

figure in public affairs. In the campaign for nomination, Mr. Kent will doubtless have to encounter the opposition of the railroad ring, brutal or wily or both as circumstances require, and upon winning at the primaries he will be confronted by the same opposition at the election. It is earnestly to be hoped, therefore, that every democratic Republican in his district will vigorously support his candidacy at the primaries, and that upon his nomination every democratic Democrat there will join the democratic Republicans in making his election to Congress sure. Although the district is said to be strongly Republican, there is no telling what the Interests might try to make it if the party nominates such a man as Mr. Kent, whose convictions they fear and whose fighting qualities they do not despise.

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Another Sign of a Great Tendency.

The opening of the minds of good men of whatever social class goes on apace with reference to the essential difference between ameliorative charity for the poor and that larger charity whose other name is Justice. Another instance appeared in the Cincinnati Times-Star of April 29, in the course of a report of the annual meeting of the United Jewish Charities. The president of the Cincinnati organization, Max Senior, a man of light and leading among the Jews of Cincinnati and of general popularity as well, confessed his conviction that charity of the ameliorative kind, such as charity organizations usually indulge in, offers no solution for the problem of poverty. As quoted by the Times-Star he said:

With heartbreaking regularity each year brings its crop of unfortunates. They are victims of social injustice—of a neglect by the community of its obligations. Against these fundamental conditions the charity organization is powerless. We must take part in the great movements which shall eradicate the causes of distress. I am an optimist and see the day, not far off, when charity shall cease and justice prevail.

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Quinby for Congress from Nebraska.

Laurie J. Quinby, who is known far beyond Omaha, for he edits and publishes the "Chancellor," has announced his candidacy for Congress as a democratic Democrat. His platform, which declares for the initiative, referendum and recall, for postal savings banks localized and not centralized, and against ship subsidies, makes this further explanation of his views on national questions:

I am an advocate of a just system of taxation by which government shall be supported by a tax upon

monopoly and not upon thrift; upon privilege and not upon labor; upon idleness and not upon industry; upon those avenues of wealth now monopolized by the pets of privilege, not upon the food and clothing and shelter of those whose enterprise and toil create the wealth of the world. I am an advocate of the exemption of the home and all the products of human toil from the blight of taxation. . . . I assert the proposition that commerce is the greatest civilizing power in the world, and that the removal from it of all taxes and other unnatural restrictions upon it will most contribute to the building of our merchant marine and all other enterprises. There are about sixty billions of dollars represented in the value of the land of the United States, of which not more than ten billions are owned by the farmers of this nation. The government of the United States does not tax this immense value one penny. I propose that the taxes upon the farmer and mechanic and upon the implements they use shall be repealed, and that this immense value of sixty billions of dollars be made to bear its share of the expenses of the Federal government. Such a system of taxation will do more to conserve natural resources and protect the people from all forms of extortion than will all the penal laws against land frauds upon our statute books. Further it will prevent the growth of land monopoly in the United States. I am an advocate of the natural right of every man to toil, and I assert that the labor and enterprise of this land do not depend upon any special favors granted by government, but upon freedom in the application of their skill and genius to the boundless resources of this God-blessed land. Our need is not protection or charity, but justice. I stand for commerce and peace as against hatred and war; for the shop and the factory as against the army and the bloody field; for the merchant ship rather than the destructive iron clad of the sea; for the citizen rather than the soldier; for the home as against the garrison. And I assert the proposition that good will toward all mankind is the best and safest asset of any people, and the surest impetus to the advancement of civilization.

Mr. Quinby's qualifications for champion of those truly democratic doctrines in Congress are as strong as the doctrines themselves are sound.

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The Police "Sweatbox."

Interesting indeed, as public opinion awakens to the iniquity of the police "sweatbox" (p. 363), are the indignant protests of police "sweatboxers" that there is no such thing. But it happens to be a fact that there is such a thing. It was introduced into this country by a New York superintendent of police who counted Jay Gould among his friends and died a millionaire. In all its phases, whether cruel or not, it has been and is in flagrant violation of the law. The pages of The Public for ten years are dotted with editorials denouncing it (p. 363) in connection with specific cases found in newspaper reports which quoted with approval the boastings of police of-