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THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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EDITORIAL.

The democratic newspapers are publishing tables of figures intended to show the probable effect of a new apportionment scheme introduced into the house by Mr. Donnell of Minnesota, chairman of the house committee on the census. It is based on the performances of Census Commissioner Porter, who has apparently misused his powers with a view of increasing the representation of his own party. According to the tables presented the republicans, if party lines continue drawn as at present, will gain under the new arrangement 36 electoral votes, whereas the democrats will gain but 5, thus showing a net republican gain of 31.

If the coming contest were to be between parties divided by past traditions and prejudices this showing might well alarm the party out of power. If the democrats were again to add New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana to the "solid south," and then attempt to construct a platform likely to be satisfactory to that combination, they would see in the thirty-one new republican votes an insuperable obstacle to success. So long as the democratic party is committed to such a policy of compromise and intrigue, it will always be beaten by the superior shrewdness and audacity of the party now in power.

If, however, the democratic party can rise to a comprehension of the existing situation and make itself, as its name implies, the real representative of the people against the selfish interests that now control the government, it need not view with alarm the increased electoral votes, whether they shall be obtained by growth of population or the dishonesty of census takers. If the pending issue is strongly and bravely put before the people by men of courage and conviction, the masses will defend their rights with their votes, and the greater the number of electors the greater will be the democratic triumph. What is wanted now above all things is the courage to fight the protection superstition without compromise, and the ability to demonstrate to the people their true interests.

The Tariff reform congressional league continues to make steady progress in the work of organization. The league has absolutely nothing to do with local politics, but aims first to assure, if possible, the nomination of capable men sound on the tariff question, by the regular democratic organizations, as candidates for congress. Failing in that it will offer to the people of the several districts opportunity to make fitting nominations where improper candidates have been forced upon them by the local machines. The movement is truly patriotic in its character, and it aims at securing a proper representation for this great commercial metropolis in congress at a time when our business interests are threatened by hostile legislation. When the work of circulating the blanks for signatures begins, it should command the hearty co-operation of single tax men everywhere.

We reprint among our free trade news the tariff plank adopted last week by the republicans of the Fifth Minnesota district. It is substantially a demand for tariff for revenue only, and nothing could be more preposterous, in the light of recent events, than the attempt by men

holding such views to pose as a portion of the political party led by Reed and McKinley. If the people of the Fifth Minnesota district mean anything by their demands they will see to it that the republican candidate is defeated. It is simply silly for them to send a republican to congress as the representative of the ideas they express. If they want the tariff reduced they must help break the power of the republican party in federal legislation, and there is no other way of doing it.

"Taxation by Proclamation" is the apt title applied by the St. Louis Republic to Blaine's scheme to impose new duties on imports or remove existing duties, his action to depend on the treatment accorded by other countries to goods exported from them to this country. Congress has no constitutional right to delegate its taxing power, and hence the attempt to confer such powers on the executive is likely to prove futile even if the bill shall pass.

Here is an extract from a New York letter sent to the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The single tax conference which occurred this week was another illustration of the fable of the mountain and the mouse. It not alone was a fizzle, but came near being a quarrel. In the first place, where enough delegates had been expected to fill a large convention hall there were only sufficient for a hotel parlor. The elements present were so antagonistic that no united plan could be made. At the conclusion of the meeting they were worse off than when they started. They were at one in only a single point, which was that government should increase the taxation upon land values. They were at swords' points upon tariff and free trade, upon socialism, state sovereignty and communism, upon government control versus private control of railroads, steamboats and telegraphs, upon a centralized versus a decentralized government; and, in fact, upon every political problem known not only to writers, but also to the one hundred and one cranks, who make so prominent a feature in meetings of all sorts. Above all, there was no coalition made between the Farmers' alliance, the single taxers and the socialists. In fact, the ill will between the two latter organizations was made stronger by the conference than it was three years ago, when Henry George expelled all the socialists from the state convention which was called at that time.

The writer of this string of falsehoods probably invented them. We have certainly seen no New York paper from which they could have been copied. The convention was a success, the number of delegates was fully up to the most sanguine expectation, and a united plan of action was agreed upon without difficulty. There was not a shadow of difference between delegates on the tariff question. There were present no advocates of socialism or communism, and at no time was there any thought of an attempt at a coalition with the Farmers' alliance, the socialists or anybody else. If the Philadelphia Inquirer cares anything at all for the respect of decent people it will administer to the correspondent responsible for these shameless falsehoods a measure of discipline that may teach him hereafter not to make any paper he represents responsible for such an utter perversion of the truth.

We cheerfully accord Dr. Thackeray space for explaining the purpose of his speech and motion in the recent conference. He certainly failed in the debate to show that he was not demanding representation for the clergy as such. The single tax league of the United States is a political organization, though not a political party. Representation in such a body is almost necessarily by states, if it is to conform itself to the

American system of government. Its national committee must represent state organizations, in which all single taxers have in some way the right of representation. This does not preclude the formation of such auxiliary organizations as Dr. Thackeray suggests, and such organizations might, if large enough, have national committees of their own, but they could not, as auxiliaries, have any special representation on the national committee of the league. That must represent all the single taxers of the several states.

Both of the two great parties have auxiliary organizations, known respectively as national leagues of democratic or republican clubs. Each of these has its own national committee, members of which may or may not be members of the regular national committee of the party, but the leagues, as such, have no representation in nominating conventions or on party national committees. If they want to be delegates they must get elected from their own states by the regular organizations, though of course activity in the auxiliary organization is likely to win for them the popular favor that makes their election as delegates possible. If the single tax league were to hold a representative convention, instead of a mere conference, it would have to confine representation to its constituent parts, but in a conference, the conclusions of which were not binding, all single tax organizations were properly represented. When it came to selecting national committeemen, however, those present properly separated on state lines and selected state representatives. The conference properly supported this action, but it did not thereby question the right of any of the delegates from other than state organizations to be present.

The Rochester Sunday Times of September 6 prints in full a report of the speech before the Rochester single tax union, by Edward Line, sr., which partook of the nature of a lay sermon from the text, "The profit of the earth is for all."

The discourse is an interesting and excellent one, and the Times prints it prominently under displayed headlines. In the same issue the Times says:

Michael Davitt is reported as saying that the real cure for Ireland's periodical famines is more land and reform in its holding and cultivation. That is true. And is not that true in every country where the many are pinched with poverty and the few have the holding of the land?

Certainly it is true, and the comprehension of this truth is described by single taxers as "Seeing the cat."

The Telegram of Providence, R. I., takes the position strongly against the giving away of public franchises to private corporations. This is a step in the right direction. Public highways belong of right to all, and any attempt to turn them over to individuals for individual profit is a robbery of the public.

The New York Herald's report of the voting under the new system at Far Rockaway shows that absolute secrecy was not maintained, and says: "Judging from what took place at Far Rockaway there never can be absolute secrecy." This is a singular inference to draw from the facts given. The law was openly violated by every man who exposed his ballot after leaving the booth, yet not one of these violators of law appears to have been

arrested. Can the Herald think of any law that could be enforced under such circumstances?

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF REED'S TRIUMPH.

It is manifest to the most careless observer of political events that the reelection of Thomas B. Reed by an increased majority in the First Maine district is not merely a victory for the ultra protectionists, but a personal triumph for the speaker of the house over his enemies and critics within the republican party, and particularly over James G. Blaine. This is so plain that Reed is now generally recognized as the real leader of his party and its probable candidate for the presidency in 1892.

We reproduce elsewhere a Washington dispatch to the New York World which looks more deeply into the meaning of the speaker's triumph and points out its true significance. The dispatch merits the careful consideration of every person who takes an intelligent interest in public affairs. If our daily papers would more frequently present to their readers such reviews of the political situation they would recover their lost position as public educators and conservators of the true interests of the people.

THE STANDARD has already discussed the character and object of Mr. Reed's insolent and tyrannical course as speaker. It has shown that the McKinley bill is simply a measure to repay the protected monopolists for their contributions to the vast corruption fund that made possible the republican control of the present house of representatives and the presidency, and to assure the continuance of such contributions in the future. It has directed attention to the fact that the manifest aim of the majority of the house controlled by Reed is to secure a continuance of this monstrous system of robbery and bribery, even in defiance of the expressed will of the people. So far as the packing of the senate with representatives of states created for the purpose is concerned, there is no concealment of the intent to defy the popular will. Such papers as the Philadelphia Press and New York Tribune have openly boasted that no adverse vote of the people can, for ten years, bring about any reduction in tariff taxes fixed by the present congress. It was for this that Montana's representation in the United States senate was stolen. It was with a view to nullifying the expected verdict of republican states in the west that the revolutionary force bill was driven through the house, and it is the men who blindly follow Reed who are enraged over the failure of that measure at the present session of the senate.

The importance of the World article lies in its cogent presentation of facts and arguments going to show that Reed's triumph at home has given him the unquestioned mastery of his party and committed it to his audacious methods and revolutionary programme. If this is the case, we have unquestionably entered on a struggle which equals in importance, and in the gravity of its possible results, the historic contest that resulted in the first election of Thomas Jefferson and assured to the republic the substance, instead of the mere shadow, of democratic government.

That struggle was one in which the great mass of the moneyed men of the time were banded together in defense of privileges. The leaders of the federalists were contemptuously distrustful of the people and freely resorted to corruption to accomplish their ends. By their alien and sedition laws they sought to destroy political independence and suppress opposition by force and terrorism. They shamelessly used a partisan federal judi-

ciary to prop the failing fortunes of a desperate party, and, in the end, a considerable number of their leaders showed, in the Burr incident, their readiness to risk wrecking the infant republic rather than loyally submit to the expressed will of the people. These tendencies are equally manifest to-day. The men whose fortunes have been made through privileges granted through a perversion of governmental powers are banded together in defence of their privileges. They do not conceal their contempt for the judgment of the masses, and they look to bribes rather than to arguments to secure votes. Their force bill seeks to suppress opposition by fraud and terrorism, and to use partisan federal judges as a part of the political machinery by which partisan ends are to be accomplished.

Thus far the parallel is complete, but the federalists of that day were hampered by their own professions of respectability, and had no such desperate and resourceful man as Reed to lead them. Aaron Burr, the nearest approach to him in morals and daring, was nominally on the other side, though ready to betray that side for the presidency; a price that many federalists were willing to pay. On the other hand, the people had in Jefferson a leader who did not hesitate to declare the fundamental principles of liberty, and who, whatever his enemies may say as to qualities as an administrator, had in an eminent degree the courage of his convictions in his appeals to the people. Have the people to-day such a defender of their rights, such a leader of thought?

This is a most interesting question. The great conflict on which we are now entering, and toward which we have been steadily drifting ever since the question of chattel slavery was settled on the battlefield, was precipitated by the courage of one man, who merely sought to put an end to one simple and obvious wrong—the taking of vast sums of money from the pockets of the people by excessive taxation, in order to pile it up in the federal treasury. The effort to accomplish this, however, involved an attack on the privileges of the protected monopolists, and the contest widened into one over the continuance of such privileges. It is now broadening into a fight of the masses against the classes for the preservation of democratic institutions on this continent. Has the man who had the conscience and courage to precipitate this contest kept up with the march of events and broadened his conceptions to match the ever widening issues? If he has, the people at the beginning of the second century of the republic's existence have a leader as well suited to their needs as had the people a century ago, and in the enduring roll of fame, the name of Cleveland will find its place beside those of Jefferson and Lincoln.

THE MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We print among our free trade news the tariff plank adopted by the Minneapolis democratic convention. It is, we think, the best yet formulated in any of the states. Its quotation from a decision of the supreme court, declaring that "to lay the hand of the state upon the property of one individual and to transfer it to another is robbery, and none the less robbery because done under the form of law," puts the matter tersely, and suggests the probability that the bounty features of the McKinley bill will be declared unconstitutional if they are ever legally contested. Still more important, however, is the qualifying clause that the convention attached to its demand for the reduction of tariff taxes, which is as follows: "So long as a system of cus-

toms taxation is maintained," a tariff should be levied for revenue only. This is substantially a repetition of the declaration in the Indiana platform and of that formulated by Judge Perry and adopted by the democracy of the Twelfth Illinois district.

The rapid advance toward free trade indicated by such resolutions is really surprising, even to those of us who have looked for steady progress in this direction. In all of the states with a single exception, that held conventions this year, there has been an open denunciation of the protective system and a demand for a tariff for revenue only. The one exception is New Hampshire, and the fact that the so-called democrats in some of the New England states are still disposed to discuss the measure of protection necessary "to maintain the wages of labor," accounts for the slow growth of their party in such states.

For all practical purposes a declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue only is a demand for free trade, for the only inducement to the masses to favor any kind of tariff is the delusion that that form of taxation in some way benefits American industry. Nevertheless it is gratifying to find such declarations as those made in Indiana and Minnesota, as they give promise of that aggressive attack on the tariff system which alone can overthrow the superstition that supports it.

VALUATION BY POPULATION.

We are beginning to get used to it, but still we are frequently surprised by the unconscious acceptance of the single tax theory on the part of men and newspapers that do not seem to have ever heard of it. Here, for instance, we find the South Side Observer, published at Rockville Center, L. I., in its issue of September 5, editorially denouncing the carelessness and inaccuracy with which the state board of assessors performs its so-called work of equalization. In the course of its article the Observer says:

It seems to us that the fatal defect in our assessment system is that no true basis of valuation has been established in regard to the values of real estate. The work of assessing is done in a haphazard way, and gives satisfaction nowhere. It seems to be overlooked in our laws that the true test of real estate values is the presence of population. For example, the small patch of real estate known as New York city is many times more valuable than the real estate in Queens county, because of its population of 1,600,000. If the legislature should enact a law abolishing the state board of assessors and directing the comptroller to levy the state tax in proportion to the population of each county, the process would be very much simplified and the work of the local assessors would be much more faithfully performed. The fact that the state assessors are apt to add a few millions to their work is a constant incentive to local assessors not to make their figures too high, as they claim no matter how high they make them the state assessors will still continue to add on. Were the state tax fixed according to the population the local assessors would have no such fear to contend with, and their only fear would be to prevent their town from being assessed too high in proportion to the neighboring towns. This difficulty could again be easily avoided by requiring the board of supervisors to apportion the county and state tax among the towns in proportion to the population.

By adopting such a policy, we have no doubt the state would soon witness a great improvement in the work of its assessors; that assessments would soon be much better equalized, not only among towns and counties, but among individual property owners. To this reform should be added the abolition of all taxes on personal property.

Here is a clear recognition of the fact that land values are due to the growth of population and that taxes on personal property should be abolished. It is in fact a fairly good single tax article. The Observer is the leading republican paper of the First congressional district, and is said to have the largest circulation of any journal in Long Island printed outside the city of Brooklyn.

The method of assessment it proposes would probably not bring about exact

justice, but it would be beyond all comparison better than that now in vogue.

A STATEMENT BY MR. ROBERT PURVIS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Shortly after my return from Europe last year I told in the columns of THE STANDARD a story which I had heard from Mr. Henry C. Davis, relating to a trip to Europe made by Mr. Robert Purvis of Philadelphia, some time before the war. The following from Mr. Purvis was included in a letter dated November 14, 1889, but seems to have been mislaid in THE STANDARD office, as I found it among the letters awaiting my return. I have only to add that I told the story simply as an instructive reminiscence of feeling before the war; as I heard it from Mr. Davis, who is of Quaker abolition stock, and knew Mr. Purvis from childhood, and without dreaming that there was anything in it would be offensive to that gentleman: HENRY GEORGE.

1601 MT. VERNON STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

THE STANDARD of New York, Mr. Henry George, editor, published what he styles an "anecdote" of a voyage I made years ago to and from England, holding Mr. Henry C. Davis responsible for the aforesaid "anecdote," with the incidents purporting to have attended it. I here pronounce, in the most emphatic manner, that the said "anecdote," as published, is grotesque, illogical, vulgar and untruthful, and in the order of their recital I aver: That "I am not the son of a southerner, who married a Moorish woman;" "I was not educated abroad;" "the slight tinge of dark blood" did not classify me in Philadelphia at that time, or any time, as a "nigger;" it is not true "that as soon as the other passengers knew that a nigger had engaged passage trouble began," as absurd, as untrue, "that Mr. Cope proposed to send a ship with me as the only cabin passenger;" "I did not go on board until the vessel sailing from New York was in the stream;" no "ostracism by the majority of the passengers," or of any passenger during the voyage; there was no "ex-governor of South Carolina with his family on board as fellow passengers on my return to the United States;" no "friend accompanied to see me off," hence there was no information imparted to southerners and other passengers that "I had mingled in good English society;" no "conversation, several times turning upon the infallible indications which attested negro blood;" no "ex-governor proposed in health;" no "colored waiter in Philadelphia knew me, and with whispering grin declared, 'Mass Purvis, if they knowed who you was, they would no more drink your health than mine,'" there was no "to-morrow, that it became known through the cabin, that they had been associating with and even drinking the health of a Philadelphia nigger;" and from that moment he was completely ostracised;" there was no "meeting of an ex-governor of South Carolina on Chesnut street, Philadelphia, to apologize to me for not returning salutation."

With painful reluctance I make the above criticism, or correction, of a blundering budget of misstatements and errors. And I am left to conjecture how much of truth there is in making my young friend Davis responsible. ROBT. PURVIS.

Miss Harriet Purvis adds the following:

Mr. Bernard Carter of Virginia had engaged passage in one of Cope's vessels; Mr. Purvis had also taken passage in the same ship. Mr. Elliot Cresson, in a fit of malignity, because Mr. Purvis had opposed him in his colonization scheme, informed Mr. Carter that a colored man was going as a fellow passenger in the same ship. Mr. Carter, who did not know Mr. Purvis, not even his name, refused to go in the same vessel. Mr. Cope, with the subservieny that characterized the northerner, requested Mr. Purvis to withdraw, which he did; sailing from New York, he had a pleasant passage with his fellow passengers. On Mr. Purvis's return to the United States, he had as fellow passenger Mr. Bernard Carter, the man who refused to go out with him. Mr. Carter and Mr. Purvis became during the voyage intimate friends; were constantly together. At the end of the voyage he was informed that Mr. Purvis was the gentleman he had objected to as passenger in Mr. Cope's vessel.

In justice to Mr. Carter, let me add, that after the information he was as gentlemanly in his conduct to Mr. Purvis as during the voyage. HARRIET PURVIS.

THE LABOR COST OF STEEL RAILS.

The National Labor Tribune of Pittsburgh, Pa., reproduces in its issue of August 23, 1890, a transcript of a letter from its editor to Senator Aldrich, in which he professes to give the cost of producing a ton of steel rails in the United States, and also "to show the inaccuracy of the statement prepared by the acting commissioner of labor, which was read in the senate, and which tended

to show that the actual expenditure for direct labor, in making a ton of steel rails, was \$11.50."

The editor states "that in the month of April, 1888, the American iron and steel association obtained simultaneously and confidentially, from two of the largest steel rail producers of Pennsylvania, statements showing the labor cost of producing steel rails at that time at their respective works." This information was obtained for the use of the friends of protection in congress, who were then resisting the passage of the Mills bill, etc., etc.

He further says, "we now print this information below, etc.," and adds "that labor is higher now; therefore the cost of producing is higher now than then."

The tables which he refers to are Nos. 1 and 2. I will only notice two items in No. 2—the one which gives the cost of production of bloomed ingots, and the other which gives the cost of the finished steel rail.

By comparing these statements with data furnished by the current prices of English bloomed ingots and steel rails, any person, whether he understands the method of manufacture or not, can arrive at a conclusion as to the value of the said "tables," of which I have not the least doubt these items are a fair sample.

Table No. 2 states the total cost of producing one ton of bloomed ingots is \$15.54; one ton of finished steel rails, \$19.58. This makes the cost of rolling and finishing the rail for the market, from the bloomed ingot, \$4.04 per ton. In the same National Labor Tribune the following notice appears: "Prices, as per special report by cable, for the American manufacturers, London, August 13: Steel rails, £5 f. o. b. shipping point; steel blooms, £4 17s. 6d. f. o. b. shipping point." So it appears the English manufacturer get only about sixty cents more per ton for the finished steel rail than for the bloomed ingot. According to the above statement it costs the American manufacturer \$4.04 to finish the rail from the bloomed ingot.

Is it credible that it cost seven times more to roll a steel rail from a bloomed ingot in America than in England? One can buy the English bloomed ingot for £4 17s. 6d. per ton, or in our currency about \$24.40; or we can get the finished steel rail for £5, just two-sixths, or about sixty cents, more. Are the English manufacturers fools? or are the compilers of these tables rogues?

IRON AND STEEL WORKER.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

CLOSE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION—NOSTRUMS AT A DISCOUNT—MR. GEORGE'S ENGLISH TOUR—THE SOCIAL QUESTION—RUMORS OF IRISH DISSENSION.

LIVERPOOL, England, Aug. 23.—I suppose, in an ordinary way, the session of parliament having closed, I might be expected to say something concerning it. But, indeed, 'twere better to "breathe not its name." Rather "let it rest in the shade where, cold and unhonored, its relics are laid." The session of the British parliament, which concluded its labors with the usual formalities a few days ago, will be conspicuous in the annals of the nation only as the parent of abortive bills. I do not remember, and I doubt whether history records, a session so utterly wasted. For not only was it barren of any notable legislation, it has not witnessed the birth of any new reputation. Usually, with every new session, some one or other member of parliament manages to do or say something that singles him out for commendation, but the general voice proclaims that, so far as this session is concerned, "nothing has been done," "nobody has done anything." If anything has happened to anybody it has been of an entirely negative character. A. J. Balfour has distinctly lost ground. The same may be said of Mr. Goschen. And if Lord Randolph Churchill has gained at all it has been because there has fallen to him something of the estimation in which the two gentlemen I have named were formally held.

But there is one feature characteristic of

the departed session which is of interest. It has shown that for quack remedies for social ills it is almost if not impossible to obtain a sufficiently strong consensus of opinion to pass them into law. At a time when we are rapidly approaching—much more rapidly than is commonly supposed—the land question, it is gratifying to find that mere nostrums, mere mountebanks' pills to cure the earthquake, have no chance whatever of being swallowed with anything at all like unanimity. The ferment of thought upon social problems is so great, the number of "original thinkers" or apostles of "original ideas" or of architects of "bold and striking schemes" is quite large enough in England, to play havoc with any mere nostrum—to take no account whatever of the duty which her majesty's opposition owes to her majesty to oppose all the important schemes of her majesty's government. Yes, it may safely be predicted that what with the regular warfare of the regular opposition, the guerilla warfare of the various "leagues" for this, and "unions" for that, and "associations" for the other, there is no chance at all for any remedy for joint ills but a genuine fundamental one. And it was almost worth while enduring the dead session to be assured of that.

But the readers of these letters, I venture to say, will follow with much more interest a brief record of the events of the last few days, as they affect our leader. In my last letter I inclosed the Chingford speech, and I dwelt upon the circumstance that it was pitched in a high, prophetic tone. There was no minimizing of difficulties. On the contrary, there was a deliberate taking of them into account. Mr. George adjured his disciples to be prepared for difficulties, but he, at the same time, told them that there was nothing nobler than the service of truth. Since the delivery of that speech Mr. George has spoken in several places. With Mrs. George, he has been the guest of his close friend, Mr. Thomas F. Walker of Birmingham, he has spoken to a fine meeting in Glasgow, he has been my guest for one night at Hyde, and he has spoken at Liverpool, and he sailed to-day in the Servia.

Last night the meeting at the Rotunda in Liverpool was large and highly intelligent, and Mr. George devoted himself in a really masterly way to showing that what stands in the way not only of the federation of the colonies, but of the unification of the great English speaking race, was the monopoly of land, and he proceeded to propound with added force and cogency the only true remedy for all the misery and injustice born of that fundamental wrong. I do hope that we shall hear the voice of our leader again ere long—though the time must be approaching when at all events his popular appearances must be fewer; but associating the speech of last evening with that of Chingford, I could not shake off the presentiment that the master was speaking to his disciples as one who was feeling that his followers would have to fight for the future much more without him than with him.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Financial reform association, and though the president could not be with us, his place was admirably supplied by Mr. Crosfield, the vice-president. In addition to Mr. George, Mr. William Saunders was present from London, Mr. Walker from Birmingham, Mr. William Webster from Aberdeen and Edward McHugh, the savior of the crofters of Skye, and now the working leader of dock laborers, and last, but by no means least, Mr. Macdonald of Liverpool, the old and warm personal friend of Mr. George. Mr. Saunders moved and I formally seconded a vote of thanks, and the meeting broke up.

We have had Mr. George with us once more, and as many as could remained with him until the tender conveyed him to the vessel. Mr. and Mrs. George have not only strengthened our faith, but have intensified our affections; and if we have to carry on the campaign in the future with less of our leaders' direct personal aid, we shall know that his sympathy

and his love are ours. We talked, as dear friends will talk, of many things; we rallied each other; we laughed at and with each other; we regretted that Darcy Reeve was not with us; that McGhee could not come; but we supped together last night, and all went to bed in good time, save and except the two hardened sinners, the present writer and Edward McHugh. We fought the battles over again; and then McHugh told me all about his work among the dockers, and at 4 o'clock a. m. we went to bed. Shortly after 8 I was astir again writing this letter. We all breakfasted together in the coffee room of the Northwestern hotel in a few moments—Mr. and Mrs. George, Mrs. Walker, William Saunders, William Webster, Edward McHugh and Harold Rylett, and then I have to take my leave. The rest will remain until our friends go aboard. The ocean will be their companion for a few days, and then on your side of the Atlantic the old friendship will be renewed, and the personal record will rest with you.

As a comment upon Mr. George's address in Liverpool, the following brief editorial note, which appeared in to-day's Liverpool Mercury, may be read with interest:

So swift and absorbing is the movement of life in these days of stress that few are conscious of the occurrence of deaths from starvation. It would, indeed, be well nigh incredible if the facts were not beyond all dispute that in the midst of our vast wealth, our advanced civilization and the elaborate provision made for feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, men and women should perish from want of nutriment. London appears to be the principal seat of this particular feature of social misfortune. It is in London that most of those who go down to death in the fight for existence receive the coup de grace. This is clearly apparent from a return which has just been issued from the home office. The period dealt with is the year 1889, and the test applied is found in the coroners' verdicts showing fatalities directly due to or accelerated by want of food. Altogether there were twenty-seven such verdicts rendered in the metropolis, the central division alone figuring for ten of them. And possibly the total is not absolutely complete, because no report has been received from the Liberty of the Tower affecting the first three months, consequent on the death of the coroner and some rearrangement of jurisdictions. In a large proportion of the cases the victims were picked up in the streets in a dying condition. Few of them had been heard of previously by relieving officers or work house porters. Some of them were hopeless creatures, who had gravitated to vagrancy, found shelter in empty houses, and experienced no care except when imprisoned under the vagrant act. In a few instances there is evidence of that supersensitiveness which causes the sufferers to hide themselves in garrets, making no sign to the outer world, and letting life ebb slowly away amidst the pangs of unsatisfied appetite. There was even a "man unknown" to be gathered into the gruesome list: one without friend or relative to identify his body, a stranger to the police and to the poor law authorities—some ill-fated creature whose history might be a romance. These suicides—for they are nothing less—are deplorable enough, but it is something worse when children are subjected to the torture, as happened to more than one infant through the obstinacy of their mothers in declining to apply for parochial assistance.

In the same journal appears a notice of the forthcoming trades union congress. According to a note written by Mr. Henry Broadhurst, secretary of the parliamentary committee, the congress to be held in Liverpool next month promises to be the most important ever held, and there is a prospect of as many as 350 delegates putting in an appearance. There is to be a lot of fuss. The mayor gives a reception on the 1st of September and the entertainments are to include trips down the river, tea here and tea there, and doubtless more substantial fare elsewhere. In fact, the entertainment side of this congress has been so pronounced of late that complaints have been common. I imagine that the conference will be very interesting, indeed, for I believe that many of the newer school of trades unionists intend to put in an appearance, and to make their presence felt. The old school have long ruled the roost, but a definite and determined attempt will be made to oust them this time. Henry Broadhurst retires from the secretaryship in good time, and there is likely to be quite a fight over the appointment of his suc-

cessor. The debates and the voting upon a number of social questions will be exceedingly interesting, and I fancy to some of our legislators, very instructive. "Respectability" has been the great characteristic of the congress in recent years. The "swells" have patronized it, and by a judicious treatment of the "leaders," have succeeded in keeping the congress within certain limits—such limits as respectability approves of. But I believe an attempt will be made this time to change all that.

Our friends McHugh and McGhee who, with another friend, McKeown, are practically the head of the dock laborers' movement, have been most villainously attacked by a whilom colleague who has circulated certain slanders. The man has been arrested on a warrant and is to-day before the magistrate on a charge of criminal libel.

The letters of Mr. Muspratt and of the Rev. R. A. Armstrong, read at Mr. George's meeting, are both interesting, the latter particularly, because the writer is a well known Unitarian divine, and is the successor of Dr. Martineau in the pastorate of Hope street church, Liverpool.

HAROLD RYLETT.

HYDE, MANCHESTER, Aug. 30.—I said in my last, I think, that the session of parliament had closed without adding luster to any name. In this I find I am in error. The London Times in its review of the session makes a reference to Sir William Harcourt, which for pure virulence has surely seldom been equalled, and for that reason may be taken as certainly indicative of a growth in popularity, and therefore in power, of the individual assailed. Such is the temper of the public mind nowadays that it is literally true that the politician who is vilified by the Times is regarded as trustworthy by the people, while any one who should earn its good will might be quite confident that he would be thoroughly distrusted by the people. I append the reference to Sir William Harcourt:

The honors, such as they are, of the game of opposition belong to Sir William Harcourt, who has distanced all his rivals in the competition for Mr. Gladstone's heirship. Always ready to plunge into debate, with the more inexhaustible fluency the less there is to be said on the merits of the case, prompt to divert the attention by the discovery of some amazing mare's nest, and to spend time in debating the achievement, absolutely embarrassed by scruples and unabashed either by the rebuke of public opinion or by the restraining authority of the chair, he is the very man to lead in the future an opposition which, though as yet leavened by the traditions of other days, is rapidly sinking to the level of Mr. Conyngham, Dr. Clark and Dr. Tanner.

Sir William Harcourt, having been thus singled out by the organ of the classes, has since been regarded by all politicians as Mr. Gladstone's heir, and this certificate will go far to make him acceptable to the masses. All the while Sir William is not in any respect a dangerous man. He is not at all likely to do anything serious, and the same may be said of all the other prominent liberal politicians. They have no social policy. The laborers everywhere, as though with consent, are making the ruling powers uneasy, but liberal as well as Tory politicians are alike occupied in discovering the way not to do anything really serious while pretending that they are the saviors of society. I have more than once pointed out that the labor question in England is likely to swamp all others, and I have warned our Irish friends that if they are not careful what they are about they will find home rule relegated to quite a secondary place. There are three indications of the importance of the labor movement. First, no man need start as a candidate for any industrial constituency in Great Britain unless he makes social questions the prominent subject of his speeches. Second, the organs of the classes, and notably the Times, have taken to publishing in much detail all the conflicts between employer and employed, and what is still more remarkable, you may look in these papers, even more confidently than in professionally liberal papers, for full reports of the

speeches of prominent workmen—while most remarkable testimony of all, the Times has taken to abusing the labor leaders. Thus the other day the Times devoted the whole of its first leading article to an attack upon Mr. John Burns. Third, in this week's issue of Reynolds' Newspaper—perhaps the most widely circulated of all the journals read by the more thoughtful workmen—there is the following paragraph:

In view of the return of a liberal and Irish majority at the next general election, there is no question now more eagerly debated in political circles than the possible attitude of the Parnellite members on questions of general liberal policy. Upon one subject they have not left us in doubt. In the famous manifesto to the Irish electors of Great Britain, issued four years ago by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, president of the Irish national league of Great Britain, on behalf of the executive, consisting of Messrs. Justin McCarthy, Sexton, T. M. Healy, J. Raymond and J. O'Kelly, the following sentence occurs: "The liberals began by menacing the established church, and, under the name of free schools, made an insidious attempt to crush the religious education of the country, to establish a system of state tyranny and intolerance, and to fetter the right of conscience," etc. Here we have two declarations that the Parnellites will oppose the disestablishment of the statute church and also free education. This is one of the misfortunes of dogmatic religion in politics. Nearly all the Parnellites are strict Roman Catholics, and it would be an outrage on their conscience to support disestablishment or secular education. In questions of this importance it is as well to know where we stand.

One would have thought that in view of the growing importance of the labor question statesmen would have addressed themselves to its solution in a serious spirit. But so far there is not a public man who has yet spoken who has not shown that he is anxious rather to avoid the real issue. Mr. Morley has dealt with social problems, but only with a view to showing what a very little way he is prepared to go. Somehow, however, I have more confidence in John Morley than in any other liberal statesman. He is much opposed to socialism in its more pronounced forms, but he is prepared to adopt the taxation of ground rents and land values. Whether he is equal to the arduous task of bringing these things into practical politics is, however, another question.

The first report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the operation of mining royalties has been issued. It consists simply of evidence. Of the twenty-two witnesses who have so far been examined, no less than eighteen were employers connected with the iron and coal trades, and disposed to sympathize with the "rights of property" view of royalties. Still several of them have expressed their very strong conviction that royalties and way leaves do interfere with the development of trade. However, I shall return to the subject on a future occasion.

An ugly rumor is prevalent to the effect that there are serious dissensions in the Irish parliamentary party. Mr. Vincent Scully, an Irish landlord, has made over property producing £600 a year in trust to John Dillon, William O'Brien and another for the purpose of forwarding the interest of the country. The scheme is vague enough for anything, but the absence of Mr. Parnell's name, taken together with the well known fact that he has always felt the plan of campaign an embarrassment, is significant. The significance is intensified when it is remembered that the authors of the plan propose to visit America ostensibly with a view to bring the American league into such close association with the home organization that funds may be sent direct. In view of this proposal it should be remembered that the home organization is very incomplete. The central council has never been elected. But it is said the tourists have other ends in view. Mr. Parnell at present makes no sign. His strength is in quietness and confidence. No man and no combination of men can overthrow him. He is no doubt in the way of several ambitious spirits, but they have only to try a fall with him and they will find that he is the master of the situation. I only give the rumor for what it is worth.

HAROLD RYLETT.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL THROUGH THE SENATE—SOME OF THE INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE NEW BILL—AN EXPLANATION OF THE LATEST IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS—THE RECIPROCITY CLAUSE—THE SUGAR CHANGES—TAKING CARE OF THE SUGAR TRUST—SENATOR MANDERSON'S FREE BEET SUGAR MACHINERY—FEWER CARGOES FOR SENATOR FRYE'S SHIPS—THE PLUMB CUSTOMS COMMISSION—THE U. S. TREASURY AND THE MERCANTILE SQUEEZE—SENATOR EDMUNDS'S GROSS IGNORANCE—SALIENT POINTS IN THE DEBATES—INSTANCES OF RECKLESS METHODS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—At a few minutes past 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, September 11, Mr. Ingalls, president pro tempore of the senate, brought down his gavel and announced the expiration of the time agreed upon for debate on the tariff bill, and that the question was, should the bill pass? The yeas and nays were taken and the report showed that there were 40 votes in the affirmative and 29 in the negative—a party vote. There was no excitement during the vote, and no demonstration at the announcement of the result. Indeed, fifteen senators were absent. The majority observed the issue with that nonchalance, that lofty indifference that characterized them throughout the debate. There was but a thin attendance in the galleries. It was clear that the vote was pro forma—a mere perfunctory proceeding. The question, save as to particulars, had long since been settled.

"We are charged," said Benjamin Butterworth in that memorable, sarcastic speech in the house on the reporting of the bill by Mr. McKinley from the ways and means committee, "we are charged with the duty of revising the tariff, and in doing so to redeem the pledges made to sixty millions of people. Five gentlemen have decided what shall be done. They have adjusted matters between the industries of a continent, the ten thousand industries which engage the attention of sixty millions, and we are now to pass on that work."

As it was in the house, so it was in the senate. Five gentlemen of the finance committee considered this business of "adjusting matters between the industries of a continent," and on the 18th of June reported the bill, with a considerable number of amendments, to the senate. And so complete was the party discipline, so well did the managers have the reins in hand, that three months later, after the long debate and many a vigorous protest within the lines, there was witnessed the fulfillment of substantially the whole programme. Those men from the northwest, who, impelled by the dissatisfaction among their constituents, made seditious outbreaks and indulged in brave speeches against "protection run mad" and "this policy of prohibition," tamely bowed the head at the conclusion and meekly put on the party yoke.

In their wisdom the committee reported but few changes in the free list. Among the other things free to compete with American labor were:

Bells and bell metal, broken and fit only to be manufactured.
Bladders.
Dried blood.
Crude bones.
Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn.

Broken glass and old glass, which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be manufactured.

Old junk.
Sauer-kraut.
Sausage skins.
Shrimps.
Skeletons.
Snails.

But the five gentlemen of the committee, and, on a vote, the majority side of the senate, refused to put so common a necessity as salt on the free list.

Binding twine was placed on the free list, but the majority refused to add cotton bagging, though it is made largely of the same material, and the conditions are so alike, that Senator Sherman confessed he could not see any distinction. A trust or combine put up the price of

binding twine to unbearable figures; a combine ran up the price of bagging used in the baling of cotton from six to fourteen cents in the course of a few days—but then binding twine is used in the republican northwest and cotton bagging in the democratic south. Besides, Senator Aldrich, who had charge of the bill, made the point that there was no trust in bagging. "It was simply," said he, "an attempt of two or three gentlemen to corner the market." Senator Jones of Arkansas answered that the agents of this bagging combination appeared before the senate finance committee in 1888 and stated that they did not call their combination a trust, but a "sort of a sympathetic movement." The southern farmers, the senator said, were driven to use various other fibers, to use pine tops and to send to Europe for old refuse bagging until the trust price had dropped to ten cents.

"Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal," were put on the free list, but the proposition made by a republican senator, Mr. Manderson of Nebraska, to put lumber there, too, was voted down—30 to 24. "Art educational stops" are "small pin-like articles about one-fourth of an inch in length and about the size or thickness of a pin, and having heads composed of square glass of bright and varied colors. They are made in Bohemia and are used in connection with a perforated metal board very largely employed in the public schools of the country as a means of education." And this is part of what was said for lumber:

Mr. Washburn of Minn. (rep.): Mr. President, I yield to no senator in this chamber in my devotion to the principle of protection of American industry. I stand now on that subject where I have always stood during the days of my youth and my manhood: but on the amendment which is now pending before the senate I conceive, as I before stated, that the question of protection of American industry does not enter into it. It is not a question of the price to be paid to the laboring man. When we come to the very nut, the very meat of the thing, it is a question between the capitalists who own the white-pine forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the farmer living on the prairies of the northwest. That is the question, and if there is to be any reduction in the price of lumber, either the farmer is to get the benefit or the capitalist who owns the pine land. I have been engaged in the manufacture of lumber all my life and I know something about it. I know the sentiment of the manufacturers of lumber in my own state where there are three or four million feet manufactured every year, and there is not one who feels that putting lumber on the free list will cut the slightest figure in their industry or in the question of their manufacturing. The whole thing comes down to whether men who have bought pine land in this country at from \$1.25 to \$5 an acre are to realize from \$100 to \$500 an acre, as they are doing in many cases.

"Fashion plates, engraved on steel, copper, or on wood, colored or plain," were placed on the free list, but lithographic prints used largely for religious purposes—a kind which Senator Plumb said was solely imported—were not only refused, but had the duty raised from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent.

The chief changes in the bill consist of a modification of most of the rates made by the house; a narrowing of the free sugar limitation and an increase of duty on the higher grades of sugar, and the retention of the special internal revenue tax on dealers in and manufacturers of tobacco, which was repealed by the house bill. The main change is in the sugar schedule. Sugar below No. 13, Dutch standard, is put on the free list with molasses, coffee, tea and hides. By the terms of the reciprocity clause, which is modeled on Mr. Blaine's idea, after the first day of July, 1891, whenever or so often as the president shall be satisfied that any country producing or exporting sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides imposes duties or other exactations upon the agricultural or other products of the United States which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into this country, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he is authorized to put a duty ranging from seven-tenths of one cent per pound to one and five-eighths cents per pound on sugar; four cents a gallon on molasses;

three cents a pound on coffee; ten cents a pound on tea; and one and one-half cents a pound on hides. It is intended to coerce other countries into admitting our products free or with lessened restrictions—that is, if we can coerce them. In a recent interview Mr. Mendonca, envoy from Brazil, said that his country would be "one of the first to make concessions to the United States in return for the removal of the duty on sugar." She will "not only remove the duty on farm products exported from the United States, but will admit free United States agricultural implements and machinery, and railroad equipments and supplies, including railroad iron. She will also make a reduction of at least twenty-five per cent in the duty on cotton and leather goods and clothing from the United States." The Havana chamber of commerce has also just passed resolutions looking toward the reduction of restrictions on trade with the United States.

But the reciprocity clause only meant freer trade with the countries south of us, not with the one north of us—with the English in the West Indies, for instance, but not with the English in Canada, though, as the Toronto Mail remarks, "Only a few days ago both parties in Canada declared for reciprocal negotiations on the Sherman lines." And what that means was explained by Senator Sherman's utterance, that trade between the United States and Canada ought to be as free as it is between the states.

Senator Frye, realizing that his new merchant marine springing from his shipping subsidy bills which passed the senate, and are certain to pass the house, would be in danger of lessened cargoes if the business of boiling foreign sugar was not done in this country, offered an amendment that a bounty of a cent a pound be given to the producer of sugar testing not less than eighty degrees by the polariscope from imported molasses. Four hundred vessels were engaged in carrying molasses for this business from the West Indies to this country last year, he said, and there was, moreover, a very extensive coöperation connected with it, and the whole thing would be destroyed if this bill passed "as absolutely as if it had been stricken by lightning." But the senate had no sympathy for the proposition. Senator Sherman made the exception that all sugar is first molasses, and in that form it could be imported and not only get the bounty but evade the duty. Senator Gibson of Louisiana recalled a discrimination made in favor of molasses in the forties, when nearly the whole crop of Cuba was converted into melada and imported by our refiners. The senate refused the proposition by a decided vote.

Senator Manderson of Nebraska offered an amendment, that all machinery purchased abroad and erected in a beet sugar factory for the production of beet sugar in the United States, should be admitted free until the first day of July, 1892, and that any duty hitherto collected on any such machinery should be refunded. Senator Evarts objected on the ground that the great machine shops of this country were competent to produce this machinery. "The beets will not grow much between now and next summer," he said, and meanwhile "if our mechanics know that there is to be a market for machinery for beet sugar manufacture, they can find models and they can reproduce them;" but this amendment should be passed nobody would "undertake to manufacture any of this machinery until after 1892." Senator Eustis of Louisiana amended the amendment by making the clause apply to the machinery used in the production of sorghum and cane sugar as well as beet sugar. He declared that precisely the same kind of machinery used in beet sugar manufacture could be used in the cane and sorghum factories. Yet the majority side of the senate rejected the Eustis amendment and adopted that of Mr. Manderson. Senator Carlisle during the discussion, aptly described the position of things in these words:

It seems from what has been said by the senator from Nebraska (Manderson) that we are to have the case of binding twine and bagging for cotton over again on this sub-

ject. The senate made binding twine free by quite a large vote, and then by an equally large vote on the same day refused to make bagging for cotton free, although it is manufactured from precisely the same material, the material being put upon the free list. Now, the senator from Nebraska moves to admit free of duty all machinery for the manufacture of sugar from beets, and opposes the admission of machinery free for the manufacture of sugar from cane and sorghum, although it is exactly the same kind of machinery.

Senator Plumb's motion, adopted and made part of the bill, for the appointment of a customs commission to inquire into the effect of tariffs on production and exchange—to consider the problem from a variety of aspects—calls for five men to ascertain things that would require nothing less than omnipotent powers, and makes way for all manner of cajolery and demagogism. Investigations of this sort have hitherto been abortive, when indeed they have not been used to cover up the truth and present falsehoods. By the wording of the clause the commission is to be composed of five disinterested persons, to be appointed by the president and to hold office for six years, but any of them to be removed by the president for inefficiency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. No more than three commissioners shall be of the same political party.

The tariff bill will be sent into conference early in the week, out of which it is expected quickly to come.

Meanwhile, a new difficulty confronts the administration. It was desirable that political debts should be paid as soon as possible with the new tariff. It was at first hoped to get the bill passed and signed by the first of July, but the unexpected scramble of interests for higher duties delayed the passage until now the enactment has been set for October 1. It was announced that goods imported before August 1 would have until November 1 to be taken from bonded warehouses without becoming subject to the new rates of duty, but fearing that merchants would make excessive importations to escape the higher rates, it was declared that goods put in bond on or after August 1 would have to be withdrawn by October 1, or become subject to the new tariff. As time wore on, the treasury department here was informed that the bonded warehouses in New York were crammed from cellar to roof with goods, a great part of which had come after August 1, and that owing to hard times and the straitened condition of business—"the stringency of the money market"—merchants could not take their goods away by October 1 and pay the great amount of duty, nor yet by November 1.

Taking this for an excuse a lot of New York bankers and speculators, whose business it is to lend money, marched down to Washington and asked the secretary of the treasury to loosen up things by paying off a large block of the national debt with interest not due for a year yet. And this the secretary, under one of the beautiful provisions of our remarkable monetary laws, is doing. In pursuance of the authority contained in sections 3,694 and 3,699 of the revised statutes, the government is now offering to pay out \$20,000,000 for four and a half per cent bonds, and \$23,000,000 in prepayment of interest on four and a half per cents. More than this, it is announced here that "one of the minor measures of relief for the market that may be adopted by the treasury is the payment in advance of a year's interest on \$65,000,000 of government bonds known as currency sixes," and it is commonly reported that the bankers are trying to induce Secretary Windom to let them have, without interest, the use of the surplus in the United States treasury until the "stringency of the market" and the danger of a panic has abated.

A sufficient noise has been raised to make Messrs. McKinley, Aldrich, Allison, and the others realize that there will be trouble unless the time for removing goods in bond is extended, and they seem agreed that the date should be fixed at February 1. But further than this these men who have the pulse of the nation in their hands do not seem to see. They are unaware that they walk on a volcano, and that this is but the premonitory rumble.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The Democrat, which has, under the management of Mr. William Saunders, been so long an active and able advocate of the single tax doctrine, will be amalgamated with Michael Davitt's new paper, the Labor World. Following is the announcement of the Democrat to that effect:

The Labor World, which is announced to appear in September as a weekly paper, under the editorship of Mr. Michael Davitt, will advocate the same principles as the Democrat, respecting land and labor. The friends of progress who have been associated with the Democrat will be supporters of the Labor World.

Under these circumstances it has been thought desirable that the Democrat should be amalgamated with the Labor World in order that all our energies may be concentrated on the weekly paper.

It is hoped that every reader of the Democrat will become a subscriber to the Labor World, and that every special agent of the Democrat will act in the same capacity for the Labor World.

The Philadelphia Bulletin still uses, in its arguments against tariff reform, the story circulated by the Boston home market club, to the effect that some time ago the people of Sheffield, England, held a meeting to protest against the increase of the tariff in this country. That story, dear Bulletin, was what newspaper people call a "fake." The farthest that the story went was that the Sheffield people intended to hold such a meeting. Such a meeting was never held, nor was such a thing thought of—in Sheffield. The story originated in the Boston protection rumor mill, and probably died there.

J. A. Stout, Custer City, Penn.—Henry George was born in the city of Philadelphia on September 1, 1839.

Unity assembly, K. of L., composed of the gashouse men of Dorchester, carried at the head of their column in the Boston labor parade a banner with this device:

Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness Can Exist Only When Land Values are Properly Taxed and the Product of Labor is Exploited.

Our public schools have got their complement of scholars, and 10,000 more are applying for admission, but there is no room for them. The school departments are overwhelmed; but what would they do if the tens of thousands of children, who ought to be at school, but who have to work every day in order that they may live, should also make application for school room?

The issue of September 6 of the American Musician of this city has nearly four columns of its space given to the single tax movement and the tariff question. It printed the platform adopted by the conference at Cooper union and quoted from the speech made by Henry George at the Monday evening reception. There is an interview with Edward Quincy Norton of Alabama, who represented that state at the conference, in which Mr. Norton tells a story that will be interesting to piano manufacturers. It will also interest the New York Press, as a proof of the truth of its latest utterance that "the higher the duty the less they [the consumer] can buy." Here is Mr. Norton's story:

Some time ago a Mexican gentleman settled temporarily in Mobile for the purpose of securing a musical education for his daughter, and while resident there rented a piano from Mr. Norton. When prepared to return to Mexico, Mr. Norton endeavored to sell him a new piano, but the gentleman declined to purchase, as the inordinate Mexican duties would so run up the cost that he felt unable to make the outlay. It appears that not only does the national government of Mexico levy an enormous duty on such instruments, but every state of the confederation through which it passes has an import duty of its own, which its customs officers exact with the most faithful impartiality; so that when it reaches its destination the cost to the unfortunate buyer has been increased fourfold. Under the circumstances, the Mexican gentleman declined the new piano, but he did purchase the second-hand instrument that he had rented from Mr. Norton during his two years' residence in Mobile. The duty on second-hand goods was merely nominal, but it was all that he felt able to pay.

Then the American Musician had an article from the New York Times on the "Rights of organized labor," and one from the Tribune on Mr. Blaine's reciprocity views. It is significant that a trade journal should deem it necessary to discuss public questions heretofore considered outside its province.

There are no bounds through which the cheek of a landlord cannot break. Here is a sample: George W. Childs of Philadelphia a year or two ago presented to the town of Stratford-on-Avon, England—the birthplace of Shakespeare—a drinking fountain and clock tower, which were put by the local council in a conspicuous place in the market square. The square has been used by the residents of the village as a common or public market place for six hundred years; but now comes Lord Sackville, who claims the square as his own private property, with a bill charging rent for the ground space occupied by Mr. Childs's gifts. The local council has determined to fight the claim of the noble lord. Whether they will beat him is problematical; but the case is one that shows to the fullest how far a man will try to go when once he gets a taste of the power that comes from possession of the soil.

Lord Sackville, as Sir Lionel Sackville-West, was the British minister in Washington who, it will be remembered, wrote the famous Murchison letter, and whose recall was immediately demanded by President Cleveland. His recall was made in the first week in November, 1888, a month after he had succeeded to the title and estates of his brother, Mortimer Sackville-West, who died October 1, 1888, without issue.

Organized labor, with the exception perhaps of the Brotherhood of locomotive engineers, does not now—as it was wont to do erstwhile—bubble over with enthusiasm at the mention of the name of Chauncey M. Depew. Even he will not run the risk of losing his job by sympathizing with the men who lately struck on the Vanderbilt roads.

The editor of the Journal of the Knights of Labor is much impressed with the single tax letter writing corps. He pronounces it an excellent idea, and then goes on to tell his readers how the scheme is carried on—which is not necessary to repeat here, because our readers know all about it. The editor of the Journal thinks, "as the single taxers have no patent on it," that the members of the Knights of Labor ought to avail themselves of this plan of inculcating the principles of the order and correcting the gross and glaring misstatements which are daily scattered broadcast through the press. The editor points out that that is what the enemies of labor do whenever their side of a question is misstated.

All of which ought to be heeded by the members of that order. As the Journal says, we have no "patent" on the idea, and would be glad if the knights would avail themselves of it.

Police Commissioner Voorhis continues to be filled with woe over the difficulties of putting the new election law into operation. He made an estimate last July in which he put the cost of the coming election to the city at over \$307,000. His latest estimate reduced the amount to \$144,500—a reduction of about \$163,000. That isn't so bad. If the commissioner will continue to be filled with woe he may be able to announce a still further reduction when next he estimates.

The Weekly Recorder of West Haven, Conn., is awake to the prime necessity of the times. We have before us an editorial from a late issue of that paper on "The evil methods of taxation," in which it is pointed out that unless there is such a change in the system of taxation in West Haven as will compel the owners of land held for speculation to pay their just share of the public burden, West Haven will retrograde.

A gentleman in this city informs us

that a friend of his who is a manufacturer in Trenton, N. J., visited him recently, and after the conversation had drifted toward the tariff asked him in all seriousness, "What is this McKinley bill; what is it about?" This question was put by a man who is struggling along from hand to mouth to make both ends meet. He depends on the Trenton State Gazette for his news and he has never given any intelligent thought to the tariff question.

A formidable movement has been started in Massachusetts to do away with making people pay a poll tax before they can vote. The name of the organization is the "Untaxed ballot league." It embraces men of all political beliefs, and has the support of the most prominent people in the state.

EXCORIATING A LUNKHEAD.

Ambrose Bierce in San Francisco Examiner.

The Bulletin employs a solemn and immortal ass who has not read a line nor heard a voice nor observed a fact for twenty-five years. Occasionally this ludicrous brute escapes control and utters his sense of things in a way to surprise them. Sometimes he turns himself loose to gambol in the congenial field of literature, for he remembers that he once could read. Sometimes he is pleased to note the facts of sociology and trace the march of mind into the various blind alleys of progress; and here he is great. Unluckily he confounds socialism with nihilism, both with communism, the three with anarchism; and all with an attempt at reclamation of property from the hands of Deacon Fitch. This unhappy lack of classification somewhat reduces the practical value of the good man's remarks, though their character as comical phenomena remains unaffected, to "promote the gaiety of nations." This adversary of sense has again transgressed the boundaries of political silence and is wrecking his reputation by lavishing his mind. Here is what he was pleased to say when last he poured himself through his mouth:

"To unfamiliar ears 'single tax' may sound better than 'free trade,' but it is really the old enemy under a new name. Reading between the lines of the report of Henry George's reception in New York and the meeting of the single tax convention, it appears to be a democratic movement in so thin a disguise that it will hardly deceive any intelligent and interested reader."

Of all the intelligible as well as merely intelligible, discussion of the matter on three continents during the past decade, this monstrous blockhead has not understood and remembered one word. From all the lucid definitions of that most easily defined term by Mr. George, the greatest living master of the art of definition; from all the expositions of that simplest of political faiths by its professors and its enemies alike, this impenetrable dunce has not derived one ray of light. That there is something in protection which benumbs the understanding and crazes the mental senses of the infected, making them see in every whistling school boy a war-painted free trader and hear the roar of a blazing custom house on every breeze that blows, is clear to all but the hapless victims of the disorder; but no such shocking case as this has hitherto delighted the anatomist. I have the honor to propose that Deacon Fitch take his hired man to some retired spot and effect his restoration to reason by biting him with a mad dog.

IT'S A BIG SQUINT, HOWEVER.

Manchester Journal.

C. J. Buell, in a letter to Henry George's STANDARD, extols the city democratic platform as a single tax document. It was Mr. Buell, doubtless, who inserted the plank touching reform in the system of taxation. It was not specific enough to be called a single tax plank, however. It only squinted that way.

AN ABSURD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Senator John Sherman.

The coal of Nova Scotia finds its best market in New England, while the coal of Ohio and Pennsylvania finds its largest export market in Canada, and the coal of British Columbia is the chief reliance for all the Pacific states. In this condition of affairs it is absurd for either country to levy a duty on coal carried from one to the other.

SHALL PAUPER BEASTS COMPETE WITH OUR HOME PRODUCT?

Kansas City Star.

Where was Mr. Teller of Colorado when wild animals were entered on the free list in the senate yesterday. Are the mountain lions and grizzly bears of the Centennial state to be brought into competition with the pauper beasts from the jungles of India without protest?

EVEN THEN, THEY DON'T GET WHAT THEY EARN.

Troy Times.

The workingmen of America have less cause for discontent than the laborers of any other country in the world, except possibly Australia. They are treated better, as a rule, are better paid and have better homes.

New York Tribune.

And they are better fed, too.

IT WILL BE A "PUDDIN'."

Philadelphia Record.

What a profitable business smuggling will be after the McKinley bill shall have passed. Of course it is naughty; but look at the inducements—profits reaching from 50 to 200 per cent, and 10,000 miles of coast line and 4,000 miles of land frontier upon which to conduct operations!

WHAT THEY SAY.

THE EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF VARIOUS PAPERS CONCERNING THE SINGLE TAX AND THE GREAT CONFERENCE.

The following editorials concerning the movement and the national conference have been gathered since our last issue:

THE SINGLE TAX CONFERENCE.

Buffalo Truth.

The gathering of the single tax clans to greet Henry George on his return to New York from his journey around the world was a notable one. Mr. George reached home on the Servia early on Monday morning and found a conference of some five hundred representatives of his principles gathered from thirty states ready to welcome him and meet in session for the purpose of forming a national association of single tax clubs. This work was accomplished and a basis of action determined on, which is certain to create a very active propagandism of the principles which the George men preach. The proceedings throughout were very enthusiastic, and indicated that henceforward the great parties must reckon with the single taxers in politics.

THE SINGLE TAX AGITATION.

Springfield, Mass., Republican.

The conference of advocates of the single tax at New York, last week, is said by Henry George's paper, *THE STANDARD*, to have been not merely a success, but a triumph. Mr. George thinks so, apparently, because there were persons present from thirty states; but this is hardly evidence of triumph, since there is no sort of vagary that cannot find in even more than thirty states its adherents. But the conference does indicate that a wide interest has arisen in the scheme he proposes, simply because it aims to equalize conditions and thus remedy all the evils of society, and for such a panacea there will not fail friends, at least for a while. The fact that the men who lead in the movement are mainly unknown counts for nothing, of course, for the leaders in new directions are always so until they make themselves known in the very way in which these single tax men are doing. Mr. George, W. T. Crossdale and Louis F. Post are familiar to the public; then there was William Lloyd Garrison of Boston and William J. Atkinson of Philadelphia. The conference, however, was full of prejudices, of indiscriminate praises and censures; no speech was too shallow to call out applause; the mere mention of the New York Central railroad "was greeted with hisses, and showed that the feelings of those present were with the men who are fighting for the protection of their organization against a monopoly that has no soul or feeling for the employer," so reports Mr. George's paper. Such unreasoning rage discredits the single tax men, for the letters of Powderly and Lee furnish all the proof necessary that there was no such ground for the abortive strike on the Central.

The movement for the single tax is now, however, organized; a propaganda through lectures, newspapers—"patent insiders" especially, is to be actively at work from this out. It is a legitimate agitation, now that Mr. George does not exploit his original confederation scheme; and besides the single tax, the new party is advocating free trade and ballot reform, but not very intelligently, one would say, since Mr. George himself talks of his followers forcing the Australian ballot reform on New York, although the bill that Governor Hill signed was not the Australian system, and the single tax men had no part whatever in procuring it. The final clause of the declaration of principles put forth favors government control of railroads, telegraphs, water and gas.

DOESN'T THINK MUCH OF THE PLATFORM.

Petersburg, Va., Index Appeal.

The declaration of principles put forth by Mr. Henry George's single tax convention is not likely to appeal very strongly to the great bulk of the citizens of this republic as calculated to remedy the evils to which the body politic is heir. It is true that the convention declared its purpose to be "to consider the best means of securing united action in behalf of free trade in the coming congressional elections, and to consult as to the best means of promoting the single tax movement in the different states." Mr. George, who is the author and leading apostle in the United States of the single tax theory, as is well known, is also an outspoken, uncompromising free trader, and it is not improbable, therefore, that he considers the agitation of the one to go well in hand with, and to be promotive of, the other. By all persons who are not economic visionaries like Mr. George it is well understood that absolute free trade is a physical and political impossibility, as impracticable when applied to the actual social and commercial conditions and necessities of nations as are the Utopian ideas of government suggested and elaborated by Mr. Edward Bellamy.

Single tax, which means a burden for the support of government—whether national, state or municipal—upon land values only, would simplify, of course, the whole scheme of public taxation to the degree of idealism. It is doubtful, however, if the present generation, or even the next, will be ready for so radical an innovation, and it is safe to say that many an educational campaign will

have to be fought through before the point which Mr. George would attain can be reached. A general adoption of such theories of government implies such a degree of general intelligence as the people of this country will hardly arrive at for a good many years to come.

THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT.

Norfolk, Va., Landmark.

The recent national conference of single tax advocates in New York was an event of far more than ordinary significance. Mr. Henry George, the leader of the movement, has just arrived from a long journey abroad and told of the progress of his ideas in other countries. The conference was made up of uncommonly thoughtful men from all over the country.

The single tax doctrine is making rapid strides. The theory is "that the land belongs equally to all the people, by natural right; that he who occupies any part of it should pay rent to the people in the form of a tax representing the value of the bare land for occupancy; that this tax should be the only one levied, and that all taxes upon industry or the products of industry are ethically wrong and economically destructive."

In the call for the conference it was declared that "the two great parties are about to enter on a struggle for the control of the house of representatives. One of them tends to the logical demand for the absolute prohibition of importation; the other is rapidly tending to the opposing logical demand for absolute free trade. One tends to become more and more the instrument and mouth-piece of a reckless and arrogant plutocracy, determined to use governmental power for the increase of the privilege and undue wealth it already enjoys; the other necessarily tends to assert the rights of the masses as against the classes."

With out considering the present political bearing of the movement, the single tax idea is a very simple one. Its practicability as applied to property in America is the problem under discussion. The New York Times, which has heretofore expressed the belief that as an ideal taxation it is unattainable for a long time to come, now says that:

It rests on irrefragable logic. Its advantages would be many. It reduces taxation to absolute simplicity and certainty and the utmost efficiency—that is to say, the form which would bring the greatest ratio of revenue with the smallest cost and difficult of collection. It would be absolutely free from the inequalities that characterize all existing systems of taxation, for all land, by whomsoever held and for whatever purpose used, would pay a revenue in precise proportion to the advantage derived from holding or using it. Moreover, it would be the form of taxation that would interfere least with the processes of production and of trade, and therefore be the least of a burden on the community. We do not think it would accomplish all that has been claimed for it in affording opportunities for labor and relief from poverty, which has many causes, but it would afford the very largest measure of industrial and commercial freedom and facilitate a more equal distribution of opportunities and of the results of production and exchange. It would bring about a "free trade" which would be absolute in its exemption from burden, restriction and perversion by public authority.

The single tax idea is becoming prominent and interesting.

REFORMS NEEDED, BUT NO HENRY GEORGES.

Peoria, Ill., Journal.

Henry George, who has been sowing the seeds of socialism and anarchy in Australia, has come back to New York. He was tendered a reception by about three hundred of his followers. While there may be considerable merit in his single tax theory, the other doctrines which he preaches are not calculated to do a republic like this one any particular good. In this country, where the people have more liberties than in any other, they do not seem to realize that any attempt to broaden these will unquestionably lead to abuses. The republic of America is not the first attempt by the race to have a free government, but in all probability it will be the last, unless the great mass of the people which compose it take it upon themselves to remedy many existing evils. Anarchy and socialism is as old as civilization itself, and in every country where they have been allowed to take root and grow, the governments have either become more despotic or disappeared altogether. Anarchy is only one form of tyranny; socialism is another. In a country where every man is equal before the law, there the greatest liberties may be found, but when courts become corrupt and dishonesty is allowed to go unpunished, in no long time will the government itself become honeycombed, as it were, with vice and corruption. The stealthy manner in which greed leads up to downright dishonesty is something that the average man cannot realize. The moment that a community, or even a government, contains more dishonest men than honest ones, that moment it commences to decline. There are men, even in this city, who count their wealth by the tens of thousands, and who hold mortgage upon mortgage, beside stocks of various sorts, that have been known to take a solemn oath that they did not own a dime's worth of property other than the roots which afford them shelter. It is such rascality as this that has led such creatures like Henry George to propagate his doctrines. When the state allows

its rich men to escape their just share of taxation and shift the burden of government to the middle and lower classes, the state itself is corrupt. When men allow greed to take possession of them, body and soul, there is nothing that they will not do to escape their just share of governmental responsibility. No citizen has any right to ask protection of the state unless he contributes his just proportion to the support of the state, and no state can or will endure that will permit its bone and sinew to contribute more than their just proportion of the public burdens. In point of fact all governments which have permitted abuses of this sort to exist any length of time have either disappeared or are in process of disintegration. This is the very identical thing which is now threatening our own government. It is an abuse which has been allowed to grow up under our own eyes almost unnoticed, and yet our laws provide the proper remedy, but they are scarcely ever enforced. It would seem as if the great mass of our humanity have learned to fear and worship wealth, instead of making wealth respect the state that gives it protection. Just as accumulated wealth is allowed to escape its just taxation, just so sure will the state suffer. One has only to look at the manner in which cities like Chicago are allowed to evade taxation and shift that responsibility to the other portions of the state. It is, to say the least, no better than highway robbery, and yet Chicago has the audacity to ask the people of the commonwealth to allow her to run into debt five or ten millions of dollars, which the people of the state outside of that city will most surely have to pay. There is most certainly a time coming, and it is not very far away, when the men who till the soil, together with those who toil at the forges, guide the shuttles and delve in the mines, will become tired of paying the major part of the governmental burdens. They will not only become tired, but they will openly revolt at the abuses in the present system of taxation. If American liberty consists only in piling up wealth and evading governmental responsibilities, it is certainly a privilege that all have a right to indulge in. But actual American liberty is a far different thing, and we believe that this country possesses the intelligence and honesty to rectify any existing abuse. The people of the nation have never yet been called upon to settle any question or evil that they did not settle it for all time. They are commencing to realize that they need public servants who will obey their wishes and strive to do the greatest good to the greatest number; that the masses, and not the classes, compose the nation. It makes but precious little difference to the masses whether a man belongs to this party or that one, so that he is incorruptible; that he will respect the honors conferred upon him and not set aside the welfare of the people for his own personal aggrandizement. When the great mass of the American people learn to pay more attention to the actual needs of the state and less to the political parties, nine-tenths of the abuses they are forced to submit to will disappear. Simply putting a man into office because he happens to belong to the dominant party, without regard to his fitness or honesty, is one of the greatest evils that beset the nation. It invariably leads to corruption in more ways than one. When honesty, or respect of law and the rights of others, are unknown quantities in a public officer, how can it be expected that the masses will be any different? Look at the character of the men that are annually put up for office, and ask yourself if you would allow them to take charge of your purse or your private business? And yet we go on placing in responsible positions men that we would not trust out of our sight. Think for a moment of the idea of sending men to our state legislature to enact laws for the collection of taxes that do not pay a cent of taxes themselves. And yet the people elect them simply because their "party" demand it. When a party becomes so oblivious to the public welfare as to place men before the people for office that would not be trusted with the private business of a firm or an individual, such a party is itself too corrupt to command even the respect of the meanest citizen of the state. There is no room in this country for such a party, and the press of the country, irrespective of party, owe it to the people to hold up to public scorn such party as well as those upon whom it would undeservedly bestow official honors. A public journal that will not do this is unworthy of support.

HENRY GEORGE'S PANACEA.

San Francisco Evening Post.

Mr. Henry George, the apostle of the single tax, was given a reception in New York yesterday in honor of his return from his Australian tour. Mr. George is a gentleman of very marked ability, as is amply demonstrated by the editorial columns of the early files of the Post, as well as by his more recent and more elaborate writings; but, as often occurs with able men, Mr. George has allowed a single idea to obtain dominance of his mind. That single idea is the single tax. It is like King Charles's head in Mr. Dick's memorial: it muddles the man up. If it were not so Mr. George would not fall into the error of supposing that single tax is a cure for all the political and social ills with which organized society is afflicted. In his normal condition of mind Mr. George is too

intelligent a man to think that this can be done, and too honest a man to say that which he does not think.

It is in the light of these facts that Mr. George's speech at yesterday's reception should be read.

The American workingman, at whom Mr. George's theories are more particularly directed, will do well to bear in mind that his best and only hope is in himself—not in the single tax or any other tax. To-day the American workman can by moderate exertion gain good food, good clothing, good shelter, a reasonable amount of amusement, and still have something to put by for a rainy day. Besides, there is nothing but his own lack of energy, thrift and shrewdness to stand in the way of his improving his position in life. The opportunities for a young man possessing a clear head, stout muscle, and plenty of industry never were and never will be better than they are at the present, and the enemies which he has to fear are over-indulgence of all kinds, too luxurious habits of life and laziness. Until Mr. George can show that his single tax theory is a protection against these, the workingman should give it a wide berth. It is only useful to amuse those who are intoxicated with philosophical disputations.

THE SINGLE TAX AND FREE TRADE.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

According to the platform of Mr. Henry George's new party, the salvation of this republic is to depend solely upon a tax upon land, irrespective of improvements upon it. Rich men, who have millions in bonds and stocks, are to pay nothing on them. Corporations which possess but little real estate are to be taxed only for the ground they own. The mass of their wealth will be exempt. They may erect enormous buildings which will yield them great incomes for rent, but only the area of ground they cover will be taxed for national, state and municipal purposes. If land alone should be taxed, there will be a rush of land owners to sell and place their money in bonds and stocks, in this country and in others. The value of land—the only taxable property—will fall. The workingman who, by the labor of years, may have secured a home for himself and family, would not be able to sell it, in an emergency, for one-half what it cost him, or to mortgage it for one-fourth of what it would now be valued at.

This branch of the subject might be enlarged upon. But the more important part of the platform is that in relation to free trade. It favors absolute freedom of commerce with all the countries of the earth, regardless of home industries and the development of manufactures of our own products. This is the real purpose of the new organization of which Mr. George is the leader. He repeats the old arguments long successfully combated by the American people, and copies the antiquated pictures of an Utopia, the folly and unreality of which are well understood. His visit to England and other countries, where he was feted by the free traders who wish to destroy American industries, has intoxicated him and made him swallow eagerly all they utter. The Sheffield and other meetings and the remonstrances of the London journals against the McKinley bill have given him some courage, and impelled him to pursue a line of hostility to the American system of political economy in exact accordance with the ultra free traders of foreign lands, who wish to flood our country with the products of cheap European labor.

The single tax scheme is an alluring thing for the ignorant and the idle, but it proves to be only a mask for free trade, and the American people will not be slow to discover this. One is as fallacious as the other. But the real project, the establishment of free trade with all other countries, is an old affair which has been thoroughly probed and exposed, and the American people have over and over again condemned it. Mr. Cleveland was defeated at the last election mainly because he had abandoned his old position as a friend of moderate protection, and come out in favor of what he called tariff revision—meaning free trade. The present protectionist Congress was elected on the same issue, and there is no reason to suppose that the people have changed their views since 1888. Mr. and Mrs. George, Master Bertie Huist of Texas (aged two years and a half), and the four or five hundred men and women who went to the single tax banquet at Coney island, form only a very minute part of the millions of American voters. They ate and drank with the enthusiasm common among people who think they have discovered a panacea for all ills. But there are ten or twelve millions of voters who know and care nothing about them.

THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Kansas Jeffersonian.

September 1, 1890, marks the time of the organization of one of the most beneficent movements in this great American nation. At Cooper union, in New York, there was assembled delegates from single tax clubs of thirty-three states and from the District of Columbia. Henry George, who left New York in February last, and who sailed three weeks later from San Francisco for Australia, arrived at New York on the 1st inst., on the steamship Servia, where, at the Westminster hotel, he was most heartily greeted

by the enthusiastic friends of this reform. There was about 500 delegates present at the conference, which was called to order by William T. Crossdale of New York.

The great apostle of liberty, Henry George, recognized the hand of Almighty God in the movement, and he believed that the path opened had been so broadened as to challenge the highest respect of impartial investigators, and that it will absorb the better elements of the democratic party.

THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT.

Halifax Chronicle, Nova Scotia.

A national conference of the single tax clubs of the United States was held in New York last week. It is now estimated that the followers of Henry George number 125,000 in the United States alone, while he has a large following in Great Britain and Australia, and, perhaps, not a few in Canada. The New York conference was large and enthusiastic. There were representatives from California, the District of Columbia, Chicago, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Dakota. This may serve somewhat to show the breadth of the ramifications of the single tax idea throughout the United States. What the ultimate destiny of the movement will be it is not for us to say, but it is clearly destined to exercise a potent influence in the tariff discussions preceding and during the next presidential election, and its weight will be thrown entirely in favor of the democratic party.

It is a proof of the intelligent and practical character of the promoters of the single tax movement that they do not contemplate anything so impracticable, utopian and absurd as a third party. They intelligently size up the tendencies and principles of the two great parties, and select that which is going their road. They find the republicans wedded to the superstition of protection, while the democrats are on the road for free trade, and, as that is regarded as a very important step toward the end they have in view, to the democrats they give their support. If we may judge by the report of the proceedings of the convention, ex President Cleveland is a favorite among them. When the chairman of the convention referred to Cleveland's tariff message Judge Maguire of San Francisco arose and proposed "three cheers for Grover Cleveland," which were given with a tiger at the conclusion. The following utterances were loudly applauded: "Free trade is a golden law." "Lift aloft the banner of free trade." "Give every man free access to what nature has offered him." Such sentiments should always have the applause and support and earnest advocacy of broad minded and intelligent men, and they must secure the final winning triumph in the race of progress and civilization the world over.

CONSOLIDATING THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT.

London Christian Commonwealth.

The famous agitation led by Mr. Henry George in America has so far lacked anything like centralization. This want appears about to be supplied, seeing that on Monday in New York the delegates of numerous single tax clubs throughout the country met at the Cooper union, and formed a permanent organization. In the evening a reception was held. Mr. Henry George thought the Salvation army was about to grapple with poverty in all the large cities of Great Britain, and if they were successful it would ultimately lead people to adopt single tax views. Mr. George did not believe that the single tax party would present a separate ticket at the next national election, although he thought many single tax candidates would come forward.

The platform adopted by the conference, and prepared by Mr. George himself, after expounding the single tax, declares in favor of governmental control of railroads, telegraphs, water and gas supplies and other monopolies, which, it is held, become a proper social function when free competition is impossible.—[Albany Press and Knickerbocker.

Henry George returned Monday morning from his long trip around the world. He was met at the Stryva's dock by about 250 of his friends and followers. In reply to the many queries propounded by reporters, Mr. George said, among other things, that the efforts now being made by the Salvation army people in the cities of Great Britain to relieve destitution would ultimately lead them to the single tax idea, and added that Mrs. Booth had been for years what might be called a single tax woman. George came just in time to guide the doings of the single tax club's national conference which was opened last Wednesday week. More than 500 delegates, representing 320 clubs and thirty-three states, besides the District of Columbia and a territory or two, met in the hall of Cooper union. Among the 500 delegates are several women, who represented California. Far away Alaska was represented by a single delegate. Canada sent sympathizers. There were several clerical delegates.—[Dayton, Ohio, Workerman.

AND LANDOWNERS WOULD GET IT ALL.
New York World.

If Greenwood lake were one hour from New York instead of two hours, the land on its borders would sell by the inch instead of by the acre.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PATENT INSIDES.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I belong to that department of the industrial army familiarly known as "the drummer," and in my spare moments have tried to aid the Memphis single tax association in their patent inside work. Within the last two weeks I have called upon the editors of nine newspapers in some of the towns I visit, with the following results:

Four papers have ordered single tax matter. The

Winfield, Iowa, Beacon,
Columbus Junction, Iowa, Gazette,
New Boston, Ill., News,
Kathsburg, Ill., News.

The editors of the following papers have promised to investigate the question, and will advise me later as to their decision:

Wapello, Iowa, Record,
Clarion, Iowa, Democrat,
Traer, Iowa, Star-Clipper,
Grundy Center, Iowa, Republican.

Only one editor has positively refused. The Morning Sun, Iowa, newsman said he did not take any stock in the single tax and would not publish anything pertaining to it. I found upon questioning him that he had not read "Progress and Poverty," and had no knowledge of the subject.

The editor of the Winfield Beacon favored the single tax and was glad of an opportunity to publish the matter furnished.

The editor of the New Boston News at first refused, as he was opposed to the single tax. He was finally induced to publish the inside matter and denounce the whole thing editorially, so the readers of this paper will now hear both sides of the discussion.

Editor Grundy Center Republican has had calls for single tax matter and may order it.

The four editors who postponed action promised to read up. I left them some literature and will stir them up next trip.

At the request of the editor of the Clarion Democrat I sent him a copy of "Progress and Poverty," which he promised to read.

If all the traveling men who are interested in this cause will make it a point to present the single tax inside work to editors on their routes we can have the majority of country newspapers pleading our cause within six months.

I believe with Mr. Brown of the Memphis single tax association, that this is a large and important field and should receive the attention of single tax men everywhere, as a great many farmers can be reached only through their local paper. The farmers are beginning to think, and it is important that they should think right.

FRANK S. CHURCHILL.

Burlington, Iowa.

THE FIRST OHIO DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: The single tax men of the First Ohio congressional district, which is now represented by Ben Butterworth, have an important duty before them that they should not neglect. Through the redistricting of the state by the last legislature the first district has been made reliably democratic. The real fight will hence be in the democratic convention which meets the latter part of this month. Two names are prominently mentioned for the nomination—Robert B. Bowler and Ottis Cosgrave. There can be no question for which of the two single tax men should throw whatever influence they may have. Mr. Bowler is an accomplished gentleman, a fine lawyer, a brilliant orator, and a firm friend of popular rights. He is serving his second term as mayor of one of Cincinnati's suburban towns. He is an active member of the Young men's democratic club, which might well be called the Young men's free trade club, and may be relied upon at all times to support Jeffersonian principles. Ottis Cosgrave is known to be in close fellowship with the worst element of his party. He is a man without education or principles. While he might vote with his party on most questions, he has in times gone by joined in many a frantic dance around the golden calf of protection, and anointed the idol with the sanction of democratic truth. Our friends here should exert themselves and see to it that the gallant Harter may have a colleague worthy of his own great self.

A. F. HENDERSON,
Sec. Cin. S. T. club.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF WORKINGMEN.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: Will you permit me to say a word in reference to Mr. Robert Miller's remark in THE STANDARD of August 27. If he means what he says and says what he means, then there are but few that will agree with him. But I do not think that he could have intended his words to be construed literally. The remark I refer to is: "Were the working classes really intelli-

gent, poverty could not accompany progress." Now, the fact is that the working classes are really intelligent. In fact it requires considerable intellectual force, as well as muscular, to get bread and butter nowadays. Our workers are intelligent nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand. If we could institute a fair comparison between the two classes—the poor workers and the rich idlers—I believe that the average intelligence among the poor would be found greater than among the rich. Not the average amount of education, but the average amount of good horse sense, and ability to understand new ideas and grasp new possibilities. The rich man's son has to be coached through college, and barely gets his diploma. The poor man's son wins the collegiate honors, and very often earns his living in addition to mastering his college tasks. I think the workers (not excluding anybody who earns his living) are as a class more intelligent than any other class. They certainly are much more intelligent than the politicians and statesmen, taking the average right through. Some of our congressmen, for instance, show oftentimes a dullness of intellect, a flat inability to grasp an idea, which we would not find paralleled among working classes, unless we should delve pretty low down. We workingmen do not run our public business as we should, it is true. But it is not owing to lack of intelligence; it is owing to not using our intelligence in directing the actions of our law makers. We are asleep. We, all of us, can understand the simple questions pertaining to government, but we won't try. We would rather lose our dollars than to take the trouble to find out how we are being juggled with.

Because workingmen do not comprehend the conditions under which they perform labor, it does not follow that they lack intelligence. It simply shows that they have not given the question much thought. We were all of us just as intelligent before we examined into the single tax as we are now. If the majority of our fellow citizens have not yet followed our example, do not set them down as dullards; they are not. And they will prove that they are not, just as fast as we can get them to give their attention to the subject.

B. C. STICKNEY.

New York, Sept. 3.

REV. DR. THACKERAY'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The Standard—Sir: I have read the account of the debate in the single tax conference, in which it befel me to take a more prominent part than I had anticipated or desired; and I recognize with much pleasure the fairness with which the whole subject has been stated.

There were, however, several misconceptions which ran through the whole debate, and which were so general among the speakers that I suppose I must in some way have been unwittingly, in the course of my remarks, the cause of them. In the first place, it was assumed that I was putting forward on behalf of the Single tax brotherhood of religious teachers a claim to a direct representation on the national committee on the ground that the brotherhood consisted of ministers only, and that I was therefore asking for a special class representation for the dignity of "the cloth." As a matter of fact, although most of the members are ministers, there are others of us religious teachers who are laymen, and my pleading in the whole matter, so far as related to that point, was not on behalf of ministers, but on behalf of a recognition of religion in the question of single tax. I have noted with much regret the growing tendency among advocates to either ignore altogether the religious basis or to give it so little prominence that the single tax sinks into a mere question of taxation and fiscal reform, which may win a cold and selfish support as a mere question of the pocket, but can never arouse the enthusiasm due to it as a great religious movement.

Again, what I distinctly asked of the conference, or at any rate intended to ask, was not that we should have more recognition than other single tax organizations, but simply not less. We ask for equality, nothing more. So far as I may have seemed in my remarks to magnify the importance of the brotherhood, it was simply an endeavor on my part to enlist the sympathy and interest of other single taxers in our organization and work, and to ask their aid in gaining the adhesion of other religious teachers everywhere to co-operate with us.

As to the question of organization of the national committee and of our representation on it, very few of the speakers seemed to realize the point of the amendment which I proposed. There is published in THE STANDARD every week, on the last page but one, a list of single tax organizations classified under states and territories; but, as far as I can perceive, there is not one whose sphere of operations extends beyond the state under

which it is there enrolled. An organization of a national committee by the representatives of states and territories is therefore admirably adapted to secure a representation of all the organizations therein enumerated.

In the course of progress of every great movement there are, however, sure to arise other organizations whose work will not be so locally confined, being rather among certain classes of persons throughout the whole country than limited to single towns or localities. And these may not improbably be organizations of great influence and importance, whose work may be highly effective for the advancement of the cause.

At the time when I first stood up to speak I knew of the existence of no such organizations except our brotherhood. The subsequent course of the debate revealed the existence of one other, viz., the New Churchmen's single tax league, and the debate as to the formation of a women's single tax league indicated that there might soon be another as important and effective as the W. C. T. U. is in the temperance cause. I saw, also, that Mr. Herne recently addressed his fellow actors on the subject of the single tax, and there might possibly come into existence hereafter an actor's single tax league, and some others.

Now, in all these cases, their work and influence would extend throughout the whole country and not be confined to any single state. To permit them by the courtesy or connivance of the committee on credentials to count themselves as organizations of the state of New York, and to send delegates to a conference whose cards represent them to be delegates from New York when they actually came from New Jersey, or even, perhaps, from New Mexico, does not seem to me to be an altogether satisfactory way of meeting the difficulty. There is no necessity of admitting any organization merely on sufferance. If they have no right there, or are not wanted, let them be excluded.

If the national committee is to represent only the local single tax clubs, that is one thing; but if it is desirable that it should represent and include all organizations that are endeavoring to work for the single tax cause, that is another thing. The difference is important, and should be well weighed at the outset. In the latter case the organization of the national committee should take cognizance of the fact that there are now some organizations, and probably will soon be more, besides the local single tax clubs, which now exist.

My amendment to add "United States" to the list of states and territories may not have been the best adapted to secure the end in view in my mind; but it was what occurred to me without premeditation as a possible solution of the difficulty which I foresaw and stated to the conference before the committee on resolutions had even presented their report. It would have given one representative on the national committee for all such general organizations as I have described as now existing or likely to be soon called into existence.

The time may come when that will not be deemed so extravagant or inordinate a degree of representation; but in my judgment the addition of members who would represent other ideas than those of local village clubs might add a variety to the national committee which would be beneficial and possibly in some respects ennobling and elevating to the great cause which we all have equally at heart.

In asking you, Mr. Editor, to insert this letter, let me say that I do not in any way desire to revive the discussion which evolved so much heat in the conference, but simply before the matter passes quite out of mind to correct some of the misconceptions which I fear must be attributed to my own failures to make my meaning sufficiently clear to the conference.

S. W. THACKERAY.

Newtown, L. I.

HE WANTS TO CONVERT THE HEATHEN HERE FIRST.

Grand Island, Neb., Democrat.

Henry George has returned from his single tax tour through Australia. He claims that the Australians are anxious to adopt his single tax idea. If that is a fact Henry ought to go to Australia to live.

WHAT WILL BE THE JOURNAL'S ANSWER?

Boston Globe.

The Journal says the claim that the consumer has to pay the protective duties is "democratic humbug." If it is, why did the Journal oppose a protective duty on imported meat?

"THE TRIUMPHS OF PROTECTION"

Boston Globe.

There were 3,650 foreclosures of farm mortgages in Kansas in the first six months. This is probably one of the things Mr. Blaine meant when he spoke of "the triumphs of protection."

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE DEBATE.

THE SINGLE TAX BEFORE THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION AT SARATOGA.

The American social science association held its annual session at Saratoga the first week in September. Friday was devoted to a discussion of the single tax. The programme announced papers by President Andrews of Brown university, Edward Atkinson of Boston, Professor Seligman of Columbia college, Professor Clark of Smith college, William Lloyd Garrison and James Carret of Boston, Professor Harris of Washington, D. C., Professor Davidson, Felix Adler, Louis F. Post, Samuel D. Clark and Henry George. The session was held in the town hall and the discussion was opened with the paper of S. B. Clark of New York.

Mr. Clark defined the single tax and discussed the question of the shifting of the tax from the landlord to the tenant or consumer.

Mr. Post followed with a fuller explanation of the single tax, considering it both as a fiscal and social reform, and also meeting the question as to the shifting of the tax.

Professor Harris of Washington proposed the single tax, one of his points being that it would increase the tax upon private parks adjacent to towns and cities, thereby possibly causing their abandonment to the injury of the poorer classes, for whom they offer opportunities to breathe fresh air.

Professor Clark of Smith college defended the wisdom of the state in protecting private ownership of land.

Professor Seligman of Columbia college, in opposing the single tax, intimated that it was presumptuous for men not educated in the schools to undertake to present economic theories. He made the point that there was as much reason for taxing the unearned increment of other things, railroad bonds for example, as the unearned increment of land. In reference to taxation he claimed that it should be in proportion to the ability of the tax payer and not in proportion to his benefits, and referring to the single tax he was violent in his denunciations of it as a dishonest mode of taxation, because its effect would be to confiscate property in land without compensation.

Professor Seligman was followed by William Lloyd Garrison, who in a brief paper exposed the absurdity of the claim that the single tax would be unjust. "Justice," he said, "is the bed-rock of the plan of the single tax."

Mr. Atkinson then opposed the single tax for thirty-five minutes and Henry George presented the subject in a general way in a talk of ten minutes, whereupon the association took a recess.

In the afternoon James R. Carret read a paper defending the single tax, in which he drew largely from his experience as a conveyancer. He was followed by Professor Davidson, who argued the proposition that when the state grants a man property in land it has no more right to tax the land than it has to tax other things. The final paper at the afternoon session was that of President Andrews of Brown university, who favored some of the principles of the single tax, but insisted that other taxes were needed for disciplinary purposes.

At the evening session Professor James of the University of Pennsylvania read a paper in which while not unqualifiedly approving the single tax, he met the arguments of some of his brother professors who opposed it on the ground that it was in the nature of confiscation; his own main objection to the single tax being on the ground of its suddenness.

Professor James was followed by Henry George, who spoke in substance as follows, which we condense from the Albany Press, which contained a long report of Mr. George's remarks, though with but brief reference to the other speeches:

"It is impossible to go over all the objections to the single tax that have been made here. There are only two or three to which I shall address myself. The most important, because it lies at the root of nearly all the others, is the question of compensation. Professor Seligman asserted that in carrying out the single tax it would be requisite, as a matter of justice, to compensate present land owners. Now, I never in all my reading heard of a tax for which the tax payer was to be compensated in any such sense. But there is something deeper than that. What we propose does not involve the taking of anything from anyone. We do not propose to settle old scores; we do not propose to bring a bill against any man for what he may have taken that belongs to the community. We propose simply to let bygones be bygones, and to say, Don't do any more."

"It is not what land has yielded to the owner in the past, or even what it is yielding in the present, that constitutes land value, but what it is expected to yield in the future; and what we propose to do is merely in the future to take that value. Professor Seligman says that if there is a landless man he is landless only because he is too poor to buy anything. That is true, but it is not just. Man comes naked into the world; but he finds land already here. The original price of all things produced by man is labor; but there is no original price of land. When a man buys a lot or a house he is but exchanging the produce of labor for the produce of labor, but when he buys land he pays

the produce of labor for something that existed before labor was. The first transaction is exchange, the other robbery. The landless man! Why, in nature the landless man is as much a monstrosity as a waterless fish or an airless bird. We are but land animals. What nature gives to us is our powers and the land. The land is the reservoir from which we must all draw. It is the indispensable element to all exertion, the passive or natural factor in all production. The equal right to live involves the right to land. In making the right to land equal, we are not taking from anyone that which properly belongs to him. We are simply giving to each that equal opportunity which is his by natural right. The only power we are taking from any individual is the power of unjustly appropriating the labor or labor produce of others. It is not a confiscation, it is simply the stoppage of confiscation."

Edward Atkinson (interrupting)—"About the landless man. You let him occupy a piece of land without pay in order that he may get his living out of it, but you put the condition of the occupancy that out of the proceeds of the work that he puts on that land he shall surrender enough to meet all taxes, while I, who do not choose to work land, but sit in a chair and work with my brains, pay no taxes. You, therefore, put a condition on the landless man which is vastly more enormous than the condition of being obliged to buy a lot and having somebody else share the taxes with him."

Mr. George—"No, sir, we do nothing of the kind; and if you would take the trouble some time to look up the theory of rent you would find that we do not."

Mr. Atkinson—"It all comes to that."

Mr. George—"Every man has an equal right to land, but the equality of that right to land involves the limitation that he has no more right than anybody else, and consequently no right to any better land than anyone else could get. He has a right to land to which no economic rent attaches; and on that land, under our system, he would pay no taxes—neither for land nor for improvements, nor for anything else. We do not propose to tax land. We propose to tax values, and all land has not real value."

Mr. Atkinson—"He has free access to plenty of that kind of land now."

Mr. George—"I would like you to tell where it is."

Mr. Atkinson—"I could tell you of a great deal of land that would be given to a landless man."

Mr. George (continuing)—"Professor James' main objection is as to the suddenness of the change. But the longer you think of it fairly and impartially the clearer you will see that even if this change were made at once, it would involve no injustice. Yet, much as we should like to make the change at once, nothing is more certain than that we cannot. We can get at it only by the slow process of educating popular opinion, and in the very nature of things we can only reach our aim slowly, and step by step. We do not delude ourselves on that point, and never have. It must come by slow advance; and every advance, ay, even the agitation for every advance, gives notice. It was said this morning that it would be specially unjust to take from a man who has just bought land the possibility of his getting any unearned increment. That possibility is taken away only when the single tax is about going into force in full. And do you think the man who buys land then can plead ignorance? Already this agitation is going on and is assuming practical shape. It will go from one step to another. And if a man chooses to buy land when this mode of tax is plainly coming, has not he had notice?"

"It is asked why should land owners pay taxes and capitalists escape? First, because it is just. What is capital? In this audience I need not waste time exposing the errors of those who mix all sorts of things under the name of capital. Capital consists of wealth, that is to say, of the product of exertion. It is unjust to take from any man the produce of his exertion. Whatever a man adds to the common stock is and ought to be his as against all the world, and it is an injustice to take from him any part of it. In the second place it is expedient. We want more wealth in all its forms. Therefore it is inexpedient to tax it. Again, you cannot tax the capitalist by taxing capital. A tax upon capital slips off the capitalist and rests on the consumer, falling with the heaviest weight on the poorest."

"Professor Seligman tells us there are other unearned increments than those which attach to land, and asks why we should not tax them? What are they? I can think of none but the unearned increment of franchises. Now the value of franchises is of the same nature as the value that attaches to land. Exclusive franchises are special privileges, and the value of those special privileges, equally with the value of land, we would take for the use of the community."

"Professor Seligman declares that the true principle of taxation is not according to benefits received, but, as he phrases it, according to ability. I presume he meant by that according to ability to pay. As a matter of justice, we deny that proposition. No one ought to be forced to pay more than another because he is more industrious, or more talented, or has more foresight, or has any other personal quality. All men ought to be put upon an equality of opportunity, letting the men who can work best and hardest take all the advantage that those

qualities may give. It is unjust to tax men according to their ability to pay, and it is inexpedient, and not merely inexpedient, but impossible. All over the world it has been tried; but has never succeeded. We ought to tax men according to the special benefits which they receive from the community. Here is the principle! We are all equally entitled to land, and for the use of land itself there should be no tax whatever; but where a special value attaches to land, where land will give a larger return for the same exertion of labor and the same investment of capital, there the owner is accorded a special privilege. He receives from the improvement of society and the growth of population a special advantage, and in the single tax we are simply taking the value of that advantage back for the use of the community to whom it rightfully belongs."

"I said this morning that the land owner as land owner is absolutely useless. Perhaps I had better go into that a little more fully. If any one thinks that the land owner is of any use whatever it is because he is confounding ownership with possession, and when people talk as Professor Clark did of the advantages of private ownership they are thinking of the advantages of private possession. Secure possession of land is necessary to the best use of land, but that is not ownership. Possession is necessary to give security to the improver that he shall reap the value of his improvements. No man plows a field to get the rewards of ownership. He plows to get the rewards of industry."

"There was one other remark of Professor Seligman's to which I would refer. He said that the advocates of the single tax did not understand the science of finance. Well, if some of the reasoning I have heard on this floor to-day be the result of studying the science of finance, I am very glad that the advocates of the single tax do not understand it. The professor also said that the professors of political economy are opposed to us. In general this is true, for professors of political economy hold their positions by consent of the very class who profit by social wrong. Professor Seligman tells us we should accept what professors of political economy tell us, as we accept what professors of astronomy and chemistry tell us. The difference is that political economy touches the pocket nerve and embraces all the burning questions of the time. Macaulay has said, 'if there were any large pecuniary interests concerned in denying the law of gravitation, that law would not be acknowledged to this day.' It certainly would not be in the universities and colleges. We cannot all study as astronomers and chemists, and must depend on those who can make special researches. But in political economy—which is the science of work and wages, and exchanges and economic legislation—we must look to college professors, then democratic government is a failure, and we ought to resign ourselves to government by the rich and learned."

Mr. George closed with an impassioned appeal to the professors of political economy to stop fighting the single tax by evasions and subterfuges and hair-splitting, and the session closed late in the evening after a running debate between Mr. Atkinson, Professor Seligman, and some others and Mr. George.

REED'S TRIUMPH.

HE IS NOW THE UNQUESTIONED LEADER OF HIS PARTY—WHAT HIS LEADERSHIP MEANS.

Special dispatch to the World.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The return of Mr. Reed has been a triumph. It marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the republican party and of American politics.

Last week Mr. Reed was a conspicuous personage of the second rank; to-day, in the estimation of republican politicians, he is the one absolute, unquestioned ruler and leader of his party. Everybody else has sunk into insignificance. The partisans in the party have "gone to heel" at his command like so many trained pointers in a grouse field.

If this were true only of politicians in Washington, it would be a matter of minor importance. It is significant in larger ways, because the like of it has occurred in the party throughout the country. It marks the beginning of new policies or new and more extravagant applications of the old policies. It begins a new history and establishes a new leadership for the party.

It was Mr. Reed who was cheered spontaneously in the Indiana republican convention on Wednesday, while Mr. Harrison, the president and presumably the "favorite son" of that enthusiastic state, was "indorsed" by the convention only at cost of a hard night's labor in a committee the majority of whose members bitterly resented the thought of indorsing him at all.

It is Mr. Reed who alone snatched the semblance of victory from the Vermont election returns, for a no less high authority than Mr. Edmunds interprets the falling off of the republican vote in that state and the cutting down of the republican majority by one-half as a mark of disapproval intended as a rebuke to the republican majority in the senate for their failure to follow Mr. Reed's lead and to execute Mr. Reed's behest in their dealing with the force bill, which he had driven through the house under the crack of his whip.

It is Mr. Reed alone of the republican leaders who is entitled to find comfort in the discontent of the republican manufacturers

and importers over the senate's action on the McKinley bill. Their resentment is directed solely against the senate's assurance in undertaking to tinker the bill sent to them by Mr. Reed, after he had forced it through his house of representatives.

Mr. Reed is master since this Maine election, and his man Boutelle has been quick to recognize the fact. He has twiddled his fingers at Mr. Blaine, Senator Hale and Mr. Manley with a degree of confidence never before felt by Mr. Reed or any of his partisans.

The significance of Mr. Boutelle's utterance is not doubtful. The old quarrel between Reed on the one hand and the Blaine-Hale-Manley group on the other, which has endured ever since Mr. Reed's entrance into politics, culminated in last Monday's election. The issue was joined then at the polls and Mr. Reed won. It is a fact known perfectly to republican politicians throughout the country that Mr. Reed's winning in any election in which he has been the candidate has never been very earnestly desired by the followers of Mr. Blaine. It has also been their contention that any other candidate could do better than he in his district, and it has also been their scarcely concealed desire that some other candidate should have the chance. They are perfectly known to have contemplated with entire equanimity the possibility of his defeat in this year's contest or of his election by so small a majority that its smallness should be a rebuke.

All of these things were well understood here before the election occurred. The election itself was understood to be, in effect, a trial of strength between the "Man from Maine" and the "other man from Maine." Now that Mr. Reed has returned bearing with him a majority double that of former years, those partisans who are disposed to worship the rising rather than the setting sun have been quick to see that this is Reed's triumph, and that he tears at his chariot wheels other than democratic captives.

There is no question that Thomas B. Reed is to-day the most conspicuous leader of the republican party, and he must henceforth determine the policy of that party. He is more conspicuous than Mr. Blaine, and immeasurably stronger as a leader than Mr. Harrison. His will is the will of the party, and in every effort to forecast the future policy of the party the one thing necessary to reckon with is the character of Thomas B. Reed, his ideas and his methods.

To the student of political history who is accustomed to look at all beneath the surface this change, sudden and radical as it seems, is in no way surprising. It is the outcome of the natural law of evolution in politics. It is the result of forces which are ever present and persistent. It is the inevitable consequence of the tendencies that control human nature. It is the fruit of history.

When the dominant concern of the republican party was the subjection of the southern states and their enforced enlistment in republican service, the natural leaders of republican opinion were those men who most exclusively devoted themselves to that purpose. Mr. Blaine was one of the first to perceive that an end must come to the history of war as a part of politics. He early saw that his party, partly through force of circumstance, but more through force of its own traditions, was destined to ally itself with industrial selfishness and corporate greed, and to accept considerations of business interest in lieu of political principles. He, first among republican leaders, founded a policy upon considerations of that nature alone. As his perception of the tendency of the party was correct, his winning was inevitable. He became the foremost leader of the party because he went first in the direction in which the party was inclined to go. It was he who formed political alliance with financial interests and made the promotion of these interests the party policy. In 1884, and for some years preceding that time, he was without a rival for this simple reason.

It always happens, however, in the history of parties that he who wins by radicalism, in the end loses by his inability or unwillingness to follow out his own teachings to their logical conclusion. He reaches at last the limit of his own daring, and is supplanted by a man bolder and more reckless than he. There arises some one younger than himself and bolder, who is willing to take up his thought where he is disposed to lay it down, and ready to push it beyond the limits which he has deemed the extreme boundaries of safety.

The party which he has led has been educated by him to the acceptance of a new leader's dictation. Because of the impetus he has given to it, it outruns him the moment he hesitates or falters.

Precisely this has been the history of Mr. Blaine's dethronement. He taught his party to consider business alliances as a legitimate substitute for political principles, and Mr. Reed has taken up his teaching at that point where Mr. Blaine, cherishing some memory of the traditions of a higher statesmanship, shrunk from its further application. Having pushed the protective policy to what at the outset seemed the furthest extreme, Mr. Blaine has come at last to hesitate. He is disposed to hedge. He is unable to shut his eyes to the fact that beyond and behind the protected manufacturers of the country there is a people to protect. He sees that the policy of special legislation for the benefit of a particular class has been carried beyond that point at which its tendency is to undo its own work by the walling in of our industries and the closing of foreign markets to our goods. He seeks to temper the gov-

ernment bounty to individuals by government dickers for popular advantage; to offset protection with reciprocity. But the teaching he has so diligently inculcated is not restrained in the party by any such conditions. When he cries "Halt!" the command is received with impatience by those who see profit for themselves in going further.

It is at this point that Mr. Reed has been quick to see and seize his advantage. He has no such scruples. He is willing to fulfill the contracts made by the party with the money and interests of the country. He is faithful to the alliances between the party and those monopolies which have lent the party financial support in its time of need. Furthermore, he represents in a degree which Mr. Blaine never could the traditional spirit and impulse of the party—the spirit and the impulse of arbitrary force. He does not believe in the rights of the minority, even when that minority is, as the last presidential election showed it to be, an actual majority of the people if not of their representatives. His sole conception of the value of power is to use it in the enforcement of his will. He is impatient of restraint, easily irritated by contradiction and not in the least disposed to listen to argument. Having the power to do, he does, and that which stands in the way of his doing he sweeps out of the way. He is in his own person the embodiment of the force bill, which he drove through congress without permitting its discussion and without any consideration even for the qualms of conscience manifested by men in his own party. His ethics is founded upon the doctrine that the end justifies the means and that that end is righteous which represents his desire.

In all this Mr. Reed reflects both the history and the present temper of his party. Its history from the days of federalism until now has been that of a party of force; its policy has been that of centralization, of the enlargement of the federal power, of the arbitrary control of events in accordance with the will of those who have directed its destinies. Even in its dealings with the national finances it has diligently sought to accomplish results in themselves unrelated to the national finances, results beneficial to favored classes at the expense of the great mass of the people. It has legislated for interests as contradistinguished from principles. It has sought by legislative force to compel results and create conditions. Its impatience of restraint has shown itself in the form of attempts to override and subdue human nature itself. It has not hesitated to repeal the natural laws of economics and to substitute statutory laws of its own creation in their stead.

Its tendency to centralization has been due, not to any theory or conviction with regard to the constitution of our federal republic, and not to any conception of ultimate benefit to the republic, but solely to its own impatience with the slow methods of democratic liberty. It has always been in love with the short cuts of despotic rule, and it has persistently sought the centralization of power for the sake of the expedition with which centralized power may be used in the accomplishment of cherished purposes.

In Mr. Reed these dispositions are reflected in their fully developed form. His natural leaning is to executive, not to deliberative methods. His ideal of legislation is that of autocratic decree, with himself in the role of autocrat. That which he deems right and desirable he wants to do without pottering with objections raised by small minds.

It is between this disposition—which is the logical outcome by development of all that has gone before in the history of the party—and the conservatism of older leaders like Mr. Blaine that the issue has been joined, and with the issue of tendency is linked the issue of personal ambition for party leadership.

In this contest Mr. Reed has won. He is to-day the undisputed leader, and in his person, his ideas, his temperament and his methods he furnishes the sole index to the future policy and history of the republican party.

This is the hour of political reconstruction. The signal has been given. "Choose ye whom ye will serve." Every citizen must now answer the challenge, "Under which flag?"—the flag of popular liberty, representative government, legislation by deliberative methods for the benefit of the whole people and for the maintenance of those principles of liberty in which our institutions are founded, or the flag of government by decree controlled by a permanently dominant party whose will is to be that of this newly installed leader.

There can be no question that when this issue is perfectly understood and the nature of the challenge recognized, many thousands who have hitherto followed the leaders of that party with question or doubt will find it time to alter their allegiance and to join in Mr. Blaine's cry of halt. On the other hand, the admiration men feel for audacity and the insatiable love of men for daringly despotic methods will win to Mr. Reed's support many who have hitherto not been found in the republican camp. The readjustment will be considerable. Its effects remain to be seen. But so far as present politics is concerned the republican leaders of the past are leaders no more, their party has outrun them in the direction in which they set its feet. Mr. Reed is sole arbiter of the party's fortunes, sole director of its policy, and those republicans in congress and elsewhere who know how to trim their sails promptly to every breeze have set their canvas to catch his breath. He is a man of extraordinary force and it is with a giant that those who struggle for the maintenance of democratic institutions in their integrity must henceforth do battle.

It has been many years since a situation so interesting and so critical has been seen in American politics. With what emotion the suppliant leaders, and more especially the one man who is the titular head of the party, view this manifest situation it is easier to imagine than to find out by any utterance of theirs. They are like the deeps in this, that they are just now dumb.

BALLOT REFORM.

THE NEW BALLOT TESTED.

FAR ROCKAWAY HOLDS THE FIRST ELECTION UNDER THE NEW LAW—THE LAW DISREGARDED, YET THE PLAN WAS A SUCCESS.

The election under the new ballot reform law, says the New York Herald, was held September 9 in the incorporated village of Far Rockaway, in the town of Hempstead, Queens county.

A large number of New York politicians went down to see how the reform worked, and the whole village, including the babies, were more or less present to see the important voters do the important act.

The first question to ask about this mode of electing officials is, "Was absolute secrecy maintained?"

The answer is "No." There was not absolute secrecy, and judging from what took place at Far Rockaway, there never can be absolute secrecy.

In the next place, did this mode of election work to reduce or abolish the corruption of voters?

Emphatically "Yes." The chances of reducing corruption are very great.

In the third place, is it a more expeditious way of polling the votes?

By no means.

To go back to the first question on secrecy, voter after voter exposed his ballot to one or more of the six men in the enclosure with him and to the inspectors. But it may be said it was done through ignorance.

To give the reader an idea of how the law was violated in this respect, it is necessary to describe the polling place, which was fixed according to the requirements of the law. The polling place was in the village court house, a three-story frame structure. On entering the ground floor from the street the writer found a wooden bar arresting his further progress. To the right were six wooden boxes, one for every fifty voters, and there were three hundred voters in the last election. With the door having a spiral spring attachment and the bottom of it two feet from the floor, these boxes looked suggestive and peculiar.

On the opposite side of the room there was first, on a table, the official ballots numbered. Beside them were five ballot boxes.

The voter approached the ballot clerk, who stood behind the desk, and gave his name. At the other end of the table sat the poll clerk. The ballot clerk called out the voter's name, and the poll clerk registered it, together with the number of the ballot which the ballot clerk called. Then the voter went into the box with his two tickets.

Now, it happened in innumerable cases that when a voter came out he had forgotten all about folding his ballot. The constable, the inspector or the two constables present to keep order all had an opportunity of seeing which ticket the man was voting, or it happened when the man had folded his two ballots he forgot which one he had intended to vote, and he would open one to make sure, for the persons named to see. I saw many a man ask the inspector to follow the ticket for him.

In these different ways it will be seen that the law of secrecy was violated. But it may be assumed that practice will make perfect, for the voting occurs twice a year—once for the village and once for the state. Still, a certain class of men, more or less ignorant, will never learn.

The trouble is with the folding. Even when they made the longitudinal fold, which was the first one, they didn't know whether to make the second fold to cover the description of the ballot or not. This last fold had to be made below the stub, and the stub contained the voter's number. I counted within two hours four men who came out and threw their ballots down. It was said they were disgusted with the folding business.

As to the reduction or abolition of corruption, it is certainly utterly impossible for a candidate or a "captain" of a district to rely upon any man to whom he has given money. If the voter knows how to fold his ticket and hands it thus to the chairman or person whose duty it is to receive it, it is an absolute secret. I have already shown how at Far Rockaway secrecy was violated. I saw the voter's intention made known another way—the man would come out with one ticket properly folded, but holding the other open, thus making it known how he was voting.

Now, if a voter wanted to prove to his purchaser that he had voted as agreed upon, he could do so in any of the ways I have mentioned, provided that the candidate had one of the officers in his interests to look out for that sort of thing. But even so, the inspector or clerk would have to know every voter who was supposed to have sold his vote, and it is a question of just how many faces he would remember to report upon subsequently. Each side is allowed watchers. They could easily look after that matter with pencil and paper.

Look at it in every possible way, the purchaser of votes has now no certainty of getting the worth of his money. The law says the voter may bring a paster with him even for the whole ticket. But that is no help or guide to the purchaser, for the voter may bring it out with him again and the other party to the contract be none the wiser.

To answer in detail the third question, is it a more expeditious way of voting? No, for

here the law allows a man to remain ten minutes in the booth preparing his ballot and compels him to remain at least three. At Far Rockaway the legal time for voting was from 1 p. m. to sunset, or nineteen minutes past 6. That gave 310 minutes. There were 300 votes cast, or nearly one per minute. In the first hour 65 votes were cast. At ten minutes past 4 p. m. 215 were cast—that is, in 100 minutes.

Six men at a time were allowed in, or one for each booth. If each man took the full limit only thirty-six could be voted in an hour, without deducting half a minute for depositing the ballot. As a matter of fact, yesterday the voters were too quick for the law, which says that the voter shall remain three minutes in the booth. Some remained two minutes, others one minute.

Under the new law a voter can spoil three tickets. There are four tickets of each kind allowed a voter. Very few came back for the fourth set of tickets, but there were frequent calls for a second set.

This election may be called an experimental election in this state. The provisions of the law were not strictly observed. The public was allowed to occupy the space in front of the bar. Moreover, the act says that no electioneering shall go on within 150 feet of the polling place, and that was utterly disregarded. It must be so in every locality where there is no police to see that the law is carried out.

It was very curious to see the candidates who were running for office acting as inspectors, clerks and canvassers. It is according to the village charter, and the same system prevails in some other towns. It is an anomaly and the attention of the legislature may be called to it next year. Not that there was any "crooked" work yesterday, for the contest seemed to be carried on fairly and squarely, though with warmth. Still there was nothing to prevent ballot box stuffing or doing the "three card monte" act with the ballots. At times there was considerable confusion when challengers at the bar were shouting to the ballot clerk, and at these times it would have been easy for the receiver to have deposited the wrong ballot.

The counting began at 6:25 and lasted up to 8:50. It therefore took two hours and twenty-five minutes to canvass 300 votes. There were five ballot boxes—one for the reception of the ticket voted, the second for the stub of the ticket, the third for the unused ballot, the fourth for the stub of the unused ballot, the fifth for the resolutions.

TESTING THE BALLOT LAW.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE VOTES CAST IN EIGHTY FIVE MINUTES.

At the rooms of the David B. Hill club, at the corner of Grand and Union avenues, Brooklyn, on the evening of September 10, Justice Thomas J. Kenna, with the aid of a number of other gentlemen, gave a practical, illustrative and educational trial of the workings of the new ballot law.

All the paraphernalia, including official ballots, guard rails, booths, ballot boxes, etc., were in use, and a mock election was held. There were three sets of ballots, all of which were headed by Thomas J. Kenna for sheriff.

The poll clerk and inspectors of election succeeded in depositing 125 votes in an hour and twenty-five minutes. The swift voting was in a large measure due to the promptness with which Justice Kenna called time on the man who seemed inclined to spend too much time in the booths in the arrangement of his ballots.

While the voting was in progress, Judge Kenna explained the new system to the large audience present.

On the previous evening Justice Kenna described the new law to the Jefferson club of the Twenty-third ward, Brooklyn.

THE BALLOT REFORM LAW.

NEGLECTANCE OF COUNTY CLERKS LIKELY TO DISFRANCHISE CITIZENS.

Albany, N. Y.—Under the provisions of the new registry act, passed last winter, the secretary of the state was charged with the duty of furnishing to the county clerk of each county, prior to September 6, suitable books for the registry of voters in each of the election districts of the state, outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Although the date at which this work was to be done expired four days ago, the secretary has been unable to perform the work, wholly for the reason that the county clerks of sixteen counties of the state have not furnished him with the number of election districts in these counties under the redistricting which was to be performed prior to September 1. Deputy Secretary of State Benedict says:

The election machinery in connection with the new registry and ballot acts depends largely upon the county clerk of each county, and political parties and committees will find most probably in that office occasion for watchfulness, unless they are willing that the people and party in some counties run the risk of being disfranchised by the neglect of officials, who have in sixteen counties already prevented the secretary of the state from observing one provision of the new ballot reform law.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE SECRET BALLOT.

J. C. H. Fiqua, Ohio.—Concerning the Australian ballot it can be said that the demo-

crats of this district have given it a fair trial in a convention that after a six days' deadlock has adjourned sine die. For four days the voting was done by delegations and the last two were under the secret ballot plan, the real merits and splendid fairness of which were so apparent, that to this is to be given the credit that the delegates went home in a pleasant and fair state of mind.

IT WON'T DO.

San Francisco Star.

We ask workmen to remember that the delegates appointed by the Federated trades to appear before the republican committee on platform and resolutions were practically kicked down stairs. The democratic committee treated them courteously and inserted in their platform the plank they presented. Now, the republicans, having discovered their mistake, hope to recover their lost ground by having each county committee in the state endorse the Australian ballot "as promulgated by the Federated trades." It won't do, gentlemen. The Federated trades will not forget that their delegates were ignored by the convention that nominated the state ticket, which you now wish the Federated trades to support. It won't do.

PERSONAL.

The New York Star says: "A big, smooth faced man of under forty, with the head and action of an actor, was a notable figure at the recent conference at Cooper union. He is Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio. He is a millionaire, but is a self-made man. His father was a confederate colonel, who was left stranded by the war, and young Johnson, as a boy, went into the street railroad business in Indianapolis in a clerical capacity just when "knocking down" was playing havoc with the company's receipts. He invented a fare box, which he patented, and which is still a large source of revenue. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, and there gradually gained control of the street railways, where he revolutionized the system of treating the men, giving them better pay and shorter hours, and in 1888 he ran for congress in Frank Hurd's district, and though defeated, cut down the republican majority from thousands to a few hundreds."

At a recent meeting of the Rochester, N. Y., single tax union Edward Line, sr., delivered an interesting lay sermon from the text, "The profit of the earth is for all." His sermon was a plea for justice and equality in the distribution of the products of labor.

The Columbia, Mo., Herald of August 21 contains an address delivered by J. de W. Robinson before the democratic club of Columbia, Boone county. It is an eloquent plea for free trade.

Rev. Howard Henderson, pastor of Trinity M. E. church of Cincinnati, Ohio—one of the largest churches in that city—has begun the delivery of a series of sermons on the labor question. His son is secretary of the Cincinnati single tax club, and it is said that the reverend gentleman is a single taxer also. If so, his sermons will be interesting.

Hon. M. D. Harter of Mansfield, Ohio, who is a candidate for congress from his district, has been asked by A. T. Goorlay, secretary of the Monroe county farmers' alliance, his view on the tariff question. Mr. Harter answers the question thus: "If there is any man in this district who is a heartier hater of tariff robbery than I am, he is the man to select to represent the farmer and the other tax ridden people at Washington." In other words, Mr. Harter is a free trader from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet.

During the national conference it was noticed and mentioned with regret that Judge C. F. Perry of Quincy, Ill., was not in attendance. THE STANDARD is now able to tell the reason for his non-attendance, as will be seen from the following, taken from the Quincy Herald: "Judge Perry was too happy, and had his mind on nothing else, except his new baby boy, whom he refers to as the new single taxer. The Herald congratulates the judge and hopes that the little one will grow up to be as good a man as his father." The members of the conference will accept this as a valid excuse; meantime THE STANDARD congratulates Judge Perry.

Mr. S. D. Guion of Brooklyn is writing some excellent free trade articles for the Brooklyn Eagle.

FORGIVE THEM; THEY KNOW NOT WHAT THEY DO.

Harrisburg Patriot.

It is a difficult matter to keep track of the average monopolistic organ so far as the tariff is concerned. One day it wants the McKinley bill passed because it will prevent foreigners from selling their goods in this country, and the next day it grinds out a tune in praise of reciprocity which would enable the people of one country to buy from and sell to those of another without subjecting them to a fine and vice versa. These Japan-fair organs are simply making themselves ridiculous.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE MCKINLEY BILL,
in an amended form, on last Wednesday, passed the senate by a strict party vote. It will now go to a conference committee of both houses.

THE TARIFF REFORM CONGRESSIONAL LEAGUE.

ALL THE DISTRICTS ARE ORGANIZED AND NOW ACTIVE WORK WILL BEGIN—AN ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK CITY.

The executive committee of the Tariff reform congressional league held its weekly meeting last Wednesday evening at 12 East Thirty-third street. All the districts were reported as organized and in good working order. The committee summoned all the chairmen to a meeting, which was held last Friday evening, when instructions were given looking to forming large and active organizations in the various congressional districts. The officers and executive committees of all the districts met at Room 24, Cooper union, last evening. E. Ellery Anderson presided, and speeches were made by prominent democrats in favor of the programme outlined by the league.

The following address was read and adopted. It will be printed in large numbers and widely circulated throughout the city:

To the Electors of the City of New York: The harbor of New York is the great gate through which nearly sixty per cent of the commerce of the United States enters and out of which forty per cent of our productions are exported.

This vast business, aggregating over \$800,000,000 per annum, benefits not only the inhabitants of this city, but it is of advantage to every section of our country. It benefits the great manufacturing interests in and near New York by providing them with the elements of their industries at a minimum of transportation charges. It benefits the great carriers creating the enormous carrying trade, which distributes the importations and manufactured products of this city to every section of the United States, and which brings to this city for export the vast quantity of corn, wheat and pork, the cotton, tobacco, the petroleum and other products of American industries which seek a foreign market. It affords occupation for the longshoremen and draymen who carry the goods back and forth from the ships; it employs numberless clerks, salesmen and traveling agents; it increases the demand for laborers, brickmen, firemen and engineers in the distribution of merchandise in every state of the Union, and it stimulates a similar active variety of occupation with reference to the tide of returning products. The constant ebb and flow of trade is the very basis of our prosperity.

This harbor is the great lung of our national commerce. An injury to New York is an injury to our whole country.

It is the port that makes our city. If, by some cataclysm of natural forces an impassable sandbar should close the narrows, the commercial supremacy of this metropolis would soon be a thing of the past. We cannot conceive of natural forces sufficiently malignant to produce this result, and yet it is precisely this result that the blind partisanship of the now dominant party is tending to accomplish.

The monstrous increase of duties imposed by the McKinley bill and the ill-considered, unreasonable requirements of the customs administration will add to a deep and serious wound on the business interests of your city. Not alone will your importers suffer, but also your manufacturers, your owners of real estate, your cultivators, your transportation companies and all the wage earning laborers employed in these industries.

This league has been formed because it recognizes the gravity of the danger which confronts us. We appeal to you to assist us to send to Washington representatives who are able to defend the interests of this city, men who will not submit tamely to be dismissed with the statement, "When New York city complains, we feel sure that we are right." You need in the next congress a full representation of fearless, strong, capable men, working understanding the interests of this city and the manner in which duties, which are largely prohibitory, affect it.

The district conventions which are to make the nominations are about to be held. You know how they are formed. A few politicians who control the regular parties determine in advance the persons who shall constitute the conventions. The mass of the voters are not represented in the convention and have no voice in the election of the delegates. This may be as much or more your fault than the fault of the political leaders; but waiving the question of fault, the fact is stated. The leaders agree among themselves as to candidates and the convention shoots its fire off, as a regiment fires, at the word of command.

But the tariff reform law has put an end to the monopoly of candidates. It has repealed the high license (surely not ad valorem duty) of \$5,000 per head on all aspirants for congressional honors. We earnestly ask all electors of this city to enroll themselves as members of this league. Remember that a certificate signed by 250 electors of a congressional district becomes as effective as a convention nomination.

We do not propose or intend to interfere with the municipal election. We confine ourselves solely and absolutely to the matter of congressional nominations.

It is our purpose to ask the leaders of the regular organizations to give us a full hearing and to make the same demand from the nominating committees of the district conventions. With the backing of a large enrollment we believe that this application will produce the desired results, and that the regular conventions will select candidates, who will be acceptable to us and to you, who

will be the fearless champions of the business interests of our city and whose election will be a benefit and an advantage to the party placing them in nomination.

With such nominations New York should cast a combined congressional majority of 100,000 votes as a fitting rebuke to the bitter partisanship and ruinous legislation of the Fifty-first congress and of the administration now in power.

(Signed)—E. Ellery Anderson, president Tariff reform congressional league; John A. Mason, chairman executive committee; Wm. J. Browne, 10 Cedar street, N. Y. city, secretary Tariff reform congressional league; P. Chauncey Anderson, 10 Wall street, N. Y. city, secretary executive committee; A. J. Smith, 45 Renwick street, N. Y. city, chairman Sixth congressional district committee; Alfred B. Mason, 45 Broadway, N. Y. city, chairman Seventh congressional district committee; Morris Van Veen, 467 Grand street, N. Y. city, chairman Eighth congressional district committee; John Breunig, 99 First avenue, N. Y. city, chairman Ninth congressional district committee; Charles M. Baldwin, 322 Lexington avenue, N. Y. city, chairman Tenth congressional district committee; Francis H. McDermott, 505 Tenth avenue, N. Y. city, chairman Eleventh congressional district committee; Adolph L. Sanger, 115 Broadway, N. Y. city, chairman Twelfth congressional district committee; Cyrus T. Su zberger, 93 Prince street, N. Y. city, chairman Thirteenth congressional district committee; Robert C. Fisher, 99 East Houston street, N. Y. city, chairman Fourteenth congressional district committee.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

DEMANDING A REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF TO THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE.

The state democratic platforms improve in their free trade quality every day. The last to bear from is the one adopted by the Minnesota state convention at St. Paul on September 9. Here it is:

Resolved, That the true theory of taxation is simply to make provision for necessary public expenses, and not to levy taxes for private subsidies, which are unlawful and unjustifiable. To lay the hand of the state upon the property of one individual and to transfer it to another is robbery, and none the less robbery because done under the form of law. The constitution of the United States contains no authority for the subsidizing of private enterprise under the veil of taxation. We demand a reduction of all tariff taxes to the lowest rate compatible with a just discharge of the obligations resting upon the federal government, and so long as the system of customs taxation is maintained that it shall consist of a tariff for revenue only.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

BLAINE'S WHEAT AND PORK ARGUMENT USED IN THE PLATFORM.

The Michigan democrats met in state convention September 10, and included this plank in their platform:

6. We denounce and condemn the high tariff policy of the present administration, and demand that our tariff and internal revenue taxes shall not be higher than to maintain the government economically administered. We especially condemn the McKinley tariff bill, which still further restricts the market for American products, while it increases the burden of taxation. We denounce it because it has not a section or a line that will open a new market for a single bushel of wheat, or a single barrel of pork, and also because it still further restricts our market and limits our trade with the world, a policy that must more and more depress American agriculture, lessen the value of American farms, and increase the cost of living to the American people.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

CONDEMNING DEMOCRATIC "FREE TRADE" AND COMMENDING REPUBLICAN "RECIPROCITY."

The Indiana republicans have faced the question of free trade versus reciprocity manfully. It is a rather deep hole that their leaders have got the republicans into, but the Indiana republicans have pulled themselves out by the collar thus:

We condemn the democratic doctrine of free trade, under the operation of which thousands now engaged in manufacturing, mining, and like industries must be driven to agricultural pursuits at once, increasing our farm products and destroying the best and most reliable market for them, and we commend the policy of reciprocity proposed in connection with the pending tariff legislation, to the end that when our markets are opened more freely to the products of other countries we should obtain as a consideration therefor more favorable trade privileges with countries so benefited.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS WANT RECIPROCITY.

It is not only in democratic conventions that planks are being adopted in favor of tariff reform. The republican congressional convention of the Fifth district of Minnesota, which met at Little Falls last week, seems to be in favor of tariff reform, or the reciprocal idea, as can be seen by the following plank, which was adopted:

We endorse the efforts made at tariff revision and ask that they be continued on the basis of a reduction of the revenues to the point that only sufficient shall be raised to meet the necessities of the government economically administered, and the duties shall be so adjusted as to bear fairly and equally on all sections and interests of the country. We are unqualifiedly in favor of the idea of reciprocity of trade, as advanced by Hon. James G. Blaine. We believe that through it the tariff may most profitably be adjusted

and at the same time furnish a large market for the products of our farms and factories.

FREE COAL IS COMING.

Boston Globe.

The republican stampede to the tariff reform camp goes bravely on. Colonel Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home market club, thus declares for free trade in coal:

I favored Senator Sherman's proposition for reciprocity on coal between the United States and Canada, as a portion of New England would like to bring coal from the maritime provinces, and Canada already imports American coal far in excess of her exports, past, present or prospective. If this is free trade, then I am guilty.

Truth is mighty and will prevail, even against the armies of prejudice.

ALL MIXED UP.

Joseph Dana Miller in Puck.

A tariff is not a tax—no, no!

Let theorists rave and scoff.

(In order to cheapen sugar, you see,

We've taken the duty off!)

"Cheap goods, ah, me! Then the men are cheap."

Sighs McKinley, and that he loathes;

And then he shows how the tariff rates

Have lowered the price of clothes.

Dear me! it is and it isn't thus

In a never-ending string,

And what McKinley proves to be true,

Blaine proves to be no such thing.

I believe what McKinley says until

Senator Morrill speaks;

I'm not of the same opinion now

For two consecutive weeks.

I wish they'd edit and compare,

For day by day I tire

To see how each convincingly proves

The other to be a liar.

TINWARE AND THE TARIFF.

Belford's Magazine for September.

Scene: A country store.

Dramatis Personæ: William Brown, merchant; Jack Johnson, laborer.

Johnson—Good morning, Mr. Brown.

Brown—Good morning, friend Johnson.

What can I sell you this morning?

Johnson—I want a tin bucket, one that will hold about a gallon. Want it for a dinner bucket; my work is so far from home that I have to take my dinner with me.

Brown—Well, here is a dinner bucket all complete for only thirty cents; how will it suit you?

Johnson—Why, it is a very handy bucket, but something still cheaper will do me just as well.

Brown—Here is a four quart covered bucket which I can sell you for seventeen cents. How does it strike you?

Johnson—That will do first rate; seventeen cents seems pretty reasonable for a bucket like that. I don't see how they get 'em up for that price.

Brown—Yes, tinware is rather cheap. You see, we haven't any tin ore, to speak of, in this country, or if we have, it has not been discovered, and the duty of the foreign article being low, enables manufacturing tanners to give us moderately cheap tinware.

Johnson—I reckon if they would find some tin mines in this country, tinware would be still cheaper than what it is now.

Brown—No; the probabilities are that it would be higher.

Johnson—How is that?

Brown—Because the owners of the newly discovered tin mines would get congress to put a fifty or sixty per cent duty on foreign tin for the purpose of excluding it from the American market, so they could control the tin business in this country. The result would be to advance the price of tin plate to about what the foreign article with duty added would cost. This advance in the price of tanners' stock would necessarily make tinware considerably higher in price than it is now. Your tin bucket would then cost you probably twenty-five cents, or eight cents more than you have just paid for it.

Johnson—You think, then, that the discovery of tin ore in this country would be a misfortune instead of a blessing?

Brown—It would certainly result in the price of tinware being higher than it is now, and this would certainly be unfortunate for those who have to buy it. The only persons who would be benefited would be the owners of the tin mines.

Johnson—Yes, that's so. I see now how this so-called protection works. It protects the rich at the expense of the poor. It benefits the few by injuring the many.

Kanawha Falls, W. Va. KANAWHA.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

Blaine for free wool! Sherman for free coal! Who would have thought it! The Record rubs its fingers in its eyes and pinches itself to make sure that it is not deceived, and that it is going forward in such distinguished company. (Philadelphia Record.

In the senate, in connection with the sugar schedule, Mr. Hale advocated reciprocity with the Latin-American countries. His speech conveys the impression that he feels the ground slipping from under his party by reason of its tariff record. Again and again he asserts that the country wants its markets broadened. It is not content, he sees, with

the policy of Mr. McKinley to shut our farmers up in the home market to be preyed upon by the protected classes at their convenience. There is a wiser, broader policy which the country demands, and Mr. Hale would like to see his party retrace its steps toward it. Foreign trade is a good thing, not a bad thing.—[Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Blaine is too politic a man to attempt anything unless he conceives the situation to be desperate and desperate measures to be imperatively demanded. Undoubtedly this is the true explanation of his radical change of front. He sees that his party has been drifting straight upon the rocks of overwhelming disaster. He sees that the fight for free trade is practically ended and the democracy victorious. He sees that the country has been convinced, and is about to register in unmistakable terms its condemnation of the policy of repressing trade and its approval of the policy of expanding it.—[Boston Globe.

Already there are half a dozen amendments pending to the tariff bill, all looking toward a modification in the direction of reciprocity. By the time that bill comes to a vote the country will have demanded reciprocity in no uncertain tone.—[St. Paul Press.

This paper has often been dubbed a "free trader" by party organs that did not understand the wrongs being inflicted upon the people by the protective tariff as manipulated by a few in the interests of a few. If tariff reformers are free traders Mr. Blaine is a free trader, and if he is a free trader then the vast majority of the American people will soon be in the same boat. But, no matter what the advocates of tariff robbery may say, the secretary is a true protectionist, though he is decidedly opposed to that kind of protection advocated by McKinley et al.—[Duluth, Ind., News.

The Omaha Bee has joined the rapidly growing list of western republican newspapers which repudiate the McKinley bill and demand a revision of the tariff by reducing, instead of increasing, the duties. By the way, what section of the people outside of Pennsylvania does the McKinley bill represent?—[Providence Journal (Ind).

The moneyed protectionists are with Reel and McKinley, while a large and earnest class of sincere republicans see the wisdom of Mr. Blaine's policy. We cannot see how these two factions can be reconciled.—[Boston Democrat.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

For the convenience of persons wishing to send THE STANDARD on trial to their friends, we have prepared recruit subscription books. They are handsomely bound in heavy alligator paper, and sold at prices regulated by the number of blanks in each book.

These blanks are each an order on THE STANDARD to send the paper for four weeks to the person designated, and they save all trouble of remittance as they are paid for in advance. As soon as one of the blanks reaches our business office a postal card is sent to the person designated, informing him that at the request of the sender THE STANDARD will be sent to him for four weeks, beginning with the next issue, and that in case he does not wish to continue it it will be stopped at the end of that time. This attracts more attention to it than is given to a sample copy sent out directly from the office.

Every active worker for the single tax should have in his pocket a recruit subscription book, in order that he may be able to tear out the blanks and order the paper sent to anyone with whom he has been having an argument on the subject. If our friends will use the stubs in the books and keep a record of those to whom they order the paper sent they will be able to follow the matter up and probably make converts. The price of the books is as follows:

Five subscriptions \$1.00
Twelve subscriptions 2.00
Thirty-five subscriptions 5.00

THE STANDARD,

No. 12 Union square, New York city.

THEREFORE GOATS ARE REAL ESTATE.

Boston Globe.

McCorkle (the newly appointed real estate assessor on his rounds).—"There, Mister O'Toole. O've put in the premises at twenty dollars a put front, and the goat at tin dollars."

O'Toole—"Pawnt the shukes hev yez to do wid the goat? He isn't real estate."

McCorkle—"Oh, he isn't, isn't he? Don't yez attempt to interfere wid me quotes, Mister O'Toole. O've the law an' O'know me business. Me instructions is to 'assess a fair valuation all real property boundin' an' abuttin' on both sides av the strait.' O've been w'ichin' the baste, an' it's a any a time hev O've seen 'im abuttin' an' abuttin' on both sides av the strait. It will be ten dollars, Mister O'Toole."

WHY NOT HAVE RECIPROCITY WITH THE WORLD?

St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Reciprocity with France and Germany would give the farmers of the west a market for at least \$200,000,000 worth a year of pork, wheat, flour, corn and other products. Reciprocity with the South American republics would chiefly benefit the eastern manufacturers. The democratic party is in favor of reciprocity with France and Germany as well as with Brazil and Cuba.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.
4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.
5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural

opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

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

A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

A LEADING ILLINOIS NEWSPAPER FAVORS ASSESSING LAND ONLY FOR BUILDING A WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 11.—I have already sent to THE STANDARD a brief item concerning our efforts to secure the establishment of water works owned by the city. Since writing that letter events have occurred that I am sure would be interesting to the readers of THE STANDARD. For many years Quincy has been supplied with water by a private corporation, which, having the power, has, of course, charged outrageous prices. For some years past the feeling has been strong that the city should own its own water works. Various schemes have been suggested for bringing about that result, but none of them were successful. The difficulty is that our municipal indebtedness is up to the constitutional limit.

Some time since Mayor George H. Walker became impressed with the idea of meeting the expense of establishing works by special assessment. He declared publicly in favor of this idea, and the suggestion met with favor, and was commended by the press. The question was, could it be done legally. Some lawyers said not. Members of our club and others said it could. The city got a legal opinion in favor of the project. A committee then figured on the cost, and estimated it at \$750,000. Thereupon the special committee, of which Mayor Walker is the chairman, was instructed to draft an ordinance for finding a particular mode of levying the tax and selecting a board of water works commissioners to operate the system after it should be established.

I asked the mayor for the hearing of a committee from our club as to the mode of levying the tax. He promised to grant our request next week and thereupon we appointed a committee of six to draw up and present our argument. Meanwhile I called upon Mr. Isaac N. Morris, managing editor and part owner of the Daily Herald, the leading democratic paper in the Twelfth congressional district, and presented our views for his information. He criticised one or two propositions, but expressed no opinion on the argument as a whole. Judge then of my surprise and gratification on reading in this morning's Herald an editorial urging a fair consideration of all the plans proposed and saying:

There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in favor of the method of levying the assessments on land values, exclusive of improvements. It is the land that will be benefited, some say, and it is the land that should be taxed, in proportion to the benefit to be derived. This benefit, these thinkers hold, will amount to an invariable percentage on the value of the pieces of land assessed. By letting this percentage represent the special assessment they believe that the council will arrive at the most equitable way of raising this fund. They would put the tax not on the value of the property, remember, but on the land, exclusive of all improvements. It would be manifestly unjust to assess a man in proportion to the value of his building or the personal property he has on the premises, for neither the building nor the personal property would in any way be benefited by the proposed system of water works. But the land would be benefited. If the building and all the personal property in it should be removed or destroyed, the bare land remaining would still reap the benefits of the water works system—would still include in the estimate of its marketable value the value of its water facilities.

And another point advanced in favor of this bare land value assessment is that by it the corporations holding franchises that are really land values would be compelled to shoulder their share of the burden, just as they would reap their share of the benefits. The franchises of the street railway company, for instance, are simply land values, and values that will be increased by the increased buoyancy in all local values and the general prosperity resulting from public improvements on so large a scale as is contemplated in this water works project. It is therefore only just, the land value taxers claim, that the street railway corporation and other corporations holding land value franchises should assume a share in the cost, proportionate to their share in the benefits—

and they can be made to do this under the system of assessment on land values only.

In the same issue is an editorial paragraph which reads as follows:

While we do not accept the single tax idea in its generality, we believe it can equitably be made applicable to particular cases. Perhaps the proposed water works assessment is one of those cases. Levying the assessment on land values only is what the single taxers propose, and the fact that they are the ones to propose it should not prevent its careful consideration. The single taxers may be chasing a phantom, but the two facts remain that the general subject of taxation is their special study, and that special study of a subject is hardly calculated to unfit one for intelligent discussion of that subject.

One cannot over-estimate the importance to the single tax men of Quincy of such utterances in such a paper. Mr. Morris is a plucky man and I think he will stand by his opinions.

What we want the committee to do if it is found legally possible is as follows:

First, Introduce an ordinance that will require the commissioners appointed to make a correct assessment of the value of all lands in the city that will be benefited by the water works, and then apportion the entire cost in proportion to such values.

Second, If such an ordinance cannot be legally passed, we want to permit the commissioners, if so disposed, to adopt such a course. There is no question as to the legality of the latter proposition.

Our proposal is already stirring up opposition, and the small body of single tax men here feel the responsibility that has devolved upon them. Our enemies are already raising cries that our proposal is going to kill the whole water works plan, with a view to condemning by clamor that which they cannot meet by argument. We are in the fight, however, to the best of our ability, and hope for the best.

C. F. PERRY.

TURNER ON HIS TRAVELS.

HE REACHES, AT LAST, HIS NEW HOME—A SPLENDID PANORAMA OF THE TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT—HIS FRIENDS WILL HEAR MORE FROM HIM LATER ON.

Fairhaven, Washington State.—Journeying westward over a monotonous prairie, 300 miles from Winnipeg, we came to the Bell farm, to which THE STANDARD readers have heard frequent reference. This is a veritable grain manufactory, containing 100 square miles. Here farming is reduced to a science. The work is carried on with an almost military discipline. Plowing by brigades on furrows four miles long, the employe that holds the reins is almost as much the property of the company as the mule that wears the collar. Here the "mounted police" first put in an appearance. Their peculiar costume makes them the "observed of all observers." Large, lazy looking fellows, in short, red jackets and dark blue tight fitting pants, and a cap that makes them look ridiculous—a little, round, red and blue thing that reminds one of a "pigs in clover" box, fully one-third smaller in circumference than the head it rests upon, and upon which it would not rest were it not for a tail or handle of patent leather that drops beneath the nose across the upper lip, and with which he toys with his tongue—unmounted, but booted and spurred, they appear at almost every siding.

Some of the Rocky mountains appear in sight—a magnificent line of snowy peaks rising perpendicularly from the plain and extending the whole line of the western horizon—the snow fields and glaciers glistening in the sunlight. We enter a mountain pass which soon reveals itself, and our riding on straight rails has ended. For the next six hundred miles we shall follow a winding path over trestles and through tunnels in our journey over and passage through the Rocky, Selkirk and Gold Range mountains. Here we find a great contrast to the hot, hazy atmosphere and dusty road of the plains. A every turn a new picture presents itself. Peaks of many tints, vast pyramids of rugged rock, white-headed mountains down whose ragged sides cascades fall thousands of feet to a glacier-fed river that plunges over precipices and roars through narrow defiles, lashing itself into foam as it plays "hide and seek" among the monarchs of the mountains.

Soon we stopped at the anthracite coal mines. The man in charge endeavored to assure me that the coal is equal to the anthracite of Pennsylvania; "but," he added, "the United States customs officers will not rate it anthracite, and this makes it possible for the owners of the scrub bituminous mines in the Sound country to charge up the tariff as a bonus on their coal."

Continuing our journey, we are conscious of a near approach to the fields of ice and snow; the temperature falls rapidly, and in a few hours our train stops at a little station and we are told that this is the summit of the Rocky mountains. It is, however, the railroad summit; and although we are just one mile above the level of the sea, the whitened peaks are yet seven thousand feet above us. A very interesting feature here is that of two little streams. Beginning from a common source, one of them finds its way into Hudson's bay, via the Saskatchewan, and the other joins the Columbia and pours

into the Pacific ocean. Following the westward stream, the ten mile ride down Kicking Horse pass to the base of Mount Stephen once experienced can never be forgotten. Our locomotive was disconnected from the train and was run on ahead, and a monster machine, constructed for this purpose, took its place to pilot us down the terrific grade of this rock-ribbed canyon. Several safety switches are provided on the descent, which are always open and lead up the mountain. They are closed only when the approaching engineer gives signal that he has control of his train.

We have crossed the Rockies and are now following the Columbia through a deep, forested valley toward the Selkirks, and in a few hours we stop at Donald, the farthest northern point on the continent yet touched by a railroad. Here I found that the rate of wages paid was higher than at any other point on the journey. The opportunities for labor to employ itself were practically without limit: mining, lumbering, fishing. These, together with the social isolation, keep the labor market short, and wages range high. A blacksmith (drill sharpener) told me his wages were five dollars a day. I saw a group of Scandinavian miners let themselves for four dollars a day. The clear, cold water and bracing air of this mountain nest is a tonic to the whole system.

We now commence the ascent of the Selkirks, and for twenty miles two locomotives draw our train up the tremendous grade to the summit. We round the base of Sir Donald, whose head is 8,000 feet above us, and who, like his companions, holds on his mighty shoulders green-tinted glaciers in comparison with which the greatest among the Alps are insignificant. All through the ages these glaciers have been incessantly at work crushing and crumbling the shoulders upon which they rest. Descending, the railway forms a series of great curves or loops thrown about the mountain sides, and the scenery is indescribably grand. Crossing the Columbia, which has gone around the Selkirks while we have gone over or through them, we bear northward on our journey, and early the next morning cross the Fraser river, and plunging through a tunnel we enter the Fraser river canyon.

This is the grandest scenery of all. It is a great gorge, so deep and narrow that the sunlight scarcely enters at places. The line of the roadway is a dizzy one. Hundreds of feet above the fury of waters of the great river the railway clings to the side of the cliff or runs over trestles, one of which is 275 feet high. Five hours' ride through this canyon brings us to Yale, and we are once more out in the broad sunshine. Still following this lordly river, in the eddies of which Chinamen and Indians, with a peculiar derick-rigged net, are fishing for salmon, the river broadens, and we are in a country comparatively level, covered with monster trees from six to eight feet in diameter and three hundred feet high. Soon we smell salt water and our train runs into Vancouver, and we are on the west shore.

Vancouver may properly be called an outpost of civilization—a new city, which within a few years has grown like magic, at the railway terminus. Everything seemed to be in process of construction; nothing appears completed. The center of the busy street is paved with plank, and almost every second door is a real estate office. But few advantages of civilization have appeared here yet, but the landlord, with all his blighting iniquities, is here. On the outskirts of the town new houses are going up in every direction; so flimsy and frail in construction that they personify "shoddy." At the water front we see immense rafts of great logs, long wharves piled high with magnificent lumber, a few ships loading or discharging cargoes, and great saw mills provided with the most improved appliance for cutting planks, boards and deals. Just beyond the wharves, at the water's edge, is a line of tenements. Some of them float on logs, others stand on "stilts"—little rude "shacks" made of rough boards and battened with strips of tar paper, in size about ten by twelve feet, with two windows and a door, and a stovepipe for a chimney. A gang plank leads from the door to the high water mark, on which children play, hens roost and ducks sun themselves. As I walked along the beach, literally lined with tin cans over which large swarms of green flies were hovering, crushing beneath my feet the decaying seaweed and garbage, an occupant of one of these dens stood on the gang plank under a broad rim slouch hat, clad in a red shirt and high boots, filling his pipe. I remarked to him that it seemed to me the Almighty had made a great blunder in not providing land enough for the people to live upon, and it seemed cruel to compel them to live over this sewer. He looked at me suspiciously for a minute and said: "I tell you, stranger, the Almighty is not to blame for this. There's land enough" (with a glance up the hillside), "but the price is so damned high we poor people can't live there. Why," he continued, pointing at the row of shacks, "we pay \$5, in advance, for one of these." I handed him the tract, "The right to the use of the earth," by Herbert Spencer, and passed on. Carpenters' wages here are \$3.50 a day; bricklayers', \$4 a day; the price of groceries and provisions are about the same as at Montreal. As a farming country the vicinity of Vancouver is absolutely useless. The forests are so dense,

the timber so large, that the cost of preparing this land for the plow would be enormous. The soil is so thin that it would soon need as much dressing as our New England hills.

We sailed for Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, on the new and elegant twin-screw steamer *Islander*, recently built in Scotland. We steamed swiftly out into the gulf of Georgia, passing a tourists' steamer from San Francisco bound twelve hundred miles north through the gulf into the wonderful fjords of Alaska. South of us great columns of smoke are arising, indicating the coal mines on Vancouver island, from which nearly all the Pacific steamships are provided. We stop over at Victoria, a rich old city to which a measure of English wealth and aristocratic custom has been transplanted and in which they seem to flourish. We enter the United States again at Port Townsend, the Puget sound port of entry, thence to Bellingham bay by the way of Seattle. Many cities and towns are being rapidly built upon the sound from Blaine to Tacoma, each of which claims an especial accessibility to coal and mineral resources. I have not yet been able to make such an investigation of the resources and opportunities of this state as would enable me to make an intelligent statement of them. Next month, however, I expect to make an extended tour by canoe and saddle of western Washington, and shall then be able to redeem my promise to THE STANDARD readers to furnish a somewhat correct idea of opportunities for labor and capital in this section.

I will say, before I close, that I find here some "true blue" single taxers. Although the atmosphere is not propitious, yet their sun shines as through a tropical tornado.

LEVI H. TURNER.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

THERE ARE IN AMERICA WOMEN AND CHILDREN DYING WITH HUNGER—WITH HUNGER MADE BY THE LAWS—WORK WITH US AND WE WILL NOT REST TILL WE HAVE REPEALED THOSE LAWS.

Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against
their mothers,
And that cannot stop their tears.

The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
The young fawns are playing with the
shadows;
The young flowers are blowing toward the
west.

But the young, young children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly.
They are weeping in the playtime of the
others,
In the country of the free.

Had Mrs. Browning's appeal been to our sisters, rather than brothers, it would have been even more appropriate for the present purpose. My only disappointment in watching the rapidly growing ranks of our letter writers has been that so few, comparatively, are women. This is a work in which not only they can be even more effective than men, but it is the one phase of our movement in which they can engage with the least sacrifice. And it is the growing belief of many of us that this letter writing is beyond all question the mightiest means in our hands to hammer down the walls of indifference and ignorance that to-day bar the entrance of our ideas from so many minds. It is not given to many of either sex to be truly eloquent, but the truths we read, however bluntly written, cling to our memories when the arts of orator are forgotten. Just as the repeated dropping of water will wear the hardest stone, so the repetition of this one idea in thousands of letters will wear their way through the thickest head and compel respect for our numbers, even where they do not command conviction. If excessive delicacy restrains you from writing to strangers our "glad tidings of great joy," at least address an envelope and inclose some single tax tract to one or more of our weekly targets. Though not as effective as a letter, even this may help to turn some potent foe into an equally powerful friend. With newspapers and politicians it is numbers that count, and if you will join us and induce all your single tax friends to do the same, our triumph cannot be long delayed. The conference would have been well worth its entire cost, had its only effect been arousing our editors from their Rip Van Winkle sleep. It is amusing to note the various absurd attitudes they take in endeavoring to understand what it all means anyhow. It should be our business to see not only that those still sleepy are fully aroused, but those apparently awake are permitted to indulge in no "cat" naps. We will, therefore, this week take the papers quoted in THE STANDARD of September 10 (which please see), and I hope that every single taxer who has the time will write to everyone of them.

Journal, Chicago, Ill., and *Times*, Philadelphia, Pa.—Each indulge in a sneer that show that their editors are not quite awake yet.

Citizen, Brooklyn, N. Y.—In an admirable series of editorials shows strong sympathy. Thanks and congratulations will lead it on.

World, New York, N. Y.—August 27 wel-

ter writers wrote to the *World* asking editorial discussion of the single tax. September 2 they printed an editorial which could only be improved by more of the same kind. In addition their correspondence columns have since contained several brief single tax letters. We must thank them and hit them again.

Evening Sun, New York, N. Y.—Sneers characteristically, but concedes the ultimate success of our movement, probably fifty years hence. Some vigorous writing may stir opposition, which would be of more advantage to us than this *Sun's* approval.

Tribune, New York, N. Y.—Personally, without THE STANDARD's headlines ("Words intended to be severe") over the *Tribune* editorial, I would still have been in doubt as to its meaning. Since Mr. Blaine's somewhat shy but still ardent flirting with free trade, even the *Tribune's* conversion is not impossible.

Christian, New York, N. Y.—Is evidently with us, and should be shown our sympathy with its quoted editorial.

Globe, Boston, Mass.—Together with thanks for its excellent editorial, we should ask them to see that its weekly edition is not less radical than the daily. It should be more advanced, but is far behind the daily in vigorous and timely editorials, and hence in influence and interest. This is a vital question for both the *Globe* and ourselves, as the weekly editions of our great dailies are intended mainly for out of town circulation, and our farmers now prefer meat to mush.

Commercial Gazette, Pittsburg, Pa.—Needs to be told that it is land values we want to tax, not land. The Scheuley estate in Allegheny City is a local instance worth quoting. Wild land given a Hessian for deserting the British in the revolution has been given immense value by the people of Pittsburg and Allegheny. This value is yearly taken to support, not the community that creates it, but a family that for at least a generation has lived abroad, while the individual earnings of merchant and mechanic alike are "confiscated" to pay for public improvements that add to the wealth of the Scheuleys. Nor should Carnegie be forgotten.

Republic, St. Louis, Mo.—Think of it! In the city of H. Martin Williams and "Pa" Coase, a democratic paper so far behind the times as to talk of a thirty per cent tariff. Brother Blaine counts on this inertia. We should see that it does not continue.

Globe, St. Paul, Minn.—Acknowledges some advantages in the single tax, but wants "public sentiment revolutionized" some more. We are strong enough to give this *Globe* at least one revolution.

Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.—Is afraid of free trade, unless Mr. Blaine first approves it. Also says: "The S. T. fad has not made any very great headway in the northwest, as land here is plenty, and is largely held in speculative hands." Odd reason, isn't it?

Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.—Seems undecided, but concedes our growth without notice.

Dispatch, Richmond, Va.—Is also mixed between land values and the land itself.

News, Indianapolis, Ind.—Is sympathetic and marvels at our growth.

Press and Knickerbocker, Albany, N. Y.—Might publish short letters.

Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa.—Our letters a few weeks ago to George W. Childs were probably the cause of the excellent reports the *Ledger* gave of the conference, the best I have seen in any, except New York, papers. Lord Sackville's demand for rent for the space occupied by the Shakespeare memorial fountain presented to Stratford-on-Avon by Mr. Childs is a test through which we may show the *Ledger* how utterly without warrant are landlords' demands here as well as abroad. The Shakespeare fountain stands in the Rother market place, said to have been free for more than six hundred years.

Gazette, York, Pa.—Advises other means than strikes for redress for workmen. It should state plainly what "other means" it alludes to.

News, Chicago, Ill.—Is not lagging behind either the *Times* or *World*, but we should be satisfied with nothing short of daily discussion of the single tax, either editorially or by correspondents.

Herald, Chicago, Ill.—Favors free trade, but not openly, as yet the only means by which absolute free trade is possible.

Ledger, New York, N. Y.—In reciting the many ways in which Australia is ahead of us should not be permitted to forget her progress toward the single tax.

Joining us is merely pledging yourself to write on an average one letter weekly to some one of those named in this column. Letters may be merely a tract in a sealed envelope, or better, a personal letter. Can you make better use of five minutes a week?

W. J. ATKINSON,
Box 271, Haddonfield, N. J.

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1890.

The following contributions toward the expenses of the conference have been received since our last report:

W. E. McDermott, Ft. Wayne, Ind., \$2.00
Single Tax, Staten Island, N. Y., 5.00

Contributions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD, \$7.00

Total, \$14.00

The total expenses of the conference are as follows:

Paid for rent of hall and committee room.....	\$310.00
Paid for reporting and printing proceedings of conference.....	319.86
Paid for printing.....	61.75
Paid for postage.....	15.00
Paid for telegrams and cablegrams.....	16.20
Paid for decorating hall.....	10.00
Paid for envelope addressing.....	5.18
Paid for advertising.....	3.00
Paid for stationery and supplies.....	2.37
Paid for gavel.....	1.00
Paid for car fares.....	.30
Balance to contribution account of enrolment committee.....	\$5.79
Total.....	\$871.43

Subscriptions for general propaganda work of enrolment committee remain as reported last week, viz.,

Cash contributions for the week ending September 15, are as follows:

Eric A. Larson, Portland, Ore.....	\$1.00
E. M. B., Newport, R. I.....	1.00
Mrs. Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	2.35
Mrs. F. M. Tenet, San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	1.90
Jose Gros, Morristown, N. J.....	5.25
W. R. Van Dolah, Greeley, Col.....	.25
Balance from conference fund.....	\$5.79
Total.....	\$9.50

Cash contributions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD..... \$905.98

Total..... \$1,005.48

As the national committee is now prepared to take up the work of the petition, the enrolment committee herewith reports receipts and expenditures for the forty-four weeks of its second year, and transfers its funds and subscription accounts to the national committee:

Receipts from subscriptions and cash contributions from Nov. 9, 1889, to Sept. 16, 1890.....	\$3,499.65
Collection at Cooper union for national committee fund.....	57.01
T. J. Cooley, Danville, Va. (for national committee fund).....	10.00
C. F. Knight, Frankfort Springs, Pa. (for national committee fund).....	5.00
Total.....	\$3,571.66

The expenditures for the same period are as follows:

Paid outstanding bills of old year.....	\$216.84
Paid for printing.....	197.90
Paid for literature for gratuitous distribution.....	1,016.77
Paid for wages.....	836.31
Paid for postage.....	217.40
Paid for general office expenses (rent, heat, light and office supplies).....	634.01
Balance to national committee fund.....	418.42
Total.....	\$3,571.66

To the above cash balance, transferred to the national committee, there is to be added subscription accounts now due or to be paid within the next few months, amounting to \$492.25.

The enrolment now stands as follows:
Reported last week..... \$9,456
Signatures received since last report..... 236

Total..... \$9,692

For news budget see "Roll of States."

G. ST. J. LEAVENS, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES, NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 16, 1890.

Pursuant to the resolutions adopted by the single tax conference at Cooper union, September 2, this committee has organized and is now prepared to carry on the general work of propaganda throughout the country. It to-day takes possession of the property, funds, etc., of the enrolment committee, and will henceforth carry on the petition work, together with the correspondence and literature distribution which that committee has had in charge. By October 1 the national committee will take up the newspaper work now so ably conducted by the Memphis committee and various other schemes for propagating single tax ideas will be adopted as soon as practicable. To effectively carry on this educational work a considerable sum of money is needed, and the committee appeals to the "workers" of the country for liberal financial assistance.

Subscriptions to the general fund of the committee to September 16 are as follows:

Accounts transferred by enrolment committee.....	\$492.25
Single tax committee, Memphis, Tenn.....	60.00
J. S. Menkin, Memphis, Tenn.....	60.00
Total.....	\$612.25

The cash contribution list is opened by cash balance transferred by enrolment committee amounting to \$448.42.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE.

FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—PREPARING FOR WORK.

The first meeting of the executive committee of the national committee of the single tax league of the United States was held at No. 12 Union square on Thursday, September 11. In accordance with the directions of the national committee a number of selections were made to fill vacancies for states not now represented on that committee, until the single tax men of such states shall choose representatives. The secretary was instructed to notify those selected and request their acceptance. As soon as replies are received the names of the additional committeemen will be announced. The executive committee found itself unable to make selections for Arizona, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Utah.

The property and funds of the enrolment committee turned over to the national committee were accepted, and it was determined

that the work heretofore carried on by the enrolment committee shall be continued by the national committee. The chairman reported that the publication committee of the Memphis single tax club desired the national committee to take charge of the work the Memphis committee has carried on in supplying single tax matter for ready print newspapers and in furnishing plate matter. The executive committee agreed to take charge of the work. The chairman and secretary of the executive committee and Mr. Thomas G. Shearman were constituted a sub-committee to consider and report on the feasibility of establishing a lecture bureau.

Pursuant to the suggestion of the national committee it was determined that an appeal for funds be sent to every member of the national committee and to all workers on the list of the late enrolment committee, and that said appeal be accompanied by copies of the platform, of the single tax league and by subscription cards for the use of workers in soliciting contributions.

Messrs. Post and Crossdale were appointed a sub-committee to consult and prepare the draft of an address to the public for submission to the executive committee, which will, in turn, submit it to each member of the national committee.

NEW YORK CITY.

J. W. BENGOUGH OF TORONTO, CANADA, DELIVERS AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BEFORE THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB.

The rooms of the Manhattan single tax club were packed last Saturday evening by people who had come to listen to an illustrated lecture on the justice of the single tax by J. W. Bengough of Toronto, Canada. Mr. Bengough is well known to all readers of THE STANDARD through the many cartoons from his pencil which have appeared in its columns. He drew a number of pictures showing the existing contrasts in our present civilization; showed the evils of landlordism, and gave illustrations of the advantages that would accrue from free trade. One picture which elicited great applause, showed Secretary Blaine walking, or rather stumbling, in the direction of free trade. In his path stood Henry George, in the person of a small boy, who was saying to the secretary, "Say, boss, I'll show you the way." Mr. Bengough's last picture showed Grover Cleveland sitting in a boat labeled "Democracy," which was gliding down Free Trade river. The boat is near some falls, below which is the sign "S. T." Cleveland looks terrified, as the boat is about to plunge over the falls; and over his head appears this legend: "Great Scott! I can't stop the boat." Mr. Bengough concluded his lecture by giving an imitation of two Irishmen at a meeting in which the question of what is best to be done for Ireland is being discussed.

At the close of his address Mr. Bengough was enthusiastically tendered a vote of thanks.

B. C. Stickney.—The conference has brought the single tax to the front. Judging from straws, I should say the people hereabouts are in a very receptive mood at this moment. I have a friend in Trenton, N. J., who is a manufacturer in a moderate way. He visited me lately, and I endeavored to bring about the conversation to free trade. After I had made a few remarks upon the subject he asked: "Say, Stickney, what is this McKinley bill? What is it about?" This question from a man who is struggling along, living from hand to mouth, trying to build up a business, with dark prospects before him. At parting he admitted that there was a good deal in what I said about the subject.

BROOKLYN.

THE "CITIZEN" DEVOTES A PAGE TO A REVIEW OF THE MOVEMENT.

That the late conference succeeded in attracting public attention in a more marked degree than ever before, there can be no question. Among the more noteworthy instances of this was the appearance in Sunday's Brooklyn Citizen of a page article devoted to a review of the movement in Brooklyn, from its inception to the present time.

Not only did the Citizen publish cuts of some of the most active single taxers, but it contained interviews with our men, giving the various reasons that had led them to become earnest advocates of this great reform.

As the intention to publish the article in question was advertised for three days before its appearance, it was probably read by thousands who are not readers of the paper.

In the absence of Mr. Oswald Wilson, lecturer for the Farmers' alliance, who was to have spoken on Sunday, short speeches were made by Robert Baker, A. Fellenkoffer, E. A. Curley and G. W. Thompson.

Next Sunday Mr. R. Rowley will address the club.

Miss A. A. Chapman.—I inclose twelve signatures as the result of the past week's work. One of the signatures is that of a well known druggist, who is chairman of the local republican committee, and on that account he hesitated a little until I called his attention to the very modest requirements of the petition, whereupon he promptly signed it. I have had but four refusals so far. One was from an editor of a leading republican paper, and another, a one-legged veteran,

and, I believe, a government pensioner. As the last named good naturedly agreed to read any document I had to offer, I have put him upon a course of tracts, and I shall keep at him until he surrenders.

People who have to work hard for a living seem to understand and appreciate the object of the petition at once. If energetically circulated, I do not see why we might not secure thousands of signatures where we now have hundreds.

NEW YORK STATE.

THE ROCHESTER WORKINGMEN NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS AND IMMEDIATELY HE IS DISCHARGED FROM HIS EMPLOYMENT.

Harry D. Gawne, Rochester.—Delegates from twenty-four assemblies of organized labor met in convention in this city on the 6th inst. and nominated for member of congress Mr. J. S. Emery. The platform adopted smacks very much of single tax, for the seventh plank reads as follows:

That the land, including all natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use should be the only title to the possession of land. Taxes on land should be levied upon its full value for use, exclusive of improvements, and should be sufficiently high to take for the community all the unearned increment.

This goes to show that the working people of this city are beginning to know that there is something in the single tax and are no longer afraid of the cry of free trade.

At a well attended mass meeting held in the city hall Friday evening to ratify the nomination of Mr. Emery, Mr. John M. Campbell, president of our union, was the first speaker. He spoke principally on free trade and the single tax, and urged those present to sink all minor differences and work and vote for those principles, which would remove all causes for strikes. He was frequently applauded and loudly cheered when he sat down. Mr. Emery at this time came into the hall, and being called upon, said that he subscribed to every plank in the platform because he believed in justice. Mr. Emery is general agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad. Some four weeks ago, when it was first reported that he was likely to be the workingmen's candidate, he received a letter from the officials of the road saying "but if he accepted the nomination he would lose his position." Forty-eight hours after the nomination was made, or as soon as the letter could come, he received notice to quit. He is a man well fitted for the duties of a representative in congress, well liked by all who know him, an active member of our union, and a thorough believer in free trade, free land, free men. He ought to be elected by a large majority. The republicans have nominated the Hon. John Van Voorse and the democrats to-day nominated Colonel H. S. Greenleaf, ex-member. Both are very good men. Colonel Greenleaf is a free trader, but says it is not yet time for the single tax.

J. A. Forsyth, Yonkers.—I inclose eight names to petition. No. 1 is a young colored man, a professor of music; he is for free trade. No. 2 is a tariff reform republican; he is doubtful about free trade, but will vote for Cleveland if he is put up. No. 3 is a rival of mine in the shoe business; he says he don't see any more freedom here than in Russia; he will vote the democratic ticket. No. 5 is a converted republican; I loaned him "Progress and Poverty," and that settled it. No. 6 was a republican. No. 8 is a property owner and real estate agent. I have just read the extracts from Mills's speech in THE STANDARD. The last one was grand; it brought tears to my eyes. Would to God the democratic party was as far ahead as him.

George C. Bedell, Herkimer, N. Y.—The beginning of the end! For six years we have tried to get an item in our local paper, but without success. We now get not only an item, but a column and a half. The Herkimer County Record of September 4 says:

It is significant that, although the doctrines of Henry George were first given to the people some ten years ago, they are just beginning to be understood. The conference of single tax men in New York this week was an emphatic expression of faith in this theory.

The Record then copies the whole of the New York Times editorial concerning the conference and its principles.

MASSACHUSETTS.

IGNORANCE IN HAVERHILL—HOW THE SINGLE TAX POPPED UP IN UNEXPECTED PLACES—FACTS FOR MR. ATKINSON—WILL THE WORKINGMEN NEVER "TUMBLE!"

F. Berry, Haverhill.—I am very much surprised to find so much ignorance as there is in Haverhill on the single tax question. There is a splendid field here for workers. I am doing what little I can with my limited means for the cause, but find it rather slow work. I talked with a party to-day, and they told me as I was leaving them that I had at least set them to thinking.

THE STANDARD grows more and more interesting every week, and shows us what is being done throughout the country, and helps many that would be otherwise faint-hearted, and encourages them on in the good work. I feel sometimes as if I would like to

take some of these fellows by the uape of the neck and the seat of the pants and give them a push, and say to them, "There is the truth; look at it!"

Thomas Collins, Boston.—Single tax men pop up everywhere. I met some yesterday going to Provenstown in the steamer Longfellow. I left THE STANDARD, which is the best agent, with the hotel keeper. It may set them thinking.

John Lavis, Boston.—Our friend Edward Atkinson has always maintained that the single tax would never return enough money for the expenses of the government, and to prove his assertion continually took the assessed value of land in Boston, \$333,000,000. Mr. George and Mr. Shearman, in proving that it would, always spoke of the revenue to be derived from franchises—like horse car lines, telephones, telegraphs, etc.—and Mr. Atkinson never admitted any such revenue. This week, the fact that there was such revenue has been forcibly brought to his mind. A special committee was created by the board of aldermen some two years ago to inquire if the city was not entitled to some revenue for granting these valuable franchises. The committee invited correspondence from the mayors of several cities in this country, Australia, Ireland, Scotland and England, and have just made an exhaustive report, from which I send you the closing paragraphs:

As it appears that the city at present has not the authority to secure a return from corporations to whom privileges are granted for the use of streets, it will be necessary to apply to the legislature for further power, and the committee accordingly recommend the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That his honor, the mayor, be hereby requested to petition the general court, at its next session, for the passage of an act authorizing cities and towns to prescribe terms and conditions for the use of their streets by private corporations.

The report was accepted and the order was passed.

The Boston Herald, in commenting on the controversy between Mr. George and Mr. Atkinson in the Century Magazine, agreed with Mr. George "that such a tax was easier to collect than the present cumbersome method," but further on coincided with Mr. Atkinson, "that such a method of taxation would not yield enough revenue," also sticking at Mr. Atkinson's figures, \$333,000,000. The following is an editorial from the Herald on the above order of the aldermen:

The report of the special committee of the city government on the advisability of securing some return to the city from the use of its streets by private corporations is a suggestive document, and the recommendation adopted by the board of aldermen, that the legislature be petitioned to authorize cities and towns to prescribe terms and conditions for the use of their streets by such companies, is one which we trust will be heeded at the state house next winter. It may, however, be doubted whether the committee has struck upon the best plan of obtaining money for the use of our streets in its suggestion that an annual license be charged. Indeed, with commendable good sense, while presenting its opinions, its members leave the subject open, so that, if authority is ever granted to the city, those who have to practically treat the matter can solve the problem of form of payment in such manner as may seem expedient.

Mr. Shearman, in his "One Tax Enough," says he thinks Mr. Atkinson understates the present value of land in Boston, but still takes those figures to prove that the single tax can return enough revenue to run the government. I will but just mention one item of undervaluation made by the present assessors, or rather the assessors last year, to convince Mr. Atkinson that Mr. Shearman is right when he says the assessed value is understated; and, if necessary, I can bring fifty just such cases: On Minot street, Neponset—a part of Boston—Oakes Ames estate, 84,980 feet, valued at \$1,300. This is from the assessors' books at city hall. I asked for a small part of it, and I have the real estate owner's letter in my possession—John T. Pope—offering me a small part of it at fifteen cents a foot, and the part I was offered was not the best. Fifteen cents a foot for the whole would amount to \$12,747. It is now taxed for less than two cents a foot. If I bought a building lot and put a house on it, I would be taxed at least ten cents a foot for the land and the house also. One of the Oakes Ames' heirs is Oliver Ames, formerly governor of this state, and a millionaire in his own right. When will the workingmen tumble and see that it is our system of taxation that is oppressing us?

NEW JERSEY.

THE STANDARD CLUB WILL HOLD AN IMPORTANT MEETING—"SEVEN FIRE BRANDS."

Joseph Dana Miller, Jersey City.—Every single tax man in Jersey City is earnestly requested to be present at our meeting on Thursday night, September 18, at the Assembly rooms, 612 Newark avenue, to aid in the selection of officers for the ensuing term, and to give their opinion upon a plan of campaign which to succeed must receive their aid and encouragement. If this plan, the details of which for the present must be kept secret, receive a general indorsement from single tax men all over the state, it will result in placing New Jersey in the front rank of the single tax movement. The

splendid delegation from New Jersey present at the conference ought to inspire a new enthusiasm in the men of this state, and especially ought to arouse to a keener sense of their responsibility the members of the Standard club of Jersey City, from whom repeated entreaties have failed to elicit response. Let us hear from Messrs. Protin, Simonet, Lane, French, Sullivan, Du Bois, Cummaskey, Fackert, Cooley, Cottingham, Butler, et al., whose co-operation at this time is especially valuable to us.

F. J. Werner, Newark.—Last Friday evening the Newark single tax club was reorganized under the name of "The Newark single tax and free trade club," and reorganized for work, and work only. An election of officers resulted in Mr. C. B. Rathbone being elected president, Mr. F. J. Werner vice-president, Mr. M. F. Gaffney secretary, and Mr. Kilpatrick treasurer. You will see by our new name that we have hung our banners on the outer walls. As soon as we can secure permanent quarters we will notify our friends.

M. H. Gary, Paterson.—Inclosed find seven firebrands (petitions). Those petitions are veritable firebrands when I bring them out in a crowd of men who have never heard of single tax; and I find quite a number of that kind. In most cases the single tax is all right; but free trade—that's the sticker. However, I generally leave that scarecrow in a very bad condition before I leave them if I have the time to talk and show them the fallacy of protection.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STRAWS WHICH SHOW HOW THE WIND BLOWS.

James R. Wood, Philadelphia.—Inclosed please find six signed petitions. As straws show which way the wind blows, allow me to present this straw as evidence of the direction of the wind in this citadel of monopoly and "protection." Under the circumstances, all free traders are as a matter of course tariff reformers, and while endeavoring to secure signatures for the petition, I have invariably advocated tariff reform where practicable. Imagine my surprise and delight when arguing in favor of lower duties, one of the members instantly attacked my position as illogical, claiming "that tariff reform was an absolute absurdity, the real issue being high protective duties on the one side and no duty whatever on the other; in short, protection versus free trade; and as for himself, he was in favor of free trade, as it would be a benefit to the greatest number; while it might not benefit us as individuals, it undoubtedly would benefit us collectively." When we know that this man was formerly an advocate of the late Judge Kelley's "sea of fire," we can readily see the wonderful charge of opinion, and I think it will not be egotistical on my part to say that in a short time he and I will be working in double harness.

MARYLAND.

W. J. OGDEN REPORTS FROM THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

John W. Jones, Baltimore, September 9.—At the Single tax league meeting last night at the hall, 506 East Baltimore street, Mr. W. J. Ogden, as chairman of the delegation to the national conference held in New York last week, reported as follows:

The session of the single tax national conference was interesting to us and to the public in that it arranged a national organization and also promulgated a platform of definite declarations. I have the honor to announce to you the election by the representatives from Maryland of our worthy corresponding secretary, Dr. William N. Hill, as the representative of single taxers of Maryland on the national committee. The entire supervision of state organization of single tax clubs is committed in this state to his charge, and from what we know of him in the past, we are assured that he will faithfully perform his responsible duties. The work of single taxers is becoming more practical, while not less educational, and the political aims of our movement are toward the goal of enactment into our laws. The platform adopted is all that we could expect, conveyed in language that expresses general principles rather than detailed explanations. On this platform we can stand, for while the views of limited single taxers are not definitely stated, the words employed offer no offense to that large and increasing number of men who see in the single tax an ideal system of taxation, which embraces justice and with it all that may be claimed as moral and right. I attempted to have an amendment adopted which would simply and more clearly explain the relationship between the things to be taxed and the thing for which taxes are used, but the conference were not prepared for the change. I do not claim, as has been very kindly done for me, that I had influenced the committee on platform to leave out the declaration against private ownership in land. This had been done over a year ago, and by Mr. George himself, and I take this opportunity to assert my confidence in the wisdom, courage and honesty of the man who leads us all into the light and who will not hesitate either to defend his present position or acknowledge a past error. I do not know his personal attitude toward this question, but I do believe in his unwavering steadfastness to truth. Our past is instructive, our present and future are bright. Let us be earnest, let us be practical, and the ultimate success of our work is certain.

There was an unusual large turnout of members, and renewed activity was shown

by each to push on the work. John Solmon resigned as secretary and John W. Jones was unanimously elected in his stead, he having served the league in that capacity before. Several applications for membership were received and acted upon. There is every indication that a great work for single tax is being done in Maryland, and we look forward to some practical results soon.

VIRGINIA.

MR. CONROY ARRIVES HOME FROM THE CONFERENCE—"IT WAS A GLORIOUS MEETING."

T. J. Conroy, Danville.—I arrived home Friday morning much broken up. I must say, however, that I am very glad that I did not miss attending the conference. It was a glorious meeting and one to be remembered. I trust it will be the starting point of a grand movement in the single tax cause. My friends say that I left here somewhat of a crank on this question, but have come back a hopeless case. I hope to have some interesting reports to make you before long.

When the little boy was brought before the conference to start the subscription to the single tax fund I gave a gentleman on the platform (I forget his name) \$10 as my part of the subscription to be raised in the state of Virginia. I intend to try hard to get it increased to \$50 among my friends. I wish you will please see that the subscription is credited to myself and to Virginia. Mr. E. H. Robertson of Norfolk has written me that he will try and raise a fund in his district.

Samuel D. T. Manning, Newport News.—Inclosed please find eight more signatures to the petition. I am distributing tracts and papers as fast as my limited opportunities will allow. I have sent several tracts through the mail to the preachers and several of the leading citizens, and intend to call on some of them before long and have a talk on the single tax.

OHIO.

DISCUSSING STATE ORGANIZATION—THE INFLUENCE OF THE CONFERENCE BEING WIDELY FELT.

F. L. Carter, Cleveland.—The regular weekly meeting of the Central single tax club was held Wednesday evening, September 10, 1890, in room 301, the Arcade. W. F. Bien occupied the chair, and F. L. Carter was chosen secretary pro tempore. The programme for the evening was the report of the delegates to the national convention. Mr. L. E. Simon, in behalf of the delegates, made a full and interesting report of the proceedings. A resolution was unanimously adopted thanking the delegates, consisting of Messrs L. E. Simon, W. K. Field, Tom L. Johnson, H. E. Thayer, L. A. Russell, Colonel Thayer and John Quinlan, for the interest and part which they took in the deliberations of the convention.

The chairman introduced the subject of state organization, which was discussed at some length and approved by all present. It was referred to the executive committee.

There was with us as guest the affable gentleman, Mr. Walter H. Beecher of Cincinnati, who related in an interesting manner the work of the Cincinnati single taxers. He laid great stress upon the good which can be done the cause by distributing our literature in colleges and seminaries. Mr. Beecher is spending his vacation at Hudson.

A. R. Wynn, Toledo.—The influence of our conference has been widely and powerfully felt. You will hear of it soon from one end of this country to the other.

ILLINOIS.

THE CONFERENCE HAS HAD GOOD RESULTS—JOHN Z. WHITE COMES WITHIN ONE VOTE OF BEING NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLY—MR. BAILEY CALLS THE SINGLE TAX MEN OF ILLINOIS TO AID HIM IN FURTHERING ORGANIZATION—LEADING MEMBERS OF THE ALLIANCE LOOK TOWARD THE SINGLE TAX—GENERAL PALMER SIGNS THE PETITION.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, Sept. 18.—Our meeting last night was larger than usual, the announcement that Judge Maguire was to speak serving to attract an audience that filled the hall. Judge Maguire spoke for two hours, and it is safe to say that a more powerful and lucid presentation of the single tax doctrine has seldom been heard in this city. The judge was accorded a hearty reception and his arguments were attentively followed and liberally applauded.

Mr. James A. Herne, the actor, was also present, and at the conclusion of Judge Maguire's address, he made a short talk that greatly pleased the crowd. It was expected that he would read Hamlet's "Under the Lion's Paw," but he came in late, after playing at the Haymarket, and was unprepared for any formal participation in the evening's entertainment. As it was, his brief remarks were happily put and in a moment he found himself completely en rapport with the audience. At the close of the meeting he and the judge were given a sort of informal reception, everybody present pressing around the actor and the jurist to shake their hands and say a pleasant word.

At the regular semi-annual election last week the following officers were chosen: For president, Warren Worth Bailey; for vice-presidents, Miss Leonora Beck, J. T. Rip-

y and Jonathan B. Taylor; for secretary-treasurer, Frank W. Irwin.

In the democratic legislative convention in the Sixth senatorial district last week, Mr. John Z. White, one of our delegates to the national conference, came within a single vote of being nominated for representative. We expect to send Mr. White to congress before many years. He would certainly have gone to the legislature this year had he made a fight for the nomination, or had his friends been here at the time of the convention to work for him. As it was, most of us were in New York. But our day is surely coming. The democrats are beginning to realize our strength, and it is only a question of time when they will seek to utilize it to the best advantage.

Mr. Clarence S. Darrow, assistant corporation counsel, will probably be nominated by the democrats for congress in Frank Lawler's district. He is a single tax free trader and a powerful orator.

The single tax people of Chicago seem to be entirely satisfied with the work of the New York conference. Their interest in the movement has been sharply stimulated, and I believe that their efforts will be characterized by renewed zeal. And in this connection I wish to say on behalf of the national committee, which I have the honor to represent in Illinois, that it is desirable that our friends throughout the state shall now take hold of the work of organization in earnest. I hope to hear from all at the earliest possible moment regarding the situation in their respective localities, and with especial reference to certain practical work which we hope to be able to do in the next legislature, when an amendment to the constitution providing for the abolition of personal property taxes will be brought in. By proper effort we can secure such an amendment, and in agitating for it we can have, and indeed now have, the support of the Chicago Daily News and a great many other influential journals. It will greatly aid this work if all interested in it will put themselves in communication with me at once, giving me all the information and suggestions that may serve in pushing the movement to a successful issue.

S. T. Bloomington.—I attended a monster encampment of the members of the Illinois state grange at Pawnee on Thursday, and I am happy to state that the farmers are getting their eyes open. There were fully 20,000 people present and a dozen speeches were made. Previous to Thursday (Wednesday evening, in fact) I met A. E. Brunson of Northville, president of the state alliance; George W. Wickline of Nashville, state organizer of the F. M. B. A.; J. R. Snover of Ottawa, member of the executive committee of the state grange; G. W. Gurtis of Nora, the farmers' candidate for the legislature; George A. Griggs and Alex. Keady of Normal, two active members of the grange, in the St. Nicholas hotel at Springfield, and I was gratified to find them all not only friendly to the single tax movement, but deeply interested in it. Mr. Wickline, a very brainy fellow, I found to be a convert. We had a lively debate on the interest question, but I failed to shake him in his views, which are not in accord with the views of Mr. George. Mr. Wickline is not doing any work for the single tax cause, as I understand it, but he is doing a powerful lot of good in other directions. He says he believes that the single tax movement is too young to join now, and that he would prefer to work for national control or ownership of railroads and other monopolies before taking up the land question. I tried to show him that government ownership of railroads would not lessen the grip of the land monopolist, who will in any event exact from his tenant all the tenant will bear. He recognized the force of this statement, but he contended that the people were ripe for other reforms, and he thought it his duty to battle for these first, holding that when the people once take a step forward other and greater reforms will quickly follow. However, I am convinced that the result of our little conference at the hotel led Mr. Brunson to make a speech at the encampment which will result in getting the farmers to put on their thinking caps. In the course of his address, Mr. Brunson said that the vital question before the farmers was the taxation question.

"The farmer," he said, "cannot escape his share of the public burden. His cattle, his hogs and his crops are outdoors, and the assessor can find them. His land is outdoors, and the assessor does not fail to get it listed. But men with stocks and bonds hide their possessions, and thus escape a large amount of taxation. It is a question with me whether it does us farmers any good, after all, to tax these stocks and bonds. Take the Union Stockyard company, for instance. Suppose we should assess them on a valuation of \$20,000,000, instead of \$1,000,000; what would be the result? Why, the stockholders must have their regular dividends, and to get them they would simply charge us farmers more for the use of their yards and pens and charge the consumer a little more for meat. So don't you see that if we should tax them more that we would have to pay for it. After all, I don't know but what Henry George is right, and that all taxes should be raised from the rental value of land."

Judging from the sentiment of the farmers at this great meeting, I am confident that they are ready for a great reform, and that they are in a frame of mind to give most re-

spectful and careful attention to the advocates of the single tax.

William Camm, Murrayville.—I send sixty-six signed petitions obtained at a soldier's reunion yesterday. The "Jno. M. Palmer" is Major-General John M. Palmer, ex-governor and now democratic candidate for United States senator—my old colonel. Two of the signers are editors, one a banker; but the rest are farmers and laboring men. I shall attend more gatherings and need another package of blanks.

C. F. Perry, Quincy.—Our city council has decided to establish a system of water works, to be owned and operated by the city instead of depending, as now, on a private company. The special committee estimate the cost at \$750,000. The mayor, who is chairman of the special committee appointed to draft an ordinance determining the mode of levying the tax, has promised me that the committee will give a committee from our club a hearing next week as to the method of levying the tax.

TEXAS.

HE WOULD HAVE BEEN AT THE CONFERENCE BUT FOR ILLNESS—THE FARMERS INTERESTED IN THE PETITION.

R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner.—Inclosed please find twenty-nine petitions. No. 1 is our state senator; No. 2 ed. or Colorado Citizen; No. 3 a prominent medical doctor of Columbus, Texas; No. 4 a prominent attorney and ex-lieutenant-governor of this state, who claims that man has no more just right to monopolize land than air or water, though he says will take 1,000 years for us to have the single tax adopted.

Well, I am glad to say I think my trip to Houston was a profitable one, though it was willed by an all-wise providence that I should not continue my journey on to your city. I stopped over at Weimar and Columbus, in both of which places I found some believers and some anxious to learn, also a few timid ones that seemed almost surprised that I would advocate the single tax publicly on the streets. The greatest prejudice against our way of thinking is ignorance; so we have a great deal of educating to do. I find the first time you talk to a man he may think it a terrible thing, but after giving him time to think it over he frequently signs the petition. So we keep moving, and if it is slow it is sure. I hope the conference may be a success, and that Henry George may visit this state in his lecturing tour of the Union.

T. C. Burge, Furney.—I write you to let you know how the petition is taking. The farmers are fast becoming in favor of the single tax. Several large farmers have signed the single tax petition lately. One very intelligent, well-to-do farmer said in the presence of a number of others, "I have read Henry George's books and I pronounce him one of the deepest reasoners and profound thinkers of modern times." Everything is coming our way. If I could devote my full time to getting signatures I could get 5,000 inside of a month.

Albert Philpot, Saint Jo.—Although the nominating convention for this, the Fifth congressional district of Texas, has not been held yet, all aspirants, including the present member, have withdrawn, except the Hon. J. W. Bailey, who will have a complete walk-over. Perhaps this change is well, as Mr. Bailey is a young and rising man, pretty well up with the times, and a fine orator. He makes some pretty straight free trade speeches, in which he is ahead of the present incumbent.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

A SINGLE TAX MAN NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Levi McGee, Rapid City.—The cause is steadily marching on out in South Dakota, and all that is necessary is more agitation. I would very much like it if it could be arranged for some of our good speakers to visit this state this fall, as I am convinced, as I have often stated before, that this is a good field to work in.

The single tax men here are highly pleased over the nomination of Francis H. Clark of Rapid City for congress on the democratic ticket. As you will see, he is the secretary of the Rapid City single tax league, a free trader and an able young attorney. We are going to do all we can to secure his election. The political situation here is rather difficult to figure on, as there is a third party in the field this year, and we are in hopes that it will weaken the republican forces enough to let our men in. This independent party is the Farmers' alliance and Knights of Labor combined, and as a matter of course will draw harder on the republican than the democratic party, for they are with the democrats on many of the main issues. If Mr. Clark should be elected he will do credit to South Dakota, and will be of good service to the single tax men. I hope that all single tax men and free traders will, wherever possible, send him all possible aid. A combined effort on the part of all who favor our cause would enable him to secure many votes he otherwise would not.

It was a sore disappointment to me not to be able to attend the conference. No place have I desired more sincerely to attend than that meeting. There I would have met whom

I call the truly great men of this decade—men who are actuated by pure and honest motives; men possessing courage, courage to stand up for what they know to be right. How few of this class do we meet! But not being able to attend, I content myself by talking single tax at home and reading the daily dispatches concerning the meeting.

KENTUCKY.

Joy F. Teel, Bowling Green.—The citizens in this part of Kentucky are beginning to hear the booming of the single tax artillery, and the inquiry is, "What does single tax mean?" Explanation means investigation; investigation means conversion. Thus does the truth spread. I have sent thirty-eight signatures to petition, which I obtained principally from reading, thinking men with argument and tracts. I spent most of my leisure time during the last scholastic year distributing and explaining single tax and free trade literature among my fellow students in the Southern normal school. I flatter myself with the knowledge of winning many converts among the future district school teachers; and, believe me, there shall none attend this year without an opportunity of becoming a single taxer. Count on me working and fighting for the cause until we shall have obtained a victory entire and complete, and the banner of prosperity be unfurled upon the laborer's home as well as upon the legitimate capitalist's.

MICHIGAN.

James Duffy, Baginaw.—I inclose seven signatures (five of them are the members of our board of review), as follows: John O'Donnell, assistant assessor; Adam Wegsh, member of board of review; Thomas L. Jackson, president of board of review; John Howell, member of board of review; H. H. Strong, postmaster.

MINNESOTA.

E. Herrmann, St. Paul.—Mr. George C. Marston of this city has such an immense success in sending in names to the enrollment committee that I have concluded to assist him in his attempt to get the names of all the citizens of this city on our slow growing list. I have in former times sent in about one hundred and fifty names, but I believe now I can easily increase the number to five hundred. Everybody seems to get interested in the single tax, and I am trying hard to help them along.

MONTANA.

Will S. Kennedy, Boulder.—The Single tax association of the state of Montana organized on August 8 by electing officers and an executive. [The list of officers will be found in our list of organizations.]

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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send any corrections in the list below, and all newly formed organizations are asked to report promptly, either to the Enrollment Committee or The Standard.)

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Little Rock single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol F. Clark; sec., O. D. Hemming, 1010 Main st.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 809 1/2 Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., 841 Market st. Pres., L. M. Manzer; sec., H. M. Welcome; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

SACRAMENTO.—Single tax club of Sacramento. Every Friday evening, Dr. Reed's office, 6th and K sts. Pres., Dr. Thos. B. Reed; sec., C. W. Farnsworth, 1406 4th st.

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1066 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Haskins.

LOS ANGELES.—Los Angeles single tax club. Pres., J. J. Harrell; sec., Clarence A. Miller.

SAN DIEGO.—Single tax question club meets every Sunday afternoon, 2 p.m., at Horton hall. C. county committee room, 444 5th st. Geo. B. Whaley, chairman.

BLACK DIAMOND.—Contra Costa county single tax committee. Jeff. A. Bailey, sec.

COLORADO.

STATE.—Colorado State single tax association, 348 16th st. Pres., A. W. Elder; sec., H. C. Niles; treas., Geo. Champion.

DENVER.—Denver single tax association. Every Thursday evening, 803 16th st. Free reading room open every day, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Pres., G. H. Phelps; sec., H. C. Niles, 303 16th st.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. First and Fourth Thursdays at office of D. B. V. Reeve, Union av. Pres., D. B. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger, Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co.

GRAND JUNCTION.—Mesa county single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., James W. Bucklin; sec., Geo. Smith.

CANTON CITY.—Single tax committee; sec., Dr. Frank F. Blake.

CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., John E. Jones; sec., W. E. Grumman. Address for the present, Sam E. Main, 10 Montgomery st.

NEW HAVEN.—Tax reform club. Every Friday evening. Pres., Willard D. Warren, room 11, 102 Orange st.; sec., Alfred Smith, 105 Day st.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. 3 p.m. every Sunday, Circle hall. Pres., Wm. Hawthorne; sec., Wm. Willis, P. O. box 1342.

SHARON.—Single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Washington single tax league; always open; regular meeting Friday evening, 609 F street, N. W. Pres., Paul T. Bowen; sec., Wm. Geddes, M. D., 1719 G st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Pensacola single tax club No. 1. Tuesday evenings, K. of L. hall, corner of Zaragoza and Palafox sts. Pres., J. Dennis Wolfe; sec., James McHugh.

TAMPA.—Thomas G. Shearman single tax league. First Monday in each month, business meeting; Sundays, public speaking. Pres., C. E. Ainsworth; sec., John H. McCormick.

GEORGIA.

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

AUGUSTA.—Augusta single tax club. Every Friday evening, Hussar hall. Pres., Ed. Flury; sec. George Haines, care of Lofin & Meyer.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club No. 1. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific hotel. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 835.

SPRINGFIELD.—Sangamon single tax club. Pres., Joseph Farris; sec., James H. McCrea, 623 Black ave.

JACKSONVILLE.—Morgan county single tax club. Pres., Col. Wm. Camm of Murrayville; sec., Chas. W. Alexander of Jacksonville.

SPARTA.—Single tax committee. Sec., Wm. B. Bailey.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Every Friday evening, Opera house building. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec., Duke Schroer, 327 S. 3d.

INDIANA.

STATE.—Indiana single tax league. Pres., Henry Rawie, Anderson; vice-pres., L. P. Custer, Indianapolis; sec., Thos. J. Hudson, 155 Elm st., Indianapolis. State executive committee, Henry Rawie, Anderson; S. W. Williams, Vincennes; L. O. Bishop, Clinton; Dr. C. A. Kersey, Richmond; Chas. G. Bennett, Evansville; Wm. Henry, Connersville; W. E. McDermut, Ft. Wayne; T. J. Hudson, J. F. White, L. P. Custer, Indianapolis.

CLINTON.—Single tax club. Sunday afternoons, 3 o'clock, Argus office. Pres., Isaac H. Strain; sec., L. O. Bishop.

PORT WAYNE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. E. McDermut; vice pres., J. M. Schwerzen; sec., Henry Cohen.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis single tax league. Every Thursday evening, 8 p.m., Mansur hall, n. e. cor. Washington and Alabama sts. Pres., Dr. Brown; sec., L. P. Custer.

EVANSVILLE.—Single tax association. Pres., Edwin Walker; sec., Charles G. Bennett.

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

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 215 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mooney, 900 Hedge ave.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., H. B. Allison, box 4; sec., J. Hallam.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; meets on fourth Sunday of each month, 3:30 p.m.; 704 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Reynolds; sec., L. E. Kitchin, 424 W. Broadway.

ALLAMONA.—Tax reform club. Every Thursday evening, Vest's hall. Pres., A. J. Morrison; sec., H. D. Nairley.

MARSHALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James Hagg; sec., Hans Erickson.

MASON CITY.—Single tax committee; 1st and 3d evenings of each month at Dr. Osborne's office. Pres., J. A. Scranston; sec., J. S. Mott.

KANSAS.

ABILENE.—Single tax club. Pres., C. W. Brooks; vice-pres., H. Charters; sec., A. L. Russel.

GROVE HILL.—Grove Hill single tax club. Thursday evenings, Grove Hill school house, Lincoln township, Dickinson county. Pres., E. Z. Butcher; sec., Andrew Reddick.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets 1st and 3d Thursday night at 8 p.m. at Natchez st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phoenix block, Main st.; reading room open every evening. Pres., Thos. Marsden; sec., W. E. Jackson, 1227th st.

LEWISTON.—Single tax committee. Every Wednesday evening, 79 Summer st. Chairman, F. D. Lyford; sec., Joseph Walsh, 79 Summer st.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p.m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Orden, 5 N. Carey st.; sec., John W. Jones, 29 N. Caroline st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax society. Every Sunday evening, 8 p.m., at Industrial hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., J. G. Schonfarber; W. H. Kelly.

SINGLE TAX ASSOCIATION OF EAST BALTIMORE. Pres., J. M. Ralph; sec., Chas. H. Williams, 312 Myrtle av.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Single tax state central committee of Massachusetts. Pres., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st., Boston; sec., G. K. Anderson, 30 Hanover st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 1498 Washington st.

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

DORCHESTER.—Single tax club. Every other Wednesday evening, Field's building, Field's Corner. Rooms open every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Pres., Ed. Frost; sec., John Adams, Field's building.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carritt, 7 Hotel Dunbar; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Ruggles st.

STONEHAM.—Stoneham single tax league. Pres., Dr. W. Symington Brown, Stoneham.

LYNN.—Lynn single tax league. Pres., C. H. Libbey st., 331 Washington st.; sec., John McCarthy, 140 Tunson st.

WORCESTER.—Tenth district single tax league of Worcester. Meetings first Thursday of each month, class room, Y. M. C. A. building, 20 Pearl st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., Edwin K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

LAWRENCE.—Lawrence single tax club. Every Thursday evening, Col. J. P. Sweeney's office. Pres., Col. John P. Sweeney; sec., John J. Donovan, city clerk's office.

HYDE PARK.—Single tax club. Sec., F. B. Childs, 40 Charles st.

MARLBORO.—Single tax club. Pres., G. A. E. Reynolds, 14 Franklin st.; sec., Chas. E. Hayes.

ORANGE.—Single tax league of Orange. First Wednesday of each month, pres. and secretary's residence. Pres., H. W. Hammond; sec., Charles G. Kidder.

NEWPORT.—Merrimac assembly. Saturday evenings, 48 State st. Pres., Dennis F. Murphy; sec., W. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Meetings fortnightly at Deliberative hall, Pleasant st. Pres., Geo. W. Cox, Glenwood st.; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN.—Tax reform association. Sec., E. C. Kuowies.

DETROIT.—Single tax and ballot reform club. Pres., John Bridge; sec., J. R. Burton, sec., room 13, Rutherford building.

STURGIS.—Sturgis club of investigation. Pres., Rufus Spaulding; sec., Thomas Harding.

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggenier; sec., Jas. Duffy, 303 State st.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Tuesday evening at the West hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., J. A. Sawyer, 309 Lumber exchange.

SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS.—Single tax club. Wednesday evenings, at 1809 E. Lake st. Pres., A. M. Goodrich; sec., P. F. Hammersley.

ST. PAUL.—Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., Geo. C. Madison, 339 E. 7th st. Second and fourth Tuesdays at 41 W. 4th st.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. a. e. cor. 8th and Olive, meets every Sunday afternoon. Rooms open every evening. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble street.

"Benton School of Social Science." Sunday, 4 p.m., 6839 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

LA DUE.—The Reform club of La Due. Pres., W. Stephens; sec., Jas. Wilson.

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City single tax club. Meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 at headquarters, cor. 15th st. and Grand av.; open every night. Pres., H. S. Julian; sec., Warren Wasson, 110 E. 15th st.

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

HIGH GATE.—Single tax league. Meetings on alternate Thursdays at the house of W. M. Kinkadee. Pres., Wm. Kinkadee; sec., J. W. Swaw.

OAK HILL.—Single tax league. Pres., F. Debolt; sec., J. W. Miller.

RED BIRD.—Single tax league. Pres., J. S. Cahill; sec., J. Kewon, Red Bird, Mo.

SAKE.—Glen single tax club. Meets second Saturday evening of the month. Pres., W. H. Miller; sec., H. A. Sunder, Safe.

MONTANA.

STATE.—Montana single tax association. Pres., Will Kennedy, Boulder; vice-pres., J. M. Clements, Helena; sec., Wm. McKendrick, Marysville; treas., C. A. Jackson, Butte; ex. com., C. A. Lindsey, J. A. Knight, Samuel Mulville, all of Butte.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. First and third Sunday, Gate City hall, cor. 18th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S. Parker.

WYOMING.—Henry George single tax club. Pres., H. C. Jaynes; sec., J. A. Hamm.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets every other Thursday evening at the National assembly rooms, 643 Newark ave. Pres., J. W. Jakaway; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 207 Grove st.

FOREST HILL.—Essex county single tax club. Pres., John H. Edelman; sec., Geo. M. Vesceus, Forest Hill, Newark.

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. B. Rathbone; sec., M. J. Gaffney, 43 Warren st.

PATERSON.—Passaic Co. single tax club. Pres., E. W. Nellis; sec., John A. Craig, 122 Hamburg ave. Meetings every Sunday evening at 100 Market street.

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

S. ORANGE.—S. Orange single tax club. Pres., E. H. Wallace; sec., Henry Haase.

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

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

CAMDEN.—Camden single tax club. Pres., Louis M. Randall; sec., Wm. M. Callingham.

WASHINGTON.—Warren county (and labor club). Pres., H. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morrison, Washington.

BAYONNE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, Wm. R. DuBois.

PASSAIC.—Single tax committee of Passaic. Pres., Oscar D. Wood.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan single tax club. Business meeting, first Thursday of each month, at 8 p.m.; other Thursdays, social and propaganda. Club rooms, 73 Lexington ave.; open every day from 6 p.m. to 12 p.m.

PRESTON.—Preston single tax club. Pres., Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

METROPOLITAN.—Metropolitan single tax association. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 490 Eighth av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred C. Keller.

HARLEM.—Harlem single tax club, room 3, 247 West 125th st. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8:30 p.m. Whist and social evening every Thursday. Pres., Eugene G. Muret; sec., Chas. H. Mitchell.

NORTH NEW YORK.—Single tax club. Every Tuesday at 8 p.m., at 2840 3d ave. Pres., James R. Small; sec., Thomas F. Foy.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 195 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 11 Willow st.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 284 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 415 Rom st.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

EAST BROOKLYN.—Single tax club. Meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., 1233 Broadway, in Women's Christian temperance union. Pres., Herman G. Loew; sec., James B. Connell.

BUFFALO.—Tax reform club. Every Wednesday evening, Central labor union hall. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec., H. B. Sudden, 824 Clinton st., E. Buffalo.

ROCHESTER.—Rochester single tax union. Wednesday, 8 p.m.; Sunday, 3 p.m.; 80 Reynolds's Arcade. Pres., J. M. Campbell; sec., D. Waters, 40 Reynolds's arcade.

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec., George Noyes, 308 First st.

SYRACUSE.—Syracuse single tax club. 113 Walton street. Pres., F. A. Paul; sec., H. R. Perry, 149 South Clinton st.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 8 p.m., 226 Union st. Pres., W. C. Albrow; sec., F. S. Arnold.

AUBURN.—Single tax club. Mondays, 7:30 p.m., College hall. Pres., Dan. Peacock; sec., H. W. Benedict, 6 Morris st.

ELLENVILLE.—Single tax club of Ellenville. First and third Monday of each month, Canal st., over E. Bevier's drug store. Pres., Wm. Lambert; sec., Benj. Hull.

FLUSHING.—Single tax club. Pres., D. C. Beard; sec., Fred Sheffield.

NEW BRIGHTON.—S. I.—Richmond county single tax club. Every Monday evening, Parabol hall, New Brighton. Pres., J. S. Coogan; sec., A. B. Stoddard, W. New Brighton.

NORTHPORT.—Single tax committee. Sec., J. K. Rudyard.

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray; sec., J. M. Wilson, 204 Front st.

TRIOY.—Single tax club. Meetings weekly at 576 River st. Pres., Henry Sterling; sec., B. B. Martis, 576 River st.

COHOES.—Single tax committee. Pres., P. C. Dandurant; sec., J. S. Crane 128 Ontario st.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, A. P. Slade; sec., Dr. Wm. C. Wood, 30 S. Main st.

JAMESTOWN.—Single tax club of Jamestown. Last Saturday evening of each month. Pres., Adam Stormer; sec., F. G. Anderson, 300 Barrett st.

YONKERS.—The Jefferson single tax club, 13 N. Broadway. Public meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:45. Pres., Fielding Gower; sec., Wm. Young, P. O. box 617.

OHIO.

STATE.—Ohio single tax league. State executive board: Pres., W. F. Bien, 1638 Wilson av., Cleveland; vice-pres., J. G. Galloway, 233 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyndman, room 3, 343 1/2 S. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p.m., rooms 30-2 Arcade. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Siemon, 7 Greenwood st.

CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati single tax club. Every Sunday afternoon. Club room, Bradford's block, n. w. cor. 6th and Vine sts. Pres., James Nempke, 478 Central av.; sec., Alfred H. Henderson, 23 Clark st.

COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyndman, 343 1/2 S. High st.

COLUMBUS.—Single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3:30 p.m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

THIRD.—Single tax committee. Sec., Dr. E. F. Barnes.

GALLIA.—Gallia single tax club. Every

Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 103 S. Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., John Birch; sec., W. W. Kile, 108 E. 5th st.

AKRON.—Akron single tax club. Pres., Jno. McBride; sec., Sam Rodgers.

MIAMI.—Land and labor association of Miami. Pres., C. F. Seall; sec., J. T. Beala.

MANSFIELD.—Mansfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristol; sec., W. J. Hugkins, W. W. 1st st.

TOLDO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 119 Summit st. every Monday at 10 a.m. Pres., A. R. Wyon; sec., J. P. Traversa.

YOUNGSTOWN.—Every Thursday evening, Ivorite hall. Pres., Billy Kadenfue; sec., A. C. Hughes, 44 Market st.

ZANESVILLE.—Central single tax club. Pres., W. H. Loughhead; sec., Wm. Quigley.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 193 Sixth st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p.m., 904 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 314 Chestnut st.

SOUTHWARK.—Southwark tax reform club. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 p.m., at Wright's hall, Passyunk av. and Moore st. Pres., John Congrove; sec., H. Valet, 512 Queen st.

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 64 1/2 av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 S. 34th st.

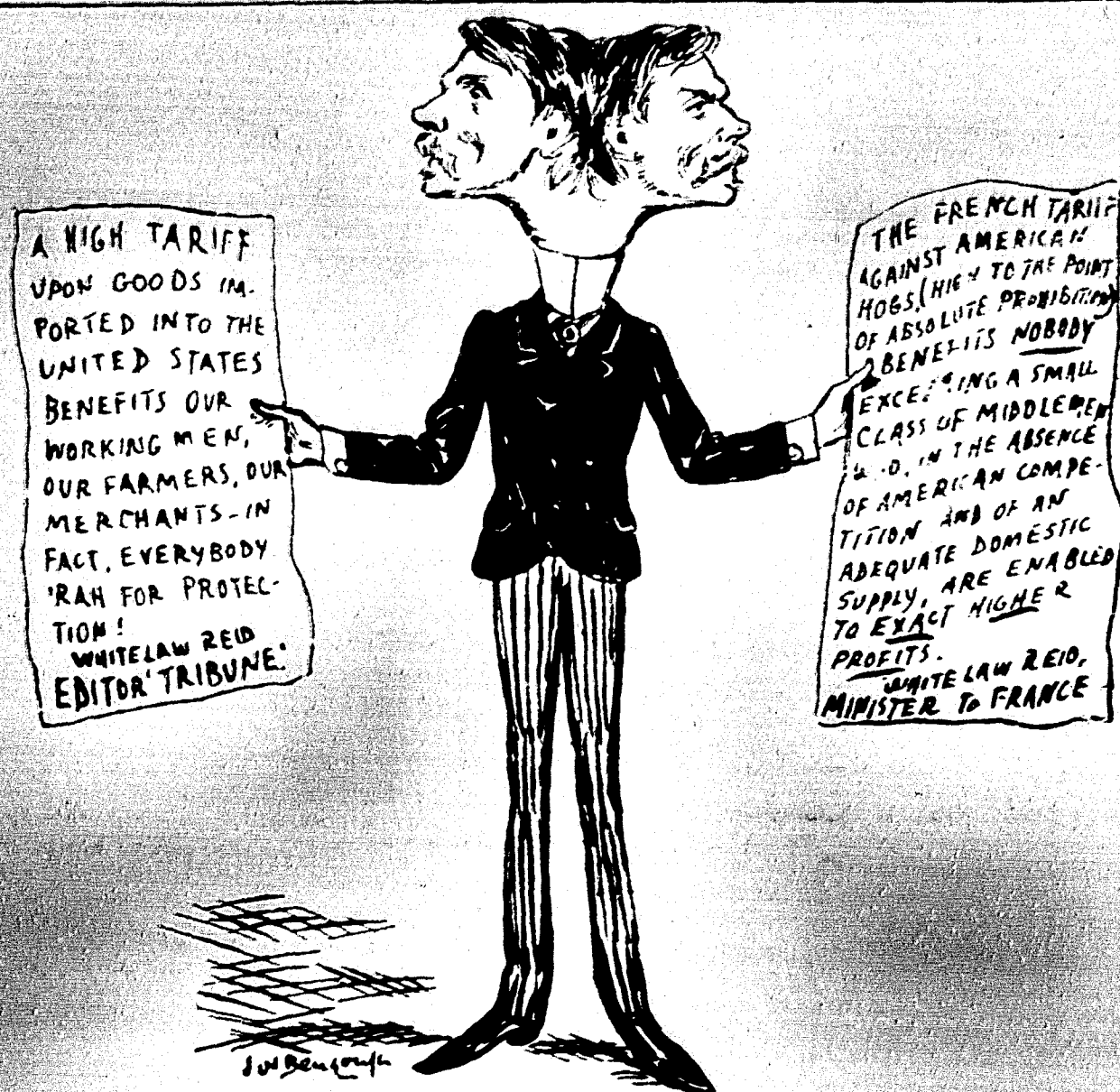
BRADFORD.—Single tax club. Hevenor's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3:30 p.m.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 522 Court st. Pres., Chas. S. Prizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, 522 Court st.

ELIZ.—Erie tax reform league. Pres., W. G. McKean; sec., J. L. Babcock.

MIDDLETOWN.—Middletown single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening in K. of L. hall, corner Water and Nisely sts. Pres., Jno. Steadman; sec., Harry M. Roas.

EDWARDSVILLE.—Jefferson ballot reform and single tax club. First Friday of each month. Pres., J. J. Smythe, M. D.; sec., J. P. Hammond.



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