but their official platforms speak loudly against them. If the platform of either means anything better than this, "The office of Governor looks pretty good to me and I want it," the interpretation has not yet been distinctly offered. But Judge Dunne's platform is unreserved in its specification of policies. He commits himself to what democratic Democracy is demanding in Illinois. This is what every legislative candidate should do, if he intends to represent public instead of private interests. The gubernatorial office being legislative as well as administrative, every gubernatorial candidate owes it to his constituents to pledge himself at the outset with reference to the specific legislative policies at issue before the people. The only leading Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois who has done this unequivocally and authoritatively is Edward F. Dunne.

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George A. Schilling for Congress.

The platform upon which George A. Schilling is a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third district of Illinois, one of the Chicago districts, should be enough in itself to commend to the favorable consideration of genuine democrats of every party any legislative candidate who adopts it. But added to his campaign pledge is the guaranty of Mr. Schilling's personality and past service. As the chief of the Illinois Bureau of Labor under Governor Altgeld, he began officially the work which in the field of State affairs leads to and explains the present policy in national affairs that his Congressional platform announces. His platform pledge is not only to promote progressive policies in general, but it proposes a specific measure "for the organization of an industrial army for the reclamation of the arid lands of the West and the swamp lands of the South by bringing water to where it is needed and draining it from lands where it is not needed." Such an industrial army would no doubt organize itself if opportunities were not monopolized—the lands where irrigation is needed and those that overflow,—but meanwhile a Congressional bill thus to organize "surplus" labor would produce results if adopted, and stimulate helpful agitations if defeated.

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James O. Monroe for Congress.

On a platform of "the land for the people" and "tax monopoly not labor," James O. Monroe is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District of Illinois—Will, Kane, McHenry and DuPage counties. There is an ample field for work in Congress in favor of conserving the land for the people, and a whole tariff-law full of opportunities to quit taxing labor and get after monopolies. For this reason, and also because Mr. Monroe is pitted at the primaries against a Democratic member of the legislature who voted for Lorimer for United States Senator, democratic Democrats of the Eleventh District of Illinois ought to find it easy to influence votes for Mr. Monroe.

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The Fight Against "Phossyjaw."

If the Senate follows the lead of the House in adopting the Esch bill* and the President does not veto it, one of the most wretched of businesses —the manufacture of an article which condemns its impoverished producers to a deadly and loathsome disease—will be abolished. This will be done by placing a prohibitive tax upon a certain kind of matches. There is no necessity for matches of that kind, not even a business necessity. They are not so much as a special convenience. Matches as good can be delivered to the consumer as cheap. To abolish the manufacture of anything by means of a tax, even dangerous matches, is of course repugnant to a law-abiding mind; and if the question involved were merely one of business interests, the speeches of Congressmen against using the taxing power for purposes of business regulation could be read with satisfaction. But the power has been used so long for those purposes in business interests, that this is no opportune time to object to its use in the interest of humanity.

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Behold the Bench!

Judge-worship gets another jar from C. P. Connolly in the third of his Everybody's articles on "Big Business and the Bench." This time the curtain is lifted farther East and some of the "nicer" methods of the secret "recall" of judges by agents of the Interests are exposed. The more general and complete these exposures, the clearer becomes the necessity for a popular Recall, not exempting judges. Such a Recall would be in effect a recall of corporations from the bench, and that no doubt is in many quarters one of the most potent reasons for opposing it.

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He who takes no interest in the general weal, and gives no thought for those who are trodden underfoot, save now and then to bestow alms, is not a good citizen.—Henry George.

*See The Public of February 9, pages 123, 132.

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