

Herald has said before, is not that there are too many people on earth, or that there is too little wealth. The world would support many hundreds of millions of people more than are now alive, and there is wealth in abundance for all, while the power to produce more wealth is practically unlimited. The whole trouble is not of production, but of distribution. It is not "race suicide" that is required, but justice in the equitable apportionment of the products of toil.

FUTURE OF POPULAR RULE

"The Spirit of Democracy" is the title of a series of articles written by Charles Fletcher Dale, the first of which has just appeared in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. For true democracy, or government of the people by the people and for the people, he predicts a glorious future. In his preface he says:

My purpose in this series of articles, is to show what real democratic government is. People have studied the outside of the body of democracy; they have hardly begun to know what makes its life, or upon what its good health depends. Democracy is on trial in the world, on a more colossal scale than ever before. Its friends perhaps never faced more difficult problems. Neither have they ever had so much reason to hope for success. I have no easy panacea for the ills and grievances that disturb the world. I can venture no prophecy as to the exact form which a maturer civilization will take. What generation was ever able to lift its most gifted men to see the details of the line of march of mankind? There is, however, a certain spirit of humanity or good will which all the clearest thinkers are coming to agree is the essential factor in civilization. This spirit is growing among men. All the signs of the times go to show that the world is coming to demand this spirit, as the hungry body craves food. I hope to show that in the growth of this spirit we find the clew to understand and to work out the splendid experiment of democracy. I may be thought to exaggerate certain evils, for example, the mischief of militarism and partisanship. I wish, however, to disclaim any narrow philosophy touching the problem of evil. I accept the facts of savagery and barbarism, as I accept the facts of a necessary period of childhood in the life of each individual.

RESULTS IN OHIO

The result in Ohio is variously interpreted. The Columbus Press Post is inclined to regard it as a vindication for the democratic party:

It is a splendid victory for the party, a triumph of and a vindication for former democratic administrations. And the victory might have been greater. Had the county organization grasped the possibilities of the state situation as it did of the local situation and had it given to the head of the state ticket the same energetic loyalty it gave the city and county tickets, Governor Herrick would not have carried Franklin county. This lack of appreciation of moral issues has been beating democrats in Ohio for years. When a great moral question is at stake a mere majority of 250,000 in a previous year is not formidable and melts away in the face of an aroused public sentiment. All that is required is the issue and the man. The people will see to the rest. Will politicians ever come to realize this?

In Ohio, Governor Myron Herrick, a more amiable and pleasing gentleman and an executive who has given the state a decent administration, finds his magnificent plurality of 113,812 two years ago reversed by a democratic plurality of about 60,000. This, mind you, in Ohio, the invincible stronghold of the grand old party, an almost unbroken succession of republican victories since 1872. It will not do for Governor Herrick and his friends to charge this remarkable overturning to the Methodist preachers and the temperance people. The man that did the business was Boss Cox of Cincinnati. Herrick is in the plight of the dog that got punished because he fell into bad company. He made the race under a handicap that put success beyond the pale of possibility. All of the meritorious and engaging qualities of Herrick counted as nothing against the rank political record of the odious Boss who was marked

for slaughter by the people. It was a grand day for Ohio. Let the country be thankful that a state with such traditions has not been delivered into the hands of Philistines.—Kansas City Times.

No one dreamed of the possibility that the state might be carried by the democrats. Last year it gave to Mr. Roosevelt for president a plurality of over 200,000; the year before it had elected Herrick governor by over 100,000; and for years before that it had been giving republican majorities of similar magnitude. Hence the railroad interests devoted their attention to winning over the republican machine, which they did, ignoring the democrats. The result was that the republican state convention, with Secretary Taft present to urge indorsement of the president's position, deliberately refused to do so; and the party machine directing the canvass later came out, through Senator Foraker, against the president and squarely on the side of letting the railroads make what rates they pleased. Its position was so clearly hostile to the national administration that Secretary Taft's one speech in the state near the end of the canvass was devoted rather to answering Foraker than to presenting reasons for supporting the party ticket at the polls. On the other hand, the democrats indorsed the president's railroad policy and repeatedly called the attention of voters to the attitude of the two parties on this issue. And the democrats won. We have not heard this claimed as a victory for the president on the railroad issue, but we may be very certain that a republican sweep would ere this have been heralded through the country as evidence of popular opposition to public rate control.—Springfield Republican.

BRUTAL INITIATIONS

The Columbus Press Post condemns the brutality of fraternity initiations which seems to be a result of the increasing brutality of college sports:

The inquest into the death of Stuart L. Pierson, the Kenyon college student, killed at Gambier last Saturday night during his initiation into a college fraternity, presents some startling disclosures as to the brutality of the methods used during special initiations. There is little doubt that Pierson was tied to the railroad track, and that while thus bound, met death from a passing train. It would seem that in the face of this fatality, and the many others which the last man now lies in the hospital, and grave fears are entertained for his recovery. It is certainly time that definite measures were taken to wipe out this form of brutality from college life.

GRAFT AND ITS REMEDIES

The ethical aspect of "graft" is discussed in the Outlook and the following remedies are suggested:

Graft may not be worse in American democracy than Russian bureaucracy; not worse in the republic in the twentieth century than in the French empire in the nineteenth. But it is more widespread. In a democracy both virtues and vices more easily become epidemic. Graft is confined to no department, to no party, to no locality. It appears in the federal government and in the city governments, in the postoffice department at home and in the consular service abroad, in democratic New York and republican Philadelphia, in eastern Boston and in western Cincinnati and St. Louis. Nor is it confined to governmental circles. It is quite as gross and quite as criminal in commercial circles—the little shops and the great corporations. Nor is any class immune. It is in the insurance official who buys bonds at par and sells them to himself as the finance committee of his company at an advance, and in his coachman who takes a commission on every purchase he makes for his employer. Not all men are dishonest; only a minority few years have recorded, there ought to be a law making the faculty of every college responsible for the actions of the students during initiation ceremonies. The college fraternity is an interesting part of the social system of college life and should be supported rather than condemned. However, if brutality becomes the important part of what

should be innocent and harmless initiation, it may become necessary to do away with fraternities entirely. The college stands for the cultivation of the nobler principles of manhood and for the elimination of the brutal instincts; if it cultivates the brute and minimizes nobility of character, it has failed in its mission. A great hue and cry was raised last winter when the son of George J. Gould threatened to shoot his tormentors during one of these fraternity initiations; but if these ceremonies are carried to an extreme which jeopardizes human life, shall not the intended victim be allowed to protect himself, even at the point of a revolver? Only a trifle less brutal than the actions of the Kenyon college students were those indulged in during the recent initiation at Urbana where the victim was stripped of his clothing and thrown into the icy waters of a pond, allowed to remain until almost drowned, and then taken out and rolled upon a bed of cinders. This young man is dishonest. But dishonesty is so widespread that it is difficult for the honest man to do his business honestly. The would-be honest politician acquiesces in graft to get his nomination. The would-be honest manufacturer participates in graft to get his share of business. The would-be honest employer winks at graft because it costs too much to resist it. And in every organization men combine to cover up graft lest exposure injure "the cause." What are we going to do about it? I. Refuse to participate; either as payer or as recipient. II. Probe and punish. III. In politics put moral principle above political principle. "Principles, not men," is a lying motto. Behind this mask many a knave has hidden a shameful visage. A principle is an idle and useless thing if it be not incarnated in a living man. A man is a nefarious and pernicious personality if he does not incarnate true principles. 4. Discourage partnerships between the government and individual enterprise. We cannot be wholly rid of such partnerships; but the fewer the better. 5. These are but palliatives and restraints. They may check the fever; they may prevent the fever-stricken patient from inflicting irremediable injury on himself and others. But the fever is in the blood; and the only true remedy is to eradicate it. We must convert the American passion for acquisition into a passion for service; we must substitute for \$ a better insignia of honor; we must measure men by what they do and what they are, not by what they possess. Here is a call to the Christian clergy which too few of them have yet heard. No teaching of the Master more needs emphasis today from the American pulpit than this: "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED

One of the most remarkable demonstrations which have occurred in England since the riots in the early years of the nineteenth century which had for their object the destruction of labor-saving machinery, was the visit paid by a deputation from London's unemployed to Premier Balfour:

The popular authorities petitioned the prime minister to assemble parliament for a special autumn session to afford relief from unemployment, but the premier declined to do so, declaring that the government had at present no proposals to make to parliament on the subject and that to call such a special session "would only raise hopes which it would be impossible to fulfill." The unemployed question has been growing more and more urgent in Great Britain during the last three years. In the winter of 1902-'03 processions of workless men were not infrequently encountered in the streets of London. The trouble has since increased and an effort has been for some time under way to organize a general demand for government action. "Trade depression" is generally offered as the explanation of the unemployed situation. Mr. John Morley, M. P., however, referred a few days ago in a public address to "the question of the unemployed which has always to be reckoned with after a great war." The radicals charge up the situation to a bad economic system. Perhaps the most significant and hopeful fact in relation to the whole matter is the growing demand among British progressives for a political program, both local and national, whose paramount aim shall be social reform.—Chicago Tribune.