

ranked higher than those who give part of their time to the public. If an increase in official salaries is made it will be followed by a demand for more higher priced corporation attorneys in the public service—and we have enough now.

The offices ought not to be taken out of the reach of those who prefer to be known because of their contribution to the world rather than because of the money they have collected from society. The government needs public spirited, patriotic officials, not men whose souls are bent on growing rich.

### NOT THE ROAD TO ANARCHY

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, a republican paper, recently printed an interesting editorial entitled "What Makes Anarchists?" The Inter-Ocean said:

"All the lies which professional anarchists tell about the cruelty of rich men in acquiring their riches—all the lies which they circulate about oppression of the poor by the United States government—have proved futile in this country.

"They have been futile because they have been lies, or malignant perversions of small and unimportant truths.

"But when pillars of society are exposed as brittle to the core—when men whom the people have widely trusted with their fortunes and the future of their families, and have believed in as models of probity and honor, are found to be but whitened sepulchers—then anarchy really gains converts and the institutions of civilization are menaced.

"The revelations in the Equitable scandal are making more anarchists today, therefore, than all the anarchist speeches made and literature published in this country in twenty years.

"They have brought fear and hate into tens of thousands of respectable households. They have so shattered confidence in human honesty and decency that tens of thousands of men are driven to the delusion that everything that is wrong. And that is the beginning of anarchy.

"Not the lie but the truth is what kills. That is why the Equitable scandal is making anarchists."

There is no danger that anarchy will result from the exposure of wrong-doing in high places. While today many crimes committed by men of influence and wealth are being exposed, there never was a time when a more general and determined demand was made by the people for the strict enforcement of law and the re-establishment of justice.

These men who have been exposed were not "pillars of society;" they simply pretended they were. They posed as the defenders of "national honor" and pretended a disinterestedness in political affairs and a patriotic purpose in the advice they gave to the people. The people followed where they led and in following such leaders the people were going in the direction of anarchy, as has been shown by recent disclosures. But when on every hand we see men giving encouragement to public officials who expose wrong-doing, and condemning public officials who seek to conceal wrong-doing; when on every hand we see a resolute, determined public sentiment growing in strength every day, and all to the end that crime shall be uncovered and that criminals shall be punished, whatever may be the position of the wrong-doer—it is an indisputable sign that the hearts of the people are right however wicked the intentions of some of their false leaders may have been.

The good citizens of Missouri who were shocked by the disclosures of fraud and corruption at St. Louis did not become anarchists. They pinned their faith to the man who had exposed fraud and corruption and elected him to the highest office in their gift.

The Philadelphians who grappled with the corruptionists in that old Pennsylvania town did not become anarchists, but they rushed to the support of Mayor Weaver, who stood as a conspicuous defender of law and order.

When the people of Wisconsin were outraged by the corporations of that state, they did not become anarchists, but they gave loyal support to Governor La Follette in his gallant fight against the representatives of special interests.

Everywhere the people are anxious to listen to speeches and to read articles dealing with the effort to correct the evils in public and commercial life. Everywhere the public official who stands for truth and justice and the man of commerce who stands for honesty and righteousness, are applauded and encouraged by what is known as "the common people." Everywhere there is a demand that fraud and corruption, theft and pillage—whether it be in that guise recognized as common, every-day larceny or perpetrated by one acting under the high-sounding title of

"Captain of Industry," or "God's trustee"—shall be uncovered and that the men responsible shall be punished. In the language of Governor Folk: "This condition should encourage all lovers of good government, for the remedy for corruption in its last analysis lies in the hearts of the people."

Mr. Roosevelt has enjoyed such wide personal popularity that some of his friends—and it has sometimes been suspected even Mr. Roosevelt himself—have come to believe that he has reached that position where "the king can do no wrong." But one of the most striking illustrations we have of the intelligent discrimination and the determination of the American people in the presence of the great evils of today is the manner in which Mr. Roosevelt's conduct in the Paul Morton-Santa Fe case was met by public opinion. It cannot be disputed that Mr. Roosevelt lost much in popular esteem when he threw the protecting arm of his administration around Paul Morton and laid down a rule which, if followed, would permit every corporation manager in the land to violate with impunity every law framed for the protection of the public. If Mr. Roosevelt has been permitted by his associates to feel the public pulse on this subject he has learned that he made the mistake of his life when he acted under the impression that his endorsement could place his then secretary of the navy in an enviable position before the people who were acquainted with the facts.

The revelations in the Equitable scandal and the exposures concerning various men who have posed as the representatives of the "business interests" of the country and have assumed to stand as the unquestioned champions of "national honor" are not making anarchists. They serve, however, to arouse the American people to the importance of displaying interest in their own affairs, in participating in the selection of their public officials, and in guarding at every opportunity the welfare of the government under which they live.

### AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK

If any democrat is disposed to take a gloomy view of the future let him find encouragement in a review of the last few years.

The demand for the popular election of senators has grown. The proposition never received endorsement in congress until thirteen years ago. Since that time the proposed amendment has carried in the house of representatives four times. It has been endorsed by two-thirds of the states and by two democratic national platforms. It will come.

The protective tariff is becoming more and more odious as it becomes more apparent that the manufacturers are extorting from the people at home while they sell abroad in competition with the world. Tariff reform will come. And the deficit during the last fiscal year suggests the advisability of an income tax.

The trusts are exciting more and more opposition as their methods become known. "Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable" and all of them must sooner or later be exterminated. The growth of municipal ownership has been phenomenal and men of all parties are supporting that plan in all the cities.

The railroads have had their own way. They have watered their stock and discriminated between persons and places; but they will be brought under government control.

The Philippine situation is proving the correctness of the democratic position. The islands are a burden in peace and a weakness in war. A colonial policy provides at all times a repudiation of our theory of government, and ultimate independence is the only solution.

The labor question demands settlement along democratic lines and each year's delay emphasizes the necessity for relief.

The quantitative theory of money has been established and the benefit of a large volume of currency has been demonstrated.

President Roosevelt's popularity has been won by the advocacy of democratic policies and will be lost if he fails to make good.

Why should democrats not find encouragement in the situation? The outlook surely grows brighter day by day.

### "A SQUARE DEAL"

In his message to congress in December, 1903, Mr. Roosevelt said that the conduct of capitalist as well as laborer "must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward

all." He added: "Whenever either corporation, labor union or individual disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then, where the federal government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the purpose or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to the one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the conduct of this individual or aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. \* \* \* No man is above the law and no man is below it, nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right, not asked as a favor."

Did Mr. Roosevelt conform to this statement of "a square deal" in the Paul Morton case. Did he not pay heed to the fact that the individual who in that case had violated the law was a member of the cabinet? And at the very time when Mr. Roosevelt was proving that Paul Morton was "above the law" in the language of the New York Evening Post "members of the Chicago teamsters' union were being sent to prison for violating an injunction forbidding an act not yet committed."

### LEWIS BEGINS RIGHT

Col. James Hamilton Lewis, the newly appointed corporation counsel for Chicago, has made an excellent beginning. His first official act was to send to his subordinates the following communication

To the assistants to the corporation counsel—Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform you that I have been duly appointed corporation counsel to the city of Chicago by his honor, the mayor, Edward F. Dunne, and that I have duly qualified this day and assumed the duties of such office.

I take the liberty of making the request that no member of the staff of the corporation counsel or their assistants shall in any wise solicit or receive passes or free transportation from any steam railroad or street railway, nor accept any form of favor or gratuity from any institution that bears a relation to the city which at any time is likely to be the subject of dispute and contention. This to the end that in the event of conflict you will be perfectly free to give the city the full measure of complete public duty without the embarrassment of that natural desire to reward favors received. I beg that you will communicate these views to your aids and assistants as being of your directions.

Good for Lewis! Would that all officials would adopt the same course from the president down. The pass must go.

### A3 COOING DOVES

A Minnesota clergyman declared that he would accept Rockefeller's money without hesitation. In fact he said he would accept money from the devil and use it in building churches "to do him (the devil) up."

Another clergyman who believes in accepting Rockefeller's money said that several years ago he presided at a revival meeting, when a man in the congregation arose and waving a five dollar bill said "I have just won this at gambling. Will you take it?" The clergyman replied "Yes, the devil has had it long enough. Give it to me."

This clergyman did not say that, after taking that money which "the devil had had long enough" he quit fighting the devil.

One can imagine how it would look to have the devil's money used against him; but those who accept Rockefeller's money are not trying to "do Rockefeller up." They are not assailing the Rockefeller system; they are not condemning the Rockefeller methods; they are as cooing doves in the presence of the oil trust magnate.

### MODERN MARTYRS

Professor Laughlin, head of the political economy department of Chicago university, is preparing for a Carnegie pension. He says that multi-millionaires are modern martyrs to public welfare. He says that the popular attacks on capital are "instigated by envy and ignorance." He also advances the doctrine that "fortunes dishonestly won may be honorably spent." (How better than pensioning those who spend their time excusing the crimes of their prospective benefactors?) Professor Laughlin will never be accused of being a demagogue, but can he escape being regarded as a sycophant? The Equitable directors ought to employ him.