

among them is the ending of distinctions in memberships between those who can afford to pay the comparatively large active membership fees and those who cannot. This organization never can be a truly democratic association worthy of its name and ideas until all men and women teaching can be in, of, and for the Association in every act of membership. I hope I may do something to advance the democratic spirit of the Association until every teacher in every city, town, and school district may join in helping forward the work.

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Before adjourning the convention adopted the following resolution:

The National Educational Association reaffirms its unalterable opposition to any division of the public school funds among private or sectarian schools, and believes that appropriations from the Federal or State treasuries in support of private educational institutions is in direct contravention of the fundamental principles upon which our system of American public school education has been founded and has prospered.

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The Sagamore Sociological Conference.

The fourth Sagamore Sociological Conference (vol. xii, p. 663) held its sessions at Sagamore Beach, Mass., from June 28 to 30. In the discussion of the liquor problem Mr. Henry Sterling, ex-secretary of the Typographical Union of Boston, quoted Frances E. Willard as saying she had changed her first belief that intemperance is predominantly the cause of poverty, to the faith that poverty is more generally the cause of intemperance. Increased wages and shortened hours of work have again and again been shown to make for greater temperance. If you solve the "unemployed" problem, you will go far to solve the liquor problem. Dr. George Sale, of the United States Commission to Liberia (p. 321), in speaking of the race problem in the South, said that in spite of the laws recently passed, depriving the Negroes of some of their rights, he believed there is a new and truer "reconstruction" now in progress than that which so embittered the South after the war. Signs of this appear in the fact that the strongest utterances against race prejudice and in favor of the Negro during the last few years have come from Southerners, in the new spirit showing itself in Southern universities, and in the development of agricultural interests among Negroes. The children of the workers and working children were presented by John Spargo and Florence Kelley. Dr. Josiah Strong of New York laid emphasis on the economic causes of nearly all race hatreds. Mr. Henry Sterling declared his belief that poverty is the nexus of all the problems so far treated by this conference—drink, Negro, and child problems; as long as we permit poverty to continue, we may pull here and there individuals out, but the slums will still seethe. Professor C. P. Fagnani, of Union Theological seminary, also

laid emphasis on poverty as the underlying support of our problems. The platform of the Conference declared imperative to all who really desire the coming of God's kingdom on earth, the establishment of social justice, and the realization of brotherhood., the consideration of such problems as:

- The fair distribution of the products of labor.
- The reduction of the hours of labor.
- The establishment of minimum wage-boards.
- Hygienic conditions of living.
- The abolition of the exploitation of child-labor.
- The problem of unemployment.
- Working men's compensation for injury to life and health in industry.
- Special attention to the education of immigrants.
- One day's rest in seven for all workers.
- Marriage and divorce laws.
- Abolition of the saloon evil.
- A constructive programme for recreation.
- Compulsory insurance against illness, unemployment, old age, and death.
- Public ownership of public utilities.
- The abolition of privilege and monopoly.
- Income and inheritance taxes.
- The abolition, by taxation, of the monopoly in land.
- Promotion of all forms of association for mutual help and social betterment.
- The bringing together, through common interests, of people of different races and religions.
- The perfecting of our democracy through (a) direct legislation and the referendum and recall; (b) the maintenance of free press, speech, and assemblage; (c) the conservation of natural and social resources; (d) the enfranchisement of women.
- World organization for peace and justice between nations.

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Land Values Taxation in Wales.

The British United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values has extended its work into Wales, where, until now, it has not been represented. On the 18th of June an influential committee, says the South Wales Daily News of the 23d, editorially, "representative of leading public men in Wales and Monmouthshire was formed to conduct a campaign in the Principality for the taxation of land values," to which it adds:

It may be recalled that Alderman Raffan, M. P., the president, in his address at the inaugural meeting on Saturday, pointed out that they could not rest satisfied until local authorities were able themselves to rate land values and mining royalties for local purposes, and that there was a deep and real feeling about the land question in Wales. . . . The first meeting in connection with the movement was held last night at Abergwynfi, where the leading speaker was Mr. Edward McHugh, the well-known authority on this great question. It was evident from the meeting that the campaign will be as successful as the sanguine pioneers anticipate; it is at least certain that the question affects Wales in a peculiar sense, and nowhere can more striking

examples be given of the injustice and inequalities of the present system of landlordism. Mr. McHugh's contention is that the fairest system is to tax the value of the land that a man holds, and he urges that it would solve the problem of unemployment by forcing unused land into use, lead to the abolition of slums, and the raising of wages. The contention cannot be challenged. The Chancellor accepted and enforced the principle in his Budget; and it is, we take it, generally admitted that a tax upon the value of unused land would force the land into use, and thus open up the way for many of those social reforms which now exercise the minds of our statesmen. It would be a just tax; it would appropriate for the benefit of the people what results from their own efforts at the betterment of a community. It is not here and now necessary to re-state local examples of how the land is held up, and how communities are penalized by a system of which many land owners take full advantage. Time and again we have shown how the principle of freedom of access to land is essential to the highest welfare of the people; and we strongly support the new campaign in Wales, which has opened under auspicious circumstances, and will be pursued with enthusiasm and enterprise.

Mr. Beddoe Rees, who moved the organization resolution (which was seconded by Mr. Vaughan Edwards), is reported by the News, from which the foregoing editorial is quoted, that support is promised by Mr. Wm. George (brother of the Chancellor), Mr. Evan R. Davies, Pwllheli; Prof. Levi, Aberystwyth; Rev. Gwynfryn Jones, Barmouth; Mr. W. Roberts, Llandudno; Mr. C. Breese, Portmadoc, and Mr. Cory Yeo, Swansea.

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Religious Freedom in Spain.

Religion is the subject of violent debates in both houses of the Cortes (p. 613). As reported from Madrid on the 6th, the Bishop of Madrid, leading the attack in the Senate, claimed that the laws of the church are the laws of the country, because the constitution makes Catholicism the state religion. Premier Canalejas in reply declared that the invasion of state sovereignty by the church was no longer tolerable. Commercial bodies, according to reports of the 7th, had signed a petition to the government in favor of limiting the growth of monastic orders. They asserted that the orders are monopolizing many branches of industry and commerce. The Republican organizations had pledged support to the government's religious program. The King signed on the 7th a bill forbidding further religious orders to enter Spain until the pending negotiations with the Vatican for a revision of the Concordat (p. 613) are ended. The measure was then to be presented to the Cortes.

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Somewhere in this broad land of ours, possibly obscure and unknown, dwells the next member of the Ananias Club.—Puck.

NEWS NOTES

—In the garment makers' strike at New York (p. 637) 75,961 have quit work.

—The Social Democratic referendum to nominate a State ticket for Wisconsin, nominates for governor W. A. Jacobs of Racine.

—A man's league for the promotion of the cause of woman suffrage, has been organized in Des Moines, with E. A. Nye as president.

—The fourth international conference of American States, known as the Pan-American Conference (p. 518), opened at Buenos Ayres on the 10th.

—Governor Jared Y. Sanders was elected United States Senator from Louisiana on the 5th to succeed Samuel Douglass McEmery, deceased (p. 636).

—The Social Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district of Wisconsin announced on the 5th the nomination through referendum of Victor L. Berger.

—Progressive Democrats of Illinois, led by Congressman Henry T. Rainey, have issued a call for a conference to be held at Lincoln, Wednesday, July 20.

—Henry C. Niles of York, Pa., former State chairman of the Lincoln party (vol. ix, p. 750) announced on the 9th that an independent State convention would be held in Philadelphia on July 27 and 28.

—J. Eads How, the "millionaire tramp" of St. Louis (vol. xii, p. 244), was locked up by the police at Philadelphia on the 5th when he attempted to hold an open air meeting for the unemployed, for which the department of public safety had declined to issue a permit.

—The Woman's Journal, founded by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and edited by their daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, with which Progress is now merged, has been made the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with its price reduced to \$1 a year.

—The National Catholic Educational Association convention at Detroit ended on the 7th with a public mass meeting addressed by Archbishop John J. Glennon of St. Louis. Cardinal Gibbons was elected honorary president, and the Rt. Rev. J. T. Shanahan of Washington, D. C., was chosen president general.

—Theodore Roosevelt was reported on the 7th from Oyster Bay as making this announcement to the press: "Mr. Foulke and Mr. Swift came to Sagamore Hill last night and spent the night here. They came to request me to go to Indiana and speak in behalf of Senator Beveridge. I promised them that I would."

—Three women are reported from Spokane to have been appointed members of the police department. They are Captain Bertha Smith of the Salvation Army, and Mrs. Ella Jones and Mrs. N. W. Alexander of the Volunteers of America. Their quarters are in the city jail, and they have full charge of all women prisoners.

—Debate on the conciliation woman suffrage bill (p. 613) began in the British House of Commons on the 11th. It was opened by David J. Shackleton (Labor party) who moved the second reading of the