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much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of grain. The
miners who go down a thousand feet into the earth, or climb two thousand into the earth, or climb two thousand
feet upon the clifis, and bring forth feet upon the clifts, and bring forth
from their hiding places the precious from their hiding places the precious
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nels of trade, are as much business nels of trade, are as much business
men as the few financlal magnates men as the few financial magnates
who, in a back room, corner the monwho, in a back room, corner the mon-
ey of the world. We come to speak for this broader class of business men. You come to us and tell us that the great cities are against us. We reply that the great cities rest upon our broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your citles and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the country.'
Unless we wholly mistake the purpose of the interests to which we have referred, it is their purpose in the immediate future to secure control of both the republican and demtate the legislations, and thus of the government. It is equally certain, in our estimation, that both of those organizations are willing to be controlled and the prospective candidates most spoken of at the present time, both from motives of policy and from long association with the moneyed and corporate interests as well as by their natured bent, are ready to take a nomination on terms ready subserviency to those interests. In
of more common but less accurate phrase, in both the parties the "conservatives are in power.
Those interests construe the recent elections to mean that. The New York Nation, the organ par excellence of the narrow definition of business interests, the mouthpiece of those who belleve that "He that hath, to him shall be given," in commenting upon the elections in New York and Ohio congratulates its reader upon the entire absence of anything like Bryanism from them. It is of course by no means certain which of the two parties will be accepted by the so-called business interests as the one for their alliance; their natural ally is the republican. But with the leaders of both bldding for their support the advantage is distinctly with them.

The carrying out of this program pre-supposes several things which may not happen. It is assumed that President Taft will be the republican nominee for re-election in 1912 and that among the democrats the conservative element will be in con-trol-both of which appear Hkely at the present time. It is also postulated that Mr. Taft will have learned nothing and forgotten nothing at that time-in other words, that he will Bourbon-and that the organization can lead into the conservative camp the radicals of 1896 a most unlikely thing, we are certain.


Lei Sandow run Itr Wondortul Work Englne $\qquad$
Between these two innes of "con servatives"-and between which there is not a particle of antagonism in principle-there are now some millions-and two years hence ther will be more-of voters, who will not bow the knee to Baal, who wil decline to accept the narrow definition of business interests, who wil not let party names beguile them in to giving their votes where the trust of government will be abused, and who will insist on laws passed for the benefit of all and administered. impartially.

Just how these votes shall be put in a condition of cohesion for use, at whose call they shall be mustered for political service, what name their organization shall take, if they are turned out of doors by the present organizations-all these are matter of uncertainty. But if a righteous cause shall now fail for want of or ganization, leadership or name, 1 will be the first time in history.
That the leaven is working in the popular mind is apparent-. If it has the power, the vitality, that it ought to have, It will leaven the whole the narrow conception of business in terests and then agree that govern ment is to be carried on for them principally. There is not a hair's breadth of difference in principle be tween that view and the "mudsill" theory of government propounded by Hammond and his South Carolina school of politicians before the war. There, as now, labor was to be the mudsills of the structure of soclety. mudsilis of the structure of society bearing but not being admitted to a bearing but not being admitted to a
particlpation in the benefits. When participation once got a chance at that the people once got a chance at that
doctrine they killed it, once at the ballot-box and then shot it to death with musketry. It is the old plea de fined by Mr. Lincoln in his debate with Judge Douglas-"It is the same principle, in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, 'You work and toll and earn bread, and I'll eat it.'" It was resisted then and it must and will resisted now.
When the resistance comes to be organized, old associations and party names will count for very ilttle. Calling a party "conservative" where the purpose is not to conserve the welfare of all but to force the ag grandizement of a few, will decelve no one. The issue of equality in the enjoyment of common right is in process of forging for decision in 1912.

We welcome any convert to, or advocate of so plain a principle and hope we may have grace enough not to put the least obstacle in the path of any toward so desirable an end.

People who belleve as we do in the definition of what the real business interests of the country are, will look with anxiety if not suspicion on any leader whom the so-called "conservatives" may make haste to 0 . K. When they begin to call a man "gate and sane," the people had better be looking about for their own safety. We do not understand that the late elections were in any sort an approval of their views; they were, rather, by condemning Taft, a repudiation of them and they, as well as the president, may lay the lesson to heart.Akron (Ohio) Times.

