

walking men as they are to oppress those who are organized. They arrogate to themselves the championship of law and order, and yet they know that order can better be observed by the enactment of remedial legislation than by the continuation of abuses that have grown up under the law or because of the absence of needed law.

The democratic platform contained four demands for legislation asked for by the laboring men. First, the creation of a department of labor with a cabinet officer representing the wage earners. Is this revolutionary?

We have a department of commerce and labor now, but commerce overshadows labor, and this department, without giving to labor the representation it deserves, is used as an answer to the laboring man's demand. Who will say that it would be dangerous to the country, or that it would work an injustice to any class to give to the toilers a spokesman in the president's council? And yet this is one of the labor planks of our platform which was opposed by the large employers.

Our platform demands an amendment of the anti-trust law excluding the labor organizations from the operation of that law. Is this revolutionary? It is only five years ago that this very demand was enforced by a republican house of representatives in the federal congress. When the Littlefield anti-trust bill was before the house, the democrats introduced an amendment exempting labor organizations from the operation of the law, and the amendment was accepted by a vote of 269 to 8. Must our party be assailed now for urging an amendment which was so recently enforced by republican congressmen on a roll-call?

Another plank of our platform demands a limitation of the writ of injunction so that the writ will not be issued in a labor dispute unless the conditions are such as to justify an injunction even if there were no labor dispute. Is this revolutionary? Should a labor dispute be in itself a cause for the issuance of a writ of injunction? Should a court of equity be permitted to issue an injunction to prevent a labor dispute or to end one already begun, when no injury is threatened to life or to property? That plank in our platform can not be misunderstood, and yet the republican leaders constantly endeavored to misrepresent it because they were not able to meet the proposition which the platform itself presented.

And what of the fourth proposition, namely, the demand for a trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt? Is that revolutionary? Our platform expressly and specifically endorsed a measure that passed a republican senate twelve years ago by a vote so overwhelming that no roll call was demanded. In fact, it is stated by a senator who voted for the bill and who was instrumental in securing its passage, that only one vote was cast against it. Are we to be condemned for endorsing a proposition so sound and elementary that twelve years ago republican senators dared not present an argument against it?

And yet these are the planks of our platform that were made the basis of an appeal to the prejudices of large employers and a basis of misrepresentation to those not thoroughly informed as to labor's needs.

The democratic party seeks to build society upon an enduring basis; it seeks to promote peace and good will among those who most necessarily co-operate in the production of the nation's wealth. Our party's platform, and our party's purpose are entirely in harmony with the spirit of the report of the president's board of arbitration in the anthracite coal strike, as set forth in the language of Bishop Spaulding, one of the commissioners:

"All through their investigations and deliberations the conviction has grown upon them that if they could evoke and confirm a more genuine spirit of good will—a more conciliatory disposition in the operators and their employes in their relations toward one another—they would do a better and more lasting work than any which mere rulings, however wise or just, may accomplish. Fairness, forbearance, and good will are the prerequisites of peace and harmonious co-operation in all the social and economic relations of men. The interests of employers and employes are reciprocal. The success of industrial processes is the result of their co-operation, and their attitude toward one another, therefore, should be that of friends, not that of foes; and since those who depend for a livelihood on the labor of their hands bear the heavier burdens and have less opportunity to upbuild their higher being, the men of position and education, for whom they labor, should lead them not more in virtue of their greater

ability and capital than in virtue of their greater loving-kindness.

"Where production is controlled despotically by capital there may be a seeming prosperity, but the qualities which give sacredness and worth to life are enfeebled or destroyed. In the absence of a trustful and conciliatory disposition the strife between capital and labor can not be composed of laws and contrivances. The causes from which it springs are as deep as man's nature, and nothing that is powerless to illumine the mind and touch the heart can reach the fountain head of the evil. So long as employers and employes continue to look on one another as opponents and antagonists, so long shall their relations be unsatisfactory and strained, requiring but a slight firing to provoke the open warfare which is called a strike."

The democratic party has stood for the right; it must still stand for the right. Peace, prosperity and progress—all these demand that justice be done to those who toil.

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WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Mr. Murphy, the head of Tammany, says that "Tammany did the best it could" for the democratic national ticket. There's the rub. If Tammany had been treacherous it might promise to be faithful next time, but as it "did the best it could," what hope is there next time? If Tammany did the best it could, and could not carry the city of New York for the democratic national ticket, several questions arise:

First, was it the fault of the candidate?

Second, was it the fault of the platform?

Third, was it the fault of Tammany?

Or, fourth, is there a New York democracy outside of Tammany?

If the democratic candidate was objectionable to Tammany, the remedy is to nominate a candidate next time who is satisfactory to Tammany—provided, of course, that is all that is necessary to insure a democratic victory.

If it was the democratic platform that was objectionable, the remedy is easy—let Tammany write the next democratic platform—provided, of course, a Tammany platform will insure a democratic victory.

But if it was the fault of Tammany, the remedy is more difficult. How is Tammany to be reformed? If Tammany will not support the democratic ticket and platform when the ticket and platform are satisfactory to the democrats of the nation, what is to be done?

But the fourth question—is there a democracy in New York, outside of Tammany, that must be consulted? If Tammany did its best, then either Tammany could not bring Tammany to support the ticket, or there is a democracy outside of Tammany that abhors Tammany's efforts when Tammany does its best. And if there is a democracy outside of Tammany that must be reckoned with, is it not time for that democracy to organize itself and make itself known, so that the national democracy will have something to co-operate with? In the late campaign Tammany was recognized as the local democratic organization, and yet, according to Mr. Murphy, in spite of the efforts of Tammany, the national ticket lost the city of New York.

It will be remembered that even four years ago Tammany was not able to roll up a very big majority for the national ticket although Tammany doubtless did its best. That year Tammany helped to nominate the ticket and helped to write the platform, and it was understood that both the ticket and the platform suited Tammany.

Up the state the republicans tried to create hostility to the ticket this year by charging that Tammany was supporting the ticket, and outside of New York the support of Tammany was used as an argument against the ticket. Is the national party to have Tammany used as an argument against it and when Tammany is powerless to help the national party even when it does its best? It will be interesting to democrats outside to know how the situation is to be remedied. Will Tammany explain?

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THANKSGIVING

It is fortunate that Thanksgiving comes so soon after election, just at a time when a large percentage of the voters will suffer from disappointment. In every contest it must needs be that some be defeated if others win, and when a campaign is a hotly contested one, people are apt to over-estimate the government's part in human affairs, and underestimate the individual's part. It is well to have a Thanksgiving day to restore the equilibrium and remind us that after all political reverses can not

be so bad as to deprive even the defeated of reason for thanksgiving. Those who were candidates can not fail to be grateful for the loyal and unselfish support which they have received, and the voters, who have contended for what they believed to be right and just, have the satisfaction that comes from the conscientious discharge of duty.

Then all may rejoice that the destiny of the nation does not depend entirely upon one party, one state or one man. There is a patriotism underlying all parties which can be successfully applied to any crisis. However grieved one may be at the delay in the inauguration of reforms, he may feel thankful that the American people have a power, and can exercise it to apply remedies whenever they are convinced of their necessity.

We have a great country, the greatest known in history; we have a government, the best in theory that man has devised; and our nation has a mission, the highest and noblest upon which any country has entered. Our people are the most intelligent, and notwithstanding the sordidness against which the moralist justly inveighs, we have more altruism in this country than is to be found anywhere else in the world. American citizenship is a priceless inheritance—no words can exaggerate its value. For this let us be devoutly thankful. We have received abundantly from those who have gone before. Let a realization of our obligation prompt us to renewed effort in our country's behalf that those who come after us may find the political estate improved rather than wasted by our occupancy.

Yes, welcome Thanksgiving day, and may the thankfulness of each individual show itself not only in praise, but in practical benevolence and a generous sharing with those less fortunate.

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TORRENTS

On election day a New York man by the name of Torrent wired that he had cast the first ballot for the democratic ticket at six o'clock a. m. sharp. This was gratifying, but republican torrents seem to have poured in upon the New York polling places later in the day.

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CIVIL SERVICE

As the republican platform says something about civil service, might it not be a good thing for the administration to carry out the spirit of the platform by rebuking the government officials who sent circular letters to employes asking them how they would vote?

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HIS MONEY GIVES HIM PROMINENCE

Mr. Carnegie, it is reported, is "out" with a book in which he advocates the taxing of the rich alone, but when he goes to vote, he still votes for those who tax the poor more than their share. And, it might be added, Mr. Carnegie attracts attention largely because of the money that he made by the over-taxation of the poor.

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THANKSGIVING, 1908
From all the places wide apart,
From earth's remotest bound;
From village, farm and busy mart,
They come to gather 'round
The old home board—hearts filled with
love
And all the joy of living;
They kneel as one to God above,
Thanks giving.
For ties that stronger grow each day,
For love that blooms in beauty;
For all the joys along the way
Where lies the path of duty;
For warm handclaps of those we love,
For life well worth the living;
We humbly kneel to God above,
Thanks giving.
For loved ones 'neath the old roof-tree,
For welcome warm and cheery;
For children gathered 'round the knee
To cheer a heart when weary;
For all the love without alloy
That cheers the daily living,
Let ev'ry heart and tongue employ
Thanksgiving.
—Will M. Maugin.