

THE STANDARD

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VOLUME IX. COMPLETE.—This issue of **THE STANDARD** is dated Tuesday, June 30th, in order that the twenty-six numbers constituting Volume IX. may all be issued in the first six months of the year 1891. The change is for this issue only, and the paper will continue to be issued every Wednesday. The necessity for such a course cannot rise again for many years. It is due to the fact that the first Wednesday in January in 1891 fell on January 7th. This will make Volume X, which begins on July 8th, end on December 30. Volume XI. will, therefore, begin on Jan. 6, and the number corresponding with this issue, next Summer, will appear on Wednesday, June 30. This temporary change will inconvenience no one and will prove of great convenience to those who bind the paper.

Those who do bind it are advised to delay action for a few weeks. We are having an index prepared to bind in with the volume. When this is done the great convenience of the inside page figures will be apparent, as they run consecutively through the volume. Of course, it is expected that in binding, the cover pages, one containing the title, and the others numbered ii., iii., iv., will be torn off and thrown away. As the general index will be of no special value to those who do not bind the paper, but a limited number of copies will be printed, and these will be sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents, which, of course, does not begin to cover the cost of printing, to say nothing of the cost of compilation. If it shall appear that there is any considerable demand for the index, a much fuller one will be issued for Volume X. The Story of the Week will become of great value in a bound volume of **THE STANDARD**, and the number of persons saving their copies will, therefore, largely increase. To such persons we recommend the handy binder that we have had made for it. It is the best we have been able to find, and it is really a sufficient permanent binding where one chooses to use it for that purpose. We have it manufactured merely for the accommodation of our readers, and sell it at a price that just about covers cost and postage.

We hope to make Volume X. a better one than Volume IX., and to continue to improve the paper from month to month. How we succeed must be decided by the ever-widening circle of the paper's readers.

THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.—The Democrats of Iowa have begun their campaign with an enthusiasm and confidence that augurs success. The opening address of the temporary Chairman struck the keynote of the proceedings on the tariff question, and it puts the Democrats in an attitude of absolute hostility to the fundamental idea of Protection. The platform is a very long one, however, and includes a demand for free coinage and even revives the half forgotten perfunctory declaration of sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for Home Rule. There must have been some very old-time politicians in the convention to cause a reproduction, through mere habit, of such a resolution at this time.

Though the platform is weakened by the attempt to cover so much ground, there is not the shadow of doubt as to the attitude of hostility the Iowa Democrats have taken toward the tariff robbers, and their

confidence in success is apparently well founded, if we may judge from the election of Congressmen last Fall. Governor Boies has given the State an excellent administration, and deserves the honor of renomination that has been given him. Some of the speakers at the convention suggested that he deserved the higher honor of a nomination for the Presidency. It is impossible at this distance to judge as to the feeling of the Western people in this matter, but the probability is that Mr. Boies' name is thus put forward by those who desire to see him nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

Meanwhile the contest will be a most interesting one to the people of the whole country. Great revolutions in public opinion, like that of last Fall, are so frequently followed by reactions that no one really feels confident that Iowa has finally forsaken the idol before whose altar it has worshipped for the past thirty years. If under Governor Boies's leadership the Democrats achieve another victory in the State this Fall, the disposition will be to enroll Iowa in the list of safe Democratic States. This will enormously increase its influence in the party, and that influence will, in turn, tend to carry the party further than ever before towards the open and aggressive advocacy of Free Trade. If Democratic victory in Iowa can accomplish this, Governor Boies will deserve any honor the Democratic party may feel inclined to bestow upon him.

Meantime it is to be regretted that the Iowa Democrats, because of their silver resolution, will not be in a position to make a clear-cut fight on the issue of Protection vs. Free Trade.

THINKS MR. GEORGE IS CRUSHED.—The Catholic Review, published in this city, says that "nowhere has the recent Encyclical had so directly interested an audience as in the city of New York, where Mr. Henry George and his theories were for a time popular, and caused much trouble, and where a faithful few still uphold the theory that private ownership in land is an injustice." His Holiness, according to this, certainly is under many obligations to Mr. George for assuring to the Encyclical in the American metropolis an attention which, according to the Catholic Review, it commanded nowhere else. Of course, so comprehensive a letter to the Church Universal was not intended to discuss one topic only, and intelligent Catholics elsewhere will not be pleased with the suggestion that the whole purpose of the Encyclical was to back up Archbishop Corrigan in his foolish fight against the doctrines enunciated by Henry George. The Review article merely indicates that subservient Catholic editors in the See of New York flatter the folly and conceit of the little Archbishop by taking such a view.

How little the Catholic Review knows of the subject it presumes to discuss is shown by its statement that "*Under the name of Socialism* the entire George fabric is overthrown." Its whole article is pervaded by this misapprehension, and it therefore has no force. In fact it is merely a weak echo of the Pope's reasoning from false premises, colored with a little local spite.

The failure by the Pope, to apprehend the irreconcilable antagonism between the Single Tax doctrine and the ideas of the State Socialists and the Communists destroyed any force that his covert condemnation of the Single Tax doctrine might have had with intelligent

Catholics. We doubt if five men can be found in the United States whose opinions on this question have been changed by the Encyclical, and we have received from Catholic priests and laymen thanks for THE STANDARD's exposure of its utter failure to meet, much less overthrow, the reasoning of Henry George and such devout Catholics as Bishop Nulty. The truth is the Encyclical fell very flat. Nobody really cares for such documents any more as authoritative expositions of doctrine in secular matters. This is probably the last of them. Unless the discredited and incapable Italian Cardinals sacrifice the welfare of the Church to their personal interests as pensioners on the bounty of Catholics all over the world, the next Pope will be chosen from some country where Catholicism is a great and growing force, and such a Pope will know that while thousands of good Catholics are still content to accept as authoritative every utterance of the Supreme Pontiff, speaking *ex cathedra* to the Church Universal, concerning matters of faith, doctrine and discipline, an ever-increasing number of equally good Catholics are unwilling to accept their politics or political economy from Rome.

If papers like the Catholic Review would speak for such people instead of echoing the opinions of Archbishops and Bishops with mediæval notions, they would render a real service to their Church and enjoy a larger support from the Catholic laity.

THE TREASURY'S BUNCO GAME.—A man who is hopelessly in debt, and casting about for expedients by which to save himself from open bankruptcy, is liable to adopt courses that, in his days of prosperity, he would himself have characterized as not only dishonorable but dishonest. The monstrous extravagance of the Billion Dollar Congress has, in the course of a few short months, put the Government of the United States into the condition of a desperate and tricky bankrupt seeking to stave off his creditors by every conceivable device.

Some time ago, in our Story of the Week, a verdict for \$623.40 for an importer, against the Government and, by a jury in the United States Court at Philadelphia was reported. In this instance the issue did not arise under the McKinley tariff law, but under the tariff law of 1883, one clause of which imposed a duty of 20 per cent. on hat materials, trimmings, etc., while another clause made the duty on silk goods 50 per cent. The question at issue was whether or not silk goods imported expressly for hat trimmings should come under the hat trimming rate, or under the silk rate; the difference between the two being 30 per cent. The jury decided in favor of the hat trimming rate. This was a test case. There are other claims pending, which are certain to be decided in the same way, that will require the Government to repay to importers from twenty to thirty millions of dollars collected on this class of goods.

There is no reason for surprise at the decision, because the issue was first raised so long ago as 1886, when Judge McKennan, in Philadelphia, held that the question was one of fact to be decided by the jury. If the jury believed that the chief use to which the goods in question were to be put was the trimming of hats, bonnets, etc., it could find for the defendant, and otherwise it could sustain the Government in its claim of 50 per cent. duty. This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and a similar decision was subsequently made in New York, and also affirmed. Under these decisions the Government was compelled to refund to importers some six million dollars.

It must be remembered that the principle at stake

has been definitely decided by several United States district courts against the Government, and that these decisions have been sustained by the Supreme Court. Under the circumstances, no honest Government would persist in the attempt to levy clearly illegal taxes, yet the announcement is made that the Government will appeal from this new decision in Philadelphia, and carry the case to the Supreme Court. This can have but one result; but the Treasury Department, by these "artful dodger" tactics, gains time, and postpones, perhaps for years, the payment of more than thirty millions of dollars of illegally collected taxes.

If the matter ended here the officers of the Treasury might claim that, at the worst, they were guilty of undue zeal in supporting public interest against private claims; but a little reflection shows that this is not the case, and that the whole proceeding is simply a dishonest trick by a desperate administration to stave off inevitable and disgraceful bankruptcy until after the next Presidential election. By thus causing delay, and insisting on collecting illegal taxes, the Treasury officers are able to retain the thirty million dollars already collected, and to put into the Treasury a very large additional sum of money that does not belong there and which will eventually have to be refunded. The practical working of this can be seen at a glance. The Government is now exacting illegal taxes from importers. The importers, of course, add these taxes to the price of their goods, and the people pay them. After these disreputable practices on the part of the Treasury officials can no longer be prolonged, the money thus collected in taxes will be refunded to the importers; but the importers will never think of refunding them to their customers, who will have really paid the illegal taxes thus collected. Therefore, instead of serving the public interests, the present officials of the United States Treasury are simply engaged in a scheme for robbing the people, in defiance of law, for the purpose of obtaining the temporary use of extorted money.

To this less than three years of Harrison's administration has brought a government which, up to the time of the re-entry of the Republican party into power, had a superabundance of money on hand. The Democratic plan was to reduce the surplus by ceasing to take money out of the pockets of the people; the Republican plan was to continue to rob the people in the interests of the protected monopolists, and to reduce the surplus by monstrous and wicked extravagance. The people voted to let the Republican plan be tried. The party they trusted, disgraced and discredited in every other conceivable way, has now resorted to lawless robbery, through trickery as transparent and disgraceful as that of a bunco steerer with a rural victim on his hands. Yet men calling themselves honorable, and papers pretending to respectability, are seeking by all sorts of specious arguments to induce the rural and other victims to vote to maintain the bunco party in power.

ENORMOUS IMPORTATIONS OF TIN PLATE.—

The new tariff on tin plate goes into effect to-morrow, July 1. The result is that every steamer that has left a British port during the month just closing has brought over a big cargo of the metal. Of the vessels arriving yesterday the *Servia* brought 28,000 cases, the *Rome* 50,000, the *Wyoming* 8,000, the *Ethiopia* 50,000, and the *Galileo* 40,000; 176,000 cases in a single day. All the other regular lines are crowding on steam in order to get into port this afternoon or to-night. Recently the big liners have discarded all other freight and brought over tin; and, of course, the numerous "tramp" steamers belonging to no line, and sailing for any port to which they can get a cargo, have brought over great quantities of the metal.

One result of this enormous importation is a probable break in the market. Importers have not only spent all their money, but strained their credit, to obtain all the tin they can before the duty goes on, in order to make a large profit at the new prices. Quite a number have taken too great risks, and in order to raise money they are selling special lots at cost. Unless the rich dealers come to their aid a number of the smaller houses may be compelled to sell for what they can get. Meanwhile, the Welsh mills have been run to their utmost capacity to meet this extraordinary American demand, which has now absolutely ceased, and many of them have shut down for a time.

This is the situation when the new tariff goes into effect. Look out, then, for Protectionist declarations that the tariff has reduced the prices of tin plate and transferred the manufacture of that article from Wales to the United States.

FOR FREE TRADE FIRST—THEN FOR SILVER.

—For some months past Democratic conventions in Western and Southern States have been declaring for free silver in a way that would make the currency question the leading one, if the platforms adopted by this Summer's conventions were reproduced in the platform of the Democratic National convention next Summer. It is reasonably certain that there must have been in every convention held this Summer some men with sense enough to see the crazy impolicy of permitting any other question to dwarf the tariff issue in the next Presidential contest. Yet such men dared not protest against a mistep, because of their fear of the farmers. If the politicians had had the courage to face the farmers and tell them why they did not intend to permit any new issue to be forced on the Democratic party, they would in all probability have convinced them of the need of sticking to one job until it is completed.

Some of the farmers are beginning to see this for themselves. The Farmers' and Laborers' Union, No. 841, of Keytesville, Missouri, met on June 6, and passed a series of resolutions that have more sense in them than can be found in any Democratic platform adopted this Summer. The Farmers' and Laborers' Union is a part of the great organization commonly called the Alliance, and the Mr. Hall referred to is not only the head of that order in Missouri, but one of the most important of its national leaders. The resolutions, then, though they speak only for a local body, demonstrate that within the ranks of the Alliance are to be found men who see the folly of throwing away a winning issue to take up another, on which there is no immediate chance of winning. Of course the readers of THE STANDARD know that we do not believe in an income tax, but such a tax is far better than a tariff tax or any other indirect tax.

The Keytesville Union, after reciting the iniquities of the protective tariff, declared: "We are opposed to all tariff laws and are in favor of absolute Free Trade." They knew just what they were saying, too, and declared that any governmental interference to restrict trade—unless it be a war measure—is a violation of the natural rights of men to buy and sell where they please. All indirect taxation was denounced and a declaration made in favor of direct taxation only. The income tax plank of our Keytesville friends will make cold shivers run down the spinal columns of the patriotic millionaires who are always anxious that the Government shall do something for the soldier and the workingman, provided the millionaires are permitted to continue to rob everybody who eats and drinks and wears clothes. The resolutions demand that all Federal revenues, including generous pensions, shall be raised by "a

graduated income tax levied on the income of the very wealthy and bondholding class," and go on to declare that the existing system of finance and taxation "made our millionaires, and on them should fall the burden of liquidating out of their ill-gotten gains, the enormous debt of gratitude we owe our ex-soldiers." This is the shortest cut we have ever seen proposed, and if the millionaires did not know that it is impracticable they would all be busily engaged turning their assets into gold and consols preparatory to their removal to Europe.

The last three resolutions in the platform, however, do point to a practical programme, and, as we have already said, they display more sense and courage than has been found in any Democratic convention held this Summer. They are as follows:

Fourth, We favor the free coinage of silver, but until we get relief from the burdens of our present unjust tariff we believe it to be of secondary importance to that question.

Fifth, We fully endorse Brother U. S. Hall, our State President, in all his official acts, and his action in opposing the sub-Treasury scheme, and we especially endorse his efforts to defeat all measures tending to the formation of the F. & L. U. into a third political party.

Sixth, We urge every farmer organization in the United States to make the tariff question as we have set it forth, the main issue, and when that hindrance to our prosperity is removed, to turn our attention to free coinage and the currency question.

This is exactly the policy urged by THE STANDARD immediately after the appearance of Mr. Cleveland's silver letter, which demonstrated the impossibility of uniting in one effort the friends of Free Trade and the advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver. This is even more clearly impossible now than it was then, and though the Democratic politicians have not had the courage to say so, these Missouri farmers have boldly uttered a truth which only needs to be studied in order that it may be accepted.

LET US STAND BY MILLS.—In a private letter to the editor of THE STANDARD an intelligent and well informed business man in Chicago says:

I think you will find that Democrats and Independents, in the West especially, are growing impatient for a step or two in advance by Cleveland, who is still considered their leader. There is a marvelous change of sentiment out here which, as a newspaper man, you have certainly noted. Tariff trimmers are held in less respect than out and out Free Traders by that element which is breaking away from party lines, and unless the Democratic party gives positive signs that it is at least moving forward, I fear that Blaine's reciprocity, or some other delusive scheme, will absorb sufficient strength to defeat Cleveland at the next election. What we want worst of all just now is something to happen powerful enough to set the Democratic party moving, in order that the people who have discovered the rottenness and monopolistic tendencies of Republicanism may be attracted to the moving object.

We sympathize with the feeling thus expressed. Let the men who are trying to mislead the Democratic party into a cowardly course, recognize the fact that they will lose more than they can gain by such tactics. These cowardly leaders have been conciliating Protectionists for thirty years, and have never accomplished anything by it. The time has come when they must conciliate Free Traders. There are enough such to defeat the Democratic party if it either goes backward or stands still. It must take the forward step demanded by the great advance in public opinion, or it will suffer defeat.

Nevertheless, we have little fear that it will yield to the influences that drag it backward. The one thing that can happen in the near future that will set the Democratic party moving toward a sure victory is the election of a Free Trader to the Speakership. The man chosen must not merely be a Free Trader, but one known to be such. Roger Q. Mills is that man. Around him, and in support of the effort to make him Speaker, the Free Traders should rally, not merely with enthusiasm, but with the kind of determination that trimming politicians cannot afford to ignore. Presidential nominations are not to be made until next Summer. A Speaker is to be elected next December, and the men on whom devolves the responsibility of a choice are already chosen. Let Free Traders attend to their Congressmen.

The contest is between Mills and Crisp, and all talk of anyone else is a mere evasion. Talk about the respective parliamentary capacities of the two men is a subterfuge. Most of those indulging in such talk know nothing about the matter.

Roger Q. Mills is a Free Trader. He represents the progressive element in the Democratic party, and he satisfies the sentiments and aspirations of the tens of thousands of voters who have been brought to the support of that party through the agitation of the tariff question. Mr. Crisp, on the other hand, represents the appeal to partisanship without regard to any particular principle. He is doubtless a Free Trader, as his friends claim, but his candidacy does not emphasize the tariff issue, and his most active supporters are denouncing Mr. Mills as too pronounced a Free Trader. Furthermore, whether Crisp favors Hill or not, it is a significant fact that all the Hill men, and most of the mere machine politicians, favor Crisp. On the result of the Speakership contest will depend the tone and character of the next Democratic campaign. The men who help Mr. Mills are the men Free Traders should stand by, and no one who helps Crisp, or even displays indifference and vacillation, is worthy of our confidence. Let this be the test, as to our preferences for individuals and even for Presidential candidates.

A TORY CONCESSION.—The land bill introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the Tory Government, is in itself a most dangerous and unsatisfactory measure, since it proposes to use the credit of the English people in order to raise funds to buy out the present landlords in Ireland and substitute in their place small proprietors who would, if the land ever came to have any value apart from its improvements, become as oppressive taskmasters to the great body of laboring people as the English landlords have been. The move is altogether in the interest of landlordism, and is intended to relieve a situation which threatens the power of this class to exact tribute from labor and capital without rendering any service in return.

Notwithstanding this fact, it is not at all to be wondered at that a number of the large landholders in the House of Lords strenuously object to the measure. Lord Denman characterized it as "a mischievous form of legislation," and the Marquis of Waterford and the Duke of Argyll both opposed it vigorously. These men perceive clearly the danger to them involved in the recognition by Parliament of the fact that land is not property, in the same sense as the products of labor, and that the State, as the virtual legal owner of all land, has the right to interfere with and, if necessary, modify or abrogate the existing system of land tenure. Though Mr. Balfour's bill proposes that such interference shall be in the interests of landlords, and shall enable them to collect from the people or from the new purchasers, and those who work for the latter, a sufficient sum to compensate them for the loss of rents no longer collectible, it nevertheless recognizes the duty and responsibility of the State toward land ownership as clearly as would be necessary to warrant the establishment in Great Britain and Ireland of the Single Tax unlimited. While impecunious Irish landlords, who are suffering from the loss of rents, may welcome such a measure as an immediate relief, the great landlords, like the Duke of Argyll, are sure to oppose it, on account of its concession of principles to which they are implacably hostile.

We hope the bill will not pass, because it will erect a new and very dangerous barrier to the progress of what the English call "land nationalization," by raising up a large body of small landowners bitterly hostile to any change, who will be a political force in their own

communities, which the present landlords are not. Furthermore, in assuming that it is the duty of the State to buy land, even though it be for the purpose of selling it again, the process of land nationalization is given a direction that will arouse against it much sentiment that might readily be enlisted in behalf of the Single Tax, and it raises anew the question, which has been so much debated in England, as to the sort of landlord the Government would be. But, while we hope the bill will fail, whatever may be its fate, the confession contained in this Tory measure that the ownership of land differs essentially from the ownership of all other property will be of great use in the agitation of the Single Tax question in the British islands, whenever such agitation shall once effectively be started.

YES, THE PEOPLE CARE.—Governor Winans, of Michigan, told the truth in his recent veto message, when, after referring to the utter indifference to all questions of taxation displayed for a long time by the American people, he said: "But the time has come when the people do care." The letter to the editor from Hon. A. N. Whittington, of Kansas, printed elsewhere, shows that the Governor's utterance has struck a responsive chord in Alliance circles. Mr. Whittington was practically the leader of the Alliance members in the Kansas House last Winter, and the Chairman of the Board of Managers of that body charged with the conduct of the impeachment proceedings against Judge Botkin. He therefore is a representative man and his opinions are doubtless shared by the great body of Alliance men in Kansas. The first great step, that of making the people care, has been taken, and the others will follow in due sequence.

UNWISE ADVOCATES.—A correspondent of the San Antonio (Texas) Express complains that defenders of the Single Tax theory invariably assail their opponents with personal abuse. So far as this is true, it is most unfortunate. This is a question of principle that can be discussed on purely argumentative lines. Nevertheless, there is provocation to some exasperation in the constant and inexcusable misrepresentation of the Single Tax idea by many of its critics. Let our friends resist the provocation.

GOOD-BY TO THE SEALS.

The North American Commercial Company appears to have a clear case against the Government. It is not a question whether the monopoly of seal killing was obtained by honest methods. Indeed there has not been any direct accusation of fraud made against the company, although evidences of favoritism are sufficiently apparent. A triangular *quid pro quo* has been paid. Mr. Blaine aspires to Presidency. The Tribune supports Mr. Blaine. The editor of the Tribune is the son-in-law of Mr. D. O. Mills, the president of the Commercial Company. These are the three wheels that have been revolving within each other in agitating the question of the seals. It seems pretty clear that the happy arrangement that has been made with the British Government is due rather to President Harrison than to the Secretary of State, who has not been able to continue the catch for the benefit of his accomplices at the risk of a possible war with England. The company protests that this treaty is in violation of the terms and stipulations in its contract with the United States Government. These are clearly set forth, and figures, which, by-the-by, are not always as truthful as they are represented to be, are adduced to prove the loss to be sustained in the coming year will amount to the sum of \$400,000. It demands the payment of this sum, and if it is really due, even to the full extent, it is better that it should be paid and thus that the claims of the Commercial Company as well as those of England should be set at rest, so that peace will be made all around.

Aside from these considerations, altogether too much has been made of the necessity for preserving the lives of the seals. They are doomed eventually to disappear from the Arctic seas as they have gone from the Antarctic, and as the buffaloes have disappeared from the Western plains. We do not miss the buffalo skins. Thick woolen robes supply their places as they would supply those of the

seal skins, which might moreover become valueless at any time by the decree of omnipotent fashion.

The seals are the pirates of the Northern seas. They destroy immense numbers of salmon, halibut and herring, the catch of which is of more value to the stomachs of all our people than is that of the sea's to the backs of our fashionable women. Precisely as the cattle increased on the thousand hills and plains where the deposed buffaloes were wont to roam, so would the fish increase in the waters when they would no longer be molested. *Exeunt* buffaloes and seals; *manent* beef and fish. So much the better.

JOHN CODMAN.

POLITICAL TIN PLATE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—I have a stamped tin plate, about the size of an ordinary bread plate, made in the Neidringhaus Stamping Works of this city, from a piece of tin plate that was produced in the somewhat celebrated tin plate works of Neidringhaus Bros., of St. Louis. Mr. Neidringhaus, the ex-Congressman, gave me the plate with the assurance that it was "American tin plate," manufactured in his own works: and although admitting that his tin plate works were yet in their infancy, he affirmed with the utmost confidence that they would grow to immense proportions sooner or later. By way of proof he instanced the building of a skeleton foundry, to be enclosed and covered with sheet iron, in which he said he would produce larger quantities of tin plate than at present he is able to do. If this is the intention, he seems to be the only one around the premises that knows it; for everybody that was asked for what purpose the building was designed said it was to be an addition to the rolling mill plant.

Mr. Neidringhaus is an enterprising gentleman, as a business man, and a credit to the city of his adoption; but as a politician he is a failure. He appeared at the recent conference of Republican Clubs at Cincinnati with a number of tin cups that had been manufactured in his works at this point, and from tin plate also the product of his already established tin plate works. In doing this he characteristically showed his enterprise as an advertiser of his own business—and his stamping works are of large proportions—and at the same time permitted himself to do that which has demonstrated his capacity for political blundering on a scale that at once stamps him as a very poor politician. He sent broadcast the impression that he had an immense tin plate establishment, already in operation and employing hundreds of men, when the fact was, and is at this time, that the men he employs are working in his rolling mill and stamping works. Many boys are also employed in both institutions. These works are old and time-worn, dirty with the accumulation of soot that has been gathering for years, and a place that I would deem one of hardship, were I compelled to earn my living there. They look to me as if they were sadly in need of replacement by better buildings. This refers to the rolling mill buildings. The stamping works are located in better buildings, in another part of the city. The tin plate part of the concern was rather a diminutive affair beside its surroundings on the rolling mill premises. It is a mere shed, partially rebuilt with new lumber, and is large enough for two men and four boys to work in comfortably. An adjoining shed is used to prepare the plates for tinning, and one boy seemed to be the only person engaged in this task. His duty was to wash the plates in some kind of fluid, probably acid of some kind, that gave them a sort of tinnish appearance.

The capacity of this alleged tin plate industry is probably thirty or forty plates an hour if worked steadily. There is one solitary dipping place. That is, one sheet of tin, and no more, can be produced at a time, for there is no other place for the dipping process. It seemed to be simple enough, but was done by the Welshman, mention of whom has been made in the daily press, when it could easily have been done by a boy, and no doubt would have been under other circumstances. In fact, so far as tinning the plates is concerned, it looks to me as if the whole process could be conducted by boys, with an overseer for the work of preparation and procedure.

The process of plating sheet iron or sheet steel (I do not know which) with tin, at the Neidringhaus Works, is about as follows: The sheets are prepared as explained above and placed in a vat containing fluid of some kind, probably acid diluted with water. From this place they are taken by a boy, one at a time, and placed in the tinning vat containing melted tin in sufficient quantity to entirely submerge the sheet. In this vat, which seemed to be a double compartment affair, the boy would place the sheet edgewise and sink it out of sight, and a man would reach down into the adjoining compartment with a pair of tongs and fish for the sheet until he got hold of it, when, bringing it to the surface, he would quickly pass it over to the other side of the furnace, about three feet away, where a similar vat was located, on top of which a pair of revolving metal rollers were fixed, more than half submerged in fluid of some kind—may be melted tin. He would place the sheet in this compartment as it was placed in the other, and it would disappear in the fluid and come

up between the two rollers. There were probably another set of these rollers beneath the surface, which took the sheet as it went down and guided it between the upper ones as it came up. This operation was repeated four or five times, and then the sheet, shining with its new coat, was passed on to a rack, where it was placed edgewise, and another was started on its road to tin platedom. From the rack the sheet was taken by a boy who placed it in some kind of substance that looked like bran. In this it was pushed back and forth several times and passed on to another boy who did likewise with it, in another place separated from the first by an inch board. It looked to me like a waste of energy to employ a second boy for this, because the first might have stepped two feet to the left and performed the operation in plenty of time to take up the sheet following, with a breathing spell between times too. Under other circumstances probably this would be the case. The second boy passed the sheet to the Welshman, a large fat man, who probably bosses the whole operation, and he simply rubbed it off with a rag and placed the sheet away until wanted for use as material from which to manufacture political tin cups or advertising bread plates.

Mr. Neidringhaus is a pleasant gentleman, and treated us (myself and Mr. Slane, the old gentleman of whom I wrote in my last as being an ex-farmer and Protectionist, as well as Single Taxer) in a courteous manner; and after he found out that I was a Free Trader and the old man a Protectionist, he felt inclined to give us a lengthy dissertation on protection political economy and what it has done for our country. He got off considerable of the old stock argument always used to confuse the unsophisticated ruralist and workingman, before I could drag my companion away, which I did as soon as I could prevail upon him to go, because I did not want to enter into argument with the honorable gentleman inside his own office, and I knew that if I staid there much longer I should surely permit my tongue to wag, notwithstanding the surroundings.

Mr. Neidringhaus looks very much like Henry George, except he is not built so compactly, being rather taller and not so broad shouldered. His complexion is the same as Mr. George's, and he wears his beard as does the latter, while the expression of his face reminds one very much of the author of "Progress and Poverty."

As the Republic says, if Mr. Neidringhaus will manufacture commercial tin plate and quit the manufacture of political tin plate, he will receive the greatest consideration as an enterprising business man, worthy of all the commendation that can be showered upon him: but if he persists in spreading the report, simply for political effect, that he is manufacturing large quantities of tin plate when the reverse is true, no one ought to growl if he is exposed. That he has been exposed, and effectually, proves what has been said before, that though he may be a good business man, he is an exceedingly poor politician.

St. Louis, Mo.

L. P. CUSTER.

LAND AND ITS OWNERS.

Two letters in THE STANDARD of May 13 have attracted considerable attention. In one W. D. Ogden, of Baltimore, champions the justice of land ownership, while Mr. Leedom heads his letter "Land Owning a Crime." These men seem to be about as far apart as it would be possible to get, yet I believe both are right, each from his own point of view; while both are wrong, each from the other's point of view. They remind me forcibly of the two men in the fable who met on opposite sides of a sign board. They will not agree until each can see the other side of the board. Possibly I can help them to do that.

All will agree that the continuous *private possession* of land is essential to its best use, and even more; that such possession is the very foundation of civilization. Whence comes the right of each landholder to the continuous possession of the land he calls his own? All life on earth requires *land* for its use—*land* in the economic meaning of the term. Man's presence here confers on him a right to use land. He does not get the right from government; he cannot obtain it from society, for government is a creature of man's making and society is simply a result of man's living with his fellows in close relations. The right of an individual to take possession of and continuously use a piece of land is thus seen to be a *natural right* independent of governmental enactments or social customs. Governments or societies may acknowledge this right or they may deny it: they cannot create nor destroy it.

I agree fully with Mr. Ogden that the private ownership of land, in any sense in which land can ever be owned at all, is perfectly natural and perfectly just: and I will go further and declare that no government, nor society can have any right to claim ownership in any land they are not actually using for public purposes. Governments can have no more right than a private landlord to hold land idle and compel people to pay a price for the privilege of using it. Any man has a natural right to take possession of and use, as long as he pleases, any piece of land that no one else is using, and the only right or duty of government is to prevent others from forcibly dispossessing him. The only natural and just title to land

is occupancy and use, and the individual user derives that title not from government nor from society, but from the labor expended by him in taking possession and making the improvements upon it. This ownership in the right to peaceably possess and enjoy a part of the earth's surface is just as absolute and just as equitable as is the ownership of the house you have built, the crop you have raised, the cattle you have bred, or the hands and brains with which you labor.

But if I should stop here, my argument would have no more value than the dictum of the Anarchist on the one hand and the verdict of the Supreme Court on the other. This is one side of the sign board. Let us see what is on the other side. What is it that Mr. Leedom calls a crime? What is it that is the foundation of landlordism and the all-sufficient cause of most of the poverty and vice and crime that afflict modern civilization? What is it that permits and invites men to get a "legal title" to vast tracts of land and then hold them out of use?

Isn't it the simple fact that we permit the "ground rents"—the "social wealth"—those values that are produced by the community—to go into the pockets of the landowners instead of causing them to flow into the public treasury to meet public needs? Isn't this what Mr. Leedom means when he declares "that private landholding is a monstrous iniquity." Mr. Leedom doesn't mean to say that "private land holding" is wrong in any sense, but he does mean that the private ownership of ground rents is wrong, and with him I think we shall all agree. From this it follows that when society gets wise enough to demand its own wages for public needs, when society ceases to permit private "landowners" to confiscate social wealth for their own private purposes, and thus secures for itself such a fund that it will not be obliged to confiscate private earnings for social purposes, then and not till then shall we cease to be bothered with that meaningless phrase "the injustice of private ownership of land." It isn't "private" ownership of land that we are fighting against at all. We don't propose to change in any way our system of land "tenure." We are fighting against the private ownership of "land values;" that is, we are opposed to allowing the "wages of society" to swell the fortunes of the "owners" of land.

Thus the whole question comes to this: "Is there a natural source of public revenue? Does society really earn wages enough to meet public needs? Is there a *natural* and therefore a *just* system of "taxation?"

To him who has confidence in the justice and orderliness of Nature can come but one answer, "Yes."

So we see that in the last analysis it is a "mere" fiscal question, a "mere" question of taxation; but I think some of us will be obliged to broaden our conception of the importance of "fiscal questions" and give a much wider scope to the word "mere."

St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.

C. J. BUELL.

HOW PROTECTION CORRUPTS.

While I take it there can be no question of the tariff's corrupting influence on Philadelphia politics, I do not think that Mr. T. H. Brown has touched the chief cause of its blighting power. I have always contended that the abolition of the "protective" tariff was an absolute prerequisite to any attempt to purify our politics. Not because it was an idol reverently worshipped by a considerable proportion of the people, but because a comparatively small proportion had a direct personal interest in its maintenance.

Small in numbers as the "Protectionists for revenue" are, yet they wield an influence greater probably than any other class. The beneficiaries of the tariff are, as a rule, the large manufacturers, whose every action is blazoned forth in the daily press of their respective communities, and whose slightest utterances are heralded as words of wisdom, which the rest of the community should be particularly grateful for.

These are the men who, in a large measure, are responsible for the existing deplorable corruption of national, State and municipal government. Deriving large profits from the tariff they will stop at nothing to maintain—or advance as opportunity offers—their pet schedule.

The election of the Congressman from the district of one of these men is almost as much a personal matter, although the methods employed are somewhat different, as was the election of the M. P. under the rotten borough system of England to the landed peers. If they cannot dictate his nomination they may purchase his vote afterwards to maintain their particular schedule. In the ramifications of politics other and more ignoble instruments have frequently to be used to prevent the house of cards from falling. Coming into possession of facts thereby that are discreditable to the participants, they are not at all backward in serving notice upon the powers that be that they require some of the "pie." Or it may be, pursuing a more gentlemanly course, they help themselves to public funds in some form or other, and then quietly remark that they must have protection.

What is the mental condition of a Congressman elected under

such auspices? How easy a step it is, from being the instrument whereby the manufacturer is enriched by legislation, to becoming the participant in other legislation having for its aim the enrichment of a selected few. Where is the end of this carnival of special legislation? So long as your so-called "Best Citizens"—and the protected manufacturer is always a B. C., since, unless he is comparatively wealthy, he cannot be a "Captain of Industry"—are enriched by special legislation, so long will corruption be rampant; for you have poisoned public opinion at its fountain head. They are the men who make public opinion; they are leaders, and the bulk of the people merely reflect their views. While there are in all communities scores of men—mostly workingmen—who have more clearly defined views than your Best Citizen, their social position precludes their obtaining a hearing, even if they have the time to make their idea known.

It is not those who worship the tariff as an idol, who are in the main responsible for the flagrant corruption that exists. In the proportion that they have been blind devotees of the fetich, will they be its ruthless destroyers when their eyes are opened. But the tariff beneficiary has no conscience. For him there is no awakening, and he will rather see every voting place an auction booth than yield a fraction of a fraction of 1 per cent. of the schedule that increases his stealings and that enables him to pay his men "American wages, sir!"

Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROBERT BAKER.

THE DANGERS OF SOCIALISM.

The dangers of Socialism lie in the opportunities which the tendency of such legislation throws in the way of imperialism. If the working masses could realize this, they would more carefully consider the possible results of such demands. Nothing, it seems to me, can be more certain than that the very methods by which this class of social reformers seek to ameliorate conditions will be wrested from them, and wrought into instruments for their enslavement.

The course of Bismarck, in the plenitude of his power, and the accentuation of this policy by the present Emperor, who says, "I am master," illustrates the truth I wish to point. And that German Socialists themselves have an uneasy consciousness of this truth is apparent from the fact that among them the Socialistic imperialism of the young Emperor is everywhere distrusted. The adoption by the ruling powers of Germany of important parts of the Socialistic platform—such as the workmen's State Insurance legislation—is looked upon with a dubious eye by those who are the responsible authors of the measure—viz., the Socialists themselves.

What can be more plain? The majority are the real governors everywhere. But they govern by ignorance, forging their own chains, welding their own bonds. They delegate the accomplishment of their slavery to the designing and unscrupulous. Socialism places in the hands of the practical politicians a new and terrible engine for the perpetuation of slavery.

Jersey City, N. J.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Harry Edwards, whose death is recorded in the Story of the Week, was one of the speakers at the banquet given at Delmonico's to Henry George on his return from Ireland in 1882.

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The Ladies' News, published at Philadelphia, says THE STANDARD "is always full of reform information written in a spicy way." This intimation that THE STANDARD has demonstrated that to be serious is not necessarily to be dull is highly complimentary.

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Apropos of a recent article in THE STANDARD, headed "Is Harrison an Absolute Free Trader?" Mr. Wm. G. Sellers, of San Francisco, sends us the following extract from the President's speech at San Francisco on May 2:

We stand here at the political centre of a great State. This building where your lawmakers assemble, chosen by your suffrages to execute your will in framing those rules of conduct which shall control the life of the citizen. May you always find here patriotic, consecrated men to do your work. May they always assemble here with a high sense of duty to those brave, intelligent and honorable people. May they catch the great lesson of our Government, that our people need only such regulation as shall restrain the ill disposed and shall give the largest liberty to individual enterprise and effort. (Cheers.)

If Mr. Harrison can see thus clearly the proper limitations in activity in a State Government, why does he insist on having the Federal Government undertake to exercise a paternal care over some kinds of business? But why expect consistency of a Protectionist?

* * * *

Governor Hill's organ recently indulged in what it called "Pre-Convention Talk," in the course of which it suggested the possibility that the Governor might again be compelled to be a candidate, and pooh-poohed the idea that there is any popular feeling against a third term for a Governor. Let the Governor have himself nom-

inated again and he will find out whether or not there is any popular feeling against a third term, and particularly a third term for such a Governor as he has been.

* * * *

Governor Russell has promoted Judge James M. Barker, of Pittsfield, from the Superior to the Supreme Court bench of Massachusetts. The new appointee is a Republican, but he has special fitness for the place, and Governor Russell has ignored politics and allowed considerations of fitness to be paramount. It is to be hoped that the judge will reciprocate by not carrying his politics on to the bench, as has been done by so many New England judges.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

MR. EDDY PROPHECIES.—Ulysses D. Eddy, of this city, discusses our chance of commercial supremacy in the June issue of the Forum. He marshals vast statistics to show what we have done, and argues from this what we may do. Our course in the Samoan matter, our movement toward reciprocity, and the renewed activity of ship building all indicate an awakening to the importance of foreign trade. We have snatched from Great Britain the supremacy in iron making. We easily adopt new methods, and are not likely to be hampered by commercial use and wont. For many years we were content to let foreign trade alone and fight from behind tariff breastworks. Our banking system is not suitable for the promotion of international exchanges, and we seem to be threatened with a flood of silver, to make matters worse. Great Britain is our chief foe, and she fights in the open, with no tariff breastworks. Germany is weak behind her tariff fortifications. She is not inventive, and German products are in bad repute. France fights at a disadvantage because of her tariff and her costly armament. She fears our competition. Austria is in Germany's plight. Reciprocity is helping us toward the supremacy we seek, Australia will soon buy in large part of us. We shall presently move from behind our breastworks, and after a severe struggle we shall succeed in acquiring commercial supremacy. The vanquished will retire behind tariff breastworks, and the final advance will be against these walls. Leaders in such a campaign are likely to come from the aggressive West rather than from the conservative seaboard. We shall begin to sell the goods produced by other countries. New York will be more and more a financial centre, and at the first general European war the surplus capital of the world will be transferred from London to this city. We shall then become the world's safe deposit and savings bank.

Commercial supremacy once secured, we shall turn our attention to the fine arts, and in time profound changes in national character may be expected. The calmness of possession will be ours. Swift aggression will give way to weight and steadiness. The mingling of European bloods prepares the way for all this.

BUSY HALF-TIMERS.—Henry Dunckley tells in the June Contemporary Review many interesting things about the English "half-timers." This term is applied to lads of ten years of age and over who work all morning in woolen factories and go to school in the afternoon. When the half-timer reaches the age of thirteen he becomes a young person, and may work all day, provided he has reached a certain point in his schooling. When he becomes fourteen years of age he may work all day without regard to his proficiency in book-learning. Mr. Buxton, M. P., and others recently tried, without success, to have the age limit of half-timers fixed at twelve years instead of ten.

The half-timer goes to work at 6 A. M. and at 8 has half an hour for breakfast, and then works until 12:30. He then goes home to dinner, and spends the time from two to half-past four at school. He must prepare some lessons out of school, and of course he must rise very early to be at his work betimes.

The half-timer's business is to follow the movements of a woolen spinning mule and deftly splice broken threads. The mule travels 540 feet per minute and the lad must keep up. It has 950 spindles and as many threads, and all these the lad must watch for breaks. Hands, eyes and feet are constantly busy. The temperature is from 80 to 90 degrees, and the lad's working shirt is damp with perspiration. If he sits in it during the afternoon at school his health may be endangered. Half-timers earn an average of less than three shillings a week each. The argument against making the age limit twelve instead of ten was that the parents of children need the half-timer's earnings for the two years between ten and twelve.

McKINLEY'S FREE TRADE BILL.—Andrew Carnegie has produced, for British consumption only, an article on the McKinley bill, and it is published in the June issue of the Nineteenth Century. Mr. Carnegie insists that Britons, whether learned or unlearned, do not know what the McKinley bill contains, and he endeavors to enlighten them by an attempt to prove that the measure tends toward Free Trade rather than protection. He admits that duties were increased on a few articles, some grades

of linens, woolens and plushes, cutlery and tin plate, in particular, but he asserts that this increase is offset by reductions elsewhere, so as to give the bill a neutral tint, neither protective nor "Free Tradish." Furthermore, he tells benighted Britons that many articles were placed upon the free list. He notes that the freeing of sugar cut off more customs revenue than did the repeal of the British corn laws. This looks like Free Trade, suggests Mr. Carnegie, but he ventures to suspect that it is not the kind of Free Trade that the Cobden Club likes. As to himself, Mr. Carnegie protests that the McKinley bill reduced the duties on all that he produces.

Britons are especially urged to note the admirable provision for a drawback on duties paid by manufacturers on raw materials to be made up into goods for export. This beautiful scheme of robbing with one hand and reimbursing with the other places the American manufacturer on equal terms with his rivals the world over. "American manufactures exported hereafter may be constructed of foreign material whenever it is cheaper than the American." Mr. Carnegie does not explain what is to be done for the American producer whose raw material is thus neglected for a cheaper foreign product, but doubtless he will have his reward.

Reciprocity, however, is the crowning glory of the McKinley bill, and Mr. Carnegie predicts the early reception of Latin America into our Free Trade Zollverein. He sneers at Canada, however, and predicts that she will find it impossible to be at once without and within the union. He expects in time, as a result of this reciprocity clause, the annexation of a willing and anxious Canada.

The mail subsidy he regards as essentially part of the McKinley bill, and no one doubts it "worthy to stand alongside that measure. He is pleased to note that British manufacturers are already beginning to be attracted to the "home market" provided by the McKinley bill, and, innocent soul, never seems to suspect that the competition of new-comers must inevitably help to defeat the very object for which the bill was drawn. But even Mr. Carnegie has not yet gone far enough to advocate the exclusion of foreign capital from the United States. Mr. Carnegie is sure that the aggregate foreign trade of the United States has not suffered since the bill was passed, which seems to indicate that its framers have been defeated in part of their design. He closes with an enthusiastic brotherly tribute to the great English race, one-half of which he would despoil in the imaginary interest of a small fraction of the other half by means of a measure that in spirit is as un-English as it is un-American.

WOMEN AND TRADES UNIONS.—"Trades Unionism Among Women" is the subject of a joint article by Lady Dilke and Florence Routledge in the May Forthnightly Review. Both women write as those that still see in trades unionism a solution of the labor problem rather than a mere palliative of evil conditions. Lady Dilke bemoans the fact that women unorganized in trades unions are crowding into the employments of men and dragging down wages. The home is neglected in order that wives and daughters may add a pittance to the dwindling earnings of husbands and fathers. Lady Dilke tells of workshops where women work eleven hours per day amid dangerous sanitary conditions for seven shillings a week. Hard are the conditions surrounding women that work at home. Little children work with their mothers at match-box making in a miserably cramped home. The box company pays a dividend of over seventeen per cent., and the single room of the workers is so crowded with drying boxes that they must be stacked up before any member of the family may lie down to sleep.

In some ways the shop assistants are even worse off. Many of them work eighty and even ninety hours per week. Something may be hoped from voluntary abstention from shopping on certain days of the week, but more from the organization of the workers. Lady Dilke thinks that women's trades unions might deal with the case of women with comfortable homes who give their services for mere pocket money, and thus help to bring down the general rate of wages. This suggestion of Lady Dilke throws a curious light upon the ideas of those that esteem trades unionism a solution of the poverty problem. It is almost inconceivable that any one should note the spectacle of workers being worse off from the increase of their number, without suspecting that something more serious than mere lack of organization is at the bottom of the trouble.

Lady Dilke eloquently urges the educative advantages of trades unionism, which no one will dispute; and denounces, justly enough, the miscalled trades unions under patronage of philanthropic rich folks, who oppose the only principles upon which trades unionism has thus far won its victories.

Miss Routledge combats the idea that trades unionism is practically non-existent among women. She estimates the number of women in the United Kingdom organized in labor unions at nearly 58,000, and insists that even unskilled women workers easily grasp the principles of trades unionism. She finds the great obstacle to the organization of women workers to be their readiness to depend upon marriage as a way out of the individual labor problem. Then, too, the difficulty of paying even small weekly dues without an immediate return, makes it hard to form organizations. She anti-

cipates little from woman suffrage, unless it is preceded by trades unionism, but would hope something from the spread of labor statistics by some department of Government. She closes by a citation of figures, showing that the proportion of women workers to men in many trades is constantly increasing, and that, too, in trades not peculiarly suitable to women.

SOME SOCIALISTIC REMEDIES.—Clementina Black's summary of pending factory acts in Great Britain, published in the May number of the *Contemporary Review*, is interesting as an evidence of the strides that Socialistic legislation is taking in England by reason of a failure of public men to see the better way out of the industrial slough of despond in which the English working classes wallow. The writer of the article proclaims her belief in such legislation, but it is difficult to understand how any one save a thorough-going State Socialist, can justify governmental meddling of the sort provided for by the extreme features of these measures save as a desperate palliative for desperate conditions demanding instant attention. There are four of these factory acts considered in the review. All deal with sanitation. Two of them prescribe the air space per operative in factories, and one provides for an increase of air space when gas is used for lighting. Separate sanitary accommodation for men and women is required by one act. Three of the bills provide for the fencing of machinery, and one gives power to the Secretary of State to make special rules in case of dangerous industries. There are some salutary and doubtless necessary provisions as to child labor, and all the bills propose to apply the principle of governmental supervision and restriction to the hours of all factories in which women are employed. Mr. Buxton's bill requires employers to report all overtime, its nature, cause and duration. A quarterly copy of such report is to be sent to the factory inspector. The Home Secretary is to make an annual report to Parliament upon the statistics of overtime. The committee has decided against this annual return.

Each bill requires employers to keep a register of those to whom they give out work to be done at home. Two of the bills would have this register open to the inspector only, and would punish him for revealing its contents. The third would have it open to inspectors, but provides no punishment for revelation of its contents. One bill holds employers responsible for the sanitary condition of the places, whether workmen's homes or not, it is presumed, to which work to be done is sent out. This commends itself to Miss Black as promising to help remedy the evils of sub-contracting. Two of the bills seek to regulate the conditions of work in domestic workshops, but the authors are appalled by the probable necessity of trebling the number of factory inspectors. All the bills broaden the powers of sanitary inspectors. One bill provides for punishing inspectors that reveal the names of employees making complaints of employers. Two of the bills forbid women doing certain kinds of work. One prohibits the employment of any woman in a factory within four weeks after child-birth. It sheds a curious light on modern civilization that any such measure as this, whether legislative, or as the result of union rules, would seem necessary. The punishments provided for violation of these provisions are fines. Miss Black would add imprisonment, and in some cases posting, for six months, of the fact of conviction in his own factory.

One bill provides for women inspectors. Miss Black says that there are but fifty-five inspectors to examine 134,080 work places, which would mean 2,437 visits per year for each inspector. She adds that news of the inspector's coming frequently precedes his arrival, and all is made smooth in the shop against his visit. Women inspectors, she thinks, would be valuable, because they could go into the bedrooms of dressmakers late at night, and discover whether the poor creatures had been suddenly huddled from shop to bedroom at the inspector's approach.

Surely, all this speaks volumes to those of us that hold by individualism, and believe that once natural opportunities are freed the workman will speedily become his own factory inspector: that women and children will no longer work in shops to the injury of health; that narrow homes will no longer be crowded day and night with the tools and materials of trade.

NEW BOOKS.

A HISTORY OF THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.—Messrs Webb and Cox treat the eight-hour question from the point of view of those that regard it as a proper and necessary object of legislative interference. The book,* however, is valuable even to those of settled convictions on the other side, for it abounds in statistics, doubtless accurate, and marshals many valuable facts bearing upon that question. The book is, in fact, a concise history of the eight-hour movement, to-

* "The Eight-Hour Day." By Sidney Webb, LL.B., Lecturer on Economics at the City of London College and Workingmen's College, and Harold Cox, B.A., late Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge. London: Walter Scott, 24 Warwick Lane. New York: A. Lovell & Co., 3 East Fourteenth Street.

gether with a statement of the case in favor of legislative action. The authors expect most from the social advantages to spring from additional leisure under the eight-hour system. They admit, however, apparently without a realization of its significance, that in the days of the "Lowell Offering" most of the New England mills ran thirteen hours per day. There is little room for doubt that socially the Lowell factory girl of to-day is less happily situated in everything save hours of work than were her sister workers of that earlier time. Hopeful as we may be of good results from shortened hours of work, it is evident that other social conditions go to form the character of a working people.

A TRAMP IN SOCIETY.—Mr. Cowdry's story,* if such it may be called, is made the vehicle for an admirably clean, simple and effective presentation of the Single Tax doctrine. For the sake of those that may wish to read the book for the thread of romance it contains, we will not reveal the plot. It is enough to say that the argument in favor of free land is put in a most interesting form, and that the incidental discussions of currency and interest are at least interesting. The result of a land speculator's attempt to sell lots along side a tract managed on Single Tax principles, is highly instructive. Mr. Cowdry's book cannot fail to set thinking those who come to it in ignorance of the great principle which it is designed to set forth. The volume is published in paper at 50 cents; in cloth at \$1.50.

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1891.

WANAMAKER'S EMBARRASSMENT.—The statement of Mr. Wanamaker regarding his relations with the Keystone Bank, of Philadelphia, reported June 17 under title "Postmaster General Wanamaker's Explanation," were discredited this week before the investigating committee of the Philadelphia Councils. The fraudulent certificates of stock of the bank, which Mr. Wanamaker said he received as collateral from Mr. Lucas under their agreement for purchasing Reading Railroad stock, were produced. One certificate for 200 shares was issued in 1882 in the name of John C. Lucas, and, therefore, was consistent with Mr. Wanamaker's statement; but a second and a third certificate, for 200 and 225 shares respectively, though dated prior to the death of Mr. Lucas, were issued to Howard Spencer Jones, who proved to have been a confidential clerk to Mr. Wanamaker and a fourth for 100 shares, dated after Mr. Lucas' death, was issued to Edward Irvine, one of Mr. Wanamaker's brothers. When a partner in the firm of brokers that had acted for Mr. Wanamaker was called as a witness, he identified certificates for 2,516 shares as having been given to his firm by Mr. Wanamaker on four different occasions, one occasion being after the death of Mr. Lucas. The broker explained the fact that some of the certificates were issued after Mr. Lucas's death by saying that his firm had sent to the Keystone bank for transfer certificates received from Mr. Wanamaker, and therefore, though the certificates were not the same, the stock was. He also testified that last winter Mr. Wanamaker asked him to gather up that stock, it being then out as collateral on loans; and that in February and March last he did gather it up, and returned it to Mr. Wanamaker. While the broker was on the stand, he was unexpectedly called upon to identify one certificate for 625 shares, which was part, he said, of the 2,516 shares his firm had received from Mr. Wanamaker to use as collateral, and which appeared to have been issued in May, 1887, directly to Mr. Wanamaker, who had endorsed it over on the back. The broker was obliged to identify the signature of endorsement as Wanamaker's. This proved that Mr. Wanamaker had been a stockholder of the bank, and contradicted that part of his formal statement in which he asserted that he had never been a stockholder nor held any other relations with the bank except as a depositor and the holder of stock belonging to Lucas as collateral for an obligation of Lucas to him. Five other certificates for 200 shares each, issued to Wanamaker in February, 1886, were produced. The total number of shares shown to have been held by him was 2,625, or 109 more than in his statement he acknowledged having held as collateral. These stood in the name of clerks in his employment; but the broker testified that, though held by clerks, they in fact belonged to Mr. Wanamaker.

In an interview after the disclosure, Mr. Wanamaker said that some of the certificates deposited with him as security by Lucas might have been in his name: and he mentioned another transaction in which he borrowed money for Lucas from a trust company, Lucas furnishing shares of the bank as collateral.

BARDSLEY'S CONFESSION.—John Bardsley, the defaulting City Treasurer of Philadelphia, referred to last week under title "Postmaster General Wanamaker's Explanation," was brought up for sentence on Tuesday. In explanation of his plea of guilty, he read

* "A Tramp in Society," by Robert H. Cowdry, Chicago. Francis J. Schulte & Co., 1891.

to the court a long statement, which contained an itemized account showing a net balance due to the State of \$1,002,769.64, and to the city of \$191,861.68, being a total of \$1,194,631.32. Against this balance he offset due bills from the Keystone bank to the amount of \$925,900, bonds of a Baltimore traction company, deposited by him with the bank to the amount of \$100,000, notes for funds to assist the bank to the amount of \$25,000, shares in the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank to the amount of \$100,000, cash in the same bank to the amount of \$808.43, and cash in the hands of his assignee to the amount of \$5,000, making a total of \$1,155,808.89, and leaving a deficit of only \$38,822.89, many times covered by property and claims made over by him to his assignee and subject to the disposition of the city and the State. As to his transactions with the Keystone bank, he said it had been the active bank of his predecessor, and was entirely satisfactory until November, 1890, when, the panic having crippled it, he was unable to obtain \$400,000 with which to make a payment to the State Treasurer. In 1889, he had deposited large sums of money in the bank, which were so promptly returned that when the President applied to him in the Spring of 1890 to make other deposits, he complied; and during the year 1890 he deposited a total of \$945,000, receiving a due bill for each deposit. The receiver of the bank having refused to admit this indebtedness, and the public having refused to believe it existed, he submitted in proof entries on the stubs of the bank's due bill book, private letters from President Marsh, and other private memoranda. Of this sum he had received back only \$20,000, leaving the bank still in his debt \$925,000, or nearly \$900,000 more than his deficit. He never had a dollar of the money, and what the bank had done with it he did not know. He complained bitterly of the bank examiner, who he said must have known the condition of the bank, for not informing him; and hinted at relations between the examiner and the bank officers, which induced the former to conceal the bank's condition.

He denied having any transactions with Wanamaker, and all knowledge of Wanamaker's transactions with the bank; and his only confession related to the subject of his indictment. His three-fold guilt in this connection he admitted. He had lent public funds, he had received interest for the loans, and he had bought securities with public funds. As to lending the funds and taking interest, he said that though the law prohibiting it had existed over thirty years and was never observed by his predecessors, no action had been brought for its infraction, and he was entirely ignorant of it; and that the interest had either been paid to the State or would be by his assignee. As to buying securities, he explained that he did not buy them for his own benefit, but as a mode of securing public funds in his hands, and that they had been sold and all the proceeds, including dividends, had been paid over.

When Mr. Bardley concluded the reading of his statement, the District Attorney moved suspension of sentence to enable him to investigate with a view to discrediting it. The court granted the motion.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN RHODE ISLAND.—This Saturday night, Grover Cleveland, as the guest of the Commercial Club of Providence, was welcomed by Governor Ladd, and spoke upon the subject of "Private and Special Legislation." After deploring the disposition of business men to confine themselves exclusively to the details of their own vocations, and to regard politics as disreputable, or at best something to be left to those who have a taste for it, he dwelt upon the evils of private and special legislation, chief among them being log-rolling, which comes dangerously near to corruption. Then, alluding to the protective tariff, he showed that special and private legislation sometimes assumes the guise of a general measure. This he regarded as its most pernicious form. Apparently proposed for the public good, but really originating in selfish calculations or completely subservient in detail to selfish plans, it tends towards paternalism, and engenders among the people the habit of looking to government for aid in promoting special schemes and securing individual advantages and unearned benefits. Such legislation ought to be condemned. Neither the cry of protection to American interests, nor pretended solicitude for the public good, ought to succeed in concealing schemes to favor the few at the expense of the many.

ACQUITTAL OF CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.—Chauncey M. Depew, together with other directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, indicted by the New York Grand Jury for violation of a statute making it a crime to use heated stoves in passenger cars, has been acquitted. Last Spring, in the tunnel in New York City, one of the passenger trains of the company was wrecked in a collision, and the cars were set on fire by heated stoves then in use on the train. Six people were killed by the collision and two by the fire. The Coroner's jury, composed of some of the most prominent citizens of New York, held the directors for manslaughter in connection with the deaths by fire, and they were placed under \$25,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Depew was one of the accused. By advice of the Dis-

trict Attorney, he being of opinion that the relation of the violation of the statute to the deaths was too remote, no indictment for manslaughter was found; the grand jury indicted for violation of the statute merely. At the trial this week, Judge Van Brunt presided. He directed a verdict of acquittal as to all the accused except the President of the road, holding that corporation directors are not criminally liable for neglect of a statutory duty imposed on the corporation, and that neglect only had been shown except as to the President, against whom there was evidence sufficient for the jury to decide whether he had actively caused the use of heated stoves on the cars in question. The judge charged the jury that if trains heated by stoves were dispatched by the President or with his authority, there should be a conviction; but after an absence of four hours the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. All the defendants therefore were released.

RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR BOIES IN IOWA.—Horace Boies, the present Governor of Iowa, has been renominated by the Democrats. The permanent chairman of the convention, was held at Ottumwa, was W. H. M. Pusey, of Council Bluffs; the temporary chairman was Congressman Walter H. Butler, who, upon taking the chair, made an outright Free Trade speech. Governor Boies was nominated by acclamation. The platform demands the substitution of license taxes for the prohibitory liquor law; favors stringent measures for enforcing the taxation of every species of property; advocates the Australian ballot reform, the control and regulation of railroads in accordance with the existing State laws, the election of United States Senators by direct vote, and the free coinage of full legal tender silver; denounces the McKinley law and its theory, the lavish appropriations of the last Congress, and non-resident alien ownership of lands; and extends the sympathies of the party to the Irish in their struggle for Home Rule, and to the Jews in their persecution by Russia.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN OHIO.—The Democratic Committee of Ohio has selected Cleveland as the place for holding the Democratic State Convention. There will be 700 delegates, of whom from 470 to 600 are claimed for Governor Campbell. Of the 70 delegates from Hamilton County, where Cincinnati is located, it is reported that all are opposed to Campbell.

FREE SILVER DEMOCRATS IN MINNESOTA.—The Free Silver Democrats of Minnesota have called a conference at Minneapolis for July 1, to pave the way for the election of a free and unlimited silver coinage delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

NEW YORK FARMERS' LEAGUE OPPOSES THE THIRD PARTY.—A meeting of the officers of the New York Farmers' League, at Albany, after unanimously declaring opposition to the third party movement, appointed a committee to call a delegate meeting of the State League to discuss questions of legislation and political action.

BALLOT REFORM IN ILLINOIS.—Upon discovering that section 28 of the new ballot law was missing, as reported last week under this title, Governor Fifer summoned to the capital the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House, and the enrolling and engrossing clerk of the House, to confer as to the missing section. The Attorney-General was present at the interview. The enrolling and engrossing clerk, who remembered copying the section, said it occupied a single sheet, and thought it had slipped out when the bill was put together. His opinion was supported by the appearance of the engrossed bill itself; and, as the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker, after an examination of the journals, were satisfied that the bill as passed contained the missing section, the engrossing and enrolling clerk was directed to place the section in the bill. When this had been done, the Governor affixed his signature and the full bill became a law.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS IN NEW YORK.—Under the management of the national officers of the National League of Republican Clubs, a meeting was held at Albany to promote organization in the State. Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr made a humorous protection speech, and Timothy W. Byrnes, of Minnesota, General Organizer, announced the purpose of the National League to establish a Republican club in every township in the United States.

Similar meetings were held at Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Jamestown, Elmira and Binghamton, and at each place steps were taken to organize locally in the counties in and near which these meetings were held. The national organizer is accompanied in his trip through the State by the Secretary of the National League, the President of the New York State League, the State organizer, the Chairman of the National League Committee and the Secretary of the New York State League. The local clubs now organizing are

expected to work with and supplement the regular party organizations. A convention of the State League will be held at Syracuse on the 5th of August.

LOTTERIES IN LOUISIANA.—An anti-lottery meeting was held Thursday night at New Orleans. The chairmen were the President of the University and the President of the Catholic Knights of America. The Legislature had adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing lotteries, and technical objections to its submission to the people were raised by the opponents of lotteries, as reported May 6 under title "Louisiana Lotteries;" but the highest court decided that the amendment had been properly adopted and must be submitted. This meeting marks the opening of the campaign on the subject.

CONNECTICUT DEADLOCK.—The death of Dr. J. W. Alsop, late Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, which occurred on Wednesday, puts an end to the legal proceedings, reported under this title April 22, so far as they relate to that office, and leaves General Merwin, the hold-over Lieutenant-Governor, in undisputed possession. Dr. Alsop was born in New York in 1838.

The Superior Court has decided, in the case of the executive secretary, who sued the Controller for salary, that the Controller cannot question Governor Bulkeley's title. It holds that Bulkeley, whether legally entitled to the office or not, is Governor in fact, and that his official acts are valid. This decision has been reported as decisive of his right to the office; but that is not true. All it determines is that his right cannot be contested in collateral proceedings. The decision in no way affects the merits of the quo warranto suit now pending between Judge Morris, the Democratic claimant, and Governor Bulkeley, the incumbent.

OPEN AIR FORUM IN BOSTON.—The fight of the labor organizations in Boston for a right they claimed to use Franklin Park for meetings, reported May 13 under title "Meetings in Boston Parks," has resulted in the adoption by the Board of Aldermen of a resolution authorizing the Committee on Finance to provide in the next loan a sufficient sum for the purchase of Oakland Garden, near Franklin Park, for use as a forum. The garden contains about six acres, and is said to be conveniently located for open air meetings.

WAGES AND THE TINNED PLATE TARIFF.—Sheet iron manufacturers, from Eastern and Western mills, who propose to engage in the manufacture of tinned plate, have been in conference at Pittsburg with a special committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, with reference to the wages scale for 1891-2. The scale allows an extra percentage of wages, amounting to \$2 a ton, for rolling certain metals, including the basic metal of tinned plate, and the manufacturers ask the abolition of this percentage when the metal is to be coated either with lead or tin or a mixture of both. Their plea is that the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association joined in asking Congress to impose a duty of two and a half cents on tinned plate, to overcome the difference between foreign and American wages, but only 2-2-10, \$6 a ton less than was asked for, was allowed, which leaves no margin for the payment of the extra \$2 a ton to workmen. The president of the Amalgamated Association promised to do what he could, but expected great difficulty in convincing the men of the merits of the proposition. The manufacturers told him that if the concession was not made the tinned plate industry would be greatly hampered, and that if it was made 30,000 additional men would receive employment.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF CONTRACT LABOR.—The Board of Working Delegates of the labor unions of the city of New York has entered a complaint with the United States Attorney against Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune and Minister to France, for importing two marble-layers from Austria, under contract to work in the reconstruction of his residence in Westchester County at two florins, or about \$1, a day. The wages of American workmen would be \$4 a day.

Two workmen, one from Germany and the other from Scotland, have been refused admission at the port of New York, on the ground that they came under labor contracts, in violation of the statute. The German had been engaged by Ringler, the brewer, at \$14 a week; and the Scotchman by the owner of a large farm in Illinois, but without specific agreement as to wages.

LABOR AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Friday night, at the meeting of the World's Fair Directory at Chicago, an answer to the request of Chicago labor organizations that the Directory endorse a warning to the laborers of the world not to visit Chicago with the expectation of plenty of work at high wages was agreed upon. The answer is a refusal to interfere, and a reference of the

labor organizations to the Mayor. As subscriptions for the fair were obtained from labor organizations on the plea that it would make more work and better wages for Chicago workmen, there is considerable agitation in the labor circles of that city over the prospect of competition with the floating labor of the world.

SILVER COINAGE.—At a meeting of the Cabinet, held on Friday, the question of continuing the coinage of silver was discussed, and a temporary policy agreed upon. Under an act of Congress of last year, the compulsory coinage of 2,000,000 ounces of silver a month continues until July 1, after which, by the terms of the act, it is discretionary with the Administration. The attention of the meeting was called to the fact that an act of Congress of the present year requires the coinage of trade dollar bullion into standard silver dollars as soon as practicable; and it was decided to suspend the coinage of silver dollars from purchased bullion until this is done, though the purchase of bullion will continue. The trade dollar bullion was obtained by melting the trade dollars that were called in and redeemed some years ago. About \$1,000,000 of it has already been coined. The amount remaining is worth about \$5,087,795, and it is estimated that it will coin into \$5,148,281. An appropriation of \$150,000 having been made for the expense of recoining subsidiary silver into such denominations as will best give it circulation, it is decided to turn this principally into dimes. The appropriation will provide for the expense of coining about \$3,000,000 subsidiary coin. When the work of turning trade dollar bullion into standard silver dollars, and subsidiary coins into new subsidiary denominations, is complete, which, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, will be about four months hence, or until the eve of the Fall elections, the question of continuing the coinage of purchased bullion will be again considered.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.—By the latest treasury reports it appears that receipts from customs at the port of New York for the month of May were \$7,449,775, of which two-tenths of 1 per cent. were in gold coin, nothing in silver coin, 27.8 per cent. in gold certificates, 26.8 per cent. in silver certificates, 15 per cent. in United States notes, and 30.2 per cent. in United States Treasury notes.

GOLD AND GOLD CERTIFICATES IN THE TREASURY.—By the latest Treasury report it appears that at the end of May there were in the Treasury in gold coin and bullion \$255,331,502.93, and in gold certificates \$36,777,810. The amount of gold certificates in circulation was \$122,124,339.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.—The weekly statement of the United States Treasurer for the week ending Friday, June 26, shows the following:

United States bonds held to secure national bank circulation		\$142,421,400
Deposited during the week		605,000
Withdrawn during the week		197,500
National bank circulation outstanding:		
Currency		\$167,498,639
Gold notes		122,467
Total		\$167,621,106
United States bonds held to secure public mon-		
eys in national bank depositories		\$26,828,500
Gold coin and bullion in the Treasury		243,493,410
Silver dollars and bullion in the Treasury		323,193,865
Silver dollars and bullion in the Treasury, act		
July 14, 1890		49,495,137
Trade dollar bars in the Treasury		4,968,137
Fractional silver coin in the Treasury		19,750,475
United States notes in the Treasury		619,189
National bank notes in the Treasury		82,847
National bank notes in the Treasury in process		
of redemption		5,686,368
Deposits with national bank depositories		27,411,117
Total cash in Treasury		\$695,760,345
Certificates outstanding:		
Gold		\$123,221,779
Silver		307,473,080
United States Treasury notes		40,777,921
Currency		21,560,000

ADVOCATING REAL ESTATE TAXATION.—The New York Tax Reform League has elected the following officers: General C. T. Christensen, president; Spencer Aldrich and Stephen B. Sturges, vice-presidents; John Claffin, treasurer; and Bolton Hall, secretary. It has also fixed the admission fee for residents at \$10, with \$10 annual dues, and for non-residents at \$5, with \$5 annual dues. A broadside is to be published weekly, containing comments and news culled from the newspapers of the country regarding the objects of the association. The first issue has already appeared. So far as funds permit tracts will be circulated and speakers supplied for the purpose of arousing the public to the evils of personal property taxation. A large number of men in sympathy

with the idea of confining taxation to real estate have been invited to join and assist in the work, and a general appeal for help has been made. The secretary's office is Room 90, No. 111 Broadway, New York.

IOWA FLOODS.—On Tuesday night the northwestern part of Iowa was deluged by the worst rain storm ever experienced in that region. Great quantities of live stock were killed, railroad trains were abandoned, and houses were swept away. The towns of Merrill, Hinton, and James, were completely submerged. Cherokee and the adjacent country were devastated, and the deluge washed over fourteen counties dotted with villages and covered with cultivated farms. Crops were washed out, people were drowned, railroad bridges were destroyed, telegraph wires were thrown down, merchandise and household goods were ruined. At Cherokee 500 people are homeless and destitute, and an appeal to the public for aid has been made by the Mayor.

NEW ORLEANS BRIBERY CASES.—The report last week, under title "New Orleans Mafia Bribers," that the Court had denied a new trial to McCrystol, convicted of attempted jury bribery in connection with the Mafia trials at New Orleans, appears to have been correct. A new trial has been granted.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S STATUE.—Ward's statue of Henry Ward Beecher has been presented to the city of Brooklyn. The presentation speech was made by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, and the statue was formerly accepted by Mayor Chapin, who placed it in the custody of the President of Public Parks. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, delivered the oration, in which he described Beecher's passion for freedom as the master passion of his life. The statue is of heroic size, and represents Mr. Beecher in a familiar attitude, with bared head and hat in hand. On the right side of the pedestal is a slave girl kneeling and laying a palm branch at the feet of the principal figure. On the left are two bare-foot children. Inscribed on the pedestal are the words: "The grateful gift of multitudes of all classes, creeds, and conditions, at home and abroad, to honor the great Apostle of the Brotherhood of Man."

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES'S STATUE.—A bronze statue of Archbishop John Hughes, late of the diocese of New York and founder of St. John's College, at Fordham, has been unveiled. It stands on a mound in front of the main building of the College. The presentation address was made in behalf of the alumni, by Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the judges of the Supreme Court.

COTTON DUCK TRUST.—The formation of the cotton duck trust, reported May 6 under this title, is said to be nearly complete. It will take the form of a corporation, with a capital of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 divided into preferred and common shares. A valuation will be placed on each factory entering the trust, and stock is to be issued to its owners to the amount of the valuation. The trust will have one general office which will regulate the quality and the width of the goods to be produced by each mill. The object of this regulation is economy. The range of width is from eight inches to 120, and when every mill makes a full line an expense is incurred which it is said will be greatly reduced by assigning some widths to certain mills and other widths to others.

AUTOGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.—An autographic telegraph has been invented and is in successful experimental operation between New York and Chicago. The pen is a modification of the ordinary fountain pen, and common writing paper and ink are used. The device transmits writing as rapidly as it can be produced, and in fac simile.

METAL PIPE INVENTION.—The invention of a machine is reported from Steubenville, O., which makes iron or steel pipe directly from the bar. It is predicted that it will revolutionize the pipe-making industry.

THE FUGITIVE ITATA.—The Chilean insurgents have engaged Evarts, Choate & Beaman, the New York lawyers, to represent their interests in defence of the Itata, regarding the matters reported May 13 under title "Escape of the Insurgent Chilean Transport," May 20 and 27, and June 10 and 17, under title "The Fugitive Itata," and June 3 under title "Our Relations with Chili."

George A. Burt, formerly Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, who was indicted in California for shipping the arms that were transferred to the Itata by the Robert and Minnie, says, in an interview, that while here on his way to Europe upon private business he was asked by personal friends in sympathy with the Chilean insurgents to ship them a cargo of arms. He complied without making any secret of the fact, except such as was necessary to prevent capture at sea by Balmaceda. The arms were put on board

the Robert and Minnie, and by her were transferred at sea to the Itata. He argues that he did not violate the neutrality laws, because he did not arm nor equip the Itata, but merely shipped merchandise in the original packages. As to the escape of the Itata, he says the man put on board of her was not a United States Deputy Marshal, but a private detective in the employment of Balmaceda's Government and armed merely with a private note from the Marshal directing him to seize the vessel. Mr. Burt adds that prior to the seizure every effort had been made by Balmaceda's agents at Washington to induce the Government to seize her, but for a long time without effect. An order was finally sent by the Government to detain, and as that was all, she was never legally seized, and her only offence was sailing without clearance papers, for which the penalty is a money fine of \$500.

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.—Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, member of Parliament for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, and Dr. G. M. Dawson, of the Canadian Survey Department, have been appointed British agents under the recent agreement between Great Britain and the United States, reported last week under this title. They will spend two months cruising on a man-of-war in Behring Sea, visiting the various stations frequented by sealers, after which it is expected that they will be sufficiently acquainted with the seal hunting business and the interests of sealers to prepare the facts and arguments on which Great Britain will submit her case to the Board of Arbitration. An order in council, under the recent act of Parliament, reported June 3, 10 and 17 under this title, has been officially published. It prohibits the catching of seals by British subjects in Behring Sea from last Wednesday until May 1, 1892.

DENOUNCING THE SENTENCE OF JOHN MOST.—The Central Labor Federation of New York, which is the Socialist central body of organized trades, denouncing the sentence of John Most as an outrage of corrupt politicians, and declaring that the constitutional guarantees of free press and free speech are in the case of Most trampled under foot by the power of capital and class legislation, called upon all affiliated unions to attend a mass meeting at Cooper Union to express sympathy with Most. The meeting, which was held Wednesday night, was a crowded one. Over 100 policemen were in attendance, partly to preserve order, and partly to note the expected use of indictable language by speakers. Several speeches were made, and a letter from Most was read in which he cited his case as evidence that the right of free speech is in danger. Steps were taken to form a "Free Speech Defence Fund." The conviction and prosecution of Most was reported June 20 under title "Imprisonment of John Most."

HEBER NEWTON'S HERESY.—For some time complaints of heresy have been made against the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the well known Episcopalian clergyman of New York. They were set going by the Protestant Welsh monk, Father Ignatius, who, while in New York, wrote to leading clergymen of the Episcopal Church admonishing them of their duty to bring the heresies he pointed out to the test of an ecclesiastical trial. One of the few responses came from the Rev. Dr. Da Costa, who pushed the matter zealously until Bishop Potter appointed a committee of inquiry, composed of three clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, the Rev. Thomas M. Peters and the Rev. J. S. Shipman, and two laymen, Everett P. Wheeler and John A. Beall. It will be the duty of this committee to determine whether the charges require a trial, and its report will be for the exclusive information of the Bishop. It is rumored that Mr. Newton's offence consists in a denial of the immaculate conception and the miraculous resurrection of Christ.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.—Thirty-seven dioceses have voted in favor of the consecration of Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts, and fifteen against it. The Board of Bishops are now voting. Previous reports on this subject were made May 6 under title "Phillips Brooks a Bishop," and May 27 and June 3 and 10 under title "Phillips Brooks."

SENATOR GEORGE AND THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—Senator George of Mississippi has published a long letter, described by leading Southern Alliance men as a wonderful exposition of the Ocala demands, in which he adopts the whole Ocala platform except the parts that favor the sub-treasury scheme and government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

SENATOR PEPPER AT COOPER UNION.—Senator Pepper, the successor of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, made his first appearance in New York, under the auspices of the Citizens' Alliance, Branch No. 6, a paper organization, which gave him a reception at Cooper Union. Arrangements were made for overflow meetings; but as the hall, which seats less than 2,500, was not one-third full, none were held. Senator Pepper made a rambling speech without

attempt at argument, in which he urged the necessity for more and cheaper money.

VICTORY OF THE HARVARD CREW.—The annual boat race between the crews of Harvard and Yale occurred on Friday on the Thames, at New London, Connecticut. The race was over a four mile course, and the Harvard crew won in 21 minutes and 23 seconds, defeating Yale by 11 lengths and 34 seconds. This is the first race Harvard has won against Yale since 1885. It is the seventh since 1876, Yale in that time having won nine.

POSTAL SERVICE IMPROVEMENT.—A new postal feature will be introduced in the service at St. Louis as rapidly as the change can be made. The sub-post offices of the city, six in number, will be abolished, and about sixty stations established for the sale of stamps in drug stores and other convenient places over the city. Mail cars will then be placed on the street railways, and carriers will deliver mail to and receive it from these cars as they pass. In Buffalo, letter boxes are to be placed on street cars for the accommodation of passengers.

PRINCE GEORGE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Prince George, second son of the King of Greece and nephew of the Czar of Russia, arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday, and left for the East on Wednesday. He had been with the Czarowitz in Japan, and was present when the latter was attacked by a native, as reported May 20 under title, "Assaulting the Czarowitz," and May 27 under title "Czarowitz." Prince George says that while riding he heard a disturbance ahead, and upon pushing forward found that the Czarowitz had been assaulted, and that his assailant was in custody; but personally he had nothing to do with protecting the Czarowitz. The assailant was subsequently tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Prince George and the Czarowitz parted in Japan, each to travel to St. Petersburg, the former by way of the United States, and the latter by the westerly route.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR McDONALD.—Ex-Senator Joseph Ewing McDonald, born in Butler County, Ohio, August 19, 1819, died at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 21, 1891. He was a saddler by trade, and by profession a lawyer; in politics he had always been a Democrat. He served one term in the lower House of Congress, and one in the Federal Senate. In Congress, in 1848, he antagonized the pro-slavery wing of his party by proposing the removal of the National Capital from slave territory; and throughout the civil war he was known as a "war Democrat."

PUBLIC FINANCE IN CANADA.—The Canadian Finance Minister, in presenting the budget to the House of Commons at Ottawa, said that though exports to the United States had fallen off over \$1,000,000 in the past year, exports to Great Britain, Germany, and other countries had correspondingly increased; and that the McKinley bill, expected to be a blow to Canadian commerce, had proved a benefit, since it opened markets to Canadian producers which they could not otherwise have secured. As to reciprocity between the United States and Canada, he said that the Ministry were prepared to agree upon equitable terms to remove the causes that prevent freedom of trade between the two countries, but not to any terms that would close the markets of the rest of the world to Canadian trade. He promised some important changes in the tariff, including the abolition of import duties on sugar. By this, he said, the Government would lose over \$3,000,000 annually; but it would be made up to the extent of \$1,500,000 in increased taxation on malt and distilled liquors and tobacco, and as to the remainder by greater economy in public works.

Sir Richard Cartwright, the opposition leader, claimed in reply that the removal of duties from sugar was not proposed because it was in the interest of the people, but because the United States had put sugar on the free list; and he moved a resolution to the effect that the Government forthwith reduce all duties on articles of prime necessity, and that the negotiations with the United States be conducted on a basis of the most extended reciprocal freedom of trade in manufactures as well as in natural products. No action was taken on this motion prior to adjournment.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE NEW CANADIAN ADMINISTRATION.—Wilfred Laurier, a Liberal member of the House of Commons at Ottawa, moved a vote of want of confidence in the new Government of Premier Abbott. The motion was lost by a vote of 83 to 103. This majority of 20 in favor of the new administration is only one less than the last test majority secured by Sir John Macdonald on a motion censuring Sir Charles Tupper, his colleague, for leaving his post in London to take part in the recent Canadian elections.

Three members who have hitherto voted with the Government

have given notice that they will not do so in future. They are Mr. Tarte, Mr. Joncas and Mr. Savard.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The arrangements for protecting French treaty rights on the shores of Newfoundland, referred to June 20 under title "Newfoundland," are now about complete. The delegates have agreed with the British Colonial Office upon a permanent law, understood to be satisfactory to France, which, when enacted by the Newfoundland Legislature, will repeal the temporary act reported May 30 under title "Newfoundland," and establish jurisdiction over fishery disputes in a special court to be composed of two judicial agents.

The political Secretary of the Foreign Office was questioned in the British House of Commons as to the progress of negotiations for submitting French treaty rights to arbitration, and replied that the French Government had not yet submitted the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, though it had obtained the consent of the Senate.

Mail advices from Newfoundland confirm the telegraphic reports of the prohibition by French naval vessels of sales of bait to American fishing vessels, noted May 30 and June 20 under this title. The orders were given by the commandant of the French war ship Drac, who went ashore and read a notice claiming exclusive fishery rights and forbidding the inhabitants to sell bait to any but French fishing vessels.

Lord Knutsford has telegraphed a notification to the Governor of Newfoundland that, in assenting to an order refusing bait to Canadian vessels, he exceeded his powers. The assent is to be recalled and Canadians allowed to buy bait.

HAYTIAN MASSACRE.—According to a dispatch from the City of Mexico, Hippolite was not guilty of outraging the consular rights of Mexico, as reported last week under this title, because Mexico has no Consulate at Port-au-Prince. She is represented there by a commercial agency, which has no power to furnish rights of asylum.

PROVINCIAL REBELLION IN ARGENTINA.—An outbreak has occurred in Catamarca, a province of the Argentine Republic, in which the legitimate Provincial Government has been deposed and a Provisional Government established. Troops have been sent from Buenos Ayres with orders to restore the former Government.

IRISH LAND BILL.—Balfour's Irish Land bill, mentioned May 6, 13 and 27, and June 17, under this title, and which passed the first reading in the House of Lords last week by a vote of 321 to 129, was moved for second reading on Thursday. The Earl of Cadogan, Conservative, in moving the bill, acknowledged objections to details from the Government side; but he said that its main principles deserved Government support, and he believed it would insure increased prosperity to Ireland. Lord Denman, Conservative, moved the rejection of the bill, because it would injure landlords and embarrass tenants, and he described it as a mischievous form of legislation. The Marquis of Waterford, Conservative, criticized it as too complicated; and the Duke of Argyll objected that it would invalidate the security of contracts, limit the privilege of purchase to existing tenants, and lead to further demands for reductions of rent. Lord Derby approved the bill as a laudable effort to solve a part of the land question. He was supported by Lord Salisbury, who referred to vague talk about the abolition of landlords, and said that, so far from having such an object, the Government desired to multiply landowners, and would be sorry if the bill tended to decrease the number. In his opinion the increase of landowners would add to the stability and social order of Ireland, and the measure would create a class that would conduce to the permanent prosperity of the country and revive the life of commerce. The bill passed the second reading on Friday, without a division; the committee stage was fixed for next Thursday. This bill, to enable Irish tenants to purchase their holdings, provides for a guarantee by the Imperial Treasury of £30,000,000 or more of stock, redeemable after thirty years and before forty-nine years; but the details, as reported by cable, are so confused that an intelligible description of the measure is at this time impossible.

TORY FREE EDUCATION BILL.—When the Free Education bill, reported June 3, 17 and 20 under this title, was brought up for second reading in the House of Commons, George C. Bartley, Conservative member for North Islington, moved to reject it on the ground that the House ought not to accept a measure which throws upon general taxation the expense of educating children whose parents are able to pay. His motion was defeated by a vote of 318 to 10, and the bill passed its second reading.

The Liberal leaders have approved an amendatory clause to be proposed in committee, which provides for local representation in the control of schools receiving grants. This clause embodies the

principle of free schools that the Liberals advocate. It also indicates the issue between the two parties on the subject, the object of the Conservatives being to take advantage of the popularity of free education without disturbing ecclesiastical control of schools.

THE IRISH TENANT FUND.—The Supreme Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the litigation reported May 30, under title "Parnell v. McCarthy," has decided that it makes no difference whether this fund is forwarded to McCarthy or Parnell, so long as it is devoted to the relief of evicted tenants. The application for an injunction therefore fails.

The National Press of Dublin publishes a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Campaign Fund, signed by James F. Xavier O'Brien, member of Parliament for South Mayo. It shows the amount collected as \$634,385; legal expenses, \$36,100; paid tenants, \$382,090; housing, \$68,405; buildings, etc., at New Tipperary, \$147,760; total, \$632,365. Mr. O'Brien further declares that the report that the sum of \$75,000 is missing from the funds, reported June 10 under title "Parnell Again Accused," and June 17 under title "Parnell's Reply," is not true.

MARRIAGE OF PARNELL.—At Steyning, near Brighton, England, on Thursday, Charles Stewart Parnell married Mrs. O'Shea, from whom her husband some months ago obtained a divorce, in an action in which Mr. Parnell was the co-respondent, and which neither he nor she defended.

AN INCIDENT OF THE PARNELL EXPOSURE.—Mr. Parnell's private secretary, Henry Campbell, who is also a member of Parliament, brought suit for libel against the Cork Herald, for having said of him that while other members of Parliament were attending to their duties, he was hiring houses for the accommodation of Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea for immoral purposes. He has recovered a verdict for \$1,250.

At the trial, the newspaper defended with certain incriminating letters written apparently by Campbell, but the authorship of which he denied. It now appears that they were written by Mrs. O'Shea and Mr. Parnell says that she had Campbell's authority to write them. The newspaper moved for a stay of execution to enable it to move for a new trial on this newly discovered evidence, but the motion was denied.

INSTALLATION OF A CHIEF RABBI.—At the great Bayswater Synagogue, at Aldgate, London, with imposing and picturesque ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler was installed as Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire. The Lord Mayor attended the service in state. Several members of Parliament, together with the Chief Rabbi of France, some of the most prominent bankers of London, and representatives of the aristocracy, were also present.

SUCCESS OF THE LIBERALS IN HOLLAND.—The supplementary elections in Holland place the Liberal party in power in the Second Chamber of the States General. This is the only strictly legislative body of the New Netherlands Parliament, the First Chamber having a veto power only. In the Second Chamber there are 100 members of whom 74 were chosen at the first election, reported June 17 under title "Dutch Elections." For the remaining 26 seats no candidate had a majority, and supplementary elections were necessary. At these the Liberals have secured 12 seats, thus giving them a clear majority of 3 over all. The other parties represented in the Chamber are Catholics and Orthodox Protestants.

One of the principal issues of the election related to a recent law, supported by the Liberals and the Orthodox Protestants, which abolished military substitutes and requires personal military service with certain exemptions, including priests and clerical students. Another related to universal suffrage, and measures for the improvement of the agricultural and industrial classes, which were part of the programme of the Liberals. Generally speaking, the Catholics and the Orthodox Protestants confuse distinctions of Church and State, each in its own behalf; the Liberals recognize the distinction, and are democratic in tendency.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LOTTERY.—The Emperor of Germany, while presiding at a Ministerial Council, announced that he had devised a scheme for raising 8,000,000 marks (about \$2,000,000), by lottery for use in the work of extinguishing slavery in Africa.

LABOR RIOT IN HUNGARY.—A riot occurred on Monday at Batoya, Hungary, in which, according to cable reports, a mob of field laborers, incited by Socialists, attacked the town hall, and would have wrecked the building but for the interference of a small squad of soldiers, who, firing upon the mob, killed four and wounded seven. The particulars of the origin of the affair are so meagre that, considering also that the mob did no damage but suf-

fered fatal injuries, the reports may be fairly doubted to the extent that they place responsibility for violence on the laborers:

PARISIAN FOOD PRODUCERS' STRIKE.—On Thursday a meeting of 6,000 journeymen bakers was held in Paris to protest against the employment agencies, which charge exorbitant fees to both employers and workmen for procuring employment. The meeting resolved upon an immediate strike, and to insist, as the condition of terminating it, upon the suppression of these agencies. A procession was at once formed, which, with trade banners flying, marched toward the Labor Exchange. The police formed across the line of march and ordered the procession to halt and the paraders to disperse. The bakers objected that in marching through the streets to the Exchange they were within their rights; but the police insisted upon interfering, and attempted force. The strikers at first resisted, but the police finally succeeded in dispersing the crowd and arresting the leaders. The bakers were soon joined by the butchers, and later by the grocers. Other trades agreed to contribute funds to help the strikers. The matter assumed such importance that a meeting of the Council of Ministers was held. Bakeries and employment agencies are guarded by police, and the military authorities have made arrangements to supply master bakers with bread.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH SPAIN.—The treaty between the United States and Spain regarding reciprocity with Cuba, reported May 6 under title "Reciprocity with Cuba," was signed on Friday, and will be published on the 1st of August. It goes into operation September 1st.

MASSACRES IN CHINA.—The North China Daily News brings accounts of the Woo-Hoo riots, reported May 20 under title "China." Feeling having been excited among the natives by a rumor that the Jesuits at Woo-Hoo had killed children and taken out their eyes for medicine, a mob set fire to the Catholic Cathedral and other buildings, pillaged the palace, and drove out the missionaries. The English Consulate was then attacked. The Consul and his wife escaped by dressing in Chinese costume; and the Consul, having secured the assistance of other foreign residents, and aided by a native magistrate, returned and repelled the mob. The following day the mob fired the Custom House, but the fires were put out; and in the afternoon three Chinese gunboats and a detachment of native soldiery came to the rescue of the foreigners. Three days later an attack was made on the Catholic mission at Nganking, a rumor having reached there that the native magistrate who assisted in suppressing the riot at Woo-Hoo had forwarded a dispatch to the Nganking authorities informing them that the stories about the Catholic missionaries were true; but the priests were able to repel the assault. Another mob, which attacked the island mission near Northgate, was dispersed by the Chinese authorities in time to prevent serious damage.

Woo-Hoo, has a native population of about 100,000, and a foreign population of only 40, half of which is employed in the Imperial Maritime Customs. The city was opened to foreign trade in 1877. It is in the Province of Ahnwei, midway between Kin Kiang and Chin Kiang, close to the silk districts and in the centre of the greatest rice growing region in the world. The Catholic missionaries, against whom popular feeling was aroused by the stories of murdering children and using their eyes as medicine, were French; the stories grew out of the care they bestowed upon deserted children whom they took into an orphanage erected in connection with their cathedral. The natives could imagine no reason for such disinterested philanthropy, and were quick to believe the explanation that excited their wrath.

Admiral Belknap, commanding the United States squadron in the Chinese station, has reported to the department that all his available ships have been ordered to Shanghai, which he regards as the point most threatened.

DEATH SENTENCE OF ANOTHER MANIPURI.—Sena, a Manipuri Prince, has been sentenced to death for waging war against the Empress of India, and abetting the massacre of Commissioner Quinton, reported April 22 under title "Mutiny in British India."

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF LEPROSY BACILLI.—The Allahabad Leprosy Commission in Southwest India is reported to have cultivated the bacillus of leprosy in a medium of bouillon and gelatine with such success as to produce leprosy in a rabbit with which an experiment was tried.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRALIA.—At the opening of the Victorian Parliament, the Governor of the Colony announced that the ministry would introduce a bill for extending the voting franchise to women.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TAX REFORM IN BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: No. 3,249, otherwise known as the Progressive Labor Club, the new Single Tax Local Assembly of the Knights of Labor, is fairly launched and has begun its work. Pursuant to instructions the delegates to District Assembly 220 offered a resolution approving the proposed local option in taxation bill, formerly known as the Stein bill, and after a short discussion it was adopted without a dissenting voice. Other local assemblies are being visited by the members of 3,249, and the adoption of a similar course is urged upon them. In every instance success has accompanied these efforts. The anticipation of a favorable reception by the Knights of Labor of practical propositions on the subject of taxation is being amply realized. I know of no field at present where straight-out Single Tax propagandism can be so successfully urged as among the Knights. Organized effort in this direction is absolutely sure to bring a prompt reward and does not preclude those taking part from converting at odd intervals their butcher, baker or candlestick-maker or any one else who is interested in preserving their good will and their custom.

The initiation fee to 3,249 is \$1 and the monthly dues are 40 cents. Anybody is eligible to membership, unless he is a liquor seller, lawyer, banker, professional gambler or stock broker. The principles of the order are such as can be accepted by any Single Taxer without sacrifice of principle or self respect. Blank applications will be mailed by F. E. A. Curley, Recording Secretary, No. 149 Schemerhorn street, Brooklyn. Donations of money or literature will be most welcome.

ALFRED J. WOLF,

18 Sidney avenue, Brooklyn, June 29.

THEY WOULD THEN BE FRIENDS, NOT ENEMIES.

To the Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: The June issue of the Painters' Magazine contains a report of the proceedings in May, of the New York Association of Master Painters and Decorators. The trouble between the workmen and employers in the iron trade was discussed, together with its bearings on the painting trade. Mr. Taylor thought that the industrial situation especially had become very serious, and he believed that not only the master painters, but all employers should combine to resent the increasing demands being made upon them by the working people. Mr. Hopner said that in his opinion the time had come for employers to take action looking toward the suppression of "such societies as the Knights of Labor as at present organized," for he had found that when one branch of industry quit work all the others who were working contributed toward the strikers' support until such time as their employers acceded to their demands. These demands were exceedingly onerous, and had reached a point where employers of labor must combine to protect themselves to prevent their business from becoming unprofitable. Mr. Manchester denounced the tyranny of labor organizations. He wanted the Master Painters' Association to agree to refuse to employ a member of the Knights of Labor. He would even go to the extent of making a combination with all the employers of labor in this city, with a view to "paralyzing all industry from the Battery to Harlem" whenever any new demands were made in any branch of industry. By "paralyzing industry" he said he meant that, upon notice, all employers should stop all work. Let this be kept up for a week or two, and he thought it would bring all journeymen to their senses. Then a readjustment of affairs could be made, and the wheels started moving again. The association adjourned without action.

In reading these proceedings I was struck with the inconsistency displayed by the members. It sounded very much like a meeting of the journeymen—a little worse, I think. As stated by one of its members, it is rather late for the master painters to begin to study the "labor question," the social question, or, more properly stated, the politico-economic question of the day. That they begin only now shows that "want" is knocking at their doors, as it has long been doing at the doors of the journeymen. Mr. Hopner believes in appealing to reason. Very well. At the beginning let me state that I believe that every country would be better off without unions or secret societies of any kind, whether benevolent or otherwise. Their reason for being is to gain for their members an advantage over non-members in community or country. I think that Mr. Hopner is wrong when he attributes to the Knights of Labor the initiative of drastic socialistic measures in this country. They are, in my opinion, the outgrowth of previously formed associations, secret combines and "trusts" on the part of the employing class, promoted a good deal by the paternal legislation of our Government, which interferes in the private businesses of everybody to advance the interest of a few through the tariff and bounty policy and its tendency to centralize everything. Now let us see what is the object and for what purpose is the Master Painters' Association of New York in existence. Through the channel of the Painters' Magazine, and the reputed sayings of its members, it is socialistic in spirit and oppressive and tyrannical in form. It seeks to regulate

prices amongst its members and the painting trade in general and to stop competition. A member through a journeyman employed by him sent a communication to a union saying: "The unions had done very wrong in not accepting \$3 for eight hours, as the master painters and large employers were combining to kill the small basement shops." Now Mr. Taylor demands, with the approval by other members, that all employers shall combine together to "dictate" terms and hours to the men. All this is simply doing what they condemn in others, and it cannot help toward remedying the situation that they deplore.

Granted that the employers are having a hard time of it; the employees are having a still harder time. The employer wants better times, so that he may make better profits than he does now; employee wants better times so that he can earn better wages than he gets now. It would seem that they are both striving for the same thing—better conditions. But the employer thinks he can make better times—for himself—by getting more work out of his employees for less wages than he pays now, while the employee thinks he can make better times—for himself—by striking for higher wages despite the dullness that prevails. Therefore, they face each other as enemies, when they should stand shoulder to shoulder. By a little serious examination together, and right reasoning, both parties could find a way out of the predicament they are in. If they would but do this, with unbiassed mind and open heart, the solution of the "labor" problem would be near at hand.

New York City.

A. C. BARINGUE.

AN ALLIANCE LEADER CONGRATULATES GOVERNOR WINANS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: In THE STANDARD of June 3d I read an article entitled "The People Do Care." I wish to congratulate Governor Winans, of Michigan, on having the courage to stand by what he and every other man knows to be right. There can be no constitutional right to tax the people of any State for such a purpose as entertaining the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. This same proposition was discussed in the Kansas Legislature last Winter. A bill was prepared appropriating \$25,000 for the same purpose. All of the Republican members favored it. But it was not the Governor in Kansas who prevented its passage. Fearing that it might fail the friends of the bill made a canvass of the House before introducing it. They found that the members of the People's party were so bitterly against the measure that the bill was never introduced. Nothing during the session of last Winter caused my whole nature to rebel so thoroughly as the advocacy of this measure. So strong was the opposition in the ranks of the People's party that the thing was dropped. You had just as well tax the people of any State for the entertainment of the I. O. O. F., the Masons, the Knights of Labor or the Alliance as for the entertainment of the Grand Army. Truly, as Governor Winans has said, "The time has come when the people do care."

I wish to congratulate THE STANDARD on its able comments on this matter. All honor to any man who has the courage to veto or oppose any scheme that wrongfully taxes the people.

Lincoln, Kan.

A. N. WHITTINGTON.

A SUGGESTION TO SPEAKERS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—SIR: We will be pleased to have any of our Single Tax speakers who contemplate visiting Colorado this Summer, and are willing to give us a talk on the Single Tax, to correspond with me.

I think it would be a good idea for our speakers who intend taking vacation trips to announce their destination and route in advance, so that we might have the pleasure of hearing some of the good things "we read about" in THE STANDARD, but never hear because our efforts in that respect have been confined to the large cities.

J. W. BRENTLINGER,

Secretary Commonwealth Club.

302 East Second street, Pueblo, Col.

H. MARTIN WILLIAMS ON THE SINGLE TAX.

We have already noticed in THE STANDARD the fact that H. Martin Williams, member of the Single Tax National Committee for the State of Missouri, made an address at the Court House, in Louisiana, Mo., on the subject of unjust taxation. His address, of course, was an argument for the Single Tax. The Louisiana Journal, referring to the speech, says:

Mr. Williams is an interesting speaker, familiar with economic questions, and an ardent supporter of the rights of labor. While the Journal cannot indorse the theory he advocates, yet it is free to admit that there are many sound arguments in favor of this plan of taxation, and a thorough knowledge of the subject would remove much of the objection to it. We think that his discussion of economical questions now will do a great deal toward making the people study, and, while he may not make many converts now to his own theory, he will do a good work in other directions.

INTERVIEW WITH CARDINAL MANNING.

Henry George, Jr., in addition to his letters that regularly appear in *THE STANDARD*, is writing London letters to a large syndicate of newspapers in the United States. In the letters which appeared in these papers a few Sundays ago Mr. George gave a report of a conversation he had with Cardinal Manning, in the course of which the Pope's Encyclical was referred to. Mr. George reports the Cardinal as follows:

The Cardinal entered through a side door. His photographs have made his personal appearance well known throughout the United States—a tall man, somewhat bent with years, with fine features, high forehead, luminous hazel eyes and scant gray hair. His attire told of his rank—a black cassock, faced with crimson and fastened with crimson buttons, and on his head a crimson beretta. His manner was frank and simple. He seated himself in one of the large gilt chairs and talked with complete freedom on the subject treated in the last papal Encyclical, the social question.

"Examination of the Encyclical will show," said he, "that the Pope has a wonderfully clear grasp of the great social problem that confronts the civilized world to-day. He keenly appreciates the powerful forces that are gathering, but points out the great danger lying in some of the remedial methods proposed.

"Here in England," said the Cardinal, "there is no such danger. Preparation for changes is being wrought through the safe means of economical discussion. There is going on an educational movement which is apart from politics. But on the continent of Europe this is not so. There little or no educational work is going on. The masses are rushing into politics before they have maturely considered what it is they want to do to ameliorate their condition. The social question is closely linked with politics, which is subject to sudden and violent changes. For this reason the social movement on the continent is subversive and revolutionary. But of the safe outcome of the rest of the world I am hopeful."

"In America and Australia," continued the Cardinal, "methods for bringing about social reform seem to be the same as those pursued here in England. The laboring masses, gathering into vast organizations like the Knights of Labor, design rather to educate themselves in the principles of social economy than to seize the political power and attempt to better their condition by immaturity considered and violent changes. You in the United States, with your extremes of wealth, have the problem pressing heavily upon you. But knowledge is spreading and the changes that must soon come will be easy and peaceful."

"Here in London, just at present," the Cardinal concluded, "things do not look as bright for the trade organizations, great as those organizations have grown. For this there are two reasons; first, on account of the recent strikes, which, being passive warfare, as all strikes in their nature must be, hurt the business of a great number of people, and in this way raised up much ill will against them; and secondly, on account of the appointment on the Royal Commission on Labor of a majority of men hostile, some of them bitterly hostile, to the trade organizations—men who can, I fear, do much to prejudice public sentiment outside the unions. However, these things are but temporary and trivial in comparison with the great social movement, the safe issue of which I am most sanguine."

So the distinguished prelate talked. He does not go out into public as much as he did a short time ago, for advancing years are telling on him; but he sits among his books and gazes with hope out upon the struggles of the world.

A REPUBLICAN DIRECT TAXER.

The Daily Press, of Paterson, is the Republican organ of Passaic County, but its advocacy of the tariff superstition does not close its eyes to the evils of levying local taxes on the products of labor. The following editorial article, in the issue of the Press of June 10th, nearly took the breath away from the local Single Tax men:

One reason which commends the Single Tax idea to a great many people is its simplicity. Another is its certainty of collection. Under the present system the taxing of personal property is of necessity a humbug. Such property assumes a thousand shapes. It is intangible, elusive, deceptive, much of it non-valuable, except by an expert, and it is a fruitful source of fraud, cheating and lying, and, therefore, a corrupter of the public morals. The thing to be aimed at is to make every taxpayer, somehow, bear his fair share of the burden of supporting the State and locality where he lives. That this is not done now is notorious. And it is equally certain that, if it were done, the burden of all honest taxpayers would be lightened, as the public ratables would be enormously increased. It is really immaterial to the individual what form taxing takes so long as it is effectual and impartial. One of the chief absurdities of the prevailing system is the taxing of "improvements" by householders. These should never be taxed unless they are a source of increased income to a proprietor. It is preposterous to make a man pay the State a bonus for doing something which costs him money, benefits every person employed in the improvement, adds to the attractiveness of his neighborhood, and increases the value of all adjacent property. It would be more sensible for the State to pay a bonus to a man who would improve the property where he lives, and which does not bring him any revenue, for in so doing he is rendering a public service. A tax upon land alone would avoid all these complications and injustices. Land remains the same no matter what "improvements" it holds, and is, in fact, in all financial transactions concerning the property—with the exception of taxing—regarded as the basis of security. And there is another absurdity in the present tax system which is tending to make many thoughtful people favor the "Single Land Tax," and that is the comparative exemption which a landowner who does not choose to put buildings on his land enjoys. The tendency of this is to encourage the holding of large tracts of land unimproved, while they increase in selling—not, mark you, in taxing value. If land was regarded as the element of chief value for taxing purposes, and its "improvements" were not taxed the moment they were put upon it, it is clear that there would be many more houses

erected than there now are, to the benefit of the building trades and those having to rent dwellings. But we are going farther afield than we intended on this subject. Our idea was simply to refer to the evils that attend the attempts to tax personal property, and to point out the fact that there is a rapidly growing sentiment against it, outside of those who number themselves with the followers of Henry George. There has been a movement started in New York in favor of making real estate the main basis of taxation, which has among its leaders such large capitalists and property owners as ex-Mayor Ely, F. B. Thurber, William Steinway and other prominent citizens, whose interests are considerably involved in any change of the method of taxation. The opinion of these gentlemen is that "mortgages and capital engaged in production or trade should be exempt from taxation, because taxes on such capital tend to drive it away, to put a premium on dishonesty, and to discourage industry. Real estate should bear the main burden of taxation, because such taxes can be most easily, cheaply and certainly collected." This is one of the signs of the times that should not be ignored. If the actual wealth of Paterson could be reached and taxed to-day, we should not be worried about making municipal ends meet, and everybody who does not try to evade a just share of taxation would have smaller taxes to pay. But the "personal property" is simply assessed by guess work. No other result is possible so long as that class of property enters into the tax levy at all.

PRACTICAL WORK IN MICHIGAN.

In the course of a personal letter to the editor of *THE STANDARD*, Mr. L. W. Hoch, Mayor of Adrian, Mich., gives some idea of his plan of work in that city. He says:

When I took hold I looked the field over carefully and found the paving question the only one that would furnish the "entering wedge." Paving was commenced here last year on a small scale, and the entire expense appropriated from the general fund. Abutting property was not assessed one dollar. About six blocks of Maumee street, our leading thoroughfare, was paved in that way. In September last, when the estimates were made for the ensuing year, the same plan was followed and a large portion of the general street fund set apart to continue the work begun on Maumee street. I believed that the best point of attack; so, after taking issue against existing methods of raising revenue, in a general way, I made a direct stand against the practice of improving private property at public expense. Only two of the eight Aldermen shared my view—one of them a member of the Committee on Streets. He and I worked earnestly with the other members, and when the question came up at a meeting of the Council, on the 18th, in a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to proceed with the work of paving, we won a decided victory. The work will be conducted on the old plan only one block further, when the streets which it is proposed to pave will be set off into paving districts, by ordinance, and abutting property will be assessed to the extent of from 25 to 50 per cent. of the total cost of paving. The Single Tax men here, who know the difficulties in the way of such work, appreciate the result of the first skirmish, and are anxious for the next. Just what it may be is not yet clear, but we will not be idle, you may be sure.

As soon as I complete my investigation of the assessment roll, at which I am now working, I shall endeavor to secure the appointment of a committee to take the matter into consideration, with the view of arousing the public to demanding increased assessments on vacant land within the city limits. Much of it is assessed far below the price for which it is held for sale.

You see we are not idle, and hope to do our share toward keeping Michigan the "Banner Single Tax State," and making Adrian "the biggest city in the world."

SENSIBLE TALK TO FARMERS.

Mr. H. Sudell, of New Castle, Delaware, in a letter to the Chambersburg (Penn.) Public Opinion, shows that the Single Tax would bring to farmers a notable relief from existing burdens. He thinks that most farmers will, at first, think it absurd to offer to relieve them from taxation by placing a tax on land values, but he shows them that they are wrong. He says:

That the bulk of land is used for agricultural purposes is undoubtedly true; but, it must be remembered that the most valuable land is not farm land, and under this system the bulk of the taxation would not fall on agricultural land, as that is the least valuable of any land in use.

It will probably surprise those parties who think of all land as farm land to know that, according to the census of 1880, the value of the land in New York city and Brooklyn exceeded the value of the land in six large Western States—namely, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Nebraska. Thus, under Single Tax, these six States would pay less tax than the two cities named.

It must be remembered that this tax falls on the value of the bare land, exclusive of all improvements. This means that the farmer's house, barns, fences, etc., would not be taxed. Compare the value of this bare land with that of land in New York city, which has sold at the rate of \$14,000,000 per acre, and it will easily be seen how the farmers will get relief by this method of taxation.

THE TAXPAYERS' LEAGUE.

The first Eastern District meeting of the Taxpayers' League of Kings County will be held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 7th. Able speakers, including Mr. A. J. Wolf and Mr. E. Stillman Doubleday, will address the meeting. Free discussion will be allowed. All who are interested in tax reform and home rule are specially invited to be present.

PERSONAL.

John R. Roche, of Boston, who had a stroke of paralysis the latter part of last August, has regained his health sufficiently to be able to resume work, and is again at his frame in the Boston Herald composing room.

* * *

Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer has sailed for Europe, and will remain abroad until November.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, June 30, 1891.

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

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

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz., \$1,678.50.

Cash contributions for the week ending June 30 are as follows:

L. W. Hoch (add.), Adrian, Mich.....	\$1 00
Louis Leslaunier, Red Bud, Ill.....	1 00
Dr. Walter Mendelson (add.), New York City.....	5 00
Miss Julia A. Kellogg, East Orange, N. J.....	1 00
J. A. Forsyth, Yonkers, N. Y.....	50
Wm. Hancock, Wyoming, Penn.....	5 00
Sundry postage stamp contributions.....	55

\$14 05

Cash contributions previously acknowledged..... 1,543 27

Total..... \$1,557 32

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week.....	107,179
Signatures received since last report.....	438

Total..... 107,617

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVES, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Hon. B. F. Shively, Democratic Member of Congress, South Bend, Ind., some months ago wrote: "He who controls the soil holds the first and last elements in the chemistry of animal existence—holds the keys of life and death. With the soil in the control of the few the victim can starve as easily and die as peacefully under the stars and stripes as beneath the cross of St. George. While not subscribing entirely to the Single Tax doctrine in its entirety, I am studying it, and shall contribute what I can to the solution of the vexed problem." We may be able to show Mr. Shively that it is time for him to join the avowed Single Taxers of the next House.

Telegraph (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia, Pa., says: "All and everything that anybody really knows about it is that the duty on tin has been more than doubled by the new tariff, and that in consequence the United States will have to pay about \$8,000,000 a year more for the tin they use than they did before the duty was increased."

Isn't it in order to ask the Telegraph how much in money and how many human lives will be taken in tribute to the increased taxes of the woolen schedule, and whether we may not count on its help to wipe out the accursed system whose evils it sees so clearly?

George W. Knight, San Marcos, Tex.—I send you a page of San Antonio Express of Sunday, June 21, from which you will see that more than three columns of the paper are occupied with communications attacking or defending the Single Tax. This demonstrates the popular interest in the question.

Rural New Yorker, N. Y. (see STANDARD, June 24), thinks the Single Tax tends toward confiscation. Can't we show it that we aim to prevent confiscation by bringing our tax laws more nearly in harmony with justice?

F. O. Boyd, President Village Improvement Association, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., urges all the householders to keep their buildings and fences in thorough repair and neatly painted, etc. Ask him if this would not be more generally done if men were not fined for doing it; if the taxes on improvements don't tend to prevent improvements; and whether, without the change in existing law, the enforcement of the law requiring vacant lots to be taxed at their full value would not be a step in the right direction.

Having felt for some time that I was not doing justice to the letter writers, and as all the time I can spare from personal business will be fully taken up by the "Protection or Free Trade?" edition, arrangements have been made to place the letter writers in more capable hands. The full announcement will be made later.

834 Broadway, N. Y.

W. J. ATKINSON.

BROKAW AMONG REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

SIGOURNEY, June 26.—I spent the most of Saturday forenoon, June 20, reading. In the afternoon I attended the Republican County Convention, and distributed tariff tracts to the delegates, after which went by rail to Russell. I had lived there a few months about seven years ago, and was slightly acquainted. It is a hotbed of Republicanism. I spent over an hour talking Single Tax to the chairman of the Republican Town Committee that night. I touched very lightly upon the tariff phase of the question, and got a good many admissions from him favorable to the Single Tax. He said he would ask the Des Moines Register about it. I told him to ask them to explain the Single Tax, not merely give their opinion of it. He said that if it did not interfere with the Republican party it might be a good thing, but he didn't want anything to do with it if it would injure his party. I left him a STANDARD, after having failed to get him to promise to read a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" if I would give it to him.

Monday forenoon, June 22, I went to Ottumwa, where I found considerable mail awaiting me. Tuesday the delegates to the Democratic State Convention began to arrive and I began to distribute literature. Wednesday the city was full of people and the Democrats were in high glee. There were but few Single Taxers among them. There were three from one district and here and there one from others. On the whole the delegates were shy of me, although many of them claimed to have read "Protection or Free Trade?" or other works of George. I distributed from 1,000 to 1,500 tracts and 100 STANDARDS and sold a few books. There were over a thousand delegates at the convention and they are very confident of carrying the State this Fall. There were not many farmers prominent in the Convention, as there were in the People's party convention at Des Moines.

Thursday I stirred up considerable discussion on the streets of Ottumwa and sold a few books. In the evening I went to Sigourney, the county seat of Keokuk County. Friday morning I started out with my books and petition. In a little while I was in the midst of a crowd at the post office corner engaged in a wordy war with one of those self-important men who manage to live without much exertion and boast of their labor. The City Marshal came up and ordered us to stop our noise or go hire a hall. As I passed on down the street he followed me and wanted to know if I had paid a license for peddling books. Then he took me to the Mayor's office to fine me for peddling without a license. But the Mayor, after questioning me some, thought that the citizens would hardly require a license of me, and that to do so might be construed as an attempt to suppress political discussion. As he is a Republican it would certainly have appeared so, and, in fact, that was the real object of the Marshal and those who instigated the arrest. I met several men in the afternoon, who could see that the Single Tax would be a benefit in its effect upon land speculation. One man, who would not sign the petition nor buy "Protection or Free Trade?" (because he said he was a Free Trader and did not need it), bought a copy of "Pa" Chase's book. One place I entered they told me I was too late; that they had just been discussing the question, and that the Protectionist who had been arguing with them had just left. The weather was so hot that most people were too lazy to argue or read.

Of enclosed signers No. 1 is President of a local Alliance and 2 is President of a county Alliance. Three opposed me for a while, but after hearing it discussed a little, strongly favored it. Four is a believer in the "vacant land" theory. Five is an active Knight of Labor agitator and People's party man. Six said the Single Tax was right. Seven is the principal of a school. Eight is an old Greenbacker and the president of an Alliance. He took some tracts to distribute among the members. Nine is a Single Tax editor. Ten is a school professor, who ran for Congress last year. Eleven is editor of a People's party paper and inclined to the Single Tax. Twelve is a Single Taxer. Thirteen is an ex-traveling man, a Free Trader. He bought a copy of the "Master Workman" to loan to a neighbor. Total signatures enclosed, 88.

W. E. BROKAW.

OBITUARY.

The Single Tax people of Louisville, Ky., have lost a faithful worker through the death of Mr. Isaac B. Sparks, on the 22d of May last. Mr. Sparks was an ardent believer in the Single Tax and a faithful worker for the spread of the principles underlying it. He was but 34 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a wife and a baby boy, whose name, by the way, is Henry George Sparks.

NEW YORK CITY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club will be held at the rooms, 73 Lexington avenue, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at eight o'clock. The managing board held its meeting last Friday evening, and heard reports from its various sub-committees.

So far thirty-two persons have signified their intention of forming the class for the study of political economy. As soon as fifty have joined the class will begin its sessions.

NEW YORK STATE.

F. Warder, Rochester.—Inclosed find petitions. I am working on some hard-bound Protectionists, and with, I hope, good results. Of the inclosed signers No. 1 is a fair speaker in a local assembly K. of L. No. 2 is M. W. of the same local, and of a pugilistic turn of mind, but whose efforts have succeeded in putting THE STANDARD among the reading matter of the Labor Bureau of this city.

NEW JERSEY.

George R. Webb, Orange.—Twelve petitions, some of which have been life-long Protectionists, but they have had enough of that, and others that think Protection is all right, but would like to see the Single Tax tried. And so it goes always in favor of the Single Tax.

J. H. McCullough, Plainfield.—Four petitions, all good and able men. Joe Owen, the pattern-maker, cannot see why he should be fined for every dollar improvement he places on his house and lot, and at the same time helping to improve the value of land near him held for speculation and the owners fined nil. The people are awakening.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*R. S. Urell, Tioga.—Twenty-four petitions. These were procured in one day. I don't know that any of them are understandingly Single Tax men. But nearly all are dissatisfied with the present form of taxation. No. 18 signed because he wants taxes on personal property abolished. No. 14 believes fully in the McKinley tariff, but isn't afraid of an investigation. I could probably get a large number of signers—but isn't the main object to make converts?

"Uncle Tom," Philadelphia.—Three petitions. One is a natural dyed-in-the-wool black Republican, who is getting tired of working for low wages and paying high rent. Two is the "fighting editor" of a Republican newspaper, who has at least seen the tail of pussy, and three is a typo on the same paper. A mixture of Single Taxism, McKinleyism, landlordism,

quoting scripture and sweet talk but little moneyism has compelled me to forsake the beautiful but pauper manufacturing Bryn Mawr. Those whom it may concern will hereafter please address, 815 June street, Philadelphia, Penn.

OHIO.

Chas. Rutger, Cleveland.—Twenty-six petitions. This makes 129 since the first of March. Sorry I am not able to do as much as I would like for the cause, as it takes all my earnings to support my family.

ILLINOIS.

Ernest J. Foord, Chicago.—Seven petitions obtained Friday evening at South Chicago, where we had an open air meeting under the auspices of the South Chicago and Cheltenham Single Tax Club, addressed by our best speaker, Mr. John Z. White, the Henry George of the West, as he has been called. It goes without saying that it was a splendid success, and created a profound impression among the bone, sinew and brains of that great manufacturing centre, where the people have been for years past loaded up with Protection lies.

F. W. Maguire, Chicago.—Sixty-three petitions. This brings my quota up to very near four hundred. I shall endeavor to reach at least five hundred before the petition is presented to Congress, and have no doubt I shall succeed, judging from the ease with which signatures are obtained now as compared with a short time ago.

B. F. Bevis, McLeansboro.—One petition, which I signed after a conversation with Mr. E. F. Meyers, of St. Louis. I never knew much about the Single Tax on land values until Mr. Meyers explained it to me, but I have now come to the conclusion that it would be only justice to tax land values and let the personal proceeds of labor go free. Your cause is a just one, and will prevail in this section of the country as soon as the people understand the question.

Louis Lesaulnier, Red Bud.—Inclosed find petitions. Several of these are signed by men who fully understand and approve the Single Tax, but had not yet seen or signed the petition. I think people are everywhere taking more interest in politics, and the education which has been going on will soon show itself in demands for justice, the Single Tax, or some steps in the right direction made at primary meetings and all others. My time is fully occupied in advocating Single Tax and real Free Trade. After reading THE STANDARD I place it where I think it will do good, and I keep my library of Henry George's publications in constant circulation and use. I am now distributing the third revised edition of my cards and placing all literature I can get on this subject where I think it will be understood. It is simply my pleasure to do this.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg, June 25.—I really think we Single Taxers down here get more fun out of the work we do than most of the hustlers. For instance, this morning Brother Sugden packed a grip full of tracts and "Protection or Free Trade?" and walked into the Methodist Church when the County Institute for School Teachers was gathering. Passing around among the pedagogues he distributed his tracts and books, gravely advising them what to read and why. Many said they wanted to post themselves on the subject of the Single Tax and the tariff, but others merely sneered at "Henry George." Southern towns are always conservative, I believe, with lots of protection and class democrats. It is only the darkey question that keeps many out of the protection party, and if Single Tax and free trade get too near they will take a walk to the opposition in my humble opinion.

Day before yesterday four of our boys—Sugden, Dean, Wilcox and Boreman—raided over into the United States, just across the Ohio, at this point. We had a bucket of starch paste (which, by the way, is indispensable for fence lettering work, and is far ahead of glue water for this purpose) and a can each of mixed white and mixed black for lettering. We sized up a couple of panels of an old Yankee's fence and fell to with mottoes like: "God hates a Protection Democrat," "McKinley protects the trusts; vote for Campbell and Free Trade," "Free Trade in '92; Single Tax in '96," "The Tariff is a robbery, Protection a fake," etc., etc. "The Tariff skins the farmer, and he likes it," is a good one to set the old hayseeds cackling. We put in an afternoon at the frolic. Anybody can make a rough letter and run around it with black. We commend this cross-roads lettering scheme to the Ohio hustlers. It is easy, cheap, and both sides are bound to read the skits. One old fellow said that if we did not have room enough on the fence we were working on, to come on down the road to his place and letter his fence, and if there were not boards enough, by gum, he'd nail up a few for us.

One politician, whose fence he caught us decorating, said: "Look-a-here, you fellows, that's not my doctrine." We shook hands with him and left him in a good humor. He finally concluded that it saved him whitewashing the darned old fence anyway. People read and start to arguing at once. Some scowl, others laugh or think we're crazy or working on wages for the Democrats. "God hates a Protection Democrat," puzzles some, while others scratch their heads over "Farm lands assessed 65 per cent., town lots 15 per cent." "The Single Tax will do it." "What?" "Why, raise wages, dummy." Some of the timid ones find fault with our style of motto, but then a good healthy shock may be good to lift some people out of the ruts. Billy Radcliff called on us a week or so ago.

MISSOURI.

Thomas W. Lodge, Gunter.—Inclosed find five recruit subscriptions to THE STANDARD. They are among our leading influential men, and likely to enlist in "the cause." Impecuniosity and domestic affairs prevent my "rustling around" for the cause as much as I would wish, but I write and send tracts wherever I think they will do good.

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Pollard, Randolph.—Fourteen petitions. I pick up one occasion-

ally. If I had time to travel around I could get any amount of signers. The people are beginning to see the "cat;" in fact, I have had only two or three to refuse to sign the petition. What we need here is some one to lecture; and we are going to try when crops are laid by to get Mr. Brown, of Memphis, to come out and talk some for us on the Single Tax. The farmers are coming into sympathy daily. I believe that two-thirds of the men of my acquaintance are Single Taxers. Keep the ball in motion.

TEXAS.

Will M. Buell, Fort Worth.—Thirty-six petitions gathered in this place, thirty-one of them in one evening. The signers are all Free Traders and ready for a system of taxation that will not uphold land speculation. This city is dead sore on account of the high prices that land is held at in the main part of the city. People are going out two or three miles to build to save in the price of land.

J. H. Hall, McGregor.—Four petitions. This is a fine field for work, and altogether uncultivated. When I came here I did not find a man that was familiar with our ideas, and I regret that the time I have to devote to the work is so limited; but my hope is that I may get some one whose ability is greater than mine, and who can devote more time than I to the matter, so the ball may be kept rolling.

A. H. McCarty, Plano.—I have been writing a few letters and doing considerable talking the last few weeks, and hope the effect is more real than apparent. On May 27th I wrote to Hon. J. W. Bailey, Congressman from this district, enclosing a blank petition and calling his attention to the injustice of a tax on improvements, and the absolute equity of the Single Tax on land values. I am in receipt of his answer to-day, stating that he delayed answering with the purpose of answering it at some length, but that ill health and accumulation of other matters did not leave him time to enter upon any discussion of the subject. "But," he says, "to answer briefly and frankly, I cannot see my way clear to approve the Single Tax idea. I shall be glad, however, to meet you some time when I am in Plano, and to exchange views with you." I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Bailey. However, I have a high opinion of his ability and integrity, from what I learned of him in his contest with the Hon. Silas Hare, our former Congressman, whom he defeated last Fall. Mr. Bailey belongs to the young Democracy, being, I think, the youngest member of Congress. Will not some of the letter writers assist in his conversion? His address is J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Tex.

MICHIGAN.

W. M. Hathaway, Grand Rapids.—Some two or three weeks ago the Detroit papers printed a table showing by wards this year's valuation of property in that city. As Detroit is the only city in Michigan where "land values," buildings and personal property are listed separately for taxation, this table is very interesting as showing the amount of the land values as compared with the total assessed valuation. The Evening Leader of this city thus summarizes the Detroit valuations in an editorial paragraph:

The total assessed valuation of the city of Detroit, as shown by the assessors' footings just completed, is \$174,835,320, an increase of \$12,921,740 over the total of last year. Of this \$38,808,670 is personal property, \$49,952,250 buildings, and \$86,074,380 land exclusive of buildings. The total tax on buildings and personalty, lumped together, is \$88,760,940, or \$2,686.56 more than the total assessed land values exclusive of buildings. The total Detroit rate of taxation for this year will be 1.7 cents on the dollar.

So far as Detroit is concerned, then, the application of the Single Tax limited would just a little more than double the per cent. of taxation in Detroit, making it just a shaving less than 3.45 cents on each dollar of valuation.

Detroit, by the United States census of 1890, is given 205,675 population. In cities with a greater population will land values be relatively increased as compared with buildings and personalty? Or will labor values (buildings, etc.) be relatively increased with increase of population? Or will land and labor values relatively increase and decrease *pari passu* with population? Some figures from the California assessment books, for typical cities, large and small, and also townships, would doubtless answer these questions. I know of no other State where the land is valued apart from the improvements. Perhaps it will be worth while for Judge Maguire, or some other California reader of THE STANDARD, to furnish them.

L. W. Hoch, Adrian.—Six petitions, sent me by A. L. Osborne, of Samaria, Mich., who is doing considerable missionary work in Monroe County. Enclosed also find postal note of \$1, my contribution to the committee fund for June. The Michigan Messenger has now commenced the publication of a Single Tax department, giving it a place in both its weekly and semi-weekly publications, thus reaching no less than 10,000 readers weekly. At the first publication of the Single Tax department it called attention, editorially, to the subject. I think it is a fixed department with them, and we may soon expect its editorial column to defend and advocate the Single Tax.

NEBRASKA.

Charles Stevenson, Omaha.—Fifty-seven petitions, mostly obtained by our earnest friend, G. W. Lockwood, who has a shoe shop in the Grand Opera House building. That place is getting to be headquarters for Free Traders and the Single Tax men. The Protectionist who goes in there had better not try to talk politics.

CALIFORNIA.

M. L. Gable, Auburn.—Twenty-one petitions. No. 122 is the assessor of this county. No. 123 is his deputy. No. 139 is the State organizer of the Farmers' Alliance. No. 134 I think is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and No. 115 is a printer and a member of the printers' union, also Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance for this county. No. 119 is School Superintendent of this County. Nos. 113 and 114 are the two proprietors of the Auburn Hotel. No. 116 is proprietor of the Daily Argus, a rank Protectionist organ. Nos. 84, 85 and 86 are the proprietors of the cigar factory for which I am working.

Mrs. P. A. Moffett, Oakland.—Please send me two or three dozen petti-

ions. I think I can get a few signatures. Have been distributing Singlet Tax papers and tracts for some time, but have never tried petitions.

CANADA.

W. A. Douglas, Toronto.—A memorial calling the attention of ministers to existing social conditions, with an appeal to them to "raise their voices in protest against the injustice that now weighs with such terrible burden on so large a portion of God's children," was a short time since sent to a number of religious conferences for their consideration. It was signed by a joint committee of the Knights of Labor, the Single Tax Association, the Trades and Labor Council, the Women's Enfranchisement Association, the Eight Hour League and the Nationalist Association; but the Anglican Synod at Toronto, the Methodist Conference, Toronto, the Presbyterian Assembly at Kingston Ont., and the Congregational Union, Guelph, Ont., quietly dropped the matter without taking any action or expressing any word of sympathy. The Methodists went so far as to say it was not within the scope of their consideration. The Congregational Union, on the other hand, received the memorial in the most cordial manner, appointed a committee of investigation, requested that the secretary of the committee that sent the memorial should wait on them and address them at the next meeting, and also that the Rev. J. Burton, D. D., a Toronto clergyman, well known for his strong sympathy with social reform, should prepare a paper on the land and labor question to be read at the next meeting.

J. L. Dawkins has begun the publication of the Social Reformer, a handsome little six by nine, eight page paper. It contains a report of the speech delivered by Father Huntington in Toronto last January.

AUSTRALIA.

A. Brinkbank, Albury.—I am glad to relate that the land question is fast becoming the question of the day throughout Australia, and that the legislators of New Zealand are about to introduce a bill to raise revenues from land values irrespective of improvements. We have at last induced the labor and trades unions to make it a plank in their platforms. A new electoral labor league has been started, containing two planks which will bring them into the fold. Just to show you the amount of ignorance there exists on the subject yet, I will relate what happened in my studio the other day. I rarely lose a chance of introducing the question of Single Tax, but this gentleman tried to forestall me by saying: "Now, don't let us have any Single Tax." "All right," said I. "Just listen to this platform, and tell me what you think of it. Single Tax is not mentioned in it." He agreed to everything. When I had finished I told him that it embodied the principal plank in the Single Tax manifesto. "Oh," said he, "I did not know that was what it meant." And so it is with hundreds of others. Nevertheless, we are making good progress. The Victorian Farmers' Protective League expired of inanition a week ago.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

The circular addressed to Single Tax men throughout the country, and alluded to in these notes last week, has now been before the people for but little over a week. It begins with a brief recital of the history of THE STANDARD and a declaration that the addition of five thousand to its circulation will make it a profitable and permanent enterprise. Mr. Croasdale says:

In the full belief that the Single Tax men of the United States will cheerfully go to work to accomplish this, I have borrowed sufficient money from personal friends to give me necessary capital to conduct the business. This money has been cheerfully loaned, not only by Single Tax men, but by Free Traders, and no pecuniary assistance is asked of Single Tax men generally beyond that involved in their subscriptions to a paper worth all that it costs them. It is therefore in full confidence that I am not making an unreasonable request that I appeal to them to exert their energies in extending the circulation of THE STANDARD, not only among Single Tax men, but among all of the opponents of the protection superstition, most of whom can readily be brought to subscribe if they are made familiar with the paper, and asked to take it. Taking into consideration the large and growing number of Single Tax men, and the even larger body of people whose attitude on the tariff question puts them in partial sympathy with the paper, there ought to be no real difficulty in adding ten thousand instead of five thousand, to THE STANDARD's present circulation. Therefore, when they find that five thousand additional is all that is needed to make THE STANDARD permanently successful I have no doubt that Single Taxers generally will cheerfully and enthusiastically take hold of the work.

Recognizing the fact that it seems a hopeless task to an individual to strive blindly toward obtaining an increase of five thousand spread throughout the whole country, I have had prepared a careful estimate of the work that will be required, not only in each State, but in each town and even by each individual worker to bring about the increase aimed at. There are known to us in the United States about 3,300 active "workers," and the apportionment of five thousand amongst this number makes the average slightly under two new subscribers for each worker. Of course, there may be some who, for a variety of reasons, cannot secure any new subscriptions, but where such is the case other workers in the same neighborhood will doubtless try to exceed their quota in order that their own town or State may not lag behind in this race. It will be seen by the accompanying table that the largest quota expected from any one State is 1,080 from New York, and that no other State will need to send in so many as 400 to make its quota complete. Surely a determined effort to accomplish so modest and definite a result cannot fail of success.

Accompanying each circular was an addressed and stamped envelope asking for an immediate reply from those to whom the circulars were sent. It is not desired that people shall wait until they accomplish something before replying. Let them respond at once, telling us whether or not they are willing to go to work on the plan named.

Brief as is the time that has elapsed, many responses have already been received, and most of them bring promises of hearty co-operation. In fact, wherever genuine enthusiasm is joined to effectiveness, we have every evidence that there is no inherent difficulty in complying with the request made. Of course, amongst so large a body of workers there are necessarily many who, on account of ill health or crippled finances, have not the ambition or the ability to attempt anything like a canvass. Then again, there are some who, when brought to the practical test of actual work, find it too much trouble to maintain their reputations as workers, while a few declare their hostility to THE STANDARD and to the policy it

advocates; and yet these men claim to be part of the movement which was organized for the avowed purpose of linking the Single Tax agitation to that for Free Trade, and seeking the establishment of our principles in law by a definite and practicable political programme, instead of contenting ourselves with declaring our superiority in wisdom and morals to those who fail to agree with us. The number of such is very small, and consists almost exclusively of those whose principal activity in behalf of the Single Tax movement has been an exhibition of malignant crankiness that prejudices their own neighbors against our principles.

Accompanying the circular was the following table showing the proportion of new subscribers from each State required to add 5,000 to THE STANDARD's present list:

State.	Number of "Work-ers."	Quota of Subscriptions.	State.	Number of "Work-ers."	Quota of Subscriptions.
Alabama	10	16	Montana	14	22
Aralzon Territory...	1	2	Nebraska	42	67
Arkansas	18	29	Nevada	5	8
California	107	171	New Hampshire	9	14
Colorado	75	120	New Jersey	147	232
Connecticut	66	105	New Mexico	5	8
Delaware	12	19	New York	675	1,080
Dist. of Columbia...	23	37	North Carolina	5	8
Florida	11	17	North Dakota	27	59
Georgia	19	30	Ohio	157	251
Idaho	4	6	Oklahoma	3	5
Illinois	178	285	Oregon	18	29
Indiana	42	67	Pennsylvania	233	373
Indian Territory...	2	3	Rhode Island	35	56
Iowa	72	115	South Carolina	4	6
Kansas	65	104	South Dakota	73	116
Kentucky	30	49	Tennessee	32	51
Louisiana	17	27	Texas	69	110
Maine	24	38	Utah	5	8
Maryland	55	88	Vermont	10	16
Massachusetts	211	337	Virginia	30	48
Michigan	106	169	Washington	40	54
Minnesota	167	267	West Virginia	16	25
Mississippi	1	2	Wisconsin	36	58
Missouri	120	192	Wyoming	8	12

From among the numerous responses to the circular we make the following extracts:

Geo. Friday, St. Louis, Mo.—Enclosed find check for \$12, for which please send THE STANDARD for one year to each of the following named persons.

F. Gower, Yonkers, N. Y.—Enclosed find check for \$15 for subscription to THE STANDARD for the following persons for one year. I have myself been taking THE STANDARD from the news stands, but I will subscribe myself and induce enough others to do so to fill up my quota.

Mr. J. B. Howarth, Detroit, Mich.—I am glad to be counted among the Single Tax workers, for there is no cause more worthy of one's devotion than that which we have espoused. You count on me for two annual subscriptions. I enclose check for three, and \$1.05 for three copies "Progress and Poverty" to be sent to me. THE STANDARD is worthy of support, and I hope to see it encouraged. Mr. Howarth is a partner of Mayor Pingree.

Chas. Frederick Adams, Washington, D. C.—I enclose check for \$6 for two subscriptions, which fills my quota of the number needed.

Lester M. Clark, New York City.—Heartily approving your plan for extending the circulation of THE STANDARD and desiring to contribute my quota, as an old subscriber I enclose check for \$6, for which send STANDARD for one year and premium books to the following.

C. Ruge, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Enclosed find check for \$6, for which please send STANDARD to following persons for twelve months. I will try to obtain other subscriptions.

Dr. M. R. Levenson, University of Virginia.—For enclosed \$3 send STANDARD one year to the Students' Reading Room here.

J. Hagerty, Burlington, Ia.—In response to circular you will find within postal note for \$3, which I had to borrow, as what I have earned cannot be collected because Congress neglects the duty of coining silver as it coins gold, and foolishly buries it in rented vaults, whereas if delivered to the owner he would pay it out as fast as he could, and when an honest laborer earned a dollar he could get it. Send one copy each for four months to the following.

L. F. Westen, Cambridgeport, Mass.—Will do what I can as heretofore, and doubt not that I can get two if no more subscribers. I send one as the result of using recruit blanks.

General C. T. Christensen, Brooklyn, N. Y., sends \$3 for subscription.

F. M. Duvall, Baltimore, Md.—Circular arrived five minutes ago while I was reading back numbers of THE STANDARD that I had been unable to read on account of sickness. When I cannot read THE STANDARD you may bet that I am a very sick man. Yesterday I was out of bed for the first time in four weeks. I expect to get about again in the course of a couple of weeks and then you will hear from me again. By way of a starter please find enclosed \$3 for my yearly subscription for THE STANDARD, the best paper in the world.

William A. Garretson, Lincoln, Kans.—I send \$3, for which send STANDARD and premiums to —.

George W. Spicer, Jr., Marshalltown, Del.—Enclosed find check for \$3, for which send STANDARD one year and premium books.

Isaac Pennamacoor, New York City.—Enclosed find \$3 for my annual subscription. I will do all I can to increase the circulation of the paper, which, by the way, improves every week. I do not see at present any way in which Single Tax workers can benefit the movement more than by increasing, through a concerted, systematic movement, the circulation of THE STANDARD.

Andrew Nisbet, Elizabeth, N. J.—I send \$3 for one year's subscription to THE STANDARD for —. I am doing all I can to get people interested. I am very much pleased with THE STANDARD, and like its manly and aggressive policy, and am also pleased with the addition of the Story of the Week.

F. W. White, Newark, N. J., returns one of the blanks with a \$3 subscription.

Charles Burge, Brooklyn, N. Y.—I am only working three days a week and not earning much money, so my brother-in-law and I chip in \$1.50 each to make up a yearly subscription. Please send books.

Robert F. Gibson, York, Penn.—I enclose \$3 for my own subscription. Send me books named in the circular.

D. M. Reese, Baltimore, Md.—I send \$3 for one year's subscription and premium, as per enclosed circular, received this morning. Will see what I can do to obtain subscriptions as requested in printed letter.

N. Niles, Belleville, Ill.—Here is \$3 for STANDARD and accoutrements.

E. O. Roscoe, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Enclosed find two yearly subscriptions and check, which fills my quota. For fear, however, that some may not be able to get two subscribers I will hustle round and see several people with whom I have been wrestling, and who I think may be far enough persuaded of the justice and efficacy of the Single Tax to give up \$3.

Mr. W. H. Adkinson, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Enclosed please find \$3, for which please send STANDARD one year under the special offer to ——. He is a traveling man and a friend of mine, who has been buying the STANDARD from news stands. I will, on the 15th of July, send \$3 more for my own subscription.

R. W. Maxwell, Harlan, Ia.—Enclosed find \$3 for subscription to be sent to —.

J. G. Backus, Garland, Pa.—Enclosed find \$3, for which send STANDARD and premium books to ——. He is a Prohibitionist, and in order to get the subscription I had to subscribe to their county organ. This fills my quota, but I have designs on one or two more. Hope to get short time subscriptions from them at least. You would have heard from me sooner but for the fact that I was on the sick list.

Robt. H. Campbell, N. Y. City.—I will take the STANDARD for twelve months myself, and will make up the balance of my quota, even if I have to pay for another subscription. I hope, however, to do better than this.

H. L. Taylor, Ashland, Penn.—Returns blank with one four months' subscription for himself.

Mr. C. P. Bolin, Whitman, Mass.—I will do my best to get more subscribers. I have recently sent you three.

Thos. Turner, Baltimore, Md.—Circular at hand. I enclose \$1 for STANDARD for four months.

W. Burhenne, Boston, Mass.—Sends one of the blanks enclosed in circular, and \$1 for four months' subscription.

J. K. Hiscock, Boston, Mass.—Enclosed find \$1 for four months' subscription. I have always taken THE STANDARD when I could get it at the news-stands. For some reason unknown to me, I cannot now obtain it here.

J. Christenson, Orange, N. J.—I cannot afford at the present time to subscribe for a year, because my trade is dull; but I enclose \$1 for four months' subscription.

S. A. Stockwell, St. Paul, Minn.—You can rest assured I will do all I can to procure the quota for Minnesota. THE STANDARD must be maintained without fail.

Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer, New York.—I shall be glad to do something to increase the circulation of THE STANDARD on my return home in the Autumn. My absence begins next week.

F. W. Ball, Paterson, N. J.—I will try to do my share towards increasing the circulation of what is to me such a valuable paper.

A. J. Burns, Williamsport, Penn.—Being at present out of employment I cannot do anything, but I handed the circular to Mr. George B. Smith, of this place. He promised that some of the subscription blanks should be filled. There is no doubt you will hear from him in a short time.

M. L. Hawley, Marathon, N. Y.—I am heartily in sympathy with the effort to increase the subscription list of THE STANDARD by five thousand or more, and will do what I can. I should think it almost impossible to continue Single Tax propaganda with any prospect of success if THE STANDARD should be discontinued.

E. K. Page, Worcester, Mass.—Although our club has held its last meeting for the season, our executive committee will meet on Saturday evening to discuss the situation. I think we can raise our quota for THE STANDARD.

E. A. Hallett, Boston, Mass.—I will try and do all I can. Please send sample copies to the following names. Three or four persons who have been reading my paper say they will subscribe before August 1st.

William C. Douglass, New York City.—Rest assured that my two subscribers will be forthcoming in a few days, and as many more as I can obtain.

Thomas F. Hatfield, Hoboken, N. J.—I shall do what I can, and I feel that I will succeed to the extent of two or three subscriptions.

George Adams, Haledon, N. J.—The plan meets my most hearty approval and I will do all I can to further the project.

George W. Kreer, Wilmington, Del.—You can depend upon it that I will supply my quota and will endeavor to stimulate the other workers here to do the same. The death of THE STANDARD might not be the death of the Single Tax in this country, but in such an event our individual efforts would appear to us so puny that all would lose heart. Come boys, only a little pull is required, but it must be all together.

G. A. E. Reynolds, Marlboro, Mass.—I have been a reader of THE STANDARD from the first, and I always liked it. I hope that the necessary five thousand and more can be gotten by August 1st. I will send you a list of names and ask that you send them sample copies.

H. J. Wingardner, Harlem, N. Y.—There are in this locality a number of Single Taxers, both limited and unlimited, who are not subscribers to THE STANDARD at present. I will endeavor to make them subscribe and thereby put THE STANDARD on a firm paying basis.

George Auchy, Pottstown, Penn.—I will do all I can for THE STANDARD, and guarantee to procure two new subscribers.

George M. McGee, Upper Lehigh, Penn.—It is very discouraging to think that THE STANDARD, the very soul of our movement, is not getting the support that it deserves. I hope and believe your circular will stir the boys up. I have the promise of one year's subscription on the 1st of July, and I think I will secure another, which will complete my quota.

Geo. C. Madison, St. Paul, Minn.—No more depressing calamity could happen than the failure of THE STANDARD to keep in existence. I am han-

dicapped as never before by poor health and poor business, but I shall endeavor to fill my quota at least with new subscriptions for our paper.

A. B. Mulnix, Dowes, Ia.—The number required of me is a very modest one, and if there is an individual in the country with brains enough to appreciate a well-edited paper I will secure his subscription. I regard THE STANDARD as the mainstay of our cause. Be assured that I will secure the one lone subscriber allotted to me and as many more as possible.

John G. Hummel, St. Louis, Mo.—I will try to raise a subscriber or two, but cannot promise. Since I do not travel any more I can do very little in this direction. So far as I am concerned, personally, the St. Louis Republic suits me very well for a newspaper, and I do not feel the need of any other special paper.

Three of the circulars were returned without comment. This, we take it, indicates hostility to THE STANDARD, and four more letters show more or less of the same feeling. E. Lucas of Dorchester, Mass., is a Free Trader, but thinks THE STANDARD too partisan a Democratic paper and favors the plan of Mr. Hemingway. He declines either to subscribe or to seek to induce others to do so.

W. Lohoney, Meriden, Conn.—Thinks THE STANDARD has sacrificed principle for policy, and don't see how we can count on him to help swell its circulation.

J. C. Hannon, Elwood, N. J.—Favors Single Tax and Free Trade, but wants a third party, and is therefore unwilling to assist THE STANDARD.

E. A. White, Madison, Wis.—Thinks THE STANDARD's attitude on the silver question shows it to be the champion of the bankers, and declines to do anything to increase its circulation.

J. Dennis Wolfe, Pensacola, Fla.—Does not think THE STANDARD under its present management is safe to tie to, and will not do anything to help it.

Thus far these five are all of the letters of this kind that have come to hand.

IS WATTERSON A SINGLE TAXER.

Memphis Appeal.

The Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, now in session, has adopted a section prohibiting alien ownership of land in that State. The Louisville Courier-Journal protests against the section because it does not cover the case nor meet the real evil. In the course of its comments the paper says:

The evil about which the people complain the convention is blind to. One of the troubles of the day is land monopoly. By investment, purchase or speculation one estate is added to another until 2,000, 3,000 or 4,000 acres are owned by one individual. He holds it for its "unearned increment." That is, he looks to his neighbors, by their industry and intelligence, to increase the value of his land. As a rule these land monopolists are the most unenterprising men of the community. They oppose all taxes for schools, for roads, for bridges, or in the city for streets. They refuse to contribute to any scheme for advancing the interests of the county or city, yet by the increase of population, by the building of schools, churches, roads and railways their lands become every year more valuable, and they grow rich by the labors, not of their hands, but of their neighbors. These land monopolists exist everywhere, in the rural districts and in the cities. In Louisville acres of land are entailed: they are neglected; the heirs erect cheap houses and invite undesirable tenants; assessments are light and none of the land is ever sold. It is a speculation, the success of which is due, not to any work of the owners, but to the work of the poorer citizens who cannot buy even a twenty foot lot.

We do not know that the Courier-Journal has ever declared itself specifically as in favor of the Single Tax, but the believers in that doctrine will read the foregoing excerpt with a great deal of satisfaction as a recognition of that doctrine. Possibly the Courier-Journal may have some other remedy for the correction of the evil against which its utterances are directed, but the followers of Henry George are quite sure that they have a remedy, which they will very promptly submit to the editor of the Courier-Journal if he will give them half a chance. They are a very lively lot of propagandists.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

New York Times.

It is the employment of capital and personal property upon land that gives the latter its chief assessable value. This is easily seen in the case of city property. The bulk of personal property, and especially of that which so easily evades the Assessor, is employed in operations of industry and trade for the production of wealth. To put a tax upon it is to impair in some measure its productive power and diminish the result of production. That is in itself an unwise policy. The more freely and profitably capital can be employed in any community the greater will be the value of the real estate upon which it must necessarily be employed. The great value of a lot of land on Wall street or Broadway is due to the profitable use of personal property in its occupancy, and to leave personal property untrammelled in its use by taxation will increase its productive efficiency and thereby add to the value of the real estate which is occupied in its use. The real estate will be the better able to bear the burden of taxation, and to tax it alone will make the burden lighter and easier to carry than if it were imposed upon both classes of property. Withdraw capital from Wall street and Broadway, and what would their real estate be worth? Drive any part of that capital out or render it unproductive by taxation, and the assessable value of real estate will be proportionately diminished.

BUT THE DOCTORS HAVE HOPES.

Parkersburg, West Va., Sentinel.

The latest thing in the way of surgery is an operation performed on a born idiot, whose head was so small and badly shaped as to leave him practically without room for brains. The surgeons cut his skull into sections, formed the sections into a head of normal shape, and then filled the cavity left by the operation with alternate thin layers of sponge and of brains taken from the head of a live monkey. The patient recovered from the shock of the operation; the inserted brain grew and absorbed the sponge, and the former idiot is now sufficiently intelligent to be an ardent Protectionist.

CAME BACK A PRONOUNCED FREE TRADER.

Indianapolis News.

Joseph B. Mansur, of this city, has just returned from a year's trip around the globe. He is tanned like an Indian from exposure to tropical suns and sea breezes, and possesses an unlimited fund of information of the most interesting character.

"I have become a pronounced Free Trader," Mr. Mansur said to the News this morning, "since I have witnessed the enormous commercial prestige of Great Britain in all the countries which I visited. America, in a commercial way, is very small potatoes when you get away from her. In every port British vessels were unloading goods of British manufacture and reloading with the products of the countries where they landed. These native goods they carried home without duty, and all around the globe a constant and enormous interchange of this kind is going on. I was astonished at the immensity of it. To the question, why American products were not found everywhere in the same way, the answer was always that native goods could not be exchanged for American wares, because the tariff on the native goods was so high in the United States that they could not be entered profitably. As the commerce could only be carried on by trading and interchange and, further, as American manufactured goods were high-priced, because of the high duty on raw materials in America, the United States commerce abroad is very small."

GETTING STRAIGHTENED OUT AGAIN.

Hayes Valley, Cal., Advertiser.

We notice with much satisfaction that many of the reform and labor papers which were for a time somewhat confused over the "free silver" racket, are getting straightened out again. They are beginning to think for themselves once more; to ask why they should lay aside their philosophy of common sense to increase the wealth of silver kings or speculators; to ask why two metals, two items of the general wealth, should be taken as the basis of the currency—to the exclusion of all the other items of the Nation's wealth; to ask why the man who owns a thousand dollars' worth of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, salt pork, cod fish, hides, shoes, shingles or any other staple commodity, should be, by legislative enactment—by the help of his own idiotic vote, too!—placed at a disadvantage in business, compelled to borrow credit from, and pay interest to, the man who has, or is believed to have, a thousand dollars' worth of gold or silver or Government bonds—in order to get the loan of the currency wherewith to get his staples, his wealth, to market! Run that through your thinker for a week or two—and see what you make of it.

ITS EFFICACY LIES IN ITS INVISIBILITY.

Philadelphia Times.

Among those armor-plate trials some native tin-plate should be experimented with. Its efficacy would lie not so much in its strength as in the fact that an enemy's gun would not be able to find or see it.

THE CANADIAN PROTECTION POLICY DID IT.

Hamilton Ont., Times.

There was a time in Hamilton when the workingmen in factories now extinct made their little \$30 and \$30 a week and thought nothing of it. But these days are past and gone.

THIS CAN BE USED IN THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Chicago Herald.

Another of the "beneficial effects of the McKinley bill" is to be seen in Fall River, where 22,000 mill operatives are to suffer a cut in wages. Napoleon McKinley, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio in search of a vindication, will not dwell upon this fact in his speeches this Summer and Fall.

HOW MCKINLEY IS HANDICAPPED.

Minneapolis Journal (ind. Rep.)

Major McKinley is a man of immense energy and faith in himself and he may overcome his opponents. But he will go into the campaign handicapped by the necessity of defending a measure which has been condemned by a majority of his own party.

THE CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

Some 8,000 books have now been sent to the 20,000 papers of the country, with a request for a notice, and recently the following:

"To the PUBLISHER: Would suggest that you keep a notice of this 500,000 edition of 'Protection or Free Trade?' standing, stating that orders sent you accompanied by twenty-five cents would be promptly filled. As we send ten copies to ten separate addresses for you for ten cents each, we feel certain this will pay you. The universal interest in the book is shown by the unprecedented fact that over 100,000 copies of this edition were subscribed for before publication."

The New York World (weekly edition) has already begun sending in orders under this arrangement. No easier and no better way of pushing the edition has been suggested than to get your local papers to try this. We would also like to have the addresses of your local booksellers, teachers and other possible salesmen, to send them the circular printed in THE STANDARD a short time ago.

Hon. J. W. Judd, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Two dollars for twenty copies of Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade?" American politics have at last reached Utah. An immense mass is precipitated upon us all at once without any education whatever upon the subjects which are discussed everywhere else. The Republicans are preaching their hobby of Protection in and out of season. It is time that the friends of Tariff Reform were in the field. The Democratic party has organized and is up and doing. They are pushing with all the power they can command; but you must know that this thing of Protection, though a fallacy of the worst sort, is nevertheless plausible, and, in the common phrase, is "taking." There is no book which has come to my knowledge that is equal to this little book of Henry George's on this subject. Our club, the Central Democratic Club, has already ordered some copies; but we find we will from

time to time have to make heavy drafts on you. Let me know what facilities you have for furnishing them.

Robert Baker, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Have at last made up my mind to do something toward making the edition 1,000,000. Enclose \$10 for first hundred. Intend to advertise for agents and push things. Have a boy ready to go to work at once.

E. F. Fellows, Indianapolis, Ind.—Enclose J. B. Mansur's order for 1,000 books. Will use this to get other Democratic orders.

O. J. Chapman, Chairman Democratic Committee, Breckinridge, Mo.—Send thirty copies.

F. W. Ball, Paterson, N. J.—Two dollars from my brother Albert and myself. Send ten copies to us and distribute others at your own discretion.

J. K. McMaster, Nashville, Ill.—Want ten copies for my friends on the other side; \$1 enclosed. Will want large amounts of them before and during the campaign of 1892.

F. S. Arnold, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—One dollar for ten copies.

William Geddes, M. D., Washington, D. C.—Two dollars for twenty copies to addresses enclosed.

J. F. Riggs, P. O. News Depot, Seattle, Wash.—One dollar for ten copies. Mail at once; have orders for them.

W. S. Allee, M. D., Olean, Mo.—One dollar for ten copies. Will send them out to do missionary work. If I can interest others will send for more.

Samuel Nixon, West Duluth, Minn.—One dollar for ten copies.

All orders for a thousand copies or less will be mailed without delay. Please send cash with order. Checks preferred.

834 Broadway, New York

W. J. ATKINSON.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1890.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee, at No. 43 University place, New York.)

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

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

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 841 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manser; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 841 Market street.

COLORADO.

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 150 A st., n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 Defrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st., n. w.

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

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 398 Hudson av.; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 105 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

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

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

KENTUCKY.

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

LOUISIANA.

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

MAINE.

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; sec. sec., J. W. Hazel, 28 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 E. Baltimore st.

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 8 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 522 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 73 High st., Boston.

Boston.—Single tax league. Public meetings second and fourth Sundays of each month, at 2:30 p. m.

at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec. Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. Weindrich; sec., A. A. Barnard, 54 Belmont st.

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

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

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

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

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

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 959 Tremont st.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month, at Reform club hall, 98 Front st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., Geo. C. Madison, Room 912, N. Y. Life Insurance Building.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepon, 3507 Easton av, St. L.

HERMANN.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. Havenritter; sec., Dr. H. A. Hibbard.

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Hermalink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax club. Tuesday evenings at 307½ Pine st., third floor; business meetings first Monday of each month. Rooms open every evening. Public meetings first and third Thursday of each month at Bowman's Hall, 11th and Locust sts. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble st.

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6839 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S. Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

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

NEW JERSEY.

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

JANVIER.—Janvier single tax and ballot reform club. Alternate Thursday evenings, Janvier hall. Pres., W. J. Rice; sec., Sydney B. Walsh.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 223 Grand st.

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

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

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

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres. Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 408 Evergreen av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 263 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pottenkofer, 263 Evergreen av.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.; rooms, 301 and 302 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec. W. W. Kile, 108 East 5th st.

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

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PENNSYLVANIA.

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

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec. E. D. Burleigh, 18 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 p. m.

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PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia every Thursday, 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

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

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Chas. S. Prizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, Mineral Spring road and Clymer st.

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