

and other vast numbers who pull through on twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five or thirty dollars a week. All these want to buy more than their present incomes permit. They are buyers potential on a larger scale, and eager at that; and all they need to make them so in fact is fairer wages for the work they do. Yet they are ignored, when they are not scorned. American business interests which squander untold sums of public and private money to open distant and feeble foreign markets, spend other untold sums to keep down the buying power of this eager and limitless market along their own country side and in their own towns and cities.

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Death of Theodor Barth.

This German radical, who died at Baden-Baden on the 2nd at the age of 60 years, was the son of an East Indian planter who left a fortune which enabled the son to devote his life freely to public affairs. For years he was a member of the Reichstag, losing his seat at the last election because he gave up his sure district to an associate and ran in a doubtful one himself. He was an extreme radical of the non-Socialist type, and in the Reichstag had been the leader of a democratic group. From 1883 to 1907 he was editor of *Die Nation*, the publication of which he stopped in the latter year. Last summer Mr. Barth attended the Free Trade Conference in London, where he made several speeches, all but one in English, a language in which he was as much at home as in the German. From one of these speeches we make this quotation, which, while it was intended to express the sentiment of the Socialist party in Germany, expressed also Mr. Barth's: "They know that restriction of international exchange of products of labor means restriction of the labor market, and means lower wages." For several months in the Presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Barth traveled in the United States with Bryan.

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The Judicial Election in Chicago.

At the judicial election this week for Chicago and the remainder of Cook county, the victory of the Republican organization, though not nominally complete, was substantial. This political machine had set out to capture the park boards that are appointed by the judges, and it has succeeded. A majority of the judges elected are Republican, and three of them are new men who replace Democratic judges. To accomplish their

main purpose, Republican leaders demanded the election of the "whole ticket." But that was only part of the play. The election of the whole ticket was probably not expected, but the effort served its partisan purpose well enough.

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It is not remarkable that in this partisan contest so good a judge as Edward Osgood Brown was defeated. His flat refusal to fall in with demands of the Democratic organization that the Democratic candidates also make a partisan campaign, is quite enough to explain the slight deficiency in his vote which made him fifteenth where only fourteen were to be elected. His independence of organization orders in other respects during his incumbency doubtless contributed. That he had proved himself one of the best judges on the bench, a worthy successor of the late Judge Tuley whose complete confidence he enjoyed, went for nothing in a campaign in which organization patronage and bi-partisan bargains counted for more than judicial loyalty and intelligence. One fact that probably militated against him was his early appointment to the appellate bench. This was a just recognition of his judicial abilities, but it segregated him almost from the beginning of his career as a judge, from the army of jurors and witnesses who trail through the trial courts month by month and learn to like or respect the judges with whom they come in contact. Judge Brown's industry, his ability, and his unyielding judicial attitude, though appreciated by members of the bar, were unknown quantities to most of the 170,000 voters whose preferences decided the election. But his independence was a well known quantity to the baser elements of both parties. That he should have come so near to election in all these adverse circumstances is indicative of a large vote from independent sources.

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The Socialist Vote in Chicago.

At a judicial election at which hardly more than one-third of the registered vote turns out, side parties cannot be expected to furnish more than their proportion, unless there are special reasons to the contrary. But there are such reasons in the case of the Socialist party. Segregation is the underlying tactical principle of this party. It goes into one election as into another, not with reference to the particular issues, and not to win nor even to attract a floating vote. Its object is to build up through successive contests at the polls a class party or political church. Cooperation against a common enemy with any who