

(p. 370) at the formal opening of the Democratic campaign?—so quiet that the occasion was supposed to be “a frost” until 7,000 auditors packed the large tent and stood 10 deep around its edges to listen, not to platitudes and buncombe and billingsgate, but to a straightforward discussion of issues.

At the Republican meeting the gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Herrick, plunged into a subject which, for the peace of mind of the plutocratic classes whom his candidacy represents, he might better have avoided. We quote from the Associated Press report:

The only issue between the parties this year having reference to taxation is whether we shall discard all recognized proper methods of taxation and adopt the methods based upon the speculative theories of Henry George and his followers. It is fair to discuss single tax because the leader of the present Ohio Democracy has declared for it, and is supported on the stump by recognized exponents of the doctrine. I cannot resist calling attention in brief to the fact that such a tax is objectionable to all classes, because it abolishes all plans of established revenue service; it prevents the assessment of desirable excise; it cannot be equitably assessed; it threatens free institutions; it cuts off the possibility of taxing trusts and corporations; it is unjust and not universal; it puts the whole burden of revenue on the few, and not equally, makes the farmer and home owner overpay and the dangerous form of wealth escape; it would not remove a single hardship, it would not relieve the poor, would not reach the so-called monopolistic class, and above all has been a disastrous failure in the only instances of experience. Contemplating what we have, we can ill afford to sanction, even by the inference of indorsement, Ohio's commendation of such a peril.

As that is not argument but only bald assertion, and raises no issue in the campaign, no reply is demanded. But Mr. Johnson is anxious that the single tax should be the issue in Ohio, and is therefore not unlikely to push Mr. Herrick further and further along this line of controversy. He would be glad enough if it resulted in making Henry George's ideas the subject of discussion in Ohio this Fall from Lake Erie to the Ohio. That might indeed assure Her-

rick's election as governor (no great matter in a State in which his party has a recent record of 137,000 majority which it held up to 90,000 last year); but what about the future? The discussion so begun would not stop with the election. It would go on all through the Winter; and when another campaign came on, the people of Ohio, especially the farmers, would understand the single tax principle so well that they could not again be fooled by the clap-trap speeches of its enemies. If Johnson could get the people of Ohio to understand the single tax at the moderate expense of letting Herrick into the office of governor of their rock-ribbed Republican State this year, it would be for the people of Ohio one of the best of good bargains.

Judge Lore, of Delaware, has strengthened his title to public respect (p. 356) by advising the grand jury to set the machinery of the law in motion against the mob that lynched and burned a Negro accused of crime (p. 201) near Wilmington last Summer. In the course of his charge to that body on the 21st, Judge Lore said:

The crime of George White and his punishment are not before us. Upon his body human vengeance has done its work. If the matter concerned George White alone, there would be nothing left for our consideration. But for the first time the lawless and revolting crime of lynching has invaded this State. Lynching is a crime against the law of both God and man. Every willful participant in such an act is a murderer. No person has a right to commit that crime because he believes or fears that some other person who is entrusted with the execution of the law will fail or has failed in the performance of his duty. In obedience to the oath you have taken and to your duty to your State, we ask you to so act that the crime of lynching may be suppressed in this State, so far as by your action that end may be attained, and that the perpetrators of this crime, and the authors of the disgrace that has come upon us through their crime, shall be dealt with according to their just merits.

Another Southerner whose sensible words are contributing to the rescue of the Southern name from the mire into which barbarous mobs and their more barbar-

ous newspaper and lyceum-platform setters-on are trampling it, is Bishop Warren A. Candler, of the Methodist Church (South), a prominent Georgian. Bishop Candler was reported on the 8th from Atlanta as saying:

When a lynching occurs the law is more truly lynched than is the victim of the mob's fury. It is an outburst of anarchy and not an eruption of righteous indignation against an atrocious crime. In defense of lynching it is sometimes said ‘Stop the outrages that provoke lynching and the lynching will cease,’ but pray tell which outrage is meant. If reference to the horrible crime of assaulting women is intended it is enough to say in reply that it is not the cause of one-fourth the lynchings which occur in the United States. Two years ago, for example, the figures for a year showed only 16 cases of assault against 128 lynchings. This evil strikes at the very heart of our civil institutions. If unchecked it will increase and eventually become unendurable by the vicious even. Men will grow so weary of it that they will welcome any sort of strong hand which will undertake to put it down, even the hand of tyranny. The “Chautauqua season” is a very dangerous period of the year, especially during those years when the Congress of the United States is not in session and the thrifty statesman who is deficient in a sense of responsibility for his words is “out for the stuff” and when platform managers, who have an eye for gate receipts only, are out hunting for “drawing” sensationalists. What a pity that these men undertake to handle matters so serious and so complex—yea, what a peril. Adventurous sportsmen discharging firearms in a powder house would not be a greater menace to good order and security.

At its recent session in Washington the International Typographical Union received from the Washington delegation and referred to a standing committee, a set of resolutions regarding the local government of the city of Washington, which this union and every other organization with the slightest pretensions to democracy, whether within or without the circles of organized labor, should adopt. It may not be generally known that the District of Columbia, including the city of Washington, has for a quarter of a century been totally divested of local self-government. Yet that is the fact. The District and the city are governed by the Presi-

dent of the United States and a committee of Congress, for neither of whom are its permanent inhabitants allowed to vote. This is delightful enough for land owners, for Congress pays half the public expenses and the land owners are able to increase their rents accordingly. But for workers and tenants, it is as pronounced an example of imperialism at home as could be desired. It is against this policy of hostility to American institutions that the resolutions now before the standing committee of the Typographical union protest.

The resolutions in question, which are of national interest, read as follows:

Whereas, the people of the District of Columbia were, in 1876, arbitrarily and unjustly deprived of their inalienable right of local self-government, and an un-republican, un-American form of government—"an absolute autocracy not legally responsible to the people"—forced upon them without their consent; and, whereas, the present form of government in the capital city of the Republic—the political heart of the nation—is contrary to the fundamental principles of American liberty; and, whereas, the ballot is one of organized labor's most effective weapons, deprived of which it becomes difficult, often impossible, to peaceably redress the grievances of, and secure justice for, the working classes; therefore,

Resolved, that it is the sense of the International Typographical Union, assembled in forty-ninth annual session at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of August, 1903, that Congress should re-establish in the District of Columbia a government, republican in form, and in harmony with the spirit and institutions of our country—"a government for the people"—based on free suffrage limited only by a reasonable educational test, with a secret ballot. Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded, under seal, to the President of the United States, the president of the senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives, when elected, and the chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, and to the chairman of the House committee on the District of Columbia, when appointed.

A wealthy young woman of Chicago is reported by the local press as having decided to give up a luxurious home to live as a settlement worker in a barely furnished room over a livery stable

in the stock yards district; and if the newspaper interviews with her are to be depended upon, she is very enthusiastic. Far be it from us to say anything that might by any possibility dampen her enthusiasm. On the contrary we should be glad to stimulate it. But she discloses a point of view with reference to settlement work which is common, and withal so natural yet so mistaken, that a word about her case may be useful to others if not to her. Referring to the poor among whom she is to work, this enthusiastic young woman is reported to have said: "Once we have won their friendship they will tell these troubles to us," etc. In this point of view there is an unhappy assumption that friendship and the confidences of friendship can be one-sided. It is a great mistake. The poor may seem to accept the friendship of the rich who step down into the slums with them for a season and then up again into the atmosphere of wealth where they cannot go, and may appear to be confiding; but there is in reality neither friendship nor confidence—no more than between master and slave, or "superior" and "inferior" races. Friendship and confidence exist only between equals and reciprocally. Unless this young woman intends to give her friendship—not her patronage, but her friendship,—to the poor among whom she is going to live, and to give them her confidence as fully as she invites theirs, she can expect neither friendship nor confidence in return. The probability is that she will bring greater benefits to herself out of her slum experience than she will carry to the denizens of the slums. She certainly will if she learns and takes to heart the good old lesson that there are no upper and lower classes to patronize and be patronized, but that the people of all classes are what Mayor Jones calls "just folks."

Gen. MacArthur expresses astonishment at the enormous number of desertions from the regular army—something like 20 per cent

of the entire force. He is astonished because, as he says, "the American soldier is so well provided for in respect to all his material necessities, and his personal rights are so carefully safeguarded in respect to all matters of discipline." Gen. MacArthur places the American soldier on the plane of the porker. But material necessities and protection from unjust disciplinary punishments are not the only considerations with American manhood. What if the American soldier be well fed and be not punished arbitrarily, if he is hourly impressed with the army lesson that he is a social inferior, a degraded creature unfit to associate with gentlemen except as a menial, and that his term of enlistment is as rigid as a term in the penitentiary?

It is reported from Washington that the Democrats intend at the next session of Congress to "quiz" President Roosevelt on his acceptance of "courtesies" from railroads in the way of free special trains and free cars. But which of them will have the hardihood to do this "quizzing?" All Congressmen are given passes by the railroads. That fact was brought out with sufficient clearness in the Baltimore & Ohio letter to (pp. 263, 274, 289) Congressman Baker. But up to date Congressman Baker is the only member of either House who is known to have refused such "courtesies." Is it any worse for the President than for Congressmen to accept railroad favors? We hope the President may be "quizzed;" but we also hope that Mr. Baker, or some Congressman with hands equally clean, may be selected to conduct the "quizzing."

The Chicago school board is entitled to the credit of making a promising innovation in having virtually decided to allow the use of school rooms for local civic purposes outside of school hours. A new statute empowers the board to do this, and the first step under the statute was taken last week. Two clergymen were allowed by