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Within a week after the election the Democratic society of Pennsylvania, of which that true Jeffersonian democrat, Chauncey F. Black, is president, issued a ringing address congratulating its members upon the good work that had been done, and calling upon the four thousand democratic clubs and democratic societies in the United States to press forward in the work of education without a moment's intermission. As President Black truly said:

Had the Democratic society of Pennsylvania been four years old, instead of five months, with its primary societies in every election district, as they should have been, the electoral votes of Pennsylvania would have gone to Grover Cleveland, where the best interests of the large majority of her people required that they should go. Had the national association of democratic clubs been even one year old, instead of four months, New York and Indiana and the whole agricultural west would have been for democratic reform, instead of republican or federalist monopoly.

Now comes the executive committee of the National association of democratic clubs with another stirring address in the same temper. It declares that reports from three thousand associated clubs and societies show that there is no faltering from the position of the last campaign and no hesitation in entering at once upon a new contest, and continues:

The National association was formed and its members organized too late for the most effective campaign work during the past presidential contest. It failed to stem the tide of republican misrepresentation and the effect of enormous sums of money handled by the most corrupt and efficient partisan organization ever known in this country; but with all our disadvantages success was barely missed. The great manufacturing states of New Jersey and Connecticut were carried. In New York and Indiana, in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the workingmen stood firmly by the democracy, as may be seen by a careful examination of the returns from manufacturing centers. Where the people understood the real difference between republican plutocracy and democratic equality their verdict was true. Has the active club organization of the democracy permeated the agricultural districts as well, Cleveland and Thurman would have had an electoral as well as a popular majority. The honest and intelligent farmers who suffer the most and gain the least from the present excess of taxation would have come forward in blocks of fifty to meet the mercenary and unprincipled floaters in their blocks of five.

The campaign upon which the democratic clubs are now to enter is not an easy one. We cannot safely rely for a victory, in the next presidential election, upon the twenty states which elected Tilden in 1876, and which elected Grover Cleveland in 1884. The mission of the territories, to which each of the great parties has solemnly pledged itself, and the rearrangements consequent upon the next census in the representation of the present states, will change the relative power of each single state and group of states, and will broaden the national contest. To win we shall have to fight the whole field, from Maine to California, as hotly as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana were fought this year.

The democratic party proposes to fight this entire field upon the same issues as in the past campaign, upon the same principles which were inaugurated in the framework and foundation of our association at Baltimore on July 4 last. They are the principles of Thomas Jefferson, the great and first precursor of the principles of democracy in this country, as well as of every true and enlightened democrat who has lived since our birth as a nation.

Declaring substantially for free trade and ballot reform, the address continues: The party which has truth upon its side never fails of victory when the truth is once made known. One argument is worth a dozen fallacies. One organization campaigning for the truth and honest government in a four-years' contest is worth a dozen armed only with prevarications and with money.

With an abandonment of every minor motive and a steady application to the accomplishment of the great ends and the establishment of the great principles for which our party was founded, as early as the republic itself, we need have no fear of the result. We look back with self respect and pride to the battle which we have waged, and with confidence to the ones to come. Let us lose no time in preparation. The next struggle for control of the national government will begin, not in 1892, but in the congressional and legislative elections of 1890. Let the democratic clubs and societies step forward and with an active, earnest, vigilant, volunteer militia oppose the paid standing army of our opponents, inaugurating immediately the agitation of our great principles, and continuing it in every voting district for the next four years.

A meeting of our general committee will be called at an early day. It is hoped that before that time there will be at least one active

club or society in every county of the Union conscientiously at work. If there be but one in a county it is hoped that that one will have the whole county as its field. It is hoped that each club will be a permanent and self-reliant literary bureau and speakers' committee. Each club or society of the last campaign which was then or has since become a permanent organization is respectfully requested to communicate with the general committee at once, and to keep us notified of all changes in its officers.

This, like President Cleveland's message, has the true ring—the note of victory. The great reason why the democratic party did not carry the electoral vote in the last campaign was the half-heartedness of its councils and its work. That campaign was really the beginning of popular democratic education, in this generation—the birth of that new democracy, which is really the old, and which has before it the task of carrying the principles of Thomas Jefferson to full fruition.

Our single tax men who, as our correspondence shows, are everywhere in the best of heart and vigor, should remember that those democratic societies which Chauncey F. Black and his associates have founded afford the best possible sphere for their activity. These societies are formed for the study and diffusion of the principles of Jefferson. The principles of Jefferson lead to the single tax.

The scheme for a single tax club house in New York is steadily gathering strength. Such club houses will prove very useful. They will afford places of meeting and conference, where our people can make the acquaintance of each other, and plans can be formed for better work. The Ninth district free trade club has since the election changed its name to the Manhattan single tax club, and has a floor at 105 Second avenue, open every afternoon and evening, in which an average of twenty-five men nightly gather. Its success proves that the larger scheme is sure to find adequate support. The London workingmen's radical clubs, which I spoke of in the last issue of THE STANDARD, are all clubs of this nature, and already constitute a strong educational and political force. The more successful of them occupy entire buildings—one, which I visited a few Sundays ago, having taken possession of the old chapel and parsonage of the famous Rowland Hill. They have usually a reading room and something of a library, a smoking room, refreshment room, committee rooms, sometimes a billiard room, and a hall, in many cases a large one, in which lectures are delivered and meetings held. The floors are usually bare and the furniture is very plain, but the rooms are comfortable enough. The dues are very small, amounting to only a few pence a week—a large membership sufficing at this rate to defray expenses.

Coming over on the Etruria I made the acquaintance of Mr. Daggett of Boston, a keen, alert Massachusetts Yankee, who, beginning as a boy on a fishing schooner, has passed all his life in the fish business. The last year or so Mr. Daggett has spent on the west coast of Ireland organizing the business of catching, salting and shipping mackerel to the United States.

The reason this American fisherman went to Ireland to deluge his native country with pauper Irish mackerel instead of continuing to devote his energy and capital to the catching of American mackerel, is not the want of a protective mackerel duty (for there is a duty of \$2 per barrel on foreign mackerel), but the want of American mackerel. For some years past the great schools of mackerel which have been in the habit of visiting our eastern coasts have so greatly fallen off that while the price of mackerel in the American markets has largely risen, the mackerel fishermen have not been able to make a living.

Mr. Daggett, during a pleasure trip to Europe some years ago had noted with a fisherman's eye that there were large numbers of mackerel on the west coast of Ireland, though little use was made of them, the fishermen only taking what they could sell fresh, with a few barrels to salt down for their own use or to sell at the country fairs. He therefore bethought himself that there would be money in going over to Ireland, establishing packing stations, getting the Irish fishermen to catch more mackerel, and supplying the American mackerel famine from the Irish plenty. This he has been engaged in for the past year. He has been successful and has made money, as he deserved to make it. But he would have been more successful and made more money were it not for the fact that under our protective tariff he is fined \$3 for every barrel he produces into the United States.

Here is a case which it might be worth

the while of "protectionists"—and especially of "Irish American protectionists"—to consider. There is a mackerel famine on one side of the Atlantic, a mackerel plenty on the other. Why should the federal government step in and by a \$2 a barrel tax hinder the famine from being relieved by the plenty? Who is being injured by this production of Irish mackerel into the United States? Mr. Daggett has made money by it, and what he has made increases the general fund of wealth in the commonwealth of Massachusetts and in the United States. American lovers of mackerel have been enabled to enjoy mackerel they could not otherwise have had, while an industry affording new employment for labor has been opened on the west coast of Ireland. Irishmen indeed profit by it, but is that any reason why we should hamper and restrict a trade which is of benefit to our own people? And who, really, and from what, does this protective tax protect or defend? Evidently it can only protect or defend Americans who want to eat mackerel from getting mackerel to eat. It is not a restriction on what foreign Irishmen want to do to us. So far as the Irishmen are concerned we might have gone without mackerel so long as those fishes did not choose to come to our shores. It is a restriction upon what Americans want to do for Americans. It was to provide Americans with the mackerel they wanted that Mr. Daggett went over to Ireland.

Mr. Daggett told me a good many interesting things about fish. The disappearance of mackerel from the American coast happened before, during the early part of the century. It lasted at that time for five or six years, and then they came back again as plentifully as ever. So in other places. There is a fiord on the Norwegian coast that had been for many years renowned for its abundance of herring. One spring, when the boats had gathered as usual, not a herring came. For five or six seasons they utterly failed, and then came back as suddenly as they had vanished and as plentifully as ever, and have since continued so to come. What is the cause of the disappearance or reappearance of these fishes no one knows; but it is not the agency of man. The notion that catching them drives them away or perceptibly lessens their numbers, and all notion that such fishing ought to be regulated by law, Mr. Daggett utterly derides. So teeming is the life of these great schools of fish that man may take what he will without making any impression on them. "Every fisherman will tell you," said Mr. Daggett, "that he sees ten thousand barrels for every barrel he takes. They disappear for a while from one locality, but only to appear somewhere else. What the American fisherman wants is, not protection, but to be freed from all protective regulations, so that he may catch fish wherever he can find them. What we need with Canada, for instance, is absolute free trade."

This Yankee fisherman, he observed, is a student of markets, not of maxims. And it is by the study of markets that he has made his living and something over, which is a good deal more than Mr. Harrison ever did. But he is not afraid of foreign cheap labor. That bugaboo he regards only as a device used by the crafty to frighten fools.

"You have tried both sides of the Atlantic," I said. "The run of fish being equal, where can you buy fish for packing the cheapest?"

"In the United States," he replied. "Our boats are better; our appliances are better, and we catch more fish to the man. The run being equal, our fishermen can sell fish cheaper and yet make more money than the Irish fishermen."

"Where, other things being equal, can you pack fish cheapest?"

"In the United States," was his quick answer. "Wages are lower in Ireland; but labor is cheaper in the United States. I have been paying on the west coast of Ireland 2s. 6d. a day for men; 1s. 6d. for women; and 1s. for girls and boys. But I would have saved money if I could have had the same work done in the United States at \$2.50 per day."

Mr. Daggett has been employing a good deal of Irish labor this year, and has put a good deal of money into circulation on the west coast. Has he thereby lessened the employment of American labor or been taking money from his own country to spend it among Irish pauper laborers? Not at all. He did not pay for the catching, cleaning or packing of the fish with American money. The west coast people would have turned up their Irish noses at American money. He paid them in money bearing the image and superscription of Victoria Regina or the signatures

of Irish bank officials. Nor did he get this in exchange for American money. He obtained the money from an Irish bank by drawing on a London banking house having a correspondent in the United States. Nor did the London banking house send that draft to the United States for collection in money to be shipped back to England. It merely used that credit to cancel a draft to a like amount drawn on some one in England to pay for American produce shipped to that country. Thus, for every barrel of mackerel which Mr. Daggett has shipped to the United States some product of American industry has been shipped from the United States. There has been no lessening of American money, no curtailing of American employment. On the contrary, by setting fishermen to work to catch and cure mackerel which are sent to the United States in exchange for products of American industry, Mr. Daggett has opened opportunities of employment for American labor.

If the Rev. Edward Everett Hale would call upon Mr. Daggett he might get from him some lessons in the philosophy of markets which would much increase his own usefulness. This mackerel trade is but an illustration of all trade between nations.

The Unione Tipografico-Editrice of Rome, Turin and Naples, the great Italian economic publishing house, have been courteous enough to send me a copy of "Progresso e Poverta"—the Italian translation of "Progress and Poverty," which has been made by the advocate Ludovico Eusebio, and published by them. Like all the European editions of my books, it is much more beautifully printed than any American edition, for our protective duties on paper and paper stock prevent American printers from using such good paper except on very expensive books. I very much appreciate the generous courtesy of the Unione Tipografico-Editrice in sending me this book, for since I am a "protected" American I have no rights as an author that they are bound to respect. I hope the translation is a good one, and from the character of the publishing house and of the translator I have no doubt that it is.

But if they had chopped it up and disfigured it, or imposed on Italian readers matter that was not mine—as the lower grade of English publishers have at times done with American authors—I would have no redress. Because I am an American, I am, as an author, an outlaw everywhere outside of the United States, and have no legal rights of property in the work that is the produce of my labor. I do not complain of other nations; I complain of my own. If other nations outlaw American authors it is only because we outlaw foreign authors. American authors could get the protection of the copyright laws of all foreign nations the moment we would consent to do to foreign authors the simple justice of acknowledging their right of property in the produce of their labor. But in this respect we stand on the moral level of the Barbary pirates, and under the influence of the protective spirit, which is essentially the spirit of theft, have persistently refused to recognize the property rights of foreign authors in order that a few American publishers might grow rich by piracy.

But it is not of this I wish to speak, so much as of the sneak thief side of our protective tariff. I am not only deprived by our own laws of any right of property in the produce of my own labor abroad, but I cannot even get the book which a foreign publisher chooses in his courtesy to send me without being compelled to pay a fine before I can get it. In this case I was not so wicked (from the protective standpoint) as to buy a book printed abroad. The Unione Tipografico-Editrice made me a present of a copy. They tied it up nicely in a pasteboard cover, put the proper stamps on it, and directing it to me at this office, put it in the mail. But instead of the postman bringing me the book, he brought me a card from the official noser of the mails in the post office building, directing me, if I wanted my book, to come down there and pay duty. So I had to send a special messenger to the post office and pay a quarter (they were more moderate than usual) before being permitted to get the book. A quarter is not a great deal. But it is a good deal more to me than to the government of the United States. I have not enough quarters. The government of the United States has too many. I could have devoted that quarter to a useful purpose. The government will but add it to that sealed mine of silver which the labor of the whole country is being taxed to create in the sub-treasury vaults, for no other purpose than to keep up taxation for the sake of taxation, and

enable a few rich silver miners to get higher prices for their bullion.

To my mind I was robbed of the quarter just as truly as though I had been robbed of it by a footpad. But there would have been this greater satisfaction if I had been robbed by a footpad: I might have been reasonably certain that he would not go and stick it down some hole in the ground.

The avowed purpose of the thieving system that is called "protection to American labor," is to prevent foreigners from doing work that might be done by Americans. How well it accomplishes its purpose is seen clearly in the present condition of our foreign commerce. Thirty years ago the American flag was to be met on every sea. Today the thousands of Americans who sail out of New York every year for a pleasure trip to Europe never see the American flag from the time it is hoisted down from the fore truck of the foreign steamer in which they sail, as she passes Sandy hook, until it is raised again at Sandy hook, at the fore of the foreign steamer in which they come back. The immense volume of American travel and trade is forced by our protective laws to pay for the building and running of foreign ships and to add to the profits of foreign ship owners. And now the same protective laws are forcing American capital into the building of ships which must sail under the English flag and in time of war constitute the most effective kind of cruisers in her Britannic majesty's navy. Of the four great ocean races, which during the coming year will reduce, possibly by a whole day, the time of the transatlantic passage, two of them, the City of New York and the City of Paris, are owned by Pennsylvania capitalists, and two of them, the Majestic and her consort, are partially owned by American capitalists. Thus the direct effect of protection is to "take work out of the country"—to compel Pennsylvania capitalists to build ships on the Clyde that under free trade they would have built on the Delaware, and to swell the naval power of Great Britain with ships built by American capital and maintained by American trade. One of these ships would be more than a match for the whole fleet of steel cruisers on which we are wasting millions, raised by taxation that is crushing our industry. Her greater speed will enable her to walk away from any of them, and thus select her own distance.

The movement of the American actors, with Lawrence Barrett and Edwin Booth at their head, in demanding the same protection against pauper foreign actors as has been accorded to American laborers in the vineyard of the Lord, and to American manufacturers of bibles, is in perfect accord with the principles that the American people indorsed by the election of General Harrison, and must, if he be consistent, receive the hearty support of that gentleman. It is certainly time that the hotel bell-boys, restaurant waiters, summer boarding house keepers, and domestic livery stable men should join in demanding their share of protection. On protectionist principles it is a gross outrage on these and similar classes of American laborers and capitalists that a great body of rich Americans should be permitted to go to Europe every year and spend on foreigners the money they ought by law be compelled to spend at home. What millions on millions might be retained at home by adding to our protective system a law which should forbid any American to leave the country unless he could conclusively prove that he was a pauper, and had nothing whatever to spend. And then—then the next step might be to adopt the Chinese pigtail and the Chinese language and substitute Confucius for Christ.

The condition of our New York state prisons to-day shows the pitch of wicked absurdity to which protective ideas are bringing us. Here are some thousands of criminals being subjected to the most cruel and destructive of punishments—that of being locked up in idleness—lest their working should prevent other people from getting work. Yet the natural opportunities for work are open on every hand—enough for millions, when now there are only thousands.

The single tax petition to congress is being rapidly signed, 873 names having come in to the committee by the last single day's mail. We print this week a blank form of this petition, which may be signed and sent to the committee.

Our friends in Toronto are pushing with great vigor petitions to the Ontario legislature and to the municipal council of Toronto asking for an exemption from taxation to the amount of \$500 on every

building. Such an exemption commends itself directly to small homestead owners; and as it would increase the taxation of land values, is the thin end of the single tax. This mode of bringing our principles into practical issue is worth the attention of single tax men in other localities, and would be peculiarly attractive to the farmers. It is, to be sure, but a small step, but no matter how small the step, if it involves the principle, its discussion will bring on a discussion of the principle, and thus educate public opinion to greater advances.

Phillips Thompson of Toronto, author of "The Politics of Labor," was present at the meeting in Liverpool at which the Financial reform association presented me with an address, and I had the pleasure of shaking hands with him afterward. Mr. Thompson is, with his family, enjoying his ease a short distance from Liverpool. It goes without saying that he did not get the means to do this from his newspaper work, still less from his book. But he has managed to get a small slice of the unearned increment of Toronto. A little legacy falling to him some years ago, he invested it in land on the outskirts of Toronto, and as soon as the increasing population enabled him to clear a few thousand dollars, he sold out and went abroad to take, so far as his bit of "unearned increment" would go, the ease of an absentee landlord. Mr. Pardee, managing editor of the Toronto Globe, who bought Thompson's lots, wonders, I am told, how Thompson could have sold so low, and expects to make a good deal more as his share.

President Cleveland, too, is another good man who has had money put in his pocket by the growth and improvement of the community in which he has been living. By the increase of land values at Red Top he will, it is said, carry off from Washington about \$100,000 of unearned increment. It is a good thing that he has got that much, which otherwise would have gone to some such man as Secretary Whitney, who carries off a still larger amount from the same locality. It will not only give him leisure for thought, but the spending of this money which he did not earn, may assist in calling his attention to the injustice and injury involved in the system that enables individuals to take to themselves values which the growth of the community creates. On fine and strong natures the effect of benefiting by a general wrong is often to impose a deeper sense of responsibility for the continuance of the wrong.

HENRY GEORGE.

A Manufacturer Talks Free Trade.
The Manhattan single tax club's fourth lecture meeting was held at its rooms, 105 Second avenue last Sunday evening. An exceptionally interesting address on the single tax and the tariff question was delivered by Lindley Vinton. Mr. Vinton is a lawyer, but the major portion of his income is derived from a machine shop near Indianapolis, and confining himself mainly to that business, he presented an array of facts which proved beyond question that the skilled labor of this country is, considering the amount of work accomplished, the cheapest skilled labor in the world. The address was pronounced by single tax men to be one of the best tariff talks they ever heard. Several protectionists kept the speaker busy answering questions till a late hour.

The Manhattan single tax club will hold a lecture meeting every Sunday evening this winter at the same place.

Organized in Kansas City.
KANSAS CITY.—A meeting of single tax men called by Mr. W. Mahoney took place yesterday at Crump's hall, corner Tenth and Main streets, at which a permanent organization was formed. Those present were J. P. Gomer, Charles E. Reid, O. H. Schramm, H. H. Hinkel, R. A. Seaton, William M. Stutzman, H. S. Julian, John Barr, William W. Rose, E. A. Streetland, T. Lorey, S. C. Farlee, H. B. Stewart, Alex. N. Solberg, J. B. Birmingham and P. Doherty. Mr. J. P. Gomer was elected chairman and Mr. Charles E. Reid secretary and treasurer.

The next meeting will be held at the same place on Sunday, January 6, 1889, at 3 p. m.

CHARLES E. REID, Secretary.

A Dinner to Henry George.
An informal dinner will be tendered to Mr. Henry George on Saturday evening, December 29, 8:30 p. m., at Hotel Hunzaria, 4 Union square. All single tax men desirous of participating will please notify the secretary of the committee on or before Friday, December 28. Mr. W. T. Crossdale will preside.

BENJ. DOBBLIN, Secretary.

511 Broadway.

For a State Conference in Maine.
ACBURY, Me., Dec. 21.—The single tax club of Acbury, Me., is desirous of holding a state conference in the near future, and all single tax men in the state are invited to correspond with the secretary.

Secretary, box 918.

Personal.
Mr. J. Smith of Dunkirk, N. Y., who has been one of the most energetic and useful of our single tax men in western New York, is about removing to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Smith has been writing some admirable articles on ballot reform and the single tax for the Dunkirk Observer. The Dunkirk local assembly of the Knights of Labor is practically a single tax organization.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

THE PETITION TO CONGRESS GALLOPING INTO FAVOR.

Signatures Coming in by the Hundreds, and at this Rate the New Enrollment in a Couple of Weeks Will Make the Old One Look Insignificant—A Demand Everywhere for Blank—Enthusiastic Letters.

The work of the enrollment committee, since the last issue of THE STANDARD, has made very remarkable progress. Names are flowing in by the hundred in every mail, and thus far the force at the disposal of the committee has not been able to do more than classify the names. The actual work of enrollment will not begin until next week.

A considerable number of small contributions ranging from one to five dollars have been received, and there is little doubt that a sufficient sum will be raised to meet all the expenses of the petition and enrollment. But a large amount of money can be judiciously used in sending out literature. This is particularly important, as thousands of people are signing this petition simply from dissatisfaction with existing conditions and a desire to bring about some change in the present methods of taxation. Though such people practically commit themselves in some measure to the single tax, a very large proportion of them do not really understand it and from all quarters come urgent requests to send out tracts and STANDARDS.

There is no room for doubt that the new enrollment in two weeks contains more names than there were placed on the old enrollment as the result of persistent effort during the campaign.

We shall before long have the addresses of tens of thousands of people who are in a condition to read with interest any tracts or documents bearing on the subject of the single tax, and never before in the history of the movement was such a hearing accorded to us. It would be a great pity indeed if through lack of means the committee should find itself unable to fully improve this opportunity.

One notably good effect of the new plan of campaign is the rearranging of the interest of those who were somewhat cast down by defeat. The chairman of the committee is constantly in receipt of letters which declare satisfaction that a new opportunity for work has been offered. Many writers express warm approval of Judge Maguire's proposal to concentrate all our efforts on New Jersey. Some idea of the temper of single tax people can be had from the following extracts from letters received:

Thomas J. Hudson of Indianapolis says: Our single tax people here will spend their holidays in collecting signatures to the national petition, so that at some future Christmas tide, when each one can enjoy the fruits of his labor, we can rest and sing, "Peace on earth and good will to men" with a full understanding of its meaning.

William Hancock, Wyoming, Pa., owner of valuable lands—Inclosed find twenty signatures. I find the object of petition quite popular, especially among democrats.

Edward H. Bailey, editor Lake View, Ill., Record—Have distributed blanks and am sure they will all reach you soon, signed. Single tax men are wide awake here.

D. B. Terrell, Wytheville, Va.—Inclosed find five blank signatures. The people here are not conversant with the single tax, but they are in favor of ballot reform and a change in our system of taxation.

Thomas Fisher, Shaker Station, Conn.—You sent me nine blanks and I return seven signed. John A. Kelly, Saco, Me.—I heartily approve of your plan of campaign. I inclosed the nine blank petitions signed and could have got more signatures had I had more blanks.

William A. Garretson, Lincoln, Kan.—Send me blanks and I will cheerfully obtain such names as I can to the petition. In my view the most practical and effective scheme yet proposed is that suggested by Judge Maguire, and I trust that his plan will be adopted.

J. C. Rosbirt, Albany, N. Y.—Inclosed find ten petitions signed. You may send me twenty-five more.

John Cairns, Hartford, Conn.—I believe the real work has just begun. I send \$1 for enrollment fund and my own and my brother's petition.

J. H. McCullough, Plainfield, N. J.—Please send me some blank petitions. I am ready to the extent of my ability to help on the fight. Bring on your battalions and take New Jersey.

W. P. Smith, Orange, N. J.—Please send me a package of blanks. I am a landowner under the present system, and a single tax man that you can depend on as long as life lasts.

Edward P. Faxon, Boston—Take pleasure in forwarding to you all the blanks signed. I find no difficulty in getting names, and would like you to send me some more blanks.

H. M. Scott, president of the Free land club, Minneapolis, Ohio—Inclosed find my own and another's name. Will forward you a number more soon. From now on I shall work for free trade, free land and free men.

John G. Hummel, St. Louis—Inclosed you find ten signatures to the single tax petition. Not one of the signers except myself is a single tax man. I said to them: "Here is a petition to congress to appoint a committee to see whether there is any good in that Henry George idea. If there is any we want to know it and have it brought before the people, and this is the best way to get at it" and, agreeing to the proposition, they signed their names. On January 2 I am going on the road, and before that time I want 100 blanks.

T. J. Skidmore, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—You may send me twenty-five or thirty more blanks. I think I can get them filled, as we shut down Saturday for an indefinite time to prevent overproduction, as we have plenty to eat and wear and coal to keep us warm for the winter—in a horn.

E. P. Lewis, Washington, D. C.—Inclosed are twelve signatures. All the signers are clerks in the war department. Not all of them are yet convinced of the justice of the single tax, but all agree that our present system of taxation is far from equitable, and wish to have the matter fully discussed in congress.

W. L. Ross, Camden, N. J.—Can get more signatures if you will send more blanks. I find men willing to sign who have only a limited knowledge of the single tax theory, but who are favorable to it through faith in Mr. George and his followers.

H. W. McFarlane, Chicago—Received blank petitions, etc., this morning, but there were not half enough. I am in a railroad office employing about three hundred men, and I can get at least 100 of them to sign the petition. Please send me about two hundred blanks as soon as possible.

John B. Young, Beaver, Pa.—I got all your tanks signed in about twenty minutes. If

you will send me 100 more I will get them signed. We must get a million of them.

D. St. C. Winland, Pittsburg—There is no difficulty in obtaining signatures to the petition.

J. W. McCluskey, Chicago—I wrote you this morning and I wrote you at noon, and I now write you again to tell you I am out of blanks.

J. Alvin Hawley, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Please forward at least 100 blanks, as I am prepared to get the signatures.

A. G. Beecher, Warren, Pa.—Please send me some more blanks. Every one who writes for more blanks should send stamps for return postage, as the total of such small contributions would be very considerable.

Robert Baker, Albany, N. Y.—If we had two or three canvassers in this city I believe we could get a majority of the people to sign the petition. Send me some more blanks.

M. W. Norwalk, Albany—I got all the blanks signed in three or four hours after I got them and I was well rewarded for my work by the pleasure it gave me to find how the people are already prepared for the truth we advocate.

G. Hawkins, New York—Inclosed please find \$1 toward expenses. Wish could send more.

E. Q. Norton, Mobile, Ala.—Inclosed find slips signed. They came to me about two hours ago by mail, and without moving out of my office seat I got them all signed by people who came in on business. Please send me more slips—300 if you can. The tide has turned here in Mobile on this question and every day makes it easier for us.

James Leeson, Milwaukee—I inclose a few signatures got without much difficulty. Some of the signers are at heart single tax men and the others say: "Let congress investigate." After all, that's what we want.

R. S. Ganung, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Inclosed find signed petitions. Please send some more. No trouble to get signers—could get a thousand if I had time. We are just keeping the single tax question hot here. Among the names sent you is N. B. Stevens, editor Seneca county Journal.

Thomas Blackmore, Akron, Ohio—I return blanks all signed, and want more. I also want some literature so that I can help spread the light.

David McWilliams, Wilmington, Del.—Inclosed find some names. You can always count on me to do what I can for the cause.

William Lancaster, Pawtucket, R. I.—I got blanks all signed without any trouble, as the single tax is spreading fast around here.

William G. McFet, Williamsport, Pa.—I find very little trouble getting signers. They are not single tax men, but they are men who know that something is wrong and want a change.

J. L. Cushman, Springfield, Ohio—I have found that two men who refused to sign. They do not all understand the single tax, but they wish to learn about it.

The following names have since the last issue of THE STANDARD been added to the address to advocates of the single tax in behalf of the new petition and enrollment:

Henry George, No. 12 Union sq., New York. T. G. Drake, 215 Ninth av., Long Island City. Wm. O. McDowell, 30 Spruce st., Newark, N. J.

Harvey Book, 20 McDonnell st., Amsterdam, N. Y.

W. J. Foreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Richard M. Rorty, Middletown, N. Y.

E. W. Nellis, Paterson, N. J.

Stoughton Coveley, 22 5th av., Chicago, Ill.

H. W. McFarlane, 22 5th av., Chicago, Ill.

W. A. Wood, M. D., Gloversville, N. Y.

John G. Hummel, 501 South 4th st., St. Louis, Mo.

L. S. Hinman, 161 State st., Hudson, N. Y.

A Lively Single Tax Debate at Ann Arbor.

A few days ago A. Arnold Clark of Lansing and Giles B. Stebbins of Detroit debated the single tax at the Unitarian church of Ann Arbor, Mich., to a good audience. According to an account in the Ann Arbor Register the debate was highly entertained and instructed by the address of Mr. Clark in favor of the single tax. He explained the difference between land and other forms of property—why the monopolization of land is fatal to general prosperity; how, under our present system, the tendency of civilization as seen in labor saving inventions was not to shorten hours of labor nor to raise wages, but to raise the value of land; and why it is that although the laboring man could now with machinery produce nearly more wealth than formerly, his wages were not relatively higher, and that the army of unemployed was great, while starvation in the midst of plenty was frequent, and a large number of the people live worse than chattel slaves.

In reply Mr. Stebbins, who is evidently a follower of Edwin Atkinson, undertook to show by savings banks deposits and by the opinions of eminent writers, such as Mr. Atkinson, that the people are better off than they formerly were, and that on the whole things are getting on quite swimmingly. He held that wages were highest when land values were highest—that the value of land was due to man's exertions, and that if a man hadn't the right to own land he hadn't the right to own anything taken from the land.

Bearing On Judge Maguire's Plan and Another Matter.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—I read with great interest Judge G. Maguire's proposition to invade New Jersey. It is an enormous practical plan, deserving earnest and careful consideration. But upon reading the news from Minnesota, it occurred to me that perhaps we had better select some western state, whose conditions are freer than in the east.

While I am writing I would like to add a plan to those proposed. It is that we educate the lawmakers, state and national. That they are sadly in need of it is amply proved by the laws they have made and propose making. We should, to start with, send them THE STANDARD for six months—a less time than that would not do, for they are a hard lot of fellows—and then, when they commence thinking, we ought to send them some sound books on political economy, say, for example, "Progress and Poverty" and "Social Principles."

Then they would be prepared to talk sensibly and understandingly about legislative matters when they come together. What do you other fellows say to this scheme? See.

A Tremendous Single Tax Vote in Texas in 1892.

New York, Dec. 20.—The following item I take from a private letter from a friend in Texas, to whom I have been sending THE STANDARD: "I can say that I favor the single tax idea very much. When I first read THE STANDARD I was not favorably impressed with its doctrines. The more I read, however, the more reasonable they seem to me. Henry George has a strong following in Texas, and at the next presidential election in 1892 the state will poll a tremendous vote in that direction. Around me there is a prejudice against Henry George and his doctrines because the people understand very little about them. In my speeches to the alliances here, I use a good many points which I get from THE STANDARD. Let it come occasionally and forbid it not." C. B. COOPER.

SHALL WE INVADE NEW JERSEY?

Indorsements From all Quarters of Judge Maguire's Suggestion.

THE STANDARD has received more letters approving of the plan for single tax men to concentrate all their strength for a campaign in New Jersey than it can this week find space for. Here are a few of them:

Wants to Start a Jersey Fund.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—I have read and re-read Judge Maguire's plan for the "Invasion of New Jersey," and the more I think of it the more firmly I am convinced that it is the best plan yet suggested. Now, how to carry it out! The one thing indispensable is money. I propose a contribution of ten cents from every single tax man, woman and child in America—the rest of the world not to be excluded, for we are all equally interested in the fund to be known as the "New Jersey Fund," and to be exclusively devoted to the spread of the single tax gospel in that state.

Any one who feels like giving more than a dime might do so, but certainly all can at least give the dime. If there are as many single tax men as I believe there are, a dime from each would roll up a very considerable sum—enough, I think, to do the work.

I am going to present the matter at the next meeting of our club, and if they think as I do, you may expect to see the dime come rolling in very shortly.

The movement looks more like a "go" here now than at any time in its history. The barriers that have hitherto barred our progress are rapidly disappearing, and it would not surprise me if "we optimists" who gave the movement ten years to get a practical foothold, would have the laugh on the twenty-five and thirty years' fellows, after all.

"There is nothing at all of a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever" and I wish that not only every New Jerseyite, but every man and woman in the world that can read and think could be furnished with a copy of it. In the language of Drake (although he didn't exactly intend it that way), I say:

Forever float that STANDARD sheet, Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!

ERNEST T. FRIES.

Let Us Up and At It.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—It seems to me that Judge Maguire has advanced the best plan yet proposed for future work. I, for one, will agree to contribute monthly to such a scheme, and many of my friends who are not single tax men could be induced to subscribe. A great many have said to me: "I should like to see the single tax tried." I have no doubt an opportunity like this would be a great inducement to them to look more fully into this movement, especially as there would seem to be a good chance of its amounting to something in the near future. So let us up and at it, and give those who would "like to see it tried" a chance to take a money interest in it. They would then watch the progress we were making with a personal interest, and could not fail to be enabled soon to "see the cat." Let us get subscription lists for the single tax, and for those who work may be under way. What do my single tax brothers think of Judge Maguire's proposition? Let us hear from them.

R. S. McMAHON.

A REGULAR CYCLOPE OF A LETTER.

It Sweeps Down and Nearly Takes Your Breath Away—Judge Maguire's Article Did It.

FARMINGTON, Iowa.—The article by Judge Maguire in favor of concentrating effort on some one state, New Jersey for instance, deserves more than passing notice and gives rise to some strong feelings of the imagination. It is like a cyclone sweeping down upon New Jersey, thoroughly on the George plan, could force free trade upon the country in a few months or even weeks, and the complete single tax plan very shortly afterward.

Let us at my way of figuring. I have no statistics or Atkinsonian tables at hand, but may close to convey my idea to those who realize the enormous revenues the single tax would yield.

New York, with a population of something over 1,200,000, must collect in state, county, city and other local taxes and licenses from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The single tax would yield five times as much, or from \$10,000,000 to \$75,000,000 annually. This would give a tremendous surplus, especially since the expenses of local and state government would be materially less under the George system. Now, think what a financial revolution could be caused by the state government and its numerous departments as they, by one little edict, suppose that the state passed an act freeing all industries whatsoever from all taxes or license save the one of ground rent; and carry this out completely by refunding to any of its citizens any tariff or other tax collected from such citizens by the United States government or its agents. That is to say, upon the New Jersey importers presenting to the authorized state officials his vouchers or receipts showing so much money paid as duty to the custom officials, the state treasury would then, giving them absolute free trade in their business.

Now comes the financial tornado! The importer of New Jersey issues a circular to the trade, making a grand cut of 25 to 100 per cent on all standard imports. In less than a week every town and cross roads dealer almost could be notified. Now just think a moment what the great importing houses of New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., and all the jobbers, wholesalers, commercial travelers and retailers depending upon them from ocean to ocean would say and do. They couldn't meet the cut; they couldn't sell against New Jersey. The great arterial system of commerce of the whole country would be paralyzed and hundreds of millions of capital jeopardized. No man can realize fully the result. But there would be a cry up that would reach state and national assembly halls very quickly. Relief would have to be given by the general government, and the only way would be to draw the red line across the whole tariff schedule from A to Z. "Be it enacted" that the tariff laws are repealed. New Jersey could sweep away the whole tariff system in a breath.

As to Judge Maguire's method of conquering New Jersey, it is good, but here is a supplementary plan that I believe would shorten the judge's five years even—short as that is!

If New Jersey is going to be conquered, it must be done by the people of New Jersey. There are many of us who would like to be there. At the same time there are all over New Jersey radical hard shell opponents of the George idea, who would like to locate in other states. The thing to do then would be to have a bureau or manager in New York or some New Jersey city, to whom all the single tax men in the United States, that would like to remove to New Jersey, could report. Then let every single tax man in New Jersey—let them would do it willingly—keep watch of his community, and as soon as he learned of a "hard shell" that wanted to get in some other state, write to the bureau, so stating, giving all possible information about the man and his business and where he would like to go and what he would like to do. Bring these parties from New Jersey and other states into communication, fix up trades between them, and transfer the opponents of Mr. George to New Jersey and the believers of the single tax into New Jersey.

For instance, I would register at the bureau as a newspaper man, with information about the Herald, and the town and county it was located in, business it was doing, etc. Pretty soon some single taxite would report from some New Jersey town a newspaper man that wanted to get out west, etc. Then the bureau could put us in communication. We could fix up a deal, swap offices, etc., and New Jersey would lose one or more opposers of the single tax, and gain one or two who favored it. Trades, purchases and sales and various changes could be facilitated that would make a wonderful difference in the political complexion of New Jersey quite rapidly.

Then see the value of such changes. After

THE MOST PRACTICAL SUGGESTION YET ADVANCED.

PEORIA, Ill.—Judge Maguire's idea is good. It is the most practical suggestion that has yet been advanced to bring about the result we all so much desire. Concentrate and carry some one state and the rest will be easy. In the meantime we, as individuals, can be working hard at home in the ranks of "tariff reform leagues," "Jefferson clubs," etc., etc.

I mention, as significant of the way in which the wind blows, that just in receipt of a circular letter from the "American tariff reform league," 115 Monroe street, Chicago, proposing to call a convention at Chicago soon, to be composed of all parties interested in the knocking down of a few bricks from the top of our Chinese wall of high protection.

It is, perhaps, also worth stating that today an old soldier who, in the late election, voted for the high tariff, thinking that he was "voting the way he felt," told me that he had already discovered his mistake.

J. W. H.

Let Us!

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—How it gladdened our hearts to read and re-read that letter from Judge G. Maguire's New Jersey idea, as set forth in THE STANDARD of December 15. Why not concentrate all of our energies on that state and fight a winning battle. There is nothing in this to prevent us also from doing all we can locally. C. F. WENHAM.

Hearts the Plan Will Be Adopted.

LINCOLN, Kan., Dec. 16.—I have watched and considered all the propositions made in THE STANDARD since election for continuing the shedding of light to the best advantage, and seem to me that Judge Maguire's plan is by far the most practical and the most far reaching of all. I hope it will be adopted, and believe it can be made entirely successful. W. A. GARRETTSON.

Thinks It's the Best Plan.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—I for one am strongly in favor of Judge Maguire's plan for invading New Jersey with single tax ideas. I am even more in favor of it than of the petition to congress, although I shall sign that.

The reason is simple: it is concentrated effort that, and that directed along the line of least resistance. Surely it will be easier to influence one state than the whole United States. We are not rich, and it seems to me our dollars will go further in this direction than in any other. So that, while I will do what I can whatever plan is adopted, I most sincerely hope our efforts will be made in this most practical direction.

EDMUND YARDLEY.

Hails It With Delight.

DETROIT, Mich.—I am in perfect accord with Judge Maguire's idea of concentration in New Jersey. I think it a very brilliant idea. The single tax once in operation there, manufacturers would pour in from New York and

Pennsylvania until that little state would blossom like a rose. I was at first inclined to favor Brother Bailey's plan of concentration on Dakota, but I now see that in that place are lacking the large manufacturing plants and capital which in New Jersey will be a powerful lever with which to overturn old systems in adjoining states.

In these adjoining states are many manufacturing concerns, more or less dilapidated, that would quickly move for the advantage of a cheap location and exemption from taxation.

Then, too, New Jersey is in close proximity to the paper labor fields of this great country of freedom and famine, and men and women would hurry from these sloughs of despond into the real liberty of regenerated New Jersey. Pennsylvania and New York would soon be compelled to adopt this keystone to prosperity—the single tax—else their manufacturing interests would soon tumble into ruins. S. G. HOWE.

All His Friends are Enthusiastic for It.

BROOKLYN.—The true keynote has been sounded by Judge Maguire. Every single tax man with whom I have discussed the subject is impressed with the feasibility of the plan, and my opinion is that there would be no real policy of "protection" remains in force at all our ports. The people in the converted state would still be taxed on food, clothing, fuel, bedding material, etc., how then could there be the single tax? How could you point to its working model? It would be an impossibility to get the legislature at Washington to exempt tariff duties at the New Jersey ports; and if they were so disposed it could not even then be carried out, inasmuch as the imports for the whole country would have to be brought that way on the line of least resistance. That would mean more prosperity than could be warranted by the new system.

All that can be done by the course suggested is the attainment of an incomplete model. As the country looked upon the whole matter in New Jersey, the new system would be under a great disadvantage. It would be like asking the people to look upon the full play of some power in nature when an interfering, disturbing and debauching force was within acting distance—yet keeping this latter force in the dark.

Thus, if the course named by Judge Maguire be adopted, let it be done with the understanding that no just "working model" can thereby be obtained—but only partial benefits for the people. Would it then have the same convincing effect? It might.

ALFRED CROSS.

The First Work to Take Up in New Jersey.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—I heartily agree with the suggestions of Judge Maguire, believing that that is the most economical and efficient way of demonstrating the strength of the single tax movement. It appears that New Jersey is the most vulnerable point. Should it be decided to make such an effort, and it is agreed that this state of all in the Union offers the fewest obstacles and the prospect of greatest results, should not the passage of an electoral reform law there receive our first attention? I believe that the single tax will come more quickly, the victories be more decisive, and that they will cost us less in every particular if we will see to it that the Australian or similar ballot always precedes the struggle for the single tax.

C. H. STOCKELL.

FROM W. J. ATKINSON.

What Our Philadelphia Friends Are Doing—New Jersey—An Anti-Single Tax Democrat Who Wanted to Distribute 100,000 Copies of "Protection or Free Trade?"

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Inclosed I send samples of single tax petition and ballot reform circular we are sending out with good success. Are endeavoring to arrange with Rev. Mr. Pentecost to deliver a weekly address here on the single tax question exclusively. That should stir matters up.

Think that Judge Maguire's idea of concentration is good, and from what we know here, that New Jersey would be even better than Ohio to begin on, but I may be wrong. It's nearness to New York is certainly an advantage. But New Jersey is said to be owned by the Pennsylvania railroad, and the World special correspondent stated that in almost, if not quite every county the purchasable vote held the balance of power. Would its nearness to New York and Philadelphia be a greater advantage to railroad corporations than to ourselves? Can we find any state easy of access to us that would not be so to them, or where our chance of speedy success would be greater?

Met a tariff for revenue only democrat from Williamsport on my way to Lancaster yesterday, who was careful to keep his name from me, refused very cordially to sign my petition, and condemned the idea of invading land values alone in language both forcible and choice, but who finally, when we drifted around to free trade, said that 100,000 copies of "Protection or Free Trade" should have been distributed in Pennsylvania a year ago by democrats, but not by the democratic committee, and that he advocated doing so very strongly, but was overruled. I offered to raise half of cost of doing so, but he is not ready to go into the "92 campaign just yet. He said no true democrat ever was a protectionist, but that his objection to the single tax was the same as to protection, that both were taxing one class for the benefit of another. I could not convince him, but gave him Shearman's "Single Tax" tract and the last number of THE STANDARD, which he was reading with apparent interest when I left at Lancaster. What amazed me most was that he was so violently opposed to the single tax should want to circulate "Protection or Free Trade?" Expect some converts among the young men's Christian association here shortly.

W. J. ATKINSON.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

Every day makes it more apparent that a policy of extreme protection is being expected to get the support of all the republican congressmen or of all the manufacturers.—(Boston Transcript (rep).)

As for us, we see no difference in contributing more than an article is worth to a manufacturer than in giving that much to a thief. It is urged that if we pay higher prices to the manufacturer, he can in turn spend the money for the benefit of American labor. So could the thief. But what is the reason why the American consumer can't do just as much toward the encouragement of national industry by being allowed to exchange his money on the most advantageous terms to himself? It is his money—he toiled for it. Why can't he do the best he can with it?—(Rockville, Ind., Tribune.)

The labor cost of turning pig iron into steel beams is \$5.32 per ton. Now, if it be the real object of protectionists to impose such duties as would cover the difference in labor cost, in this country and foreign countries, a rate of \$5.32—equal to the whole cost of American labor—would be more than sufficient for the purpose. But the duty is five times greater than the whole cost of labor, and ten times greater than the difference between the labor cost in this country and in other countries. What a fraud is the pretense that protective duties are laid for the benefit of laboring men!—(Philadelphia Record.)

Then see the value of such changes. After

you begin to convert a man it usually takes at least a year, and often two or three, to make him see the "cat" in every lineament, free trade and everything. But by a tract for you get a full fledged convert who sees it and can help the work along.

By fixing upon one state, and then going at it both in an educational way and by methods of exchange and colonization, I believe we could accomplish in a few years what most of us have heretofore looked upon as beyond our lifetime.

F. W. ROCKWELL, Editor Farmington Herald.

JUDGE MAGUIRE'S PLAN IS GOOD.

But is Not the Tariff a Serious Obstacle to Its Proper Working?

DIMONTH, Mass.—Judge Maguire's editorial was interesting. There was a contagious ardor in the whole article. But will it not occur to many—did it not occur to the Judge—that the force of circumstances is against the selection of any state in the Union? When all that he proposed is done, and all the necessary converts obtained, our system of taxation could not be so carried out as to become a "working model." There could not possibly be such a model while the national policy of "protection" remains in force at all our ports. The people in the converted state would still be taxed on food, clothing, fuel, bedding material, etc., how then could there be the single tax? How could you point to its working model? It would be an impossibility to get the legislature at Washington to exempt tariff duties at the New Jersey ports; and if they were so disposed it could not even then be carried out, inasmuch as the imports for the whole country would have to be brought that way on the line of least resistance. That would mean more prosperity than could be warranted by the new system.

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C. H. STOCKELL.

THE RECEPTION.

A BIG GATHERING AND MAGNIFICENT SPEECHES.

Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland Delivered the Address of Welcome—Henry George's Response—Stirring Words of Messrs. Pentecost, Shearman and Post and Father Huntington.

The return of Henry George to this country aroused a general desire among single tax people to give him such a welcome as he received abroad. The single tax city committee appointed a committee of arrangements for the purpose, consisting of W. T. Crossdale, A. J. Steers, W. J. Gorsuch and William McCabe. The committee desired that the demonstration should not be entirely local in its character and addressed invitations to be present to such single tax men throughout the country as could be reached in time. The result was Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland presided while the list of vice-presidents embraced the names of prominent single tax advocates in all parts of the country.

The meeting was a magnificent success. Cooper union was filled with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience that greeted Mr. George with a very remarkable demonstration. When the audience obtained the first glimpse of him as he stepped on the platform a mighty cheer arose, and for several minutes there followed round after round of applause, the whole audience finally rising and giving cheer after cheer until Mr. George arose and bowed his acknowledgments. The reception given to Mr. Johnson hardly fell short of that given to Mr. George himself, and when the list of vice-presidents was read the names of Shearman, Pentecost, Post, Garrison, Atkinson, Prang and others called forth hearty applause. The reception was, of course, a high personal tribute to Mr. George, but it was an equally gratifying demonstration that the old spirit and determination still animated the single tax people of New York. They are manifestly as ready to take up the fight, despite their last defeat, as they were a year ago, and the meeting gave evidence that there will be no cessation in the work that is daily widening in its scope.

The meeting was particularly gratifying to those who came from a distance who had never before enjoyed the pleasure of participating in one of our New York city single tax meetings, and many such declared that they would go home filled with new hope and courage, and work with greater vigor than ever before for the advancement of the cause.

WM. T. CROSSDALE.

Mr. Crossdale opened the proceedings by introducing Mr. Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland as chairman of the meeting, and the following persons as vice chairman and secretaries:

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

August Lewis, New York.
Louis F. Post, New York.
John R. Waters, New York.
S. Mendelson, New York.
William T. Crossdale, New York.
L. O. McDaniel, New York.
Mr. Walter Mendelson, New York.
Rev. John W. Kramer, New York.
Edward J. Shriver, New York.
W. J. Gorsuch, New York.
A. J. Steers, New York.
Jerome O'Neill, New York.
William McCabe, New York.
Michael J. Murray, New York.
Martin Battle, New York.
E. P. Rogers, New York.
Thomas G. Shearman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
General T. C. Christensen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. P. Cranford, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George White, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. O. Roscoe, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John F. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. Stillman Doubleday, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Richard Walton, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Robert Baker, New York.
James J. Mahoney, Albany, N. Y.
Prof. H. W. Benedict, Auburn, N. Y.
J. S. Crane, Cohoes, N. Y.
Robert White, Buffalo, N. Y.
B. B. Morris, Troy, N. Y.
Michael Murray, Oswego, N. Y.
Harvey Book, Amsterdam, N. Y.
M. J. Smith, Dunkirk, N. Y.
C. H. Fuller, Middletown, N. Y.
C. C. Platt, Hilsen, N. Y.
Dr. W. C. Wood, Gloversville, N. Y.
Charles O. Young, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Hugh O. Pentecost, Newark, N. J.
L. S. Himm, Hudson, N. Y.
Read Gordon, Roselle, N. J.
J. J. Barnard, Passaic, N. J.
Herbert Boggess, Newark, N. J.
John W. Jakesway, Jersey City, N. J.
E. W. Nellis, Paterson, N. J.
William Lloyd Garrison, Boston, Mass.
Louis Prang, Boston, Mass.
B. S. Myers, North Adams, Mass.
J. Lawrence Dunham, Sharon, Conn.
George St. John Leavens, Sharon, Conn.
W. J. Atkinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. J. Stephenson, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. P. Estell, Freehold, Pa.
John W. Jones, Baltimore, Md.
W. J. Boreman, Parkersburg, W. Va.
John G. Hummer, St. Louis, Mo.
Hamlin Russell, St. Louis, Mo.
Soughten Cooley, Chicago, Ill.
H. W. McFarlin, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel H. Edgar, Louisville, Ky.
Bolton Smith, Memphis, Tenn.

SECRETARIES:

Fred C. Leubuscher, New York.
Arthur Fiegel, New York.
Benjamin Dobbin, New York.
Wm. H. Fasshauer, New York.
Wm. J. Brown, New York.
C. Orio Allen, New York.

When the reading of the names had been concluded the chairman came forward and said:

Mr. Johnson's Address.

Ladies and gentlemen, I feel deeply the sense of honor conferred upon me tonight by your committee in permitting me to preside at this meeting. I think you may have some cause to complain of your committee when you find that I am in no sense a speaker.

This is a gathering of single tax people from all parts of this country. We have with us to-night representatives from almost every section. Indeed, you may say this is the first national gathering of the friends of this movement. The occasion is the return of Mr. Henry George (great applause) from a trip to England, where he was most handsomely received. We have every evidence that his trip abroad was a grand success, and that he made many friends on that side of the water. They on that side are engaged in the same good work that we are on this, and that work is the emancipation of men from the bondage of industrial slavery. (Applause.) Here we are known by many names. Not long ago we were called a band of cranks. (Laughter.) We are called free traders, single tax men, anti-poverty men, Georges, and over in England they are called liberals and democrats.

But we all have one aim, one end in view, and that is the abolition of poverty. (Applause.)

They say that a prophet is without honor nowhere save in his own country. Is it true of our prophet, the prophet who has led us out of the wilderness? I think not. (Applause.) If Mr. George could have known when he wrote "Progress and Poverty" (applause) how quickly this movement would have been on its feet, and how the people would become enthused in its cause, he would never have written those beautiful lines, "Scant justice may be done him long after the clouds have rattled on his coffin lid." He did not have to wait so long.

We have to-day, it is safe to say, in the United States a hundred thousand intelligent, earnest believers in the cause of the single tax. (Applause.) Eight years or nine years at most have elapsed since that book was written. Has ever a book been so widely read in so short a time? Think of it. It has been translated into many languages, and millions of copies have been printed, and people have been taught to think on a new basis that interests every man whether he be a laborer or a capitalist—for the very rich are as much interested in abolishing poverty as the very poor.

SINCE TWO AND A HALF YEARS AGO.

There are many bright spots in this campaign of thought to look back to with pride and pleasure. There are many things that all of you can recall; but there are some few incidents that perhaps some of you are not familiar with. About two and a half years ago there was a meeting of eighteen men gathered in Twenty-fifth street, in New York, all believing in the same thing, and yet with their minds in a blank state as to what should be done. The question was, how to bring into practical politics this question in which we were all interested. That was the beginning of the movement; for it seemed as if by a miracle that a way opened at once; then came that great race for mayor. There were a good many honest people who looked at it with horror. They said, "Here is a man getting 68,000 votes who proposes to uproot society and to tear things upside down. But a change has taken place. To-day all parties recognize us as at least in earnest; and the press of this city condescends to say we ought at least to be heard. (Laughter and applause.)

And then there came the race in this state, which, while it was not such a glorious fight, it was a lesson, and we learned a great deal from it; a great many people were educated. At last we came to that great political fight in which two men tried to become president when only one could be. Some of us were disappointed in the result. We should not feel very greatly disappointed as to what man was elected. The thing which we can be proud of is that we had a great campaign of thought in which the doctrine of the single tax was brought before the people. (Applause.) After all it matters little who was elected; but we had the discussion we should always be glad.

THE NEW POLITICS.

We must win in the end. Ignorance and money may win a skirmish line, but battles they cannot win. When people begin to think superstition must go. (Applause.) Whoever lost the fight or whoever won, the real victory was with the free traders of this country (applause); for it was the free traders who made the strongest, boldest, hardest fight. It was the free traders who were listened to most earnestly. It was the free traders who educated the people and dissipated from their minds the dread of the thought that they might possibly have free trade. They at last said, "What of it? It is a good thing." (Applause.)

There are all grades of free traders, almost as many as the colors of people's hair. There is the moderate free trader, who sees only as his aim the reduction of the surplus. There is another kind of free trader, who is a little further, and thinks that the piling up of the surplus in the treasury piles up a greater surplus in the pockets of the few. There is a class that want to wipe out all protective tariffs. There is still another kind of free traders who would not only take the tariff off commerce but would lift all burdens from production, and go further and ask how the products of labor are distributed among the workers. (Applause.) I confess that I belong to the last kind (applause), and I have not much doubt that most of you do. (Applause.)

Politics has been run for many years in this country on the question of men, a question of who is the best fellow, and who is the best looking man, and how he stands with his neighbors, and whether there is any scandal about him. But in this last race was that the fight that was made? It was not. It was a man's but what does the man stand for? And that was the kind of a political fight that had to come to educate a whole people.

The chairman then addressed the guest of the evening with these words:

Mr. George, in behalf of the people assembled in this hall, and in behalf of the absent thousands whose hearts beat in sympathy with us to-night, I extend to you our hearty welcome home.

As the chairman said this and extended his hand to Mr. George the big audience testified its welcome with loud and prolonged cheering.

Henry George's Response.

Mr. Chairman and Friends: I am glad to be among you again and to receive your welcome. I have been back some days, and I feel as though I were at home. (Applause.) And so, since this is the first occasion that I have met him since he was nominated, since this is the first occasion that he has appeared on a New York platform, let me take this opportunity of extending the greeting and the thanks, not merely of the single tax men of New York, but of single tax men everywhere, to him who made that gallant fight in the Twenty-first district in Ohio. (Great applause and three cheers for Tom L. Johnson.)

Mr. Johnson, you should have heard the cheers that rung out in this hall during the campaign whenever the Twenty-first Ohio district was mentioned. Our hearts were with you; and to-night we are proud of the way you conducted yourself. (Applause.) They told us that voters were afraid of the single tax. Here is a man—known wherever he was known as a single tax man—who was fairly chased by the democratic convention of his congressional district to take their nomination. In taking it he swerved not a hair's breadth. While other democrats were anxiously protesting that they were not free traders, he avowed himself an absolute free trader (applause)—a complete free trader, who would put all taxes on the value of land. (Applause.) He refused to spend one penny corruptly, yet nevertheless in that gerrymandered district, with its overwhelming republican majority, with the whole power of the republican organization against him; with all the Randall democrats playing traitor and working against him, and with all the money and influence of the Standard Oil Company and other monopolists against him, he yet came within fifty votes of an election. (Applause.)

And the habit of thought runs in favor of compensation. It is customary, when land is taken for public purposes, to pay the man who calls himself the owner. But it is not customary when a tax is imposed to compensate the man who is to pay the tax (laughter); and as I said to representatives of the idea that I met over there, if you must at some time buy out the landlords the best way to begin is by

Ohio, and it may be his first name will be Tom. (Laughter.) The last American president named Tom was Thomas Jefferson. (Applause.) His principles are reviving, and his true followers to-day are single tax men. (Applause.)

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

You want me to tell you something about the other side of the water. On the night of my return I met a gentleman whose first question was, "How did you find the British people? Are they very much down on Americans?" (Laughter.) Do they dislike us very much? I said, "No, not that I saw." "I have heard that they do," he said; "I have heard that they do." "Well," I replied, "there may be some Englishmen who do, but if so, they are not those with whom I associate in England." (Laughter.) The gentleman then asked me to tell him about the other side of the water—the world of thought and opinion and aspiration; and I believe now that the three kingdoms are on the verge of a great movement forward.

I come back feeling that the good cause has made great progress in the four years that have elapsed since my last visit to England. The world has been moving on the other side of the water—the world of thought and opinion and aspiration; and I believe now that the three kingdoms are on the verge of a great movement forward.

GLADSTONE AND PARNELL.

I sat in the house of commons and listened to two great speeches from Mr. Gladstone. (Applause.) The last time I sat there and listened to the "old man eloquent" he was defending Irish coercion. This time he was defending the land bill. (Applause.) Mr. Parnell (applause) and his followers sat on the opposite benches. This time Parnell rose to follow Mr. Gladstone on the same side. (Applause.) And I heard from the government benches, from the Tory side, declarations amounting to nothing less than that "the landlords must go." (Applause.) Five million pounds' worth of them at least. (Applause.)

I was first in England this idea of buying out the landlords seemed so radical as to be years and years in the future. Landlords! Why landlords were looked on as the choicest product of the three kingdoms. (Laughter.) It is a big advance that even the Tory party have got so far. But there is a still bigger advance in the other party.

I heard Mr. Gladstone who, only a little while ago, proposed to appropriate something like \$50,000,000 for the purchase of Irish land from the landlords and its distribution among the tenants, get up and oppose this comparatively little bill. And Mr. Parnell, who has always been a land purchaser, who organized a joint stock company when he came out of Kilmainham for the purpose of buying estates and selling them again to the tenants, I heard him follow Mr. Gladstone and oppose the bill. They still declared they were for the principle of land purchase, and were in favor of this bill. (Applause.) But I saw that the landlords no more trusted them than our protectionists trusted Mr. Mills when he declared that his attitude to protection was not that of a free trader. (Applause.) And following Gladstone and Parnell came voices more radical, declaring that the British taxpayer would never consent to buy out landlords. (Applause.)

GLADSTONE'S PARTY MUST BECOME MORE RADICAL.

It is not always good to be successful. The English parliament of 1888 was probably the most radical parliament that has assembled in Great Britain since that parliament that chopped off the head of a king. This parliament is said to be the most conservative. Nevertheless, if Mr. Gladstone had remained in power some scheme of purchase would have been carried through for Ireland at least. Now that he and his party are out in the wilderness, they must needs become more radical before they can get back again. (Applause.)

Said one of my friends, Richard McGhee of Glasgow, who is constantly doing good work all through Great Britain: "We have got on since you have been here before. It is not necessary now to talk to the people about the inequity of landlordism. The thing now is to get rid of it. I found, not merely from the reports of friends, but from the tenor of the conferences I had, that this was true. All these years the light has been spreading among the masses, and now things are shaping themselves for the first practical move. And in all directions thought is concentrating upon the line of the single tax. (Applause.)

THE SINGLE TAX.

Some of our friends have said to me: "You needn't bother to get up before an audience without explaining our principles. It is always some who come to hear who do not clearly understand what we are striving for." I happen to know that there are some such with us to-night; and so let me in a few words explain what we mean by the single tax. (Applause.)

(Mr. George, after a brief explanation of the single tax principle, went on.)

Now let us consider the movement in all its forms. It is concentrating on this line in favor, as the men of the radical class said, of taxing the landlords out. (Applause.) This is the simple, easy and direct way of getting rid of landlordism, and it has the enormous advantage of being a going back to the old English method.

Land in Great Britain has become the virtual property of the successors of those who were originally only tenants of the state, by the simple device of shifting taxation. The tenants did not issue a single "no rent manifesto," but gradually put the burden of supporting the government on the masses of the people, and kept the rent for themselves.

THE EASY WAY.

Thus the easy way to restore equal rights to the land is simply a going back and re-imposing taxes on land values. When the single tax is increased up to the point of taking the annual value of land, it will amount to the same thing as all holders of land were made tenants of the community. (Applause.) The single tax is merely in form a tax. In its nature it is a payment made to the whole people for a valuable special privilege accorded to the individual—a collection by the community of that value which the growth of the community creates. Under it the whole people would be virtually equal sharers in the benefits of the common estate. (Applause.) The enormous advantage of proceeding in this way is that the ascent is gradual. If it be proposed to take the land from the landlords and give it to others, the idea of compensation at once comes up. Of course that is preposterous. If there is any compensation, it should be, not to those who have long profited by a wrong, but to those who suffered by that wrong (applause)—not to the landlords but to the landless (applause)—not to the usurpers but to the disinherited. (Applause.)

taxing them. You will get the land all the cheaper. (Laughter.)

UNION OF THE SINGLE TAX LINE.

And on the line of the single tax we can unite men whose ultimate ends are different. There are some who see the injustice of present taxation. There are some who would go so far as to substitute for our present modes of raising revenue this equal, simple, cheap method that does not hamper production, and then stop. They may call single tax men, limited. (Laughter.) We who want to go the whole way—we are single tax men unlimited. (Applause.) But there is no reason why we should not, and every reason why we should, go together until we get to the point where our limited friends want to stop. They can then stop, if they choose, while we keep right on. (Applause.)

There is in England and has been for some time a movement for the equalization of taxation by the imposition of taxes on ground rents. That is the way in which the question will enter into practical politics. Aye, it has already come. Not merely have many candidates been already nominated for the next parliament who are in favor of the taxation of ground rents, but the general conference of the liberal associations that recently met at Birmingham—a gathering equivalent to one of our national conventions—declared in its programme, or as we should say in its platform, for the taxation of ground rents. (Applause.) This is the line the liberal party must take. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell and the liberals who fought this "Irish landlord" battle, Michael Davitt calls it (laughter), did so on matters of detail, but the rank and file discuss the question of principle. Even in parliament there were voices declaring against it on principle—men like Dr. Clarke of Caithness and Angus Sutherland of Sutherlandshire—who declare that buying out the landlords and selling to the tenants would not settle the land question; that getting rid of a small number of land owners and making larger numbers of land owners, would do nothing for the landless (applause), nothing for the agricultural laborers of the country, nothing for the working-men of the towns, nothing to lessen the ever-widening gulf between the rich and the poor, nothing to solve the great social questions. When you get down among the masses even now the common argument in support of Mr. Gladstone is what right have the landlords to be paid? What is their title? It is the title of robbery. Why should we buy from one class and give to another class? (Applause.)

To-day I am as certain as that I stand here that a proposition for purchase, whether of Irish landlords or English landlords, would be killed in any general election in Great Britain. (Applause.) The day has passed when even Mr. Gladstone's influence could save it. The liberal party step timidly forward as timidly as the democratic party stepped forward in the Mills bill. But there, as here, the parliamentary discussion of details brings up a popular discussion of principle. The liberals have taken a stand against purchase, are looking for arguments against it, and discussion and education must go on just as the discussion and education went on here on the question—aye, and on the single tax—during all the last campaign. (Applause.)

Shut out now from proposing purchase, the liberal party must do something on the land question if it hopes to regain power; for it is on all hands agreed that it is the burning question of the immediate future. And the declaration in Birmingham for the taxation of ground rents shows the line it must take. Whenever that question is discussed, as it is being discussed in Great Britain now, men open their eyes and see on every hand the most monstrous examples of the injustice of the present condition of things.

The greater part of London for instance is built on leased lands, and the conditions of the leases are that the buildings shall go to the landlords at the expiration of the term, and that they must be kept in what is called "decorative repair"—that is the house must be kept in good repair, and the landlord consents to take it. (Laughter.) I went with Mr. Saunders to his home in Streatham, a part of London. There we saw plenty of vacant land. Cows were being grazed on it, and therefore it is taxed. If it were like many New York lots, a receptacle for tin cans and broken bottles and a browsing ground for goats, there would be no tax at all. But the tax amounted to about fifteen shillings a lot, because the house was being grazed on it. The terms on which the owner lets such a lot is £38 per annum ground rent, and the erection of a house worth £1700, which at the end of the term, seventy-five years, must go to the landlord in decorative repair. When a man takes one of those lots he has to pay twenty-eight pounds per year, to build a house worth £1700, which at the end of the term is to revert to the landlord, and then he must come the rate assessor and make him pay a tax of 45 per year. You can hold a piece of land there to put cows on for fifteen shillings a year taxes; but when you put on it a house for men and women and children to live in, then you must pay 45 taxes. (Laughter and applause.)

OTHER INSTANCES.

In another place in London which Mr. Saunders showed me, on one side a busy street on the other side a blank wall in possession of a hundred acres, worth not less than £150,000. It belongs to a lunatic, who is kept in a lunatic asylum (laughter), and who does not live on it at all. There are a hundred acres idle, a high wall preventing people from even looking on the grass and trees. The taxes are about £15 a year, but the annual increase in its value for years. Mr. Saunders told me, three years ago it was £40 per acre. In London the estimate is that the value of the bare land is over £400,000,000. The value of buildings and improvements is a little over £200,000,000. The taxes upon the land are £500,000 per year. The taxes upon the improvements are over £7,000,000 per year. (Cries of "oh" and sensation.) Is it any wonder that people are crowded together, that there are not houses enough; that rural commissions upon the housing of the poor have to be appointed, and that they see, when they come close to the problem, that it arises from the monopoly of land? (Great applause.) The only way to properly house the poor is to take taxes off the improver, to cease punishing the man who builds a house, and to make men who hold land idle pay as much as though they were using it. (Applause.)

What is true of London is true all over the three kingdoms; just as it is substantially true here. (Applause.) Take Liverpool. Where those magnificent docks are constructed was a short time ago nothing but a bare sand spit. It belongs to the earl of Derby, and he receives an enormous revenue for allowing the people of Liverpool to dig out this sand and make docks for the accommodation of ships. All over the country the growth of towns, the opening of mines, the erection of factories, adds to the wealth of those who neither toil nor spin. But labor—labor, the producer of all wealth—is everywhere ground and robbed. (Great applause.) And from Southampton, in the southern part of England, where I first landed and where enthusiastic men gathered around us and compelled us to make speeches even on the tender which we were going ashore, to the far north of Scotland, I heard that the

whole country is becoming alive to the inquiry. Men's eyes are opening to the monstrous injustice (applause), and minds and consciences to the fact that for the cause of destitution and want, of the crime and vice that grow out of them, we must not look to the laws of the Creator, but to man's injustice to man (great applause); to the fact that we have allowed a few to take what the Creator provided for all. (Applause.) A fire has been started that must run on. A light has been lit that will never be extinguished until in the mother country the equal rights of all men to the soil of their native land is acknowledged. (Applause.)

When I went over I thought that we on this side of the Atlantic had been making the greatest progress. I am not so certain of that now. I think great progress has been made on both sides of the Atlantic. But our friends over there say that they are going to get ahead. (Laughter.) I do hope they will go as fast and as far as they can, for I know their advance will stimulate our advance, as our advance has stimulated them. (Applause.)

They over there have been looking at us. I met, not merely in London, but in other places, men who came to greet me with the single tax cat button in the lapel of their coats. (Applause and laughter.) And everywhere men who gathered around me would ask: "What about Hugh O. Pentecost?" (Applause.) "What sort of a looking man is Louis F. Post?" (Applause.) "Tell us something about that Cleveland man, Tom L. Johnson?" (Applause.) "How about William T. Crossdale?" (Applause), and so on. They have been watching what we have been doing with the keenest interest. They have not been doing much that shows on the surface, but steady missionary work has been going on. And now they are getting to the time when what has been done quietly will come forth openly. They are coming to the time when this question will get into practical politics. That is the reason why I promised to go back in two months to stump the country from one end to the other. (Great applause.)

(Mr. George went on to give an outline of his trip in England, and then continued.)

DIFFERENCE IN CONDITION.

The British people have some advantages over us. They have, for instance, the enormous advantage of what we call the Australian ballot. (Great applause.) You cannot intimidate a voter. That was seen in the Irish movement. The Australian ballot secured Irish tenants and Irish laborers from the power of the landlords, and enabled them to elect members of their own choice in constituencies that under our system would have returned but the creature of the landlord. You cannot bribe a voter over there, or at least if you try it you have got to take the risk of his not delivering the vote. They have, on the other hand, some drawbacks. They have not yet got over the notion of a voter being bought to vote, and a man who lives in one place and has an office or owns property in one or a dozen other places has the same number of votes. (Laughter.) I went with Mr. Saunders, for instance, and saw him vote for the school board. He had already voted in the morning where he lived, but he had recently taken an office in the Palace chambers, opposite the great parliament hall. He had voted in that election, and in a hotly contested constituency, the president of the English land restoration league, the editor of the *Church Reformer*, Rev. S. D. Headlam, was elected, as were many other radical men. (Applause.)

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

Let me speak of another advance that has been made under this Tory government. Under what is called the local government bill, London is virtually made one great municipality with a county council. So in most of the other towns. Those county councils will be the schools of democracy. This London county council, for instance, will have the power of framing what perhaps can best be called a constitution for London, and presenting it to parliament. While they have not the direct power, they have the power of asking parliament for permission to levy taxes on such things as they please. And in that council which is elected next February, we may be absolutely certain that the question of taxing ground rents will be a burning question. (Applause.)

But to return. Another drawback is that representative are not paid, which gives an advantage to the wealthy. And although legal expenses are restricted, there is still a great deal of expense attaching to election. The next step forward in democracy there will be the vote for one man. They can get the payment of members, and the payment of election expenses. But then when you get further along the English have one great advantage over us. They have, it is true, a house of lords, and it is a bad lot (laughter). Though I don't know that it is any worse than our senate. (Laughter and applause.) But they have no written constitution, and the house of lords has already learned that it cannot stand in the way of the house of commons when the people are determined. So that practically to carry out any reform in Great Britain, all that has to be done is to get possession of the house of commons. (Applause.) Already in the house of commons are a number of men whose aim is the securing of equal rights in the land—advocates of the single tax. It is absolutely certain that in the next parliament there will be many more of them. (Applause.)

When the movement to make land values pay some part of the taxation begins it cannot stop. Just as the protectionists knew that even those little timid attacks upon the principle of protection that were contained in the Mills bill meant an attack upon the principle, and that if they yielded they were gone, so do the landlords feel. If they allow this thing of shifting taxes to the tenants to begin in Great Britain, it will mean the ultimate destruction of landlordism. So they will resist, and as they resist the feeling will rise. (Applause.)

PROGRESS HERE.

I am glad to see, in coming back to this country—I left just after the election—so much life and as much vigor in this movement. (Applause.) I am glad to read that message of President Cleveland (great applause and cheers), in which he not merely upholds more firmly than ever the banner of free trade, but shows that he has arrived at the consciousness at least of some deeper problems. (Applause.) I am glad to hear the applause that greets his name. (Three cheers for the president, repeated with a "tiger.") He has but to go forward to be the leader of the real democratic party (applause), to go into the campaign four years from now with a strength greater than ever. (Great applause.) And I am glad to see how the committee that you have appointed, with our friend Mr. Crossdale at its head (applause), is gathering in the signatures to that petition to congress which will indicate something of our strength, and will probably induce congress to appoint a committee which by its investigation of the subject will add a new impulse to public thought. (Applause.)

We were not defeated. To us elections are

but incidents. We really won in the campaign. For, as Tom Johnson has said, what we aim at is not holding of office, but the propagation of ideas. (Applause.) We care and we care not so much how men vote in the present, but how they think (applause); for we know that when a man thinks aright he will not only vote right, but that he will get others to think and vote right, too. (Applause.)

FOR ALL MANKIND.

I bear with me from our English and our Scottish friends, and from such as I saw of our Irish friends, the warmest greeting to you. When men are united in a great cause, little matters of national feelings disappear. I am glad to see those to-night, the flag of England. (Great applause.) On our platform, under our banner, all races, all creeds, all conditions of men are united. We struggle not for one country, not for one class, but for all mankind. (Applause.) "See any prejudice against Americans on the other side of the water?" By those who accept our ideas, by those whose hearts have been warmed by our hope, I was everywhere received as a brother. (Applause.)

Already such a start has this movement got, such a firm hold has it secured, that it depends upon no nation and upon no one people. I met in England men from Australia who told me what a hold in that far southern continent our ideas have taken, and who declared that South Australia would be the first in leading the way. (Applause.)

But wherever it went, our cause goes forward fastest; wherever it may be that this great idea first takes practical form, its ultimate triumph is now certain. No matter what forces may band together to oppose it, the day, I now feel, will come when some of those who are to-night sitting in this platform and in this hall, will begin to see the fruits of our work—will begin to see the natural equality of men and the true nobility of labor moving in the world. (Applause.)

Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, the next speaker,

was received with applause second only in volume and enthusiasm to that accorded Mr. George. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Pentecost's Address.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I feel in my heart that what you are all feeling to-night and what brought us here to-night—a hearty welcome back to his native land for Mr. George. I need not express that welcome in words I know, because you have already expressed it by your cheers and by your sympathetic greeting to him. There is really nothing that I have to say—he has said it all—except perhaps to corroborate one of his statements with reference to the growth of the ideas that this meeting represents.

Mr. Johnson said that there were probably 100,000 people in this country who were single tax men and women. I presume that that is not an over-statement of the case; but I suppose he was talking about single tax men and women who know they are single tax men and women. How many there are who don't know it! (Laughter.)

I was talking not long ago with a Scotchman who is a manufacturer. He came to this country some years ago and has been doing well here. He goes back to Scotland every year or so to see his relatives. He was saying to me, just before going back to Scotland to his old home, "Things look so different now in Scotland from what they did before." There is so much poverty; and he became very eloquent over it, although himself a very rich man. He said:

THE MANUFACTURER'S DISCOVERY.

"Mr. Pentecost, I don't know whether you have ever thought about it or not, but the trouble is this: The nobleman, the landowners in Scotland, have absolutely separated enormous sections of land in that country from the people and are using it for the habitation of deer and other private pet animals which they keep for their own amusement. Now, I don't know whether you have ever thought of it or not (laughter), but the trouble is the people of that country cannot get at that land (laughter). Now, I want you to think (laughter), and I want to assure you that some plan must be devised before long to make those deer let go of that land. I told him I would think of it. (Laughter.)

Then in an innocent sort of a way I asked him if he had read "Progress and Poverty." He said he had not. I asked him if he had heard of Henry George. He said he had. I bought him a copy of "Progress and Poverty" to read going over on the steamer, and thought probably it would make him think a little, too. He was a single tax man at heart, although he knew nothing of the single tax or the problems of "Progress and Poverty."

ABOUT THE GENTLEMAN WHO RUNS A NEWS-PAPER.

There is a neighbor of mine who has built himself a pretty house in the developing part of Newark. He is connected with an establishment in that city which is high up in the republican party. The firm, it may so state, are pharisees of the pharisees. They are hypocrites, and act with the republican party every time. The firm owns a newspaper which has sometimes suggested that there is a man in Newark who would be better off behind the bars. (Laughter.) Well, this neighbor is one of the concern; and he was saying to me in the street the other day in a rather snappish manner:

"You are an agitator and talking to the laboring men all the time. Now here is something that you might talk about that has some sense in it." I was glad to hear sense in that quarter. (Laughter.) "What is it?" I asked. "Why," said he, "instead of inciting discontent among the laboring people, why don't you take up the question of taxation?" (Laughter.) I said,

A MYSTERIOUS VISIT.

Mark Twain.

The first notice that was taken of me when I "settled down" recently was by a gentleman who said he was an assessor, and connected with the United States internal revenue department. I said I had never heard of his branch of the business before, but I was very glad to see him all the same—would he sit down? He sat down. I did not know anything particular to say, and yet I felt that the people who had arrived at the dignity of keeping house must be conversational, must be easy and sociable in company. So, in default of anything else to say, I asked him if he was opening his shop in the neighborhood?

He said he was. [I did not wish to appear ignorant, but I had hoped he would mention what he had for sale.] I ventured to ask him "How was trade?" and he said "So so."

I then said we would drop in, and if we liked his house as well as any other, we would give him our custom.

He said he thought we would like his establishment well enough to confine ourselves to it, and said he never saw anybody who would go off and hunt up any other man in his line after trading with him once.

That sounded pretty complacent, but baring that natural expression of vanity which we all have, the man looked honest enough.

I do not know how it came about exactly, but gradually we appeared to melt down and run together, conversationally speaking, and then everything went along as comfortably as clockwork.

We talked, we talked and talked—at least I did; and we laughed, and laughed, and laughed—at least he did. But all the time I had my presence of mind about me—I had my native shrewdness turned on "full head," as the engineers say, I was determined to find out all about his business in spite of his obscure answers—and I was determined I would have it out of him without his suspecting what I was at. I meant to stop him with a deep, deep ruse. I would tell him all about my business, and he would naturally so warm to me during this seductive burst of confidence that he would forget himself, and tell me all about his affairs before he suspected what I was about. I thought to myself, my son, you little know what an old fox you are dealing with. I said:

"Now you never would guess what I made lecturing this winter and last spring?"

"No—I don't believe I could, to save me. Let me see—let me see. About two thousand, maybe? But no, no, sir. I know you couldn't have made that much—say seventeen hundred maybe?"

"Ha! ha! I knew you couldn't. My lecturing receipts for last spring and this winter were fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. What do you think of that?"

"Why it is amazing—perfectly amazing. I will make a note of it. And you say even this wasn't all?"

"All! Why bless you, there was my income from the *Daily Warlock* for four months—about—about—well, what should you say to about \$8,000, for instance?"

"Say! Why, I should say I should like to see myself rolling in just such another ocean of affluence. Eight thousand! I'll make a note of it. Why man—and on top of all this I am to understand that you had still more income?"

"Ha! ha! ha! Why, you're only in the suburbs of it, so to speak. There's my book, 'The Innocents Abroad'—price \$3.50 to \$5.00, according to the binding. Listen to me. Look me in the eye. During the last four months and a half, saying nothing of sales before that, but just simply during the four months and a half, we've sold ninety-five thousand copies of that book. Ninety-five thousand! Think of it. Average \$4.00 a copy, say. It's nearly \$400,000 my son. I get half."

"The suffering Moses! I'll set that down. Fourteen-seven-fifty-eight—two hundred. Total, say—well, upon my word, the grand total is about \$213,000 or \$214,000. Is that possible?"

"Possible! If there is any mistake it's the other way; \$214,000, cash, is my income for this year if I know how to cipher."

Then the gentleman got up to go. It came over me most uncomfortably that maybe I had made my revelations for nothing, besides being flattered into stretching them considerably by the stranger's astonished exclamations. But no; at the last moment the gentleman handed me a large envelope, and said it contained his advertisement; and that I would find out all about his business in it; and that he would be happy to have my custom—would, in fact, be proud to have the custom of a man of such prodigious income; and that he used to think there were several wealthy men in the city, but when they came to trade with him, he discovered that they barely had enough to live on; and that in truth it had been such a weary, weary age since he had seen a rich man face to face, and talked to him, and touched him with his hands, that he could hardly refrain from embracing me—in fact, would esteem it a great favor if I would let him embrace me.

This so pleased me that I did not try to resist, but allowed this simple hearted stranger to throw his arms about me and weep a few tranquilizing tears down the back of my neck. Then he went his way.

As soon as he was gone I opened his advertisement. I studied it attentively for four minutes. I then called up the cook and said:

"Hold me while I faint! Let Marie turn the griddle-cakes."

By and by, when I came to, I sent down to the run mill on the corner and hired an artist by the week to sit up nights and curse that stranger, and give me a lift occasionally in the daytime when I came to a hard place.

Ah, what a miscreant he was! His "advertisement" was nothing in the world but a wicked tax-return, a string of impertinent questions about my private affairs, occupying the best part of four foolscap pages of fine print—questions, I remark, gotten up with such marvelous

ingenuity, that the oldest man in the world couldn't understand what the most of them were driving at—questions, too, that were calculated to make a man report about four times his actual income to keep from swearing to a falsehood. I looked for a loophole, but there did not appear to be any. Inquiry No. 1 covered my case as generously and as amply as an umbrella could cover an anthill:

"What were your profits, during the past year, from any trade, business, or vocation, wherever carried on?"

And that inquiry was backed up by thirteen others of an equally searching nature, the most modest of which required information as to whether I had committed any burglary, or highway robbery, or by any arson or other secret source of emolument, had acquired property which was not enumerated in my statement of income as set opposite to inquiry No. 1.

It was plain that that stranger had enabled me to make a goose of myself. It was very, very plain; and so I went out and hired another artist. By working on my vanity the stranger had seduced me into declaring an income of \$214,000. By law, \$1,000 of this was exempt from income tax—the only relief I could see, and it was only a drop in the ocean. At the legal five per cent, I must pay to the government the sum of \$10,650 income tax!

[I may remark, in this place, that I did not do it.]

I am acquainted with a very opulent man, whose house is a palace, whose table is regal, whose outlays are enormous, yet a man who has no income, as I have often noticed by the revenue returns; and to him I went for advice, in my distress. He took my dreadful exhibition of receipts, he put on his glasses, he took his pen, and presto!—I was a pauper! It was the nearest thing that ever was. He did it simply by deftly manipulating the bill of "Deductions." He set down my "state, national, and municipal taxes" at so much; my "losses by shipwreck, fire, etc.," at so much; my "losses on sales of real estate"—on "live stock sold"—on "payments for rent of homestead"—on "repairs, improvements, interest"—on "previously taxed salary as an officer of the United States army, navy, revenue service," and other things. He got astonishing "deductions" out of each and every one of these matters—each and every one of them. And when he was done he handed me the paper, and I saw at a glance that during the year my income, in the way of profits, had been one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and forty cents.

"Now," said he, "the \$1,000 is exempt by law. What you want to do is to go and swear this document in and pay tax on the \$230."

[While he was making this speech his little boy Willie lifted a two dollar green-back out of his vest pocket and vanished with it, and I would wager anything that if my stranger were to call on that little boy to-morrow he would make a false return of his income.]

"Do you," said I, "do you always work up the 'deductions' after this fashion in your own case, sir?"

"Well, I should say so! If it weren't for those eleven saving clauses under the head of 'Deduction' I should be beggared every year to support this hateful and wicked, this extortionate and tyrannical government."

This gentleman stands away among the very best of the solid men of the city—the men of moral weight, of commercial integrity, of unimpeachable social spotlessness—and so I bowed to his example. I went down to the revenue office, and under the accusing eyes of my old visitor I stood up and swore to lie after lie, fraud after fraud, villainy after villainy, till my soul was coated inches and inches thick with perjury, and my self-respect gone for ever and ever.

But what of it? It is nothing more than thousands of the richest and proudest, and most respected, honored and courted men in America do every year. And so I don't care. I am not ashamed. I shall simply, for the present, talk little, and eschew fine proof gloves, lest I fall into certain dreadful habits irrevocably.

GETTING IN HIS WORK.

A Single Tax Man Calls on the Clergyman, and the Friendly Sort of War and Points Out the Cat.

Adapted from Toronto Grip.

S. T. Man.—I just dropped in, sir, to ask if you believe that God made the earth, and if so, that he made it for all his children alike?

Clergyman.—Of course I so believe. God is "no respecter of persons."

S. T. M.—Then if one man appropriated to his own private use the whole earth, without giving an equivalent of its value, he would be doing an injustice to his fellow men?

C.—He would, most assuredly.

S. T. M.—Then if any number of men appropriate any portion of the common heritage, without giving an equivalent to the rest, the injustice would be the same in character?

C.—True—there's no doubt about that.

S. T. M.—But, if that equivalent were given, wouldn't the equal natural right of all be vindicated and the ends of perfect justice be met?

C.—Unquestionably; but how can you fix that equivalent, as you call it?

S. T. M.—Nothing simpler—its annual value to the appropriator; in other words, what the presence of population makes it worth in the shape of rent.

C.—Yes, that seems reasonable enough.

S. T. M.—That rental value could be taken in the form of a tax annually, all other taxes direct or indirect being abolished.

C.—I see; that would relieve labor from burdens now borne; but how about landlords?

S. T. M.—It would extinguish landlordism, that's all. But if, as you believe, God made the earth for all, he never meant that some should live in idleness on the labor of others. "Whoso will not work shall not eat," you know.

C.—Young man, there's Christianity and sound reason in these ideas which are quite new to me. Now, if those crank single tax people would devote themselves to something of this sort—

S. T. M.—Sir, these are the doctrines which the anti-poverty men advocate. Good morning, sir.

LAND WAS A TRUST.

Proof That It Was So Considered by Early English Jurists.

John Waelwright, a London Democrat for December 29, in the *Commons in Parliament Assembled*: Gentlemen: Now that the infamous jobbery and robbery of the tax payers by our corrupt rulers to support their dependents are exposed to astonish the democracy, it behooves all honest men, Tories, such as Mr. Jennings or Lord Randolph Churchill, and radicals alike, to resist the nefarious design that is hatching to rob the tax payers for the benefit of another set of idle parasites—the Irish landlords.

Why should we purchase what is our own without purchase?

A land holder is simply a public trustee—nothing more nor less than a trustee. Is it usual to pay outgoing trustees the value of their trust when we change them?

Lawyers like Barrister Bramwell try to impose on our ignorance, though any one of common intelligence can perceive the error and absurdity of construing a land holder's estate in the soil into private ownership.

An "estate" is the legal jargon for the plain English word "trusteeship," involving tenure, or tenancy, determinable by the will of the sovereign people who can direct the crown to resume the soil without compensation, only the lawyers find it convenient to forget them.

Hard as it may appear, we are not bound to compensate our tenants, the landlords, for their outlay on the soil. They themselves furnished the proceeds of confiscating tenants' improvements by law of their own making, and "sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Landlordism capriciously and unjustly ousts its tenants, even for not voting according to order, but we can justly outbid landlordism for breach of the original contract to maintain the army, navy and poor and to pay the taxes.

The whole case lies in a nutshell, bound round with the golden maxim in law that "No one can convey a better title than he receives."

By this test we quickly perceive that no individual can possibly have received a title to ownership. Whoever first pretended to convey such a title and succeeded in making the world believe him, usurped a power based on fraud or force—a robber's power—and the title he conveyed is null and void by the above maxim. If people cannot find this out for themselves, their honest representatives should instruct them.

That everyday text book, Blackstone's "Commentaries," tells us plainly that the earth is the general property of all mankind from the immediate gift of the Creator (Bk. II, c. 1). It is the law of nature, and *namum expellat furca*, etc. You may pitchfork nature out into the middle of the street and she will always come back and bang at your door for readmittance, as she does into Ireland, and will soon do Scotland and Wales and obnoxious England. Our rulers hear her unmistakable notice to quit, and they want to secure as much plunder as they can before they do quit, by fair means or foul, by coercion or the specious form of an act of parliament.

Reproached in the columns of this periodical for my want of erudition, I resolved, as far as I could, to instruct myself, and in turn I can fasten the same reproach, and that of dishonesty as well on you, liberal and radical members of Parliament, if you connive at the scheme of buying out Irish landlords who have nothing to sell. Your duty is merely to tell them to resign their trusteeship and depart peacefully or make them depart. This is what history proves, and you are morally bound to study the history of the country you aspire to govern.

I. Starting with the Conquest, to avoid details about foreland and backland for brevity, William I. must the Domesday survey to ascertain what every holder paid to the state for the use of the land, the national property. No private property in land here; it was let to the landholder at so much a year, and *land was a trust*.

II. The Conqueror did not grant land by the acre, but by knight's fees, that was so much as would maintain so many knights for the public service, and their service was called the "reddit," i. e., the return (corrupted into rent) made to the state for the use of the national property. The very word rent proves in itself that *land was a trust*.

III. The king might transfer the land from an elder to a younger brother if he bid fair to make a better knight, as in the case of the Mandevilles cited by Madox ("Hist. of Exchequer"). Therefore *land was a trust* and the trustee could be changed for state reasons.

IV. This condition of affairs held out temptations to unprincipled men who coveted their neighbor's holding. Such a man would conspire to inform the king secretly that the man was plotting treason, the king would thereupon resume the land, which the conspirators would contrive to obtain in reward for their fidelity. The man's innocence might afterwards appear, but the king did not reinstate him as a matter of course. This led to a clause in Magna Charta, that no man should be ousted from his tenure until his guilt was proved before his peers. *Land was a trust*, no more, no less.

V. After the barons had wrested certain concessions from King John, he, in retaliation, inserted a stipulation in Magna Charta that whatever concessions the court made to the chief landholders, lay and cleric, these in turn should concede the same to their subtenants. If, then, landlordism pays no rent to speak of and is not evicted, why should farmers be evicted for not paying rent? *Land was a trust*, no more, no less.

VI. Land tenure at one time was not hereditary. It afterwards became partly hereditary. This entailed loss on the state, because a man might have more sons than knights' fees; each would claim exemption from not possessing a fee, and the state would suffer. So for public safety it was ruled that the eldest son should inherit the land, to keep the knights together. The very law of primogeniture proves that *land was a trust*.

VII. If a man conveyed away his land without license first obtained from the crown, the land was forfeited unless he obtained a "pardon," obviously because *land was a trust*.

VIII. If a large conveyance or an exchange, or new road, bridge, water course, and such like was contemplated, a jury of landholders had to determine whether any damage would accrue to the state before the undertaking was sanctioned. The process was called an "*Inquisitio ad quod damnum*." And the fact that such an inquiry was necessary proved that *land was a trust*.

IX. On the decease of every landholder, a jury of his peers sat before the king's escheator to inquire into the nature of his tenure, and see if any land reverted to the crown, and who were the mesne, i. e., who were the chief lords of whom the tenant held land—and also to declare the name, sex, age and relationship of the next of kin. The fact that such inquiries were held proves that fact *land was a trust*.

X. If the heir was under age, his lands were retained by the king or other chief lords until he attained his majority; he could then appear in the court of wards and livery to prove his age and sue out his livery of seisin and pay certain fines in order to be entrusted

with the land. He acquired a trust or an estate in the soil, but not ownership. *Land was a trust*.

XI. When heirs or heiresses were under age their wardship was of pecuniary value, and was sold by the king or chief lord for a sum large or small, in proportion to the tenure. If the defunct left a wife in possession she was obliged to marry whom the king pleased, or the state would lose the knight service, and so with an heiress, which all proves that *land was a trust*.

XII. If a man died without heirs his trust reverted to the crown. If he was guilty of treason, his lands were forfeited to the crown. This argument was used by the escheator in his charge to the jury in the time of Queen Elizabeth to prove that land was not private property but a trust. The charge was printed in the *Western Daily Mercury* a few years ago. Therefore, in Elizabeth's time, *land was a trust*.

XIII. If the state obtained no equivalent service from its trustees, the landholders, the king might and did resume possession on that account. Notably King Henry V. in resuming the lands of the alien priories, and King Henry VIII. in resuming the lands of the greater and lesser monasteries, the simple reason alleged was the necessity of the measure for the profit of the realm. Manifestly *land was a trust*.

XIV. Numerous acts of resumption have been cited in the *Democrat* from the works of Dr. Davenant, showing that *landholding is trusteeship*.

XV. With the abolition of the court of wards and livery there was a loss of revenue which William III tried to make good by his four shillings in the pound tax. The trusteeship became obscured, nevertheless *land was a trust*.

XVI. We know if one man retains another man's land without paying rent for a certain number of years, the state resumes possession, ousts the right man for neglect of trust, and puts the wrong man in his place, this in virtue of the statute of limitations, which emphatically proves that *land is a trust*.

XVII. We know that rents are reduced by the land commissioners in Ireland, sometimes 50 per cent or more; by the same right they could extinguish the other 50, which means resumption, and proves *there is no private property in land; it is a trust, and an estate in it is a trusteeship*.

Much more might be added and precedents innumerable adduced, but enough has been said above to prove that our early forefathers had no private property in land, and could convey no such title to their descendants. The land is, as it ever was, the property of the population collectively, and collectively they resume it through the instrumentality of the crown, and if Irish landlordism or trusteeship is working prejudicially to the well being of the Irish population the landlords can be constitutionally ousted from their trust. They have failed to fulfill their contract to yield *reddit*, therefore compensation means impudent robbery—just as if we were asked to compensate a thief for the loss of the use of a stolen horse which had been intrusted to him to hold.

Every honest representative of the people should oppose and expose the meditated wrong, and direct the wrong doers (who, unfortunately are landlords themselves) to make themselves better acquainted with the history of land tenure. It requires very little erudition to distinguish right from wrong.

In conclusion I entreat you to reflect that man cannot exist without the soil. Whoever gains possession of it acquires the mastery of man's existence and reduces him to a slave, but as every slave has the right to strike for freedom, Irishmen will do; your right to fasten a debt upon him and will repudiate it. The democracy is learning that property in land is theft, and a day of reckoning is at hand. It believes that special aptitude for legislating is not hereditary; and is coming to the conclusion that a house of lords is an anachronism. It feels that no man has a right to a plurality of votes, unless it be the poor man with a large family, whose comfort especially depends on good government. The comfort of the man of wealth is assured to him under most circumstances. Sound government is of vital moment to the one, and of comparatively little moment to the other. Education is teaching the democracy its power, and supreme necessity is impelling it to exercise it—on the evil doers.

Road Seventy Miles to Vote.

BOSTON.—I rode seventy miles to vote for Cleveland, and when it became certain that he was defeated I was sorely disappointed. Surely it seemed as though the majority of the people ought to jump at the chance of ridding themselves of at least a part of the heavy load they have been forced to carry for upwards of thirty years. But taking everything into consideration the result is not surprising. What the future may have in store for the democratic party we cannot tell, but one thing is certain. We have taken a long step in the right direction. We have only to move steadily forward. Let us try Veritas Vincit's experiment and concentrate on one state. I suggest that a circular containing a clear statement of our principles be sent in a sealed envelope to every male in said state or territory. I will subscribe a dollar a month to further such a scheme.

I enclose money order to renew subscription for THE STANDARD. E. J. F.

It Will Come With a Rush.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—It is my private opinion that the republican party will hold the reins of national government eight years. But I think that by 1896 the single tax party will have so educated the people that it will sweep the United States by a far greater majority than the republican party has this time.

The democrats may in 1892 again try a campaign for tariff reduction, but I think that the people are not and never will be in favor of a reduction of the tariff. When the time comes for a change of taxation they will demand the abolishment of all taxes on production.

As to our work, I want to say to the readers of THE STANDARD that I have read nearly all of the tracts that have been published, and I want to tell them confidentially that THE STANDARD, as a single tax tract, is unequalled.

Let Us Have Some Ships.

NEW YORK.—It is deplorable to compare the present condition of American shipping with the flourishing aspect of past years, a condition brought about by laws restricting American citizens from purchasing ships in the cheap market, and by the imposition of heavy duties upon so many of the raw materials that enter into ship building.

The greater part of the foreign trade of England is carried on in her own ships, consequently from the amount that she has to pay for her imports it is to be deducted the profits accruing to her ship owners.

The position of the United States in the case of a trade with England is the converse. On our export shipment of American produce or manufactures the profits derived by our merchants are in nine cases out of ten solely on the merchandise. And when goods are imported, not only have we to pay for them, but the freight charges, too. The estimate is that seventy per cent of our commerce is now carried in foreign vessels, whereas previous

to 1860 between seventy-five and eighty per cent was carried in our own ships.

Strong efforts have been made, in spite of hostile laws, to establish steam communication between this and certain foreign countries, but with miserable success; instance Roach's line to Rio de Janeiro, which was composed of magnificent steamers. One of the causes why we enjoy so small a proportion of the Chilean, River Plate and other trade, is that the best and cheapest route to Valparaiso is via Hamburg to Buenos Ayres, and the cheapest to Montevideo, China and Japan is via Liverpool. It is not sufficient for us to have foreign steamers coming here from South America at frequent intervals, and returning via Europe, as in the case of many of the steamers from Brazil, as the balance of trade cannot be so readily adjusted. The advantage of regular lines between different countries is the increase of facility of exchanging commodities—the payment for goods with goods being without question the life of foreign trade.

HENRY FORREST.

Justice and Charity—To a Friend.

I care not for your fine poetic flame,
Nor heart of flowing sentiment that stays
But with the passing cause by which it came;
The ebullient pity of the summer days.
Your heart, transfigured by shining spears of love,
Leaps to the glory of strong hope, and in it
Bathes in the burning ecstasy of the minute,
And moves in realms our sordid earth above.

And yet, and yet! pure thoughts and radiant hopes;
What are they but the idle dreams of man?
The weaving of the sea sands into ropes
Since ever this mad world her course
Kept.

Justice is mighty; Charity is weak,
Entering at doors that open in the sea;
A Sisyphus; her work immensity;
Resign thy task; let stronger Justice speak!

Without abeyance of her law, not one
Of all sweet Charity's bright dreams come true;
Without we walk in way of Justice, none
Shall seasons of the Golden Age renew.

Not till we meet and vanquish human wrongs,
Moving toward freedom till we break the chain
That binds the limbs of freedom; then again
May all the happy hearts be glad songs.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Gladstone Says America Would Take First Place in Commercial Greatness With Free Trade, and That Wages Would Rise.

"On my way home from England," said a correspondent to the *New York Sun* on Sunday, Dec. 23, "I met Col. John Atkinson, a prominent lawyer of Detroit, who has the Irish cause very much at heart and has spent a vacation of a couple of months in close association with the leaders of the home rule party in the British parliament."

Colonel Atkinson told of a conversation he had had with Mr. Gladstone at a luncheon party. Here is one of the most interesting parts of the conversation:

He (Mr. Gladstone) inquired about the campaign in America, and particularly whether the fisheries treaty had entered very largely into the discussions before the people. I ventured the opinion that it had. It was often mentioned, it played no great part.

"Do you think?" he asked, "that protection and free trade formed the issue?"

"I said yes."

"And which side were you on?"

"I was for protection."

He expressed some surprise that protection should have such a hold upon Americans, but said: "I never argue with a man from another country about affairs which are purely domestic. Every nation must judge for itself what is best for itself. But what was the chief argument for protection?"

I said: "The main argument was that free trade would cripple our industries, deprive us of our home market, and compel us, in competing with Europe, to reduce wages to the standard of Europe."

"Do you know," said he, "that by and through free trade wages have advanced in England?"

I answered that it was generally admitted that English wages had advanced since free trade was adopted, but some of our people attributed the advance to other causes. He said he regarded free trade as the cause.

"And do you think, Mr. Gladstone," I said, "that free trade would affect us the same way?"

"I think so. As long as America maintains protection England will be the foremost of commercial nations, but when America adopts free trade we must take a second place. You may say this and that, but England's interest, not so. England would gain immensely by free trade in America, but America would gain still more."

Does What He Can.

ROBEY'S CORNER, N. H.—Inclosed please find \$1 to be placed to my credit for THE STANDARD. I wish it were a hundred, as it is for what Cleveland calls "the people's cause."

I lend out my copy of THE STANDARD as soon as I have finished reading it. The general interest is gaining. People who a short time ago would hardly treat me decently are now saying: "Mr. Kelley, I believe there is something in this single tax idea."

I am a poor man with a family of six to support. If it were not for that I would do more for the good cause in which my heart is enlisted.

God bless you, Henry George, for letting the "light shine before men."

ALFRED KELLEY.

W. A. Douglass, in Hamilton, Ont.

The energetic and indefatigable president of the Anti-poverty society of Toronto, W. A. Douglass, has been lecturing the people of Hamilton, Ont., on the single tax. The Hamilton Times says that "there was quite a large and very intelligent gathering of young men, too, at Alexandra hall." The chair was occupied by Alex. McKay, M. P., who expressed himself as much pleased to preside. At the conclusion of his address Mr. Douglass answered a number of questions, after which a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Fred. Walter, seconded by Mr. Gilbert, on behalf of the land tax club, under whose auspices the lecture was delivered. The motion was unanimously carried.

Who Will Look After the Oklahoma Lands?

LINCOLN, Kan.—Dr. Malcolm is entitled to the thanks of advanced thinkers for his practical suggestions in regard to Oklahoma. But who is going to put his eyes before his feet? As he says, the whole Oklahoma scheme is conceived in a spirit of land speculation and is championed by men who expect to make profits out of the speculation. They can afford to give time and efforts to their part of the work. Is there anybody who can give time and effort to the urging of Dr. Malcolm's plans? Surely not much can be expected from the west.

WM. A. GARRETTSON.

Edward Atkinson's Unfortunate Habit.

Boston Globe.

If Edward Atkinson is going to spend his time proving that Henry George is wrong people will begin to think that the author of "Progress and Poverty" may be right after all. Mr. Atkinson has an unfortunate habit of proving "things that ain't so."

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mary Cecil Bay

• lazy young gentleman who per-

I did come along, feeling very stupidly

That they have been pre-eminent successful is attested by the universal popularity of their excellent instruments, and we earnestly recommend our readers to write for a catalogue of the Briggs Pianos at their earliest opportunity.

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THE RECEPTION.

Continued from Third Page.

lates to-day comes under that category. (Applause.) When I took up the morning paper that published the president's last message and began to read the message, I put it down and rubbed my eyes and turned it over again, and looked at the heading, and read the message, and looked at the paper, and picked myself up to see if I was awake. I thought I was reading an editorial in THE STANDARD. (Applause and laughter.)

I am firmly convinced that the ideas which are being propagated by those who are interested in this movement are spreading far more rapidly than any of us imagine. I take a paper which is published in Denver. When I began to take it a year or so ago, it was a general newspaper. It was interested in reform topics. Everything was discussed—money, and the reformation of the courts—every sort of reform. To-day there is hardly anything in that paper but the pros and cons of Georgeism. (A voice: How about the New York Times?) The New York Times, I am afraid, is hopelessly in our direction, too. (Loud laughter.) I every once in a while find myself in strange company. (Laughter.)

YOU CAN'T LIE THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT.

I was up in Connecticut just after the election. I won't say in what place, but where there is an enormous quantity of money to be made, people will do anything. I have no doubt that there are some people who think that; but some other or other I can't pick up a newspaper—no matter what kind of newspaper—without finding the single tax in some way referred to. (Applause and laughter.) And although people keep telling us that this question is dead, and that the man is dead, and the movement is dead, it seems to me to be dead just like the little figures that Mr. Punch knocks completely out, as soon as he turns his back they are up again. Just so with this movement. You may kill it, and still it, and here we are again. (Applause.)

MR. MAGUIRE'S SUGGESTION MAKES HIM HAPPY.

One of the best suggestions I have seen in a long time is the suggestion of Judge Maguire, of San Francisco (great applause), a suggestion that we move into New Jersey and capture that state. I have been happy ever since I read that letter. (Laughter.) New Jersey is a splendid state to experiment on, because if you kill it you know you haven't destroyed any part of the United States (laughter), and if you redeem it—why, think of Jersey redeemed! (Laughter.) This proposition seems to me to be one that ought to appeal to every single tax brain, and every single tax heart.

There are a great many reasons why this movement should be pushed in New Jersey. If we were not all anarchists in New Jersey we would not be in the condition we are in now with reference to land speculation. We have a law there which says that all land shall be taxed equally—that unimproved land shall be taxed exactly as improved land shall be taxed. That is the law of the state of New Jersey. Now if you will make Jersey a law-abiding state, if you will get Jersey to put its existing law into execution, you will give the movement a great impetus.

I want to extend my arms to single tax men in behalf of New Jersey and make a Macedonian cry to send our missionaries right over into Jersey, and our workers will join with you. See what can be done in that state, and then after the victory is once attained there the redemption of the whole union and the whole race of men is not far off. (Great applause.)

Rev. J. C. S. Huntington followed Mr. Pentecost. His words were brief, but terribly in earnest:

Father Huntington's Address.

Mr. Chairman, Brothers and Sisters: When I came into this hall to-night I heard two words from Mr. George. They are words that struck in with my mood—that answered like an echo the thoughts that were in my mind as I walked over here. He spoke of people crowded together. That is what I have been thinking of this evening, and a great many other evenings.

I have been visiting twenty or thirty families to-night. I have been visiting them for Christmas, but not to take down their names as beneficiaries of turkey and plum pudding, because, principally, I have nothing to give away. I always hear something in my visits of the single tax. I tell you there are a hundred thousand unconscious single tax men on the east side. (Applause.) Those men and women and boys and girls look at it in their patient way and tell me of their wrongs and sufferings, the unfair dealings of shop and factory, the raised rent that is taken from them—that rent that is eating up all of our earnings—one after the other is saying as they speak of the injustice.

I know there are many single tax men and women among them. It is very encouraging to me to find that men even in the trades where there is the least chance for the development of intelligence, are getting the single tax principle, are beginning to be ready to take their places in the great army that is swelling on both sides of the Atlantic. (Applause.)

WASTE NO TIME.

As I talk with them I feel this, and this is what I want to say to you: Do not let us waste time. Do not let us waste any energy and any force. You will take time enough anyway. Do not let us go away feeling that we are so much gained. It is a close thing any way. The wrong is getting too cruel, the injustice is too tremendous for things to remain much longer as they are. The only hope for this country is in the growth of the principles in which we believe, in the strength of the doctrine which we preach.

I plead with you in the name of the girls out of whom the life is being crushed. In

FOR A SINGLE TAX CLUB HOUSE.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to buy, at (\$1.00) one dollar apiece, the number of Twenty shares set opposite our respective names, and pay for the same at any time as soon as the minimum number of (5,000) five thousand shares be subscribed for.

few look at all right. I am sorry to think of Ireland and think of what it must suffer for the three or four years in

their name I ask you to spread this truth. (Applause.) I ask you in the name of Christmas, the old feast; in the name of the brotherhood of which it tells, that you may do something to keep on the movement.

As I go from house to house and from room to room and see what sort of life is being led, I say the great question for the vast mass of our brothers and sisters is the question we are talking of to-night.

REMEMBER THE EVILS ARE GROWING.

I was down south a while ago. There, too, it came to me again that the real question for the vast colored race is the land question. (Applause.) I was in a little town where I could see the conditions very plainly. I went about among the colored people. I made my own inquiries, and gave a little lecture of a Sunday evening. I gave them a few facts about the miners in the Lehigh valley, about the tenement houses in New York city, about the landgrabbers out west, and then something about the single tax. Then something about the negroes. They did not pay me the usual compliment paid to northerners—tarring and feathering—because it had gone out of fashion. (Applause.) The redemption of that great race, the uplifting of those darkened lives, depends on the growth of the principles which we represent.

Remember that the evils and the wrongs are growing. We are not to flatter ourselves because so much has been done, for these evils are increasing; but we have seen an example of the apostle's word that "the devil has come down in great wrath, knowing that his time is short." (Laughter.)

Do let us lose time. Men are suffering and dying, children are wronged, women are degraded, boys and girls are being trampled under the feet of oppression and monopoly and greed. Go at it; do not lose time. For God's sake, for man's sake, do what you can to free the wronged, to deliver the oppressed and let the prisoners go free.

Every heart beat fast, every pulse quickened, as the speaker closed, and when his passionate words had ceased a hoarse roar of applause gave token that again the cry of the outcast had been heard and a fresh vow to push on the work of rescue had been taken; so that, when Thomas G. Shearman was introduced he was accorded a very warm and hearty applause.

Address by Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I was very sorry not to hear the speech of our guest and friend this evening; but I can imagine what he has been talking about, because I can well imagine that the feelings of his heart are represented by this association of flags at the speaker's stand. (Pointing to the various national flags draped together.) We leave it to others to wave the American flag in a spirit of hostility to other nations. We leave it to others to boast of their patriotism and show it only by showing how much hate they have in their hearts for other people who are just as good as they are. (Applause.) The kind of patriotism which burns in the heart of Henry George (applause) is a feeling which consists in love for his country supreme and overmastering to the extent of a passion. The reason why he loves his country so much is because he loves humanity more. (Applause.)

Now he has been to another country, a country against which all the hostility and all the passions and all the mean feelings that could possibly be aroused in the American people were aroused by a party to which it was for so many years my pride and honor to belong; aroused in the days of the decadence of that party, aroused when it is led by the most rotten men whom it can find in its ranks. And in the day of its degradation it revives in one's memory the words of old Samuel Johnson when he proposed for his new dictionary the definition of "patriotism" as "the last refuge of a scoundrel." (Laughter and applause.)

Fellow citizens, the patriotism that can find no other expression for itself than that of inciting hatred to other peoples, than that of stirring up the workmen of this country to hate and to trample under foot the workmen of other countries—that kind of patriotism is the refuge of a scoundrel. (Applause.)

THE FALSE AND THE TRUE.

And how beautifully and logically it expresses itself. The American workman, first, that his chief and fundamental duty, the object of his being, is to hate and to trample upon foreign workmen; second, that for the purpose of foregoing the foreign workmen down, he should adopt a policy which he is next told will compel the foreign workmen to leave his country and come over side by side with the American workman and compete with him. (Laughter.)

Henry George stands for that noble spirit of true patriotism which recognizes in all honest men all the world over a man and a brother. (Applause.) Now the fruit of that sound principle is beginning to tell.

FOR EACH AND ALL.

So he comes back to put these flags together, to tell you, no matter whether you be Irish or American, born Englishman or born Irishman or born German, that you have one common purpose to answer, one common aim to promote, and that that which is for the good of all is for the good of one, and that that which is for the good of one is for the good of all. You who are Irishmen do not want any more to arouse hatred against England. (Applause.) You understand now that the real England consists of the millions of workmen whose interests are precisely the same as yours. (Applause.) You understand now that although they had perhaps been misled in the past—when they had no votes—they have not been deceived any more than you have been deceived on many points; and the moment their eyes were opened they got more quickly at the truth. And that the real England is the England of Gladstone and not the England of Salisbury. (Applause.) You know well that the real England is now on your side heartily and enthusiastically and without the possibility of any reaction. You know now that you have friends in the real England, and the real England and the real Ireland are now going hand in hand to secure liberty for each, and home rule for each, and will soon secure that system of taxation which will give the land to each with out injustice to any man. (Applause.)

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

I congratulate Mr. George upon the progress which his cause has made even during his brief absence. There are many signs that the people are thinking more and more of this subject. There are many signs that our principles have not been defeated; that they have only been delayed. It is very questionable, to say the least, whether the result of the election is not better for the ultimate triumph of the cause than the opposite result would have been. (Applause.) We may regret that the people have been imposed upon and deceived; but it is not after all better that they should be relieved of all responsibility for the next two or four years and let the other side await the results of the inevitable disasters which will meet their temporizing? (Applause.)

Let me say a word supplementing Father Maguire's remarks. We must go right on; but on the other side patience is needed. I am sorry to think of Ireland and think of what it must suffer for the three or four years in

which in all human probability the Salisbury government will remain in power. There is great danger that under the pressure that is put on Ireland she will do something unwise and hasty.

COURAGE AND PATIENCE.

Enormous patience is required; but that patience will be abundantly rewarded. Just see what progress, my Irish friends, you have made already. Suppose you had succeeded on the line proposed by Farnell three years ago; don't you see that remedy was unsatisfactory? Even if the Irish people had been given home rule, they were not sufficiently educated to know what was at the root of the evil. Now they have been delayed sorely against their will, against the will of the majority of the English people, and against my will. We would have ordained otherwise. What I say is that, notwithstanding all the suffering of the delay, the Irish people are going to be a thousand times better fitted to take charge of their government and settle that land question at the end of three years from this time than they would have been three years ago.

And I tell you, my friends, that when the land question comes to be settled in Ireland in 1891 or '92, the Irish laborer will not be forgotten. (Great applause.) If it had been settled three ago, the Irish laborer would have been forgotten.

History is full of instances of the danger of a great people dealing with a question before they are ripe for it, before they understand it. It is full of examples of the danger of statesmen dealing with questions before they are ready for them. They tinkered with them, they cobbled with them. It was a wise word which John Stuart Mill said: "In many cases where great evils exist, half remedies are no remedies at all." (Applause.) I must stop to guard my words, because some of my friends say that is a reason why we should not co-operate with the tariff tinklers. We did not commit ourselves to them. The half remedy is no good at all; but the education it brings on is what leads them to adopt the whole remedy. (Applause.)

WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF OUR CAUSE.

So, my friends, have no sense of discouragement over the local results of an election or at any delays in the working out of your cause in Ireland or anywhere else. The progress of the cause has been something wonderful. The progress of the anti-slavery cause was nothing to be compared with the progress of this. You have every reason, therefore, to congratulate our friend upon his return to take part in this work to congratulate him upon his promise to go out and help the Englishmen and promote the spread of this truth in another country; for one country will reach upon the other, and we will soon be going hand in hand for what I believe to be a great and beneficent triumph.

We have now one great issue, and that is the concentration of all forms of taxation into one, the single tax. That is our doctrine now (applause), and we have no side issues to embarrass us. We have the possibility, may, the certainty, that when it is adopted, this single tax plan will bring such immense relief for the evils which mankind suffer as soon as doubt dreams to economists and politicians, and even to statesmen now.

It will show the world that the true remedy for the evils of men is by taking burdens off and not by putting new burdens on. (Applause.) The trouble with socialism and communism and all so-called reforms is that, with the best intentions in the world, they propose to crowd fresh fetters upon your arms and more profound bondage upon the individual man, less individual energy and more slavery to the state.

The beauty of the system of taxation of which Mr. George is, I believe, the successful advocate, is that all the tasks of the state are reduced to a single one, the task of the state which press upon him, the relief of the industry of its loads, the taking off of fetters and givings and leading strings, and leave him more free and not less free to demonstrate that in liberty is all the prosperity that the future holds for man.

THESE REMARKABLE MESSAGES.

Now, I have talked longer than I intended. (Shouts of "Go on.") No, I shall not go on except to say one word more, and that is about the remarkable message from the president of the United States. (Applause.) That man, who had the courage to say to the world in that short, terse message on tariff reform, and—as my friend Mr. Pentecost has so wittily said—go up to the great American fetich and slap it in the face, has now again gone up to the fetich, which thought it had killed Cleveland, and struck it a blow straight between the eyes (applause), a blow so well put that the newspapers of Mr. Cleveland's party were unable to appreciate the full force of the act. His language is just and apt—"protection is communism."

"But how do the rich advocate communism," some may ask; "communism is an equal division between rich and poor." That shows how you may be deceived by words. Did you ever meet a communist? You can meet thousands of them, scores of thousands; but you will never meet a communist whose idea is not to put every body else's hand on an equal with his and he shall have the whole. (Laughter.) That is communism, and that is just exactly what the protectionists of this country believe in. A few rich men come together and say "We are communists, we believe in the true gospel system which was established at Jerusalem. Come Ananias, come Sapphira let us get together; we will be communists" (laughter); we will get hold of all the poor folks here and divide it among ourselves and give them nothing." (Laughter.) And that is all any communist, except a few innocent fanatics—too few to count—all that the real communists want. And I say again that since the time of Ananias and Sapphira there have never been such good communists as the protectionists of the United States. Honor to Grover Cleveland! (Great applause.)

The chairman introduced as the last speaker Mr. Louis F. Post, who when he stepped forward, was greeted with such hearty cheers that he was for several minutes prevented from speaking. When quiet was restored he spoke as follows:

Closing Remarks by Mr. Post.

I was thinking when Mr. Pentecost spoke of the number of unconscious single tax men there really are in the community. I had a little serious talk years ago with a single tax man of that kind. He lives up at High Bridge, and I used to rent a house from him. He owned two or three houses there, and he was a little one—not much of a house and a copy not much ground. Across the street there was a large strip of vacant land. My man had improved his house, and in so doing had employed mechanics, carpenters, etc. The man across the street had done nothing. It was merely a pasture for tomato cans, cats, etc. (Laughter.) The owner paid a property tax—an agricultural tax, though the property was worth \$50,000. My man's place wasn't worth more than \$15,000, and he paid five or six times as much tax. Just about that time a grocer wanted to build, which would have employed carpenters, bricklayers and others. He saw this unused ground, but it was not for sale on any terms; the owner was holding it for a higher price. That is what he told the man who wanted to

buy, but he told the tax assessor that it did not bring in any income.

BUT HIS LANDLORD COMES TO SEE A GREAT LIGHT.

I told my landlord that. He said it was not right. It seemed to make an impression on him, and he said he would look into the subject. The next time I met him was in the midst of the majority campaign. He said he wanted sidewalks in front of his houses; if he had them he could get more rent from his tenants. I wanted, sidewalks, too, but did not care to agitate the subject. (Laughter.) He seemed much interested in the election, and said if a certain one of the candidates was elected he would get his sidewalks. His candidate was not Mr. George. (Laughter.) I said, "Vote for my man and I will give you sidewalks for you." He said, "I don't like his ideas at all; but I like yours." (Great laughter.) You see he was an unconscious single tax man.

Some time after that he was in my house—came over to see me—a habit he had once a month (laughter)—and I asked him what he thought about this taxation question. He simply said he didn't know. I made some inquiries of him because he had been warm before and had now cooled off. I found that he had suddenly realized that he had a large strip of vacant land of his own across the hill. (Laughter.) From being unconscious before he was very much conscious now. (Laughter and applause.)

Suppose that my landlord had not been compelled to pay taxes on the improvements he had made on his lots, and the man across the street had been compelled to pay lot for lot just as much. Don't you think something would have happened? The grocer would have got his house. Even the fiscal tax, the single tax limited, would have done a great deal. If you make landlords pay just as much for unimproved land, why you won't have so much unimproved land, that is all.

HOW THE NEW YORK TIMES CAME TO SEE THE CAT.

Now you see the New York Times. (Laughter.) I wondered what that article could mean. I read it all over and thought about it, and wondered where that African was. (Laughter.) A gentleman on this platform told me where the African was. Don't you remember that, until a few months ago, the Times had an old rickety building on a magnificent lot? Don't you see the building on the new lot, the only kind of building that should be on such a lot? This gentleman remarked that the probability is that the tax assessor has been around. (Great laughter.) Croasdale told me he had a scheme for getting hold of these unconscious single tax men; and when he gets hold of them I don't believe it will have the same effect as I had on my landlord, because most of the unconscious single tax men haven't got a tract of land across the hill. (Laughter.)

Mr. Post having read the single tax petition to congress, remarked: Of course a committee isn't much; but then a committee of investigation will attract attention. But what is of even greater importance is this, that there are a great many unconscious single tax men in the community who will sign that petition, and every such man will be rewarded with our literature. (Voice: "I have five signatures here.") Well, if every man does so well, Croasdale won't have literature enough.

SINCE EIGHT YEARS AGO.

I didn't want to speak to-night—not because I didn't want to welcome Henry George, but because I thought I couldn't express what I really feel at this meeting. It is eight years since I first met him. At that time he was utterly unknown as a public man. Since then I have seen him grow up until he is a great man on two continents. (Great applause.)

When he came back from his first trip abroad, I had known him but a year. He went away unknown. Upon his return I had the honor, with a few others, of welcoming him in this hall as we welcome him to-night. I felt then that in one year he had become famous, not so famous as to-day, but famous, and I took occasion to prove my belief. It was necessary to give evidence then; it is not now. I will tell you how I proved it to the satisfaction of the audience. People were beginning to name their babies after him. (Laughter.) I had a friend who had intended naming his baby Henry George. But he had to make a compromise and call it Henrietta Georgina. (Great laughter.) Such proof is no longer necessary, for the press of two continents proves this now.

THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE.

It is unnecessary to speak of the profound confidence Mr. George has had in an overruling providence. With him, as with me, a faith that has been dead is revived. After the election one year ago—which was also not a success—we went to wake at Webster hall. (Laughter.) I said on the way there: "Mr. George, do you see the hand of the Lord in this?" "No, I don't see it—it is there." (Laughter.) And it was; and I need not tell any single tax man why it was. See how little by little, it has developed itself. You can imagine how keenly one year ago Mr. George must have felt the bitter charges of bitter friends when he took the step that he did. But, despite it all, he said no, it was the path for us to follow. Friend after friend refused to go with him. A great majority of those that had followed him said, "You are wrong," and many of them said "You are treacherous;" but still he kept on his way. Do you doubt that the hand of the Lord was in this, too?

And even so late as last August a few of us met in a room up stairs in this building to devise means of conducting the campaign that was to be made. When our heads were bowed, when most of the men had submitted their intelligence but not their hearts, even at that time to Mr. George's guidance, somebody got up and made a motion that we cheer for Grover Cleveland. That motion was deliberately debated pro and con and carried by a bare majority. And then somebody got up and said "hurrah" and a "tiger." (Laughter.) Compare that cheer with the cheers that have come from the same men and the men that have followed Mr. George since.

I feel like the little boy who had taken a great interest in the campaign. He was a Sunday school boy, and because Mr. Harrison was a Sunday school man he hurrahed for Harrison. After the election he got a sled; but for a long time the snow did not come. One morning he looked out and saw the snow on the ground. He was so delighted that he got a little mixed in his religious and political notions; and he reverently lifted up his little hands and said "Hurrah for God." (Laughter.) And so I feel like the little boy and want to say: Hurrah—not, not that, but thank God for what has been accomplished, and for what we already see in the near future. (Great applause.)

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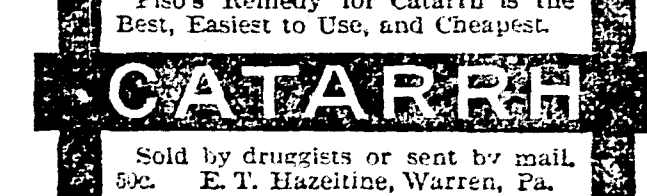
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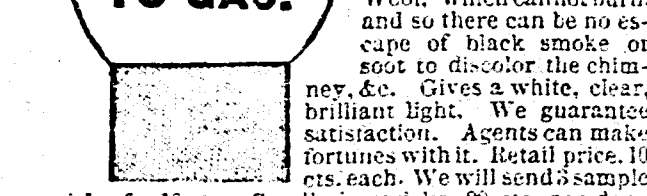
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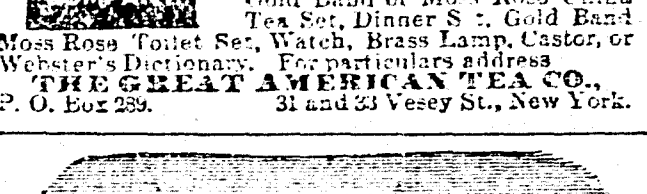
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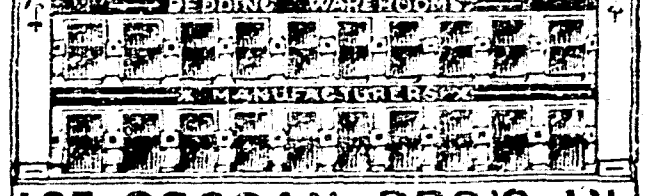
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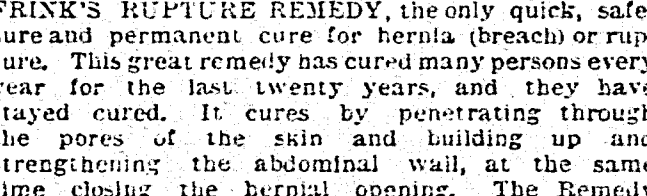
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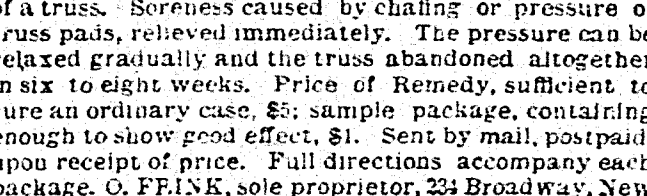
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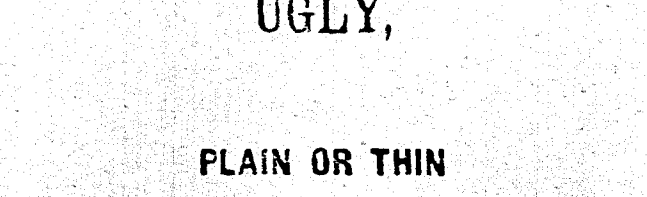
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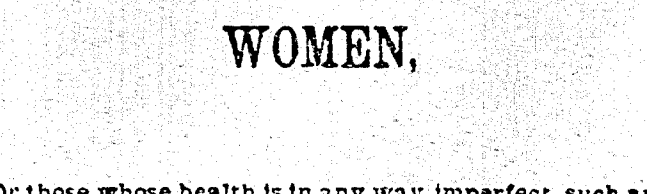
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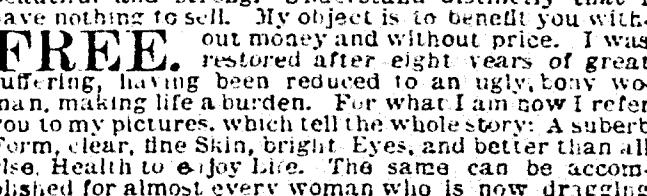
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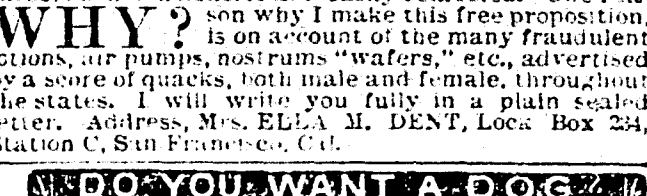
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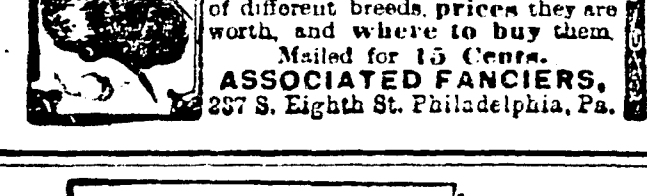
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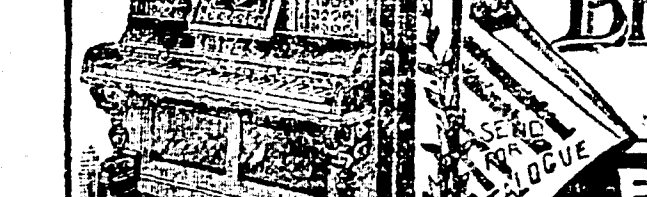
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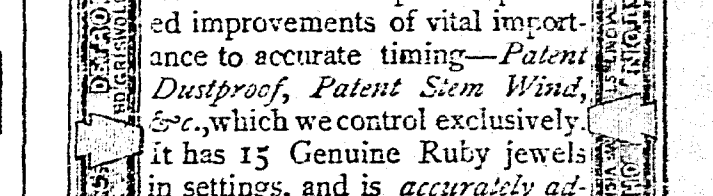
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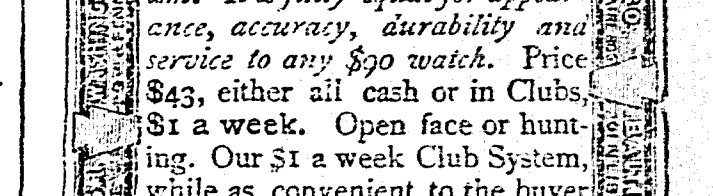
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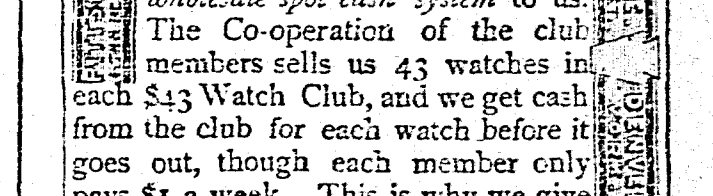
\$43 RAIL ROAD WATCH



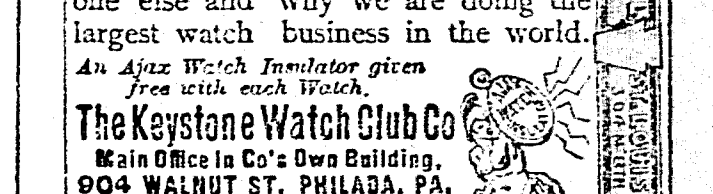
The Keystone Watch Club Co.



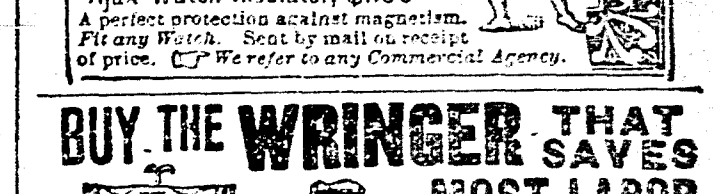
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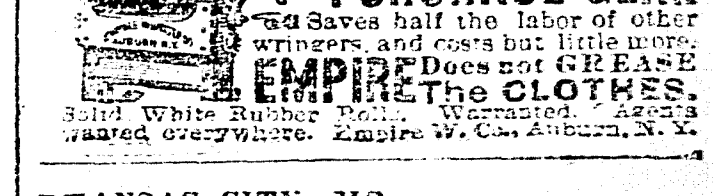
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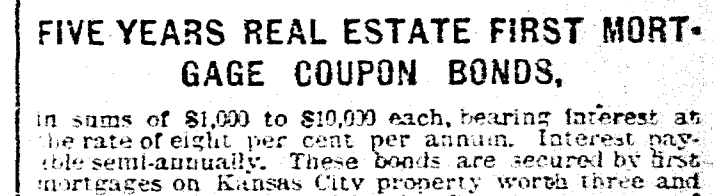
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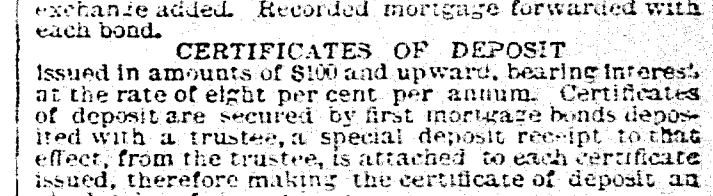
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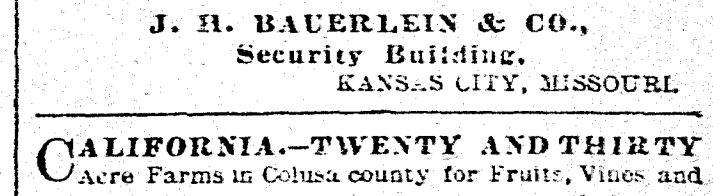
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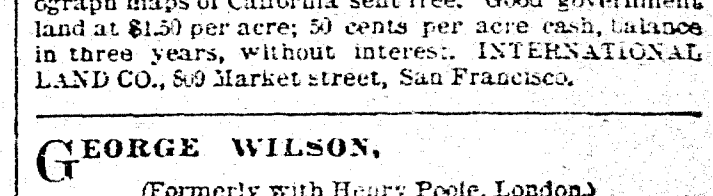
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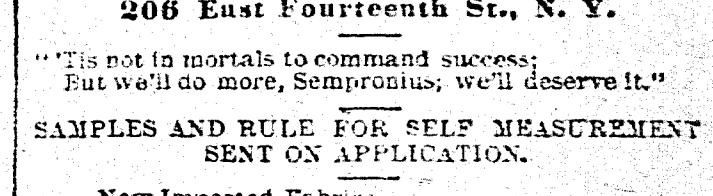
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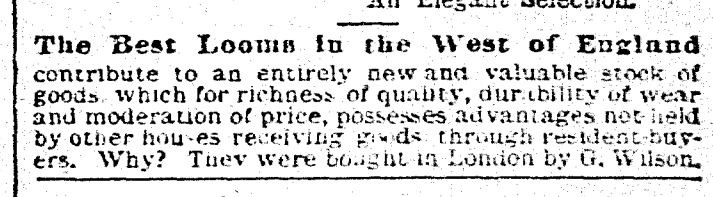
The Keystone Watch Club Co.



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The Keystone Watch Club Co.



The Keystone Watch Club Co.

