves.

Against this foreign aggression, proclaimed and practiced by President Roosevelt—an aggression at once destructive of the liberties of other peoples and ruinous to those of our own—Judge Parker has taken clear, strong ground. For this reason I shall earnestly support him, feeling that this is the pre-eminent issue of the campaign.

And because it appears likely to be of material help in Judge Parker's election while certain to offer a proper chief magistrate to the State of New York, I think Mr. Shepard's nomination for the Governorship to be of pressing political necessity. Yours respectfully,

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

Merrilewood Park, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Sept. 3, 1904.

THE TRACTION QUESTION IN CHICAGO.

Leading editorial in the Chicago Examiner of Sept. 7, 1904. Written for the Examiner by Louis F. Post.

Had the people of Chicago suspected that Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, and Graeme Stewart, Republican, were running for mayor on the same side of the traction issue a year and a half ago, Harrison's election would have been highly improbable. He was elected because, and only because, a large body of the voters, fearing that Stewart would settle with the traction interests without consulting the people, confidently trusted Harrison's pledges to prevent any and every traction settlement not specifically approved by referendum vote.

That they did not follow the example of the 10,000 who were so distrustful of Mr. Harrison's sincerity as to vote for Daniel L. Cruice (the third-party municipal ownership candidate) was due to the intervention of Clarence S. Darrow, made at the solicitation of Judge Edward F. Dunne. Mr. Darrow saved the day for Harrison. He did so by convinc-