

THE STANDARD

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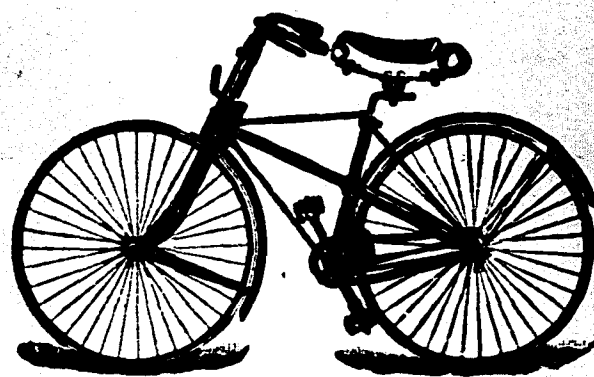
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VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1891.

No. 11.

JOINT DEBATE IN OHIO.—It is announced that Governor Campbell and Mr. McKinley, the rival candidates for Governor of Ohio, will meet in joint debate at Ada, on the 8th of October. This is a good thing in itself. But it will be a bad thing for Governor Campbell if he plays the roll of Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses. Major McKinley is an out and out Protectionist. He believes in what Protectionists are pleased to call the principle of protection, and, like the honest man he is, he boldly defends it on all proper occasions. This joint debate furnishes such an occasion, and McKinley will make the most of it. Whether he gains by this will depend upon the policy that Governor Campbell adopts. The "principle" of protection can be met by the principle of Free Trade, and only by that. Any attempt to defend tariff tinkering will fall flat. A bold out-and-out attack upon protection, a clean cut, courageous exposure of its fallacies, an honest advocacy of Free Trade, will give the debate to Campbell. His destiny is in his own hands.

FASSETT'S NOMINATION.—The nomination by the Republicans of Fassett for Governor of New York is hailed in some quarters as the doom of Hillism. It may be the doom of Hill, and we trust it is; but how it can be the doom of Hillism we do not understand. Fassett belongs to the same class of politicians that Mr. Hill so ably represents. The chief difference between Hill and Fassett, except that they are attached to different political parties, is that Hill *is* a boss and Fassett *has* a boss. Generally speaking, the substitution of Fassett for Hill at Albany would amount to nothing but a change of political "gangs." As between Hill or any of his tools, however, it is to be said in favor of Fassett that he, together with his party in this State, is committed to a genuine and complete system of ballot reform, and that if the present system were perfected in the Legislature Fassett would approve the amendatory measure, while Hill would veto it. But the alternative of voting for Hill's or for Platt's man may not occur, for Hill's grasp on the Democratic party of this State seems to be weakening.

JONES'S LETTER TO CLEVELAND.—It was an astonishing letter that Lieutenant-Governor Jones, of New York, addressed last week to ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Jones, like all the others who look upon public office as a prize, does not understand Mr. Cleveland's position as the representative of one side of a great public question, and addressing him as a candidate for the Presidency, advises that he protect his own interests by controlling the action of his friends in politics. It appears that some of Cleveland's friends were supporting Flower for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York; and Lieutenant-Governor Jones admonished him to "call them off," because the people on whom he, as a candidate, must depend for popularity, were opposed to the class whom Mr. Flower represents. If ever a man of high standing in party politics has proved himself indifferent both to popularity and power, that man is Grover Cleveland. Had he been anxious for popularity, he would not have issued his anti-tariff message in 1887, nor his anti-silver letter in 1891. Had he been hunting for power, he would not have deliberately allowed the political

machinery of his party in his own State to pass under the control of David B. Hill. Lieutenant-Governor Jones must have read Mr. Cleveland's public life in a flickering light if he imagines that such an appeal as he has made can affect a man who, in the sense of being the one man in all this country to whom tariff reformers and Free Traders look for their nominee, but in no other sense, is a candidate for President. Whoever appeals to Mr. Cleveland as an office-seeker only certifies to his own weakness.

COMBINING FOR BALLOT REFORM.—The Central Labor Union of New York City has decided to confer with the People's Municipal League regarding the subject of ballot reform. This labor society was the first organized body to bring the Australian ballot law into American politics. It has fought by itself and with others to secure the reform, and with its allies it has been beaten back by Governor Hill. The time has now come when, by united effort, independent nominations, a blanket ballot, and a secret vote may be secured despite the present Governor; and the Central Labor Union has acted wisely in opening negotiations with the People's Municipal League. Just one delegate proposed that Tammany Hall also be conferred with. As Tammany Hall has steadfastly opposed the reform, and in all possible ways has endeavored to make its partial accomplishment wholly inoperative, it is not difficult to "place" that delegate.

EXTIRPATING THE "SWEATER."—It is said that the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics is about to begin an investigation into the "sweating" system, with a view to prohibiting it by legislation. "Sweating" is a word with a bad sound, and we must expect to hear the Illinois Labor Bureau praised for what it intends to do, and the Illinois Legislature urged to act upon its suggestions. "Sweating" must be stamped out!

But what is "sweating?" A, a capitalist, proposes to invest his capital in manufactured goods for the purpose of supplying the market and reaping a profit. Buying raw materials, he turns them over to B, and C, and D, upon contract for manufacturing the finished articles. B, and C, and D hire the remainder of the alphabet to do the work under their direction, and having paid market wages and completed their part of the contract, both with their own employees and with A, they receive the contract price.

Is not this ordinary business? Is there anything wrong about it? Who shall call it a crime?

Of course it is no crime. Nor would anyone think of denouncing it but for the fact that in certain lines of work wages are so pitifully small that for B, and C, and D to extract a benefit from them seems like grinding the poor. And so B, and C, and D are called "sweaters," and we denounce their conduct as if it were not in perfect harmony with the legitimate laws of trade.

The real wrong lies in conditions that force the major part of the alphabet to beg for work of B, and C, and D at any price, and not in the efforts of the "sweaters" to better their own condition. But throats that swell with hard language at "sweating," are silent when it is proposed to abolish the cause of conditions that make "sweating" possible. According to all our standards

"sweaters" are enterprising, thrifty workmen who, with souls above the drudgery to which they were born, strive manfully to make their fortunes better than those of their fellows. They steal from no one. They force no one to work for them. They merely buy labor for the price at which labor offers itself. If labor is free, there is in this nothing to condemn and much to admire. If labor is other than free, it is not especially the fault of the "sweaters."

WHAT NEXT IN GERMANY?—Careful observers begin to see in Prince Bismarck's fall a meaning not at first apparent, and this meaning takes on new force in the light of Germany's recent repeal of her adverse order touching American pork and of the threatened suspension of her duties upon cereals. To Mr. Blaine and his admirers the action touching pork means merely a triumph for reciprocity; to the so-called Free Traders it means nothing more than a step toward their desired goal; but to the true Free Traders, who are the Single Taxers, it means something vastly more important than either of these things.

Bismarck and the great landowners of eastern Prussia were sworn allies. The Chancellor for their sakes maintained high duties on imported grains, and finally prohibited the importation of American pork. The landholders in their turn gave the Chancellor a sturdy support at the polls and in the legislative houses. To a Prussian junker, who came to Bismarck with advice touching matters of State, the latter is reported to have said: "You go on raising pigs and leave these affairs to me." The junkers were content to accept pig raising and grain growing as their part, and to vote for the Chancellor's projects, secure in the knowledge that the Chancellor would wield the powers of State in such fashion as to protect their pork and their grain. But something more was necessary. The masses found protection to junker pork and grain expensive business; so, under pretence of protecting the workingman in his turn, the Chancellor maintained high duties upon manufactured goods and finally instituted his Socialistic scheme of laborers' insurance, a natural outgrowth of Socialistic protection.

Thus, when Bismarck fell, each class in Germany was "protecting" the other, and the State was robbing with the right hand and partly reimbursing with the left. This kind of robbery and compensation naturally works injustice, since it is at best a rough and ready method of adjustment, and it begins to look as if the young Emperor would try something else. The long-protected junkers of Eastern Prussia suddenly find that Germans are to be fed with cheap American pork, and that junker pork must be content with the protection furnished by the present tariff. Furthermore, the Emperor looks smilingly on at the contest in his Cabinet between a Chancellor who would maintain high rates on imported grain in the face of a short harvest at home, and the minister who would lower the duties that have been enacted to protect Bismarck's junkers. The present attitude of the German Government means that the landholders of Eastern Prussia are no longer the pampered wards of the State. It may mean that the whole iron rule of State Socialism set up by Bismarck is doomed. Whatever may be thought of the young Emperor's egotism, no one doubts that his eyes are wide open, and it is hardly possible that he can have gone thus far without seeing what is beyond. More than fifty years ago the great Goethe saw a glimmering of the Single Tax, and realized the injustice of untaxed baronial estates. Emperor William is still intimate with the friend of his boyhood, an able and manly American committed to the Single Tax unlimited, and it is not unlikely that the young ruler has heard something of Mr. George and his philosophy.

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.
—William F. Wakeman, of the American Protective Tariff League, while debating at the Boonville Fair with John Brooks Leavitt, of the Reform Club, offered to give \$500 to any charity in the country if Mr. Leavitt would give a certified list of the financial supporters of the club, for publication in a local paper. Mr. Leavitt was not prepared to do this, and the Tribune correspondent seems to find something significant in Mr. Leavitt's state of unpreparedness. As a matter of fact, the Reform Club could publish such a list with great credit to itself, and with good effect. There are still some persons childish enough to believe that the Reform Club, and other bodies seeking to bring about the reduction or abolition of the tariff, are supported by British gold, and it would be highly edifying to note the effect of such a publication as Mr. Wakeman challenges. The list of the Reform Club's supporters would include Grover Cleveland, William C. Whitney, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles J. Canda, and a host of others. It would not include a single foreigner. The fact that working membership of the Reform Club is in large part made up of such men as Mr. Leavitt, who give time and energy to its objects without expectation of material reward, is sufficient guarantee of the club's sincerity.

SOCIALISM AND THE SINGLE TAX.—In his well-tempered criticism, published this week among Letters to the Editor, William E. Chancellor, of Pratt Institute, questions THE STANDARD's policy of calling Socialism the antipodes of the Single Tax. This is not a sound objection. The two are diametrically opposed, and every attempt to identify them makes an occasion for clearly and emphatically restating this truth. And so far from being in any wise harmful or impolitic, this is beneficial. It tends to remove prejudice against the Single Tax from the minds of men to whom Socialism—not "Socialism" the epithet, but Socialism itself—is repugnant; and it is to such men that the Single Tax must appeal for support. They are its natural allies: Socialists are its natural enemies.

The Single Tax movement does not want the support of Socialists, as such. This is said deliberately, but in no unfriendly spirit. However worthy of respect they may personally be, they can be regarded in the great conflict upon which society is about to enter—indeed, has already entered—only as adversaries. The Single Tax and Socialism, like Free Trade and Protection, or Democracy and Paternalism, are irrevocably at war: if they were enemies in nothing else, they would be in the fact that Socialism aims to abolish competition, while of the Single Tax competition is the corner stone. It is one of the most important conditions of warfare, a condition that applies as well to this bloodless conflict as to the sanguinary struggles of armed legions, that each side shall distinguish its friends from its foes; and this we do for our side when we differentiate Socialism from the Single Tax. If Socialists take personal offence, we deplore their morbid sensitiveness. If, acknowledging the distinction, they retire within their own lines and seek association with other paternal sects, we recognize their candor and respect their powers of intelligent discrimination. And if, believing as some of them do—our correspondent for example—that the Single Tax is a step in the direction of Socialism, they give us the benefit of their influence and voting strength, as we give ours under similar circumstances to the Free Trade wing of the Democratic party, we are glad to acknowledge their conduct as proof of their sincerity. But if, professing to believe that the Single Tax is a step toward Socialism, they oppose us because we deny it,

how can they be regarded otherwise than as pretenders? Either their fealty to Socialism, or their notion that the Single Tax leads to it, or both, must be but a pretence, if they are changed from friends to enemies by such petty pride of opinion.

Mr. Chancellor's conception of democracy, if he expresses himself correctly, is curiously distorted. It is not the "essential purpose of democracy" to "level inequalities in men's positions by the accident of birth." It would, however, level the inequalities that arise from special privileges conferred by law; and since these privileges are often inherited, our correspondent, by an ellipsis of thought similar to that which causes him to confound the Single Tax with Socialism, may have nothing but special privileges in mind when he speaks of "the accidents of birth." But if, as his language implies, he includes inherited wealth earned by the ancestor: if he includes superior mental or physical qualities, by means of which their possessor, by production and not by plunder, raises himself above the less fortunate; if he means that it is the essential purpose of democracy to do more than to secure equal natural rights to all, with special privileges to none, he mistakes the essential purpose of democracy.

If society were a producer, we should agree that "individual ownership of legal power to take increments produced by society is at variance" with the essential purpose of democracy. But society produces nothing. The contrary notion constitutes the fallacy of all that class who, like Mr. Chancellor, identify the Single Tax with socialism. They regard society as a distinct producer—producing by means of land, producing by means of machinery: and its product as something over and above what the individual produces. To this class, believing in the Single Tax because they "believe first of all in socialism," the Single Tax appears to be a plan for giving back to society what society produces by means of land. It draws the line at machinery: but, as Mr. Chancellor says, "it is socialistic in its result." In other words, it is socialism as far as it goes.

But when the law of rent is comprehended, this fallacy stands exposed. Though society does not produce, either by means of machinery or of land, there is in the aggregate of individual production what Mr. Chancellor calls an "increment" that justly belongs to none of the producers individually, but does belong to them all in common. It is called economic rent. But economic rent is not a product over and above the produce of individuals. It is not produced by society, but by individuals. And if it does not in justice belong to the individual who produces it, that is because his producing site is more advantageous than the sites to which his equals, on account of the scarcity of sites like his, are forced to go. He is in justice bound to compensate them for this advantage, which he enjoys, and of which, though their right is equal to his, they are deprived.

If with given labor applied to two different acres of land, fifty bushels of corn are produced from the first and only forty from the other, the owner of the first has an advantage which does not justly belong to him, and which he should be compelled to equalize by paying the difference of ten bushels into a common fund. But he, and not society, is the producer of that ten bushels. The taking of it for public use is not giving "back to society what it produces;" it is compensating some members of society for the necessity of assigning them to the poorer sites, such compensation being made by the members who secure better sites, and in proportion to their advantage in this respect. It is a mode of equalizing common rights, adapted to a civilization in which possession in common is impossible.

There is nothing in this to suggest any analogy with the idea of common ownership of machinery. Whatever advantages a man may acquire merely by his ownership of machinery are justly his. He takes nothing from others, as he does when his advantages are, directly or indirectly, due to the private ownership of natural resources; and there are no common rights to be equalized, as in the case of land.

The communication of Evacustes A. Phipson, published along with that of Mr. Chancellor, illustrates the absurdity of confusing the Single Tax with socialism. Even Mr. Chancellor will be apt to smile when he reads it. It is due to Mr. Phipson, however, to remind the reader that he writes from England, where socialism, thanks to the activity of its advocates, has "made propaganda" in the land restoration bodies, after the manner in which it operates upon trade unions, both there and here: and where the Single Tax, as that term is understood in this country, has but slight organized support, except from the Financial Reform Association, a body of Free Traders. When he writes of the Single Tax, therefore, he may really refer not to the Single Tax, but to the socialistic programme of substituting the Government as a landlord in place of private landlords, and making everybody a tenant whether or no. Of the essential principle of the Single Tax, that there shall be no landowners, neither the State nor individuals, and that land shall fall into two classes, occupied or private, and unoccupied or common, Mr. Phipson evidently has no conception.

The conditions in England, where the Tories are taxing Englishmen to buy out Irish landlords for the benefit of Irish tenants, regardless of the sufferings of Irish peasants that are not tenants, may rationally account for Mr. Phipson's idea that the buying out of landowners, with full compensation, payable in a bond that is ultimately to lose its interest-paying quality, is a plan that would come at once within the domain of practical politics; but to Americans it will read like the craziest kind of political small talk.

But the most significant of Mr. Phipson's ill-considered criticisms is his assumption that capital as well as land can be taxed to the point of extinction of value. Land may be so taxed as to extinguish its value, but not to extinguish the land; and, conversely, it is supposable that capital may be so taxed as to extinguish it, but not to extinguish its value so long as the capital itself exists. As it is obvious that Mr. Phipson does not contemplate the extinction of the value of capital by extinguishing capital, his consideration of land and capital in this manner proves his incapacity for the criticism he undertakes. It is this ignorant and heedless disregard of simple elementary truths—so simple that they need but to be mentioned to be accepted—that makes discussion with most Socialists exasperating and profitless. It is like discussing problems in long division with a boy who has no appreciation of the value of numbers.

STRIKING CONVICTS.—Last week 200 convicts in the jute mill at San Quentin, Cal., struck work, defying the authorities and demanding more and better food, more tobacco, less favoritism, and an opportunity to state their case to the prison directors. What should be done in such a case? Precisely what would be done if the men were slaves, with no rights whatever! So it will be generally said. But convicts have rights. Their punishment is limited by law, and if prison officials punish them beyond legal limitations their rights are infringed, just as if they were free men. It is easy to decide how to treat their insubordination when they rebel at injustice, if we assume their complaint to be unfounded; but suppose—and the supposi-

tion is not always a violent one—suppose it is not unfounded!

WHERE IS THE PROTECTION?—A Washington correspondent of the Tribune assures its readers that the McKinley law, so far from destroying trade between Mexico and the United States, as Free Traders predicted, has actually increased imports from Mexico. This, if true, reflects upon the prophetic powers of Free Traders; but it at the same time shows that American labor must have been brought into keener competition than ever with the pauper labor of Mexico. What is the use of a law for the protection of American industry that doesn't protect it?

THE NEW ABOLITION.

A SPEECH DELIVERED BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON BEFORE THE CHICAGO (ILL.) SINGLE TAX CLUB, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

I find myself unexpectedly a brief sojourner in your great city, and yet without the feelings of a stranger. And, as in the German song, "Where is the German's Fatherland?" the answer is, "wherever there is freedom," so geography matters not, where there are common sympathies and common aims; and by the great lake, I am made to feel as much at home as by the Atlantic, where my lot is cast. The kinship of humanity transcends that of birth, and association in the pursuit of an unselfish ideal makes the true brotherhood.

I bring you cheer from your fellow workers in the East. The principles of the Single Tax are winning their slow but certain way. Slow, only in the sense of our impatience. Taking a retrospect of the movement, dating from the publication of "Progress and Poverty," marvelous and rapid has been our stride.

The subject of taxation, wrested from theorists and statisticians, commands the thought and conversation of the community. Labor, too long insensible to the conditions which have crushed it, begins to ask the reason for its burdens and to perceive that they are possible only so long as passive ignorance prevails. For poverty comes not of the gods, but is self-imposed, and instead of calling upon Hercules to lift the wagon out of the mire, the driver must put his own shoulder to the wheel. The tax-gatherers of all nations, obscure as far as possible the workings of their systems, purposely intricate and involved. They throw the common understanding off the scent, and the toiler, who has little time for thought or reading, concludes that government is an inscrutable muddle and that the higher power is responsible for the hopeless degradations of its victims.

We preach a new evangel of reason and of life, and repel as blasphemous this aspersion of divine goodness. The fault is in ourselves, not in our stars. Self-government is not intricate, taxation is as simple as the daily trade of the citizen with his grocer, but as an instrument of spoliation and exaction it has to be disguised. Personal interests underlie the public weal, and individuals grow rich because the masses are defrauded.

"My Lords and Gentlemen," said the great English finance minister in the House of Lords during the Napoleonic wars, "to levy a direct tax of seven per cent. is a dangerous experiment in a free country, and may invite revolt, but there is a method by which you can tax the last rag from the back and the last bite from the mouth without causing a murmur against high taxes, and that is to tax a great many articles of daily use and necessity so indirectly that people will pay them and not know it; their grumbling then will be of hard times, but they will not know that the hard times are caused by taxation."

That the people are beginning to realize the true cause of suffering, the great awakening on the tariff question shows, and as the system of slavery was doomed when the nation was forced to discuss it, so the kindred system of protection is as surely tottering to its fall. Neither can stand the light.

I mention this because it is at the threshold of our cause and bars our way, and while the temporizers and the timid, who never trust a principle or understand that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, are solicitous that the tariff shall be reformed just enough to be imperceptible, we echo the cry of Cato: "Carthage must be destroyed," and from the ruins a fairer civilization will spring. It is to us a question of principle and not of percentage.

In our anxiety to win converts to our reform, to make them see what seems so plain to us, we sometimes show a lack of patience which is born of zeal but not of philosophy. When the pioneer of the anti-slavery movement first realized the atrocity of slavery, he thought that he had simply to bring it to the attention of his church and his good fellow-citizens to command instant co-operation. Little did he dream that thirty years of agitation and bitter persecution lay before him, and that the ministers and the mer-

chants would join hands to crush the Abolitionists. Yet it was natural and could not have been otherwise, because vested interests were intertwined with slavery, and the kind neighbor grows savage when his pocket nerve is touched.

So we find it hard to secure the convert to whom our argument entitles us, and reasons, though as thick as blackberries, have no weight, if he thinks his personal interest is to be affected by our plan. That is human nature and it takes a long time for men to see that what is injurious to the body politic cannot be good for the individual; but by and by the logic of events, as it is called, forces them to side with right and they see that true material prosperity cannot be divorced from moral methods.

In speaking to audiences unfamiliar with our doctrine and unread in our literature, I am always puzzled to know how to present the question intelligibly. If the ethical side is dwelt upon, then many go away saying: "That is a very pretty and plausible theory, but how will it work in practice?" and they imagine one case where hardship would seem to follow, and conclude that the scheme is chimerical. If the economic side is emphasized and figures and facts adduced—as comparatively few are students of political economy, the listener is often bewildered, and naturally thinks that the other side can offset these statements if it had a chance.

Personal experiences are always interesting, and sometimes an experience meeting is more enlightening than a sermon or a logical argument, and as I have neither one nor the other to give you to-night, suppose I tell you as simply as I can how I came to be an advocate of the Single Tax and to see in it the most fundamental and far-reaching reform of the century. Not the only one, for progress advances on many lines, and there is no single panacea for human ills.

I have a profound interest in the enfranchisement of women, a great question concerning half the race directly, and indirectly all the rest, and I am sure laws will be better when the people who are governed have a voice in making them. The drink problem concerns all nations where intemperance abounds, and I cannot help my interest in its discussion. The wrongs of labor also arouse my sympathy, but prior to the discussion of any social or governmental reform, it is necessary to have an independent place to stand upon, and the land question forces itself to the front.

Archimedes wanted only a fulcrum in order to move the world, and, with the land question upon which to rest our lever, we hope to succeed better than the ancient mathematician. We can have universal suffrage, but with monopoly in land women will be ground down by enforced poverty, and starving children will still cry for bread. We may pass restrictive laws regarding the sale of alcoholic drink, but while the present land system obtains, the crowded condition of cities will continue to breed drunkards. Labor may in its desperation organize to revenge its wrongs by strikes and boycotts, but they are powerless while the usurpation of landlords extracts the product of their industry through rent.

The great truth that binds us together dawned upon me gradually, for it did not come to me as to some of you, in an intuitional flash. The "cat" revealed itself in a very fragmentary way. I had heard of Henry George, and having had some acquaintance with professional labor reformers of an uninspiring kind, I put him down in my mind as one of that fluent but work-shunning brotherhood. I remember one day in the shoe manufacturing town of Brockton, in my State, I passed the doorway of a hall where a notice announced a lecture by Henry George, and I wondered who would waste time in listening to that demagogue—in exactly the same unenlightened spirit that made men pass the door where an Abolitionist was holding forth, in the slavery days. I date my new birth from the memorable evening when I picked up by chance the Nineteenth Century with Mr. George's reply to the Duke of Argyle. I had a great respect for the duke. He had married a daughter of that truly noble Duchess of Sutherland who was a steadfast friend of the American Abolitionists, and the duke himself had stood by the cause of the North, in the Civil War, with John Bright and our other brave defenders in that dark hour. The idea of Henry George coping with him! But my curiosity to see what he could say at once gave way to the fascination of that inimitable style. While the eloquence of the appeal moved me, the reasoning touched my conscience and my heart.

The native dignity of the humble printer was in marked contrast to the scarcely veiled contempt of his Grace, and the true nobleman stood revealed. The derided "Prophet of San Francisco" dwarfed the English Peer. The scales fell from my eyes, new emotions thrilled within me, and I had no rest until I had absorbed "Protection or Free Trade?" "Social Problems," and last of all "Progress and Poverty." While in general sympathy with the Single Tax movement, many doubts still remained, but every week as THE STANDARD came to me, one by one, as other doubters were answered, my own objections were met and satisfied, and I was compelled to write to Mr. George my sympathy and regard, and ask to be enrolled among the faithful. I did not need to be convinced of the iniquity of protective tariffs, and had been for many years a Free Trader on

principle. But I did not see beyond, and imagined that with untrammelled international exchange the conditions of the poor would speedily improve. Yet, here was Great Britain, with approximate Free Trade, still in the chains of poverty, and the "Bitter Cry of Outcast London" startled mankind "wherever Christianity softens the heart or soothes the sorrows of men."

The primal cause was yet to be made apparent, and although many minds had discussed it and played about the theme, and in the case of Herbert Spencer formulated its highest ethical grounds, the remedy still seemed as far off as the millennium. Then came the voice of one crying in the wilderness: "There must be some reason for this; there must be some remedy for this; and I will not rest until I have found the one and discovered the other. At last it came, clear as the stars of a bright midnight. I saw what was the cause, I saw what was the cure. I saw nothing that was new. Truth is never new."

The revelation came in "Progress and Poverty," and in it its author met the rare qualities of the seer and statesman. The Single Tax, that intensely practical name for a great moral reform, fails to suggest the uplifting power of the movement, but it makes plain our method of procedure and saves endless explanations. Edward Bellamy excites the imagination, and, recreating human nature, moulds it into his ideal condition, and asks us to admire the dish from which all relish has been extracted. Our programme is sharply defined. It does not wait for the year 2000. It concerns itself with the practical politics of to-day, and its influence guides the hand that drafts the better legislation.

We are the new Abolitionists, because our object is to be attained purely by the abolition of vicious taxes, taking off one by one, until land values alone supply government with revenue. While working for the ideal society where justice shall make charity obsolete, we strike directly at the obstacles which lie nearest our hand. We do not question the result.

"We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray
Of the good time coming."

I have time only to suggest a few of the points wherein Single Tax puzzled me, hoping that the reasons which dissipated my objections may remove similar ones from some hearer's mind.

I had no hesitation in accepting the basic proposition of our creed, that man has a right to the use of the earth so long as all wealth is drawn from that source by the application of labor, and to deny a human being access to this great storehouse of nature is, of course, wrong. The simple statement carries with it conviction, and for the bounty of the Creator to be controlled or monopolized by individuals for their own aggrandizement, at the expense of their fellow creatures, is manifestly unjust and indefensible, and needs no demonstration.

That this is our strong fortress is manifest by the disinclination of our opponents to debate it. I never yet met one who tried to controvert our principle. It is about details and methods and results that the controversy always rages.

Among thinking people the protective system is soon disposed of. The creation of privileged classes by special laws, permitting them to levy tribute from the masses, is easily recognized as a feudal relic, and an anachronism in this nineteenth century. It has strayed out of the dark ages.

The tariff for revenue then comes up for examination, and is found wanting. Based as it is upon consumption it is partial and unequal and much more costly than direct taxation. The failure of all attempts to reach personal property is widely recognized, the rich escaping and the poor and conscientious making up the deficit. The tax on incomes leads to false returns and is a premium on deception. So students of long experience, like David A. Wells and Edward Atkinson, contend that real estate should bear the burden, because it lies open to the sun and cannot be hidden, and the tax will distribute itself most fairly. Strange that these men, with whom we are so nearly in agreement should range themselves among our opponents.

Now the Single Tax would lift every burden from the product of labor, not taxing the houses and improvements put upon the land, as the economists I have mentioned propose to do. We are the defenders of property and insist upon the sacredness of men's just earnings and their inalienable right to exchange their products or services to the best advantage.

Our difference arises in our definition of property, under which head we deny that land properly comes. It is the element from which property is evolved by labor, but in equity is no more property than the air or the sunshine. It has been treated as such, because, unlike air and sunshine, it is possible to monopolize it, but the genesis of every title deed rests on "force, fraud, or cunning,"—to borrow Mr. Spencer's words. We do not deny that the law considers land property, but thirty years ago it also recognized the ownership of human flesh. We say with regard to land, as the righteous Vermont Judge said to the slaveholder claiming his

fugitive, "Show me a bill of sale from the Almighty and I will deliver him to you."

I was puzzled at first about land bearing the sole burden of taxation, because I thought the farmer would suffer most. But when I learned that land values only were to be taxed, not land, I saw that farmers would pay less instead of more, because the value of farms, irrespective of all improvements would be small, while under the present system the more industrious and self-denying a farmer is, the more the tax gatherer takes from him. Two farms, side by side, having the same site value, are taxed to-day in proportion to their working, and the thrifty farmer is made to pay heavily because of his industry, and his shiftless neighbor is let off with a small contribution. Thrift is punished and neglect rewarded. The Single Tax would leave to labor its entire earnings. The real land values are to be found in cities. What enormous farms the little lot under this building would buy!

The hardest thing for me to understand was the fact that land taxes cannot be shifted by the landlord, and to this day neither Mr. Wells nor Mr. Atkinson can see it, thereby differing with the recognized authorities on political economy.

I thought if I leased a lot of land, I could make my tenant pay the tax back to me in added rent. It seems as if I might do so. But it takes two to make a bargain and it is not what I ask that I get, but as near that as my customer will give. I get all that I can, and he gives the least that he can and the rent is fixed at the line where neither will advance or recede. The taxes I must pay, because he has given me all he will, and if I should insist that they go with the rent, he would seek other lots. I noted also that the city lots most heavily taxed contained stores where the lowest priced goods are sold. This convinced me that the landlord was not recovering his taxes from the public, but that the advantage of situation more than offset them. In other words, he simply paid for a privilege worth the price, and to call such payment a tax, when value is fully returned, is truly a misnomer. So, although we use the term Single Tax to give a distinct idea of our method, it is in no sense a burden, does not partake of the nature of a tax, and cannot enter into the cost of production. This is an important point, because our claim for the justice of the Single Tax rests upon the impossibility of shifting it upon labor, and the trouble with the present system is, that taxes are made to be shifted and eventually are unloaded upon the shoulders of the people least able to bear them. Hence, unequal conditions of living, low wages and poverty.

The question of compensation is the last ditch we have to encounter. Is it right, our critics ask, that a man who has put his honest earnings into land, should have it confiscated? What better than robbery is that?—and the virtuous critic gives us a withering look of outraged honesty, which in the eyes of the unthinking is equivalent to annihilation. President Walker and Professor Clarke, of Smith College, are prominent in this role. As truth crushed to earth will rise again, we come up smiling, to ask who is doing the confiscation? What does the Single Tax propose to take? Simply the economic rent or annual value which the growth of the community has given to the land. Taking for the benefit of the people a value which they alone have made, is justice, not confiscation.

Our proposition is to put a stop to the present confiscation, and to rescue from private appropriation what belongs to the public. If compensation is to be made, it should be from him who appropriates to him who is despoiled, not the reverse. And one would think that even presidents and professors of colleges, observing the crowded and unwholesome conditions of city life—the slums wherein the workingmen and women are forced to dwell, where anguish drives thousands to the oblivion of drink, and prostitution claims its subjects from a starving class—would sometimes ask themselves what compensation is possible for these victims which a society that arrogates to itself the name of Christian, offers up on the altar of land monopoly.

Emerson understood the true method, when the slaveholder called for compensation—

"Pay ransom to the owner
And fill the bag to the brim.
Who is the owner? The Slave is owner,
And ever was. Pay him."

To me, as well as to many others, the lessening of poverty and the raising of wages, which the Single Tax promises, was an unwarrantable prophecy, and in my letter of sympathy to Mr. George I said, "I do not believe that your plan is the panacea of poverty." "Nor I," he replied, "but I am sure freedom is." Since then my faith has grown and is growing in the efficacy of this measure with the fiscal name. It is the handmaid of freedom and must unlock the bars and bolts.

Voluntary poverty which results from willful disobedience we have no concern with, although with altered conditions and higher standards of living that too must wane. But self-degradation, sad as it is, is not the sight that wrings our souls. The sensualist and idler may be safely left to the natural punishment which

accompanies transgression. "As close as sin and suffering joined," is the descriptive line of Whittier. It is the involuntary and enforced misery that is so dreadful, man suffering at the hands of his brother.

The wonderful increase of material wealth, which fairly distributed would make want almost disappear, the swollen and stolen fortunes, side by side with the sweat-shops and beggars, the carnival of luxury and the discontent of labor, all indicate the dangers which threaten the Republic and which we would avert. We urge no arbitrary remedy, but make the safe and moderate demand conveyed in Emerson's wise words, "Give no bounties, make equal laws, secure life and property, and you need not give alms. Open the doors of opportunity to talent and virtue and they will do themselves justice, and property will not be in bad hands."

COMING REVOLUTION IN LAND VALUES.

The September number of the Century contains an article entitled "Weakness and Danger of the Single Tax," and also one entitled "The Possibility of Mechanical Flight." Upon first view the latter article would seem to have no bearing upon the former, but upon close study they will appear to be singularly correlated.

The discussion of the "Weakness and Danger of the Single Tax" moves along familiar lines, but the writer's chief and most crushing argument is that the Single Tax means "confiscation" of land and the present holders will never consent to its adoption. In other words, vested rights are too strong to be overcome by our insinuating propaganda.

But the stars in their courses may be fighting with us, and vested rights may soon suffer a great change. The article on "The Possibility of Mechanical Flight," written by Professor Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, cannot be classed with the literature of vision or fancy. He writes from a scientific standpoint. He believes in the possibility of mechanical flight, because, as he says, "I have seen it done." Referring evidently to the machine in course of construction by Maxim, the Professor says: "Progress is rapid now, especially in invention, and it is possible—it seems to me even probable—that before the century closes we shall see this universal road of the all-embracing air which recognizes none of man's boundaries, traveled in every direction, with an effect on some of the conditions of our existence which will mark this among all the wonders the century has seen."

That one of the effects of practical aerial navigation will be a complete revolution in land values, any one with a little imagination may plainly perceive. There will be a new distribution of population; the sites of towns and cities will be chosen not on account of their nearness to harbors, rivers, or railway centres, but on account of their beauty and salubrity. It is then that the present holders of the land will see the exceeding equity of a tax on land according to its value. As they see the value of their present holdings diminish, and some common farmer away off on a mountain side becoming a millionaire through the sale of his farm, cut up into city lots, they will eagerly join in the circulation of Single Tax pamphlets, and of THE STANDARD. And, just think! the present century has only eight years and some months to run! Seriously, there is much food for reflection in Professor Langley's prediction.

DAVID EDWARD CRONIN.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

One of the greatest evils of our political system is special legislation. And the tendency toward such legislation seems to be increasing as political parties and factions multiply and the necessity of relief from monopolistic oppression becomes more apparent. Special legislation assumes various forms and names. It is never called by its right name except by those who are honestly opposed to it. The schemers who work it up and engineer it through, take good care to call it by some endearing name, well calculated to deceive superficial thinkers and those who do little or no independent thinking on any important subject. Hence it is that special legislation in the form of tariff robbery is sugar-coated with "Protection to American industry." Other forms of special legislation are similarly sugar-coated; and the masses blindly uphold this oppressive system, and then wonder why there is so much poverty in the land.

The demands for class legislation are on the increase. Congress, State legislatures, county and city governments are alike besieged by men and corporations wanting special privileges of one kind or another; and generally when coaxings and threatenings fail to secure the coveted legislation, "buddle" comes in and the prize is won. The wealthy manufacturing syndicate wants special legislation in the way of a protective tariff and gets it. The owners of silver mines want "free coinage," so that they may take their silver to a Government mint and have it converted into coin free of charge to themselves but at the expense of the people at large, who are taxed to keep the mints running. And should the farmers succeed in getting their "government land loan" scheme adopted they may then (taking their cue from the silver mine owners) with equal propriety ask the Government to establish and operate

numerous free grist mills, where farmers could take their grain to be ground and return with flour and meal.

Now, whatever apparent merit there may be in so-called reforms that are based on special legislation, they are all gotten up in the interests of classes. They are laid out on selfish lines. They are not calculated to benefit the people as a whole, or even a majority of the people. Not one of them, nor all combined, could meet the requirements of the suffering masses. Prosperity will begin to take the place of desperation and want whenever the people stop taxing themselves blind. It will come when tariff robbery is abolished; when men are no longer punished for producing or doing something useful; when all fines imposed upon industry and its fruits are abolished; when land is as free to all as the air or the sunshine; when the laws prohibit the monopolization of natural opportunities; when the natural heritage of which they have been deprived by hoary-headed injustice is restored to the people. In short, when the Single Tax movement has achieved a complete triumph.

And—mark the prediction—until this movement succeeds there will be no general and permanent improvement in the social condition of the American people.

Los Angeles, Cal.

RALPH E. HOYT.

ABDALLAH'S MESSAGE.

SELECTED, AND DEDICATED TO THE FRIENDS OF WILLIAM T. CROAS-DALE.

He who died at Azan sends
This to comfort all his friends:

Faithful friends! It lies, I know,
Pale and white and cold as snow;
And ye say, "Abdallah's dead!"
Weeping at the feet and head
I can see your falling tears;
I can hear your sighs and prayers;
Yet I smile, and whisper this—
"I am not the thing you kiss;
Cease your tears and let it lie.
It was mine; it is not I."

Sweet friends! What the women love
For its last bed of the grave,
Is a tent which I am quitting,
Is a garment no more fitting,
Is a cage from which, at last,
Like a hawk my soul hath passed.
Love the inmate, not the room;
The wearer, not the garb; the plume
Of the falcon, not the bars
Which kept him from these splendid tars

Loving friends! Be wise and dry
Straightway every weeping eye.
What ye lift upon the bier
Is not worth a wistful tear.
'Tis an empty sea shell—one
Out of which the pearl is gone;
The shell is broken, it lies there;
The pearl, the all, the soul, is here.
'Tis an earthen jar whose lid
Allah sealed, the while it hid
That treasure of his treasury,
A mind that loved him. Let it lie
Let the shard be earth's once more
Since the gold shines in his store.

Allah glorious! Allah good!
Now thy world is understood;
Now the long, long wonder ends;
Yet ye weep, my erring friends,
While the man whom ye call dead,
In unspoken bliss, instead,
Lives and loves you; lost 'tis true,
By such light as shines for you;
But in light ye cannot see
Of unfulfilled felicity—
In enlarging paradise
Lives a life that never dies.

Farewell, friends! Yet not farewell;
Where I am, ye, too, shall dwell.
I am gone before your face,
A moment's time, a little space.
When ye come where I have stepped
Ye will wonder why ye wept;
Ye will know by wise love taught,
That here is all and there is naught.
Weep awhile, if ye are fain—
Sunshine still must follow rain;

Only not at death—for death
Now I know, is that first breath
Which our souls draw when we enter
Life, which is of all life centre.

Be ye certain all seems love,
Viewed from Allah's throne above;
Be ye stout of heart and come
Bravely onward to your home!

He that died at Azan gave
This to those who made his grave.

S. B. Rigger, Portland, Ore.—I was exceedingly grieved to hear of the death of Mr. Croasdale; but let us feel thankful for the good he has done, the results of which will roll on though his lips are closed.

Oliver T. Erickson, Minneapolis Minn.—Mr. Croasdale's death has cast a gloom over our friends here that will be a long time passing away. When I read the report of his death in the morning papers it gave me such a shock that my work seemed repulsive all day; but life is so uncertain that most of us must be ushered out without much warning—with a faith that the future is ours.

J. L. Pollard, Randolph, Tenn., September 5.—On receiving a copy of THE STANDARD a few days ago, I noticed the announcement of the death of W. T. Croasdale, and I felt the profoundest sorrow. I never met Mr. Croasdale, and perhaps never would had he lived; but I had learned to love him for the bold and manly stand he took in defence of the downtrodden millions of our common country. His demise leaves a vacancy that will be hard to fill. To have lost him at this time seems a calamity, indeed; but we should bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well. He is not dead, but sleepeth.

UNCONQUERED.

God!

Have I fallen—fallen in the fight—
And the victory not yet won?
Let me strive! I will rise in the night
As a soul with its work undone.

God!

But the universe reels in my sight!
Death puts out the sun!

Lo!

It is time. Let my life-blood run,
Like a coward put to flight;
But the I, unconquered, will not go
With the victory unwon.

No!

The brother soldier in the fight,
Feeling a sudden strength inflow,
Shall strike with boldness for the right,
Though he may never know
The comrade lying still and white,
Beside his widowed gun,
Thro' him his work has done,
And victory is won!

A. L. M.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

NEITHER WEAKNESS NOR DANGER.—In the September Century, Mr. William W. Folwell writes of the "Weakness and Danger of the Single Tax." How poorly equipped he is for criticising may be inferred from some of his allusions. He sneers, for instance, at the idea that "land is the only form of wealth which increases in value as population swells," as if there were really anything else. Then he charges Single Tax men with regarding utility and value as interchangeable terms. It requires some self-restraint to deal courteously with such a critic; either his mind or his conscience must be diseased. The distinction between value and utility lies at the very root of the Single Tax philosophy. None can be intelligent Single Tax men without recognizing this distinction, and no one can intelligently criticise them without knowing that they make it. Again, Mr. Folwell charges Single Tax men with regarding value as a result of production and not an outcome of exchange. Since there can be no exchange without production, value, which is an incident of exchange, does result from production; but the notion that Single Tax men regard value as related to production otherwise than through exchange, must have come to Mr. Folwell in his dreams.

This very original critic begins an effort to show that the Single Tax has no claims to consideration as a practical working scheme by saying that "it is not one which might be engrafted upon the stock of an existing system whose elements might gradually give place to its expanding efficiency." But, in fact, the Single Tax is already part of existing systems, the elements of which may gradually give place to its expanding efficiency. The basis of taxation in

all the States is real estate, which is taxed in proportion to its value: and since real estate is in part land, a proportion of present taxes is a land value tax. If now we simply abolish other taxes, that on land values would necessarily increase, and thus the present system, as one tax after another was abolished, would gradually give way to the expanding efficiency of the Single Tax. And this is the very method by which Single Tax men are working. Their agitation is one for the abolition of all taxes save the tax that now falls upon land values, which would expand as other taxes were abolished.

But Mr. Folwell has another reason for believing the scheme impractical. It flies in the face of ancient custom and doctrine, which hold that as all are under the protection of the State, all may be called upon to contribute to its support: as all forms of property are protected, all property should be subjected to taxation: as all industries are protected, all industries should be taxed; and as there should be no taxation without representation, neither should there be representation without taxation. This talk about ancient custom and doctrine is mere theory. It is a theory as to what, in Mr. Folwell's estimation, men ought to believe and not a statement of what they do believe. All who are under the protection of the State do not contribute to its support: and in the sense in which Mr. Folwell would have them contribute, experience proves that they cannot be made to. All the property that is protected by the State is not subjected to taxation, and experience shows that it cannot be. All industries are not subjected to taxation, and if Mr. Folwell knew as much about the incidence of taxes as he thinks he knows about the Single Tax, he would understand that taxes on industries are borne, not by the owners, but by consumers in the higher prices of the goods the industries produce. Mr. Folwell may think that those who are not taxed ought not to be represented; but should he undertake to give legal expression to this notion, he would find something more impractical than the Single Tax.

Waiving these obstacles, our critic offers still another to the consideration of the scheme as a practical one. It is the complexity of our system of government. If the general Government depended on the States for revenues, the States would neglect to provide, as they did under the Federation, and the general Government would disintegrate. If the general Government collected the whole tax, the States and municipalities would be dependent on Congress for supplies, and democracy would survive only in form. Then, with reference to States, and towns or cities, he thinks that the State would not be subordinate, and the power of local taxation would vanish. It is queer that conditions under the Federation, which was powerless to enforce a tax, should be cited as evidence that the general Government of to-day, under a Constitution that gives it full power, would be in the like plight if it authorized States to collect their quotas and pay them over. The fact that the general Government has power to collect taxes by means of its own machinery would probably make its exercise unnecessary; but if the contrary proved true, double machinery for collecting the Single Tax would not be inconsistent, notwithstanding that, to the punning mind of Mr. Folwell, it might appear so. And as to States, and towns or cities, does he not know that in New York to-day State taxes are primarily collected by local officials? The State has already subordinated "itself to town and city authorities in this matter."

But Mr. Folwell does not stop with the practical issue. His discovery has a secondly as well as a firstly. Because Single Tax men advocate a system of taxation adapted to normal conditions, he jumps to the conclusion that they assume a state of perpetual peace, and seriously argues that the nation that adopted the Single Tax would be at a disadvantage if attacked by one that did not, because being confined to land values for revenue, it would not have the resources of war that the other, at liberty to "rob the cradle and the grave," would have. Mr. Folwell has probably never heard that war has laws of its own. Neither does it seem to have occurred to him that if the Single Tax possesses the virtues that are claimed for it, its possible insufficiency is no argument against it. Nor would a supplementary tax be inconsistent if, after land values were exhausted, more revenue were needed.

In supposing that we assume a continuous advancement of society, Mr. Folwell for once is right. This, however, is not to say, as he infers, that a steady advance is necessary to the Single Tax. Under this tax, as before its adoption, the land value of some localities would not support a government there. We have States now, as Mr. Folwell says, in which the land has not been worth enough in rental value to pay the salaries of town clerks. But when this was so there were no town clerks there to pay. There is plenty of such land in Africa now—good land, the best the world ever saw, but of very low value, because very few people want it.

Another of Mr. Folwell's novelties is his inference that as population decreased in some of the older localities, land values there might become a minus quantity. If he knew the meaning of minus quantity in this connection, he would know that if the land of a locality were a minus quantity, population there would be at zero.

In normal conditions people may use land that has no value; but it is hard to imagine people voluntarily using land that has less than no value.

We are accused of making no allowance for the disasters that destroy cities and lay countries waste. The critic wants to know if the Single Tax would have been a solace to the farmers whose fields were stripped by grasshoppers, or to the people of certain cities recently swept by cyclones. Well, the fields of those farmers, as fields, were worth as much or more than before the visitation, or they were worth less. If worth as much, what ground of complaint against the Single Tax could the farmer have? If worth more, would he not have cause for congratulation? If worth less, would not his taxes be reduced? And whether worth as much, or more or less, would he not escape taxation on all the products of his labor that he managed to save, on all the things that he bought at the store, and on all the gifts that were contributed by eastern philanthropists to relieve him? And, as to the city lots, whoever heard of the destruction of a city without learning soon after that its lots had risen in value since the disaster? True, this increased value would be taxed; but now the new building is taxed, too.

Mr. Folwell concludes his paper with a bare allusion to the doctrine that land is of right common property: and without any attempt to show that this is false he attacks the Single Tax as a mode of confiscating property in land. But the right or wrong of what he attacks depends entirely upon the doctrine to which he makes but a passing allusion. If the land is of right common property confiscation means restoration; if it is of right private property confiscation is theft, and the Single Tax is a euphemism. Single Tax men have been and are ready to have the righteousness of the Single Tax determined by this test. But Mr. Folwell has nothing more to say than that "the doctrine that the land of the world belongs to God's children is a harmless truism of no practical efficacy." He might as well with as much force say to a defrauded heir: "The doctrine that your dead father's property belongs to his children is a harmless truism of no practical efficacy."

RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.—Harold Frederic, London correspondent of the New York Times, has begun in that journal a series of articles on Russia. Mr. Frederic finds the roots of the present persecution of Jews in Russian Panslavism, and Panslavism he regards as nothing less than an intense desire upon the part of Russia and Russians to throw off the shackles of Western civilization, return to the semi-barbarism of Peter the Great's days and build anew a civilization that shall be distinctly Slavonic. Persecution of the Jews is only a manifestation of Slavonic hatred of all foreigners and later Germans may be the objects of similar persecution. The Russian is a mere child, but he believes himself a man and thinks that he can get on without the aid of residents of a different race.

Mr. Frederic pictures the present persecutions as atrocious beyond belief, and says that persons who report it otherwise have been deceived by the fluent lies of Russian officials. He complains that the Jewish cause has been greatly prejudiced by the attitude of our representatives in Russia. Mr. Wurtz, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Crawford, Consul-General, have endeared themselves to fashionable Russian society, partly by their anti-semitic attitude. Mr. Crawford has joined the Slavonic Society, a political organization to whose intrigues Finland traces the present attempt upon her guaranteed local self-government.

Dr. Heenan, United States Consul at Odessa, has declared that there is no expulsion of native Hebrews, but Mr. Frederic affirms that 12,000 native Hebrews have been expelled from Moscow alone.

HEALTH AND THE TARIFF.—David A. Wells contributes to the New York World an article designed to show the evil influence of the tariff upon public health. Mr. Wells affirms that while in England there are per hundred thousand deaths 8,330 from consumption and 4,772 from pneumonia, there are in the United States 12,050 from consumption and 9,141 from pneumonia. Mr. Wells's article treats of wool and the wool tariff in their relation to public health. He says that the United States grow five pounds of wool per capita of population, while we consume nine and a half pounds; the extra four and a half pounds per capita is imported. The deficiency of our wool product, moreover, is in respect not only to quantity, but to quality. No two countries can produce exactly the same kind of wool, and it is utterly vain to suppose that any one country can produce all kinds. It is nature, and not legislation, that determines what kind of wool a country shall produce. Mr. Wells cites the peculiar complication of our tariff upon wools, notes the temptation to undervaluation, cites a striking instance of the abuse arising from the old moiety system, and then goes on to show that the effect of making wool costly by means of a tariff has been to promote the use of shoddy in the manufacture of clothing. Shoddy is obtained by tearing up old woolen fabrics; these are saturated with filth and permeated with disease germs. The evil effects of the importation of shoddy from abroad so eloquently appealed to Congress that some years ago an enormous heavy duty was placed upon shoddy. The

result was to stimulate the manufacture of such at home, and now the people of this country wear more shoddy than any other people on the face of the globe. In 1870 the annual domestic consumption of shoddy was 19,372,000 pounds, and in 1880 an amount equivalent to 70,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool was used. According to the census of 1880 41 per cent. of the material that constituted the so-called woolen fabrics of the country was something other than wool. Between 1870 and 1889 the importation of woolen rags in part destined to be torn up into shoddy increased from 512,792 to 8,662,209 pounds. The raising of the duty on shoddy has not helped the American wool-grower and it has resulted in giving to the American wool-consumer more shoddy and less wool in his clothing than at any former period.

Mr. Wells quotes from the Dry Goods Economist of New York to show that a so-called woolen fabric made by Thomas Dolan & Co., of Philadelphia, contained 28 per cent. of wool carefully distributed on the front and back of the clothing, and 72 per cent. of cotton and shoddy in proportion of 92½ per cent. of cotton, and 7½ per cent. of shoddy. A finer fabric of the same order, such as experts would call all-wool worsted cloth, was found to contain 21 per cent. of cotton and 79 per cent. of worsted, which, the Economist declares, is much superior to most of the cotton-filled worsteds that are on the market. It is a matter of interest to note that Thomas Dolan, of Dolan & Co., is president of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Club, an organization that occupies a luxurious house, and contributes largely to the campaign fund designed to keep up the tariff on wool. Mr. Wells insists that the moral of all this must be that high-taxed wool means to its advocates a larger market for productions composed mainly of shoddy, cotton, cow hair and a little wool. He notes that while E. B. Bigelow, J. Wiley Edmonds, Theodore Pomeroy and their representative, John L. Hayes, together with other American wool manufacturers, were unanimous in 1866 in characterizing shoddy as a worthless material, and earnest in petitioning Congress to save the American people from the calamity of its use, their representatives and successors now agree that shoddy, properly prepared, is an innocuous and most serviceable material.

From all this Mr. Wells draws the conclusion that in our endeavor to make up our shortage of three hundred million pounds of wool the poor are driven to buy and wear something called woolen cloth, which is not rightfully entitled to that designation. Those that wear such material are ill protected against the extremes of this climate. No one in his senses would knowingly venture in an atmosphere charged with conditions favorable to grippe, pneumonia and the varied throat and lung diseases, clad in cotton garments, and yet this is exactly what the workingmen and poorer classes of the country habitually do under the tariff system that prevents the proper and healthful use of wool for the most ordinary clothing purposes. It may be regarded as a general rule, says Mr. Wells, that when the natural and free supply of any article in common use by the masses is artificially restricted, the tendency is to fall back upon and use an inferior substitute, and "for the general plane of living to be thereby lowered. Such a policy undoubtedly is productive of gain to a comparatively few, but is certainly a Nemesis of evil to the many."

THE IDEAL SUNDAY.—According to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, the ideal Sunday would be one on which as nearly as possible all should have rest and the opportunity for healthful and elevating amusement. Dr. Eaton sets out especially to argue in favor of opening art museums and music halls on Sunday. The ideal Sunday will give men and women a chance to educate themselves in science and art. It will likewise be a day of rest and of worship. Dr. Eaton would close the museums and music halls until after morning service, in order that attendants might have an opportunity to attend church. The supreme object of living is the creation of a perfect character, and Sunday should aid in this. Dr. Eaton suggests that the well-to-do and well-educated volunteer as lecturers on Sunday in art museums and museums of natural history.

In the music halls he would give not only "Old Hundred" and the Gregorian chants, for all real music has moral significance. He would give to the laborer on Sunday not only a rest from toil, but escape from vulgar surroundings and sordid considerations. Music and art would furnish this. He has no fear that these things would hinder "salvation." Too many Christians have a narrow conception of this word. Surrender to God, the obedience of the law of righteousness is brought about in many ways.

FIRM IN THE FAITH.

Lewiston (Ill.) Democrat.

We consider THE STANDARD the most valuable paper on this continent. We believe it is doing more good than any other paper. We believe that Henry George has more nearly than any mortal, living or dead, solved the question of relieving the industrious and honest millions on this planet of grinding poverty.

STORY OF THE WEEK

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.—The State Convention at Rochester, September 9, made these nominations: For Governor, J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira; Lieutenant-Governor, John W. Vrooman, of Herkimer; Secretary of State, Eugene F. O'Connor, of Brooklyn; State Treasurer, Ira M. Hedges, of Haverstraw; Comptroller, Arthur C. Wade, of Jamestown; Attorney-General, William A. Sutherland, of Rochester; State Engineer, Verplanck Colvin, of Albany.

The platform declares, among other things, adherence to the principles enunciated by the National Convention of 1888: approval of Mr. Harrison's administration, and especially of the work in the Departments of State and the Navy; approval of the revenue legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, and of the reciprocity scheme; demands rigid enforcement of the alien contract labor law; disapproval of trusts, and devotion to civil service reform. The utterances on silver, liquor, direct taxation, and the ballot law are as follows:

The act of July 14, 1890, provides for the purchase of the silver product of American mines, and issuing of the new Treasury notes, protected by a reserve of 100 cents' worth of silver for every dollar issued. We commend this policy of maintaining gold and silver at a parity, the Treasury notes paid for silver to be kept at par with gold. The voice of New York is emphatic against any degradation of the currency, and demands with President Harrison that "every dollar issued by the Government, whether paper or coin, shall be as good as every other dollar."

We favor comprehensive and efficient excise legislation for giving local option by counties, towns, and cities, and restriction by taxation in such localities as do not by option exclude the liquor traffic.

That there is this year no State tax for "general purposes," and a consequent reduction of the tax levy which fixes the lowest rate of State tax in thirty-six years, is the result of wise and far-seeing Republican legislation, under which already direct taxation has been lessened more than \$20,000,000, directly benefiting real estate and personal property, and at the same time establishing the State and municipal credit at the highest level. This work of equalizing and relieving the burden of taxation should be continued to completion on the same lines.

We favor the amendment of the Ballot law by the substitution for the unofficial "paster" ballot of the "blanket" official ballot, upon which the names of candidates shall be compactly grouped, rendering the voter's duty easy, treating candidates with equal justice, lessening opportunities for fraud, bribery, and corruption, and largely reducing the expenses of election.

NEARLY ALL FOR BLAINE.—According to the World's poll of the New York Republican State Convention, 639 out of 772 delegates are for Blaine for President, 16 are for Harrison, 106 are non-committal, and a few are for various men.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITIONISTS.—The convention nominated a full State ticket, and besides denouncing the liquor traffic demanded that immigration be restricted to prospective good citizens, that labor receive its just share of its product, that the currency be equal to and convertible into the best dollar known to commerce and sufficient and elastic enough to meet the varying demands of the business of the country, that combinations to control and increase the cost of products for popular consumption be prohibited. The unequal taxation of the farmer is deprecated.

TO CONFER ON BALLOT REFORM.—The Central Labor Union of New York, on the motion of Jerome O'Neill, voted to appoint a committee to confer with the People's Municipal League touching a new Ballot Reform bill. The motion stirred some discussion, and unpleasant things were said of the P. M. L. and of Tammany.

TO FIGHT THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.—The Democratic-Republican combination in Kansas to beat the People's party shows some life. The Garry County Republican Committee has voted 40 to 7 to combine with the Democrats. The People's party is peculiarly strong in Garry County.

MR. COOLEY RESIGNS.—Ex-Judge Thomas M. Cooley, appointed to the Inter-State Commerce Commission by President Cleveland at its formation, and at once made its president, has resigned the Commissionership because of continued ill health.

MILLIONS IN PENSIONS.—Commissioner of Pensions Raum says that he will issue 350,000 pension certificates during the present fiscal year, and that there will be a deficit in the pensions appropriation, which for the year is \$133,113,085.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—A State Alliance has been organized in Delaware. A resolution was adopted accepting and indorsing the demands made by the National Alliance in session at Ocala, Fla. A set of resolutions demand the taxation of invested capital; declare the farmers neither partisans nor politicians, but political to the extent of demanding the nomination of honest men to public office, and of Congressmen, United States Senators and State

legislators imbued with Alliance principles, and promise to support such candidates, no matter by what party nominated.

According to a dispatch from St. Paul the Alliance has issued another "hold-your-wheat" circular, with a prophecy that wheat will go up to \$2 a bushel.

STATISTICS OF COAL MINING.—The report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania on the coal mining business of the State for the last statistical year shows, for the anthracite region, 40,000,355 tons of coal produced, 28,985 miners employed, 18,620 mine laborers, 21,861 other employees inside mines, 37,808 outside of the mines, 378 deaths by accident, 1,007 injured, 185 wives made widows, and 602 children made orphans. For the bituminous region the statistics show 40,730,521 tons produced, 44,310 miners employed, 2,735 miners' laborers, 8,098 other inside employees, 12,640 outside employees, 146 deaths by accident, 381 injured, 99 wives made widows, and 211 children made orphans.

NO STRIKE OF COTTON PICKERS.—September 13 was fixed for the strike of negro cotton pickers in Texas and other States, but only a few pickers quit work. Colonel R. M. Humphrey, the white man at the head of the negro Farmers' Alliance, professed to expect that 1,100,000 pickers would strike all over the South for \$1 per day, 100 pounds, and board.

President Butler, of the white Alliance in North Carolina, is quoted as saying that the strikers would be crushed if they attempted to embarrass the planters in that State.

Reports from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana show that the strike is a failure.

TENNESSEE'S CONVICT LABOR.—The Attorney-General of Tennessee decides that the power to sub-let convicts is not conferred in the law providing for the convict labor system. The House has passed a resolution instructing the State Board of Prison Inspectors to order all convicts now sub-let to be returned to the main prison or to prisons owned by the lessees.

VERY CHEAP GAS.—Ex-Gov. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, Gen. D. H. Hastings, and other Eastern capitalists have formed a company to manufacture a new fuel gas, the invention of James R. Rose, of Allegheny City. It is asserted that gas can be made by the new process for five cents per 1,000 feet, and that iron can be puddled for \$1 per ton. As natural gas is selling at fifteen cents per 1,000 feet, the new fuel gas will have a decided advantage. Andrew Carnegie has secured the right for the process, and is arranging to have it placed in his various plants here.

ANOTHER OCEAN RECORD.—The Pacific Mail steamer China reached San Francisco from Yokohama, September 13, having made the voyage in twelve days, eleven hours, and fifty-five minutes, which, with proper connections, will land the Chinese mails in Queenstown in twenty-two days. This is the fastest trip between Yokohama and San Francisco, and it was made with only a small increase in the consumption of coal over that on an ordinary trip.

FAST RAILWAY TIME.—An experimental trip over the New York Central from New York to East Buffalo, 436½ miles, was made September 14 in 439½ minutes—61.41 miles an hour, allowing for stops. This beats all previous records. The train was delayed nearly eight minutes at Fairport by a hot journal on the engine.

WHAT KANSAS HAS DONE.—The committee appointed by the Republican League Convention of Kansas to refute the charge that Kansas has grown poor under Republican administration, has made a report, affirming that the debts of Kansas, public and private, represent not poverty, but wealth. The report declares that Kansas was the thirty-fourth State admitted into the Union, but that she now stands nineteenth in population and eighteenth in wealth: that whereas during the last decade the Union has increased only forty-three per cent. in wealth, Kansas has increased eighty per cent.

KANSAS MORTGAGES.—According to a United State Census bulletin, the total assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1890, not including the value of railroad property, which is placed at \$57,866,233, was \$290,593,711. The estimated true value is between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000. It is found that Kansas has a mortgage debt of \$235,485,108, which does not include a State and railroad land-contract debt of \$7,661,718. This debt is 27 per cent. of the estimated true value of all taxed real estate. The average amount of debt on a mortgaged acre is placed at \$6.65. Superintendent Porter says the largest debt exists in the parts where there is the greatest prosperity, and where there has been an advancement in improvements.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF ALDERMEN has fixed the tax rate for 1891. The general tax rate was fixed at \$1.90 on each \$100 of assessed valuation, and the rate for corporations exempt

by law from local taxation for State purposes was fixed at \$1,686. This is the lowest rate that has been fixed in this city for several years. The amount to be raised by this rate is \$33,764,394. Property of the assessed valuation of \$1,707,868,828 will be subject to the rate of \$1.90, and property of the assessed valuation of \$77,988,510 will be subject to the lower, or \$1.696 rate. Of the amount to be raised, \$3,650,630.47 is for State taxes. For city stocks and bonds falling due the amount is \$1,307,598.92, and for the interest on city debt, \$5,151,293.41. The amount for city and State purposes is \$23,654,871. Last year the tax rate was \$1.97. The decrease results from an increased assessment.

INDIANA'S ASSESSMENT.—The requirement of the new tax law that property shall be assessed at its true selling value has brought up the valuation from \$843,483,466 in 1890 to \$1,244,987,924 this year. The average increase of assessments on realty is about 30 per cent. and on personalty about 20 per cent. The railroads and corporations fare the worst comparatively. The State Board of equalization added \$1,908,251 to the local assessments on corporations and increased the telegraph and telephone companies \$1,250,000. The assessment on railroads was increased from \$91,046,999 to \$160,807,575.

GREAT LAND SWINDLE.—A special agent of the United States Land Office reports touching the Kaweah Colony, in Tulare County, Cal., that the colonists have been cruelly swindled. The colony was begun six years ago as a co-operative venture, in charge of reputable Californians, but it fell into the hands of J. J. Martin and Bernard G. Haskell, followers of Dennis Kearney, and disreputable politicians. They induced the colonists to pay membership dues of \$500 each, partly in cash and partly in labor, built cheap houses, fed the colonists on beans and other inexpensive food, and succeeded in obtaining for two years \$6,000 per month, while the expenses of the colony were only about \$500 per month. They cleared \$130,000, for which the colonists have nothing to show, save a wagon road worth \$15,000. They still continue to solicit subscriptions, despite a recent exposure in the Federal courts. This report should be considered with some caution.

A GREAT LAND DEAL.—New Yorkers have bought, for \$3,200,000, the Calwell estate of 35,000 acres, near May's Landing, Atlantic County, N. J.

AN IRON COLUMN BLAMED.—The Coroner's jury investigating the recent fatal disaster in Park place, New York, reports that the fall of the building resulted from defects in the iron columns supporting the floors. The jury adds that the building was in the main well constructed. The verdict says that it is probable that the crash was brought on in part by some sudden shock, but what cannot be determined. The verdict is much criticised by the newspapers.

CANADA'S SCANDALS.—C. A. Dansereau, of Montreal, testified in the Dominion Printing Bureau investigation that in accordance with the instructions of Mr. Chapleau, Dominion Secretary of State, he told the Hoe Printing Press Company of New York that no commissions should be paid to any one in relation to the purchase of government printing presses, and if any such commissions were paid the order would be canceled. A representative of the Hoe Company said that the concern never paid commissions on purchases for the United States Government, but subscribed to the party funds. Witness said that such subscriptions would be acceptable. The same thing occurred at the office of the Potter Company, of New York. The Hoe representative assured Mr. Dansereau that the whole matter was in the hands of Mr. Senecal, the discredited Dominion Superintendent of Public Printing. J. Brooke Young, of the New England Paper Company, Boston, testified that he agreed for the company to credit to Mr. Berthiaume, of La Presse, Mr. Chapleau's newspaper, half the profits on government orders.

The Railway Committee of the Dominion Senate reports touching the charge that \$175,000 was improperly detained by officers of the Province of Quebec out of a railway subsidy, that the charge is approved, and that those who profited by the misapplication were Mr. Mercier, Premier of the Province of Quebec; C. A. Pelletier, Ernest Langellor, Francois Langellor, J. I. Tarte, and Ernest Pacaud.

GREAT FALLS IN LABRADOR.—According to the Bowdoin College expedition to Labrador the falls of the Grand River are 200 feet in the perpendicular. The chief fall is followed by rapids that increase the total fall to 500 feet in height from the plunge to the end of the rapids. The river is fifty yards wide at the plunge.

BALMACEA'S ESCAPE.—According to a Herald dispatch from Valparaiso, ex-President Balmaceda escaped from Chili disguised as a United States sailor, and Admiral Brown, of the United States steamship San Francisco, furnished the clothing. Balmaceda is now on board the San Francisco, bound for Callao, Peru.

PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.—Ponciano Leiba, the Progressist candidate, has just been elected President of Honduras. Barrilla, candidate of the Opposition and the Socialists, was badly beaten.

HARD TIMES IN BRAZIL.—The United States Minister to Brazil reports that unskilled laborers in that country stand a poor chance of earning more than a bare living, and urges the people of the United States not to emigrate to Brazil unless they could speak Portuguese.

DEATHS BY THE HURRICANE.—An official report shows that there were 340 deaths from the hurricane on the French West Indian Island of Martinique.

DEATH BY EARTHQUAKES.—An earthquake in Salvador destroyed \$500,000 worth of property, and in the city of San Salvador alone forty persons were killed and sixty injured. At Comasaquua only eight out of 320 houses were left standing and many lives were lost.

AGAINST LAND NATIONALIZATION.—The International Agricultural Congress at The Hague unanimously approved a motion condemning the nationalization of land as dangerous to agricultural progress, to the stability of rural communities, to the morality of the Government, and to the pecuniary interests of States.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.—The Trades Union Congress in session at Newcastle, England, and representing 1,500,000 British workmen, approved by a vote of 232 to 163 a resolution favoring an international eight-hour law. The resolution declares that the British Government should endeavor to bring about such a law in conjunction with all foreign Governments, and demands that an international conference be convoked for the purpose. An amendment against the eight-hour resolution was rejected, 302 to 136. Next day, by a vote of 242 to 156, a resolution that a bill reducing or fixing the hours of labor ought to be of a permissive or optional character was carried after considerable discussion. The proposed amendment in substance is that the eight-hour law, when passed, shall not be enforced without the consent of two-thirds of the organized members of the trade concerned. "Ben" Tillet, speaking against the amendment, urged that the vast majority of workmen were not able to fight out an issue for themselves, and that the introduction of permissive principles would greatly increase their difficulties in getting a reduction of their hours of labor. Delegate Cowie, on behalf of the Miners' Federation, representing 150,000 miners, advocated the adoption of the amendment. Delegate Mawdsley, an operative cotton spinner, a prominent trades union leader and a member of the Royal Labor Commission, supported the permissive amendment, and during his speech expressed the opinion that flowers of speech would not solve the labor question, though, he added, they might "gain the applause of ignorant mobs." A tremendous uproar followed the utterance of these taunting words and at one time it seemed certain that the speaker would be subjected to personal violence. He was finally compelled to withdraw the expression, and clumsily apologized for having uttered it.

Mr. Hardie, of the Ayrshire Miners' Organization, moved an amendment declaring that the eight-hour law shall be enforced in all trades and occupations except where a majority of the organized members in any trade or occupation protest by a ballot vote against the proposal. Mr. Burt characterized the amendment as subtly devised nearly to stultify the resolutions already carried. The amendment was carried, 285 to 183, amid prolonged cheering; and, becoming a substantive resolution by the withdrawal of the other amendments, it was adopted by a vote of 341 to 73. A scene of great enthusiasm followed.

The Congress voted 265 to 163 in favor of raising to thirteen years the age-limit for the employment of children in factories. It arose when the question of paying members of Parliament came up for discussion. It was announced that this question, as well as its kindred questions, those of the payment of members of County Councils and School Boards, would come up prominently at the next session of Parliament, and that the willingness of a candidate for Parliament at the coming general election to vote for these payments would be made one of the tests upon which the trades unionists will decide whether or not to support such a candidate.

The delegates approved a motion to the effect that workmen and workwomen should be appointed inspectors of factories and of working places generally. A motion instructing the Parliamentary Committee to press the passage of the eight hour law, at least touching work in mines, was opposed by the Northern miners on the ground that further legislation would injure their trade, was carried by a vote of 237 to 59. The new Parliamentary Committee is headed by John Wilson, M. P. for the Govan district of Lanarkshire, and head of the firm of Williamson & Co., manufacturers of iron tubes, and large employers of labor. Mr. Wilson is an old

Unionist of the moderate class. A majority of the other members are new Unionists.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of a larger representation of labor in Parliament. A motion in favor of a state board of arbitration was defeated by a vote of 129 to 107. Glasgow was fixed for the next place of meeting. At the close of the Congress 40,000 trades unionists paraded.

It is difficult to learn from the meagre cable dispatches just what was done by the Congress, and what was the significance of its acts and tone. According to an Associated Press dispatch, while the new Unionists were in a large majority they acted with moderation, and prevented loss of time through discussions touching on socialism and land nationalization. They permitted an old Unionist to head the Parliamentary Committee. The opening speech of Thomas Burt, M. P., President of the Congress, and a Single Taxer, was distinctly and strongly anti socialistic. A significant fact is that the committee on arrangements refused to propose a toast that should include the Prince of Wales. The toast, as finally worded, named "the Queen and the Country."

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS QUARREL.—At a meeting of the Social Democratic party in Berlin, Liebknecht, Singer, Auer, and Bebel, the Parliamentary leaders, were denounced by speakers as inefficient and corrupt. The charge was freely made that moderation had been purchased with government money. In the end the meeting adopted a resolution of confidence in the leaders.

ASSASSINATED IN ITALY.—Sig. Pio Battistini, a Socialist leader widely known in Italy, was assassinated in the street at Cesena, by an unknown person.

LONDON DOCKERS STRIKE.—The London dockers declined to unload the grain cargo of the steamer Lydian Monarch, on Sunday, September 13. The enormous imports of American grain cause a great demand for dockers. The dispatch does not explain the cause of the strike on Sunday.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.—Lord Salisbury has written a letter to a correspondent, in which the British Premier, referring to the privileges which the Porte is supposed to have granted Russia by permitting vessels of her volunteer fleet to pass the Dardanelles, says: "Russia possesses no rights as to the passage of the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus which are not possessed by the other powers also."

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte has neither abjectly apologized to the Russian Ambassador nor paid an indemnity for the detention of the Russian vessel Moskwa. The Court has merely given assurance that such incidents shall not recur.

Italy will join England in whatever protest the latter makes against Turkey's new attitude towards Russia.

The most significant news touching the Turko-Russian situation is that Great Britain seized, September 14th, the island of Mytelene, sixty miles from the western entrance of the Dardanelles. Great Britain has negotiated for an island near the Dardanelles, but hitherto Turkey has not ceded the privilege. It is now believed that Turkey has secretly agreed to the occupation of Mytelene. The island has an area of less than 300 square miles, and a population of 40,000. It is Turkish territory. One dispatch reports that nearly a dozen British ironclads are at the island, and that it has been thoroughly fortified. The move has caused great excitement throughout Europe, as it is undoubtedly an attempt to checkmate Russia. No Russian war vessel or transport could easily pass from the Aegean sea to the Dardanelles in the face of a fire from British forts on Mytelene. Turkish diplomacy is so crooked that it is entirely possible to believe that Turkey, after yielding a point to Russia, has sought to nullify Russia's advantage by this new concession to Great Britain.

RUSSIA'S FAMINE.—Enormous sacks have been placed in the Kazan Cathedral for the receipt of scraps of food, which will be sent to the famine districts and distributed. Some pieces of bread not larger than a radish, which had been toasted by the contributors, were among the donations.

RUSSIA'S NEW LOAN.—It is stated that the Credit Foncier of Paris has taken up the new Russian loan. This is regarded as important news, the Credit Foncier being the first to take part in the issue of the loan. It is expected that the contract will be signed to-day. The loan will be issued to the public at the smallest profit, in order to satisfy the amour propre of the parties concerned. This is the loan that, it is said, the Jewish capitalists refused to float because of Russia's persecution of the Jews.

HIRSCH AND THE RUSSIAN EXILES.—Dr. Herman Adler, Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, informs the New York Herald that Baron Hirsch declared during a long interview that it was his wish to settle Jewish exiles from Russia in agricultural colonies in Argentina and Canada. This is in accord with the Baron's own

declarations in the North American Review, and it seems to set at rest recent reports that these people were to be settled in the United States.

The charter under which Baron Hirsch is to carry out his benevolent scheme has just been published in London. The title of the organization is the Jewish Colonization Association. Its nominal capital is £2,000,000 in 20,000 shares. Baron Hirsch subscribes 19,990 shares, the others are distributed among prominent Hebrews in London, Paris, and the United States. The objects of the association are as already outlined. The whole property of the company and the work arising therefrom are to be devoted solely to the work in view, and none of it can ever be taken as a dividend or bonus.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.—There is a strong Republican agitation in Spain. Mobs in Corunna openly defy the civil guards. It is rumored that a new army corps is to be formed forthwith and mobilized.

OUR PORK FOR DENMARK.—Denmark has removed the prohibition placed in 1888 upon the importation of American pork.

AN OCEAN RECORD BROKEN.—The City of New York arrived at Queenstown September 8 at 2 o'clock, having crossed the Atlantic in 5 days, 22 hours and 50 minutes. She left New York on September 2. Her daily runs were 436, 458, 461, 460, 462 and 452 miles. Her time is seven minutes better than the fastest East-bound trip hitherto made. She carried the Japanese mail, which came across the Pacific and this continent in less than fourteen days, as described in last week's STANDARD under title "Very Fast Mails." The mail was carried from Yokohama to Queenstown in twenty days. By a blunder at Queenstown the mail from Japan was not sent thence to its proper destination, and some of the time gained between Yokohama and Queenstown was lost between Queenstown and London.

DISASTER AT SEA.—Sixty-four lives were lost by a collision off the Greek coast between the steamships Tormina and Thesalia. The former was sunk.

OPPOSED TO THE TELEGRAPH.—In the district of Hunan, in Central China, a mob of 20,000 persons stopped the work of building a line of telegraph and burned 10,000 poles. A society to keep out telegraph lines has been formed.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.—Floods in the Spanish province of Toledo have caused the death of 2,000 persons and done immense damage to property.

CHOLERA IN TURKEY.—Cholera is raging in Asiatic Turkey. In Aleppo alone from June to the middle of August 950 deaths from the disease are reported.

RIOTS IN CHINA.—The United States Department of State has news that Chinese rioters at Ichang, in the province of Hoo-Pe, have destroyed an establishment of American missions. Ichang is two hundred miles further up the Yang-ste-Kiang than Hong Kow, and it is difficult for any but a very light draught of war vessels to reach the town.

FAILURE FOR OVER \$9,000,000.—Alexander & Son, corn brokers, of London, have failed, with liabilities exceeding £1,870,000 and assets less than £300,000.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.—Jules Grevy, ex-President of France, died August 9, aged 78. He was a native of the Jury region, and had the Gallic characteristics of that people—honesty, common sense and stubbornness, with a lack of sentiment and imagination. He was forced to resign from the Presidency by reason of a pecuniary scandal involving his son-in-law.

WHEN THIS OLD COAT WAS NEW.

When this old coat was new
That now of holes is full,
On backs of sheep it grew,
And all of native wool.

Its threads are firm and deep,
I wore it seasons through;
They bred Ohio sheep
When this old coat was new.

Oh, garment old and worn,
I wore so long ago;
McKinley wasn't born,
And tariff rates were low.

I prize you thread and seam,
And buttonhole and button;
Your wool is now a dream,
We kill our sheep for mutton.

To-day the coats we buy
Are torn and rent like paper;
Yet put the taxes high,
Now what a funny caper.

J. D. MILLER.

A WOMAN WHO HAS NOT FORGOTTEN.

There is one woman in the United States who has not forgotten. She is the widow of a man who about twelve years ago was shot down while defending his home against an organized and legalized gang of assassins, who, under the orders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, and by virtue of authority vested in them by the United States Court of that State, went up into what is known as the Mussel Slough section of the San Joaquin Valley to forcibly dispossess a community of Missourians who had wandered into that desert valley and had built themselves homes on land that some years after was claimed by the railroad company by virtue of the concessions made to them by the United States Government for building their railroad. The San Francisco Star of a recent date prints the poem which appears at the close of this article: but it will be read with more interest and will be better appreciated, after the reader thoroughly understands the facts.

It was during the war that a colony of Missourians, who had become tired of the turmoil incident to the late civil strife, packed up their belongings and started out in search of new homes. After a long time and much suffering they reached the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley, where the land was still owned by the Government. True, it was a desert, but all the good land of that State had been taken up, or grabbed, or plastered with the Mexican grants that were distributed so lavishly about the time that California was ceded to the United States. These settlers, as we have said, located themselves in the southern end of the great valley, and after years of toil and stupendous work hardly ever equalled on this continent, they succeeded in establishing a perfect system of irrigation, with the result that in or about the year 1878 they had made a garden bloom where once was a desert. Our American frontiersman had, up to that time, been in the habit of shifting his abode and locating wherever his fancy led him, and these families, although they had established their homes, had never troubled themselves about the titles to their claims. But about 1878 the rumor came to them that a railroad was building down the San Joaquin Valley, and that under the terms of a contract with the United States Government the railroad was entitled to claim each alternate section for twenty miles each side of it. It was also entitled, where it could not file its claim on the lines of the road, to locate its claims on some other Government land. The Mussel Slough people were warned that they had better file their claims in the United States Land Office, which at that time was situated in the town of Visalia. They went to the office to do as they had been told. The land agent, on their first visit, told them that the Mussel Slough section was "not in the market"—a phrase used to designate land that cannot be filed in the land office. Later on, the news came to the settlers that the land was "in the market," and they thereupon went in a body the second time to the land office to file their claims, and were informed that the "plats" were in Washington, and that no filing could be done until those plats were returned. After a time, and on hints given them by parties interested in their behalf, they went a third time to the land office, and found that the plats were in the Visalia office, but that all that land had been claimed and located by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; but the land agent told them that when the case was made clear to the Government it would take the lands of these people out of the claim of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and that everything would turn out all right.

Time passed, and again the settlers were given information which made them uneasy. The Southern Pacific had, by methods peculiar to that corporation, secured United States patent titles to all the land in the Mussel Slough section of the country, and the settlers were advised to see the railroad officials about the matter, and that they had a good case if they went into the courts, but it would be better to settle the matter amicably, if possible; and these settlers, desiring to do what they had been advised, made the mistake of recognizing the rights of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to those lands by entering into negotiations with it for their purchase. They made several visits to San Francisco and received soothing answers from the railroad officials, among them Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, C. P. Huntington, and others; but all attempts to complete the transaction by which these settlers could get titles to their lands were delayed. Finally, at the solicitation of the settlers, viewers were sent up to Mussel Slough "as a form of law," and they were assured that everything would be fixed in a short time.

Suddenly, one day, a number of officials connected with the railroad company appeared in the Mussel Slough settlement and furnished notice to each individual farmer that the railroad company would sell them the land of the farm on which they lived for so many dollars an acre, and the figures ran from \$10 to \$150 an acre. The settlers were much surprised at this, and they sent another delegation to San Francisco to tell their story to the railroad company, which was, in brief, this: That when they settled in that Mussel Slough section the land was a desert; that no one would have given ten cents an acre for the choicest part of it; that at the

time they located there the choicest unoccupied land in the Southern part of the San Joaquin Valley could have been bought for 25 cents an acre. The settlers said they had lived and worked on these lands for eighteen years; that they had established a system of irrigation that had made the land productive, and that every tree, shrub and blade of grass represented the hard, unremitting toil of years. This time the settlers did not receive a conciliatory answer. They were told by the late Charles Crocker that the railroad company had no knowledge of the work that they had done there in the past eighteen years; that it only knew the fact, which was, that the Mussel Slough section was one of the most productive pieces of soil in the State of California; that as it then stood it was worth, according to the opinion of experts, the price per acre that was asked by the railroad company, and that if the present occupants did not want to pay that price, he knew hundreds of men who would pay it; that there could be no sympathy in the conduct of railroad affairs—it was business.

The committee held a consultation in one corner of the railroad office, and then went back and told Mr. Crocker that they were going home, and they notified him that the man, or set of men, who attempted to go up to Mussel Slough and take their lands must be prepared to be carried away from there feet foremost; in other words, that they would kill any man, or set of men, who attempted to dispossess them. Upon this the railroad company went into the United States Court, which was at that time a servile creature of the Southern and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, and got an order to dispossess the settlers. When they received this the railroad officials sent notice as to what they had done, and asked the settlers in the "interest of law and order" to leave their homes peaceably. There was a bit of ghastly humor about this which the settlers failed to recognize, and they sent word back to Mr. Crocker that they were there to stay, and, if need be, they would die on that land. Upon this information being given officially to the United States Court, the Judge ordered the United States Marshal to go there and forcibly dispossess the settlers. The Marshal recruited a gang of desperadoes in San Francisco and started on his way to do the bidding of the Court. The settlers had heard of what was coming and had prepared themselves. A few miles from the Mussel Slough section is a railroad station called Hanford. About a mile from that station they drew up on the day that the posse was expected, and had a man stationed with a plough, and immediately upon the posse leaving the train the plough started to make a furrow and a committee crossed the line and notified the United States Marshal that every man who crossed that furrow would be shot dead. The desperadoes laughed and came with a rush, at the same time firing at the Mussel Slough settlers, but as they crossed the line thirty of them were shot. In the fracas that followed, some of the Mussel Slough settlers were killed, but it was a rout for the Marshal's posse, and they got back to the railroad station, and that night were in San Francisco, where the Marshal reported to the Judge next day that he could not serve his processes. There was great excitement through the State, and the public anger over the matter became so great that even the United States Court did not dare proceed further. Four or five months after, charges for murder having been promulgated against the leaders of the settlers' insurrection, a number of them gave themselves up and were committed to jail. In the election which followed, the President of the Mussel Slough League, while in prison charged with murder, was nominated by the Greenbackers of that State for Governor, and public opinion found its expression in seventeen thousand votes that were cast for him. Since that time no steps that we know of have been taken. It may be possible that the matter has been amicably settled. We do not believe that the Missourians composing that settlement have ever given away one inch of the position they took in 1878.

This little bit of history evidently has been forgotten, especially by the farmers, to whom it was a matter of such overweening interest at the time; and Leland Stanford, who was the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at that time, has even been spoken of within the last year or two as a probable candidate for President on the Farmers' Alliance ticket, because of his advocacy of a bill which would provide for Government loans, at low interest, on agricultural lands. The good woman of whom we spoke in the beginning has been much agitated by the favor with which Leland Stanford's name is being received, and as some of the blood shed on that celebrated occasion was dear to her, she has never forgotten the incident, and she now puts it in words of fire in a poem which it is to be hoped will be widely reprinted throughout the land. She cannot believe that it can be true that the farmers of this country are taking up and considering with favor a nomination to the Presidency of a man who was directly responsible for making widows of her and many other of the Mussel Slough women. Read the lines:

Can it be true, a farmer band,
In freedom's blessed, holy land,
So soon forgets our tears and woes,

And would do honor to our foes?

Can it be true, ye men of grit,
Ye fold your arms, and calmly sit
Content to see this tyrant rise
To place which saints would ne'er despise?

Can it be true—can it be true—
That those who fell at Mussel Slough,
And died for freedom and their God,
Sleep but in vain beneath the sod?

It cannot be! Oh, Grangers, pause
E'er ye espouse this traitor's cause.
He's not your friend, ye sons of toil,
He's merely striving after spoil.

Shun him as you'd the viper's lair,
And leave him to old Satan's care.
Should ye be tempted, say "Adieu!"
Avenge the slain of Mussel Slough!

A BRAVE SINGLE TAX MAYOR.

Our friends will remember with what interest they heard of the election of P. B. Winston as Mayor of Minneapolis. Our Single Tax friends in that city expected great things from him, for he had been elected because he was a Single Tax man, although nominated by the Democratic party. C. J. Buell, of St. Anthony's Park, sends us newspaper clippings containing accounts of a late action of the Mayor, which will give great satisfaction to all Single Taxers throughout the country. The Mayor was elected on a platform which declared, among other things, that the public streets are the common property of all the people, and that no special privileges in them should ever be given away. For two months the business men of Minneapolis had been much agitated over a measure that had been offered in the City Council, giving the right to a syndicate to lay a line of water pipe, and as private letters tell us "fine work" was done, for the lobby to whom was entrusted the carrying through of the scheme were among the best known in that line in the State of Minnesota. Finally it had been carried through the Board of Aldermen, and as a result of this the citizens of the city expressed themselves in all the ways possible, by means of mass meetings, by protesting to their Aldermen and through the papers. After careful consideration and examination the Mayor vetoed the scheme on the grounds set forth in the platform on which he was elected, and on another ground, that if these water works were necessary and of advantage to the people of Minneapolis the city should build and conduct them. He saw and made plain the tremendous power that the giving away of such a franchise would be. He pronounced it undemocratic and against the interests of good government, and, strange to say, so strong had been public sentiment on the question that while the ordinance went through on its passage practically unanimously, the Mayor's veto was upheld unanimously. Here is another feather in the Single Tax cap.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SINGLE TAX AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: The purpose of a reform journal is to persuade as many people as possible of the wisdom of the particular reform or general group of reforms it advocates. And yet the number of reform editors who bear this purpose in mind as one of the principles of criticism by which to admit into their columns or to reject material offered to them is singularly small. No paper of its class is freer from attack by epithet upon its opponents than is THE STANDARD, and yet at times it would seem that, without loss of vigor and without loss of truth, some of its articles might be relieved of expressions certain to make bad enemies—good men in opposition for cause. Specifically: the essential purpose of democracy is to level inequalities in men's positions by the accident of birth. Individual ownership of legal power to take increments produced by society is at variance with the purpose of democracy. The Single Tax is aimed at one of these vested wrongs. It would give back to society what it produces; is socialistic in its result. Some of us believe in this tax, because we believe first of all in socialism. Hence, the only effect of calling the one the antipodes of the other is to set the friends of one against the friends of the other, as they should not be.

I grant at once the important variances between the basic principle of the special reform advocated by THE STANDARD and the general reform called socialism. But certainly where they agree in results, the advocates of each should bravely admit that agreement, and seek, in so far as their agreement goes, to encourage and not to discourage the teaching of their opponents. And it must be remembered by individualists at least that men's minds are various in the scope of their knowledge and in the relative emphasis one would place upon one principle and another upon another, and that one reform has much wider significance in the minds of some men than it has in those of others, equally its friends. Because of this a moderate tone, friendly rather than antagonistic, persuasive

rather than convicting, is ideal in any reform journal and in any reform speech. Because of this temperate truth-telling the Single Tax is slowly becoming the atmosphere wherein the legislators and the economists are thinking. It explains the growth of the doctrine in public favor. It deserves growth itself in the future.

In some form, more or less like that in which it was first presented to the public, it lies just ahead as a reality. A few more years of plain teaching, without acrimony, without superiority, without vindictive denunciation of those not yet wise enough to see its essential justice, so long as men are to be taxed at all, and in one city and another, in one State and another, at last in the nation, it will exist as law.

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I observe that THE STANDARD still maintains its attitude of antagonism to Socialism, notwithstanding that all Socialists accept the principle of paying ground rents to the State, and have in many cases made overtures toward union and co-operation with Single Tax men for this and other purposes on which there is mutual agreement.

It is difficult, indeed, for any Socialist to understand either why Single Taxers should oppose those who merely go farther than themselves in the same direction, or how they can perceive any theoretical contradiction in the doctrines of the two schools. Even if the great weakness of the Single Tax proposal, that of singling out one kind of investment for virtual confiscation, could be overcome, still in the end it seems to Socialists that the upshot would be the same, not only because interest is at bottom only maintained by rent, but also because the freeing of competition would render so obvious the advantages of co-operation, that its application to every sphere of industry would be enormously accelerated. Certainly such an experiment, could it be tried, would be exceedingly interesting; but as it would be quite as easy, and much fairer, to tax all capital to the point of extinction of value as land only, it seems just as well to demand the complete as the partial emancipation of industry from the tyranny of the present system.

If, however, the Single Tax party were to advocate the buying out of landowners, with full compensation, their views would at once come within the domain of practical politics; though as such legislation would entail the speedy abolition of interest, the result would come to the same, and the State would have made an excellent bargain by giving bonds on which, by continual conversion, there would soon be no interest payable.

Selly-Oak, England.

EVACUSTES A. PHIPSON.

CALL IT OBSTRUCTION.

EDITOR of the STANDARD—SIR: Under the head, "Don't Call It 'Protection,'" on the sixteenth page of THE STANDARD of August 5th, Albert Smith, of Brooklyn, objects to tariff being called protection, and asks for suggestions of words or phrases that will "mean the folly of protection tariff theories." I believe the best paraphrase of the word "Protection" that can be used by Free Traders, is the word "obstruction."

What is a tariff but an obstruction to the natural and legitimate course of a nation's business? It protects nothing but monopoly, and obstructs everything else that it affects at all. For some time past I have been saying "obstruction" where others would say "protection," and saying, "obstructive tariffs," where others would say "protective tariffs." It sometimes has a good effect to stop a fellow, abruptly, who is talking about what he calls "protective tariffs" and say, "obstruction tariffs, you mean." It has the merit of being a true paraphrase, and is so expressive as to add considerable force to an argument, with most people.

Lincoln, Kan.

WM. A. GARRETSON.

AN ENGLISH CRITICISM.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: As a Single Tax subscriber to THE STANDARD, I protest against the sneers levelled against one of the finest men I know. Englishmen may or may not regard such an "anachronism as royalty as indispensable;" but the government of England, by a hereditary president, is purer, more democratic and republican than that of America under an elective king, especially when he is not always the choice of the majority.

Lemington, Scotswood, R. S. O., Eng.

SAM. R. DODD.

A CANADIAN PROTEST.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: I cannot but protest against an error which has of late appeared more than once in THE STANDARD. I refer to the mention of Sir Richard Cartwright as a pronounced Radical and the leader of the Canadian leaders.

Sir Richard is not the Liberal leader, nor is he as advanced a Radical as the elected and real leader of the Opposition—the eloquent, high-minded, and pure-hearted Wilfrid Laurier.

Only a day or two ago Mr. Laurier spoke to me of the Single Tax as "the policy of the future."

Sir Richard is a knight, but he is a powerful, fearless Liberal, and a good lieutenant to Laurier.

Ottawa, Can.

MALCOLM McDONALD.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the Single Land Tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place; that is land.—New York Sun, August 26, 1891.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Sept. 15, 1891.

The National Committee is circulating a petition asking the United States House of Representatives to appoint a special committee to make inquiry into and report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a Single Tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions, or otherwise. It will send blank petitions on application to any address, and Single Tax men are urged to obtain petitions and solicit signatures as a most convenient and effective way of starting the discussion of our principles.

It has also taken up the newspaper work of the Memphis committee, and is now engaged in circularizing newspapers in every State, calling their attention to the wide-spread interest now shown in the subject of the Single Tax, and urging that they call on the press companies supplying their ready prints and plates for Single Tax matter.

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz:..... \$1,684 40

Cash contributions for week ending September 15 are as follows:

Walter Mendelson, M. D. (add), New York City..... \$5 00
John S. Waters, Memphis, Tenn..... 50
H. L. Pleace (add), San Francisco, Cal..... 5 00

Cash contributions previously acknowledged..... \$1,586 52

Total..... \$1,597 02

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week..... 110,439
Signatures received since last report..... 255

Total..... 110,694

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

MR. HARROWER VOTES "AYE!"

Dix House, Colebrook, N. H., September 8.—Owing to my absence from home I have only now received THE STANDARD of August 26. I note with approval the suggestion of Mr. H. M. Williams, regarding a successor to our lamented Mr. Croasdale, as president of the National Committee, and agreeing with him thoroughly as to the person best qualified for the situation, I beg leave to record my vote also for Louis F. Post.

DAVID HARROWER, Member of National Committee for Rhode Island.

SO DOES MR. ERICKSON.

Oliver T. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn., September 8.—Mr. Williams' proposition to make Louis F. Post chairman of our national committee meets with my hearty approval. It seems perfectly natural that he should take it, having been so intimately connected with Mr. Croasdale and his work.

THE CONFERENCE AT DES MOINES, IOWA.

L. G. Booth.—The conference was called to order at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, September 2, W. E. Brokaw was elected to the chair and L. G. Booth as secretary. The Cedar Rapids Single Tax Club being the only organization represented, a call was made for a report of the work done by the club. The financial statement as prepared by the secretary, J. Y. Kennedy, was read. It showed that since the plan of campaign was inaugurated in May there had been collected \$79.80; that of this amount \$6 had been paid for printing, and \$51.05 had been paid to W. E. Brokaw, leaving a balance in cash of \$22.75, with \$12.25 due September 30th. The report says:

While we have not been able to inject great enthusiasm into the work, the result is such as to warrant the belief that success is assured if we keep pugging away. To the large number of circulars sent out we had very few responses, but the hearty spirit of some of them went far to encourage us in our work. The fund keeps slowly, but steadily growing.

Speeches were made by Kasson, Bellangee, Solomon, Kent and others, in which experiences, observations, etc., were related. Suggestions as to future propaganda work were made, each indicating a clear comprehension of social conditions and of the remedy to be applied. It was moved by Professor King that a committee of seven, of which L. G. Booth shall be chairman, be selected to prepare a plan for State association and have it published in THE STANDARD. The motion was carried by unanimous vote, and the following appointed: Harlow Teft, Lewis, Cass Co.; J. F. Ford, Sioux City; Frank Churchill, Burlington; J. Bellangee, Des Moines; C. H. Vorhes, Menynard, Fayette Co.; F. A. Neidig, Muscatine; L. G. Booth, Cedar Rapids. After discussing some matters of minor importance the conference adjourned.

"Please be sure and have your 'elephant' rigged up in time for the State fair," wrote Brokaw from Knoxville to me. It was not only rigged up, but the rigger took a hand in putting it on exhibition. Right here it is proper to explain that the "elephant" was nothing short of a 9x15 cartoon, after Bengough, illustrating "that labor is no better off on the best land that is owned than on the poorest that is free." This was on the right of the transparency, and the ancient fable of the dog in the manger with the hidden cat, illustrating that land monopoly's only remedy, to the left. Fully 50,000 people looked on these cartoons—people representing every profession and calling, from every county in the State, and quite a number from Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. The people in the western part of this State have had a real object lesson in the rise of land values during the last twelve months. Farm lands for the whole State may safely be set down as having increased five dollars per

acre; but in the western part there are places where they now sell from \$10 to \$15 per acre more than they did a year ago.

BROKAW AT THE IOWA STATE FAIR.

W. E. Brokaw, Des Moines, Sept. 5.—It was Saturday afternoon, August 29, by the time our tent was put up on the State Fair Grounds. Sunday was a quiet day on the grounds. Monday, Mr. Booth, of Cedar Rapids, arrived and helped me get things in proper order. Tuesday there was a big crowd at the fair. Wednesday morning there was a little rain, but it cleared off about 10 o'clock and the grounds swarmed with a surging mass of humanity most of the day. In front of our tent we had placed a cartoon 9 by 15 feet, representing Labor on land free to use earning a bare living, and the various stages, until the land "owner's" sacks of "rent" cast his "bare living" sack into the shade; also a painting by Wm. Murphy, the Single Tax artist of Des Moines, representing the ancient fable of the dog in the manger. On the side of the dog was painted "Land monopoly;" on the shoulder of the ox "Labor," and on the hay "Natural opportunities;" beneath was, "Do you see the cat?" These pictures attracted much attention, and it often took people a long while to find the cat in the painting—it was simply in outline. Mr. Murphy designed as well as painted it. Between the painting and the large cartoon there was stretched across, above the entrance, a strip of muslin on which was painted, "Single Tax Headquarters."

Wednesday afternoon we held our conference in the tent, a report of which Mr. Booth will furnish. Among those who registered as visitors was the secretary of the Iowa F. A. and I. U., the significance of which is that the register is thus headed: "We, the undersigned, believe, First, that all public revenues should be raised by a tax on the value of land, irrespective of improvements. Second, That every business, in its nature a monopoly, should be owned by the Government." Alex. Keady, of Normal, Ill., was another one who registered. He said he was the only Single Taxer in his locality he knew of. John Jones, of Dodge City, Kas., first signed the petition, but objected to the second clause on our register until it was explained to him, when he said, as he signed it, "John Jones goes down again." Several of the prominent workers in the State whom I had expected to see here did not come, and some arrived too late for the conference.

Men from every part of the State and from many other States were on the grounds, and our literature got into many of their pockets. Mr. Booth left the grounds Thursday afternoon and I had to keep close to the tent thereafter. Among my visitors Friday forenoon was a silver-haired lady who was deeply interested, and she not only took literature but signed the petition. Another visitor who did likewise was the assistant treasurer of the Iowa State Agricultural Society—the society that conducts the State Fair. Our friends, the enemy, are aiding the cause. A young man came to our tent to get the address of the firm publishing Henry George's works. He said that books so generally spoken of should be read by those wishing to be well informed. He had heard Roswell G. Horr speak of "Progress and Poverty," in a speech he once made in Des Moines. Thanks to R. G. for advertising that great work. Among other visitors Friday was "Calamity Weller," who asserted that he "laid out" Henry George at the Academy of Music, in Cincinnati; that Mr. George could not define "unearned increment, and that Henry George is a monarchist at heart." He volunteered the information, both as to his own identity and as to his having floored Mr. George. Friday afternoon Mr. Haggerty, of Burlington, dropped in, too late for our conference. Mrs. M. H. Dunham, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., registered and took some tracts to use among the workers in their union. She said she would be glad to distribute literature among the W. C. T. U. women (suitable literature) if she had it, but did not feel able to buy it. I hope Single Taxers who can do so will send her plenty of literature that will appeal to the sympathy and disposition of women. Her address is Burlington, Ia.

Although there was a very light attendance Friday, and many were tearing up and moving, I conversed with, and gave more literature to thinkers than any other day of the fair.

Enclosed find 101 petitions. No. 1 is a recent convert, and a very earnest one. He just finished reading "Progress and Poverty" and is charmed with it. No. 2 is a man who bought "Social Problems" of me at New London, but would not then sign the petition. He is loaning the book out now. No. 3 is a student of Drake University, who became a Single Taxer from having to take that side of the question in a debate. Now 4 is another "Henry George," but he hasn't seen the cat yet. No. 5 is a Single Taxer, No. 6 another. No. 7 is a man I became acquainted with while in Southern California. No. 8 is a Single Taxer. No. 9 is the "John Jones" mentioned above. No. 10 had a tent near us where he extracted teeth without pain. He claims to own thousands of acres of land, but said he would like to sign such a document (referring to our register) every day. No. 11 is another Single Taxer, also Nos. 12 and 13. No. 14 is one of the ladies in charge of the Woman Suffrage headquarters. Some of the signers live in Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New York and California, and all parts of Iowa.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

During the last few weeks there has been quite an excited discussion going on in the State Board of Equalization at Springfield, Ill., as to the rate of assessment for railroads, and the capital stock of corporations. Some of the members declare that individual property in the State is not assessed above 25 per cent. of its real value, and that it is unfair to insist upon a higher rate for corporate property; others hold that the action of local Assessors in determining the rate for the former should have no influence upon the State Board in its action regarding the latter. It is also stated that the assessment of corporations has been unequal, and unjustly partial, and an equal rate is demanded. On September 22d the matter is to be further considered. Letters to the men who are doing battle for impartial rates and full valuation might influence them to deeper thought on the subject of taxation and its only just basis—the value of land. Craske,

Jones, and Powers are the names, and letters "Care of the State Board of Equalization, Springfield, Ill.," will reach them.

In THE STANDARD of August 5, page 15, is a reference to A. I. Hobbs, of Des Moines, Ia., who was to lecture on "Progress and Poverty." If not already a "believer," he might yet be convinced.

Mrs. M. H. Dunham, of Burlington, Iowa, State President of the W. C. T. U., thinks that nothing of great moment can be accomplished in other directions until the political power of the liquor trade is broken, and she inclines to the belief that in nationalism there exists a system of more absolute equity than in the principles of the Single Tax. Let us argue our cause to Mrs. Dunham.

Mrs. Minerva D. Walker, Harper, Kans., is a contributor to the Harper Graphic, and, if drawn to a consideration of social questions, might do good work by her writings.

B. L. D. Guppy, of Morgantown, Ky., the People's party candidate for Attorney-General, needs enlightenment as to the workings of the Single Tax. A letter from him has appeared in the Advocate, of Topeka, Kan., setting forth the draw-backs under which his party labored in their recent canvass in that State. Among other things he says: "Some of the speakers sent out to discuss the issues had so little sense as to make Free Trade speeches, and also to advocate Henry George's land tax idiocy. None of these things were in our platform, and, of course, farmers were already paying as much tax as they wanted to, hence did not take kindly to Free Trade and direct taxes, nor do they favor taking taxes off other things and putting them on land. They believe that they have a good title to their real estate and do not like the idea that use and occupancy should be the only title to land. But we must bear these things patiently. Do not expect a large vote in Kentucky."

We are advised to write to Mr. C. N. Earle, of East Los Angeles, Cal., a prominent man of that place, actively interested in educational and other matters of public welfare. He is inclined in our direction, and should be further spurred on and encouraged.

Mrs. Fanny McCormick, of Great Bend, Kansas, is the first woman to be initiated in the State Assembly of the Knights of Labor. Her position gives her large opportunities for propaganda, and if she can be interested in the Single Tax, she will be of value to its cause.

Another good target is Mrs. Mary L. Burton, Jamestown, Cloud County, Kansas. She is postmistress, has recently been elected Police Judge, and is a Prohibitionist.

I wish to correct a mistake in the printing of the list of September 2, by which the word "masses" was changed into "markets," and the sense marred.

Letter writers should be encouraged; several of us have received answers from prominent people addressed, showing respectful attention and awakened interest in our views.

By an error of mine the name of Davenport, Iowa, where the Iowa Catholic Messenger is published, was omitted from my list of August 26th.

1674 Broadway, New York. MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Economic Class receives its first lesson this evening at the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, 73 Lexington avenue. Mr. Post will be the teacher. All who have signified their desire to join this class have been notified to attend, and there will doubtless be a large meeting.

The committee to arrange for the birthday dinner of the club on Friday evening, October 16, had a conference last week with Mrs. William McCabe, and she was persuaded to take it in hand. She promised to see to it that a first-class dinner would be spread before the club on that occasion on two conditions: First, that the charge should be a dollar for each person, and second, that the committee of arrangements in charge should be the waiters. "Thus," she said, "the expense will be nominal, and a dinner worthy of the name can be given." That Mrs. McCabe has consented to take charge of the coming dinner has especially pleased Messrs. Everett, Brown, and Doblin, who have pleasant remembrances of a dinner given by her, as a token of her appreciation, to members of the club who worked so hard to fit up the rooms when the club moved to its present location. All who intend to be present at the dinner will notify George W. Everett to that effect, enclosing \$1.

NEW YORK STATE.

E. L. Ryder, Sing Sing, September 9.—We had our Assembly district convention Tuesday at Pine Bridge. This district is composed of nine towns. I was made a Senatorial delegate, and expect to use what influence I have for county option, etc. I was asked to write the tariff plank in the resolutions, and gave it as strong as possible. Here it is:

Resolved, That we denounce the so-called protective tariff system, because it is the keystone of centralization, because it builds up trusts and monopolies, turns capital into unproductive enterprises, destroys the efficiency of labor, robs labor of its legitimate earnings, lessens the opportunities for labor, makes it difficult for the people to satisfy their wants, engenders crooked or indirect taxation and causes taxes to be shifted on to those against whom it is not assessed. We also condemn this system because it lessens trade, curtails our markets, causes wealth to flow out of instead of into the country, artificially enhances the value of natural opportunities, enriches the classes by robbing the masses, retards our real and lasting progress and build up the most vicious system of class legislation. We urge the Democratic party to continue the tariff agitation so auspiciously begun, until we once more stand squarely for those ideas and principles taught by that illustrious founder of the party, Thomas Jefferson; that, so long as we must raise revenue by a duty on imports, the duty be no higher than is necessary for the support of the Government, economically administered.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Lavis, Boston.—As showing the workmen connected with the Amalgamated Building Trades of Boston who it is that stands in the way of their receiving an eight-hour day, the following item from the Boston Herald of the 4th inst. is very suggestive:

A unique building operation is going on on Armory street, near Boylston station, in the Roxbury district. It is the erection of the club house of the German Workingmen's Club. The club, having decided to build, were determined to have the courage of their convictions and have their work

done in conformity to the ideas of the labor unions. They invited builders to bid for the contract of the club house, stipulating as conditions that only union workmen should be employed, and that eight hours should constitute a full day's work. Their plan failed to the extent that the contractors refused to bid for the work under such stipulations. The club persevered in their adherence to principle and decided to be their own contractors. They therefore proceeded to hire a foreman, and are building the club house by the day.

The Boston Journal (Protectionist), in reporting the tariff debate at the New England Fair, at Worcester, September 2, between David Hall Rice, of the Home Market Club of Boston, and Henry W. Lamb, of the Tariff Reform Club of Boston, gave a three-and-a-half columns verbatim report of the protection side of the debate and less than one-half column of the other side. No wonder that paper's circulation, from being one of the largest in Boston, is now considered insignificant. It believes in protection to American labor editorially, and refuses to pay the union scale of wages to its employees.

The Home Market Bulletin for September publishes a small extract from Henry George's remarks on immigration, and then, perverting Mr. George's remarks, winds up as follows:

Thus it is seen that Free Trade favors free immigration, while protection opposes it. This is a vital matter to American workmen, and they should bear it in mind when they choose which party they will vote with.

But to any thinking workman who reads the Bulletin, we are sure of a Free Trade vote, as Massachusetts manufacturers are the same as manufacturers the world over, and are in the business for what money they can make out of it, and this fact not being disputed, the following item from the paper tells its own story:

The Home Market Bulletin, published monthly, contains a variety of matter on the latest phases of the perpetual struggle between Protection and Free Trade. It supplies points for argument, and is especially adapted for the instruction of workmen. Many [manufacturers] order it in lots of 25 to 100 to be sent to their employees or townsmen regularly for a year, and in such cases it is furnished at the rate of \$20 a year per hundred. This is the best and cheapest possible way to make Protectionists. Address the Home Market Club, Boston, Mass.

The Bulletin was started by these rich manufacturers to convince the people of the beauties of the home market and high protection, and the September number is editorially happy over the fact of our increased imports, and credits the McKinley bill with accomplishing it. When we know the bill was passed for the purpose of restricting imports, it is indeed funny to see the Bulletin so happy over the fact that imports are increasing, and then in another column telling its readers that the importers of New York have raised \$500,000 and sent it to Ohio to defeat McKinley. Happy in one column on increased imports, and in another condemning the importers. Albert Clark, the secretary of the club and editor of the paper, ought to occupy one of the "ends" in a country "nigger" minstrel show.

The Boston Traveler is engaged in a laudable work at present, showing up the rascality of the city government. In a recent number it printed a list of names of those holding two positions at certain times in the year and receiving two salaries. I can vouch for the fact that several callers for the paper last week on different days were informed they were all sold. I think it is going to pay the Traveler, that boycott the City Hall ring has put on the paper.

The recent purchase of 100 acres of land in East Summerville has awakened an interest in real estate in that section. The property, which has been acquired by the Boston & Maine Railroad Corporation, is bounded by the tracks of the western division of the railroad and Middlesex and Mystic avenues. The sum paid was at the rate of \$2,000 per acre. It was considered a good sale and a good purchase, for the reason that was too expensive for the private owners to fill it in, while for the corporation it was just what was needed. It is believed that at a not far distant day the property will be worth \$1 per foot. This property has been assessed at less than one-tenth of what has been paid for it.

Apropos of Labor Day, the leading labor men here were interviewed by the newspaper correspondents, with the view of getting their opinions of what was best for labor in general, and I am pleased to clip the following from the Boston Herald of September 6, as showing that Frank Foster is beginning to "see the cat":

The taxation of land held for speculative purposes to its full market value, the abolition of special privileges granted by the State to bankers, and the repeal of tariff laws taxing the many for the enrichment of the few, are among the more important remedies of this class.

W. J. Shields, ex-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, said:

I believe the first move of the producing masses should be to free themselves from private control of all natural monopolies.

Harry Lloyd, president of the Carpenters' District Council of Massachusetts, said:

In the State House we must check the powerful influence of the corporation, and we must legislate to the end that the people may own and control all natural monopolies. To the whole people belongs the land, and any system that enables the railroads and other corporations to appropriate thousands of square miles of the property of the people, for the purposes of speculation, must be changed at the earliest possible moment.

Benjamin R. Tucker said:

That form of money known as ground rent rests on land monopoly, that is, on governmental protection of land titles not based on personal occupancy and use. If this protection were withdrawn, landlordism would disappear, and ground rent would thereafter exist no longer in its monopolistic form, but only in its economic form; in other words, the only existing rent would be the advantage accruing to the owner and occupier from superiority of soil or site.

In a letter from Washington, D. C., to the Boston Herald, Sept. 2, Henry Macfarland says the following on the Speakership of the next House of Congress, which was pleasant reading to Single Tax men:

As it is, I can only guess, as they are all guessing, at the probable outcome, although I have seen all the candidates, except Springer, this Summer, and know, perhaps, as much as can now be known by them. There ought to be no guess-work about this Speakership. Colonel Morrison, the pioneer of tariff reform in modern politics, ought to be in Congress, and ought to be already the choice of the Democratic party for the Speakership of a House in which, for the first time, there will be no Democratic opponent of tariff reform. Colonel Morrison being otherwise engaged, Mr.

Mills, as his successor as the tariff reform leader, and in the actual leadership of the Democratic party in the House, ought to be the unanimous choice of the Democrats for the Speakership.

The following editorial squib from the Boston Herald is very "suggestive":

We don't hear so much from ex-Congressman Niedringhaus nowadays. He appears to have crawled into a hole and taken his tin plate factory in after him.

At the Prohibitionists' convention on the 9th, among other things in its platform is the following:

Labor is the chief factor in the production of wealth, and is, therefore, entitled to its full share of the product. The amassing of enormous fortunes by the few on the one hand, and the increasing difficulty with which the many laborers obtain a decent support for themselves and families on the other hand, indicate that a fair division of the product of labor does not now obtain. This matter demands careful and wisely considered action in order that justice and equity, as between capital and labor, may be secured.

By request of Unity Assembly 6,030, Knights of Labor, of Dorchester, E. Q. Norton, of Alabama, delivered an address on the 11th, in Temperance Hall, Harrison square. This assembly certainly knows what it is organized for and what it wants. In the labor parade on Labor Day, 1890, its banner bore the following inscription: "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can exist only where land values are properly taxed, and when the products of labor are exempt from taxation." Mr. Norton was attentively listened to for an hour and a half. He gave an explicit lesson on our crooked taxation, and showed conclusively that the Single Tax was the solution of the "labor problem." At the close of the address the assembly gave Mr. Norton a unanimous vote of thanks.

At the Old South meeting house Wednesday afternoon, September 9, Hamlin Garland told the young people how it was "When Michael Angelo was a Boy."

OHIO.

Billy Radcliffe, S. T., Youngstown, September 7th.—In my last letter I was just ready to wake up the people of Middletown, the home of Governor Campbell.

Well, I woke them up, but I put myself to sleep.

It happened to be Saturday night, and as I had a good crowd and, thinking the people could sleep a little longer Sunday morning, I thought I could afford to keep them up a little later, so I gave them a strong talk and a long talk, sold fifty-seven books and kept the crowd till ten minutes to twelve. This proved to be too much for me, and when I got to Hamilton, Monday, I was in such bad shape that I concluded to go home and get fixed up.

I am all right again, and was able to be on deck here Wednesday and Thursday night. I will visit towns around here this week and go to Columbus September 14th, and will be there that week during the State Fair.

I want to acknowledge the receipt of a lot of tracts and "Protection or Free Trade?" from some one in Washington, D. C., and to thank them kindly for the same, and assure them I will make good use of the books and tracts.

ILLINOIS.

Leonora Beck, Chicago, September 7.—Words can but poorly express my deep sorrow over the sad fact that our stalwart Mr. Croasdale is with us no more. In his passing, Truth lost an unflinching, uncompromising defender. The sad news reached me some time after the funeral, as THE STANDARD did not follow me to the country, and I am glad to be back among those who knew him and loved him, and with whom I can speak of what he was and mingle my tears with theirs in sorrow for the defenceless ones who have lost so true a champion.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, September 11.—At our meeting last night the question of taking part in the forthcoming drainage campaign was formally raised and a strong committee, headed by John Z. White and including Edward Osgood Brown, Judge Baugs, Marshall Beck, Warden J. B. Taylor and several other good workers, was appointed to consider the matter and report next week. It is the intention of the club to demand of the Democrats the nomination of some man for Drainage Commissioner who can be relied upon to favor the special assessment method of raising the funds required for the sanitary canal; and, in the event that they refuse to take advantage of the new ballot law to put a ticket of our own in the field.

Mr. Darrow disappointed us last night, but in spite of the fact that we had no speaker we managed to have a pleasant evening. The audience was large, as usual, every inch of available space being occupied, and what with the music and the short addresses, all seemed to enjoy the occasion. Mr. Axel G. Burman responded very happily to the call made upon him to open the discussion—Free Trade being his theme. He was followed by George Schilling, ex-Senator Dixon, County Commissioner Robert Nelson, Gen. M. M. Trumbull, and others, John Z. White closing in a characteristic five-minute talk that hit the mark. The speech of Gen. Trumbull was especially well received and he left little room to doubt that he is in the way of salvation. William Lloyd Garrison will probably not have to wait long for the pleasure of seeing the General trundling his "wheelbarrow" into the Single Tax camp.

Mr. Edward Osgood Brown and Miss Leonora Beck have returned from their summer vacations, and both were in their places last night and each gave expression to the pleasure felt in being once more at home and among friends. Mr. Brown has almost entirely regained his health.

Congressman Jerry Simpson spoke in this city on Labor Day at the building trades' picnic before an immense audience. Very few Single Tax men, or at least very few of the active ones, had the pleasure of hearing him, owing to the fact that it was not generally known that he would be here. However, the papers gave an approximately fair report of the gentleman's address, extracts from which I append, as showing why we rejoice that Mr. Simpson was invited to address the workingmen. Among other unmistakable things he said:

We hold that the earth is the storehouse of the wealth of the world. We have ample resources for a population one hundred thousand times as great as this. Labor has produced the wealth and must have access to the

warehouse. Capital must act only as an assistant. In Pennsylvania I learned that individuals and corporations had obtained control of vast quantities of coal lands and used them to raise or lower prices at will. I would like to know by what right such lands are allowed to remain idle, while out on the Kansas prairie, in my State, we have to burn corn for fuel. I go to Michigan and find that monopolies control the iron and copper mines and manipulate the output to regulate the prices. If you want to be governed by such monopolies all right, but tax back the land thus idle and relieve to some extent that used by the people. Tax the land so that it will be more profitable for the mines to be worked than left idle at the command of a monopoly.

He was received with great favor by the immense crowd, but it is a significant fact that no newspaper of this city has ventured to comment upon his Single Tax utterances. He has been laughed at and jeered and foully misrepresented and his ideas caricatured, but not a single editor has dared to discuss the real issue which the gallant Kansan raised.

Mr. John Z. White spoke to a big farmers' and laborers' meeting at Elkhart, on Labor Day, making a marked impression. He found there a small but very earnest body of Single Taxers, who are doing all they can to advance the cause.

The vocal and instrumental features of our weekly programmes are becoming more and more interesting. Last night we had a new acquisition to the musical forces which Mr. H. W. McFarlane, the efficient committee on music, has organized, Miss Nolan, the charming daughter of Mr. Thomas Nolan, presiding at the piano for Mr. Pearson, and Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Chappell, the singers. Miss Nolan plays with skill and feeling, and the club congratulates itself on the fact that she has volunteered her assistance in making its meetings more attractive.

Announcements.—September 17, Thomas W. Handford, subject: "Hints from the Memory of Two Great Struggles;" September 24, General M. M. Trumbull, subject: "Richard Cobden;" October 1, Clarence S. Darrow; October 8, John Gibbons, LL.D. Mr. Ralph Hoyt, of Los Angeles, will be with us both September 17 and 24, and we expect to hear from him on both occasions. We very much regret that our engagements prevent us from tendering him a whole evening.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw, Marengo, Ia., September 11.—I spent Monday and Tuesday (September 7 and 8) at Grinnell, the guest of C. H. Verbeck. While there I met our national committeeman, Richard Spencer, of Burlington. Monday I distributed some literature at the show grounds of the Wallace Circus, and Tuesday on the fair grounds. Mr. Verbeck has quietly sown seed there that is beginning to ripen, and there will soon be a nucleus for a Single Tax club at Grinnell. Tuesday night I came to Marengo, and one of the first things Wednesday forenoon I sold "Protection or Free Trade?" "Social Problems," and "Progress and Poverty," to the ex-County Attorney with whom I had had such a tussle when here before. In the evening at the hotel a discussion on Prohibition drifted into the tariff question, and a Republican salesman said that it could never be settled, for it would never be adjusted to suit everybody. I ventured the assertion that it could be settled, but only by the total abolition of the tariff. The salesman then asked me how we would raise a revenue, and I proceeded to tell him, and in the course of the discussion I took "Protection or Free Trade?" from my pocket and read several passages from the chapter on "The robber that takes all that is left." He said he had 280 acres of land below St. Louis that had a seven-foot vein of coal in it, but that argument sounded reasonable and he signed the petition.

Thursday morning I sold two of George's works to a prospective candidate for the Legislature. It was a big day at the fair, and I disposed of a good deal of literature. I got into a discussion with a Protectionist on the grounds, which attracted a big crowd, for nearly two hours, in spite of the races, and which broke up into groups discussing taxation. I saw a tinner in the evening, who said that he now paid \$13.50 for a box of roofing tin that cost him but \$10 a year ago. The last advance in price was made September 1st. Friday I again distributed literature on the fair grounds.

Enclosed find thirty-eight signatures. No. 1 is a Protectionist; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are members of the Board of County Commissioners; No. 5 is the Republican salesman referred to above; No. 6 is an aspirant for legislative honors; No. 7 is a salesman who said that nine-tenths of the men "on the road" this year were Free Traders; No. 8 is the tinner spoken of. I sold a couple of "Pa" Chase's books to Single Taxers in Grinnell, who intend loaning them to farmer friends. I go to Iowa City to spend Sunday with my father, who is on his way North, and will put in next week at the Washington County Fair and Ottumwa Coal Palace.

MISSOURI.

J. M. Allen, Louisiana.—"Things is workin'" when the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of this (Pike) county invite H. Martin Williams to address a picnic of all the sub-unions in the county, as was done last Saturday. And not only did they invite Mr. Williams to speak, but a splendid audience of more than 1,500 of the sons and daughters of old Pike gave him their respectful and eager attention for two hours while he preached Free Trade and the Single Tax. This crowd of farmers did even more and better than give their attention to Mr. Williams. They applauded his most radical utterances with a vigor and enthusiasm that astonished the speaker and surprised themselves.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Williams sold fifty copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" and distributed a lot of Single Tax literature.

Mr. Williams was preceded by Hon. Richard Dalton, of Ralls County, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1892, and he made a powerful plea for Free Trade, and declared that a complete reform in our system and methods of taxation is the supreme question of the day. Mr. Dalton has "seen the cat," and Single Taxers are working for him all over the State, and his prospects for Governor are very bright.

TEXAS.

O. F. Young, Galveston.—In the course of human events death has, perhaps, never cut short a more useful career than when it struck down William T. Croasdale. I trust, however, that it may not prove a calamity, but that THE STANDARD will be kept up in the same spirit he left it.

SCOTLAND.

N. McLennan, Glasgow, August 27.—The usual quarterly meeting of the Federal Council of the Scottish Land Restoration Federation was held at 45 Montrose street, on Saturday last, at 5 P. M. The meeting consisted of delegates from eight federated associations, and Mr. Alexander Bowman, president, occupied the chair. The secretary submitted a report of the work done by the executive during the past quarter. He reported that their best efforts had been put forth to maintain the open-air propaganda entered upon at the beginning of Summer, seven generally large and successful demonstrations having been held, viz.: One in Partick, one in Paisley, one in Kirkintilloch, three on different dates in Clydebank, and one in Springburn. The first demonstration held at Clydebank created such a stir in the district, and such constant demands were made from that town for additional information on the objects of the Federation, that the executive were constrained to revisit the town on two subsequent occasions. It was hoped that associations of the Federation would be formed in all these towns so far as that had not already been done. A large quantity of Single Tax literature, by Henry George and others, had been procured by the Federation, and was being circulated at these demonstrations, and in other ways. The report also dealt with the correspondence which the secretary had had with various parties and other matters, and expressed satisfaction with the progress which the Federation was making. Reports received from the Federated Associations detailed the propaganda they had been carrying on in their various districts during the Summer, and the arrangements they were making for their Winter sessions. Other reports were submitted, all of which were fully discussed and adopted, and a conversation ensued as to the most efficient means of carrying on a future propaganda. The council expressed a desire that a social gathering of the adherents of the Federation and their friends should be arranged to take place after the annual business meeting in November next, and a few remarks from the president closed the proceedings.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Mrs. Bloobumper: "I think the refrain was the best part of the song." Bloobumper: "Yes; but I began to fear she never would." Mrs. Bloobumper: "Never would what?" Bloobumper: "Refrain."—Judge.

The man who finds the most fault with the preacher is the one who does the least to support him.—Texas Siftings.

Jerry Simpson while delivering one of his unique speeches eulogized Daniel Webster, referring in complimentary terms to his dictionary. A friend on the stage gently tugged at the orator's coat tails and whispered: "Noah was the man who made the dictionary." Simpson, scarcely concealing his disgust, frowned upon the man, and whispering back: "Noah built the ark," calmly proceeded with his oration.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A little man never looks so big to the world as he does when he stands on a bag of money.—Texas Siftings.

Lay to your heart this lesson—
Not to your heart unknown;
Win, and the world wins with you—
Break, and you break alone!

—Atlanta Constitution.

The only hard place you can find in God's service is the one you pick out for yourself.—Texas Siftings.

Watts: "I don't approve of this idea of burying every eminent citizen with a brass band." Potts: "It would not be so bad, though, if they'd bury a brass band with every eminent citizen."—Indianapolis Journal.

You can't learn too much, but you can half learn too much.—Texas Siftings.

McAuber: "I claim that more people drink than do not." Heep: "And I say less drink." McAuber: "Thanks; I don't care if I do."—Binghamton Leader.

Old Grimes: "Doctor, that bill's extravagant, and I'll not pay it! You didn't cure me." Doctor: "But I patched you up." Old Grimes: "Well, yes—so much so that I can't tell which is me and which is the patch."—Kate Field's Washington.

Bridget (proudly): "Me mistress has been presinted at coort, Mrs. McFlab." Mrs. McFlab: "Ye don't mane it! Phat was the charge?"—Art in Advertising.

One good way to avoid being sunstruck is to keep the elbows perfectly straight.—Texas Siftings.

"Isn't this rather a bare market?" asked the broker as he gazed around the ball room.—Toledo Commercial.

Washington Jefferson: "Dat ar fly-back watch what yer sold me ain't no good." Jeweler: "What ails it?" Washington Jefferson: "Hit's been stole mo'n fo' days an' hain't flewed back yet."—Jewelers' Weekly.

A young man was asked why he did not dance the round dances. He replied: "I prefer to do my hugging on the sofa; it is not so tiresome."—Texas Siftings.

She (to Mr. Hotspur, who has just proposed): "Oh, Mr. Hotspur, this is so sudden!" Mr. H. (recently graduated): "Then pardon me, but I—er—I thought you could stand surprise better than suspense."—Life.

Two well-known professional golfers were playing a match. We will call them Sandy and Jock. On one side of the golf course was a railway, over which Jock drove his ball, landing it in some long grass. They both hunted for a long while for the missing ball. Sandy wanted Jock to give in and say that the ball was lost, but Jock would not consent, as a lost ball meant a lost hole. They continued to look round, and Jock slyly dropped another ball, and then came back and cried, "I've found the ba', Sandy." "Ye're a leear," said Sandy, "for here it's in ma pooch."—Annals of Tacitus.

The Abbe Pradt, a rushlight of Napoleon's time, was a most conceited man. The Duke of Wellington met him in Paris, at a dinner given in honor of himself. The abbe made a long oration, chiefly on the state of political

affairs, and concluded with the words: "We owe the salvation of Europe to one man alone." "Before he gave me time to blush," said the duke, "he put his hand on his heart, and continued: 'To me!'"—Argonaut.

"What is the G. O. P.'s emblem, anyhow?" "The eagle." "That's queer. I thought it might be a Reed bird with a McKinley bill."—New York Sun.

The devil never puts a straw in the way of the man that preaches against the sins of the people in the next county.—Ram's Horn.

"Fire," said the Kentucky Colonel, "is, in my estimation, the most intelligent of the elements." "Why so?" asked his pupil. "Because of its unconquerable aversion to water."—Truth.

She was talking confidentially to her bosom friend. "Do you know, Nell, now that we are married," she said, "John has stopped drinking entirely? I have not detected the odor of liquor about him since before our wedding day." "Was it difficult for him to stop?" inquired the bosom friend. "Oh, no, no; not at all. He just eats cloves. He says that is a certain cure."—Philadelphia Record.

THE BRUTALITY OF PROTECTION.

Toledo (Ohio) Sunday Journal.

At the present time the papers and telegraphic reports are filled with stories of how the people of the old country are being harmed because of the McKinley tariff bill. These matters are referred to in a spirit of laudation and approval, and to read them it occurs that the highest motive humanity can know is to bring wretchedness to others. There is manifested a spirit of malignant hatred towards all mankind, outside of our own borders, which accords strangely with our boasted Christianity, and which puts to shame our claims to a high and noble civilization. That we should gloat over the misfortunes of others; that we should find pleasure in the fact that entire communities are suffering through our actions; that we find food for gratification in the knowledge that across the waters there is suffering, want and possibly famine, is a striking commentary on our charity and better instincts.

But, after all, this is a logical sequence of our present methods of political economy. The entire structure of Protection is based on selfish motives, and those of the basest kind. We exalt the manufacturer and debase the laborer. Under this plan the laborer is not worthy of his hire. We reverse the maxim and give the wage to the employer and to the laborer a stone. We prohibit the importation of foreign made goods, and incite and encourage the importation of the foreign laborer, with whom the domestic laborer must necessarily compete for work, and consequently for bread. We say, in effect, to the employer, "you may refuse to sell your goods at the price which foreigners make, and you may also import these very pauper laborers of Europe to fight our own people at their doors." We lay an embargo on incoming foreign stuffs, and offer a premium on the laborers to come here to divide with our workingmen the already scanty wage. We gloat over the fact that our unnatural laws compel the closing of foreign workshops and are pleased that those who were happy in Manchester and Wales are torn from their homes and brought hither to enter the already over crowded lists with American labor. Our prominent illustrated protection paper, Judge, shows the closed tin shop of Wales, and depicts McKinley as bearing aloft a banner on which is inscribed "America for Americans." And yet the America which is thus exalted is not the scene of high wages and good times, because there are multitudes of these very laboring men against whom American workingmen are being protected, flooding our shores and swarming our workshops on every incoming ship. It is not alone that we are disturbing the relations of other lands, but that we are ruining our own labor market by following false and barbarous ideas. We are simply reaping the inevitable result of selfishness, and of having no regard for the rights and well-being of others. We lay great stress on our foreign missionary work. We annually devote large sums to this effort, and some of our brightest and most unselfish men and women devote their lives to the conversion of the heathen, with the avowed desire of bettering their condition. And after this we are proud and happy when we hear that the Welshman is being deprived of his means for procuring a livelihood, and exultant that our brutal laws have broken up happy communities, and rendered desolate prosperous cities. We do not do thus in matters relating to private life. The man who would propose, in order that those of our citizens who reside south of an imaginary line drawn through the centre of our city, should make money more rapidly, that those who live north of such line should be ruined and made paupers, would be promptly suppressed and flouted as a common enemy. None, however, will dispute that we are all neighbors, whether we reside in a single city, or are dispersed over the wide world. That which makes hard times in Wales or Birmingham must, to a greater or less degree, but to some extent, interfere with the common good. We could not witness the immediate depopulation of any of the great nations of Europe without we suffered harm and loss. Whatever injures any member of a race has effect on the remainder. There is no escape from this result. We cannot build success on the ruin of others. Destruction does not provide. A fire may give employment to workmen, but none the less surely is there loss by fire, which loss some one must bear.

What is true of localities is true of nations, and it is inevitable that our inhumanity to others will react on ourselves. The spirit that rejoices at the discomfiture and suffering entailed on territories affected by our tariff laws, is not alone brutal and at variance with the recognized ethics of civilization, but infallibly brings an equal reward of suffering to those who provide such situation. The sin of slavery devastated the homes of the South, and for every drop of blood drawn by the slave driver's whip the blood of the white man fell in restitution. For every sob and moan that arose from slave mother's lips, there went up a sob and moan in equal agony from those of her white sister, North or South. And for all the misery our tariff laws inflict on foreign nations we must answer with our own sufferings. In the economic, as in the Mosaic law, the stern demand, 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' must be complied with.

PERSONAL.

Among the old-timers of the labor movement who turned up last Labor Day was Thomas Jackson, the oldest labor reporter, in fact, the first who took up that line of reporting in this city. He has been in the employ of the New York Herald for several years, and has attended to its labor matter especially. Thomas is probably one of the most popular men among the labor men in New York City, and has always been able to secure information regarding the movement that it was impossible for others to get at. Which reminds us of a story. About 1884 a large strike occurred among the cigar-makers, and, naturally, the papers had their reporters out getting all the news they could concerning it. One paper, which need not be named now, had sent out a man unfamiliar with such work, and while he was hunting around for news he was introduced to Thomas Jackson as a man who could put him in the way of getting all the news. So after the introduction he said to Thomas, "Mr. Jackson, I must get a report for my paper: can you tell me how I shall go about it?" "Yes," said Jackson, "you go down to the office of the Progressive Union, on East Fourth street, near Avenue A, and see the secretary, Vincent Woytisek, who will tell you what you want to know. If you fail to find him, inquire where Emmanuel Schinkowitz can be found, and if you can't get track of him, go to such and such a cigar manufactory and inquire for Meyer Vaubloffsky, and he will give you what information you want." The sweat stood out on the new reporter's forehead. After a time he succeeded in getting the names on a sheet of paper, but he couldn't pronounce one of them. He turned to Jackson and said, "I'll give it up." And he went back to his newspaper office and resigned.

Mr. Leavens came down from Sharon, Conn., last Thursday. He says that Lawrence Dunham is much better, and that if he does not have another relapse he will be able to sit up in about ten days. Mr. Leavens expects to return this week to his desk in the business office of THE STANDARD.

John F. Winter, of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, has at last completed his work on "Bookkeeping," on which he says he has been engaged off and on for thirty years. In this work Mr. Winter proposes to expose the fallacy of double entry, as well as its cumbersomeness, and to offer a simple and, he claims, perfect method in its stead. Not the least interesting feature of his book will be a brief history of the coming into use of double-entry bookkeeping.

William F. Sherlock, a well known Single Tax man of this city and a printer, was one of the marshals of the Labor parade.

George W. Everett, of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, has invented a little affair that will do away with the present bothersome method of affixing postage stamps to letters. It is a cylinder made just large enough to hold postage stamps, and with a slight projection at the bottom to hold them in. The cylinder will hold five or six hundred stamps; and when one desires to stamp an envelope, all he has to do is to press the thing on a slightly damp substance and then strike the envelope with it, and the stamp is there. Without doubt it will fill a long felt want.

J. K. Rudyard, of East Northport, Long Island, has, in a late number of the Long Islander, a column letter in advocacy of the Single Tax.

John DeMorgan, of Hart Park, Staten Island, has made arrangements with Mr. Norman L. Munro, publisher of "Golden Hours," to furnish him with a series of stories which will give, in the form of romance, the true story of our country from the time of its discovery by Christopher Columbus to the great civil war. It is needless to remark that our doctrine will appear throughout these stories.

Edgar L. Ryder is becoming quite prominent in the Democratic politics of Sing Sing. He was a delegate lately to an Assembly District Convention in his county and wrote the tariff plank in the convention's platform. He was elected a delegate to the Senatorial convention which shortly meets in Sing Sing.

Don L. Swett, lately the foreman of the New York Recorder, is now a proofreader on the Morning World.

C. C. Hughes, secretary of the Manhattan Athletic Club, has sent a circular letter to the "sporting editor" of THE STANDARD, asking him to publish the contents. At first we were inclined to throw it away, but on careful reading found that a publication of a part of it would be of interest to many of our Single Tax men. For instance, in the programme of events is a series of foot races under the heading of athletics; that will interest John Brown, of the Manhattan Single Tax Club. Then comes a series of prizes for cycling, which will interest Messrs. Post, Powers and others of the same club. Then come prizes for tennis, which will give Emmanuel Klein, who is known as a most graceful and expert player of that game, an opportunity, perhaps, to display himself in the field. Then comes a baseball match between the New York and Manhattan Athletic Clubs, which may prove sufficiently attractive to draw our friend, R. G. Brown, of Memphis, to this city; and if it does, we shall be glad. A lacrosse match will follow, which will interest A. J. Steers. Then there will be shooting matches, and they ought to be interesting to William H. Faulhaber, who is known to have hit a tree in Merriewold last year, after shooting at it for two days. A race of naphtha launches may interest Captain Sullivan. Then there is an eight-oar shell race, which will probably be attractive to Adolph Engelsman, who is known, once upon a time, to have pulled a boat half a mile consecutively without resting. Then comes a swimming match, which will interest George W. Everett, who, since he fell into Merriewold Lake last summer, and had to swim for the shore, has developed quite an interest in aquatic. Finally comes a canoe race, which will, without doubt, draw E. J. Schriver

to the grounds. These sports take place Saturday, September 19th, at the Manhattan Field, One Hundred and Fifty fifth street and Eighth avenue.

In this department last week appeared an item to the effect that Henry Ware Allen had been invited by the editor of the Mexican Financier to write a series of articles on the Single Tax. Now comes a postal card from C. J. Buell, in which he gives information that will please Messrs. Allen and Van de Velde, of the City of Mexico, where the Financier is published, to the effect that the editor of that paper is Mr. Frank Mains, a thorough Single Taxer, formerly an active member of the Minneapolis Single Tax League. Mr. Van de Velde, when in this city, mourned over the fact that he was the only Single Taxer in Mexico. Now he knows, through the instrumentality of this paper, of three—himself and two others. We expect to hear shortly of the formation of a Single Tax Committee there soon.

In addressing the State Grange at Binghamton last Friday, Lieutenant-Governor Jones said: "If you favor Single Tax ideas, I am with you." James B. Connell, in commenting on this remark of our Lieutenant-Governor, says he knows a good many men who would like to vote for Jones for Governor, and they will do so if he concludes to run independently.

Democratic political interest seems to cluster about Lieutenant-Governor Edward F. Jones. The Democratic politicians are all anxious to know what he intends doing.

John Burke is going out on the road next month as advance agent of the Conreid Opera Company. Some of the readers of THE STANDARD may wish to know what there is in that statement to interest them. Well, it is not exactly the fact that Mr. Burke is going on the road that makes it interesting, but the fact that his father is a most enthusiastic Single Taxer, and that Mr. Burke himself is married to a daughter of our esteemed friend, Joseph McDonough, of Albany; and we know the Single Tax men of this city are always interested in Mr. McDonough or any of his connections.

J. Sloat Fassett, having received the Republican nomination for Governor, it is reasonable to expect that the printers of the State of New York will immediately effect an organization for the purpose of trying to defeat him at the polls. For the past seven years a bill has been before the Albany Legislature looking to the establishment of a State printing office. Every printers' union in the State has been actively at work at every session influencing the legislators to vote for the passage of that bill. At the last session the bill was passed by the Lower House. A promise had been received from the Governor that in the event of its passage by the Senate he would sign it, and it finally came down to the point where, if Senator Fassett would advocate the measure or be silent, the bill would pass the Upper House. Thus the printers of this State would have got a measure for which they have long been working. Every influence was brought to bear; but Mr. Fassett was obdurate, and he made it his business, when the bill came before the Senate, to oppose its passage, and a speech made by him defeated it. Since then the printers have been sharpening their knives for Mr. Fassett, and it is said that they are now as keen as razors and will be used to carve him. What the printers proposed was a selfish measure; but still, had the bill become a law, it would have saved to the Treasury of the State of New York at least a hundred thousand dollars a year, and at the same time it would have taken the work away from Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co., which firm has long been known as an enemy of union printers. Not bearing directly on this, but pertinent in this connection, is a statement made by Mr. Clarkson, president of the National Republican League of Clubs, to a friend in this city, regarding the stupid action lately of the manager of the New York Recorder. He said: "It seems strange that while the Republican party is using every endeavor to better the condition of the working people, its members and leaders are always doing some stupid thing to antagonize labor to the fullest extent." And then he went on to cite some of the cases, several of which are familiar to the working people of this city. And, come to think of it, it is strange that the Republican party poses as the champion of labor and high wages, as can be seen by the speeches that Major McKinley is making in Ohio, and yet, in every case where they get down to square business, so far as workingmen are concerned, as in the case of Mr. Fassett, they place themselves in opposition.

A. J. Steers and George Brunswick went to Merriewold to spend Labor holiday. It was the latter's first visit. Mr. Steers came back the day after Labor Day, but Mr. Brunswick was so charmed with the park and surrounding country that he stayed until he had to return. He thinks Merriewold a lovely place, and he is in a state of enthusiasm over the Mongaup Falls, which he regards, next to Niagara Falls, as the one point of interest in the State.

The Rochester Evening Herald says that Congressman Jerry Simpson will make a tour of California after he gets through with his work in Ohio.

In a speech delivered before the workingmen in Buffalo, on Labor Day, Governor Hill said that he addressed them then for the last time as the chief executive officer of this State. Does he mean what he said?

J. Widden Graham has a letter in a late issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal, in which he gives his views on free coinage of silver. Such friends as have read his articles in the Evening Telegram know what his position is.

Labor Day was celebrated by the workingmen of Burlington, and James Hagerty delivered the oration, which was printed in full in the Herald of that city. THE STANDARD readers are all familiar with the name of Mr. Hagerty; therefore, it goes without saying that he gave to his listeners a

full measure of the truth that shall set men free. He talked straight Single Tax, and the Herald called it "a thoughtful and eloquent address." How different from the way in which the afternoon was spent at Lion Park by the workmen of this city, where the best part of the day was spent in quarreling over the prizes in a series of athletic games!

* * *

Walt Whitman, speaking of protection, says: "All that goes to boost up and wall up, and wall out, and protect out, is wrong."

* * *

Charles T. Dunwell, of Brooklyn, is a member of the Republican State Committee. Last Fall he was the Republican candidate for Comptroller of Brooklyn. It will be hard, after these statements, to make any one believe that he is a Single Tax man; but he is.

* * *

James Middleton, of New Orleans, has written a biographical sketch of Dr. Francois Quesnay, the formulator of "L'Impot Unique," in which is set forth his career as a physician and his social and economic views, showing perfectly their relation to the Single Tax movement. Mr. G. W. Roberts writes that it has been accepted by, and will be published in, the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal in October. The New Orleans Single Tax Club highly approves the article, and thinks it is a splendid one to send to physicians, because it would serve powerfully to interest them in the Single Tax doctrine. It also presents in compact form historical matter of the early stages of our movement, which every Single Taxer should be familiar with. It has been decided to have the sketch published in pamphlet form to make it available for distribution, and the New Orleans club has arranged to get copies at the rate of \$3 per hundred.

* * *

Our national committeeman for the State of Delaware, George W. Kreer, has a letter in the Wilmington Daily Republican, of September 1, under the caption, "Land, Labor and Capital." The editor differs with Mr. Kreer very radically, but he deems the letter important enough to devote a column and a quarter of his editorial space to it in rebuttal.

* * *

In the Southwest, West, and far Northwest Sylvester Pennoyer is looming up as a Democratic Presidential candidate. Mr. Pennoyer is the Governor of Oregon, twice elected by a heavy majority, although that State is solidly Republican. He was elected first time because of his personal popularity; but he was re-elected because of his ringing answer to the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company's demand for troops to subdue the men who went on strike for better wages last year. "Pay your men," said he to the officials of that company, "and all turbulence will disappear." The railroad company did as the Governor told them to, and no troops were needed. The strikers showed that they were grateful, for they made it their business to tell their story to every other workingman and farmer in Oregon, with the result that Mr. Pennoyer was re-elected, while the rest of the Democratic ticket was laid away on the shelf. The Galveston Mercury has taken up the cry echoed from Oregon, and it is permeating all the far Western States, and will be heard in the next Democratic National Convention. There is no doubt that that phrase, "Pay your men!" would ring through this country if Mr. Pennoyer were to be nominated, and would start every workingman to his feet. We pause here to say that Mr. Pennoyer has not as yet pronounced in favor of the Single Tax, but in his campaign speeches last Fall he announced to his audiences again and again that while he was in harmony with the Democratic national platform, he wanted it to be understood that he was an absolute Free Trader, which is pretty close to the Single Tax. Mr. Pennoyer was for many years a Democratic editor in Oregon. He is a native of Tompkins County, this State, and a graduate of Harvard. He has lived in Oregon over thirty years, and is highly regarded by the people. Just now the workingmen and farmers of that State are enthusiastic over him. And right here it is proper to make a suggestion. It is nearly a certainty that Cleveland will be the Democratic nominee for President. How would Cleveland ["unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation"] and Pennoyer ["Pay your men!"] do in the coming Presidential campaign?

* * *

The news of Mr. Croasdale's sickness and death does not appear to have reached Will Kennedy, of the Boulder (Montana) Age. Otherwise he would not have assumed that a manuscript sent to Mr. Croasdale at about the beginning of his illness had been suppressed.

* * *

Charles Jackson, the editor of the Oregon East Oregonian, is still fighting the good fight with all his power. In the last number that we have received the leading editorial article in the East Oregonian is on the Church Society for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, of which Bishop Huntington is president and Dr. DaCosta vice-president. In that article is printed in full the preamble and resolutions of the society, which, as our readers will remember, makes a declaration in favor of the Single Tax. In concluding his article on this society, Mr. Jackson says: "The law of nature is the law of progress, and justice and intelligence are her twin sisters, all three striving to bring to man the happiness of good fellowship, the equality of intelligence and the abundance of advantages."

* * *

Three years ago Mrs. Langtry bought 5,000 acres of land in one of the northern counties of California, for which she paid two dollars and a half an acre. Within a short time she has refused an offer of twelve dollars and a half an acre for that same land. Moral, buy land.

* * *

Henri Labouchere devotes considerable space in a late number of London Truth to the objectionable habit that some women have of kissing dogs. It is rather a departure for him to devote space to matters of that kind, but he seems to think that the evil is becoming so widespread that it is time somebody interposed an objection. Of course he takes the ground that there is something better in the world for women to kiss than dogs, though Mme. de Stael nearly a century ago said she thought not.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

NOTE.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

This week we make an additional premium offer, which is fully described on the first page. We ask particular attention to it, and also to the former premiums, all of which are retained.

We regret the necessity of announcing that the subscriptions this week are less than before. This, however, is not discouraging, for it is a middle week in the month, when in ordinary course subscriptions would be light. We are only just beginning, too, to hear from our premiums. Most of the subscriptions thus far received are to be credited to efforts made before our large list of premiums was offered. But early in October, if not before, the weekly returns ought to be very much larger. Following is the table of subscriptions:

TABLE OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16.

	Subscriptions.	Receipts.
Mrs. A. P. McMants, Washington, D. C.	1	\$3 00
G. H. Winslow, Avondale, N. J.	1	3 00
Mrs. Leonora Beck, Chicago, Ill.	1	3 00
T. W. Slattery, Sparrowbush, N. Y.	1	3 00
Ed Floyd, Moberly, Mo.	1	1 00
Winnifreth Bros., Toronto, Ont.	1 1/2	1 50
J. K. Childress, Flora, Miss.	1	3 00
Samuel Lister, Frankford, Penn.	1	3 00
Olat Friesch, Olympia, Wash.	1 1/2	1 00
C. A. Gambell, Beloit, Wis.	1	3 00
J. J. Wilkes, Crainville, Kansas.	1	3 00
F. H. Stevens, New York City.	1	3 00
James Taylor, Paterson, N. J.	1	3 00
C. F. Knight, Allegheny City, Penn.	1	3 00
E. M. Talbot, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1 1/2	1 00
W. F. Hull, New York City.	2 1/2	2 00
Martin Schwitzer, Brooklyn.	1	3 00
A. Van Dyke, Orange, N. J.	1	3 00
George Gaff, New York City.	1	3 00
Rowland Hill, Seneca, So. Dakota.	1	3 00
M. H. Purcell, Denver, Colo.	1 1/2	4 00
J. Hagerty, Burlington, Iowa.	1	3 00
W. H. McFarlane, Chicago, Ill.	1	3 00
R. H. Fletcher, Socorro, New Mexico.	1 1/2	1 00
Irvig W. Smith, M. D., Charles City, Iowa.	3 1/2	10 00
Wm. H. McFadden, Philadelphia, Penn.	1	3 00
John Casey, Chicago, Ill.	2	6 00
L. P. Custer, St. Louis, Mo.	1 1/2	1 00
J. B. Hutchison, Denver, Col.	1	3 00
Thos. Nolan, Cheltenham, Ill.	1	3 00
Ninth (Single Tax) Symphony, Washington, D. C.	1	3 00
Samuel Russell, Cleveland, O.	1	3 00
B. Macdonald, Flushing, N. Y.	1	3 00
E. D. Burleigh, Germantown, Penn.	1	3 00
H. Broughton, Troy, N. Y.	1	3 00
E. M. Blougett, Chicago, Ill.	1	3 00
G. M. Fetter, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 00
E. Winters, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 00
V. J. Thomas, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 00
Geo. McCormie, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 00
Chas. M. Bayne, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 00
John Crouse, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 00
C. Miller, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 00
Wm. Post, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 00
Geo. Geer, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 00
Thos. Gadfield, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 00
W. G. Hughes, Trinidad, Col.	1 1/2	1 00
W. Goddard, Raton, N. M.	1 1/2	1 50
S. M. Dinkins, Lowndesboro, Ala.	1 1/2	1 00
John Barron, Hanoverville, Md.	1 1/2	1 00
Walter Large, New York City.	1	3 00
Jas. Gibbs, Oswego, N. Y.	1	3 00
H. Bevertorden, Kansas City, Mo.	1	3 00
Prof. E. A. H. Allen, New York City.	1	3 00
C. G. Van Brunt, Cambridge, Mass.	1	3 00
Mrs. B. O. Flower, Boston, Mass.	1	3 00
S. T. Price, St. Louis, Mo.	1	3 00
W. J. Pollard, St. Louis, Mo.	1	3 00
Mrs. Jessie L. Lane, Sweet Springs, Mo.	1 1/2	1 00
Antonio Bastida, New York City.	1	3 00
Wm. C. Gubhardt, Clinton, N. J.	1	3 00
M. R. Prizer, Kenilworth, Penn.	1	3 00

Total for this week	51 1/2	\$154 00
" " week ending August 26th	25	75 00
" " " " September 2d	58 5-6	174 50
" " " " " 9th	50 1/2	150 00

Total since August 19th	195 1-6	\$583 50
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Henry Ware Allen, City of Mexico, Mex., in sending two annual subscriptions, says: "One of these is from a friend of mine now visiting this city. While he was thanking me profusely for showing him around a little, I struck him for a subscription to THE STANDARD."

B. Macdonald, Flushing L. I.—I hope to send more subscriptions before long, for THE STANDARD must be supported. Mr. Croasdale's death was a blow indeed to the Single Tax cause.

Ed. Effting, Chicago, Ill., says he will do all he can to help THE STANDARD.

E. D. Burleigh, Germantown, Penn.—Encloses one annual subscription with Arena and premiums, and says: "I am trying hard to get more subscribers. I have induced one man to say he would take THE STANDARD, but from your list I judge he has not yet sent in his name. He would let me send it. I have also induced our Germantown Single Tax Club to subscribe for two copies of THE STANDARD with the works of Mr. George and STANDARD extras as premiums."

FIGHTING UNJUST TAXATION.

Boston (Mass.) Globe.

J. R. Carret, of the Single Tax State Executive Committee, has issued a circular addressed to the Single Tax advocates, for the purpose of awakening enthusiasm on the subject and raising an army of recruits to combat the system of unjust taxation under which the laboring classes are now suffering, and advising all in favor of the movement to begin at once a vigorous campaign.

TEXANS IN TROUBLE.

New York Times.

On the last day of its session the Texas Legislature passed a bill, fathered by "Ham" Gossett, which provides that "no alien or person who is not a citizen of the United States shall acquire title to or own any interest in any lands within the State of Texas, and any deed or other conveyance purporting to convey such title or interest to any alien or unnaturalized foreigner, or to any firm, company, or corporation, composed of such in whole or in part shall be void." For some years past Texas has been a favorite field for the investment of English capital, and it is estimated that there is \$35,000,000 of such capital now on loan in the State. The passage of the Gossett bill, of course, operated to alarm all such investors. An Austin firm engaged in the English loan business reports that the English syndicates and capitalists are inclined to call in all their outstanding loans, and leave Texas for the future to her own resources and devices.

As the larger share of the money borrowed by Texans in recent years has come from England, it soon became obvious that the consequences of the new law would be most serious. Already one bank at Fort Worth has been wrecked by the resulting financial disturbance, and this event appears likely to prove only the forerunner of worse troubles in the future. "The results of the law," says a newspaper published at the capital, "have been to throw Texas, metaphorically speaking, upon her beam ends, to paralyze her commerce and industry to create widespread consternation in financial circles, to bring her proud march of progress to a sudden period." So serious is the situation and so threatening the outlook, that there is a strong demand for the calling by the Governor of an extra session of the Legislature to repeal the law.

MILLS FOR SPEAKER.

New York Herald's Cleveland Correspondent.

Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of this city, is managing Mr. Mills's campaign for the Speakership. He has visited all the Congressmen he knows, and written to those he does not know. He finds a few in Ohio for Crisp, but reports the entire Northwest solid for Mills. The new men will be in a majority in the House, and they can control things if they want to. He hopes to throw the support of the new men to Mills, and is quite confident that he will be elected. Mr. Johnson says Mills is a radical, and with Mills as Speaker the policy of the House, too, will be radical. Mr. Johnson favors an income tax to increase the revenues if they should prove deficient, rather than put the tax back upon sugar.

THE CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

Mayor L. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich.—When "Protection or Free Trade?" was first put upon the market at 10 cents a copy, I made up my mind that it was just the thing for the time, and that I would do my best to secure 50,000 copies for Michigan. So far but 4,500 copies have been sold here, and I have still 3,000 on hand. That has been the preliminary skirmish, however. "Perseverance wins," and I can now see success ahead. If I do not succeed, put me down as of no earthly use to a cause to which my life is consecrated, and for which, it seems to me, no sacrifice could be too great.

Judge E. T. Fellows, Indianapolis, Ind.—\$100 enclosed for 1,000 copies for E. B. Mansur. S. P. Sharon, of Logansport, Ind., Captain Dave Allen, of Frankfort, Ind., and B. F. Louthlain, of Logansport, Ind., have been

appointed a committee on literature for the campaign by the Democratic State Central Committee.

Every Single Tax man, in Indiana especially, should write at once urging the circulation of 50,000 "Protection or Free Trade?" in Indiana. Ten copies will be sent to one address, or ten for ten cents each, postage paid. Single copies, twenty-five cents. Address, W. J. Atkinson, secretary, Hand to Hand Club, 834, Broadway, New York.

ENCOURAGING HOME INDUSTRY.

H. M. Simmons before Minneapolis Single Tax Club.

I have read a burlesque of a meeting of a Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, over a bill to revise the tariff and abolish poverty and promote universal wealth, with various men appearing and presenting their claims for protection. One had discovered a tin mine; but as it was far inland, and the ore rather poor, and the mine continually flooded with water; he could not profitably produce tin for less than 94 cents a pound and imported tin was only 8 cents. Hence he modestly asked for a protective tariff of 86 cents a pound. He showed how much it would help the country by giving employment to a dozen mules and a score of men. Another man had a scheme for raising tea in Tennessee, where he had found that, by a liberal use of chemicals and hot water tanks through the plantation, he could produce it for \$50 a pound, and only asked for a protective tariff of about \$49, to keep out the tea of heathen China. One wanted protection for breeding seals on the staked plains of New Mexico, and another for raising oranges on the inexhaustible plains of Dakota. And so on. All, of course, very ridiculous, but only an exaggeration of the principles of protection.

POVERTY AS A CRIME.

Report of the State Charities Aid Association, published December, 1890: There were in New York City during the year 1889, 2,133 arrests for vagrancy, or, in other words, poverty.

REVISED AND CORRECTED.

Toronto Grip.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive,"
The proverb said of old;
But in these modern days 'tis found
That those whose labor tills the ground
Win very little gold.

The way that things are going now,
The man who holds or drives the plough
Reaps but a scanty store;
While idle hands receive the spoil
Filched from the tillers of the soil,
And ever seek for more.

No, he who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must neither hold nor drive.
If you to wealth would rise,
With aid of labor's strong right arm,
Just get a mortgage on the farm
Or corner wheat supplies.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE ADOPTED THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES MADE BY NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 42 University place, New York.)

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol. F. Clark; sec., Theo. Hartman.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welcome, 523 Macy st.

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Meets every Friday evening at St. Andrew's Hall, at 1056½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hodgkins.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 221 Market street. Pres., L. M. Munzer; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 441 Market street.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st. Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec., James Crosby, P. O. Box 257, Highlands.

POOR.—Commonwealth single tax club. Regular meetings fourth Friday of each month at office of B. D. V. Reeve, corner Union av. and Main st. Pres., B. D. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger.

CONNECTICUT.

SHARON.—Sharon single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. W. Kroer; sec., Frank L. Reardon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st. n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 24 DeSales st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st. n. w.

Washington single tax league. Executive Committee meets at the residence of President H. J. Schulteis, 923 H st. n. w.; Wm. Geddes, M.D., sec., 1719 G st. n. w.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Henley Smith, 12 W. Alabama st.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 338 Hudson av.; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. Pres., John Black; sec., Robt. Altchison, box K. E., South Chicago.

BRACEVILLE.—Braceville single tax committee. Pres., John Mainwaring; sec., Chas. E. Matthews.

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Thursday evenings in Court House. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 310 North st.; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 5th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec. Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Single tax league. Pres., Thos. J. Hudson; sec., Chas. H. Krause. Every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Mansur Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts, room 12.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 5 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Mosena, 920 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Single tax club. L. G. Booth, pres.; J. T. Kennedy, sec.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunlap; sec., W. G. Andrews, P. O. Box 703.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Hazel, 23 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 822 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 72 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sundays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec., Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. Kendrick; sec., A. R. Barnard, 44 Belmont st.

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Meetings first Tuesday of each month at Field's building, Field's corner. Pres., Edward Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building, Field's corner.

HAVERHILL.—Haverhill single tax league. Meets every Thursday evening, at 73 Merrimac st. Pres., Geo. W. Pettengill; cor. sec., Edward K. Collum, 4 Green st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

NEPONSET.—Single tax league. Sec., Q. A. Lothrop, Wood st court, Neponset.

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac single tax assembly. Pres., Andrew R. Curtis; sec., Wm. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac street.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum, 141 Hampden st.; sec., W. L. Crossman, 131 Marcella st.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month, at Reform club hall, 96 Front st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2208 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., Geo. C. Madison, corner East Sixth and Cedar sts.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Popoon, 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

HERMANS.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. Hasenritter; sec., Dr. H. A. Hibbard.

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 8 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Hermallink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league. Tuesday evenings at rooms of the Clerk of Criminal Court, Four Courts, 12th street and Clark avenue. Pres., Hon. Dennis A. Ryan, 1616 Washington st.; sec., T. J. Smith, 1515 Taylor av.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 639 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S. Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

WYOMING.—Wymore single tax and tariff reform club. Meetings every Wednesday evening at Union hall. Pres., Julius Hamm; sec. and treas., H. C. Jaynes; P. O. Box 137.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres., Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 530 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 643 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 233 Grand st.

PLAINFIELD.—Single tax club. Pres., John L. Anderson; sec., J. H. McCullough, 7 Pound place.

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. H. Rathburn; sec., M. T. Gaffney, 211 Plane st.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 192 Hamburg av. Meetings every Thursday evening at 169 Market st.

VINELAND.—Vineland single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., Rev. Adolph Roeder; sec., Wm. P. Nichols, box 924.

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., A. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morison, box 272, Washington.

NEW YORK.

New York.—Manhattan single tax club. Business meeting first Thursday of each month at 8 p. m. Club rooms, 73 Lexington av.; open every day from 6 p. m. to 12 p. m. Pres., Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

Equal Rights club. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 8th av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred. C. Keller.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

Women's single tax club. Meetings first and third Tuesdays, 198 Livingston st., at 8 o'clock. Pres., Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 418 Central av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 418 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 128 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 383 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Paulkner; sec., Adolph Portenbinder, 258 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday 7:30 p. m., Beaver Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres., F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

BISHAMPTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakeney; sec., Edward Dundon, 33 Maiden lane.

BUFFALO.—Tax Reform Club. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., T. M. Crowe, 777 Elk st.

CHWAGO.—Pioneer single tax club. Pres., James Ryan; sec., James C. Murray.

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray; sec., Wm. Minchaw, 50 West Main st.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwalenberg's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., T. G. Drake, 215 Kouwenhoven st.

TRIOY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday evening at 576 River st; Pres., Henry Sterling; sec., B. B. Marla, 576 River st.

WEST NEW BRUNSWICK.—Richmond County single tax club. Sec., A. B. Stoddard.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HATTON.—Hatton single tax reform club. Pres., A. Forslid; sec., T. E. Nelson; treas., M. F. Hegge.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Court, 227 Main st. (near P. O.). Pres., Jos. L. Schraer; sec., Dr. David De Beck, 129 W. 9th st.

CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.; rooms, 301 and 303 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec., W. W. Ellis, 108 East 6th st.

GALION.—Galion single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 103 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

HEMLOCK.—Single tax club. Pres., D. P. Sweeny; sec., James G. Hayden.

MIAMIUBURO.—Miamiuburo single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beala.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorites hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Huzhes, 13 Public sq.

ZANESVILLE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. H. Longhee; sec., Wm. Quigley.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 183 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club. Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec. E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 p. m.

JOHNSTOWN.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres., A. J. Moxham; sec., S. E. Clarkson.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia every Thursday 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. B. Stephenson, 210 Chestnut st.

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every first and third Sunday evening at 7:30, 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 South 24th st.

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Friday evenings each month in Weltsenkorn's hall. Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Wm. F. McKinney; sec., C. S. Pitzer, 1011 Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—Pawtucket single tax association. Pres., John McCaffrey; sec., Matthew Curran, 64 Main st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

STATE.—South Dakota single tax association. Pres., Judge Levi McGee, of Rapid City; sec., John B. Hanton Watertown.

BALTIC.—Baltic single tax club. Pres., T. T. Vreane; sec., T. J. Questad.

WATERTOWN.—Single tax club. Pres., Jno. B. Hanton; sec., L. E. Brickell. Meetings every Wednesday night in basement Granite block.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Memphis single tax association. Pres., J. B. Menken; sec., R. G. Brown, Appeal building.

TEXAS.

EL PASO.—Single tax club. Meetings second and fourth Monday nights, 200½ El Paso st. Pres., G. K. Hubbard; sec. and treas., M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. H. Higgins.

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7:30, Franklin st. Pres., E. P. Alabury; sec., E. W. Brown.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG.—Parkersburg single tax league. Headquarters, 615 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec., W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.—Milwaukee single tax league. Pres., L. B. Benton; sec. treas., Martin Johnson.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., M. M. M. M. M.

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William E. Gladstone.	Bishop J. L. Spalding.	James Ruschell Lowell.
Bishop Phillips Brooks.	Rev. Lyman Abbott.	John G. Whittier.
Rev. R. Heber Newton.	Rabbi Solomon Schindler.	Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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