

least 16 to zero. Judge Clark has been a justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina since 1889. He went from that bench after serving four years as a judge of the Superior Court of that State. He is also a legal author of repute, his work in this line including the annotated code of procedure of his State, a work on law for business men, a collection of overruled cases, and a set of annotated reports of North Carolina. In other lines of authorship he counts to his credit a translation from the original French of Constant's Memoirs of Napoleon, a compilation of the State records of North Carolina, histories of the North Carolina regiments in the civil war, and numerous magazine articles relating to the general subject of public ownership of public utilities.

When Tammany hall was preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July it invited Mr. Cleveland, who responded with a letter in which he gave to that society a clean bill of health. "The Tammany society," he wrote, "as a political organization of vast influence, cannot escape the responsibility which its powers and its glorious traditions create." To this he added: "As in the past, it should continue to advocate the rights of the people," etc. After that certificate of good character it will hardly do for Mr. Cleveland's devotees to depreciate any endorsement by Tammany of the men outside their own sanctified cult on the ground that Tammany is desperately wicked. Peculiar importance attaches, therefore, to the fact that at the Tammany celebration for which Mr. Cleveland wrote the exculpatory letter quoted from above, Charles A. Towne was the star speaker, and the absent leader most enthusiastically cheered was William Jennings Bryan.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, takes a sensible view of the talk of Ohio Democrats of nominating him for United States Senator to succeed Senator Hanna. In a letter from Mr. Jones to a Cincinnati friend, he

disclaims all ambition for anything "except just to be Jones." But "just to be Jones" does not mean with this man to be a hermit. He realizes that he can be "just Jones" as well in serving his fellow man in public life as in any other way. He can conceive, he says, of how he "might be willing to go to jail were it necessary or to the United States Senate were it necessary, just to be Jones."

Mayor Jones's letter, which is addressed to A. F. Otte, of Cincinnati, is both unique and sensible, and we reproduce so much of it as has been telegraphed:

I have heard more or less of the talk about Jones as a candidate for the United States Senate, and you may say for me that Jones has no ambition to go to the United States Senate. I am absolutely without ambition for anything except just to be Jones. In the mutations of Divine Providence I hope to be willing and ready to do anything that it might seem to be necessary for me to do in order to continue being Jones; so I can conceive how I might be willing to go to jail, were it necessary, or to the United States Senate, were it necessary, just to be Jones, just to be myself. I think the United States Senate is an aristocratic body, having no more business here as a part of our government than the House of Lords would have, and in due time, I do not know how long it may be, it will disappear.

In the interesting controversy over trade unionism that has sprung up between Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer who represented the anthracite coal strikers last winter, and Sampel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers writes somewhat at cross purposes with Mr. Darrow. He says, for instance, that Mr. Darrow is wrong in arguing that low wages make a large product. If Mr. Darrow did so argue then he is wrong. Both as matter of common sense observation and of statistics, the country of relatively low wages is a country of relatively low production.

But we do not understand Mr. Darrow to have taken the untenable position that Mr. Gompers criticises. The position he did take was that

higher money wages, secured by trade union methods, do not on the whole better the condition of workingmen. This point is not met by Mr. Gompers when he contends that greater production results from higher wages. Further than that, the essential thing about Darrow's argument is that trades unionism is at best only a means to an end, and that however useful it may be as a means it is useless as an end.

That argument derives its strength from the fact that trades unionism is being defended by many of its leaders as an end, as a principle, as something which in and of itself and without going further, is beneficent. On that basis, one of two results is certain to eventuate. Either trades unionism will break down, or it will culminate in a dangerously oppressive partnership of the stronger unions with the stronger trusts. The latter tendency is already noticeable.

In addressing the local transportation committee of the Chicago city council one day last week in behalf of street franchise for more than 20 years, Judge Thomas A. Moran made a startling proposition. Finding that the Municipal Voters' League had pledged councilmen to vote for no street franchise for a longer term than 20 years, he admonished the committee (as reported in the press) that as councilmen they are under no obligation to carry out their pre-election pledges. "When you aldermen took positions," Judge Moran is reported, "you swore an oath of office under the city charter, and there is no kind of sense in a city council attempting to stand pat on a limit of 20 years on all franchises; that is addressed to you as men and not with reference to any kind of platform put out by anybody for you to stand on." If Judge Moran did express that unwholesome political sentiment it must have been merely as the retained counsel of the franchise corporation he professionally repre-