

THE STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY WM. T. CROASDALE, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

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EDITORIAL :

Death of William T. Croasdale—Louis F. Post
From Henry George
Delightful Simplicity
An Inherited Taxing Power
A Question of Expediency
McKinley, The Free Trader

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An Irreparable Loss—A. J. Steers
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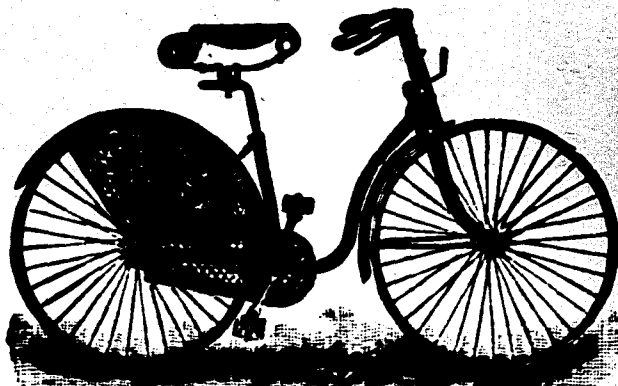
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VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1891.

No. 6.

DEATH OF WILLIAM T. CROASDALE.—The editor of *THE STANDARD* has passed away. Though informed of the serious character of his illness, and warned that it might result fatally, it is doubtful if he realized, until just before becoming unconscious, how very near to death he was. It was my fortune to be with him through the critical stages of his disease, as much as the double duty of performing his work and my own upon *THE STANDARD* would permit; and during the latter moments of his consciousness, and until his last breath was drawn and I had closed his eyes forever, I was able to be at his side.

Mr. Croasdale had for more than two weeks complained of a disordered stomach, but no emphatic manifestations of illness appeared until eight days before his death. To him, however, these symptoms seemed only those of acute dyspepsia; and it was not until last Friday that his case was regarded as serious, nor until Saturday, when he was found to be suffering from peritonitis, that it became alarming. He died at two o'clock on Sunday. While yet in the full possession of his mental faculties, though able to speak but slowly and with evident physical effort, Mr. Croasdale requested me to make editorial mention in *THE STANDARD* of his condition, and to announce that the paper would be in my charge. This I promised to do. The promise implies an obligation to continue the publication of *THE STANDARD* until other arrangements regarding it may be made, and that obligation I shall perform.

At the outset, I would pay my tribute to the memory of him whom I temporarily succeed.

William T. Croasdale had but two rules of conduct; one was a rule of principle and the other a rule of policy, each complementary to the other. His first thought was of the right thing to do; his next of the best way to do it. And once convinced, he was almost unyielding as to policy and wholly as to principle, and he was vehement to the point of fanaticism. This will account both for the admirable powers and the otherwise unaccountable limitations of one of the most unique characters of his generation.

His perception of the distinction between right and wrong, in the perspective of the simple elementary principles he accepted, were almost instinctive, and so unerring that neither self-interest nor the influence of environment confused him. Born and reared in a slave State, he was, nevertheless, an Abolitionist during the anti-slavery struggle, and, therefore, a Republican. He was a Republican at that time, because in the highest sense he was always a Democrat. During the reconstruction period, the same unswerving devotion to his conceptions of right was again illustrated. Owner of a prosperous Republican newspaper, he radically changed its political policy, regardless of personal considerations, because in one significant event he recognized the drift of his party toward centralization of political power. But in the common use of the term, Mr. Croasdale was not a self-sacrificing man. He made no pretense of being one. His rights were to him like those of his fellows, neither more nor less. He would not surrender his own cloak to an equally sturdy man whose cloak had been stolen,

but he would fight for that man to get back what had been taken from him. He was not a philanthropist; he was a champion.

And he had no faith in the power of right alone to win its battles against wrong. Policy to him—though secondary—was not less important than principle. He found no satisfaction merely in being upon the right side and calmly awaiting justification at some distant period in the dim future. Martyrdom for its own sake was to him abhorrent; and his contempt for men who posed as martyrs was most profound, and, like all his emotions, totally undisguised.

But questions of policy were not to him the simple things that questions of principle always were. Before applying his indomitable will and extraordinary energies to promoting a policy, he devoted his best thought to weighing it. In this regard he was not instinctive. His perceptions clarified slowly. But when he once grasped the outline of a policy, he saw it as a picture. And he had the power usually of making others see as he saw, provided he could come in personal contact with them. Who, that was there, will ever forget the effect of his speech at last year's Single Tax conference, when he pointed out the danger of organically mingling the political with the religious bodies in our movement. His speech related wholly to policy; but it aroused that audience of strong men, who had come from all parts of the country, not to be emotional but to deliberate, and it literally swayed them. At that conference, he became known to the principal Single Tax men of the country, to whom before he had been but a name; and for the first time they understood, in part at least, the worth and power of the man some of them had thoughtlessly regarded only as a politician.

When Grover Cleveland issued his famous anti-tariff message, and Henry George, hailing it as a faint but certain signal to Free Traders that their fight was about to begin, the one place for which William T. Croasdale was born, for which the personal discipline of a life time and the inherited discipline of generations of Quakers had prepared him, was open. No man of all those whom Henry George's prophetic words had summoned to his side, was so well adapted to the work of political construction which this period of the movement demanded, as William T. Croasdale. I saw this clearly then; I have never doubted it since; I see it more clearly now. In the present stages of the Single Tax movement, next in importance to Mr. George himself, was Mr. Croasdale. He has gone, and with him from the Free Trade and Single Tax movement a force has been withdrawn that even those of our number who trusted him least will soon miss no less keenly than those of us who, knowing him best, trusted him implicitly.

Out of my confidence in Mr. Croasdale as a man of affairs, and my association with him in Single Tax bodies, in the Reform Club, in the ballot reform agitation, on *THE STANDARD*, and in social connections, there sprang up a personal affection between us that makes his death something more to me than that of a devoted and trusted public man. I have lost a friend, whom I knew so well that beneath a rugged exterior I was able to see, as it was the privilege of only a few to see, the sensitive nature, the devoted heart, the clear

and powerful intellect, of a truly great and lovable man.

LOUIS F. POST.

FROM HENRY GEORGE.—I first met William T. Croasdale some nine or ten years ago at a picnic in Baltimore, where Mr. Powderly and I spoke, and Mr. Croasdale, then editor of the Day, made a few remarks—the first time, as he told me, that he had ever ventured to say a word in public.

In listening to him and in talking with him I felt that he was a man of force, of character, and of true instincts, and though at the time he had not, I think, formed any very definite ideas on social questions, yet from his way of looking at political matters, and from the general trend of his thoughts, I recognized him as one who ought to be with us and probably would yet be with us, in a movement that already counted many adherents though it had not, as yet, begun to assume organization or to find a name. After that we had some little correspondence, which intense occupation in other directions made it impossible to keep up, and I lost sight of Mr. Croasdale until in 1886 he came to New York to take an editorial position on the Star. When I was nominated for Mayor, on a platform that gave full expression to the Jeffersonian principle, and that was the first enunciation in American politics of what since, for want of a better name, we have learned to call the Single Tax, and the first political demand for the Australian ballot, he came fully, unreservedly and with all the strength of his vigorous nature to my side. From that time to his death, as the readers of THE STANDARD know, our association has been close and intimate. In ways of looking at things, in judgments and in methods, we often differed, but agreeing or disagreeing, I always felt, as everyone who well knew him felt, the frankness, the sincerity, the intellectual honesty, the clear, unswerving, I may almost say, unrelenting, devotion of the man to principle. A politician in the sense of seeking to effect political action by political methods, he was, in the sense which suggests suppleness and sinuosity, the very reverse of a politician, for he was utterly deficient in the art of minimizing objections and easily winning opponents; and by the unreserve of his judgments and the frankness of his expression, he frequently made enemies and raised opposition for which there was no need. But these were the surcharges of a nature masculine, aggressive, tenacious, the faults of qualities in themselves useful and lovable. And what good work Mr. Croasdale has done, what a useful place he has filled in the Single Tax movement, the readers of THE STANDARD know. We shall deeply miss him.

Like so many others of us, Mr. Croasdale found in the movement into which he threw himself in 1886, with all the force of his forceful nature, a cause which gave him something to live for and to strive for, and which not merely roused but developed his powers. In it he had grown, and was still growing, and strong as he was and useful as he has been, it has not seemed to me that the full measure of his strength and usefulness had yet been felt. A man of large executive ability, a facile, graceful, vigorous writer, yet the field for which his qualities most peculiarly fitted him was that of legislative debate. It was there that the qualities that made his conversation so sparkling and so strong—the clearness of conviction, the intensity of earnestness, the power of rapid, concise, picturesque grouping, the geniality, and at times the grotesqueness of his humor, and the epigrammatic quality of his wit, would have come out as they could not come out in the pen, and would soon have brought him to the front rank in any assemblage. This power of public speech had laid utterly dormant in him until the

exigencies of the Single Tax movement began to develop it, and he had even now hardly more than begun to gain its freedom. Had he lived, nothing is more probable than that his first run for Congress last year might have been repeated with a more fortunate result, and the sphere in which more than any other his powers could have been used to urge forward the good cause would have been opened to him.

But it is idle to speculate or to lament. Death came to Croasdale when he did not expect it and we never thought of it. It came to him as sooner or later, and with warning or without it, it must come to us. We feel the loss; we are touched by the awe. But it is not for us to sorrow or to dwell on what might have been. Into and out of the vineyard go the workers, they who are called for one hour and they who are called for more. But the Master sees and knows, and the work is yet to do. Let us rejoice for our friend that to him it was given to do so much. The joy, and the glory, and the triumph, they are not in winning the good fight, but in the doing of what one may to help it on. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

HENRY GEORGE.

DELIGHTFUL SIMPLICITY.—A correspondent of the Tribune, who signs himself A. B. K., when A. B. C. would be more appropriate, puts a poser to the followers of Henry George. He calls it a syllogism, and wants them to consider it. Here it is:

A. The business world is divided into furnishers and recipients, the law of whose existence and activity is the hope of the furnisher that the recipient will pay prices sufficient to insure a satisfactory profit.

B. If taxes are removed from personal property and the products of labor, and the entire expense of national, State and municipal governments be raised by a tax upon land, its owners will be forced to demand of users greatly increased rents to compensate for increased taxation. Then producers in turn must compensate themselves for high rents by demanding higher prices for articles sold to consumers.

C. Therefore, if the utopian scheme of Anti-Poverty men could be introduced into business, it would bring no change for the better.

New York, July 30, 1891.

A. B. K.

This poser will be recognized by Single Tax men as an old soldier, and comrade of the "palace and blacksmith shop" conundrum.

Stated in a few words, the point is that a tax on the value of land would be shifted by the landlord to his tenant, and the tenant would add it to the price of his product, so that in the end the consumer would pay the tax, and no beneficial effect would result.

If A. B. K., who, presumably, is a reader of the Tribune, would undertake to impress upon that paper his idea that taxes are added to the prices of the commodities on which they are imposed, he would be worthy of all praise. It is because the Tribune does not understand this that it imagines that American tariff taxes, instead of being paid by American consumers, are paid by foreign producers. A. B. K. has grasped a truth that will make a Free Trader of him if he introduces and recommends it to his reasoning faculties. His error, as upon further consideration he himself will be likely to see, is in confounding things that are produced by labor with those that exist irrespective of labor—the products of land with the land itself.

True, the world is divided into furnishers and recipients, and the furnisher does aim to obtain of the recipient a satisfactory profit for what he furnishes. But his demands are limited by the competition with which he meets. In furnishing labor products, this competition is itself limited by the cost of reproducing what is furnished; therefore, the price of products can never go to zero. But as the competition of landowners is not limited by cost of production, since it costs nothing to produce

land, the price of land may go to zero; indeed, it is always at zero until appropriated.

If we tax produce we tend to diminish its supply, and therefore to increase its price. This is the reason a tax on production must be paid by the consumer. It tends to diminish the supply relatively to the demand. But if we tax land we tend to increase the supply, and, therefore, to reduce the price. Of course the actual supply of land cannot be either increased or diminished; but its market supply can be, and is. A light land tax encourages the taking up of land and holding it out of use for a rise, which reduces the market supply, and enables landlords to increase their rents. But a heavy tax on land discourages this, and by increasing the supply prevents landlords from increasing their rents. If products were taxed 100 per cent. the price would double, because no one could afford to make them unless repaid the tax in addition to the other expenses of production. But if land were taxed 100 per cent., so far from the price or rent doubling, it would be absorbed by the tax, because no one could then afford to own land without using it, and every owner of unused land would try to find a purchaser, and failing that, would abandon it.

AN INHERITED TAXING POWER.—Word comes from West Superior, Wisconsin, that Charles D. Skillings, a newspaper man there, has unexpectedly inherited an estate valued at \$5,000,000. Nearly one hundred years ago, an ancestor of his leased a tract of land in Maine to somebody else's ancestor, for a term of ninety-nine years. The term having now expired, Mr. Skillings takes possession as an heir of the former owner. Meantime, the city of Portland has grown up and spread over the tract, and what was a wild and almost valueless section of the earth's surface, has become, on that account, an extremely desirable location—one for the privilege of using which thousands of people are willing to pay handsomely. Mr. Skillings has done nothing to make this land valuable. Nor did his ancestor, nor any of the line through which he derives title. In no sense can he claim pay for any service. His claim rests solely on the power his title gives him of levying taxes on some of the inhabitants of Portland. These taxes they must pay or move. And when they pay them, the taxes, instead of being used for the benefit of Portland, will be used for the benefit of a lucky newspaper man out West.

A QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.—In his interesting letter from South Australia, published in another column, Mr. Lellessurier, the honorary secretary of the Single Tax League of that colony, asks THE STANDARD's opinion of exempting from the Single Tax farming lands sold by the Government to settlers, up to the price for which they were sold—£1 an acre. As a question of principle, there is but one answer. When Government sells public land, it does not guarantee perpetual exemption from taxation; and it would be plainly contrary to public policy, even as now understood, if it did. The sales are usually subject to all future taxation; and it is a fair inference that the very settlers to whom Mr. Lellessurier alludes are now paying taxes on both land and improvements. Nor is it possible to imagine a scheme not palpably absurd of compensating citizens for the taxes they pay, otherwise than by expending them for good government.

It is probable that in this as in most cases, principle and expediency are not far apart. It is doubtful if anything is to be gained by an agitation that proposes to exempt farmers from taxation to the extent of what they have already paid for their land; to touch their pocket nerves would be the only object, and this can

be done as well and in perfect harmony with vital principles by showing the farmer what is undoubtedly true, that owing to the abolition of taxes on the commodities he consumes and the personal property and improvements he owns, and to the decreased value of his land in consequence of the practical abolition of land speculation, his taxes, without any exemptions, would, under the Single Tax, be less than they are now. As a matter of Single Tax agitation, therefore, we think Mr. George was quite right in advising against making flesh of one and fowl of another. But if the question should become concrete in connection with pending legislation, it would raise an issue of expediency that could be best determined by men on the ground and familiar with all the circumstances, who would know whether compromise was necessary to prevent defeat, and be able to judge whether, temporarily, an imperfect law or none at all would the better serve the Single Tax movement.

McKINLEY, THE FREE TRADER.—It is significant that, in their efforts to show the beneficence of the McKinley law, Protection papers confine their enthusiastic comments to its Free Trade features. The New York Press, for example, the thickest and thinnest of Protection organs, makes an appeal to every housekeeper in America for gratitude to Mr. McKinley because his law saves them 2½ cents a pound on all the imported sugar they buy. But this was done by putting sugar on the free list; and, if that entitles Mr. McKinley to the gratitude of sugar consumers, he might have won the gratitude of all consumers by abolishing the tariff altogether. The sugar clauses of the McKinley bill are Free Trade clauses, pure and simple, except in so far as they provide for the payment of a bounty on American sugar; and surely even the Press will not maintain that the people save money by taxing themselves to pay bounties to Louisiana planters.

WILLIAM T. CROASDALE

OBITUARY.

William Thomas Croasdale was born March 27, 1844, at Newport, New Castle County, Delaware. He came of Quaker stock, his ancestors having settled in South Eastern Pennsylvania more than two centuries ago. It was his characteristic boast that, so far as he knew, his forebears in Great Britain had never risen above the yeomanry, and in this country had been simple undistinguished country folk. Nevertheless, he owed to this plain ancestry no little of what went to make him forceful, conscientious and efficient. From the temperate lives of those that went before came down to him the ruggedness of constitution and power of endurance that lay behind his intense energy and enormous capacity for work. If not from inheritance, then from earliest precept, came too his niceness of conscience, his strong desire to do right, and right only, at whatever cost. It was a fancy also of those who knew him best that his intensity of feeling, utterance and action was a sort of volcanic protest against the generations of quiet self-restraint that lay behind him in his Quaker ancestry. Those who knew his mother realized that many of his finest qualities were nurtured by her precept and example. Almost from boyhood he was her companion and support, and in all his years of struggle with persistent adversity she was tenderly shielded from hardship. The outward contrast between mother and son was most curious and interesting, as was the seeming inconsistency of that simple Quaker lady's garb and deportment with the bustling life of the great hotels in which her closing years were passed.

Mr. Croasdale's schooling was simple, but mainly sound. It ended while he was still a youth, for when less than 17 years old, fired with the prevalent enthusiasm of the time, he enlisted in the Fifth Delaware Regiment for home guard duty, and was sent over into Maryland to help protect the bridges of the Susquehanna. It was characteristic of the man that more than twenty-five years later, when there was a scheme on foot to obtain for the Home Guards of Delaware some thousands of dollars in the name of back pay, he contemptuously refused to have aught to do with the proposition, though it came at a time when his share of the money would have been a very welcome aid in business. While the war was still in

progress Mr. Croasdale became the editor of a weekly newspaper in Georgetown, Delaware, where, in the midst of a community in large part hostile to the prosecution of the war, he supported with accustomed vigor all the measures of Mr. Lincoln's administration.

Returning to Wilmington Mr. Croasdale worked as reporter on one or more of the newspapers in that town, and at length became associate editor of the Commercial, a daily Republican afternoon newspaper. Later he obtained capital and founded Every Evening, a penny afternoon newspaper. He speedily made this journal conspicuous for editorial ability and enterprise in news-gathering. Every Evening entered every fight that was going and entered it with vim. Mr. Croasdale "never paused to measure swords with evil." No wrong was too hoary for his assault, no evil-doer too popular for exposure at his hands. The editorial page of this small newspaper was marked with a breadth of view and a vigor of utterance rare even in the greatest journals of the country. It is not to be denied that Mr. Croasdale made enemies, and often unnecessarily. His scorn of humbug, his contempt of cant, found utterance in audacious wit that cut like a whip-lash. A noisy, pugnacious parson he characterized as "a bushwhacker in the Army of the Lord." His advice to a stupid opponent who boasted the possession of brains was, "Yes, but they are like an inert muscle, weak for want of use: why don't you take them out and knead them?" To a friend momentarily befogged his humorous advice was, "Take off your skull and comb out your brains."

In course of time Mr. Croasdale bought his rival, the Commercial, incorporated it with Every Evening, and doubled the price of the publication. At the same time he strengthened its news features. He continued to dominate the editorial page in his old fashion, and the combined papers had all the pugnacious devotion to right that characterized the smaller journal. Meanwhile, he was becoming more and more dissatisfied with the Republican party, and finally, when Grant, in his second term, supported with bayonets the Rump Republican Legislature in Louisiana, Mr. Croasdale openly denounced the measure. On the day that the editorial article defining this new position appeared, Senator Thomas F. Bayard, who before that had had little if any acquaintance with Mr. Croasdale, entered Every Evening office and congratulated the editor on the stand he had taken. This was the beginning of an acquaintance that ripened into intimacy, and at length led to Mr. Croasdale's long and earnest support of Mr. Bayard for the Presidency.

It is just to say at this point something as to the relations between these two men. Mr. Croasdale was never Mr. Bayard's "man," as the enemies of the two sometimes called him, and Every Evening, though for years it supported Mr. Bayard, was never an organ in the invidious sense of that term. Mr. Bayard had no pecuniary interest in the newspaper, and he never sought its friendship. The unsolicited support which Mr. Croasdale accorded to Mr. Bayard was only what might properly come from one honest, able, patriotic man to another of like character. The two drifted apart politically in later years, and a misunderstanding led to a severance of their intimacy, but neither lost respect for the essentials of the other's character.

After the stand that Mr. Croasdale took in Grant's second administration, his newspaper was independent in politics, with strong Democratic leanings. He never forgave the seating of Mr. Hayes; but long after that he lifted up his voice against the abuses of the Democratic party in local affairs, and that, too, when the advertising patronage at the disposal of that party was ready at any moment to reward his support.

One of the most interesting and characteristic incidents of Mr. Croasdale's career in Delaware was his victorious struggle with an insurance company that he charged with fraud. The fight lasted for months, and when Mr. Croasdale failed to draw the company into the courts, he at length brought a libel suit against its president, who, in defending himself, had bitterly assailed the editor. Mr. Croasdale was successful in his suit, and the company was crushed. One of Mr. Croasdale's counsel has confessed, however, that the vigor and unnecessary savagery of the newspaper's attack upon the company vastly increased the difficulty of prosecuting the suit to a successful issue.

Mr. Croasdale sold his share in Every Evening in 1882, and removed to Baltimore as editor of the Gazette. He rejoiced at the prospect of being editor of an outspoken Democratic newspaper; but he met with keen disappointment. Soon after he took hold of the paper he became involved in a struggle with adverse stockholders. He astonished Baltimoreans by his uncerimonious method of dealing with the railway magnates that controlled the Gazette. He triumphed in his struggle with the stockholders, obtained control of the newspaper, and changed its name to the Day. He continued to support the Democratic party, and at one time the newspaper seemed to promise success. Difficulties came, however, and Mr. Croasdale with accustomed frankness announced, in changing the newspaper from a morning to an afternoon issue,

that the change was made because the morning venture was not successful. The afternoon issue attained a circulation treble that of any other afternoon newspaper that Baltimore had ever known, but advertising did not come, and Mr. Croasdale's revolt from the corrupt local Democracy seemed to make success impossible. He withdrew from the paper and it eventually suspended publication. In Baltimore, as elsewhere, Mr. Croasdale made a strong impression upon all with whom he came in contact, and conquered the respect of even those that disapproved his course.

It was while living in Baltimore that Mr. Croasdale first read "Progress and Poverty," and became interested in the labor question. He gave an earnest, intelligent and temperate support to the window glass workers on strike in Baltimore, and was largely instrumental in bringing about an important amendment of the Maryland Conspiracy laws. By this amendment two or more persons cannot be punished for conspiring to do that which would not be a crime if done by a single individual. It was about this time that he made the acquaintance of Mr. George. Mr. Croasdale was slow at first in giving his full adherence to the doctrines set forth in "Progress and Poverty." The work fascinated him, and he carried it about with him, reading and re-reading it, until at length he accepted its conclusions. To reach such a decision meant for Mr. Croasdale an unreserved devotion of himself to the cause represented by the book. He had, in youth, been an Abolitionist, but as years went on his strong individualism revolted from the Socialistic Radicalism current at the time, and he tried to be a Conservative. The attempt was a trifle ludicrous. "Progress and Poverty," which preached a Radicalism that was at the same time individualism, showed him the way out, and having set his foot in that path he never afterward faltered or turned back.

On leaving Baltimore, Mr. Croasdale came to New York. For a short time he had a place on the Evening Post. Later he became the associate editor and managing editor of the Star, then under the editorship of the late Wm. Dorsheimer. When Mr. George was nominated for Mayor, Mr. Croasdale found himself in conflict with the policy of the Star. He consented to remain on the staff, with the understanding that he should write nothing in opposition to Mr. George's candidacy, but the relation became irksome, and toward the close of the campaign Mr. Croasdale resigned his desk. From the Star Mr. Croasdale went to the staff of THE STANDARD, about that time established by Mr. George, and from that time forth his best energies were given to the Single Tax movement. It was shortly after this that Mr. Croasdale submitted to a capital surgical operation. He came through it, temporarily thinned and weakened, but with the prospect of sounder health than he had known in many years.

When Mr. Cleveland was renominated on the tariff platform of 1888, Mr. Croasdale took charge of the Cleveland and Thurman Single Tax campaign committee, and did his utmost to further the election of the ticket. At the same time he was active in the anti-Hill movement, and did much to carry through a meeting of the Reform Club a resolution condemnatory of Mr. Hill's candidacy for Governor. Out of the Cleveland and Thurman Single Tax campaign committee grew the movement for presenting to Congress a largely signed petition for an investigation into the propriety of abolishing all present Federal taxes and raising Federal revenues solely from a tax on land values. Mr. Croasdale took entire charge of the enrollment machinery and speedily obtained many thousand signatures to the petition.

By this time Mr. Croasdale had come to believe that the Single Tax movement was embarrassed by reason of its being confounded with the current Socialism, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the Socialist delegates were excluded from the Syracuse convention of 1887. After being long an active spirit in the Anti-Poverty Society, he withdrew from the organization and severed intimate relations of long standing with Dr. McGlynn. In both of these matters his unswerving course was much criticised, but he believed himself right, and he was able to carry with him the great body of really convinced Single Taxers.

When Mr. George went to Australia, Mr. Croasdale took temporary charge of THE STANDARD. For some time Mr. Croasdale had been meditating a National Conference of Single Taxers, and during Mr. George's absence a plan for such a conference took shape. Mr. George's return from Australia seemed an auspicious occasion for the conference, and accordingly it was held in the first week of September, 1890, at Cooper Union, in this city. It was here that Mr. Croasdale made a notable speech on the subject of Church and State. The outcome of the conference was the Single Tax League of the United States. Mr. Croasdale was made chairman of its National Committee and of its National Executive Committee. The formation of this organization was the outward and visible sign that the Single Tax movement had been lifted out of the "howling dervish stage of emotional insanity," to use Mr. Croasdale's picturesque phrase, into the realm of practical politics. Mr. George, in wisely yielding Mr. Cleveland needed support at the right time, had given the initial impulse that made all this possible.

and it was Mr. Croasdale, probably more than any other one man, that gave form and force to the new phase of the movement.

Mr. Croasdale's relations with the Manhattan Single Tax Club and the Reform Club, of which he was one of the original members, led to his taking an active part in the ballot reform movement. He was one of a committee of five appointed to formulate a measure that should meet the approval of both parties in the Legislature and escape the vigilant veto of Governor Hill. It was through Mr. Croasdale's insistency that this committee was appointed, but his assent to the final compromise that gave us the present defective law was most reluctantly yielded.

The Congressional campaign of 1890, when Mr. Croasdale ran as an independent and County Democracy candidate in the Seventh District on a Free Trade platform, drew wide attention to the man. Many of his campaign speeches were models of vigorous utterance, and he came out of the contest disastrously defeated, but with unimpaired self-respect and added reputation.

Shortly after Mr. George's return from Australia, he decided that he could not continue the management of THE STANDARD, and at the same time accomplish some highly important literary work that he had in contemplation. He, therefore, retired from the paper, and Mr. Croasdale became its editor and proprietor. He was devoting himself with energy and success to this work, when death came to stay his hand.

Mr. Croasdale is to be valued for what he was, rather than for what he did, though from his seventeenth year to his forty-seventh year he gave his best energies to a high and useful calling, and in that time ceaselessly devoted his powers to the highest interests of whatever community he happened to find himself a part. The lesson of his life, however, lies in his character. Knaves and fools hated him, because he spared neither, and many excellent persons of formal mold misunderstood and undervalued this large, natural man. Those, however, who had the privilege of looking into his heart, knew him for a man incapable of meanness, and ceaselessly devoted to his highest ideals. He was a great fighting power with a conscience. He was impatient of small men and petty expedients; he often misjudged men on first acquaintance, because he found it difficult to realize that others were not, like himself, exactly what they seemed. His generosity was of the large, unthinking sort that does not stop to count cost; his geniality was expansive and infectious; his wit, neither trite nor trifling, seldom stopped at mere fun, but usually carried with it a large element of wisdom. He had the faculty of epigram in the highest degree, and he frequently conveyed in a single sentence a truth instinct with humor. He was often surrounded by a charmed circle of men, who listened with delight, surprise and laughter to a fusillade of epigram and witticism, following so fast one upon another's heels that no face had time for an instant's sobriety, though all carried away the remembrance of something better than simple humor. In spite of his own rare gifts of this sort, he was quick to recognize and applaud the wit of others, and he forgave it when leveled against himself, if only it had for being the excuse of cleverness. His attitude toward the many good women that gave him their friendship, and especially toward young girls, often of less than half his age, was absolutely charming. Every woman who knew him well recognized behind the huge bulk and rubicund face as chivalrous a soul as ever gladly gave itself up in defence of pure womanhood. Accompanying the genial smile, which he reserved for the good women whom he specially delighted to hear, was a dimple, curiously misplaced in that rough masculine cheek, yet as much a part of the man as the great voice and odd impediment of speech that lent vigor to his sallies.

Mr. Croasdale's early religious faith was the Unitarian belief of the Hixite Friends, but long ago he withdrew from the "meeting," and in later years he held by no formal creed. He never, however, attacked the faith of others, and his favorite criticism of proselyting agnostics was, "We don't know about these things, and why propagate ignorance?" With the sensationalism that was undeniably part of the man, he loved gently to shock the orthodox by declaring, apropos of his early Unitarian faith, that he was "not brought up a Christian."

The faults of Mr. Croasdale were written where all men could read them. It sometimes seemed difficult for him to realize that his opponents were not necessarily either fools or knaves. His method of expressing dissent was often so rough as to make the judicious grieve and to inspire the impatient with a desire to do him bodily harm. His own impatience was of the intense, volcanic sort; but he usually managed to make amends for whatever hard words he uttered at such times, and his subordinates in business will testify that, however impatient, he was not unjust.

With William Croasdale's death a vigorous intellect and a strong moral force have perished from the earth, and the Single Tax movement has lost a ready and willing arm that will not soon be replaced.

EDWARD N. VALLANDIGHAM.

A TRIBUTE FROM MR. BATES.

George H. Bates, of Wilmington, who was one of Mr. Cleveland's Samoan Commissioners, and who subsequently at Mr. Blaine's request went to Germany to help negotiate the Samoan treaty, telegraphs as follows:

WILMINGTON, Del., August 10.

Mr. Croasdale's unexpected death is a great shock. Please advise me about funeral. To know him was to realize that no personal interest could induce him to advocate what he did not believe. Such men are too scarce.

GEORGE H. BATES.

Later the following letter was received from Mr. Bates:

LOUIS F. POST—MY DEAR SIR: I can hardly express to you the distress which Mrs. Bates and I felt this morning on reading the Associated Press dispatch announcing Croasdale's death. In thinking over our mutual friends, I can think of no one with whom I should be more in accord than you in estimating his possibilities and limitations. I have known Croasdale intimately for twenty years, and I have never seen a mean thing in him. I honestly believe that he had in him the stuff which would have led him to hold his right hand in the flames rather than to have violated his convictions. Looking backward and contemplating his life, frugal as it was of the results which it ought to have accomplished, I can only wonder what sort of a scheme of the universe it is that we are working on, that takes such a man away and leaves behind the ninety and nine worthless ones who literally cumber the earth.

Croasdale was, as much as any man could be, *sui generis*. He had nothing of what is called tact, which has always seemed to me to be another name for that suggestion of St. Paul, which I could never understand, of being "all things to all men." I doubt if ever any man who knew Croasdale intimately had any question as to his opinions on any subject which was under consideration.

I send you herewith the references to his death cut from the newspaper of which he was the founder here. I hope to be able to show the last tribute of affection and respect by being present at his funeral. Very truly yours,

Wilmington, Del., August 10, 1891.

GEO. H. BATES.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.

HENRY GEORGE, New York—DEAR MR. GEORGE: I was thunderstruck this morning to hear of the sudden death of our dear friend and fellow worker, Croasdale. The suddenness of the blow has entirely knocked me out. I do not seem to be able to realize his death at all, it was to me so utterly unexpected. The organized movement has, to my mind, lost its strongest man, and the loss is irreparable; there is not anyone that I am acquainted with that can take his peculiar place.

To you who were so close to Croasdale, and had with him such friendly relations, it must, I am sure, be a grievous loss. I want to express to you my sincere sympathy and grief. In him we have lost a tried and trusty friend, and such are so rare in this deceitful and selfish world that one feels keenly such a bereavement.

What an uncertain and fleeting thing is this life of ours. The strong and hearty go down like grass before the sickle, and in this brave and kindly soul we have lost one of our stoutest and strongest, the man of men on whom we might call for counsel and wisdom in trying times.

Well he is at rest from his labors, and I am confident is better off than we, who, fearful and filled with misgivings and with distress at the severity of the trial which has befallen our cause, have to stand up and strive as best we can to carry on the work. Words are poor to describe the feelings at such a time, but to none of us, I am sure, will the loss be more heavy than to yourself, whose lieutenant he was, and who trusted and counselled so confidentially with him.

Believe me, I feel deeply his death myself, and can, therefore, to an extent, sympathize with you. Ever faithfully your friend,

New York, August 10th.

A. J. STEERS.

A DEVOTED AND ZEALOUS ADVOCATE.

MY DEAR MR. GEORGE: My first thought this morning on reading in the paper of Mr. Croasdale's death, was of the cause, and then of you. I don't know any of Mr. Croasdale's family, nor even if he has any relatives living, although I knew him quite well. The cause has lost a devoted and zealous advocate, and all of us a friend, earnest, intelligent and true. I must condole with you on your great loss in his death, and it behooves us all, in order to even partially repair his loss, to work harder and more self-sacrificingly for the cause. With great sorrow for our common bereavement I remain, yours truly,

New York, August 10.

JNO. J. HOPPER.

A SERIOUS BLOW.

MY DEAR MR. POST: The death of Croasdale is a blow which I shall feel for many years, as doubtless will many others who were so fortunate as to know him intimately. Yours truly,

New York, August 11, 1891.

JAS. A. B. DILWORTH.

GOOD WORK DONE.

STANDARD: I was exceedingly sorry to read this morning of the death of Mr. Croasdale. As a steady reader of THE STANDARD from the first number, I fully appreciate the good work he has done, and sincerely hope the Single Tax will find another champion equal to the occasion. Yours sincerely,

Covenant Hall, Baltimore, Md., August 10, 1891.

THOMAS TURNER.

HIS HEART BEAT WARM.

MR. HENRY GEORGE—DEAR SIR: I was shocked to see the announcement in this morning's papers of the death of Mr. Croasdale. I sympathize with you in the loss of such a substantial friend, as well as one whose heart beat so warmly for the great cause you represent.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1891.

Yours truly,

W. L. ROSS.

TRIBUTE OF THE REFORM CLUB.

On receipt of the news of Mr. Croasdale's death the Reform Club flag was placed at half-mast over the club house.

DELAWARE'S MOST GIFTED EDITOR.

In its leading editorial, in mourning columns, *Every Evening*, of Wilmington, Delaware, the daily paper that Mr. Croasdale established in his native State, thus speaks of him:

The Associated Press brings these sad and to *Every Evening* entirely unlooked for news of the death of William T. Croasdale, the founder of *Every Evening*, the most gifted editorial writer Delaware ever produced and as true and whole-hearted a man as any one could wish to call friend. True as steel to those whom he honored with his friendship and confidence, he asked no quarter from those with whom his strong convictions brought him into antagonism. There never was any room for doubt as to where he stood. He was cast in that grand, manly mold which made him incapable of any vestige of dissimulation. He was always earnest to stand for the right, as he saw the right, and there when he had once planted himself, he would stay, uncompromising and indomitable, though he stood alone. To him the right was to be pursued for its own sake, and to be upheld and battled for with all the force of his vigorous mentality. It would be a work of supererogation to pile up mere words of tribute to the sterling and peerless honesty of him who has gone, in a community where he was so well known. The pages of *Every Evening*, the journal that he founded, that he built up and that mirrored his thoughts for eleven years, are the best monument to his memory.

It is with melancholy interest that we turn to-day to the first issue of *Every Evening*, and read Mr. Croasdale's opening greeting to the people of Delaware, through the editorial columns of the journal that his energy and genius gave to this community, and into which he put so much of himself during the years he remained at its head. He said in that opening issue:

Every Evening will be an entirely non-partisan paper, representing and advocating the interests of the whole people rather than those of a fraction of the community, publishing, however, as fully as may be, accurate and impartial reports of the doings of both political parties. It will be a vehicle of news rather than an organ of opinion; though it will never be found without decided views courteously expressed on all subjects touching the growth and welfare of our State. Here, however, as in matters strictly political, its editors will evince their respect for the calm judgment of a well-informed people by endeavoring to furnish the public with the facts to enable it to judge rather than attempting to furnish judgments ready made for its acceptance.

How well he kept to the path he had marked out and how quickly he made his paper a power in journalism, a journal whose fame soon spread beyond the confines of this peninsula and whose editorial utterances commanded respect and attention from the great dailies of the large cities, need not be told here. He put brains, energy, enterprise, go-ahead-iveness into every department of his new venture. He set in with the determination to give Wilmington a live newspaper and he succeeded. He put his best work, the best part of his life, into making *Every Evening* a daily newspaper that should be a credit to the city and the State, and he did this with a completeness that few other men could have done. It is with unspeakable sorrow that *Every Evening* learns of the death, in the prime and vigor of full manhood, of the man to whose brilliant personality and tireless intensity of purpose it owes its inception and the phenomenal growth of its earlier years. The highest achievement we can keep in view is to live up to the example he has set us and try to maintain the standard of self-respecting independence to which the gifted founder of this paper adhered during his connection with it.

A BRAVE AND INDEPENDENT MAN.

New York World Editorial.

William T. Croasdale, whose sudden and untimely death is recorded in another column, was a man of great courage, who followed his ideals regardless of material consequences to himself. He was first of all, in the truest sense of the word, a Democrat. His faith in those of whom Abraham Lincoln delighted to speak as the "plain people" was intense. Whatever the opinion his friends, and he had many and warm ones, may have entertained of his views, all will acknowledge that they were sincere, and that he labored, with a large measure of unselfishness, for the success of what he regarded as the best interests of struggling humanity. He was a vigorous writer and speaker. His manly, uphill fight in his Congressional campaign in this city a year ago was an event in the politics of the city. From a devoted follower and supporter of ex-Secretary Bayard he grew into an absolute Free Trader, a Single Tax man and a leading disciple of Henry George. But it is as a brave and independent man that his friends will continue to think of him.

New York World, August 10.

William T. Croasdale, editor of *THE STANDARD*, the Single Tax organ, and Chairman of the National Committee of the Single Tax League, died from peritonitis, after an illness of eight days, yesterday afternoon at Merriewold Park. That is the place where the Single Tax men of this city have a club house.

Mr. Croasdale was born in Newcastle County, Del., on March 27, 1844, of Quaker parents, and received his education at the Friends' Academy, Washington. When little more than sixteen years old young Croasdale, who was an enthusiastic Unionist, enlisted in the Fifth Delaware Regiment, and afterward became color sergeant in the Seventh. He was editor of a Union paper in the southern portion of the State before he was of age, and supported Lincoln's re-election.

Returning to Washington he became city editor of the *Commercial*, and subsequently started *Every Evening*, which is to-day the leading newspaper in Delaware. It was published first as an independent journal with Republican proclivities, but in 1876 Mr. Croasdale supported Tilden. He afterward gave all his energy to the nomination of Mr. Bayard as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and attended the conventions of 1880 and 1884 in that interest.

In 1882 Mr. Croasdale sold his share in *Every Evening* and went to Baltimore. There he started the *Day* on Democratic lines. It was while there that his interest was first awakened in what is called the labor problem.

During a strike in the window-glass houses in that city the manufactur-

ers imported some laborers from Belgium. These the workmen either induced to return home or initiated into their order. The employers sought to have the leaders indicted for conspiracy. Then the *Day* took the workmen's side, and Mr. Croasdale was largely instrumental in defeating the indictment, and afterwards in having a law passed legalizing trade and labor combinations.

The study of the labor question induced him to read "Progress and Poverty," and he was converted to the Single Tax doctrine before he even met Henry George.

The *Day*, while it had a large circulation, could not obtain advertisements, and was not the success Mr. Croasdale had hoped it would be. So he came to this city. He wrote for the *Post*, and later became chief editorial writer on the *Star*. In 1886, when George was nominated for Mayor, Mr. Croasdale gave notice to his chief that he could not conscientiously write against his friend George and his principles. He left the paper and threw himself into the campaign, and by his speeches, which were always well received, did his share in securing for George 68,000 votes.

After that campaign the United Labor party and the Anti-Poverty Society were formed, and Mr. Croasdale found himself at the fore in both. He was vice-president of the society, while Dr. McGlynn was the president.

At the Syracuse Convention of the United Labor party he made enemies of the Socialists, whom he scored and ridiculed on every possible pretext. He was largely instrumental in securing the rejection of their delegates.

Mr. Croasdale was a very active member of the Reform Club, of this city, and a man of large influence in political thought, though not a politician in the sense of seeking the rewards of politics. At the last election he led a forlorn hope as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District of this city. He was a man shrewdly witty of speech and entirely fearless in his utterance of opinions. His concern was always for ideas, to the promotion of which he was ever ready to sacrifice interests.

After the United Labor party was broken up Mr. George then openly supported the Democratic party in *THE STANDARD*. He found in Mr. Croasdale an able and fearless lieutenant in advocating Free Trade. No halfway tariff discussions were ever tolerated in the columns of *THE STANDARD* while Mr. Croasdale was its editor.

During his Congressional campaign last Fall Mr. Croasdale introduced tariff reform into all his speeches. For this he was taken to task by the *Times*. The *World* of October 25, in speaking of an incident at a meeting in Cooper Union, said:

He was invited to speak upon National issues, and was specifically introduced by Chairman Grace for that purpose. But no sooner had he begun than the Republican supporters of the Fusion ticket hissed him and called for the "local question." Mr. Croasdale persisted and triumphed. He is not the kind of man to be driven from the utterance of Democratic sentiments either by Republican insolence or by Mugwump success and indifference. He is a man who would do the party and the country gallant service in the House of Representatives. He is not only a sound tariff reformer and a friend of labor, but he is an intelligent and courageous advocate of the causes which he espouses. The Cooper Union incident should solidify the Democracy of the Seventh District in his favor.

He lost the fight. He then devoted himself to literary work, at the same time spreading the doctrines of Single Tax and Free Trade. He was one of the original members of the Reform Club and the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

Mr. Croasdale was unmarried. He had long lived at the New York Hotel. His mother lived there with him until a few years ago, when she died.

The members of the Manhattan Single Tax Club are to meet to-night to arrange for the funeral.

HE COMMANDED THE RESPECT OF FRIEND AND FOE.

New York Press Editorial.

One of the honestest men in American journalism, William T. Croasdale, died yesterday. A Free Trader and Single Tax theorist to the point of fanaticism, he commanded the respect of foe as well as friend, for his perfect sincerity, for his painstaking industry, and, at times, for the brilliancy and force of his utterances. His researches as to the titles and taxes of New York real estate are alone a valuable contribution to the literature of the land question.

New York Press.

William T. Croasdale, editor of *THE STANDARD*, died at Merriewold, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Croasdale was born in Delaware about forty years ago. For a long time he was editor of Thomas F. Bayard's paper, the *Wilmington Every Evening*. About ten years ago Mr. Croasdale came to New York and became associated with the *Star*. He soon attained prominence as a vigorous follower of Henry George, and has been connected with *THE STANDARD* since it was started.

Two years ago he ran for Congress in the Seventh District, and was defeated. Most of the Single Tax tracts distributed over the country were prepared by Mr. Croasdale and on the retirement of Henry George from *THE STANDARD* he became its editor and owner by purchase. He was an indefatigable worker, warm-hearted, and made friends of all with whom he came in contact.

AN ENTHUSIAST IN HIS WORK.

New York Morning Advertiser.

William T. Croasdale, one of the foremost exponents of the Single Tax theory, and a political economist and writer, died yesterday at his Summer home, Merriewold Park, Sullivan County, N. Y. Mr. Croasdale was once editor of the *Baltimore Gazette*, and subsequently of the *Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening*. He came to New York seven years ago and became managing editor of the *Star*. He made the acquaintance of Henry George, and became a convert to the Single Tax. He took an active part in Henry George's campaign for the Mayoralty, and in 1888 made frequent campaign speeches.

He was a candidate for Congress last year, and the Single Tax men made

what they were pleased to call a "cart-tail" for him. Every night half a dozen trucks, decorated with lanterns, went through the district, and speeches were made from them. Mr. Croasdale was defeated by Edward T. Dunphy. Some time ago Mr. Croasdale purchased THE STANDARD from Henry George, and conducted it up to the time of his death. He was a most genial man, and an enthusiast in his work. He was a member of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, and one of its most effective speakers. He was forty-eight years old at the time of his death.

THE SUN'S OBITUARY.

New York Sun.

William T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD, the weekly paper established by Henry George, died yesterday at Merriewold Park, Sullivan County, of peritonitis. He was born in New Castle, County Delaware, in March, 1844. His parents were Quakers, whose ancestors settled in Pennsylvania in 1682. Mr. Croasdale was educated at the Friend's Academy in Wilmington. In 1863 he enlisted in the Fifth Delaware Regiment, and afterwards was Sergeant-Major of the Seventh Delaware. Before he was 21 he edited the Union at Georgetown, Del., actively supporting the re-election of Lincoln. He became city editor of the Wilmington Daily Commercial, and later founded Every Evening. While in charge of this paper he gradually drew away from the Republican party, and in 1876 declared for Tilden and Hendricks. In 1882 Mr. Croasdale took control of the Baltimore Gazette, which he converted into the Day. It was while in charge of the Day that he became interested in labor problems, taking the part of the Knights of Labor, who had been indicted for conspiracy at the instance of glass manufacturers of Baltimore. He came to this city in 1886, and became managing editor of the Star and afterward an editorial writer on that paper. Mr. Croasdale supported Henry George for Mayor in 1886, and in the following year was Chairman of the Committee on Credentials of the United Labor Convention, at Syracuse. As Chairman of the Single Tax Cleveland and Thurman Committee, in the Fall of 1888, he worked for the Democratic candidates. The County Democracy and the Tariff Reform Congressional League made Mr. Croasdale their candidate for Congress in the Seventh District last year. He was defeated by Edward J. Dunphy, receiving 2,787 votes out of more than 18,000 cast. He was one of the original members at the Reform Club, and belonged to the Ballot Reform League and the Manhattan Single Tax Club. A month ago Mr. Croasdale complained of feeling ill, and concluded to go to Merriewold Park for a few weeks' rest. He grew worse, and on Saturday William McCabe received a letter from Louis F. Post saying that Mr. Croasdale would probably be laid up for several weeks. A few hours later a telegram from Mr. Croasdale was received asking for a typhoid fever nurse. Last evening a telegram was received from Louis F. Post announcing Mr. Croasdale's death. The funeral services will be held at the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, 73 Lexington avenue, on Wednesday, at 2 p. m. The body will be cremated.

THE HERALD'S OBITUARY.

New York Herald.

William T. Croasdale, editor of THE STANDARD, of this city, died at Merriewold Park, Port Jervis, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, of peritonitis. Mr. Croasdale who, with William Morgan, Clerk of Jefferson Market Police Court, was defeated for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District last year, was born in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Del., on March 27, 1844. His parents were Quakers, and after an early education at a rural private school, he was sent to the Friends' Academy at Wilmington. Shortly after leaving school he got employment on a newspaper in Wilmington. At the time of the second Maryland invasion there was a hasty call for troops and the Seventh Delaware Regiment was recruited. Mr. Croasdale enlisted in this as a private, and on its division into two battalions he was made acting sergeant-major, a position he kept till the regiment was discharged. Although under twenty-two years of age the young enthusiast went to Sussex County and became the fiery editor of a Union newspaper which supported Abraham Lincoln. Returning to Wilmington he became city editor of the Commercial, and after a few years' service on that sheet he started Every Evening, which ran up the biggest circulation in the State and which he afterward consolidated with the Commercial. In 1882 he moved to Baltimore, where he started the Day, and about six years ago he came to New York. He was an earnest supporter of Henry George when the latter was nominated for Mayor here. He was for a time principal editorial writer on a morning journal, but resigned that position finally to engage in general journalistic work. He was one of the original members of the Reform Club, and has been all along an active worker in the ballot reform agitation.

THE TIMES'S OBITUARY.

New York Times.

William T. Croasdale, who has been for several years associated with Henry George in the editorship of THE STANDARD, died yesterday at Merriewold Park, Sullivan County. Mr. Croasdale was born near Wilmington, Del., forty-six years ago, his parents being Quakers. While a lad he was employed on a newspaper in Georgetown, Del. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Union Army as a private, and was afterwards promoted to a sergeantcy.

Resuming newspaper work after leaving the army, he became associate editor of the Wilmington Commercial. Later he established the Every Evening at Wilmington. In 1876 he changed his political views, withdrawing from the Republican party and attaching himself to the Democratic party. From this time on he was a fast friend of Mr. Bayard.

In 1886 Mr. Croasdale came to this city and engaged in newspaper work. He became interested in Henry George's theories, and associated himself with that leader. He supported Mr. George when the latter made his vigorous canvass for Mayor on the Labor ticket. He afterwards, as stated, became an editor of THE STANDARD.

Last Fall Mr. Croasdale was the County Democracy candidate for Con-

gress in the Seventh District. He was defeated by Edward J. Dunphy. Mr. Croasdale's writings have been mostly on labor and economic subjects.

THE TRIBUNE'S OBITUARY.

New York Tribune, August 10.

William T. Croasdale, well known in labor politics and as a newspaper man, died yesterday at his home in Merriewold Park, Sullivan County, N. Y. Although he had been complaining of ill health for five or six weeks, no serious apprehension had been felt. On Wednesday of last week, however, he suddenly grew much worse, and died on Sunday from peritonitis. It is thought that his trouble was brought on by an operation which was performed on him three years ago in Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Croasdale was born near Wilmington, Del., in 1843, where he received his rudimentary education. At the age of eighteen years he started a local paper in his native town. He soon moved to Wilmington and became associated with Edward N. Vallandigham in newspaper work, in which they were successful. Mr. Croasdale also became interested in politics, and for some time was Thomas F. Bayard's lieutenant.

From Wilmington he went to Baltimore, where he started a daily paper, which had great success until it took such strong grounds in favor of the labor unions, which at that time were fighting the old conspiracy laws. So great was the pressure brought against the paper that Mr. Croasdale was compelled to give it up. He came to New York when William Dorsheimer took charge of the New York Star, and he was made the chief editorial writer of that paper. During the railroad strikes of 1885 he wrote strongly in favor of the strikers.

During the elections of 1890, feeling that his views would not permit him to write for a Democratic paper, he resigned his place on The Star, and actively supported Henry George in his candidacy for Mayor of New York. In January, 1887, when THE STANDARD was established by Mr. George, Mr. Croasdale was made its managing editor. He resigned from this place in July, 1887, and for a short time was engaged as a special writer on The World. In December, 1889, he took entire charge of THE STANDARD. In the Fall of 1890 he ran for Congress in the Seventh District, but was defeated.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, in the rooms of the Single Tax Club, No. 73 Lexington avenue. Father Huntington will officiate. The body will be cremated. A special meeting of the Single Tax Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock to take action on Mr. Croasdale's death.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, August 1.—A few more days and Parliament will have adjourned, after a remarkable session. The session has been made remarkable by the passage of a bill to make elementary education free by paying a large sum to the schools out of the public treasury, and requiring the remission of fees from pupils. It has been rendered remarkable also by the passage of the notorious bill to buy out the Irish landlords, as to which Mr. Angus Sutherland, M. P., said the other day in conversation, "It is nothing more or less than a plan on the part of the Irish landlords to make the British Government 'hold the baby.'" But the session has been even more remarkable for the mixed up condition of politics, owing to the agitation of social questions which has been going on outside. Concerning these things the Liberals have been much more at sea than the Conservatives, since they have been threatened with rebellion on the part of the Radical Wing, which has been growing apace for the last few months and which is less and less disposed to be held in the traces of the Liberals, which many of them declare are indistinguishable, except in name, from the Conservatives. Things have been still more mixed up by the Conservative Government proposing a number of reforms which the official Liberals had in some way conceived they had a special right to, and a good many of the old-time politicians are very much perplexed as to what they ought to say or do just now.

The next session, which will begin in February, will, it is expected, be short, but not so short that several important measures will not be passed, or at least be brought up and talked about. Local self-government for Ireland will doubtless be one of the measures which will be got through. This will be after the plan of County Councils, such as have been established by this Parliament throughout England and Scotland. These County Councils have large municipal powers, but in all matters of taxation they have authority only to recommend to Parliament. County Councils in Ireland, however, will, as Sir Charles Dilke has pointed out, be able to accomplish very much more there than they have done in England or Scotland, because of the absence of contending political parties which closely watch each other, and thereby make both afraid of taking an advance step, lest the other get some advantage thereby. The individual rivalries that would arise in Ireland would hardly effect this, as all individuals who could be elected to a municipal council by popular vote, are, so to speak, "against the Government," whether that Government be Conservative or Liberal, and would vie with one another in making demands upon it.

Another thing which seems possible of enactment in the next session, and which Lord Salisbury in a recent speech broadly hinted at, was woman suffrage at imperial elections. It should be observed that there are five franchises in Great Britain—Imperial,

County Council, School Board, Poor Law, Guardian and Vestry. Of these five, women have the right to vote at the last four, and it would not cause any commotion whatever if women were given this last privilege. Public opinion is growing very ripe for it and it is likely that this Conservative Government will put through a woman imperial suffrage bill as their last important measure before dissolution, the more so since they have good reason for believing that the majority of this new vote would go Conservative, as was shown when women were enfranchised in County Council elections. Such a bill would not be passed in time to enable women to vote in the general election immediately following, were it to come at the close of the session next year, but the hope would be that the women would hold to Conservatism and that a Conservative majority in the election which it is supposed will very soon follow this coming one, as Gladstone's Parliament is expected to last but a very brief time. But if they should do this the Conservatives would probably overreach themselves, for, while experience here has shown that the first tendency of newly enfranchised women is to keep things as they are, yet it also shows that they are ready to clear away things, and quickly and without compromise, if they conceive that a moral principle is involved. By one of those anomalies, however, of which English law is so full, only spinsters and widows have the right to vote; married women are deprived of the privilege, on the ground that they are under cover of their husband's votes. But there is a strong sentiment to extend the franchise to them.

There may, also, come up in the next session another land purchase bill—a bill that shall apply to the Scottish Highlands, where deer forests are so extensive, but about which the Scottish masses are getting highly incensed. Better sell out to the Government now at a big price than by holding on meet with what seems to be held out by the future—expropriation. In the under talk about the House of Commons, such a bill is talked of, and, indeed, a plan has been proposed by several gentlemen who enjoy large landed interests in that part of the island—gentlemen who ring all the changes on the word "compensation," reminding one of Dickens's account of the chairman of the lamplighters' meeting touching the introduction of street gas lights:

"I forsee in this," says Tom's uncle, faintly, and taking to his bed as he spoke, "I forsee in this," he says, "the breaking up of our profession. There's no more going the rounds to trim by daylight; no more dribbling down of the oil on the hats and bonnets of ladies and gentlemen when one feels in spirits. Any low fellow can light a gas-lamp. And it's all up." In this state of mind he petitioned the Government for—I want a word again, gentlemen—what do you call that which they give to people when it's found out, at last, that they've never been of any use, and have been paid too much for doing nothing?

"Compensation?" suggested the vice.

"That's it," said the chairman. "Compensation. They didn't give it to him, though, and then he got very fond of his country all at once, and went about saying that gas was a death blow to his native land, and that it was a plot of the Radicals to ruin the country, and destroy the oil and cotton trade for ever, and that the whales would go on and kill themselves privately, out of sheer spite and vexation at not being caught."

It now appears certain that Parliament will dissolve next year. The term of six years will then have expired, and though there is no written law restricting to that period, yet no Parliament dare now exceed it. Besides, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have both intimated that it would come on "this register," which means next year. The election will probably come some time between July and November. As to the issue, I have heard of but one opinion—namely, that a Gladstone majority will be returned.

The County Council elections over the country will also come off next year, about March. Their issue is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. This is particularly so in London, which is, as a general thing, Conservative, as are, indeed, most of the cities. It is in the agricultural region that the Liberals expect to get their Parliamentary majority. It is claimed by the Conservatives that unusual causes were at work at the County election three years ago, and among those causes are named the Trafalgar square riots and the marching of the unemployed through the London streets. The city masses vented their high feeling against the Conservative imperial Government by electing, against general expectation, a Liberal majority to the County Council. Now, it is said, these causes are gone, and the masses will show in the Conservative majority which they will return, that they have gone back to their former opinions, or at least to their former party. But this is not altogether true. Nobody can feel certain, and not even County Councillors themselves, with whom I have talked, and I have met men belonging to both parties, are confident. It is certain, however, that this Liberal Council has done a great deal of good work in the way of general beneficial changes and reforms, and that it has, moreover, taken large steps to widen streets, clear away slums and provide new parks and open places, all of which must tend to make it popular, as the local taxes in consequence have been surprisingly light, and the proposition has been raised and even adopted in several instances, of laying the cost of public improvement upon the adjoining lands benefited. This principle of taxing land values has been persistently hammered at indoors

and outdoors, in the County Council's chamber and elsewhere, on the platform and through the press, by its believers for the three years of the County Council's career, with the gratifying result that, as Mr. Saunders says, "everybody now concedes that land values should be taxed; the question at issue is, how much?" The Daily Chronicle, which is preaching some splendid doctrine these days, in a brief review of the work of the Council, and referring to the question of revenue, says:

The remarkable economy of the County Council and the accident of the Exchequer contributions have enabled us to turn the corner with less difficulty than was expected, but it has been at the cost of delaying the improvement of the thoroughfares. If the ultimate effect be to force on the attention of all parties concerned the urgency of finding a new source of London revenue which shall touch the groundowner and not the occupying ratepayer, it will be a happy as well as a very logical conclusion. The nineteen vestries would do the State some service if they would reconvene their delegates and consider what they can do to further this solution. It is the ratepayer's cry of the future.

But what has hurt the Conservative party's chances for the election is the action of a number of the Conservative councillors in absenting themselves from the Council Chamber, so as to break the number required to be present at the voting on the question of the resumption of certain street car lines in the north of London, the charters of which were issued with the privilege to the city of purchasing the plant after the expiration of twenty-one years. But a majority of two-thirds of the Council was required by the terms of the act to vote on this question; and, although the matter came up twice, the Conservatives both times destroyed the vote, which was strongly in favor of purchasing the plant, by leaving the Chamber. At the last voting only one more vote was required to complete the required two-thirds. The question will be brought up again early in the next session, and it is likely that another member will be argued or frightened into remaining in the Chamber, even if it be to vote against the proposal to purchase the railroad plant, but meanwhile a good deal of discussion is going on, and the County Council election may turn on this one thing.

However, everything is going our way, and the fruits will soon appear.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

A CATHOLIC'S VIEW OF THE ENCYCLICAL.

An enforced abstinence from all unnecessary occupation for a short time, on account of slight illness, has alone prevented me from earlier expressing, as a Catholic "Single Taxer," my appreciation, and I feel sure that of those as well who think with me in religious and economic matters, of the able, temperate, courteous, and altogether admirable discussion of the Pope's Encyclical, which appeared in THE STANDARD of June 17.

That discussion is prefaced by the perfectly fair assertion that "no sensible Catholic, *whatever his own view as to infallibility*" (the italics are my own), "will expect any non-Catholic to regard this letter from Leo XIII. as other than an important contribution to the discussion of a grave problem, which contribution must be subjected to that reason which the Encyclical itself says is the chief thing in us."

This is obviously true; but I think it proper to supplement it with the further assertion that no well-instructed Catholic supposes the Encyclical to be such an utterance of the Holy See as is held by Catholic doctrine to be infallible. I do not think it wholly useless that the readers of THE STANDARD should know what, upon this point, the London Tablet, the organ of English Catholicism, has thought it necessary to say of a recent utterance of Archbishop Corrigan. The Tablet is controlled by English landholding Tories; it is an organ of ultra-conservative opinion. No more intolerant opposition to our theories could possibly be found than in its columns, but an English love of fair play has compelled it in a recent issue to say:

"We printed last week a portion of a sermon on the Encyclical, preached "by Archbishop Corrigan, in the introduction of which his Grace made "use of words which might have a somewhat doubtful effect. Speaking "of the gravity of such a Papal document, the Archbishop said: 'The "council of the Vatican proclaimed as an article of faith that when the "Sovereign Pontiff, exercising his office as Universal Teacher, defines any "point of faith or morals, he is endowed with the same infallibility that "Christ our Lord promised to His Church. Three elements, therefore, are "needed and suffice to constitute a dogmatic definition—known as a defini- "tion ex-cathedra: first, that the Pontiff speaks as the Father of all Chris- "tians, and as Universal Teacher; second, that the subject matter of his "utterances regards faith or morals; third, that he define the doctrine in "question as binding on the Catholic conscience. In the letter which we "are now considering, the Sovereign Pontiff undoubtedly speaks as Uni- "versal Teacher. He says that he is impelled to speak in discharge of "his Apostolic office. There can be no question, secondly, that the Holy "Father is considering a question of morals; but he does not make any "formal definition of doctrine, and, therefore, what is gained in the "present Encyclical, is this: The Sovereign Pontiff adopts the common "teaching of theologians, and, so to say, canonizes it, making it hence- "forth the teaching of the Catholic Church. The doctrines contained in

"the Encyclical on the condition of the working classes are Catholic doctrines."

"Now, although his grace somewhat avoided the actual conclusion, which seemed inevitable on the infallibility of the document, he yet leaves the question in such a manner as to inspire doubt as to the weight of teaching which the Encyclical conveys. It would be well, therefore, to reproduce, in connection with the Archbishop's exordium, the words of Canon Moyes, written some weeks back in this paper: 'The publication of the Pope's Encyclical has elicited a query. Is it spoken ex-cathedra? Is it infallible? A plain question deserves a plain answer. We submit the plainest possible "No" as an answer. Papal pronouncements ex-cathedra are hardly of a kind to be mistaken when they come. Encyclicals like the present stand upon a lower and totally different plane. They are marked off from the Chair-Teaching by three salient and patent differences—of matter and method and sanction. * * * The recent Encyclical has no such mission or task as a pronouncement ex-cathedra. There is no question of deciding any principles of Divine revelation. On the contrary, the Encyclical recites as its basis such principles as are already recognized and decided, and simply proceeds to apply them to the current problems of social and political economy. To use an awkward metaphor, it is one process to forge a sword out of the duly appointed material, and a quite distinct process to use the sword thus made to cut and cleave the knots of social errors and difficulties. Then there is a difference of manner. An infallible Papal pronouncement, according to the very words of the Vatican Decree, includes the act of "definition." The Pope, when he speaks ex-cathedra, defines. He teaches and tells the whole Church in the clearest possible manner that a given doctrine, A, is contained in, or is conformable with, Divine revelation, and as such is to be held and taught; and that a given doctrine, B, which is opposed to it, is as such to be condemned and rejected. Thence the Papal utterance, by force of the very law by which speech expresses thought and purpose, speaks the language of definition. * * * Then what is the good of the Encyclical? The good of instruction. The good of guidance. The good of admonition and exhortation. And all three, from the highest pulpit in Christendom."

I forbear speculation on the purpose of the words of the Archbishop of New York, which are certainly such, as The Tablet says, to "inspire doubt," rather than to do what we would think a Bishop would wish to do, explicitly instruct as to the weight of the Encyclical's teaching.

But no well-instructed Catholic, as I have said, was thereby misled. All such have taken the Encyclical for what it is—a sermon from "the highest pulpit in Christendom."

And, of course, so considering it, they have equally with Protestants subjected it to the test of reason. To consider it respectfully and deliberately is undoubtedly their duty as Catholics; to accept unhesitatingly its utterances upon questions of social economy is not. And the Catholic Review never, I regret to say, a strong or well-edited paper, but exposes the littleness or ignorance of its conductors in its recent articles on the subject.

It is not my purpose to attempt to point out in what respects His Holiness has gone astray in his argument upon the natural right of men to the individual ownership of land. THE STANDARD has already done that too well to require it, were mine the pen to do it. And perhaps it is in better taste that such a task, in the first instance at all events, should be left to non-Catholic critics.

I cannot forbear the suggestion, however, that the Encyclical is not an argument for "landlordism"—the evil that Single Taxers are really fighting. Such an argument based on the proposition called "strong and convincing" that "when man spends the industry of his mind and the strength of his body in procuring the fruits of nature, he by that act makes his own that portion of nature's field which he cultivates, that portion on which he leaves, as it were, the impress of his own personality, and it cannot but be just that he should possess that portion as his own, and should have a right to keep it without molestation," could hardly be consistent with itself.

If the law of England, for example, were the moral law as stated by the Pope, there would be small need of "Tenants' Protection" acts by Parliament, and not many evictions to be feared in Ireland or elsewhere. Who is it that "leaves the impress of his personality on the land he cultivates," tenant or absentee landlord?

Of course, I am not arguing in favor of the proposition made by his Holiness, the truth of which I cannot recognize; but it is very far, it seems to me, from the doctrine which Mr. George's vehement critics and the true defenders of "landlordism" set forth.

And this brings me to the statement that although, as Mr. George says, it is evident that the Pope had in his mind among other economic theories and theorists, when writing the Encyclical, the Single Tax and its advocates, and that, although he apparently confounds the right of property in land with that of the products of industry, and although THE STANDARD was undoubtedly correct in saying that he had misconceived the objects and methods of the Single Taxers, yet I cannot agree with Mr. George that "The Encyclical is clearly intended as a condemnation of what is briefly known as the Single Tax," or that "Archbishop Corrigan is right in saying that this is its most pronounced teaching."

That the Pope declares that private ownership of land is not in itself unjust, but is according to nature's law, a proposition which, stand-

ing unexplained, Mr. George, and I think most of us who are his friends and followers deny, is true.

But this declaration of the Pope is very far from "a clear condemnation" of either of these following propositions:

First, that all taxes should be removed from the products of industry and imposed upon land values solely.

Secondly, that the amount of such taxes (to be expended when collected for the good of the entire community in which they are levied) should be substantially equal to the economic rent of the land, irrespective of the extent which this might exceed the present or the strict needs of government.

These are the measures concerning land and land ownership which Single Taxers are aiming to incorporate in legislation by political action. On the first, all Single Taxers are agreed; on the second, the "unlimited Single Taxers" only.

Now, there are political measures clearly condemned in the Encyclical, but neither of these is of them.

Certainly the first, with which the "limited" Single Taxer is alone concerned, is neither expressly nor impliedly so condemned.

On the contrary, the very strong and significant reprehension of excessive and cruel taxation "depriving the private owner of more than is just" might be the utterance of any Single Taxer attacking the personal property, license, and tariff taxes by which governments at present rob the people.

The nature and weight of an Encyclical letter is of such a character, as stated before, that it is not at all necessary for Catholics who find difficulty in receiving its teachings, to resort to strict or "minimizing" interpretations or constructions of its terms, such as are in such case plainly permissible in the matter of formal decrees and definitions. And so it may be readily admitted that an inference may be drawn from the Encyclical that the second of the proposed measures of the Single Taxers above stated is not, in the opinion of His Holiness, just.

For the difference in nature between that "ownership" of land which is rightful, and the "ownership" of the products of industry, the fact that one is but a privilege granted by the community at large, on grounds of expediency, and that the other is one of those natural rights of men which, as the Pope says, are anterior to the State, is undoubtedly the ground on which the justice of our "unlimited Single Tax" theory rests. And the Encyclical apparently asserts that such a difference does not exist, that private property in land is as sacred as that in anything else, and of the same nature.

But this is not a "clear condemnation" of the Single Tax, nor does it make such condemnation the most "pronounced teaching" of the Encyclical.

I say the Encyclical apparently asserts that the right of property in land is of the same nature as that of chattels. But suppose that a strict and minimizing construction were to be given to the language used, could it not be reconciled with our ideas even as it stands? Besides the language quoted in the beginning of this letter, concerning the title derived from use and occupancy, I find only the following assertions, which, from their express terms or their connection, evidently refer to the right of property in land:

"If a workingman invests his savings in land, the land is his wages in another form, and consequently a workingman's little estate thus purchased should be as completely at his own disposal as the wages he receives for his labor." * * *

"It must be within man's right to have things not merely for his temporary and momentary use, the things which perish in the using, but also those which, though used, remain still for use in the future." * * *

"We are told that it is right for private persons to have the use of the soil and the fruits of their land, but that it is unjust for any one to possess as owner either the land on which he has built or the estate which he has cultivated. But those who assert this do not perceive that they are robbing man of what his own labor has purchased." * * *

"There has been consecrated by the practice of all ages the principle of private ownership as being pre-eminently in conformity with human nature and as conducing in the most unmistakable manner to the peace and tranquility of human life." * * *

"This great labor question cannot be solved except by assuming as a principle that private ownership must be held sacred and inviolable. The law, therefore, should favor ownership, and its policy should be to induce as many of the people as possible to become owners." * * *

Is there anything in these utterances which explicitly defines the nature of that ownership which men ought to be allowed in land? or condemns the proposition that "the law of individual peoples" (which the Pope says should "fix the limits of private possession") should make the condition of the "ownership of land" the payment of its economic rent to society?

Mr. C. J. Buell, than whom I know no more orthodox or clearer thinking Single Taxer, in his letter to THE STANDARD of June 30th

(a letter, which if carefully read and considered by all Single Taxers, might go far to putting an end to the senseless idea that there is any essential difference between those who advocate the Single Tax as a great fiscal reform, and those who preach it as a reorganization of society on the basis of justice to all), says, and says rightly, that "the private ownership of land in any sense in which land can ever be owned at all is perfectly natural and perfectly just; * * * that the only natural and just title to land is occupancy and use; * * * that private land-holding is not wrong in any sense, but that it is wrong for us to permit ground rents to go into the pockets of landowners instead of causing them to flow into the public treasury;" that the phrase, "the injustice of private ownership of land," is meaningless, because we are not fighting a system of land tenure, but the private ownership of the wages of society.

Does Mr. Buell hereby "clearly condemn the Single Tax?" And does the Pope say anything which is, under a strict and critical construction, such as is always given to ecclesiastical pronouncements of doctrine in the Catholic Church, inconsistent with Mr. Buell's propositions?

Is it not the truth that we Single Taxers are fighting not "the individual ownership of land," but *that which makes of land ownership "a special privilege" in its most injurious form, the enemy of democracy, the foundation of monopolies, the robbery of the people, the source of hereditary caste and of almost all our economic evils?* We certainly need not contend about names when the thing has been reached, and after our successful fight men may be called and be as truly "owners of land" as ever they were, so that it is recognized that they hold land in a different right from that in which they possess the products of their labor, and therefore under the obligation to pay ground rents to the State.

But I have suggested this last view of the Encyclical as a matter of interest and curiosity rather than otherwise, since for the reasons which I have detailed it is not necessary for Catholics to subject the Pope's words in this letter to any critical or minimizing construction, in order that they may with clear consciences remain at once devout Catholics and zealous and unlimited Single Taxers.

It is not to them a matter of conscience whether or not the Pope, Chief Pastor though he be of Christendom, and worthy of all attention and respect when he speaks, is of their mind respecting the difference in kind of property in land and property in chattels.

They will hear him on this and on all subjects with affectionate respect, but they are under no obligation to change conscientious convictions, or to submit to his their individual judgments.

And, in conclusion, let me insist upon something which we are too likely to forget. Considering the age of the Holy Father, his environment and that of his counsellors, and the great weight of ecclesiastical affairs, pure and simple, which falls upon him, it is to many of us marvellous how in his Encyclicals he has shown his comprehension and his sympathy with the democratic and liberty loving spirit of the age. That after all which is most important in them is their positive and affirmative propositions, not their condemnations nor cautions.

I do not concur in THE STANDARD'S recent statement that the Encyclical "fell very flat." It is true, I doubt not, that "it would be difficult to find five men in the United States whose opinions on the Single Tax have been changed by it;" but it is no small thing, nor will it on consideration be thought so by by thinking men anywhere, that "the highest pulpit in Christendom" has to the whole world declared that the Christian Church must not "in its solicitude for the souls of men neglect their temporal and earthly interests," but must make it its business to bring it about "that the poor should rise above poverty and wretchedness; that the enormous fortunes of individuals and the poverty of the masses" are a mark of "general moral deterioration;" that "the present state of society" is on account of it "of momentous seriousness;" "that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily on the people;" "that by the concentration of wealth a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses a yoke little better than slavery itself;" "that man is older than the State, and holds the right of providing for the life of his body prior to the foundation of any State;" that "religion teaches employers that work people are not their slaves;" that "it is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels, to make money by or to look on them merely as so much physical power;" that "to exercise pressure for the sake of gain upon the indigent and destitute, and to make one's profit out of the need of another is condemned by all Divine law;" that "to the State the interest of all should be equal, whether high or low;" that "the first concern of all should be to save workmen from the cruelty of grasping speculators who use them as money-making machines;" that "if through necessity the workman accepts hard conditions, because the employer will give him no better, he is the victim of force and injustice;" that a remedy should be applied "which will more equitably divide wealth," and help the "needy and powerless multitude" as against "the

party which holds the power because it holds the wealth;" that "the State is unjust and cruel if in the name of taxation it deprives the private owner of more than is just;" and finally, "that laws only bind when they are in accordance with right reason, and therefore with the eternal law of God."

And all these things are in the last Encyclical of Leo XIII.
Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN.

BENEATH THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

PORT ADELAIDE, South Australia, June 14, 1891.—One is greatly pleased to notice the rapid strides our movement is making in this colony. Things seem to go on quietly for a while, and apparently the movement is inert and lifeless; then some event or other happens to show that it has been quietly and steadily finding its way into men's minds, and the cause seems to have taken a huge step onwards all at once.

Thus it was here when in April last the visit of our former Governor, that veteran Single Taxer, Sir George Grey, took place. This visit, coupled with the fact that we were on the eve of the election of one-third of our Upper House, brought to the surface all the evidences of the steady growth of our principles which had taken place since the visit of Henry George, precisely twelve months before.

Our Parliament reassembled on June 4, and amongst one of the earliest bills promised is one for giving corporations and district councils the option of levying their rates on the unimproved value of land, and not on land and improvements, as at present. This has now been brought forward three times, but has always been thrown out in our Conservative Upper House, the members of which are elected on a property qualification, and not on manhood suffrage. We confidently hope that the bill will pass this time, as the Chamber has been leavened by the election of three purely labor candidates, who replace three former opponents of the measure. This, if passed, will be a big object lesson for the general application of the principle, as it is sure to encourage the building of houses and to discourage the keeping of land vacant.

The Trades Unions have secured a big victory at the elections for the Upper House. They nominated three candidates and secured their return in two cases by large majorities. The unions are slowly beginning to perceive the importance of the Land Question, but they have not yet risen to the level of the Single Tax, having stopped short at the Progressive Land Tax, which is proposed to be levied on the unimproved value of land; but all owners having land under £5,000 in value are to be exempt, the rate gradually rising until owners of £100,000 value and over would pay 3d. in the £ on the whole value of their land. This, it will be seen, is a clear departure from the Single Tax, as it picks out large owners for special taxation and, being a class tax, is consequently unjust. However, its discussion can only serve to show the justice of the Single Tax, and thus good will be done.

I regret very much to say that the Rev. Hugh Gilmore, our leader in this colony, is seriously ill; all Single Taxers will hope that he will soon be well and amongst us once more, as he has done an immense amount of good in pushing the movement here. I should like your opinion on the following point, as to which there is difference of opinion here: The State has sold the lands of the colony to the various owners, and some hold that the amount paid to the State as purchase-money should be exempted from taxation, while others hold the opposite opinion. The exemption advocates hold that, as the amount paid is capitalized rent, and as the Single Tax is the taking of rent, the State should not make an owner pay twice. To take farming lands here, for instance, a great portion was sold at £1 per acre, and is worth no more than that now. To tax that land now at £1 per acre would be to make the owners pay twice, which is obviously unjust. When, of course, the land rose to 30 shillings per acre, it would be fair to tax the surplus over the £1, viz., 10 shillings. On what principles the opponents of the exemption scheme base their arguments I am not aware. On city lands, in most instances, the amount paid to the State is a mere bagatelle, and no practical injustice would be done by taxing the whole amount. But in country lands this is different, and in this colony at least the non-exemption of the amount paid to the State will be a serious obstacle to the growth of the movement amongst the farmers. This question was asked Henry George when he was here, and he replied that he would not make flesh of one and fowl of another; that he would tax the whole amount in all cases. Personally, I do not think he thoroughly understood the position in this colony, and I should like very much to have your opinion on this point.

E. LELLESURIER.

MONOPOLISTS FALL OUT; CONSUMERS GET THEIR DUE.

Kansas City Star.

Mr. Spreckles and the Sugar Trust have fallen out, and granulated sugar has reached the lowest price on record in this country. The occurrence of this war during a fruit season of unrivaled plenty is an auspicious coincidence. The thrifty American housewife will scarcely fail to take advantage of the situation and increase her store of marmalades and preserves.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

A SERMON FOR PARSONS.—Some clerical gentlemen that have read the Canadian Methodist Quarterly for July must have been a bit shocked at the plain speech of Alfred R. Carman's article, entitled "The Gospel of Justice." Mr. Carman, who is an orthodox Christian, contrasts, "and the common people heard him gladly," with that cry of the modern Church: "How shall we reach the masses?" These two quotations, says he, mark the opposite poles of Christian preaching. The Church is divorced from the masses, though whatever good message it had for the poor Jew of Christ's time it has for the American wage-earner of to-day. Mr. Carman does not believe the message to be merely a spiritual one, teaching the way to heaven. What false prophet has not promised to pay the debts of time in the gold of a future life? If all that have grown rich upon the labor of others should meet in secret council to frame a religion to their liking, what better could they do for themselves than provide a pulpit that should preach to the rich a dollars and cents charity, and to the poor content with the state in which it has pleased God to place them and an exceeding great reward in Heaven? Yet the gospel heard in upholstered pews by rich congregations is much like this. Christ would not use His matchless eloquence to draw struggling humanity to an empty gospel. The Jew of that day had his difficulties. There were those that devoured widows' houses and for a pretence made long prayers. These men were respectable citizens, and doubtless in devouring widows' houses they acted clearly within the law. Widows thus despoiled were unemployed women who could no longer maintain houses and were glad to sell them for bread.

The Jewish Church of Christ's time was corruptly governed, but it did provide a way to heaven. If the sole duty of the Church was to make its members sure of future bliss, the Jewish Church was accomplishing its full mission. Christ, however, was not satisfied with it, and He wished to benefit men upon earth. He justified Moses in eating the shew bread, and Himself in plucking corn on the Sabbath. Hunger was a higher law than the mere formalities of the Church.

Mr. Carman formulates his complaint against the modern Church by laying down the principles upon which it should be judged. To him Christianity is not an alleviation of human ills, but a cure. It is endowed with sufficient vitality to bring the world in line with its teachings. There is no wrong in the world for which Christianity does not provide a remedy. A Christianity that does not meet all these requirements is a failure. A Christianity of compromise is a contradiction in terms. While the land has a forest of church spires, we see hideous wrongs undenounced. When the sewing woman earns a bare pittance and the sweater fattens, there is robbery. The sweater has taken part of her earnings. It is not charity, but justice, that is needed here. The annual wages of hand workers in Ontario average \$420.07 per year, and yet manufacturers become millionaires in a short time. Do the mechanics get all they earn? do the manufacturers get no more than they earn? The Church, the manufacturers, even the poor themselves, think this right. But presently a godless agitator teaches the people that robbery has been committed, and the Church is astonished that the common people hear him gladly.

"Sell all and give to the poor," was the command to the rich young man that went away sorrowful. The command has been softened into "give liberally to the Church," and in return the Church preaches the sacredness of vested rights, content and future reward to the struggling poor. Love has been translated charity, and taken to mean not the brotherhood of man, but the mere doling of pence.

The old Jewish law that forbade absolute land ownership is full of hints. Here it was long before Henry George wrote. God showed in the Mosaic law that he did not send men upon the earth to beg the right to live of others who are its owners. The right to own land implies the right to deny another a chance to earn a living. If Leviticus is not fatal to ownership of land, as now practiced, the laws of logic and of exegesis fail.

The Gospel of "charity" and humility seems to have soaked into the very arteries of the modern church. We labor with anguished hearts to help the victims of our system, but we let the system itself stand. Mr. Carman finds, in various current manifestations of radicalism, an attempt to supply the real want of modern Christianity; but it must be confessed that Mr. Carman is not clear as to the distinctions between these various forms.

Criticism of the doctrine of the clergy, if well founded, must be fatal to their power. The clergy can have no compromise with wrong; they can do naught for expediency. Is there no wrong, asks Mr. Carman, when honest industry brings to one man mere bread, to another millions? Should one man have power of life or death over another, and does he not possess such power, having the ability to afford or to withhold the opportunity to earn a living? If one man or company of men held all the land and all the capital, could they not sentence all

the rest to death? Is it right that one man, owning a plot of land, shall make \$10,000 out of his neighbor's industry.

Let the Church answer such questions honestly and logically, and it will reach the masses. The prison is made lighter and prettier, but stronger. When John Burns led the dockers, Manning, the Romanist, stood between the workmen and the rifles of the Guards; but the Protestant priesthood waited for the lull to preach repentance. The drift is toward bloody socialism: will the Church not lead the way with love, instead of letting others lead with hate?

RUSSIA'S WAR ON JEWS.—I. A. Hourwitch, a Hebrew lawyer resident in New York, has an article in the August Forum on the severity and extent of Russia's persecution of the Jews. In Russia the individual exists for the State, and the Jews have been the subjects of experiment. Now they were encouraged to hold land, to ply trades, to attend universities, not for the sake of the individual or the race, but for the sake of the State. All this was after the ascension of Alexander II. In 1881, however, came the anti-Jewish riots, and with them the legal discrimination against the Jews. To prevent immigration of Jews into Russia and migration of Jews within the Empire, the "new settlement" law was passed, prohibiting Jews from removing from town to town. Even a Jew that had served in the army could not return to live with his people after the term of service. In some provinces the law was construed as prohibiting Jews from removing from house to house. Jews were forbidden to acquire land.

According to the general rule, what is not prohibited by law is allowed, but in regard to Jews what is not specially allowed is prohibited. A watchmaker is tried and punished because he sells watches, when his license is only to repair them. Now a Jew licensed to do handicraft is punished for using machinery. A Jewish girl, a student of shorthand, was about to be driven from Moscow, but although pure she registered as a prostitute and was permitted to remain. Young Jews who report for military duty are chained with criminals while going to the scene of enlistment.

More than 200,000 Russian Jews have emigrated to the United States, and more than 50,000 to England since the riots of 1881. The whole number expelled or to be expelled has been estimated at 1,000,000.

Mr. Hourwitch sneers at the idea that the Czar is friendly to the Jews, and apparently hostile because ignorant of the facts. It is distressing that the fate of millions should rest upon the will of a single man, who knoweth not what he doeth.

Mr. Hourwitch says that nearly all the mechanics in Russian towns are Jews. Sometimes 90 per cent. of the inhabitants are Jews. The current press is mostly anti-semitic, and it defended even the Jew-baiter that maimed a Jewish boy. The child was caught picking strawberries in a doctor's yard. The doctor took him, and with caustic burnt the word "thief" into his forehead. The Jewish rabbis who sought to prosecute the physician were expelled from the town.

REFORM OF THE SENATE.—Wendell Phillips Garrison would reform the United States Senate without resort to a constitutional amendment. He points out the defects of the Senate and its evil influence upon State politics, and suggests a remedy in the August issue of the Atlantic Monthly. Various evils likely to arise from the constitution of the Senate were anticipated by the fathers, but Mr. Garrison thinks that no contemporary anticipated the evils that have really come to be. One of these evils, perhaps the chief, Mr. Garrison conceives to be the dwarfing of State issues in the presence of an election turning upon the choice of a United States Senator. Personal character, conviction on State issues, nothing save the attitude toward the choice of Senator, has any bearing upon the election of a Legislature at such a time. Thus, the Legislature is belittled, and it is difficult to induce capable and reputable men to serve in the body. If we must have parties in the State, they should arise naturally from local conditions. The effect of thus making Federal and State parties coincide is to dwarf the real issues in State elections.

Mr. Garrison's remedy is the abrogation of the existing statute regulation as to the election of Senators, and either the substitution of a new law or the relegation to the several States of the control of the whole matter. The law of 1836 provides that the two Houses of the Legislature shall meet and vote separately for Senator on the first ballot, afterwards in joint convention; that voting shall be *viva voce*, and election by majority; and that at least one vote daily shall be taken till election is arrived at. Mr. Garrison dislikes the *viva voce* provision. He would protect legislators from the boss by permitting a secret ballot. He would have the people nominate to the Legislature, at popular election, a number of men from whom to choose Senators. He would have the five to ten highest names on the list be those from which choice should be made. He would have the legislative voting take place in joint convention, and by the Australian ballot, each member to vote on the first ballot for three on the list, on the second for one (or two as the case

may be) out of the three highest as determined by the first ballot. In case of a tie let decision be reached by lot.

Mr. Garrison anticipates from such a system a wholesome state of affairs in State politics and a higher average of character and ability in Senators. It is worth while to note that the idea of accomplishing a virtual amendment of the Constitution without going through the form of actually amending the instrument is not so unfamiliar as to be startling, and it seems probable that in view of the extreme difficulty of amending the Constitution and of the growing dissatisfaction with some of its checks and balances that such method of amendment will be the resort of the future.

CAUSES OF THE GOLD DRAIN.—George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank of this city, writes in the Forum's Finance Department for August of the causes of gold exportation. He notes that within a few months we have sent \$60,000,000 in gold to England, three-fifths the ordinary gold reserve of the Bank of England, and about equal to the whole gold reserve of the associated New York banks. The Baring failure, thinks Mr. Williams, attracted attention to the smallness of English bank reserves, relatively much less than our own, and bankers began to increase their reserves. About the same time Russia placed in its Imperial Bank, which is in effect a Sub-Treasury, a sum estimated at \$100,000,000. This concerted scramble for gold strikes at the hoards of the United States. Immense amounts of American securities have been sent to Europe in years past to be sold or to serve as collateral for loans. Until now they have served also to even up balances of trade against us. Such shipments of securities have greatly lessened, and currency bonds held in Europe have to some extent come back to be sold. The proceeds, if not reinvested in bonds payable in gold, have been sent back to the owners. Again, the prospect of an increase in the tariff greatly stimulated last year's imports of merchandise. These imports continued into the present year. They have been distributed throughout the country, and the money has been paid to New York importers. Once here the gold stays but a little while in the course of its transfer to Europe. Then travelers to Europe are carrying gold. If 60,000 go, and spend \$1,000 each, the \$60,000,000 is accounted for.

Again, Spring is the season when we have little to send abroad. It was especially so in the Spring of 1891, but the crops of 1890 were poor. The rate of exchange is high in the Spring, and our banks draw against their credits, so that the drafts, with perhaps one renewal, shall mature when the rate of exchange is lower, so that they realize a handsome profit. Such drafts are not wanted now, however, in the money centres of Europe, and gold takes their place. Finally, Mr. Williams thinks distrust of our silver has had something to do with driving gold to Europe, though he does not dwell on this as most New York financiers do. Heretofore we have sent abroad much silver, but this of late has been bought and put into circulation at home, so gold takes its place in the exports. The fear of silver has made our own people hoard gold, and, doubtless, foreigners as well.

Mr. Williams distinctly says that the fear of our departing from a gold basis is not generally regarded as an important factor in gold exports, but he thinks it must be named in considering the subject. He closes by saying that we might be proud of having stood the strain so easily, were it not that much of our remaining circulating medium is of less intrinsic value than the part we have sent away.

NATIONAL RAILWAY OWNERSHIP.—C. Wood Davis occupies a great many pages in the July and August issues of the Arena with a discussion of the question "Should the Nation Own the Railways?" Mr. Davis owns that he has become a convert to the principle of national ownership of railways since writing an article published in the February Arena, entitled "The Farmer, the Investor and the Railways." Were the Arena an old-established magazine, this might not be a remarkable declaration, for between the writing and the publication of many a magazine article sufficient time elapses for a fairly conservative man to have gone through several phases of opinion. The thing that finally decided Mr. Davis in favor of national ownership was the attempt last Autumn of half a dozen financiers to wreck the commercial and industrial interests of the country for gain.

Mr. Davis reviews the objections to national ownership of railways, and refuses to be appalled. He does not greatly fear the increase of political patronage. The Army and Navy are pretty free from such patronage. The postal service is excellent and is not seriously impaired by political pressure for place. The idea that the service would be more costly in public than in private hands Mr. Davis treats as a mere assertion. As to the building of unnecessary lines, because of political pressure, it could not be worse than the useless paralleling we now see: nor is it likely that it would be difficult to obtain the building of really needed new lines. He is not afraid that lines built by Government would cost more than

those built by thieving construction companies. Mr. Davis thinks the idea that State railways would not be progressive is not justified by the facts.

Mr. Davis's leading arguments in favor of national ownership are that there would be stability of rates, and no discrimination among shippers; that there would be no neglect of localities; that traffic would take the most advantageous route instead of being diverted to other routes in accordance with pooling arrangements; that there would be a saving in working force; that the pass system would be abolished, and the cost of carrying pay passengers proportionately reduced; that commissions of various sorts would be abolished; that high-priced managers, chiefly useful as diplomats in dealings with competitors, could be dispensed with; that pool arbitrators could be omitted from the intellectual equipment of the railways; that the cost of traffic associations would be saved; that \$25,000,000 worth of presidents', secretaries and the like could be wiped out of the annual expenses; that speculation in railway stock would end; that the cost of much advertising would be saved; that competitive freight and passenger offices could be consolidated; that the lobby would die; that rates would be reduced; that the express business would be more cheaply done; that the power of unscrupulous railway owners over the market would be lost.

Mr. Davis enforces his arguments with facts and examples. Perhaps his most startling assertion is that one-tenth the passenger travel is dead-head. He figures out a saving of \$160,000,000 in plant, besides a saving of \$360,000,000 in maintenance. He cites Victoria State railways as an encouraging example.

TRADES UNIONS FOR WOMEN.—Lady Dilke credits the "friendly societies" of the United States with the parentage of women's trades unionism in England. Emma Smith (afterward Mrs. Paterson), a printer, came to America, saw the workings of the friendly societies and went forth to England to found trades unions of women. Lady Dilke tells of all this in the August issue of the North American Review. In those days trades unions were in bad repute, and respectable persons regarded them with horror, as secret societies formed for murder and violence. They were denounced by the learned as conspiracies to counteract the wholesome laws of political economy. Therefore, the union for women took the title "Protective and Provident League." Later on, when trades unionism had emerged from the cloud, the society acknowledged itself a trades union and embedded the fact in its title.

Lady Dilke notes that now even those that disapprove of trades unions for men are glad that women should organize for industrial self-defence. Women must be regarded as standing on a different footing from men, say these philanthropists, and this Lady Dilke takes to mean that women are esteemed so helpless that their best efforts cannot seriously derange the laws of political economy.

Lady Dilke rapidly sketches the history of Women's trades unions. Miss Black followed Mrs. Paterson as leader, and then Miss Routledge, half-sister of the publisher, became secretary of the League. Lady Dilke owns that women's trade unions tend to die out when the enthusiasm aroused by the organizer has cooled. Periodic visits by the organizers have therefore been instituted. All unions of women, or admitting women, were then asked to join the League. Meanwhile men complained that wages were brought down by the competition of women, and begged that women be organized into unions. Therefore, the most promising fields for women's trade unions lie in those regions where women work beside men. The North Counties Weavers' Association numbers 47,000 members, of whom 26,000 are women. In the chain trade women are fairly organized, but in the spike-nail trade women, after gaining through the Union an advance of 35 per cent. in wages, are with difficulty kept together. Where women are engaged in trades that sub-divide their numbers trades unionism is almost impossible. The poorest result is in unions managed solely by women. In London the League has formed fifteen or sixteen, but they aggregate only 2,000 members, and few unions aggregate a membership of 200. Women are usually "slack" officials. The League encourages women to join men's unions, but men are not always anxious for their presence, nor are they likely to give women places of trust in the associations. However, there is a growing tendency to unite men's and women's unions of the same trades.

The organization of the worst paid workers has made it necessary to drop the "friendly" character of the unions, because these poor women are unable to pay sick benefits and death dues. Caste feeling is in the way of growth. Well paid working women will not associate with their poorer sisters.

Lady Dilke praises the voluntary and unpaid work of the gentlewomen that act as secretaries and organizers. Many ladies, however, do not realize the inexorable nature of such work. If a single meeting night is skipped for the sake of some pleasure, great injury is done. Lady Dilke still believes that organization is the only hope for working women. Still she thinks the real place for women is at the hearth, and that their presence in men's employments is hurtful to women, to the home, and to future generations. She

puts in a plea for the poor starving women that sell their labor cheap, because they must eat; but she would teach them the heroic lesson that in doing so they betray their own interests and those of their children. Here, indeed, is the confession of the hopelessness of trade unionism as a final solution of the labor problem.

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1891.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The State election of Kentucky was held on Monday. There were four State tickets in the field—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, and People's party. The people's party candidates polled about 20,000 votes, mostly of Republicans who took this means of defeating the Democratic ticket if possible. The Democratic State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 20,000 to 30,000. The Farmers' Alliance gave very little support to the People's party, but it made all possible efforts to secure the Legislature, and succeeded. There will be a good working majority of farmers in the Legislature. In some districts independent Alliance nominees were elected, but in most districts the Alliance secured the nomination of their candidates by the Democratic party.

The most exciting issue in the election related to the new Constitution. The present Constitution, which was framed in 1848, is of a very antiquated pattern; it still contains slave provisions, and under it voting at elections is *viva voce* instead of by ballot. A constitutional convention was recently held to draft a new instrument. The farmer element was dominant; and the instrument, when it came out of the hands of the convention, abolished lotteries, provided for forfeiture of the charter of any railroad that should engage in lobbying, prohibited free railroad passes to public officers, and in other particulars interfered with practices that had become almost institutional. The Constitution was not acceptable to prominent Democrats, Mr. Watterson and Mr. Carlisle among them, and the Democratic convention came near to opposing it. In expectation that it would, the Republican convention unequivocally endorsed the instrument. When this had been done, the Democratic leaders abandoned any idea of party opposition; and supported by the Republicans and the farmers and unopposed, the Constitution was adopted by 100,000 majority.

PEOPLE'S PARTY OF OHIO.—On Wednesday and Thursday, at Springfield, the People's party of Ohio held its first convention. The platform holds that labor is the basis of all wealth, demands the suppression of gambling in futures on all agricultural and mechanical products, favors election of United States Senators by popular vote, insists upon the rigid enforcement of laws against adulteration or counterfeiting of food, demands free school books and compulsory education and the prohibition of labor by children under 14 years of age, and advocates the abolition of contract prison labor. It demands that taxation, national, State, or municipal shall not be used to build up one industry at the expense of another, and opposes the "extravagance that collects of the people each year \$500,000,000 for expenses in time of peace." The abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and the substitution for bank notes of full legal tender Treasury notes in sufficient volume to conduct the business of the country on a cash basis, is urged. The scheme of loans directly to the people on real estate or other ample security at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 per cent. is endorsed. It demands free and unlimited coinage of silver. Laws prohibiting alien ownership of lands, and for the recovery of lands held by aliens and foreign syndicates, and of all held by corporations in excess of what they actually need, are advocated, with a proposal that reclaimed lands be held for actual settlers only. A just and suitable system of graduated income tax, woman suffrage, Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, liberal pensions, and payment to old soldiers of the difference in their war wages between greenbacks and gold, so as to place the soldier on the same footing with the bondholder, are other demands of the platform. A resolution favoring Government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors was referred to the National Committee, with a recommendation for its adoption.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, John Seitz; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank L. Rist; State Auditor, D. M. Cooper; Attorney-General, Rial N. Smith; State Treasurer, Henry Welf; Supreme Judge, Alfred S. Yale; State School Commissioner, J. E. Peterson; Member of Board of Public Works, J. S. Borer; Food and Dairy Commissioner, W. J. Wolver.

AN ACCESSION TO THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.—A political sensation has been created in Kansas by the defection of ex-Congressman Kelly from the Republican party. It had been asserted in a People's party newspaper that Mr. Kelly was no longer a Republican, and Major Hudson, editor of the leading Republican daily of the State, wrote, asking him to publish a denial. To the sur-

prise of Major Hudson and of the Republicans generally, Mr. Kelly replied that neither of the old parties seemed disposed to advocate the reforms demanded by the people, and he had therefore determined to join the People's party, as the only one that favors these reforms.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS IN IOWA.—Congressman Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, the tariff reform candidate for Speaker of the House, addressed a large audience at Iowa City, Iowa, on Thursday. On the stand were the Democratic Congressmen of the State and the members of the State Committee. Large delegations were in attendance from the neighboring cities, and the audience was too large for the accommodations provided. Mr. Mills spoke principally upon the tariff question.

POLITICS IN UTAH.—The first election on national lines in Utah took place on Monday. Parties theretofore had been Mormon and Liberal, the distinction between Democrat and Republican being merged in the Church issue; but at this election the Mormon party made no ticket. The Liberal party nominated, but as it was made up mostly of Republicans, and as the vote of the Mormons was about equally divided between the Democrats and the Republicans, the Democratic ticket was elected and the Republicans were third in the race.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.—On Wednesday and Thursday the fourth annual convention of Republican clubs of the State of New York was held at Syracuse. Two hundred clubs were represented by about five hundred delegates, one hundred of whom came from Onondaga County, in which Syracuse is located. The resolutions announce unswerving adherence to the principles of the Republican platform of 1888, and endorse the administration of President Harrison. They approve "those great principles of the Republican party": "The building up of American industries and the protection of American labor; reciprocal trade with the civilized world, bringing to our shores the articles we cannot produce by placing them on the free list and preserving our markets for the products of our labor; a bi-metal currency based on sound financial principles that will protect alike the producer and the consumer;" a free ballot and a fair count, generous pensions, a great navy and national defenses, the promotion of honest immigration and restraint upon the immigration of paupers, convicts, and contract laborers. They denounce Democratic rule in the State, demand that ballot reform be carried to its legitimate conclusion, and advocate such legislation as will protect home industries in this State from unfair competition with prison labor. The former officers were re-elected.

FIGHTING LOTTERIES IN LOUISIANA.—The Farmers' Alliance of Louisiana met at Lafayette on Tuesday, and before adjourning completed the details of a combination with the Anti-Lottery League of the State for the support of the fusion ticket in the Democratic State Convention. Captain Thomas S. Adams, who was unanimously elected president of the Alliance, will be supported for the nomination for Governor in the Democratic Convention by the anti-lottery faction of the party. The issue will be on the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution perpetuating the lottery system. It is really between the Louisiana Lottery Company and the people, and practically involves the ownership of the Commonwealth.

KANSAS RISING UP AGAINST THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.—The local organizations of the People's party in Kansas are voting on the Sub-Treasury question, and the indications are that it will be defeated as a plank in the platform of the party in that State. President McGrath, of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, who had favored it, has now declared against it. He is said to be one of the shrewdest politicians of Kansas, and his change of faith is an important indication of the drift of opinion in the Alliance. The candidate of the party for Lieutenant-Governor at the late election, C. W. Shum, also opposes it; and W. A. Harris, who would have obtained Peffer's seat in the Senate but for the fact that he was a Confederate officer, and who is recognized by all parties as the ablest man in the Kansas Alliance, is emphatic in his denunciation. He describes it as a scheme "in its essential features modeled after all the most vicious and corrupt practices which we had condemned; patterned after the illegitimate loaning of money by the Government to the national banks and to railroads, and the warehousing and storing of goods for importers and distillers; a scheme to tax the many for the benefit of the few, and of even the most doubtful benefit to these few."

PEOPLE'S PARTY IN NEW YORK.—The committee of the Central Labor Union of New York City, appointed to examine the platform of the People's party, adopted at Cincinnati, have given the subject several weeks' consideration, and report favorably

as to some of the planks, but as to the most important they report adversely. Of the Sub-Treasury scheme they say:

It is charged that National banks borrowed money from the Government for 3½ per cent. and loaned it to the people for 10 per cent. But, if according to the Sub-Treasury plan, real estate could borrow money for 2 per cent., what would there be to prevent them from loaning to the people at a large percentage and being really worse than the National banks? There are 340,000 people to one square mile in this city who have nothing to borrow on, and these are the people we want to look after.

They advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but with a qualification that turns their support really into opposition. The plank is endorsed with the proviso that the intrinsic value of the coined silver "shall be such as to make it a medium of exchange in the markets of the world."

AS TO FUSION IN KANSAS.—The Shawnee County Democratic Convention, the first convention of the party in Kansas held since the meeting of Democratic editors at which resolutions against fusing with the People's party were adopted, did not follow the advice of the editors. The issue was raised over the election of chairman of the convention. C. K. Holliday, editor and owner of the Topeka Democrat, was the anti-fusion candidate, and he was defeated by a fusion man, who was supported in a long speech in favor of fusion by Judge Martin, one of the most influential Democrats in the State. Topeka, the capital city, is located in Shawnee County.

SECRETARY NOBLE'S RESIGNATION.—In an interview with a reporter of the New York Tribune on Wednesday, at Saranac Lake, Secretary Noble, who was reported last week under title of "Reported Resignation of Secretary Noble" as having resigned, stated that he had not resigned, and harbored no intentions of doing so.

JULY STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The monthly statement of the National debt at the close of business on July 31st, shows the following condition:

Interest-bearing debt, exclusive of bonds issued to Pacific Railroads, as stated below:

Four and a half per cent loan of '91..	\$50,869,200 00
Four per cent. loan of 1907.....	559,567,000 00
Four per cent. refunding certificates.....	93,230 00

\$610,529,420 00

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..

1,613,320 26

Debt bearing no interest:

Legal tender notes.....	\$346,681,016 00
Old demand notes.....	55,647 50
National Bank notes (redemption acct).....	38,461,875 25
Fractional currency.....	6,907,679 60

392,106,218 35

Total debt.....

\$1,004,248,958 61

Certificates and notes issued on deposits of coin and legal tender notes and purchases of silver bullion:

Gold certificates in the Treasury.....	\$34,004,820
Gold certificates in circulation.....	115,715,369

149,730,209

Silver certificates in the Treasury.....	8,198,345
Silver certificates in circulation.....	307,291,114

315,489,459

Currency certificates in the Treasury.....	180,000
Currency certificates in circulation.....	27,265,000

27,445,000

Treasury notes of 1890 in the Treasury.....	11,309,957
Treasury notes of 1890 in circulation.....	43,684,078

54,994,035

\$547,648,703

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads and referred to above:

Principal outstanding.....	\$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	323,117 56

Interest paid by the United States over amount repaid by the companies.....	65,502,582 11
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Sinking fund bonds.....	14,183,500 00
Sinking fund cash.....	1,372 09

\$14,184,872 09

JULY STATEMENT OF CASH IN THE NATIONAL TREASURY.—The monthly statement of cash in the National Treasury shows the following condition at the close of business on the 31st of July:

Gold coin and bars.....	\$236,828,413 34
Silver coin and bars.....	404,422,654 91
Paper.....	86,406,520 56
Bonds, National Bank deposits, etc..	27,137,106 49

\$754,794,695 30

Less gold certificates.....	\$149,730,209 00
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" silver	315,489,459 00
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" currency	27,445,000 00
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" Treasury notes of '90.....	54,994,035 00
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" checks, agency accounts, etc.....	51,362,278 30
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539,010,981 30

Cash balance.....	\$155,783,715 90
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Gold reserve.....	100,000 000 00
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Net cash balance.....

\$55,783,715 90

The cash balance in the Treasury is more by \$1,889,907.07 than it was on the 30th of June.

SILVER ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY.—The twenty-fifth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic

met at Detroit on Tuesday and was in session four days. In the procession on the first day the right of the line was accorded to Illinois, in honor of Dr. B. F. Stephenson, the founder of the order. Ex-President Hayes marched in the ranks with his Ohio post; and "Old Abe," the stuffed eagle, that in life went unharmed through the war with a Wisconsin regiment, and afterwards died in peace at the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, was carried by the Wisconsin division. Twenty-five thousand veterans were in the procession. On Wednesday, the encampment listened to the address of Commander-in-Chief Veazey, and to the reports of officers; and it selected Washington, D. C., as the place for holding the next encampment. Commander-in-Chief Veazey in his address recommended the separation of white and colored G. A. R. posts in Louisiana and Mississippi into different departments. This recommendation grew out of difficulties in those States, where the white members claim that unless the races are separated the order will go to pieces. The Judge Advocate General gave an opinion to the effect that there cannot be two departments in the same territory at the same time, thereby in effect holding that the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief could not be allowed. The question was referred to a special committee, a majority of whom reported against separate departments and a minority in their favor. The majority report was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The candidates for Commander-in-Chief were John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y.; A. G. Weissart, of Milwaukee, Wis.; W. B. Smedbery, of California, and S. H. Hurst, of Ohio. Two ballots were taken, and Palmer, who had a large plurality on the first, was elected on the second. On Friday the new officers were installed.

LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION.—The second annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers was held at Detroit on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. This association was formed in 1889 at Milwaukee, and it now has 235 branches, with a membership of 8,000. It is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The most significant action of the convention was a resolution approving the Civil Service law.

CONVENTION OF CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

—The twenty-first annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was held at Washington on Wednesday and Thursday. Cardinal Gibbons made an address of welcome, and a communication from the Women's Christian Temperance Union was read. There were present 178 delegates from 18 of the 23 unions in the country. An animated debate occurred over two of the clauses reported by the committee on resolutions. One was regarded as a pledge to support prohibition candidates at elections; and the other, which expressed sympathy with labor organizations that approve the platform of the union, was supposed to be broad enough to include socialistic bodies. The clauses were referred back to the committee with a request that Bishop Keane, who had criticised them, sit with the committee and give it the benefit of his advice. The labor society clause was finally changed to exclude all labor organizations that do not keep their efforts "within the limits of Christian principles and sound social philosophy," and the prohibition clause was modified so as to avoid any danger of committing the Union to the support of the Prohibitionists.

DR. VAN DYKE'S SUCCESSOR AT UNION.—The Rev. Dr. John H. Worcester has accepted the chair of Systematic Theology in Union Theological Seminary, left vacant by the death of Dr. Van Dyke. The appointment was reported last week under title "Dr. Van Dyke's Successor."

ARRIVAL OF THE POPE'S STATUE.—The statue of Pope Leo XIII., presented by Joseph F. de Loubat, of New York, to the Catholic University of Washington, has arrived at the latter city and been stored in the prayer room of the University, to await the unveiling, which is to take place at the opening of the classes, on the 28th of September.

EIGHT HOUR DISTURBANCES IN NEBRASKA.—Last Saturday the Omaha and Grant Smelting Works at Omaha, Nebraska, precipitated a conflict over the eight hour law enacted last Winter, and which went into effect on that day. The men at these works had been working eleven and thirteen hour shifts daily, and as a result of their agitations, seconded by other bodies of workmen, the eight hour law was passed. When it went into effect, the Omaha and Grant Company handed their men contracts binding them, in contravention of the law, to work the old number of hours for the old pay; and the men who expressed their unwillingness to do this, were asked to report to the main office. Several did report and were discharged. This aroused the animosity of all the men, and when the hour for the day shift to go to work arrived on Monday morning only half a dozen men out of 650 went to work, and the smelters were closed. The condition of affairs is unchanged.

MORE INDICTMENTS FOR REPORTING A CAPITAL EXECUTION.—To accommodate the daily newspapers of New York, which were attacking him for his partiality in selecting the Herald and the Evening News for the purpose of testing the law that forbids publication of the details of the execution of death sentences, District-Attorney Nicoll has caused the indictment of all the other papers except the Tribune, which does not appear to have sought the distinction of a criminal prosecution.

HANGED FOR A MURDER THAT WAS NEVER COMMITTED.—Positive proof has just been obtained that John Marion, hanged in Nebraska in March, 1887, for murdering a companion of the name of Cameron, was innocent of the crime. More than fifteen years ago the two were seen together near Beatrice, Neb., and a few days later Marion was found with Cameron's team and goods in his possession. The supposed body of Cameron was about the same time discovered in the Blue River. Marion was accused of the murder, and after several trials was convicted and hanged. His uncle, William Wymore, was profoundly impressed with a belief in Marion's innocence, and, after a long search, he has succeeded in finding Cameron alive at La Crosse, Kan. Cameron had left Marion in possession of his team and gone to Mexico, and thence to Alaska, returning to the States about a year ago. Upon hearing of the execution of Marion, he feared that he had made himself criminally liable for this miscarriage of justice, and for a time concealed his identity, which, however, is now completely established.

INCORPORATING COOPER, HEWITT & CO.—The iron business of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., of which Edward Cooper and Abraham S. Hewitt, both ex-Mayors of New York, the former a son and the latter a son-in-law of the late Peter Cooper, are principal members, have incorporated their iron interests and placed the stock on the English market. The fact that neither is a director in the new organization has excited remark, but the names of John W. Mackay and Senator Jones appear among the American directors, and it is said that the English directors are of equal financial solidity. The Duke of Marlborough is thought to be among them. The special inducement to English investors is supposed to be the large profits that the tariff on iron secures to the owners of iron mines in this country.

REDUCING SUGAR PRICES.—The wholesale price of sugar has been lower this week than for a long time. In August, 1889, upon the formation of the sugar trust, it was as high as 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound. Since then, the placing of sugar on the free list and offering a bonus from the Government Treasury has had the effect of bringing it down still further. It had reached 4 3-16, when Spreckels, who is not in the trust, offered it for 4 2-16. The trust soon followed with a reduction to 4 1-16, and then Spreckels offered at 4. As discount for cash was 2 per cent., this was equivalent to 3.92. At this time, the cost of raw sugar was quoted at 3 5-16, and the cost of refining was estimated at 10-16, thus leaving a profit at 4 of 1-16 of a cent a pound; but with the discount for cash off, leaving an actual loss. The trust did not follow Spreckels below 4, but held the price at 4 1-16, and he soon rose to the same price.

AMOUNT OF MONEY PER CAPITA.—The Treasury Department has prepared a statement showing the amount of money in circulation and the amount per capita, in the United States, in the years 1860, 1865, 1885 and 1891. The exhibit is as follows:

	Amount in circulation.	Amount per capita.
1860.....	\$435,000,000	\$13 85
1865.....	723,500,000	20 82
1885.....	1,292,000,000	23 02
1891.....	1,529,000,000	24 10

All the above amounts were estimated for the 1st of July in each year, except the last, which was estimated for the 1st of January. It is stated, however, that on August 1, 1891, notwithstanding the exportation of gold, the total of money in circulation in the country was \$1,500,000,000, and the amount per capita \$23.37.

THE PROHIBITORY TAX ON YACHTS.—The light money tax of 50 cents a ton on foreign built yachts, which Customs Collectors have endeavored to enforce, as reported July 22, under title of "Protecting American Yacht Builders," is held by Judge Benedict to be inapplicable to foreign built yachts owned by, and carrying a document showing them to be the property of an American citizen. The decision was made in the case of the Miranda, owned by George H. B. Hill. Upon purchasing her Mr. Hill presented his bill of sale to the Collector at New York, together with proof of his citizenship, and the Collector endorsed upon the bill of sale a certificate to the effect that it was a valid conveyance, and that the vendee was a citizen. The section on which the Collector relied required the tax to be collected of "all vessels not of the United States, which may enter the ports of the United States." Mr. Hill claimed exemption under the succeeding clause, which exempts "unregistered vessels owned by citizens of the United States, and

carrying a sea letter or other regular document issued from a custom house of the United States proving the vessel to be American property;" and Judge Benedict held that the yacht in question was within this proviso.

THE OCEAN RECORD BROKEN.—The White Star Steamer Majestic completed the ocean passage this week in five days, eighteen hours and eight minutes. This is one hour and ten minutes quicker than the time of the City of Paris in August, 1889, the best ever made until now. The Majestic came by a shorter route, her distance being 2,777 knots, while that of the City of Paris was 2,788; but even at the same distance the time of the former is forty-two minutes less than that of the latter. The record now stands at five days, eighteen hours, and eight minutes.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.—On Wednesday, Parliament was prorogued to October 24th. In her speech closing the session, the Queen referred to the proposals to the United States for submission to arbitration of the differences between the two countries regarding Behring Sea, and said they were far advanced but not yet concluded. She announced that the French Chambers had not yet approved the agreement between herself and the French Republic with reference to arbitrating the Newfoundland question, and she expressed her gratification that so much money had been applied to the education of the "poorer portion of my people," and her satisfaction with the measures adopted in recent years to enforce the law in Ireland and with the socialistic factory and workshop acts.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.—On the day of the prorogation of Parliament, William Randal Cremer, member for the Haggerstown Division of Shoreditch, a carpenter and joiner, who was once secretary of the Workingmen's International Union, gave notice that at the next session he would introduce a resolution in favor of a treaty between England and the United States for the submission to arbitration of all differences between those countries that could not be adjusted through the usual diplomatic channels.

MME. BLAVATSKY'S SUCCESSOR.—It is reported that the Countess of Caithness has been chosen to succeed Mme. Blavatsky as the head of the Theosophic Society of Europe. Lady Caithness, when the widow of a rich Cuban planter, married the thirteenth Earl of Caithness, who has since been succeeded by a son of a former marriage. She has for some years been a spirit and claims to hold communication with Mary Queen of Scots.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.—The second Tuberculosis Congress, attended by about four hundred representative physicians from different parts of the world, was held at Paris, France, last week. Dr. R. G. M. Page and Dr. Jacobi, of New York, were the Americans who received the distinction of election as honorary presidents of the Congress.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.—A report comes from Rome by way of the National Gazette of Berlin to the effect that France and the Pope have made an arrangement for the former to assist the latter in the present financial embarrassment of the Vatican, in return for Papal support of the French Government at home and abroad, both agreeing to promote republican agitation in Italy.

STOCK MARKET VIOLENCE IN SPAIN.—On Sunday night, an armed band of fifteen men, at Barcelona, Spain, attempted to force their way into the garrison barracks, but were intercepted by the sentinels. A battle followed, in which several on both sides were wounded. The noise awoke the garrison, and an advance was made upon the intruders, who were captured. It was at first supposed that the attack was a movement on the part of the revolutionary party; but there were soon suspicions that it had been set on foot by bear speculators, for the purpose of creating fears of revolution and depressing stocks, and this suspicion has been confirmed by the arrest of a prominent bear operator, in whose custody papers were found which expose the stock speculating origin of the attack.

THE DUQUOIN COAL MINERS FIGHTING AGAINST A TRIED AND TRUE FRIEND.

Robert Cumming, of Duquoin, Illinois, is paying a heavy penalty for what his townsmen consider to have been a too free use of the right of assertion granted under our Constitution to every citizen.

The late Illinois Legislature passed some bills intended to alleviate the condition of the coal miners in that State. These bills were so technical in their language that we can hardly understand them; but they seem to have been, first, a law regulating the weight measurement of the coal got out of the mines by the miners; second, a law demanding weekly payment of wages; and, third, what is known as the anti-truck store law, which was presumably intended to prevent the mine owners from punishing, by loss of

employment, the men who might prefer to trade at other than the stores owned by the mining companies.

It would seem, since these laws went into effect, that they have not worked as smoothly in the miners' interests as had been expected. In regard to the first, one of the effects, we believe, has been a proposition from the owners for a new adjustment of the prices for mining coal. Of course, as is the case where workmen undertake to enter into agreements with monopolists, the former have got hold of the small end of the bargain, and great dissatisfaction among the working miners has been the result. Mr. Cumming, who all readers of THE STANDARD know, is an earnest worker in the labor movement, and a frequent contributor to its columns, after an examination of the situation, wrote an article which appeared in the Duquoin Tribune.

He made the point that "a contract is a mutual agreement between two or more persons, freely made; if conditions were such that a third party should step in and interfere, that such contract, not being free, was, therefore, under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, unconstitutional." He especially objected to the gross weight law, which would necessitate, under certain circumstances, a going back to the less modern and more costly method of handling coal, or make it necessary to weigh the coal in the mines, which in these days is impracticable. Of course, Mr. Cumming pointed out to his fellow working miners a way out of all of these difficulties when he said that those who were not afraid of the truth, who could brave prejudices and trust freedom, and who would follow in her path and be ready to respond to her call, might and could be able to lead the way to "the glorious end for which men have been hoping and groping in the dark so long." He granted that these measures had been asked for by the coal miners of Illinois, and said that "the prompt passage of these measures, simply because the miners of Illinois desire such laws to be enacted, indicated that we (the miners) need but to know what is required to have all wrongs adjusted." Incidentally, in the same article, he pointed out the injustice of a street tax law that they have in Duquoin, which exempts men over fifty years of age from the operations of that tax. This law, Mr. Cumming said, worked an injustice to the poor man. It was practically a discrimination against poverty and in favor of wealth. He argued, therefore, that that was an unconstitutional law.

There does not seem to have been anything in the assertions which we have quoted to rouse public ire; and, yet, we read from the papers that a mob composed of coal miners and others (presumably political bummers) surrounded the house in which he was staying, called for him, and, when he appeared on the veranda, told him that they had decided that he must leave town or they would "run him out." Mr. Cumming told them that if they wanted him to leave town they would have to get hold of him first and then carry him out; but that he thought while these things were in process somebody would get hurt. The miners did not carry out their threat. From last accounts Mr. Cumming was still in Duquoin fighting the fight that will be, if successful, to the advantage of the very men who would have harmed him if they could have got him.

The coal miners of this country are a very much oppressed class. They suffer more from lack of employment, and lose more from reduction of wages, than any other class of working people in this country. Time was, even in monopoly-ridden Pennsylvania, when miners worked from eight to eleven months a year and received \$3 a day. Now, one has but to go through the mining regions to see the most squalid poverty and abject misery that is to be seen upon the face of this continent. If ever men were slaves, since the world began, the coal miners of the United States are slaves. They are completely at the beck and call of the large mining corporations, and if they incur, in the slightest degree, the displeasure of any person in authority, be it ever so small, if they are working, they are dismissed forthwith; and for the miner in the coal regions to be dismissed means immediate starvation and privation for his family and himself. This is no theory. Any person who has visited the coal regions of this country knows what we have said above to be true. The stores the miners deal at belong to the mining companies, as well as the houses in which they live; and it is only as a matter of favor that they are allowed to either eat or sleep on the company's grounds.

Mr. Cumming, though a working miner, has for years been an agitator among them. He has tried to lift their thoughts to a higher sphere, tried to renew in their breasts the spark of manhood. He is constantly sacrificing himself for them. He is driven from point to point like an unclean thing, all because "bosses do not like him;" and it is rather sad to contemplate at this time, when one thinks of all he has done and tried to do for his kind—we say it is sad to think that at this time, the very class of people for whom he has sacrificed so much must turn on him and "try to run him out."

The causes leading up to this action on the part of the miners of

Duquoin only tend to make them appear more contemptible. Mr. Cumming was a popular man among the miners of that city, was a leader among them, was their advocate among the bosses, and was a man generally looked to. Now, mark what petty incidents they were that lead to this uprising against him. He offended a fellow named Dearing, who, through being a cute politician, had become the City Marshal of Duquoin; and the manner of his offence was this: A short time ago he caused to be drawn and circulated a petition to the Mayor and City Council for the removal of this Dearing, who had brutally beaten an old farmer 65 years of age for nothing but ruffling Dearing's temper. The miners and the leaders of the mob who tried to "run him out" were among the men who signed this petition. Whether Dearing was removed or not, our informant does not state. But Mr. Cumming had succeeded in earning the eternal hatred of the City Marshal, who made it his business, and the business of his friends, to go among the miners, poisoning their minds against Cumming by saying that the rumor was out that "Cumming was a Pinkerton spy." All men who have had anything to do with working people of the poorer-paid class know with what eagerness they take up the slightest whisper of suspicion, even against a man whom they have all looked up to as a counselor and adviser; therefore our readers know how easy it was to spread such a story among the coal miners of Duquoin. But he had offended in another direction. He incurred the hatred of the Mayor of Duquoin, because he enlisted the support and sympathy of some of the most influential men of that city in behalf of a person whose anarchistic, communistic, and atheistic doctrines had so prejudiced the public mind, that, when for a trifling offence, the law at last laid hold of him, the general desire was more like that of wreaking vengeance on him than doing him justice. This Mayor was very much annoyed with Mr. Cumming for what he was doing, so much annoyed that he went to him one day and asked why he was interesting himself so much in this Anarchist fellow. Of course, Mr. Cumming's answer was that this man was a human being who should be protected by the laws of the country, regardless of what crime he might have committed, and that he should not be tried for the sentiments he entertained, but for the crime for which he was charged. The Mayor's answer was something undignified, to the effect that it did not make much difference what became of the man or whether he was guilty or not: that the opinions he held were such as to make him an unfit member of that community. Mr. Cumming answered rather warmly, "If that is your conception of justice, Mr. Mayor, you are unfitted for the position you hold." Whereat the Mayor was much angered; and it was not long before he and his friends were assisting the ruffianly City Marshal in poisoning the minds of the coal miners against Mr. Cumming. When the mob was marching down to the hotel to give Mr. Cumming his notice, he sent to the Mayor asking for protection, which he did not get. But, fortunately, Mr. Cumming's life in Duquoin has been such that the most influential and wealthiest citizens of the place rallied to his support and telegraphed for the Sheriff, and held independent council in his behalf. One "labor leader" by the name of Courtney has gone into print and attacked Mr. Cumming. His points are, at least that Mr. Cumming had no right to publish that article—which is rather strange considering that this is a free country, where the right of expression of opinion is freely granted under the Constitution—and that Mr. Cumming is a Single Tax man, which seems to be the stone that sticks in Courtney's craw.

In a public letter Mr. Cumming has announced that he is going to stay in Duquoin; that he has no angry feelings toward the men who would have persecuted him; that he feels that they hardly knew what they were about to do; but for what they have done against him so far they have his full forgiveness. He intends to stay in Duquoin until the time when these men who would have "run him out" will apologize to him.

PERSONAL.

During Mr. Croasdale's last illness Mrs. Martin Battle and Isaac Price, who are spending the Summer at Merriewold Park, zealously attended upon him night and day until the last.

* * *

Poultney Bigelow, whose illustrated article on the Emperor of Germany is the leader in the Century Magazine for August, has been a Single Tax man since he first read "Progress and Poverty," in the eighties; and during his residence here, in the early stages of the movement, he took part in it. A son of John Bigelow, the American diplomat, who was once American Minister to France, he has passed much of his life on the continent of Europe, and part of his school days were spent in Germany. There a childhood friendship was formed with the present Emperor, which continued while the two were schoolmates, and still subsists. This relation has given to Mr. Bigelow special advantages in the preparation of his magazine article, and it secures to him unusual facilities for the preparation of a history of Germany, on which he is now engaged.

* * *

The Richmond, Va., Despatch says that Mr. John de Morgan, of Hart Park, Staten Island, the celebrated novelist and author, has been visiting the battlefields around Richmond, Va., in order to obtain reliable data for his next war story in Golden Hours.

MORALIZING OVER A BOOM TOWN.

L. W. Hoch, the Mayor of Adrian, Mich., who is a Single Taxer of national reputation, has been interviewed by a local paper on the boom at the village of Muskegon Heights. After speaking of the village as a great, big hustling youngster, that has come to life to stay, and describing the construction of buildings, the establishment of factories, the laying of cedar block pavements, and the selling of lots at high prices, where but a little while ago there were nothing but sand hills. Mayor Hoch says:

So far the history of Muskegon Heights forms a pleasing chapter, and gives one a glimpse of the paradise municipalities might be if the value which community gives to land would only be appropriated by the community for public uses. Stripped of its speculative aspect, this Muskegon boom would result in building up one of the grandest and richest cities in the Union, whose every want could be satisfied and no one feel the burden. If the values created by population, which this company now begins to appropriate to its own use, could be applied to still further improving the village, there could be erected the most elegant public buildings, every street could be paved with the finest material, the village could own its water works, electric light plant, street railways, build a system of sewerage that would extend to every nook and corner of the corporation, maintain magnificent public parks, libraries, schools, etc., comforts, conveniences and luxuries too numerous to mention. But that would bring the millennium, and destroy speculation in land, and the good people of Muskegon are hardly prepared to receive such a shock at once. And so it follows that all the enormous profits of this great boom will from this time on find their way into the pockets of the half-dozen men who started it on its way. The second grand sale of lots is now going on, and they are selling at \$165. Lots on a number of streets are sold with restriction clauses to the effect that no residence shall be erected thereon at a less cost than \$1,500, \$2,000 or \$3,000, as the case may be, thus insuring vastly increased values to adjoining unsold lots, and preventing a promiscuous assortment of residences in a locality which it is desired to make aristocratic.

Besides having a first mortgage on every dollar of the value which a growing population will give to the land embraced in the corporation of Muskegon Heights, the members of the Improvement Company have gathered in a few franchises which may some day provide a little pin money. For instance, Mr. Howell has been granted by the village Council the exclusive privilege of furnishing the citizens with water for a term of fifty years. Another gentleman has the contract for furnishing light for the same brief period, and still another has a full swing at street railways.

In a few years there will be a city, a half dozen men will own it, and thousands of people will pay them tribute for the scanty privilege of eking out a meagre existence within its limits. Some may wonder why it is, and may deplore the situation. But it is so the world over, and why look for better things at Muskegon Heights?

How does the boom affect the city of Muskegon?

It is not intensely popular there. The city has been advertised so extensively, that it is overrun with men seeking employment. Although a great deal of building is going on in the burnt district and at the Heights, many carpenters, masons and painters are idle, and wages are at the minimum. But these matters soon adjust themselves, and are not lasting. Business is quiet, and down town one hears very little of the boom. Those who are "in it" are enthusiastic and active, and seem to feel delight in recounting the advantages of Muskegon Heights over any place on God's green footstool.

SINGLE TAX LEGISLATION IN BRITISH PROVINCES.

A valued correspondent at Toronto, Mr. Robert Tyson, writes as follows of recent legislation in the direction of the Single Tax:

On returning home and getting accumulated STANDARDS, I see in that of June 15 a statement that the Queensland Land Valuation and Rating Act provides that municipalities there shall raise part of their revenue from land values, to the extent of not less than a half-penny in the pound, and not more than 2½d. in counties or three-pence in burghs. Turning this into American currency, it is approximately a minimum of two mills on the dollar, and a maximum of twelve or thirteen mills.

The importance of this legislation is, of course, in the fact that it compels a separate assessment of land values and of improvement values; also that it permits of a Single Tax local option law being put in force at any time by the simple process of raising the maximum rate to sixpence in the pound, or something over two and a half cents on the dollar, which would meet the entire expense of an economical municipality.

In my Single Tax propaganda work I find it most effective to show that the Single Tax principle has already been embodied in legislation. That tells on the mind of a practical man. The recent action in British Columbia has done me yeoman service in this way. I am, therefore, anxious to get more details of the methods of local taxation in Queensland, so that I and others may see the significance and working effect of the new measure.

Will not some Queensland Single Tax man favor his fellow-readers of THE STANDARD by giving us this information?

I would much like to hear also from New Zealand, where they appear to be stirring up the Single Tax idea. Oh, brethren of the antipodes, wake up and tell us fellows in the northern hemisphere what you are doing?

Such information as Mr. Tyson asks for would be exceedingly useful to Single Tax workers, and of great interest to every one who endeavors to keep the run of the world's history; and THE STANDARD will endeavor to procure it. Single Tax men in localities where events of the kind referred to occur can perform no more useful service than reporting them for publication in THE STANDARD, nor any that will be better appreciated. Meantime, the following from a Single Tax man of Port Arthur to his local paper, the Herald, will throw some light on the legislation in British Columbia:

The business men of Port Arthur should take a hint from the action of the British Columbia Legislature at their last session. This is what that legislature has done:

It has exempted improvements on homesteads from provincial taxation to the extent of \$500 and under.

It has changed the tax on wild land from 7½ cents specific to 2 per cent. on the value.

It has given municipalities power to exempt improvements on real estate partly or wholly from taxation and to raise their entire revenue from land values, to the extent of not more than 25 mills on the dollar.

This legislation was brought on by the fact that land speculation was rampant in the province, and was placing heavy burdens on industry and commerce. Take, for instance, a piece of land that becomes the site of a town. Wealth is to be created there, and that wealth is created by the labor and capital of the inhabitants being exerted on the land. Yet our stupid land system allowed a set of men to go in in advance, get hold of the land upon which alone labor and capital can exert themselves, and then say to labor and capital: "You shall not produce wealth without paying us for allowing you to produce it. We do not propose to help you; we shall simply levy as much toll on you as we can get out of you, in the shape of land rent and purchase money. We did not make the land; it would have been there if we had not got it; but now we have got it we can compel you to go on working and raising the value of our lots by the improvements you put on yours."

And that state of things gets worse and worse the bigger the town grows. Men expend muscle and brain in improving the town. The more they improve the more they are taxed, while the holders of vacant lands sit by and do nothing, and chuckle as they think of the golden harvest they will reap when the fools who sweat in store and workshop have sufficiently raised the value of their land for them.

The people of British Columbia have got tired of this performance, and are to be congratulated on having seen the right remedy.

The remedy is to put no taxation on houses, buildings or improvements of any sort, but to tax merely the land on which they stand, according to its value, and to tax all land according to its value, whether vacant or occupied. Thus a man would be taxed as much for holding land idle as for putting it to the fullest use.

Tax commodities—you make them dearer. Tax land—you make it cheaper.

Port Arthur wants men and money to engage in productive industry. She wants labor and capital.

The way to attract them is to say: "Here is land to be had cheaply; go on and improve it all you can; we shall tax you not a cent more for doing so. This is one of those common-sense towns where we do not fine men for making improvements."

It will pay the business men of Port Arthur to study up this question.

WHY MALIGN THE GENTLE GRASSHOPPER.

St. Louis Republic.

A Kansas Republican is inconsistent enough to say that "Peffer and Simpson have done the State more harm than drought and grasshoppers combined." Under the Republican theory of trade, drought and grasshoppers are political economists, whose province it is to prevent overproduction, and keep the supply down to the requirements of the home market. Since they co-operate with the Republican party on Republican principles, why class them with its enemies.

CAN YOU EXPLAIN WHY?

New York World.

It will tax Mr. McKinley's ingenuity to explain why the value of Ohio farm lands has fallen \$57,000,000 in the last ten years.

THE CONFERENCE PICTURE.

No. 80 in the convention picture, which now reads, "William Hancock, Pa.," should be "John Adams, Dorchester, Mass." No. 78 is Israel Hey, Dorchester, Mass.

"LONE SENTINELS."

"With sincere loyalty to the cause, and respectful duty and goodwill to all engaged in it, from the distinguished leader down to the farthest and lowliest little sentinel on the watch towers."—[From the letter of John Faulkner, Wedderburn, Australia, in New York STANDARD.]

In far Pompeii, that ancient city,
Smothered by the mountain's fiery hate,
Seventeen centuries found him standing—
The Roman sentry by the Roman gate.

His not to ask what meant the tumult,
His not to seek to fly from fate,
His but to bow to the call of duty,
His to die standing at the Roman gate.

And is he dead? O, no, my brother;
Charred though his body, changed his state,
Though onward roll the coming centuries,
Still stands his spirit at the Roman gate.

"Lone sentinels" of a glorious cause,
Seeking the world's slaves to emancipate,
Be stirred not by the coming tumult,
But stand to your duty by Freedom's gate.

Still hold the flaming torch of Truth,
Fear not the imagined hand of Fate;
E'en now the angels wreath the garlands
For those who guide to Freedom's gate.

And if, by chance, your body fall,
Buried beneath the world's fierce hate,
Yet in the future will your soul be standing,
Holding the torch by Freedom's gate.

Monroe, Benton Co., Oregon.

WM. EDMUND NORTON.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Aug. 11, 1891.

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

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

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

Cash contributions for the week ending Aug. 11 are as follows:

L. W. Hoch (add), Adrian, Mich.....	1 00
Mrs. Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	25
Miss A. A. Chapman, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1 00
Cash contributions previously acknowledged.....	1,573 47

Total..... \$1,575 72

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week.....	108,903
Signatures received since last report.....	186

Total..... 109,089

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

POLITICS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND OTHER NEWS.

Boston, August 7.—Both parties in New Hampshire, in the "game" of politics, are in a bad way, and a disgrace to Americans who have any pride of country in them. On the Republican side, Senator Chandler accuses Senator Gallinger of being in league with the railroads of that State to fleece the people, and to the railroads he owes a debt, in that they elected him to his present position. No wonder there are a great many deserted farms in that State, when the railroad magnates dictate who shall be the Senators. The most curious part of this episode is that a Democrat, Frank Jones, is one of the leaders in this nefarious railroad business, which last Winter sent a Republican to the United States Senate. This is the same gentleman who recently sold his Portsmouth brewery to an English syndicate for \$1,500,000, on which he was taxed for only \$50,000. David Urch is a prominent Democrat of Portsmouth, N. H., and he intended to run for Mayor of that city this year before the caucuses. He accuses Frank Jones and two other men of holding a secret meeting, where they decided on another man. Honest New Hampshire Democrats, who are Democrats from principle, must get rid of this boss business, for it certainly looks bad to see a few men dictating Democratic nominations, and at the same time have a say who shall be the Republican United States Senator.

The Single Tax men of Dorchester are mad clear through. Ned Barrett, whose eyesight has all but gone back on him, and who carried the memorable banner in the last Labor Day parade, inscribed "Free Land! Free Trade!! Free Men!!!" has had to leave the gas-house, where he had been employed, and is going into the broom business for himself. He got an old hulk of a vessel, with a roof over it, which had been used by a defunct boat club, and went to the owners of some marsh land at the foot of Pope's Hill to get permission to have it hauled up there. Land monopoly has no heart, as poor Ned knew before; but he must do something. The Quincy Bank, in this case, refused a Boston citizen the privilege of using land in Boston that is almost valueless—no use to them at present, as they said, but likely to be in the future. So Ned had to look elsewhere.

Our Single Tax friend, James A. Herne, the actor, has concluded to make his home in Dorchester for another year. You will hear of him and his estimable wife doing good Single Tax work in the Fall. They are shortly to open here in Chickering Hall, in "Margaret Fleming."

The following suggestive item is from the Boston Globe, in view of the opening of the new Harvard bridge:

Property values have gone up immensely in the neighborhood of the new thoroughfare. Land that was formerly held at eight or ten cents per foot is now held, it is said, at from sixty cents to one dollar. Two Boston land companies own a large part of the ground, and it is difficult to discover in what direction they intend to develop the neighborhood.

The two cities of Boston and Cambridge paid for this bridge, which is a good one, and of great value to both cities; and now a few land speculators will reap a fortune. It certainly has set some people, who are not Single Tax men, to thinking.

The following is from the Boston Republic, a weekly paper. Often, lately, I have heard workmen saying something similar:

We hear it whispered that Major McKinley is looking for a workingman whose wages have been increased by the operation of the tariff. If he finds one, he will exhibit him in Ohio during the campaign. We fear he will not succeed, for if such a man lived, the dime museum managers would have secured him long ago.

JOHN LAVIS.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

At the annual session of the Oregon State Grange, lately ended, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to formulate a bill on assessment and taxation, to be ready by September 1st. Members of the committee are: Judge R. P. Boise, of Salem; Hon. R. A. Iroine, of Albany; and Hon. J. Voorhees, of Woodburn (all of Oregon). The bill will be submitted to the sub granges for consideration. At the next annual session of the State Grange, it is to be finally formulated and adopted, and will be placed before

the public during the next political campaign, and presented to the Legislature at its next session. Suggestions from farmers and all interested are requested. Single Taxers ought to write at once, stating the advantages which would result from the application of their principles, especially with regard to farmers.

City Treasurer Redwood Wright, of Philadelphia, has written a letter to the Auditor-General, pointing out the iniquities of the mercantile tax system of that city. He clearly shows that enormous sums of public money are yearly wasted in costs for classification, for advertising, and for suits for unpaid taxes. One-third of the taxpayers named in the classified list are afterwards exempted from payment for political, mercenary, and other reasons, and the costs for suits against delinquents amount to fifteen times the sum received in judgments. Perhaps we might convince Mr. Wright that the payment of mercantile and similar taxes, which are unjust in themselves, will always be more or less circumvented, and that a tax upon land values is the only one which can ever be fairly collected.

In the "Florida Agriculturist," De Land, Fla., of January 21st, 1891, the editor discussed the taxation of orange groves, and gives extracts from letters of various Single Taxers relative to a former editorial on the same subject, in which they urge the truths of Single Tax doctrines. The editor feels strongly the injustice of present methods, and demands a change in the assessment laws to the effect that taxes on wild lands shall be made as high as those on young and unproductive orange groves in the same district. His arguments have a strong flavor of Single Tax, but he speaks of it very cautiously, and does not admit the good results of its universal application. Letter writers should induce the editor to print short articles on the Single Tax, and to continue the discussion of methods of taxation.

1674 Broadway, New York.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

The monthly meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club was held last Thursday evening. A resolution was adopted instructing the managing board to prepare an amendment to the constitution, looking to the re-establishment of weekly meetings of the club.

A telegram from Louis F. Post was received at the rooms of the club at eight o'clock last Sunday evening, telling that William T. Croasdale had died at Merriewood Park at two o'clock that afternoon. It came as a blow to every man who heard the dispatch read. It seemed to them hardly possible that the bluff, brave, honest-hearted Croasdale, who had but yesterday been among them and of them, should now be lying cold in death, amid the pines of Sullivan County—gone in the midst of his usefulness—gone at a time when his counsel and leadership were most needed. But the telegram had brought the melancholy tidings, and those who had stood elbow to elbow with him in many a fight could do nothing. Tears came to eyes to which they had long been strangers: the look of deep grief appeared on countenances that had in times past faced many an angry mob in defense of the right. Croasdale was dead.

The members of the club quickly scattered to convey the sad news to friends throughout the city; telegrams were sent to friends in various parts of the country; the flag of the club was displayed at half-mast, and notices were sent to all the papers calling for a meeting of the club on the following evening, to take action in regard to William T. Croasdale's death.

When Monday evening came the club house was crowded with members and friends of Mr. Croasdale. At one end of the room was hung his picture, draped. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Post, who announced the sad event. Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the dead man by Messrs. George Cary Eggleston, Henry George and Lindley Vinton. Then the following resolution, which had been prepared by a committee, was read and adopted:

At a special meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, held August 10, 1891, for the purpose of taking action regarding the death of Wm. T. Croasdale, it was resolved by the club and the friends of Mr. Croasdale present by invitation:

That in the death of William T. Croasdale the Single Tax men, and the Free Traders and all those who fight in the cause of freedom throughout the world, have lost a true friend and co-worker, who by his staunch and firm adherence to principle, his readiness to support with his utmost strength the rights of the down-trodden and oppressed, has stimulated all who came in contact with him.

Resolved, That we, who knew him personally, recognize and appreciate not only the value of the work contributed by Mr. Croasdale to the movement we all have at heart, but the high individual worth and social charm of the beloved friend who has gone from among us.

Resolved, That in memory of Mr. Croasdale, the banner of the Club be properly draped in mourning for six months, and that the flag be flown at half mast for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread at length upon the minutes of the Club.

The chairman then announced that he had appointed the following committee to take charge of the funeral: William McCabe, A. J. Steers, Jerome O'Neill, Benjamin Doblin, W. D. Williams and George W. Everett. This committee met after the adjournment of the special meeting, and completed all arrangements.

The body was brought to this city yesterday morning, and taken to the undertaker's, where it will rest until this morning, when it will be brought to the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, and taken in charge by the committee. The burial service will be held there. Father J. O. S. Huntington will conduct the service, beginning at 2 o'clock. When the service is ended the funeral cortege will go to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and make its way to the Fresh Pond crematory, where the body of our dear old friend and comrade will be incinerated.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Lavis, Dorchester, Boston.—Sunday, August 2, Rev. Dr. Banks gave another of his valuable sermons, entitled "Social Microbes in Boston Tenement Houses, and How to Cure Them." His method of cure—tenement house inspectors—is a very poor one, but his sermons will certainly be the means of creating a discussion. D. Lathrop & Co. are going to publish his sermons in book form.

I wrote two letters last week to two of our papers, the Globe and the

Traveller, on the tariff, and neither has seen daylight yet. In fact, none of the papers here seem disposed to publish anything from Single Tax men. Our friend and active worker, E. M. White, who certainly wields a forcible pen, and invariably has a convincing argument, when he went to the Herald with an article on the municipal control of gas works, was told, "We will publish it for 50 cents a line." And these papers pretend to be in the interest of the "common" people.

The workmen on the West End Street Railway Company are organizing to resent the recent action of the company in making them work long hours. The workmen will soon find out that the West End Company "owns" City Hall and nearly all the papers in the city. Land monopoly has a grip on every law enacted, in one way or another. Last Spring, in our Legislature, to stop the hue and cry of the people for some system of elevated railroad, a rapid transit commission was appointed, and I clip the following from the Boston Traveller of the 5th:

J. O. Meigs appeared before the rapid transit commission to advocate the adoption of the Meigs system of elevated railroads, and threw hot shot into the camp. He said that in New York every rapid transit commission that has been created has acted in a cut and dried way. During the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature a petition was presented to the committee on street railways, opposing the establishment of any system of elevated roads, on the ground that it would injure the business interests. Three of the signers of that petition were Nathan Matthews, Jr., H. L. Higginson and J. Q. Adams, and these three gentlemen are now members of the rapid transit commission. The commissioners made no reply.

Harry Lloyd, a good Single Taxer, has returned to Boston, he having been in Ohio and Kentucky, speaking nightly in the interest of the Third party.

J. Q. Lathrop spoke on the Common, Sunday, August 2, and then returned to Gardner, Mass., where he is spending the Summer with his family.

Wm. Burhenne, who is No. 57 in the convention picture, a very active worker, is getting up a circular and sending it through the State, offering to furnish speakers on the Single Tax and tariff, declaring that the Question Club of Boston will pay the traveling expenses of the speakers if the local clubs will get up the meetings.

INDIANA.

M. Ritchie, Richmond.—Where Single Tax people have not already done so, they should extend the work of propaganda in the shape of brief, spicy communications in the columns of their local newspapers. Such articles, I believe, have a better effect there than if published in our reform papers, for the reason that the local papers reach many people who rarely, if ever, see the latter—people, too, who need enlightenment. If you chance to provoke a discussion, so much the better; no matter how much war paint the other fellow daubs on. Discussion is, and always has been—no matter what turn it takes—gall and wormwood to upholders of vested interests or exclusive class privilege, for they well know their cherished schemes of robbing the people can never bear the light of inspection, such as fair discussion affords. In this city we have to a considerable extent, in this way, brought the matter of land reform to public notice, with telling results.

IOWA.

Frank S. Churchill, Burlington.—I enclose samples of Single Tax cards which W. E. Brokaw and myself have got up. We have had 20,000 printed, and think they will attract attention and pave the way for a more intelligent perusal of tracts. They can be used freely, as they are much less expensive than tracts and are sure to be read, while tracts are very often thrown aside, and their effect lost entirely. We have had ten kinds of cards printed, but the range can be extended indefinitely. Could not this idea be elaborated and made useful by the National Committee? What do you think of it?

[The samples show great cleverness. On one side is the beginning of what is to be said; then appears the word "over." On the reverse side is the balance, as follows:]

Dirt cheap, did you say? That [over] all depends on the location. The most valuable dirt is in cities and mining districts. Its value is caused by society and should be taken by society for public use. The Single Tax will do it.

They all do it! and [over] why not? Man is a trading animal. If he did not trade he would cease to be man. Then why not let trade be natural—free?

Over the fence is out. But [over] no one will fence in a piece of ground and hold it out of use under the Single Tax. Land speculation will be discouraged and improvements and industry encouraged. No tax on improvements.

Who makes land values? Why [over] the community, of course. The community makes land valuable. The Single Tax would give the community the benefit of this value in the form of a tax and release from taxation all your labor and earnings.

You are a chump if you don't know that [over] we will remove all tax from labor and the produce of labor and place it upon land values only by adopting the Single Tax. No tax on your house or store; no tax on your crops or cattle. How would that strike you?

Come off the perch, or [over] you will wake up some of these days to find that you are loaded down with taxation. The Single Tax means freedom.

Simon says, "Thumbs up." It is [over] an outrage to tax one man more for improving land than for holding it idle and keeping labor off of it. The Single Tax will change this.

You should have seen the look on his face when he said [over] "Rats!" He was so disgusted with our method of exempting land speculators and taxing land users. He believed in the Single Tax.

Some pumpkins may grow on trees, but we doubt it. We do not doubt that [over] to do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, or erects a house, we should adopt the Single Tax.

It will do it. What? [over] Why it will make life easier and happier; it will increase your wages and profits and lower your taxes. The Single Tax will.

W. E. Brokaw, What Cheer.—Saturday, August 1, I rode to Kirkwood, Ill., with the berryman and spent Sunday with an old friend, a Republican, who I inoculated with Single Tax virus. Monday I returned to Burlington, Ia., and Tuesday, went to Farmington, where I found a few of the faithful. My cards work like a charm; they attract the most indifferent. One

man read over two or three times a card I left in a catch on the side of the car, and then came and asked me what it meant. It arouses curiosity and starts investigation. One does not readily see the connection between "Simon says 'Thumbs up.' It is," on side of a card and "An outrage! To tax one man more for improving land than for holding it idle and keeping labor off of it. The Single Tax will change this." And so he begins to try to discover the connection.

Wednesday night I returned to Burlington and Thursday morning went to Iowa City, arriving in time to hear the last part of Roger Q. Mills' speech. He talked pretty straight Free Trade, and it seemed to take well. Enclosed find forty-eight petitions. No. 1 is Congressman-elect from the Sixth District. He spoke at Iowa City Thursday evening. He is a Free Trade German farmer, and defeated an able and prominent lawyer. He said they were going to circulate "Protection or Free Trade?" in his (Keokuk) county, and he thought what little campaign money they had could not be put to better use, as he considered it the best work on that subject. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are strong Republican Protectionists. Six is an editor. Seven is an old friend of mine, a Protectionist, but has promised to read "Protection or Free Trade?" I distributed several hundred of my cards on a street corner at Iowa City, and got into several discussions. Everyone would turn the cards over and read the other side, and when any were thrown away some one would pick them up. Mr. Robinson, of Cedar Rapids, and some other Single Taxers, took a hand in the street discussion, and for a time we had the sidewalk blocked. After handing cards to a group of Republicans on another street, they called me back to explain it. Quite a discussion followed, and when anyone of them grew silent a young Republican lawyer (too shrewd to argue it) twitted them with being converted, much to the amusement of bystanders. Friday I spent most of the day on a freight train between Iowa City and What Cheer. It was on this train that I had the talk with Congressman White. I think he will subscribe for THE STANDARD ere long.

J. Bellangee, Des Moines.—It has been decided to hold a Single Tax Conference for Iowa, at the State Fair Grounds, in Des Moines, during Fair week. The reduced rates afforded at that time will enable many to attend who could not otherwise do so, while the attractions of the Fair will form an additional inducement.

W. E. Brokaw will be in charge of a large tent, which will be a home for the Single Tax brethren while at the Fair, and where quantities of tracts and other Single Tax literature will be distributed and books sold. In this tent, which will be of good size, the conference will be held Wednesday, September 2d, afternoon and evening, beginning at 2 p. m.

To meet the expenses incident to the occasion, the following plan has been devised. Contributions to a fund for the distribution of literature may be sent direct to THE STANDARD, 42 University place, New York City, whence tracts and leaflets will be forwarded direct to Des Moines.

The expenses of the tent and furniture, which will not be great, will be met by contributions for that purpose sent to me at Des Moines, Iowa, and by the sale of camping privileges to such as may wish to remain at the fair grounds over night. Bring along your blankets and stay throughout the fair. Charges for lodging-room and cots will be moderate.

We hope every earnest advocate of the Single Tax in the State will be present, and help to make the occasion one of great interest and profit.

THE CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

The fact that three of the most influential Democratic papers in the country, New York World, St. Louis Republic and Chicago Herald, have complied with our request to publishers, and are now carrying a standing notice of the edition in their columns, should greatly aid us in getting similar notices in other papers. As we send ten copies to as many addresses postpaid for one dollar a publisher risks nothing in offering the book at twenty-five cents per copy.

H. G. Shanley, Fredericktown, Mo.—Four dollars enclosed for forty copies; secured these at the Alliance picnic while President U. S. Hall and Representative Dalton were making speeches.

H. Martin Williams, St. Louis, Mo.—Cash enclosed for 210 copies.

Ole Bjirke, Emporia, Kan.—Ten dollars enclosed for 100 copies. First fifty went mainly to business men, and believe that in times not far ahead even the Alliance people will wake up and find out what ails them.

N. W. Casey, Kansas City, Mo.—Ten dollars to pay for one hundred copies.

R. MacColl, Halifax, N. S.—Ten copies came to hand and was very much pleased with them. Enclosed find \$10 for a hundred more of the same.

Wm. Hancock, Wyoming, Penn.—Five dollars for fifty copies. I may become a member of the Hand-to-Hand Club. I think, as the nights increase in length, the book will be better read and the contents digested.

Samuel H. Miller, editor Record, Rustbury, Va.—Have disposed of two lots. Please send two more.

O. T. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn.—Ten dollars for one hundred copies.

Percy Pepoon, St. Louis, Mo.—Four dollars for forty copies. Think we can sell one hundred a week at our Saturday night and Sunday meetings for the rest of the Summer.

Philip Zoercher, Tell City, Ind.—Enclosed is \$1 for ten copies. Hope to distribute a large number through our paper, The News.

Wissler & Meckel, Publishers the Sun, Richmond, Ind.—Please send ten copies to inclosed addresses. We are giving these in connection with our paper and shall probably want several hundred copies.

J. Henry McIntyre, Philadelphia, Pa.—\$2.50 inclosed for twenty-five copies, which please send to inclosed addresses.

W. E. Shaw, Bracebridge, Ont.—\$2 for twenty copies.

S. Slawson, Leonardsburg, Ohio.—Please send "Protection or Free Trade?" for inclosed \$2.

We regret that we find freight rates so high and our cash so low that we cannot continue paying freight on tracts. We will, however, gladly furnish tract No. 39 free, in any quantity, to any one who will pay freight on same.

W. J. ATKINSON, Secretary, 834 Broadway, New York.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

NOTICE.—All checks for THE STANDARD should be drawn to the order of "STANDARD, Geo. St. J. Leavens, publisher."

We have received an additional number of letters commending the extension of time of our premium offer to September 1st. The returns for the week are not so good as last week. This, no doubt, can be explained by the fact that supposedly our premium offer terminated August 1st. The extension gives our friends another month to follow up the admirable work they have done so far.

The following extracts from letters received shows the work our friends are doing:

James S. Paton, Douglas, Wash.—Writes that he has promises of some subscribers.

Geo. E. Chase, Philadelphia, Penn.—Enclosed please find \$3 for one more subscription to THE STANDARD.

Dr. Wm. Barker, Providence, R. I.—Sends \$6 for two annual subscriptions, and expresses himself as satisfied that this is the most effective way to help the movement.

C. F. Gosler, New York City.—Has secured a subscriber from White Plains, N. Y.

Robert C. Utess, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Says he has not yet been able to fill his quota, but he is going to make all the effort he can.

Robert Cumming, Du Quoin, Ill.—Writes that owing to the trouble he has on hand now with the mining strike he is involved in he cannot give that attention to securing subscribers that he would like to. He, however, pledges himself to fill his quota.

T. B. Brown, Fasset, Penn.—Is doing what he can and mentions a possible subscriber if the time for premium offer is extended.

John S. Brown, Lawrence, Kan.—I have carefully read the three numbers of THE STANDARD which you sent me. I approve of the Single Tax idea. Free Trade and your method of taxation will relieve farmers as well as other laborers of their heavy burdens. Mr. Brown is a Unitarian missionary, engaged in distributing religious literature. He asks that Single Tax men send him extra copies of THE STANDARD or other literature, and promises to distribute them.

Mrs. Stirling, Plainfield, N. J.—Pays for four subscriptions.

Stoughton Cooley, Chicago, Ill.—Sends money for one new subscriber.

A. J. Bostwick, Sharon, Conn.—Sends check to pay for an annual subscription.

George Friday, St. Louis, Mo.—Enclosed find check for \$22, for which you will please send STANDARD and premiums to each of the seven names given, and send me tracts for the extra dollar. He writes that four of these subscriptions were the result of a talk he had at his building and loan association meeting.

O. Savard, St. Paul, Minn.—Enclosed find \$6 for two yearly subscriptions. Send premiums.

Some one who did not send his name pays for a four-months' subscription to the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts.

W. E. Brokaw writes from Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, sending \$3 for a year's subscription and premiums.

I. L. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Penn.—Sends \$3 for annual subscription, and hopes to get some more.

Ernest J. Foord, Chicago, Ill.—Sends money for an annual and a four months' subscription. Mr. Foord is not only doing this, but he is making a business of selling Henry George's works.

W. R. Whitelaw, Coburg, Ont.—Enclosed please find \$3, for which send STANDARD and premiums to above address.

Adam Meisel, Elkton, Md.—It is impossible for any one to do without THE STANDARD. I have been a constant reader for three or four years. I enclose check for \$3.

J. T. Simpson, Holton, Kan.—Find draft for \$3 to send THE STANDARD for one year, with George's works, to ———.

B. F. Eldridge, M. D., Jamaica, Iowa.—Sends \$3 for a yearly subscription and writes: Am a lonesome Single Taxer. I know of no other in this (Guthrie) county.

Mr. Ritchie, Richmond, Ind.—I enclose \$2 for two four months' subscribers. Am still on the lookout for others.

F. Latus, Mud Bay, B. C.—Enclosed find money order for \$3 as subscription to THE STANDARD, to be forwarded to address given below.

T. W. Slattery, Sparrowbush, N. Y.—In sending \$1 for a four months' subscription, writes: I will endeavor to secure my part of the 5,000. THE STANDARD is a paper every man should read. Its price is not too high.

Alfred A. Curtis, Danbury, Conn.—I regard the books sent me wholly as a present, as it would not be necessary to offer a premium to get me to subscribe. Have taken it since it was published, and have a complete file up to date.

John A. Dawson, Boston, Mass.—Sends an additional annual subscription.

Mrs. M. Beck, Chicago, Ill.—Sends \$6 in payment of subscriptions to be added to the Illinois quota. Mrs. Beck further writes THE STANDARD: "It must and shall be preserved" is the sentiment of our family.

J. J. Meade, New York City.—Has secured an annual subscription from Buffalo through correspondence.

E. H. Underhill, Boston, Mass.—Sends an annual subscription.

A. J. Steers, New York City.—Enclosed find my check to cover expense of supplying THE STANDARD one year to another victim. This time the credit is to be given to Mr. A. Bastida, who captured him in Wall street, where the poor man only intended to buy sugar.

M. J. Reilly, Providence, R. I.—Please send THE STANDARD one year to the following. More coming.

A. H. Blain, Seattle, Wash.—Last week I sent you one yearly, instead of my own subscription, paying for same myself. Enclosed find express order for my other yearly. Will go at "Protection or Free Trade?" as soon as I can get a "cheap coat."

Dr. Alice Burritt, Oakland, Cal.—Send one copy of THE STANDARD for one year, as well as the other publications in the "extraordinary offer" on the first page of July 15 number—the only one I have read.

J. G. Pike, South Boston, Mass.—Called at the office and paid for one year's subscription. Mr. Pike thought it would be a terrible blow to the Single Tax movement if THE STANDARD ceased publication. In his opinion it was the first duty of Single Tax men to support the paper.

A. Kuhner, Washington, D. C.—Find enclosed money order for \$12.20, for which send THE STANDARD and books to the following and tracts to me. (This is in addition to three new subscriptions already secured by Mr. Kuhner.)

John McBride, Akron, Ohio.—Sends \$3 for a year's subscription, and writes: "My work has been such as to prevent me from doing any better at present. Hope I shall be able to do much more in the future."

G. H. Eggleston, New York City.—Sends \$2 for two four months' subscriptions.

John M. Beaty, Atlanta, Ga.—I herewith hand you \$3 in payment of subscription to THE STANDARD. This is the fourth I have sent in since the new arrangement.

J. J. Dwyer, N. Y. City.—In subscribing for a year for himself, says: "I thoroughly believe in your present policy, and wish THE STANDARD success. Our movement is, in my opinion, making great progress, and all the intelligent and patient brethren ought to be satisfied. I am proud of my six or seven years service in the cause. I would like to hear of Henry George as we used to."

William R. Boyd, Atlanta, Ga.—Sends \$3 for a yearly subscriber.

Samuel McConkey, Jersey City, N. J.—Enclosed find cash for which send THE STANDARD. The premiums you need not send, as I am well saturated.

William Hancock, Wyoming, Penn.—Please find two checks for \$15 and \$12 for nine yearly subscriptions. I will send rest of my quota September 1st. I like Mr. Croasdale's management of the paper generally, and if I criticise, it is as a friend and not as an enemy. I may be relied upon to contribute some of the "unearned increment" to help the cause.

C. H. Russell, Riverside, Cal.—I enclose you three annual and four three months' subscriptions with the proper amount for same.

O. J. Kallsted, Owatonna, Minn.—Pays for a six months' subscription, and writes: "This is a news storeman and I want to place these on sale with him."

J. A. Brown, Peace Dale, R. I.—Sends \$3 for subscription, and promises to do what he can.

Will Kennedy, Boulder, Mont.—Subscribes for a friend for one year.

Alfred B. Curtis, Danbury, Conn.—Sends \$3 for a new annual subscription.

Albert S. Campbell, Rochester, N. Y.—Please send THE STANDARD to Mr. ——— for one year.

A. W. Lobach, New Kannilche, Wash.—In sending \$3 for yearly subscription, writes: "I will take this occasion to express my entire satisfaction with THE STANDARD and its policy. I cannot imagine wherein a feature of it could be improved by change."

Robert Tyson, Toronto, Ont.—In your issue of August 5 you say that I send you \$3 for my second subscription. You do not begin to count them soon enough. I have sent you about ten subscriptions during the last twelve months, five of which were since you began to try for the five thousand additional.

R. M. Maxwell, Harlan, Iowa.—Enclosed find the eleven dollars (\$11) for which send THE STANDARD and premiums to the following.

J. T. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.—Sends check for \$3 for an additional yearly subscription.

CHICAGO JUDGES FAVOR FREE TRADE.

Chicago Herald.

Giving reasons for their decision in a case involving the question of competition among stenographers, the judges of our Cook County Appellate Court say:

Any agreement which in its object or necessary operation tends to diminish competition as to anything the public have for sale or it is necessary the public should use is void. Public policy requires that the public shall obtain the things necessary for its use upon fair competition in a free and open market or under such rules and regulations as the public laws may prescribe.

And they say further: "Combinations looking to the destruction of competition have always been unfavorably regarded by the law, for it is manifest that without competition there can be no such thing as freedom of trade."

The judges assume that freedom of trade is a good thing and that combinations are odious, not only when they destroy, but even when they tend to diminish competition. But a great political party which has for thirty years shaped the economic policy of this country assumes that it is not restriction of trade but freedom of trade that is odious. That party has formed an irresistible combination with classes engaged in the pursuit of certain industries to diminish competition and to compel people to pay more for certain things than they would have to pay under free competition.

The Chicago judges agree with other able judges in condemning the policy of the party which has formed the greatest of all combinations for the suppression of competition, the destruction of freedom of trade and the practice of licensed extortion on the greatest scale possible. When the principles of justice are applied the trade policy of the Republicans will not bear the test for one moment.

ONLY A LITTLE LONGER.

Philadelphia Record.

We produce more iron and copper in the United States than are produced in any other country. How much longer will the people in this country who consume iron and copper submit to a policy which keeps those metals dear for home purchasers and cheap for foreign purchasers?

SHREWD ADVICE.

Marlboro (Mass.) Times.

If it should prove to be true that B'aine has lost his mind, it will pay President Harrison to make a vigorous hunt for it. It would make a splendid lining for that historic hat.

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 Leavena, 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 1066½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hodgkins.

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.

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

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. W. 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, 328 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. Alchison, 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, 5 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur Mosena, 990 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, 398 Thalia st.

MAINE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 523 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sundays of each month, at 3:30 p. m.

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

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. WeKindrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 64 Belmont st.

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

HAVENHILL.—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., Frank W. Mendum, 141 Hampden st.; sec., W. L. Crosman, 131 Marcella 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 Pepoon, 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

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

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 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, 590 Line st.

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.

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

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

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

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres., Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havena, 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, 373 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 248 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Fottmader, 248 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 Maiden 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 Schwalenberg's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., T. G. Drake, 215 Kouwenhoven st.

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

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

NORTH DAKOTA.

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

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Monday night, 7:30 o'clock, Robertson's Hall, Lincoln's Inn Court, 227 Main st. (near P. O.). Pres., Jos. L. Schraer; sec., Dr. David De Beck, 139 W. 9th st.

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. C. Snay, 103 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

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

MIAMISBURG.—Miamisburg single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beals.

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

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Single tax club. Meets first Monday in each month at Free Library Hall, 171 Second st. Pres. T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

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

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

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

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Friday evenings each month in 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.

RHODE ISLAND.

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

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

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

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

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

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

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

WISCONSIN.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PORT ADELAIDE.—Single tax league. Pres., H. Hicks; sec., H. LeMansier.

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