Cartoons and Comments

If they will but think of it, the earnest people who oppose child labor will see at once that the greatest obstacle in their path is the fact that there is no likelihood of the supply of children giving out. It is only too true that seven hours in a mill or a canning factory may start a child worker on the road to premature death, but it is also true that as soon as one child drops by the wayside there is another and yet another, not necessarily ready, but forced through necessity, to take the first one's place. It is not so with lesser creatures, with lobsters or with trout; for example, for trout and lobsters are good to eat, and experience has taught that strict laws are necessary, laws rigidly enforced, if the supplies are not to be diminished by human greed. Young lobsters and young trout are protected. They are protected because they tickle the palate, and the top layer of mankind would consider it a dire calamity if anything should happen to destroy them. They are safeguarded by men who are paid to watch over them, they are pampered, almost petted; in fish hatcheries their surroundings are in the highest degree sanitary and scientific; their security is complete; free of responsibility and remote from danger, they are encouraged to grow up into sturdy, active fishhood; and all because they are good to eat, and the supply, with careless or stupid handling, might easily become exhausted. Shall only such young things as are good to eat be safeguarded from exploiters? Is there not a chance that some day the child shall be as important and as worth conserving as the trout, the lobster, the terrapin, or the tree? Must we wait for the supply to show signs of exhaustion before the same care and protection which fish and game now enjoy are offered to human beings?

When the nation's greatest financiers pool their money to the contrary, what humble citizen dare intimate, even in private conversation, that there is a Money Trust? It was no doubt a mere coincidence that at the very time the financiers were telling the Pujo Committee that all talk of a Money Trust was nonsense, the city of New York was preparing to sell $170,000,000 worth of five per cent Subway bonds, for 92 1/2, at a private sale. Naturally it may be assumed that the city of New York would prefer to sell its subway bonds nearer par if it could. And the fact that the city was willing to take 93 1/2 for the lot at a private sale makes perfectly natural the assumption that the authorities saw no chance of getting a better price through competition. In other words, the city could not do any better and knew it. The bid of 93 1/2 was made. New York might take it or leave it. In ordinary lines of business it is not customary to take less than your price for what you have to sell until you have tried the open market, and found that nobody there will give you any more. The fact that New York did not try the open market for its subway bonds is suggestive of the thought that there is no open market for a bond issue of any considerable size. Long ago, long before the Pujo Committee convened in notorious session, Mr. Samuel Untermyer made just that statement. Perhaps there isn't any Money Trust, but you can't prove it by New York City.

"I DON'T BELIEVE THERE'S NO SUCH A PERSON!"

BETHY PEG..................................................MR. H. P. DAVISON
SARAH GAG..................................................Mrs. S. B. UNTERMeyer
MRS. DODO..................................................THE MONEY TRUST

GOVERNOR SIZER exclaims the man who stood between the Devil and the deep sea. SIZER stands between HEART and MOUTH.