

less may now turn upon us and say that whatever their faults they are not so utterly lawless as some people in Illinois. And what can we answer?

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Tri-City Morning Journal (Rock Island, Ill.), August 16.—Never before in the history of the nation has the great State of Illinois had to hang its head in shame, but after the rioting, burning and lynching of one and killing of two others at Springfield, Illinois has no right to throw mud at Dixie. The crimes which placed Dixie in bad repute have been shocking, but never in the land south of the Mason and Dixon line did anything more horrible occur than the acts which are scheduled from Springfield.

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Chicago Daily Journal (ind.), August 17.—A Northern State has proved that it contains inhabitants just as brutal, just as vengeful, just as apt to be led by passion into crime, as the people of the South by whose lynchings we of the North have been shocked so often. . . . That such a state of affairs as has existed in Springfield is possible in Illinois, in the home of Abraham Lincoln, whose name typifies justice and mercy toward the Negro, is a disgrace to us all. . . . Probably the only sure remedy is to use the law in its utmost rigor. Not many members of that Springfield mob would have taken part in its outrages had they known they would be held to strict accountability as murderers. Let the law once assert itself, and punish the perpetrators as they deserve, and similar outbreaks will not take place. The Negro is a citizen of the United States, and he must be protected at any cost.

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The Springfield Riot.

The Nashville Tennessean (Dem.), August 17.—Doubtless the first reflection of the average Southerner on reading the horrifying and disturbing news from Springfield, Illinois, is of gratification that these things are occurring in a State where geographical location and political sentiment alike make it impossible to raise the old cry of "Southern prejudice and intolerance." That the home of Abraham Lincoln, a former centre of abolition sentiment, should now be the scene of a race riot, where Negroes, innocent as well as guilty, are hunted like wild beasts by a desperate mob, must strike the Southern perception as the final and sufficient answer of time and events to the old anti-South ravings of the fanatical North. And the answer is unmistakable: that the race feeling is not sectional, save where the race problem is sectional, that it makes itself felt wherever the problem is felt, that racial antagonism spreads through this country with the Negro race, and that given the same provocation and circumstances, the lynching fever and the mob madness are as likely to break out among the whites of the North as of the South. The sober second thought, however, that must come to serious-minded men of both sections in reflecting upon the Springfield riot is a consciousness of the weakness and error of their common humanity and manhood. So long as decent and respectable communities can be given over to the incredible folly and barbarity of mob rule, where

the innocent are punished with the guilty, and the lust of revenge reigns instead of justice, we Americans of whatever section should stand humbled before these manifestations instead of using them as texts for self-justification and sectional criticism. Such occurrences as those of the last few days in Springfield are blots upon our democratic government and our American civilization. Are we to accept these things and their constant recurrences as the natural and inevitable accompaniment of our great race problem? History cannot help us to answer this question, as no other nation ever carried the black burden under which we stagger. Certain it is that the evil is not decreasing in this country, but is breaking out in new localities with unabated virulence and severity. In seeking a remedy for so obstinate a disease the causes should be sought by careful analysis and investigation with a view to striking at the root of the trouble. Patriotic statesmanship should exert its utmost abilities to free this democracy from the mob and lynch law.

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An English View of the Growth of American Radicalism.

The (London) Nation, July 18.—The Chicago platform of 1896 was hysterically attacked at the time. The entire East thought and spoke of the Democratic party as under the control of men who, at best, were lunatics, and, at worst, revolutionists, incendiaries and anarchists; and London seemed to find no difficulty in endorsing and emphasizing the verdict. Yet there is little smell of gunpowder about the Chicago platform as one reads it to-day. Apart from free silver, it did not contain a single plank to which an English Liberal would object. Plant an English Liberal in the States and he is irresistibly drawn into favoring the Democratic party. He would recognize that the Democrats are fighting the very battle of individual liberty that the English Liberals have waged for a hundred years. He would be in favor of a tariff for revenue only. So are the Democrats. He would declare war on trusts and monopolies, on all the terrible instruments of oppression which the American plutocracy has collected and wielded with cynical remorselessness. So do Mr. Bryan and his followers. He would support an income tax, and, above all, he would oppose with all his might "government by injunction"—that iniquitous perversion of justice which has made the American courts a handmaid to the arrogance of capital. He would realize, again, that Bryanism is at bottom a duplication, under four heads, of the eternal struggle for the emancipation of labor, and the return to an abler and more equitable democracy. The Bryanites of 1896 denounced Protection less as a mistake in fiscal policy than as a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies. They denounced trusts and monopolies chiefly because they threatened to doom the youth of America to clerkships in the employ of a handful of millionaires. They denounced "government by injunction" as an unscrupulous abuse of the proper rights of capital, and they favored free silver because they believed they saw in the gold standard one more engine of plutocratic domination, and one more proof of the sinister alliance between Wall street and Washington. . . . A party that has once tasted Radicalism can never

again be quite the same. There followed after 1904, as there was bound to follow, a reaction against the reaction. The party made a rush not merely to reoccupy, but to push forward the abandoned outposts. Mr. Bryan's ascendancy, never really forfeited, became once more an unchallenged fact. The adoption by Mr. Roosevelt of most of the planks in the Chicago platform of 1896 helped to put Mr. Bryan in a juster light. He is unquestionably the only Democrat in the country who can hope to wipe out the enormous lead with which the Republicans enter the campaign. The task may again prove to be beyond his strength. But Bryanism is something greater than Mr. Bryan, and his personal fortunes will not affect or discount the inspiring fact that the Democratic party is again on the high road of Radicalism and in touch once more with realities.

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The March of Constitutionalism.

The (New York) Nation (ind.), July 30.—The years since 1904 have constituted an exceptional period. It calls for no perfrivind historical imagination to realize that we have been witnessing during these four years a tremendous social and political evolution in open and rapid play. Japan triumphant, Russia constitutionalized, Persia constitutionalized, China preparing for a constitution, India and Egypt stirred by great dreams of self-rule—it has been like a picture from a gigantic, swiftly-moving film projected upon a canvas covering nearly half the earth. And now comes Turkey. Abdul Hamid, aghast at the spirit of mutiny which has blazed up among his Macedonian and Albanian regiments, has called a Liberal Grand Vizier to power, announced the grant of a Constitution, and summoned a Parliament to meet in Constantinople. To the world at large the news comes like a bolt from the blue. In Russia, the Constitution of August, 1905, was preceded by six months of revolutionary activity. In Persia there was a long preceding period of agitation. But it is only a day or two ago that we learned how active the leaders of Young Turkey have been among the troops. In that day or two the Sultan has taken fright and submitted. . . . The effects which the new Constitution will produce in Turkey itself are too complicated for summary treatment. But the new Constitution has an importance and bearing outside of the Ottoman Empire. It comes as a timely reinforcement to the cause of constitutionalism in those places where the forces of political progress have still to contend with formidable difficulties. Only the other day liberal institutions in Persia were in the most serious danger. Today it cannot be doubted that the example of the leading Mohammedan nation will make it impossible for Persia to go back. Even in Russia autocracy, disguised as constitutionalism, must feel the effect. For very shame, the Czar cannot return to methods and institutions that Abdul Hamid has discarded. To civilization at large the event at Constantinople brings notable grounds for rejoicing. It brings another refutation of that gospel of inferior and superior races which has been made the basis of the brutal ethics of Imperial conquest and exploitation. Islam may rule itself. Liberty and democracy are not the special gifts of the divinely endowed white European races.

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THE ARCHITECT AND THE BUILDERS.

For The Public.

Ye Lords of Earth still tell us,
"The slave must be a clod";
Ye mark poor bodies here for Hell
Whose souls belong to God.

If we were great Creators,
With Wisdom, Love and Might,
Would we make a fellow-mortal,
If we could not build him right?

And we are strictly human,
Our weakness known abroad;
We cannot claim a kindness
That we won't ascribe to God!

Ah! it seems the more we ponder,
Philosophize and thresh—
What comes from God is noble,
The Strife is born of Flesh!

Strife, that's the Tyrant's ally;
Strife, that's the Gospel's knell.
God gave us plans for Heaven;
'Tis men that build the Hell.

JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.

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RAYMOND ROBINS AT THE DENVER CONVENTION.

Address of Raymond Robins of Illinois, Before the
National Democratic Convention at Denver, July
9, as Reported by the Associated Press.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Democrats: It is good to have been one of the boys of 1896 and to be one of the men of 1908. (Applause.) It is good to have stood with that man who came out of the West, a man with a message, a man who made that message the conscience of the whole great people. (Applause.) From the East to the West and from the North to the South men honor both the man and the message. (Applause.)

Within that time a great leader of another party in this country has risen to national fame upon the basis of the policies declared by the man in his first message to a Democratic people in the convention of 1896 in the city of Chicago; and the difference between the applause given in Chicago to the man who adopted the principles of Bryan, and the applause given to the originator of those principles, is an indication of the difference in majorities between a man's man and the man himself, next November. (Applause.)

And what is the great struggle? It has not