

for their respective clients are in harmony with the fundamental political principles they respectively avow.



Judge Dunne for Governor.

Both the strength of Judge Dunne's candidacy for Governor and the importance to the democratic Democracy of Illinois of making it successful, are attested by the hysterical opposition its announcement has called out from Hearst. Whoever is any longer misled by Hearst, sins against light. In the politics of San Francisco, of New York and of Chicago he has revealed himself for what he is—a mere self-seeker, unprincipled, unattached, and ready for any kind of political adventure that promises spoils for Hearst. The spoils Hearst seeks now are *delegates* to the Democratic national convention, where he calculates to figure as a "dark horse." Part of his plan is to push into the background, with his buccaneering newspapers, every strong candidate for President, and into the foreground temporarily the weaker ones. Hence his slambang opposition to Governor Wilson; hence, also, his fatal friendliness to Speaker Clark, with Mayor Harrison held in reserve in case Clark grows strong. The other part of Hearst's plan—"delegates, delegates, delegates for Mr. Hearst," as his factotum, the irrepressible Mr. Lawrence, is wont to express it—necessitates his opposition to the gubernatorial candidacy of Edward F. Dunne. The matter is perfectly plain. At the approaching Democratic primaries any vote *against* Dunne, from whatever motive, will turn out to be a vote *for* Hearst. The democratic Democrats of Chicago understand this. If those in the rest of the State do not, they would do well to inform themselves before they vote.



Graham Romeyn Taylor.

Thousands all over the United States will sympathize in a spirit of friendliness with this young man in his suffering from the deadly blow of a mysterious assailant. As one of the editors of The Survey, he has come to be widely appreciated for a devotion and usefulness that were known before and are better known now by personal friends in Chicago. A son of Graham Taylor, he grew up at the Chicago Commons among struggling masses to whose influence it was in his infancy supposed to be the height of folly to subject the youth of a Christian family! His career has fully justified his parents' democratic confidence. It has been surmised—an error probably—that it was this

career that provoked the assault from which he suffers, for his work has not been calculated to comfort interests that keep thugs among their retainers. At any rate, The Survey has been doing valiant and valuable social service, and Graham Romeyn Taylor has the right to share in the honor of it even as some have surmised he is now sharing in its incidental dangers.



Hiram Petty.

Well known in Rochester, Minnesota, and throughout his county of Olmstead, as a courageous and vigilant soldier in the army of the Common Good, and one of the long-time friends and promoters of The Public, Hiram Petty died with the coming in of the new year. He was a highly respected man in his community; none the less so because he utilized his wide knowledge of public affairs effectively in unofficial public service. Neighbors to whom his carefully thought-out opinions seemed a novelty at first, learned to respect them and to take light from them in their citizenship. From such men and in such ways this world gets its progress. To the full corn in the ear, their neighborhood work is as the seed which dies only to sprout again and multiply itself.



The Russian-Treaty Abrogation.

Those of us who recall the proceedings for abrogating the Russian treaty will remember that great stress was laid by Administration agencies upon the "offensive tone" of Congressman Sulzer's resolution which the House adopted and the Senate shelved. That resolution ought not to be forgotten. It declared the true democratic attitude of the United States in all such matters, with reference not alone to American Jews, but to Americans of *all* races and religions. Since its terms were objectionable to President Taft and to a majority of the Senate, we quote the declaration in full:

That the people of the United States assert as a fundamental principle that the rights of its citizens shall not be impaired at home or abroad because of race or religion; that the government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens, without regard to race or religion; that the government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates, or which by one of the parties thereto is so construed as to discriminate, between American citizens on the ground of race or religion; that the government of Russia has violated the treaty between the United States and Russia concluded at St. Petersburg December 18, 1832, refusing to honor American passports duly issued to American citi-