

bitterness or lasting resentment, the Democrats, if they will make the campaign in the spirit in which they started it, may be unusually confident of victory.

betterment of the State school system. He was a member of the Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses and served on the Appropriations Committee of the House. He has been remarkably successful in his own calling as a newspaper editor and proprietor, and has had experience in public affairs quite beyond the average of candidates for the Presidency. The Democracy has followed a historic custom and practice in choosing the Governor of a great State for the head of its ticket.

The breadth and soundness of Governor Cox's views, the habit of his mind in reaching conclusions upon public questions of moment, may be judged by the article already referred to which he prepared for THE TIMES, and which is republished in full upon this page today. Upon the great issue of the League of Nations, Governor Cox holds opinions which are embodied in this suggested interpretation of the functions of the League, which in his judgment would be a sufficient reservation accompanying the ratification of the Treaty:

In giving its assent to this Treaty, the Senate has in mind the fact that the League of Nations which it embodies was devised for the sole purpose of maintaining peace and comity among the nations of the earth and preventing the recurrence of such destructive conflicts as that through which the world has just passed. The co-operation of the United States with the League and its continuance as a member thereof will naturally depend upon the adherence of the League to that fundamental purpose.

To this he would add a clause explaining the understanding of this Government that the League "must at all times act in strict harmony with the terms and intent of the United States Constitution." It is our judgment that to any mind not hostile to the League, or so hostile to the President that it could not tolerate any work in which he had a part, reservations in this sense should be sufficient and satisfactory. At any rate, it is upon the League issue thus presented by the candidate and by the platform that the fight is to be made; the people will judge between destructive amendments and friendly interpretations.

Governor Cox is a business man. Senator HARDING is also a business man. Both are of high character, unassailable, held in esteem and confidence by their friends, their neighbors, by all who know them. Neither of them has any radical inclinations. It is of the best augury for the future of this nation that there is no taint of radicalism in either platform. No American, whether he be engaged in big business or in small business, whether he be a toiler for wages or a man following a profession, need fear that in the coming four years the foundations of credit will be disturbed by White House policies or that men engaged in lawful pursuits will be molested. That is comforting. But there is, nevertheless, a very great difference between the two candidates, a difference in their antecedents, in their environment. Governor Cox would never be called a reactionary; that imputation has already been made against the other candidate. His nomination resulted from operations of the Senatorial cabal at Chicago; it is known that he was the choice of the elements that are most dominating and reactionary in the Republican Party. There is a very great probability that, should he be elected, the party would revert to its old habits, to that general Bourbon attitude toward public questions which it exhibited in the Administration of President TAFT, a much abler man than Senator HARDING; to that state of mind which looked upon the comfortable days of high tariffs and special privileges as the true golden age and upon suggestions of advance and change as abominable; to that political philosophy and practice which, in short, put it in the power of Colonel ROOSEVELT to break up his party.

Very different will be the outlook if Governor Cox becomes President. He is no champion of privilege any more than he is an apostle of revolution. He is a man of affairs, of the soundest common sense and good judgment. In time of peace he would do away with war taxes and, like Mr. TILDEN, substitute for them revenues sufficient for the expenditures of Government economically administered. He would remove the excess profits tax, which burdens business and adds to the household bills of every home in the country, and replace it by a light tax "on the volume of business of going concerns," which has been estimated to yield \$2,000,000,000 a year. He would repeal inheritance taxes, since the process of transferring property from one generation to another is safeguarded by the State, not by the Federal Government. He would do what is possible to make farming more attractive, to counteract the unhealthy tendency of youth everywhere to seek the cities, of labor to covet factory employment. His mind surveys the whole national field and he would take counsel with the wisest how and where Government efficiency could be best promoted. He has made an enemy of no class, for he is a national man; he comes naturally and deservedly to the rank of a national figure. With such a candidate upon a platform which even Republicans have found to be in many ways sound and admirable, a declaration of principles to which no Democrat can take exception, and having passed through the fires of convention strife without

THE CAUSE AND THE CANDIDATE.

The Democrats enter the campaign with a candidate worthy of the noble and compelling cause which they are resolved shall triumph through their victory at the polls. Their platform, their purpose, their candidate are in harmony. They seek good government and sound administration at home and such an advance toward the moral regeneration of the world as may be attained by the efforts of brave and sincere men unselfishly devoted to the principles they profess. In the platform they adopted at San Francisco they declare that "the Democratic Party favors the League of Nations as the surest, if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments." In a comprehensive discussion of the questions of the day written especially for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Governor JAMES M. Cox and published in its issue of May 23, he says: "If public opinion in the country is the same as it is in Ohio, then there can be no doubt that the people want the League of Nations, because it seems to offer the surest guarantee against war."

There is an unequivocal pronouncement upon the great issue, there is a candidate fully committed to support of the party's position. Candidate and platform confront a rival candidate who, in the Senate, voted unswervingly with the partisan group opposed to the ratification of the Treaty, and a rival platform adopted at Chicago in which that group of the Treaty's enemies is commended for its successful resistance to the adoption of the plan for preserving the peace of the world. The opposing parties have taken their positions, the field is ready for that "great referendum" which the President said must decide whether the United States shall withhold its aid from this desired consummation.

The Democratic Party enters upon no defensive campaign. Defense, apology, palliation, all this falls to the lot of the Republicans. The Democrats are powerfully armed in the simple justice of their cause. They are resolute in spirit, in the nomination of Governor Cox they have a uniting candidacy, by every circumstance of preparation and organization they are equipped for the combat, they will joy in the fight and are vastly more confident of triumph than it could have been predicted three months ago that they would be.

Governor Cox combines notable elements of strength as a candidate. He is a man of the people, that fine type of the successful American man of affairs who has risen from humble beginnings by his own unaided industry, native ability and sound judgment to the possession of a competence and to high offices. In his own community, in his own State, he stands well; there is no better test of character. Politically, his strength has been demonstrated; carrying the important State of Ohio in elections has become a habit with him. Three times he has been chosen Governor, and he has justified the confidence of his fellow-citizens by efficiency in the administration of their public affairs. In his first term as Governor, a budget system was adopted which saved the State of Ohio millions of dollars a year; even under the strain of war expenditure there was no increase of taxes, no resort to new sources of revenue. He was a great war Governor. His State was always ready to meet the demands made upon her and his executive and organizing capacity were exhibited in many works auxiliary to the purposes of the war. His initiative and his influence contributed to the enactment of salutary laws for workmen's compensation, the regulation of child labor, and the great