

behind politics for profit. On the other side is the plain citizen who is striving for a fair chance for comfort, decency and right living. Conservation is a moral issue. The National Conservation Association offers to every patriotic citizen an immediate opportunity to unite with the other men and women who stand for its principles. I believe no other one organization has a larger opportunity for service to the nation, or greater possibilities for effective work. The Association is on the firing line in a great fight. Will you give it your membership and individual help?"

Not only do we believe with Mr. Pinchot that this organization "is on the firing line in a great fight," but we also believe that victory there will be followed by victory after victory on firing lines farther advanced in the direction of the total abrogation of privilege; not only do we believe with him that the National Conservation Association has "a larger opportunity for service to the nation" and "greater possibilities for effective work" than any "one other organization," but we venture the hope that all persons who, realizing the deadly power of land monopoly over industry, are eager for opportunity to serve in abolishing that monopoly, will recognize those possibilities and avail themselves of that opportunity.

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This organization seems to us, let us repeat, as offering to progressives in the United States very much the same opportunity that the Lloyd-George Budget furnished to the progressives of Great Britain.

If we felt the slightest doubt, we should be reassured by Mr. Pinchot's letter to Frederick C. Leubuscher as president of the Manhattan Single Tax Club (p. 201), in which he acknowledged the club's words of encouragement and said: "Now that the lines are being drawn between the special interests and the rest of us in the fight for conservation and the square deal, we shall win, for the people are on our side."

If we had doubts after that reassurance, we should cast them aside upon recalling a significant quotation from Mr. Pinchot's carefully prepared speech at the New York University Club last January (pp. 10, 11), in which he said: "We must face the truth that monopoly of the sources of production makes it impossible for vast numbers of men and women to earn a fair living. Right here the conservation question touches the daily life of the great body of our people who pay the cost of special privilege."

If doubts arose again they would be completely allayed by Mr. Pinchot's St. Paul speech (pp. 553,

560), in which he said that "all monopoly rests on the unregulated control of natural resources and natural advantages."

In those last words Mr. Pinchot sounded the economic depths of the social question. By that sign shall the conservation movement progress sanely, and the people win over land monopoly a perfect and lasting triumph for equal opportunity.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

TWO ARENAS.

Boston, Mass., July 9.

I was present at the great meeting in the Harvard Stadium on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, addressed by the President of the United States. It was the public opening of the convention of the National Educational Association, for which so great a multitude of the teachers of the United States have come to Boston.

Fifteen thousand teachers were present at this memorable meeting, one of the most impressive and inspiring occasions in our whole educational history. Three-fourths of all those present there on that beautiful afternoon to listen to those noble utterances were women; and no one forgot that the proportion of women in the great body of the teachers of our American public schools is larger still. If I were to name any group of our people as in my judgment pre-eminent among the real defenders of the Republic and its high interests, it would be this great body of the teachers of our schools.

Yet, with but the slightest exceptions to prove the rule, no one of these thoughtful, noble women can express by her vote her judgment as to who shall administer public affairs in her town or city, or what the policies of the city of the State shall be. In that impressive presence in the Harvard Stadium, the thought of the waste and the wrong of it—waste and wrong to the Republic—was a startling thought.

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In another American arena, on that afternoon of the Fourth of July, were gathered fifteen thousand men and more. It was at Reno in Nevada.

They, too, had come together from all parts of the Republic. The character of those who came and the purpose for which they came have been only too well made known by the public press. The publicity and the event are alike the country's shame today.

Almost every person present in that horrible arena was a man—we shudder as we read that there were a few women. And these men all belong by our law to our kingly class, to the rulers and voters of America. This is what the patriot remembers.

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There may be rational grounds of discrimination between classes fit to vote and classes unfit; but as one contemplates the assembly at Harvard and the assembly at Reno, it is with a solemn sense that the ground which we have hit upon is not the rational one.

No argument can prove the Reno ruffians the better qualified for control of our American political

life; and no sophistry about the power to fight as a cardinal condition of suffrage will much longer blind our people to the imperative fact that the true cardinal condition is the power to think and to serve.

EDWIN D. MEAD.

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before, continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, July 12, 1910.

Republican Politics in Ohio.

Rumors from Ohio point to James R. Garfield (pp. 553, 559, 561), Mr. Ballinger's predecessor as Secretary of the Interior, as the probable Republican candidate for Governor against Governor Harmon, the Democrat recently renominated (p. 612). What is regarded as a formal step toward this end is the dollar dinner to Garfield at Cleveland on the 11th. The tone of Garfield's letter of acceptance of the invitation was reported by the Plain Dealer of the 2d as having thrown Republican leaders of the State into a panic. "It gives greater indication than ever," said the Plain Dealer, "that the Progressive fight is to be waged hotter than ever, and the leaders are more firmly convinced, since having a glimpse of the letter, that the Progressives must certainly be getting words of comfort from Theodore Roosevelt." As to the local Progressives, the Plain Dealer described them as jubilant and as having "lost no time in circulating word of the Garfield letter over the State," thereby sounding "the rallying cry in every quarter," and raising expectations that "out of the movement may yet come the nomination of Mr. Garfield for Governor on a platform written by himself." In this letter Mr. Garfield said:

It is most timely to consider what the Progressive movement means and what action it calls for. Those who seek to drive the Progressives out of the Republican party are blind to the conditions and needs of our people. Such partisans would save the word but kill the spirit. The Republican party was born because its fathers believed the nation could not endure half slave and half free. The progressive men fought that great battle to a finish; there was no half way ground. Then human liberty was at stake and the life of the nation was threatened with disunion. Today political liberty is at stake, and the life of the nation is threatened by great special interests who would control our political activities for their own benefit, regardless of the common good. There is no half way ground in the fight of today. The special interests must be driven out of politics and kept out. The Progressives of today will win

this battle. I propose to speak on this general subject, and to consider the course that should be taken to carry this contest to a successful issue.

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At the dinner, Mr. Garfield's speech made his promise good. Regarding State politics he came out for the Recall as "the most direct, most efficient way that the people have of dealing with the unfaithful servant," and urged regulation of corporations, a workmen's compensation act, and the strengthening of child labor laws. Of national politics, he said, as reported over the wires:

At the coming election we are to choose between two great national parties. The Democratic party, while declaiming against special interests, has, when in power, allied itself with special interests. Many of its leaders have been and are the recognized representatives of special interests. In our own State the Democratic Governor failed to be on the people's side in the fight for a public utilities bill, and the Democratic Senators defeated that measure. In the recent Democratic convention the progressive Democrats were ignored. I can see no hope for better things from Democracy as now controlled. How is it with the Republican party? It likewise has among its leaders some who are allied with or represent special interests, but, on the other hand, it has progressive, aggressive leaders who are the people's representatives. The country owes a debt of gratitude to the Insurgents in Congress, who made the fight against the domination of special interests and who placed the common good high above party regularity. The real friends of conservation relied upon Insurgents and their progressive allies for the protection of the public domain against the assaults of special interests. Insurgent Senators prevented the passage of the Alaska bill, which, in its original form, might have turned over the untold wealth of Alaska to a favored few.

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Standpat Republicans of Ohio are reported as insisting that the State convention dare not nominate Garfield because of the implied blow at President Taft, but members of the Cuyahoga delegation have announced themselves as Insurgents and Garfield men.

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The Hennepin County Platform.

A platform in line with the recent speeches of Pinchot and Garfield at St. Paul (pp. 553, 559, 560) was promulgated at Minneapolis last week by the newly organized "Progressive Republican League of Hennepin County," Minnesota, of which James A. Peterson, Albert H. Hall, George S. Grimes, Paul W. Guilford and Maxil D. Robb are leading spirits. The opening declaration is significant of the tendency of the platform, as a whole:

Believing that the Republican party in this country was founded on and has stood in the past for a moral purpose and principle in the political life of the nation, and that if it is to continue to enjoy the