

injured, but for the profit of contractors); and they confirm him in criminal ways, if indeed they do not actually create the criminal impulse within him.

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### Keeping the Police Within the Law.

Senator Grady of New York has secured the passage by the New York Senate of a measure which ought to become law promptly, not only in New York but in every State of the Union. It is a bill to make it a crime to subject unconvicted prisoners to police "sweating" or "rogues' gallery" photography (p. 55). This custom has prevailed ever since Superintendent Byrnes of the New York force introduced it there, and many a poor prisoner has suffered under it. Not until a banker had gone through the ordeal was its outrageous character realized. But the banker's experience rose above Senator Grady's horizon as "one of the most glaring outrages ever perpetrated in New York city," and he brought forward his bill. In England there is a common saying that a bishop or a lord must be killed by a railroad before new safeguards are provided. So here a bank president must be police-"sweated" and police-"mugged" before the legislature awakes to the iniquity of the oppression. But this awakening seems to have begun. The Grady bill imposes a penalty of imprisonment for from six months to a year upon any one who, having arrested any person upon any charge, or having in his custody or under his control any person under arrest or held upon any charge, shall "photograph, measure, or make for record any physical examination of such person," or "shall order, assist or take part in the photographing, measuring or prohibited physical examination of such person" before such person has been convicted of a crime; or "shall restrain such person more than is necessary for his or her detention to answer the charge; or who shall fail to take such person, so arrested, before a magistrate without unnecessary delay"; or "shall subject such person, so arrested, to any interrogation or examination, beyond such as may be required for his or her identification, except by direction of a magistrate and in the presence of a magistrate, or in obedience to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction." Such a law is badly needed in Chicago, where the police run riot with lawlessness of the kind prohibited by the Grady bill.

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### Disfranchising Anarchists.

Where is our "saving sense of humor" when we punish men who don't believe in voting by dis-

franchising them? If a man is in fact an anarchist, he won't suffer from the loss of the voting right, which he doesn't use and doesn't want; if he is in fact not an anarchist, depriving him of the voting right is well calculated to make him one. In neither case does the punishment fit the crime.

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### Death of Campbell-Bannerman.

A democratic statesman passed away on the 22d, when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman died. He was one of those rare men who learn their democracy narrowly and in aristocratic environments and practice it broadly in the field of general politics. His democracy had taken deep root, for his mind had grasped the essential principles that are identified with the fame of Henry George. As leader of the Liberal party and prime minister of Great Britain he had sought to secure a practical recognition of those principles in British law, and had made notable advances in this direction when illness forced him to relinquish his place to Mr. Asquith. How far Mr. Asquith will go in the same direction remains to be seen, although his appointment of David Lloyd-George to the position in the cabinet next his own is reassuring. But he will need to strike a radical note that rings sharp and true, before he can hope to command the confidence which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman inspired among the men of England and Scotland and Ireland who believe that the land of a country is the birthright of all its people.

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### TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM.

Years of disappointment should convince us of the futility of longer depending upon merely regulative methods for the correction of housing abuses. Legislation fixing the minimum of air space, light and ventilation necessary for each tenant has not been effective, because it has attempted to secure these betterments at the landlord's expense. The result has been unexpected law evasions, worse living conditions, and private and public corruption. Landlords and tenants have much the same human nature, and the play of ordinary selfishness must, under the circumstances, give the advantage to the stronger—the landlord.

Exempting modest homes from taxation will make it more profitable to furnish healthy living quarters. The increased gain to landlords will stimulate the construction of more and better dwellings, and the resulting competition will, without coercive regulations, gradually and in-