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THE STANDARD.

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EDITORIAL.

Mr. A. L. Russell of Abilene, Kan., in sending a fifty cent subscription to THE STANDARD says that the news agents there have had so much trouble in getting THE STANDARD delivered by the news company that they have become disgusted and ceased to keep it. Mr. Russell says he cannot do without it, and that there are numbers of others there who are disappointed in the same way who feel that it is a hardship to raise $2.50 at once, as they are poor men. We can only say that, while it is inconvenient for us to take subscriptions for a shorter period than twenty weeks, we will send the paper for ten weeks for fifty cents to those who feel that they cannot afford to remit $1 at once.

A complaint from Buffalo says that the paper is so carelessly handled there that it is impossible to get it till the following Monday after its publication. These are samples of the difficulties that we encounter which force us to appeal to our friends to become direct subscribers. Surely the men who profess devotion to the single tax, and recognize the service that THE STANDARD has rendered it, ought not to need much urging to induce them to subscribe directly for the paper. From other states responses to our request are beginning to come in, but our readers in this city and Brooklyn have apparently concluded that we are not addressing them. They are greatly mistaken. We particularly want them to become direct subscribers before we make any serious attempt to remedy the evils complained of by our Abilene and Buffalo correspondents.

The single tax enrolment committee, in accordance with the request of numerous clubs throughout the country, has issued a call for a single tax conference to be held in this city in August or September, at the time of Mr. George's return from abroad. The date had to be left indefinite because Mr. George is now on the ocean and no mail can reach him until he arrives in Rome; but every effort will be made to ascertain the exact date of his return, as speedily as possible, and meanwhile the various clubs can be making preparations for the conference. It is, of course, very desirable that Mr. George's reception and the conference shall be practically simultaneous, as each will add greatly to the attendance at the other.

No effort should be spared on the part of single tax organizations to make this conference a great success. It has now been several years since our friends had opportunity for any formal expression of their views or for taking part unitedly in any movement. There is no question that all the single tax men who have joined in the practical work of promoting the single tax, by assisting all efforts to remove taxes on the products of labor will be disposed, not merely to throw themselves into the coming congressional campaign to assist in the overthrow of the protective system, but eager to take a part in promoting the nomination, as candidates for congress, of men with radical views on the tariff question. There seems to be little danger that the old Randall set will have much, if any, influence in shaping democratic nominations this fall, but, as a body outside the democratic party, and only willing to support it so far as it deserves support by its attitude on the tariff question, our single tax men can, especially in close districts, exercise a decided influence in compelling the nomination of men who can be trusted not merely to demand an infinitesimal reduction in the tariff, but to attack the whole system of protection, root and branch.

Furthermore, it is high time that the single tax men of the country had some definite event toward which they can look forward as the starting point for a new and earnest effort for the propagation of our principles. The enrolment committee in New York has been doing one kind of work, the publication committee in Memphis has been doing another. The letter writing corps has rendered valuable service. In Chicago our friends have forced our doctrines into local politics, and decided practical steps in the right direction have been taken in Newport, Ky., in Hyattsville, Md., and elsewhere. Animated by a common purpose, the advocates of the single tax have been working along the lines of least resistance and embracing every opportunity open to them. It is time that all these various workers should come together, not merely for mutual encouragement, but for counsel and advice, so that all can have the benefit of the methods adopted in each locality to advance the cause. We have made wonderful progress in awakening public interest during the past two years. The time has come for a new advance all along the line, and no better preparation for earnest and effective work can be made than a general gathering of our friends in New York, at the time of Mr. George's return, not merely to give him a welcome, but to announce to the world that we shall continue our campaign in behalf of the single tax until all obstacles to its success have been swept away.

Mr. Gompers has not taken a course that is likely to cause disinterested people to form a high opinion of his fairness or discretion. He recently made charges that the Knights of Labor have been acting unfairly toward the federated trades. Mr. Powderly proposed to answer these charges at a public meeting called by his own order, and courteously offered to share the platform with Mr. Gompers and discuss their differences face to face. Mr. Gompers undertook to treat this invitation as a challenge for joint debate and to insist on a number of conditions as to the composition of the meeting, etc. Mr. Powderly informed him that the meeting was under the management of the local knights, that he had nothing to do with the arrangements, and that Mr. Gompers was mistaken in supposing that members of the federated trades would be excluded, or would not have as good an opportunity to attend as the knights. He thereupon proceeded with the meeting and made his answer to Mr. Gompers's charges. Mr. Gompers now comes out in the newspapers and savagely abuses Mr. Powderly. We have no greater interest in the knights than we have in the trades unions, and regret their differences, but in this particular matter it seem to us perfectly clear that Mr. Gompers has acted with a lack of courtesy and fairness that is likely to prejudice his cause before the people.

The Rights of Labor, a weekly paper published in Chicago, makes in its editorial columns the announcement of the formation of a "simon-pure people's party," which it declares will prove a vigorous rival for the old parties and absolutely refuse any affiliation with either. On another page of the same issue, under the heading, "Crazy Quilt Politics," is an announcement that the prohibitionists have nominated a state ticket accompanied by the declaration that "although all experience teaches that while there are two great parties in the field all other attempts are but political sideshows, still the third party blooms perennially." The Rights of Labor ought to try to get itself together.

The court of appeals of this state on Tuesday rendered a decision declaring the existence of the sugar trust in this state illegal. This is well so far as it goes, but it merely compels the sugar trust to move into some other state, while the people of New York will have to buy their sugar at such prices as the trust imposes, so long as that organization retains the advantages given it by the senate amendments to the tariff bill.

We print elsewhere a stirring appeal to women to interest themselves in the free trade cause, from Mrs. Mary M. Clardy of Texas, who is organizing the ladies' free trade league. Have we not, among THE STANDARD readers in New York, enough ladies to organize a league here?

Republican statesmen seek to compel ships to enter our ports with empty holds. They require some Americans to pay other Americans roundly for the sweet privilege of using goods made in America by imported contract labor. On top of this they propose to demand funds from the American people, with which to pay American skippers for cruising back and forth between foreign ports and ours with empty ships. The only infant industry in this country that needs guidance and protection is legislation.

We print elsewhere a letter to the editor written by Mr. George Keeling in answer to a recent proposal by Mr. Hoyt to make drunkenness a punishable offense, and seek in that way to compel men to cease to threaten the public peace without attempting to regulate conduct by paternal sumptuary legislation. As Mr. Keeling asks space for a reply "in the name of fair play" we print his letter, though we fail to see that he adds anything new to the ordinary arguments of the prohibitionists. The difference is really one that goes deeper than the temperance question. Our prohibition friends believe that it is the function of government to exercise guardianship over individuals and to take care of them and see that they shall not be permitted to go wrong. Thousands of men who are as much opposed to intemperance as any prohibitionist believe that this system is evil altogether, and that it cannot but produce weaklings instead of strong men, fit for citizenship in a free republic. Such people believe that where a man is a pauper, an imbecile, or a lunatic, he becomes a proper subject for state control, but that all sane and capable men should be permitted to regulate their own conduct, being responsible to the state for any violation of the law or breach of the peace. Between two such opposing ideas there can be no possible reconciliation, and we have not space in THE STANDARD

for an elaborate controversy on the subject.

DEMOCRATS HELP SHEAKER REED.

Speaker Reed has won a triumph in his contest with the house of representatives, and, shame to say, he won it by the votes of professed democrats. The question at issue was one of parliamentary law, and it only incidentally affected the fate of the silver bill. The true issue was not whether we shall have the free coinage of silver, but whether the majority of the members, or the speaker, shall have control over the business of the house. The senate had so amended the house silver bill as to make it a free coinage act. On the question of the final passage of such a bill there was sure to be a difference of opinion among democrats, but no such question has yet come before the house. It was a known fact that the president is pledged to veto such a bill, and that such action on his part would demoralize and weaken the republican party in the west. In order to save the administration from this dilemma Speaker Reed surreptitiously referred the amended bill to the committee on coinage, for the express purpose of preventing direct action by the house.

This was discovered by the friends of the bill, who compelled the reading of the suppressed portion of the minutes. After a fierce and prolonged struggle, the record of the speaker's action was expunged from the minutes. This was accomplished through the united action of all the democrats voting, except Mr. Tracy of this state, who voted steadily with the republicans. The friends of Speaker Reed fought desperately, and on Saturday last the speaker announced that, despite the correction of the record, the bill remained in the hands of the committee on coinage. Mr. Bland of Missouri promptly appealed from this decision, which openly set at naught the expressed will of the majority, and, to the amazement of the democratic leaders, thirteen professed democrats voted with the majority of the republicans to sustain the decision.

These men were Buckalew, Maish and Mutchler of Pennsylvania, Dargan of South Carolina, Dunphy, Fitch, Quinn and Stahlnecker, representing New York city districts, Tracey and Willey, representing New York state districts, Geissenheimer and McAdoo of New Jersey, and O'Neill of Massachusetts. Not one of these men has ever displayed the qualities that entitles him to set up his opinion as against such leaders as Mills and Breckinridge on questions of party policy, and their action, from a party standpoint, is simply inexcusable. Had the question been one as to the passage of a free silver coinage bill, their votes could have been justified on the score of conviction; but that was not the question. It is true that the speaker claims that his action is in accord with one of the rules that he forced on the house, but no one will believe, for a moment, that such men as those named are better judges of parliamentary law than the leaders of their party, or that they were influenced by such considerations in their vote. They had voted already to expunge the record of Mr. Reed's action from the minutes of the house, and had thus declared their belief that his act was not justifiable under the rules. The one issue, then, was as to whether Mr. Reed should be sustained or rebuked for the latest of the many revolutionary usurpations of power that have marked his insolent conduct in the speaker's chair. On that grave question these men voted against their party and thereby showed that it cannot be trusted to act unitedly in defending the people against the menace of the overthrow of popular institutions, and the substitution for them of corrupt and irresponsible plutocratic rule.

No man, not wilfully blind, doubts that Mr. Harrison was elected president by bribery, and that the money needed was contributed by men who expected to profit pecuniarily by republican legislation. The presence of John Wanamaker in the cabinet, the blocks-of-five letter of Dudley and the failure of the administration to break with Quay, after he had refused to take notice of charges by responsible newspapers that he is an embezzler and a thief, not only go to prove that the protectionist party won power by corruption, but they show that its leaders are conscious of the fact that they are wielding power thus gained. It is equally plain that they are parties to an actual or implied contract to make such changes in the existing tariff as will enable the contributors to the corruption fund to reimburse themselves, through an increase of the opportunities they already enjoy for levying taxes on the people. The obligation of such a contract is the only possible explanation of the passage of the McKinley bill in the face of the protests and warnings received by the party leaders from men who have hitherto been their faithful supporters.

That such a course is sure to cost the party thousands of votes is just as clear to Reed and McKinley as it is to any others. They expect such a result, and are preparing to meet it by an open defiance of the people's will.

That the controlling spirits of the protectionist majority in the house are capable of such a revolutionary conspiracy has already been shown. Speaker Reed is simply a lawless desperado. He demonstrated this by his conduct in organizing the house. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the propriety of a refusal by members present at a sitting to vote, there is no question whatever that, under the rules and usages that have obtained for a century, members failing to vote could not be counted as a part of the number necessary to make a quorum. Whether this was a good or a bad rule does not matter. It was the settled rule, and the house of representatives alone had the right to alter or amend it. It is true that the present house failed to pass the usual motion to accept the old rules until new ones could be adopted, but that simply left it without rules. It did not authorize the speaker to make them. Yet Mr. Reed usurped the power to make a new rule that violated those adopted by every preceding house, and, by this act of lawlessness, he pretended to organize the house without waiting for the attendance of the republicans constituting a majority. The house thus organized gave itself a working quorum by unseating democrats and putting defeated republican candidates in their places. Against this revolutionary outrage the democrats protested, but not in such fashion as to arouse the indignation and alarm with which the people would have viewed this first step in the revolutionary conspiracy if they had fully understood its significance. What should have been a universal protest against a daring usurpation of power degenerated into a dispute as to what kind of rules the house ought to have made if the usurper had permitted it to make rules.

Had the only result of this violence been to enable an acknowledged majority to obtain the control of legislation, without taking the trouble to compel the attendance of its own members, the failure of the democratic leaders to make such a protest as would have aroused the wrath of the whole country might have been passed over without rebuke. But Mr. Reed's usurpation was but the first step in a programme that aims at further revolution. Not only was the unseating of democratic congressmen necessary to secure the passage of a tariff bill satisfactory to the contributors to the party's corruption fund, but it was still more vitally necessary to the success of the more desperate and dangerous scheme by which the leaders are preparing to defy the adverse verdict that they know the people will pronounce against them this fall. The votes of men who owe their presence in the body to the favor of the conspirators, instead of to the people of the districts they pretend to represent, are necessary to the passage of the federal election law, by which the freedom of elections is to be destroyed and a mere paid servant of the present house authorized to reject the representatives chosen by the people to the next congress.

There is no concealment of the design. It was Speaker Reed, himself, who declared at the Pittsburg dinner that it was the intent of the protectionist leaders to so arrange things that they could do their own registration, their own counting and their own certification. The new bill, which the notorious John I. Davenport helped frame, is manifestly prepared to accomplish this exact thing. It proposes, in effect, to substitute for existing election officers a number of federal boards, in every one of which the republicans will have a majority, and which will be appointed in every congressional district in which the protectionist managers fear that the people will vote against their candidates. At present the intent may not go beyond the establishment of these returning boards in the south, but we can depend on it that, under Mr. Reed's leadership, the conspirators will go as far as they dare go, and unless a protest is made in such fashion as to give adequate expression to the people's indignation against a treasonable conspiracy, the paid servants of the protected plutocrats will go to whatever length may be necessary to the accomplishment of the ends they have in view. It is idle to talk about the reaction in public opinion that will follow. The conspirators know that this will come, but they are preparing to defy it by giving their own partisans the sole power to do their own registration, their own counting and their own certification. They propose to treat the adverse vote of the country just as Speaker Reed has treated the adverse vote of the majority of the house, and they doubtless depend on cowardly submission and treachery by a fraction of the democratic party, under plutocratic control, to enable them to succeed in their audacious design.

The daily papers of this city have failed to rebuke, as they deserve, the democrats who thus voted to strengthen the hand of Speaker Reed and to encourage him to press on his revolutionary scheme. The Times ignores the real question at issue, and justifies the defection of the thirteen as a proper step toward avoiding the danger of committing the democratic party to the free coinage programme. It entirely loses sight of the fact that the opportunity to vote against that would come to them when the bill itself came before the house. What they did on Saturday was to encourage and confirm Mr. Reed in his revolutionary course, and the Times itself, in another editorial, admits fully that this is the effect of their action. It says:

> Mr. Reed having safely boxed the free coinage bill, he and his fellow leaders now have breathing space in which to arrange, if they can, some compromise on that subject that will meet the president's requirement and secure a majority of congress all republicans. It is announced from Washington that if this task proves so difficult as to take up considerable time, the interval will be occupied by the passage of the federal elections bill, which was put through the caucus a week ago to-night. For that purpose the autocratic powers of Mr. Reed, through the committee on rules, will be brought into use again, and the house will be ordered to pass the bill by the close of the present week. It will not be a pleasant dose for some of the republican members who regard the elections bill as midsummer madness, as sure to embarrass the party much more in the north than it can aid them in the south, and as providing a hard and knotty club for the hands of the democrats in the very probable event of a republican defeat this fall or in 1892. But so far as the house goes we see no reason to suppose that Mr. Reed will not be able to have his own way. His triumph in the bitter struggle over the reference to the coinage committee of the silver bill has certainly not weakened his hold on the house, and up to the present moment his opponents can only say in the words quoted from Rufus Choate the other day: "We know that you are ugly, but we feel that you are great."

Yet the paper which thus clearly appreciates the effect of the action of the thirteen democratic backsliders attempts a weak and labored defense of their conduct.

So far as THE STANDARD is concerned it cares nothing, under ordinary circumstances, for the maintenance of discipline in either of the two great parties. As a free trade paper, however, it has been compelled to look to the aggregation of voters, calling themselves the democratic party, as the only agency that can reasonably be expected to resist the scheme that proposes to levy new taxes on the whole American people, in the interest of a band of conspirators who clubbed together to buy the control of the federal government at the last presidential election. It is happy to say that the march of events has justified its hope that the democratic party would rise to a sense of its duty and responsibility in that matter, but if that party expects the people to trust it to defend their imperilled rights and liberties, it must rid itself of representatives who fail it in great crises and show that they are so little jealous of the people's rights that they will vote—under any possible pressure—to sustain the insolent usurpations of the most reckless leader in the plutocratic conspiracy against the continuance of popular rule. The votes of these thirteen democrats last Saturday have elated Mr. Reed and given him new courage. These men have betrayed the cause that their party must champion if it is even to continue to exist.

It is idle to attempt to excuse their action by the declaration that Mr. Reed is justified by one of the rules that he forced on the house. No man really believes that these thirteen men are more punctilious in such matters than the great body of their fellow democrats. It is perfectly clear that they deserted their party and voted to sustain the arch conspirator, because they had received a hint from some one that it was more important to prevent even the consideration of the silver bill than it was to rebuke the speaker and break his power and influence. We are as anxious as those making this plea to prevent the substitution of the silver issue for the tariff issue, or even the confusing of the two issues. This exaltation of a currency question over one affecting the very existence of free institutions is not, however, the way to keep the silver question out of politics. It is the way to hurry it in, by confirming the silver fanatics in their idea that this is the one all-important question. It is bad politics. But it is much worse than bad politics. It disheartens the men in the west, who are at last in open revolt against the protectionist plutocracy, and convinces them that both of the great parties are equally under the domination of their oppressors. How can they trust the democratic party to fight their battle against the greedy and corrupt forces that

menace free institutions and human society itself, when it numbers among its professed representatives men who show themselves indifferent to the great question of the hour—the question of maintaining for the American people the right to be represented by men of their own choice, without the fear that their voice will be defied through machinery devised for the express purpose of enabling a desperate body of conspirators to do their own registration, their own counting and their own certifying, in order to count out the chosen representatives of the people and count in the servants of the plutocracy.

This government is now in the hands of men who bought it. They propose by the tariff laws to use its powers for their own enrichment. They propose by the new federal election law to create an agency that will enable them to defy any attempt by the people to recover the power of self-government. At the head of this treasonable conspiracy stands Speaker Reed. It is the duty of the party in opposition, claiming to represent the people, to resist this revolutionary programme at every step. Unless it does this, it is false to the purpose of its existence and unworthy of the confidence of the people whose liberties are imperilled. The men who have caused it to conspicuously fail in the performance of this duty have done it a grave injury, and have committed an offense that would be severely rebuked if they represented intelligent democratic constituencies.

BLAINE AND THE TARIFF.

The New York Herald is authority for the statement that Mr. Blaine, while before the senate appropriations committee, took occasion to denounce the McKinley tariff bill as an "infamous measure which, if ratified by the senate, would wreck the republican party." The story is a startling one, and it is denounced as utterly without authority by a number of the republican papers. Other papers, however, say that there is a large measure of truth in it, but that Mr. Blaine does not represent President Harrison's views in his denunciations of the bill. The Herald sticks to its story and insists on it that Mr. Blaine has been correctly reported, and singularly enough, though denied by many of Mr. Blaine's friends, the story is not denied by Mr. Blaine himself.

One thing is apparently certain, and that is that the president sympathizes with Mr. Blaine's objections to putting sugar on the free list without demanding some corresponding concession from the sugar producing countries. Mr. Blaine's letter recommending a wide extension of our trade, through reciprocity treaties with countries in North and South America, would not have been transmitted by the president had he not given it his approval, since he was under no obligation to send the report of one of his cabinet officers to congress unless he desired to do so. It is impossible to foretell what may be the outcome of a controversy between the administration and the majority of the house, should such come about. But the people of this country can well afford to contemplate such a contest with equanimity, since it may possibly offer them an escape from the burdens it is proposed to lay upon them by the McKinley bill. It is entirely possible that Mr. Harrison and those closely associated with him have become alarmed at the revolt in the west, and are disposed to call a halt, while Mr. McKinley is determined to carry out the programme laid down by the manufacturers who contributed to the corruption fund by which Mr. Harrison was elected. If such should prove to be the case this may prove to be one of those fallings out through which, according to the proverb, honest people obtain what belongs to them.

THE TARIFF IN OREGON.

Congressman Herman, just re-elected to congress from Oregon, has put forth a pronunciamento ascribing his success to his own high tariff record, and to the high tariff record of his party. The dispatch containing this claim also declares that Pennoyer, the democratic governor chosen at the same election, "never once peeped on the tariff" during the whole course of the campaign.

The Pendleton East Oregonian, commenting on this dispatch, says that the latter statement is absolutely untrue, and that Governor Pennoyer, in the speeches he made in all parts of the state, distinctly declared himself in favor of the freest possible trade and against protection in any form whatever. The East Oregonian says that Herman is personally popular, while Miller, the democrat who ran against him, is a weak man, and that it was to such reasons that Herman owed his success and not to his record on the tariff question. This is manifestly the case, since the same people who elected Herman, elected Pennoyer, a free trader.

The truth appears to be that the democratic platform in Oregon was a weak and shuffling one. It did not force the tariff question as the main issue in the state election, and therefore failed to command for the party the support of men who were influenced by that question. The election seems to have turned largely on state issues, and the fact that a known free trader, who made free trade speeches throughout the state, ran enormously ahead of his ticket and was the only democrat elected, goes to show, not merely that the tariff question did not help the republican party, but that a bolder declaration in behalf of free trade would have aided the democratic party to a much larger measure of success.

"SIT ON THE BOX AND DRIVE."

The revolt of the farmers is beginning to trouble the republican papers of the west. The Kearney Enterprise, a republican prohibition paper published in Nebraska, is already singing the old song of the spider to the fly. Of course, it declares, the farmers of the west "have certain well defined grievances" which it is within their power to redress by an appeal to the ballot box, but it insists that the right way to go about this work is to stick to the republican party. It declares that "the west is to-day the absolute master of the republican party as the south is the absolute master of the democratic party," and the republican farmers of the west have only to indicate their will in order to have it obeyed. The farmers' movement, it continues, is organized in every state west of the Allegheny mountains, and the success of the movement is essential to the prosperity of all classes of people; "but," it asks, "why should not the republican farmers go to victory in the old coach, when they are invited to sit on the box and drive."

The absolute ignoring of the people east of the Allegheny mountains as even a factor in the problem is refreshingly cool, but not any more so than the declaration that the farmers are invited to sit on the republican coach and drive. Who invited them and when was the invitation given? Are they sitting on the box and driving now? Did they frame the McKinley bill? Is it to their interest to put a duty on tin, for instance? Did they ask the senate to outdo the house in base subserviency to the sugar trust? Are the men who paid for republican success and who are now demanding increased duties on everything that men buy farmers, or are they wealthy manufacturers, mostly members of trusts, pools and syndicates?

It may be that the farmers who continue to read such papers as the Kearney Enterprise are, to quote a Nebraska orator, so blind "that you couldn't pry open their eyes with a crowbar," but the men who are engaged in this organized farmers' movement are not that stupid. They are denouncing "protection" with ever-increasing violence, and demanding that tariff taxes shall be reduced. Many of them are outspoken free traders. Has the Kearney Enterprise heard from Reed, McKinley, Harrison, or any other authorized exponent of orthodox republicanism as expounded in Chicago, and interpreted by the McKinley bill, an invitation to these tariff reform farmers "to sit on the box and drive?"

"Sit on the box and drive?" Why, if any one of them were to be seen hanging around the boot the magnates who own the coach and direct the driver would raise an angry cry of "Cut behind."

LANDLORDISM IN CONGRESS.

Representative Oates of Alabama, from the judiciary committee, recently reported to the house of representatives a bill to prohibit aliens from acquiring title or owning lands within the United States. The bill is accompanied by a report which sets forth with becoming alarm the fact that certain noblemen of Europe, principally Englishmen, have acquired and now own about twenty-one million acres of land within the United States, while various untitled foreigners own large tracts, though the exact extent of their holdings is not known to the committee. The report says that this alien non-resident ownership will, in course of time, lead to a system of landlordism incompatible with the best interests and free institutions of the United States. Mr. Scully, the untitled Englishman, who owns ninety thousand acres in Illinois and considerable tracts further west and receives from them a rent of $200,000 yearly, which he spends, the report states, in Europe, is cited as an illustration of the evil effects of alien landlordism, and the bill proposes to prevent any more foreigners from acquiring a title to lands in the United States, and to compel those who now own lands here to become naturalized or sell out.

The report goes on to state that, according to the tenth census, there were 570,000 tenant farmers in the United States, a number larger than can be found in any other country in the world, and by implication it suggests that this number is likely to increase. It says:

> With the natural increase in population and the 500,000 foreigners who flock to our shores annually and by competition are reducing the wages of labor, making the battle of life harder to win, how a few years hence to provide homes for our poor people is a problem for the American statesmen to solve. The multiplication of the owners of the soil is a corresponding enlargement of the number of patriots, and every landowner in this country should owe allegiance to the United States.

The bill seems to aim chiefly at the promotion of patriotism by the artificial increase of the number of "patriots," but we fail to see what possible check it offers to an increase in the number of tenant farmers, or what solution of the problem of providing homes for the people under conditions that constantly tend to the monopolization of the land needed for such homes. What difference does it make to the tenant whether the man who receives his rent is a nobleman or a commoner? What effect can the landlord's citizenship have on the tenant? Suppose that Mr. Scully were to move to Chicago and become naturalized. He will only have to spend a few weeks in America each year to enable him to obtain his papers, and after that he might go back to England and live there just as comfortably as he does now, avoiding any obligations he may now owe to that government. He still could continue to rack-rent his Illinois peasants and live in luxury abroad on the proceeds of their labor, just as hundreds of native born Americans are now living luxuriously in Europe on the proceeds of taxation that they levy on the men who do business in the city of New York.

We are glad that Congressman Oates is studying the question, and that the judiciary committee of the house is disposed to give it some attention. Their efforts, however, will not amount to anything so long as they fail to comprehend the fact that landlordism is the evil to be attacked, and that it is an evil, whether the landlord be a native or a foreigner. It would be a matter of trifling importance whether Mr. Scully was a citizen of the United States or a subject of the queen, if the state of Illinois took annually for public purposes the rental value of the lands that he claims to own in that state. So long, however, as Mr. Scully is able to hold them and appropriate the tax thus levied to his own use, his wretched tenants will continue to be the victims of the evil denounced by the judiciary committee, and for which it fails to suggest any adequate remedy.

It is slightly difficult, however, to see how this matter concerns congress, or whence that body derives power under the constitution to legislate on the subject of land titles in Illinois. The committee says that the power of the government to totally exclude aliens from coming within its jurisdiction "certainly includes the lesser one of defining what property rights they may exercise after they are admitted and during the continuance of their alien condition." This is an enlargement of the implied powers by construction with a vengeance. Mr. Oates of Alabama, we believe, is a democrat. How does he think this suggestion would be regarded by the strict constructionists who called that party into existence.

CIVIL SERVICE AND LAND VALUES.

The story that Mr. John K. Cowan is to become chairman of the democratic state committee of Maryland was a wildly improbable one, and it has been contradicted by Mr. Cowan himself. He declares that he would not take the place if it were offered to him, and he is confident that if he wanted it no idea of giving it to him would ever enter the head of any man having any influence in the bestowal of the position. In making this declaration Mr. Cowan took opportunity to say that while personally he is a "most pronounced free trade democrat," he cannot look to the organized democratic party of Maryland to bring about the reforms in state legislation that he seeks, and that he will therefore co-operate with republicans, independents or regular democrats in any effort that promises the enactment of laws assuring to the people of Maryland civil service reform, high license and ballot reform.

Mr. Cowan is seeking good ends by sensible methods, but one of his arguments in behalf of civil service reform shows that he has not yet given much attention to the most serious problem that lies back of all these in which he is so deeply interested. He relates a conversation going to show that since the tenure of office for minor officials has become more fixed there has been a rapid increase of land values near Washington, owing to the desire of department clerks to secure homes for themselves. Does Mr. Cowan think he can commend any reform to the masses of men by showing that its immediate result is to add to the wealth of the drones who monopolize natural opportunities?

CHAMPION M'KINLEY'S PHILOSOPHY.

Though our present and former protective tariffs have been lauded to the skies, and pointed out as ideal measures of their kind, causing all our progress, prosperity, immigration and other national blessings, yet, that chosen champion of protection, Mr. McKinley, has discovered radical defects therein, and takes up several of the twenty-one pages of his speech in pointing them out.

Had the unhallowed finger of a free trader pointed out these imperfections, protectionists would have repaid his sacrilegious impudence with scoffs, sneers and cries of "British gold." As it is they meekly submit to the superior wisdom of their chief. Of course the whole bill and speech supporting it is a prima facie acknowledgment of the existing tariff defects it proposes to remedy.

But, to use his own words, Mr. McKinley's bill "not only changes the rates of duty, but modifies the general provisions of the law relating to the collection of duties."

It follows, as a matter of course, that the "general provisions" of the tariff laws, under which we have lived so long, and which protectionists claim have brought us so much prosperity, have been altogether wrong after all, as claimed by the "pesky" free traders. But "it is never too late to mend," and Mr. McKinley is going to mend them, even at this late day.

The first one of his wise statesmanlike provisions is, to prohibit the United States government itself from purchasing abroad—as it has heretofore done—any of its needed supplies without the penalty of paying a duty into its own treasury for so doing. That is, if Uncle Sam buys any foreign pauper made goods he is to punish himself for it by taking duty money out of his disbursing pocket and putting it into his receiving pocket.

The hint that the old gentleman might thus be hoodwinked into believing it cheaper for him to pay this duty money, not back into his own pocket, but into the pockets of some domestic monopoly, in the shape of high prices for goods he could buy abroad much cheaper, was cheered to the echo. Thus has the exalted pinnacle of statesmanship at last been reached, and from that dizzy eminence beams forth the triumphant features of the Hon. William McKinley, jr., of Ohio.

No wonder that protectionists don't want this bill discussed in congress; for the sacred mysteries of such lofty and inscrutable statesmanship should not be fouled by the impious touch of common reason.

It is, however, but a fair sample of the average protectionist logic and of the wisdom which has chosen its ablest representative to draft our new bill.

Another new provision is that all imported goods are to bear a stamp indicating their nationality. This will enable purchasers to know if the extra price they pay above the true worth of an article goes toward supporting the government or toward filling the overflowing coffers of some millionaire owner of a pauper domestic factory. It might be an improvement to have domestic goods also bear a stamp indicating what sum of the purchase money was given for the goods and what part was paid for protection.

Foreign convict labor products are to be totally excluded, though how they are to be distinguished from other foreign goods is not explained.

The present allowance, on manufactured exports, of a drawback or rebate of ninety per cent of the duty on the imported raw materials used therein, is to be increased to ninety-nine per cent.

But manufacturers only are to receive this benefit, and farmers and others, whose raw materials are the high tariffed clothing, tools and other utensils needed in their business, are to have no drawback privileges in exporting their grain, meat and other products.

It doubtless would puzzle our protectionist legislators and force them to show their true colors were some of their opponents to propose, under this rebate provision, an amendment thereto, extending an equal privilege to all lines of exports, instead of unjustly limiting it only to manufactured products, thus allowing the farmer to reap its benefits also.

But the following extracts from Mr. McKinley's speech of May 7, 1890, show even more plainly the beautiful consistency of his arguments which protectionists so much admire and applaud:

Pages 16 and 17.

"And all the while the price of carpet has gone down. But the ad valorem has gone up; and that is what troubles the gentlemen on the other side. (Applause on republican side.)

"It is the high ad valorems that you gentlemen advocating tariff reform keep before your eyes. You shut your eyes to the diminishing prices."

* * * * *

"They look to percentages; we look to prices. We would rather have steel rails at $50 a ton and an ad valorem equivalent of 50 per cent than to have steel rails at $100 per ton and an ad valorem equivalent of only 28 per cent. (Applause on republican side.)

"They pursue the shadow; we enjoy the substance. (Applause.) Which would you rather have, low ad valorem equivalents and high priced goods or high ad valorem equivalents and low priced goods. (Applause.) We do not care how high they go up if the price of the commodity goes down; and when they go up it is because we have, by our protective tariff, reduced the price to the consumer."

Page 22.

"First, then, to retain our own market under the democratic system of raising revenue by removing all protection would require our producers to sell at as low a price and upon as favorable terms as our foreign competitors."

* * * * *

"Everything would indeed be cheap, but how costly when measured by the degradation that would ensue! When merchandise is the cheapest men are the poorest, and the most distressing experiences in the history of our country—aye, in all human history—have been when everything was lowest and cheapest, measured by gold, for everything was the highest and dearest measured by labor. We want no return of cheap times in our own country."

The next paragraph is the closing one. Then comes—(Long continued applause on republican side and cries of "Vote!" "Vote!")

Thus does Mr. McKinley, in his effort to be on both sides at once, stultify both himself and the applauding enthusiasts who so blindly follow wherever he leads.

Recognizing that the cheapening of prices on carpets, steel rails, glass, china and earthen ware is a desirable thing to effect, he wants the protective tariff credited with having caused that reduction, although the avowed purpose of that protection was to keep up those prices, so manufacturers could afford to pay high wages.

The need of a higher rate of duty now than formerly to keep out those protected articles proves that they have cheapened more rapidly outside than inside our protected borders.

Besides, many other things, altogether unprotected by a tariff, have cheapened, just the same as the articles Mr. McKinley cites, and will he claim their depreciation in price as due to the magical effects of the omnipotent protective tariff also?

His citation, on page 5, of the "gold premium in 1873" as "an added protection" to these wares, lends color to the belief that the pending bill for increased coinage of silver is advocated by some protectionists with a view to give us the "protection" of such a depreciated currency as we had then.

D. WEBSTER GROH.

Boston, Mass., June 14, 1890.

LADIES' FREE TRADE LEAGUES.

There comes a cry for woman's help—from mortgaged farms and tenant farmers, from their overworked children growing up in ignorance. There is a call for woman's tears for farmers sons and daughters swallowed up in the whirlpool of the vices of the city, where, all unskilled to earn good wages, and unsuspecting of evil, poverty pushes them out to make a living and opens to them the gates of sin and shame and death. Mothers, have you no tears to shed over the graves of these injured children? Those who have legalized the liquor traffic are answerable for much of this, but our legalized robber, the tariff on foreign goods, is the chief enemy of our helpless youth, and of their poverty stricken parents.

Sisters, form your leagues. Utter clearly your battle cry. In glowing colors have it embroidered in banners for your parlor and sitting room. Let it exactly express your resolution.

"ABOLISH THE CUSTOM HOUSE."

1. Thoroughly acquaint yourself with the subject and interest your own family and nearest neighbors.

2. Write an address to the ladies of your county, begging them to assemble, at a place and time named, to discuss the topic and prepare for organizing a ladies' free trade league. This should be signed by several ladies and printed in your local papers.

3. Prepare a simple constitution and by-laws—after the form usual to ladies' societies.

4. Have a good financial scheme prepared and most courageously carried out by the members of the league. You must earn money—deny yourselves of all but the very necessaries of life in order to have money to spend in the cause.

5. By organization and concert of action the ladies can pay good lecturers, circulate literature and open free trade booths at county and state fairs.

6. A superintendent of press work should be secured and fairly equipped for her service. She will be well informed on free trade, news facts and sentiment, and write short, pithy articles for the papers in the ladies' free trade column.

7. Draw out all your local talent for discussion of this topic. Have sociables, debates and free trade teas, with suitable mottoes, recitations, essays and music.

Dear sisters, you will never have an abundance of good things for your homes until you, your very selves, arouse to the necessity for free trade. Remember the story of the lark and the farmer. Don't rely on the professional politicians, nor the societies, nor the unthinking voters. Awake! study the question. You will be compelled to teach your sons how to vote. Those who have hitherto set up to educate voters have made a signal failure, as the corruption of elections, the vice, the crime, the poverty of our people, most cruelly proves. Christian mothers and daughters, counseling with your God, begin at once to investigate and bring to light the financial blunders of our country. MARY M. CLARDY.

Fort Worth, Tex.

HOW IT WORKS.

Several years ago in Copperdale, Mich., a prospector found a paying lead of ore. He was an intelligent, honest man, who rather disliked the idea of selling out his claim to a company of capitalists who would thenceforth monopolize the whole locality and rule labor through its power as lord of all the land adjacent to the place of work.

He was familiar with the single tax, and also had just learned of the people's co-operative banks. Therefore, instead of going in search of capitalists to buy out his claim, he began a correspondence with all the honest, sturdy workingmen, like himself, that he knew. It was not long till several hundred men were on the spot. Each had brought a little money—the savings of several years. Together they had a capital of about $3,000. They formed themselves into a co-operative company with a capital stock of 300 shares of $100 each, or $30,000. Two hundred shares were issued, one each to the men on the spot, to be paid for by instalments. The other one hundred shares were held in the treasury of the company, to be issued one each to any newcoming worker whose help they might require. They nearly all opposed the idea of "watering" the stock, as a few proposed to do.

Mining operations now began. With but crude methods they were able to secure ore near the surface, which was quite rich, and which paid the workers at the average rate of $6 per day. As soon as the work was inaugurated the company selected one of their number to go to the city to find a market for their product. Simultaneously teams were secured and the ore hauled to the nearest railway station. Not having to divide their wages (the equivalent of the product of their labor) with employers or capitalists, they could afford to sell their ore at a little less than the market price, and found an immediate market for all they could ship.

The company established a reserve fund, paying out in wages only $3.50 per day. By mutual consent the balance of their earnings was reserved to establish a fund to purchase all the necessary plant of machinery to operate the mines. Not many months passed until the outside world had heard of this "find" of copper and population began to pour in. All land adjacent to that claimed by members of the co-operative company was readily taken up, and the town of Copperdale was founded with a population of 3,000 adults. Several hundred of these were allowed to take shares in the company and assisted in the mining operations. The rest of the population divided itself into the various channels usually found in such a town, and among them were not a few bums and speculators, who had come in hopes of being able to capture some opportunity which others would pay them well to relinquish. A social order society disposed of the former as quickly as could be humanely done; they were told to either show evidence of self support or depart. The speculators had soon staked out a city, and a wild game of speculation in parcels of land was in progress within three months. The town had meantime been incorporated according to the prevalent ideas of social economy. All improved lands and lots were to be taxed about five times as high as lots held on speculation which were equally valuable. The discoverer of the mine who, beside being the hero because of his discovery, had won the hearts of the people by his brotherly dealing in forming the co-operative company, was a single tax man, and so were quite a number of his associates. He was chosen mayor of the town, and his single tax friends formed a majority of the board of aldermen. The result was that lands of equal value were appraised and assessed alike, and had to pay the same tax. At first the land speculators were dismayed. Then they considered the matter, and finding a population which was in need of all kinds of good buildings they concluded to forthwith improve (build upon) their lands. Thus capital was forced to co-operate on an equality with labor in building the town, and the result was that five houses were built where otherwise only one would have been erected. Consequently every one who wanted work found all he could do. All kinds of workers were kept busy, and instead of a man paying $200 a year rent for a lot with a shanty "thrown in," he got a neat, comfortable cottage with a garden patch and lawn thrown in for the same money; for no one was anxious to hold land at too high a value, but each sought to make money by furnishing desirable homes.

A national bank was a little later established, but abandoned for lack of depositors.

The people had established a co-operative bank, which, though still refused the function of issuing currency, was allowed to receive deposits and loan money. Its officers consisted of the foremost men of the town, so that the people had every confidence in it and patronized it as depositors and borrowers. Whenever anyone desired a loan he would write the president of the bank, making an offer. If this was not accepted he was invited to come to the bank on the following Wednesday and there openly bid for the desired loan against others who wanted loans. In consequence of this equal access to money every workingman in the place (they were now all workers in one way or another—even the speculators were working) either bought his home or started a business or trade of his own. But a few months later, after the first great wave of excitement had subsided, the people began to think of their spiritual welfare. A meeting was held at which it was decided to build a church co-operatively—each man doing a part without pay. When the church was built it was debt free, for it was built by

love. Now they began to think whom they should invite to be their pastor. One of them described a middle aged preacher of his acquaintance, who, above all others mentioned, met with general favor. A letter was written him asking him to come to them. When the preacher got the letter he at first felt insulted, and thought of treating it with contempt, as he had quite a prosperous congregation in one of the large cities. "The idea of asking a man of his prominence to come to a rough frontier mining town!" In a few weeks the preacher was to have his vacation, and as the time drew near he had "cooled off," and read the letter over again several times. Presently he replied that he would soon have his vacation, when he would come and see them and preach for them once or twice if they desired it.

When he reached the railway station a buggy was waiting to convey him to the town (as the railroad to it was not yet completed). What was his surprise to find that the people had already built a church quite commodious and attractive. The next day was Sunday. The congregation which assembled was as large as the building would contain, though not as fashionable a one as he had been accustomed to. There was an array of honest, ruddy faces which spoke of life and hope and happiness, and which actually inspired him to preach with a vim which he had not felt for many a year. He felt happier than ever in his work, and when, at the close of the service, he saw the brotherly cordiality which was evideneed by all, his heart was won. What a difference between such church life and that of his own, where Miss Proud could not recognize Miss Prude and Mr. Rich looked over Mr. Poor.

The next day he looked the town over, and acquainted himself with its industries and how they were conducted, and at a meeting held on Tuesday night he told the people of Copperdale he would preach for them if they wanted him.

Happy Copperdale! Its people being inspired with lofty hopes by having equal opportunities, there is equality and fraternity among them. Vice and crime are almost unknown because jealousies are precluded, and all have nobler ambitions than to sit in a saloon or tavern and imbibe the spirits from which nine-tenths of all crime springs. How different would they be were they denied equal opportunities to land and money. They would be wage and rent slaves, and finding it utterly impossible to make any progress, they would say: "What's the use? We are only animals, are used as animals, and our only enjoyments are animal. Let us at least have the pleasure of carousal." TITUS R. SMITH.

IRISH CORRESPONDENCE.

SINGLE TAX COTTAGE,
TANAGHMORE, Lurgan, Ireland,
June 11, 1890.

My readers will doubtless be surprised to receive a communication from me from the above address. The explanation of the circumstance is, however, very simple. My health having been very indifferent for some considerable time past, my congregation has been good enough to grant me two months' leave of absence, and I have elected to spend my holiday in Ireland. At this moment of writing I am the guest of our friend Mr. Richard McGhee of Glasgow at his summer residence, which we have agreed to designate "Single tax cottage."

It has been my habit to spend a month in this country every year since 1884, when I left Ireland for England, and a very happy month it has always hitherto been to me. There have been many old and dear friends to see and take counsel with, and one in particular whom it was always a great joy to meet—I mean Mr. John Duddy. But when I arrived in Belfast a week ago I cannot say that I experienced the thrill of pleasure that had been my happy lot on so many previous occasions, for John Duddy was dead. As I stepped ashore a sense of loneliness seized me, for my first thought was of my dear old friend who passed away with awful suddenness but a few weeks ago. Mr. Duddy was a nationalist of the purest and noblest type. He was a man who for many years had been recognized as the leader of the national party in the north of Ireland, and the position was rightly his, for he was a man of large capacity, of broad and generous views, of a wonderfully keen and sympathetic nature, an eloquent and instructive speaker and of a fine commanding presence. He was deeply and deservedly beloved by all who had the happiness to know him, and he was highly respected by all creeds and political parties. Mr. Duddy was early led by study to the adoption of Mr. Henry George's views—a circumstance which in his, as in some other cases, resulted in some friction in his relations with the parliamentary party. But when Mr. Sexton became a candidate for the representative of Belfast, Mr. Parnell appealed to Mr. Duddy for his support, declaring that he had never doubted his genuine loyalty to nationalist principles. The result was that Mr. Duddy actively supported Mr. Sexton's candidature and had the happiness of seeing that gentleman duly elected as member for West Belfast. Besides enjoying the friendship of Mr. Henry George, by whom our departed friend was most highly esteemed, Mr. Duddy was held in the most affectionate regard by the veteran John Ferguson of Glasgow, by Mr. Richard McGhee, by Mr. Michael Davitt, and indeed by all earnest reformers in Ireland. For myself I counted it always the highest privilege to enjoy his confidence, and it was ever my first duty upon visiting Belfast to make my way to John Duddy's place of business where I was always sure of a most cordial welcome. Mr. McGhee remarked to me the other day that a few short months had removed from the nationalist ranks an entire group of men who had played a conspicuous part in the political life of the north of Ireland.

It appears that a short time ago Mr. Vesey Knox, new member of parliament for Cavan, in the room of the late Mr. Biggar, delivered an address in Belfast. There took part in that meeting in addition to Mr. Knox, Mr. Biggar, Mr. John McHugh, barrister-at-law, and Mr. John B. Duddy. Soon afterward Mr. Biggar died, and his death was quickly followed by that of Mr. McHugh and Mr. Duddy. Then immediately following upon the death of Mr. Duddy came intelligence of the death of the Rev. Father O'Boyle of Brooklyn, United States, but formerly parish priest of Saintfield, County Down. Father O'Boyle was Mr. Duddy's brother-in-law, and their love for each other was more than common. Mr. Duddy had been but a few months previously on a visit to his brother-in-law in America, and it is said that Father O'Boyle experienced such a shock upon receiving the intelligence of Mr. Duddy's death that he never rallied. It was my happiness to be intimately acquainted with all the men I have named. Mr. Biggar I have already spoken of in former letters. He was remarkable chiefly for his sterling honesty and his strong common sense, and I venture to doubt if any member of the Irish party ever rendered the Irish cause more conspicuous service than did Mr. Biggar.

Mr. John Baptist McHugh was a man of brilliant parts, and of a most genial disposition. His services to the cause of Ireland did not receive, at any time, I think, the recognition they deserved. One matter I may mention now, which he would not allow me to allude to in his life time. When the land act of 1881 was passed, certain lawyers proposed to make as much money as they could out of the tenants who appealed to the courts to have a fair rent fixed. Mr. McHugh at that time put me in possession of certain legal knowledge which enabled me to advise the tenants much to their advantage, and it is only due to the memory of my old friend that I should now state that whatever service I was able to render the tenant farmers of Ulster in the way of protecting them from exorbitant legal charges was due to the fact that I was carefully instructed by the late John Baptist McHugh.

Father O'Boyle was a most dear friend of mine, too. It was my good fortune to meet with this most accomplished and devoted priest on the first day that I took my stand on a political platform in Saintfield along with Michael Davitt, John Dillon and Joseph Gillis Biggar, late in the year 1880, and from that time forward it was my happiness to enjoy his most intimate friendship. Father O'Boyle was a man of great power and of extraordinary ability. Whenever he arose to address a meeting in Belfast he was received with the most tumultuous applause and the most extravagant demonstation of affection. He was very highly esteemed by Mr. Parnell, and I remember on one occassion—it was during that ever memorable campaign in Tyrone when I was the nationalist candidate—Mr. Parnell remarked: "If I could speak with the fire and eloquence of you, Father O'Boyle, I could have a revolution in Ireland in six months." Although Father O'Boyle was a Catholic and I a Protestant, yet I am bound to say that I never entertained for any man a more genuine esteem. His removal to America was a terrible blow to me, as it was a great calamity to the cause for which we had labored together as brothers. And that removal I always regarded as unnecessary. A strong speech, made at a meeting in celebration of the release of Mr. Parnell and other members from Kilmainham, and of Michael Davitt from Portland, was the immediate occasion of his removal, but if the Phœnix park tragedy had not taken place on the following day the speech would not have attracted more than ordinary attention.

Good-by, dear friends—all. We fought as hard as we could in a great cause; and though no doubt we did and said many things in the course of the battle that we should not care to remember now, nevertheless we did accomplish much good. Already the day of deliverance for the people we fought for has more than dawned! What though generations have passed away and other men have entered into your labors? It is all in the order of God's providence. "God's in His heaven! All's well with the world."

I have little else to say at this time. The government do not appear to be in smoother waters, but it is really impossible to predict their fate. The curious thing is that nobody appears to take the political situation seriously. Here in the country I can find no one who is in the slightest degree interested either in politics in general or the government in particular. The weather is delightful. The sun shines every day. The crops look magnificent and nobody reads a newspaper. There is every promise of hot weather, in which case the government will have some melting moments. T. P. O'Connor has got rid of his tormentors and the Star is under his own undisputed control. Mr. Davitt's Labor World is announced for July. HAROLD RYLETT.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WHAT MR. BRECKINRIDGE OF KENTUCKY THINKS IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT THING OF THE YEAR, POLITICALLY—HE GETS FACE TO FACE WITH A SINGLE TAX FREE TRADE AUDIENCE AND ENJOYS THE EXPERIENCE—AN IMPORTANT INDICATION OF POPULAR FEELING ON THE TARIFF ISSUE—THE TARIFF BILL CONSIDERED IN A MOOT CONGRESS OF TEXTILE WORKERS—A FEW CLEAR OBSERVATIONS AS TO PUBLIC EXPENDITURES AND A COMPARISON OF ADMINISTRATION—CONGRESS AND ALIEN LAND OWNERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—"I think the Philadelphia meetings are the significant thing of the year," said Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky the other morning when I called at his house on Capitol hill. He spoke with reference to the progress of anti-protection and free trade ideas, and the gathering strength of the democratic party. "These meetings are significant because they show a vast number of intelligent workingmen earnestly studying the ills they are suffering, determined first to learn what the trouble is before they attempt to apply any crude remedy, which, because it will make a change, is too often expected to effect a cure. They do not appear to have yet found exactly what the ills are, nor the remedy, though they have arrived at the stage where they are completely against protection.

"It will be interesting to observe that two years ago a petition was presented to congress from a large body of textile workers of Philadelphia asking for free importation of the materials used in that branch of manufactures; and some remarkably clear and able letters in explanation and support of this petition were written by F. A. Herwig, a man, who, having worked in the ranks, had made himself master of the subject and had an inexhaustible store of facts on the subject. This petition and these letters were much quoted from by Mr. Mills and others, during the debate on the Mills bill, and have been frequently referred to since. In 1887 a big meeting was held in Philadelphia under the auspices of these textile workers, and Mr. Springer of Illinois and myself spoke on the subject of the tariff. Soon after that a moot congress was established among them, with a speaker, rules, and all the usages that govern a real body of legislators. They met every Sunday and discussed social and economic questions. The doctrine of free speech prevailed. There were republicans, democrats, free traders, protectionists, socialists and prohibitionists in the body, so that questions were discussed from all sides, but always with the purpose of examining the relation of workingmen to civilized society. The education a young fellow there received was as fine as he could have got in a first class university. The congress was supported by penny contributions, everybody being given opportunity to pay one cent. Women and girls became interested and contributed. Larger amounts also, were, of course, received.

This debating school has been continued ever since. When the McKinley tariff bill was presented to congress some of us sent copies of it to Philadelphia, so that each member of the moot congress was supplied. There followed a most remarkable debate. Each man posted himself thoroughly on the provisions of the bill, particularly the parts which affected the textile trade, and before they had got done most of them had a clearer understanding of the great principles underlying the doctrines of free trade and protection and of their relation to work and wages than have most congressmen. As time went on it came to be in order that they should show to the public that workingmen were interested in the tariff question, and that they were not afraid to take a bold stand against protectionism. The meeting for June 3 was arranged and Mr. Springer of Illinois, Mr. Bynum of Indiana, Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey and myself, it was concluded, shou'd go—none of the members of the ways and means committee being free when the matter was first talked about.

"When the thing was advertised the business men of Philadelphia thought they would like to have a meeting about the same time, and William M. Ayrs, the gentleman who was defeated by Mr. Ryburn in the recent contest to fill the vacancy made by the death of Mr. Kelley, engaged the Walnut street theater for the afternoon preceding the evening we were to speak for the weavers. The theater was packed, though admission was by ticket, and we found a most responsive audience. Mr. Springer made the set speech, treating the question at issue from the business man's standpoint. Mr. McAdoo followed with a capital little speech showing the preposterousness of the claim that protection protects the workingman. Mr. Bynum talked about tin plate, and I wound up with some remarks on vicious legislation, making the point that when congress ceased to be a deliberative body and was controlled by a caucus of the majority, which in turn was controlled by three members of the committee on rules, then it was impossible for any legislation to be done which did not meet the approval of these three gentlemen, even though proposed legislation might be of special interest to business men.

"That evening we went to Kensington. I don't know how many people there were there, but there was a multitude, and delegations kept coming for some time after the meeting had commenced. There were brass bands and fireworks, and, altogether, great confusion. The meeting was composed as distinctly of workingmen as the meeting in the afternoon had been composed of business men, and they belonged to the textile, tin plate and tobacco manufacturing fraternities. It was a splendid audience and very intelligent, as it showed by the way in which it took the points. I spoke first. I opened by announcing that the democratic idea embodied equality. I declared that workingmen had nothing to sell but their labor; that it was to their interest to get as wide a market as possible, and that their market was not necessarily here or there, but wherever they could sell their products. And I further instanced a square at each of the cor-

ners of which was a man. If three of these men could supply the wants of the four it would be absurd, I argued, for them to put themselves at a disadvantage, to burden themselves in some way, in order that the fourth man might be furnished with work. Instead of isolation I believed in freedom of trade; instead of prohibition I believed in directly the contrary—the encouragement of trade. The republican papers the next morning called this free trade talk, but that audience was not a bit afraid of it. It showed its entire satisfaction by loudly applauding.

"I did not stop to see how the other speeches were received, but was conducted to another hall, where an overflow meeting was in progress. This place, also, was packed. As I entered a young weaver was speaking. It was a plain, homely speech, but clear-cut and bristling with telling points; and the conclusions were irresistible. The man had probably received his education in the moot congress. I was splendidly received, and from the closeness with which they followed the points and the cheers that greeted the radical utterances, and from the many intelligent questions which plainly showed that the subject was clearly understood, I would have said that most of those gathered before me were single tax free traders. This audience was as much advanced in enthusiasm over the audience that I had but a few minutes before addressed, as that meeting was demonstrative over the one held in the afternoon. It was truly a remarkable sight.

"While these two meetings were in progress Mr. Herwig and some of his friends were holding forth to crowds in the open air who could not get in. In short, the success of the experiment whether workingmen would listen to tariff speeches was complete. A multitude came and would have staid to listen had the speeches been twice as long. And this I take to be the significant thing of the year. It shows that workingmen are thinking, and seems to assure the success of the democratic party, taking its stand on the tariff issue, in the fall congressional elections."

There have appeared in the press from time to time so many loose statements regarding expenditures of the present congress, that I have asked Mr. Breckinridge, who is a member of the appropriations committee, for a brief explanation of the probabilities. "I think it will be fair to say," he answered, "that the expenditures of this congress will not be less than four hundred to four hundred and twenty millions of dollars. The estimated income is three hundred and eighty-five millions. My own belief is that the income will be over that, and that it will probably be over four hundred millions. My judgment is that Mr. Windom has underestimated it in not making allowance for the growth of the country. Besides, his estimate was made a number of months ago. I, therefore, believe that unless some unexpected appropriation is made, such as the refunding of the direct tax, which carries some $17,000,000, the annual income will come very nearly to meeting, if it does not fully meet, the appropriations of the present congress. The previous administration had annually a net surplus of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. In its last year it had a surplus of $105,000,000, or, after subtracting the sinking fund for the payment of the national debt, a net surplus of about $55,000,000. The present administration will scarcely have any surplus at the end of the fiscal year 1890-91, after the sinking fund is made up. It will be impossible to tell until congress adjourns what will be the aggregate amount of the appropriations. It is not fair to the present administration to hold it responsible for proposed appropriations, and it cannot justly be held responsible until such appropriations are actually passed by congress."

House bill No. 63, prohibiting aliens from acquiring lands in the United States, is not likely now to come up for consideration, or, at any rate, to pass this session. It would require a special order, and this the committee on rules is not likely to grant, as there are many matters which are deemed of vastly more importance to be passed upon in the short time remaining. The bill declares all foreign-born persons who have not been naturalized incapable of taking the title to lands anywhere in the United States except a leasehold for a term not exceeding five years. It has no retroactive, but a prospective, operation. Mr. Oates of the judiciary committee, who has submitted a report in recommendation of the bill, says that it will "compel alien land owners to cease to be such or to become citizens of the United States within ten years." It is declared that "certain noblemen of Europe—principally Englishmen—have acquired and now own in the aggregate about 21,000,000 acres of land within the United States." "The foundation of such a system is being laid broadly in the western states and territories. A considerable number of the immigrants annually arriving in this country are to become tenants and herdsmen on the vast possessions of these foreign lords, under contracts made and entered into before they sail for our shores." It is observed with unintentional satire that "this alien non-resident ownership will, in the course of time, lead to a system of landlordism incompatible with the best interests and free institutions of the United States."

If enacted into law, says Mr. Oates, this bill will prevent "any more such abuses as that of Mr. Scully, who resides in England and is a subject of the queen, but owns 90,000 acres in the state of Illinois, occupied by hundreds of tenants, mostly ignorant foreigners, from whom he receives, as rent, $200,000 per annum and expends it in Europe." The report winds up with the remark that while the committee does not claim perfection for the bill, it thinks it is "a step in the right direction." HENRY GEORGE, JR.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The strike of the 10,000 journeymen cloak makers, clothing cutters and kindred industries is still on. Both sides are determined. The manufacturers seem to have the best of the fight so far. Business is dull, they say, and will be for two months to come, so they will not suffer. On the other hand, a large number of the workers are—if the newspapers are to be believed, especially the Press and the Mail and Express—in sore trouble. Wages were so small that, even while they were working, they were not able to lay by anything for such an emergency as has come upon them. Some of the bosses evince a good spirit. One of them has said that he will assist any of his employes who may be in need.

* * *

What a sad thing it is that our society is so constituted that when people want enough wages to maintain themselves and their families decently they must form combinations and strike.

* * *

The heathen Chinese seem to be the only people who can, as a rule, carry on a strike successfully. Their methods may be peculiar, but they generally win. When they are not in a majority in an industry they take what they can get; but as soon as they are convinced that they have control of it they make their demands for more wages. If the demands are not immediately conceded they pack up their belongings and move on. And woe to the Chinaman or set of Chinamen who take their places at any price. The strikers do not hesitate at anything to secure the success of their strike. They burn and they murder; and it is an open secret among them that many of the bones that have been sent from this country to their final resting place in the celestial land have been those of confiding Chinese who had made the mistake of taking the jobs of their brethren who had gone on strike. With them the end justifies the means.

* * *

We progress. For many years the slogan among workingmen has been, "The Chinese must go." Yet here they are. Less than three months ago the white laundrymen of this city began a crusade against the Chinese in their industry. They spent weeks in collecting facts of a horrible nature, and circulars were distributed broadcast throughout the country telling what danger of disease there was if the family washing was done by the Chinese. The poor people, who are the principal patrons of John Chinaman, did not seem, however, to be scared, and so the white laundrymen made no headway. The other day the white men changed their tactics; and now we read that a "combination" has been formed by the white and Chinese laundrymen. The heathen and the Christian are to lie down together, so to speak; and they are to have the same scale of prices for their washing, which is to be higher than prevails to-day. There is a hint among the white laundrymen that they have adopted the "combination" plan so as to "do up" the Chinamen. If they attempt that they will get the worst of it, for when it comes to doing business the Chinese are as smart as a steel trap and twice as sharp as a razor. They don't look as if they knew much; but don't, Mr. White Laundryman, be deceived by their looks. If anybody is "done up" it will be you, not John. Meantime the great and free American citizens of New York city will pay about $16,000 a week more for their washing than they have been in the habit of paying, and Dennis Kearney's ancient battle cry will be heard no more in the land.

* * *

James D. Leary, who is bringing the large lumber raft from Nova Scotia to this city, says that the transportation will cost him $8,000 less than it would have cost had he used regular lumber schooners for the purpose. This, added to the $20,000 duty, which he would have had to pay had he used the schooners, instead of making up his raft, will make him $28,000 gainer on the expenses of transportation. Lumber ought to sell at a reduced rate as a consequence. But, with the protecting wings of the tariff enveloping the lumber industry, will our builders reap any of the benefits of the reduced costs?

* * *

A gentleman who has been a frequent contributor to the Evening Post recently sent it a letter commending it for hostility to violations of the right of property, and calling its attention to new fields in which it might put forth effective work. The letter was sent three weeks ago, but strangely enough it has not appeared, and the writer sends us a copy, which is as follows:

To the Editor of the Evening Post—SIR: All thoughtful, good men must be gratified that the Evening Post has cut loose from those who claim the inviolability of property, whether founded in vested wrong, or otherwise. The conservative forces of society invariably favor the vested wrong, and the pioneers who clear the way to the demonstration that property unfounded in moral right is a wicked and hateful thing, must suffer the cudgels and jeers of their contemporaries. Such may be the fate of the Post in its crusade against the Pious Pirates, but let it persevere in good works without discouragement; and, having pilloried book piracy, let it lower its weapons against other forms of immoral property. In its recent attacks upon the Pious Pirates, the Post has taken the solid ground that he who produces should have; and that he who takes what others produce, whether permitted by the laws of his country so to do, or not, commits a moral offense, and sins against conscience and the decalogue. But there are other pirates than book pirates. There are land pirates, and mine pirates, and oil pirates, and Wall street pirates, and tariff pirates, who by virtue, and with the assistance, of the laws of their country, take what others produce.

Such pirates no more "make" their money than do Messrs. Wanamaker and Funk make the Encyclopedia Britannic. G. A. M.

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Since the explosion by Secretary Blaine the silence in the editorial columns of the Philadelphia Ledger has become thick enough to cut with a knife.

* * *

The protective idea has a fashion sometimes of hitting its advocates harder than its opponents. For instance: The gentlemen who furnish us with the harmonies to be got from brass, sheepskin, wood, horse hair and catgut, have been great advocates of the home market theory. Their greatest efforts in the past have been to prevent foreign pauper musicians from being allowed to compete with them in this country; and as there are a great many of them, and as some of them are voters, they have as a rule been successful in their endeavors. But now comes the president of the board of park commissioners, who issues an order which carries to its logical conclusion the very theory of which the musicians have been the stoutest advocates. He has ordered that no musicians be allowed to play in our parks, at this city's expense, who is not a resident of the city. This order has developed the fact that the musicians who want to keep out the pauper musicians of other places are themselves foreigners, to the extent that they do not live in the city in which they make their living. Nearly all of them live across the East river, where they take our good money and spend it, because, presumably, they can get for it more of the things that they need than they can get here. The papers say that this order has "created intense excitement among the musicians." We suppose it has.

* * *

The New York Tribune tells of a curious circumstance brought to light by the taking of the census in the coal region of Pennsylvania. Large numbers of the Hungarians, Poles and Italians thus employed are not known by their names, but simply by numbers. These men, says the Tribune, are treated as beasts of burden, who are capable of doing a certain amount of work, but are scarcely recognized as human beings. The Tribune, while showing some indignation, does not tell its readers the causes that have led to this state of affairs. They are two: Land monopoly and the protective tariff.

* * *

Some good hearted philanthropists have started a movement looking to the closing of the retail dry goods stores for three days, beginning with the Fourth of July, which occurs on a Friday. The merchants who have the wealthier class of trade here, announced their willingness to do this, and it will be a great boon to their employes. Those merchants whose customers are wage workers say they are willing to give their people the three days' vacation, but they want another arrangement than that which includes Saturday; for, they say, as the working people, as a rule, have a half holiday on that day, the business done in the stores patronized by them is about doubled. There is hidden sarcasm here, and this is it: The wage earners who have secured the half holiday show their utter selfishness and disregard of the good they could do to other wage workers by refraining from making purchases after 12 o'clock on Saturdays. It is beyond dispute that if they would not purchase on the afternoon of that day, there would be no object in the merchants keeping their stores open; and then the sales people would be able to enjoy the half holiday with their brethren.

* * *

The Union printing company of 15 Vandewater street, New York city, is about to begin the issue of a weekly four-page paper, edited from the standpoint of those who are opposed to protective tariff taxation, which it will deliver to people interested at the rate of $2.50 for five hundred copies, with extra copies at forty cents per hundred. The idea is to enable anybody who wants to start a tariff reform paper to do so at small expense. Of course the head and date line will be changed to suit each locality ordering it.

* * *

Owning oil land pays. Mr. William Rockefeller is building a three million dollar residence at Tarrytown, this state.

GLADSTONE ON GEORGE (OR SOMEBODY ELSE).

London Democrat.

What on earth could Mr. Gladstone have meant by his reference to Mr. George in his speech at Lowestoft? Speaking of the agricultural laborers, he confessed that

"There is much yet to be done for them. There is much to be done for them, not according to the ideas of visionary politicians, who seem, some of them, to think that under the guidance of Mr. George or somebody else, the land of the country can be taken and redistributed, and be divided among the population. These, gentlemen, are not real and substantial political discussions, etc."

It is a thousand pities that someone does not persuade Mr. Gladstone to read "Progress and Poverty." We can hardly suppose that he has read it, and has so completely misunderstood it, as the above paragraph would show. Or if it is after all not Mr. George, but the "somebody else," who proposes to divide up the land, why was Mr. George's name introduced, and why is the "somebody else" allowed to be at large without a keeper? Or are all these politicians (whoever they may be), to whom Mr. Gladstone referred, "visionary" in the sense that they only exist in Mr. Gladstone's imagination? We give it up. The only thing quite equal to it that we have recently seen is in the Natal Advertiser of April 9. Our South African contemporary thinks that

"There is a great deal of common sense, though unfortunately coupled with impracticability, in the suggestion of Henry George that all land should be purchased by the crown (!) and sublet in small holdings to those who would be likely to utilize it to its fullest capacity."

But Mr. Gladstone—in a country where "Progress and Poverty" sells for ninepence; the leader of a great political party that is rapidly adopting Mr. George's teachings—has not the same excuses for ignorance as the editor of the Natal Advertiser.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN ANSWER TO MR. HOYT.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Your correspondent, Mr. Hoyt, was for years an advocate of prohibitory laws; now he withdraws from his advanced position, and takes refuge behind high license and the punishment of the drunkard.

By "general," I presume he means "state" prohibition, since national legislation in this direction has not been tried, and therefore cannot be judged to be a failure.

How can he conclude that prohibition has been a failure in the face of such declarations as Governor Larabee's and Attorney-General Kellogg's? And this achieved, let him remember, with the national permit to combat.

He sees that public opinion is against these laws. By public sentiment I will assume he means that of the sensible and unprejudiced majority; he cannot mean the whole, as that would include us—the cranks on this question.

Is he sure that public sentiment is against these legal enactments? Why, your correspondent must surely have forgotton the recent Crowell exposures and must be in ignorance of the ways in which the people have been deceived in Rhode Island, Texas, Ohio and wherever these amendment fights have taken place.

Even supposing that this sentiment is against us. Has public opinion always been right? Is it infallible?

History gives the lie to the assertion.

When he advocated prohibition, was Mr. Hoyt convinced that his principles were right?

If so, has this rightness changed or is his present position due to impatience and discouragement.

If the principles are founded in truth, we believe that under right conditions (national prohibition and full enforcement) this method for removing the evils with the liquor traffic will, is sure to, succeed.

Because Mr. Hoyt cannot see the greatest reform movement the world has ever known (outside of religion) triumph, he loses heart, departs from right principles, and now will allow the vile stuff to continue its vile course for $500 per annum.

No man, single handed, is required to blot this curse from the land.

On the next election day Mr. Hoyt will cast his one ballot. When that has been done "for the destruction of this traffic" he has done what he could.

His wife, his children, his country, his conscience and his God require no more.

What a picture he draws of the progressive drunkard.

The "drunken brute," the "whisky bloat," "that wretch" would catch it very hot—hotter than firewater—should Mr. Hoyt ever be on the bench, with the powers of his suggested law behind him.

After all he has said in denunciation of "the poor inebriate," has the latter no case?

If Mr. Hoyt has no apology for the saloon keeper, has anyone? Does he deserve one? Why allow him to exist as the seller of that which "steals away the brains?"

Shall the drunkard be punished and the drunkard maker be allowed liberty?

Shall any man be permitted to tempt his brother and then remain untouched when evil comes of it?

Shall "Oliver Twist" or the "Artful Dodger" be punished and old Fagan delight in the immunity he enjoys?

As there are two parties in this evil, there must be legislation for both.

It is useless to try moral suasion while you hold the whisky bottle under the "inebriate's" nose.

Prohibition is not primarily for the drunkard. It is for the men who toil not, neither do they spin; who profit by other men's sorrow; who grow rich "though women must work and children weep."

Then let moral suasion plead; let scientific instruction enlighten; let upright example (voting, too, Mr. Hoyt) lead; let medical treatment help those who wish to escape from their sad habit, and should a single fellow be found who glories in his helplessness, who gets drunk "for fun" and beats his wife and children as a luxurious exercise, why, put Mr. Hoyt on his track with power to disfranchise, imprison and impose hard labor for the good of the state and the relief of the neighbors.

GEORGE KEELING.

Denver, Col., June 4, 1890.

LOCATION VALUE.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: I would suggest that in advocating the single tax we use the term location value rather than land value, as by the latter term the impression is formed that land is to be taxed rather in proportion to extent than value. The term location at once defines the meaning and intent of our theory, as generally great value of land is owing to location, even mineral lands being indebted largely to location for their value. The term would be much better used among farmers, as land is seldom understood by them to mean anything but soil to be used in farming. Town or village lands are usually called lots.

The farmers in this section seem quite favorably inclined toward our views. The Telephone, a weekly paper published in Wilkesbarre, is doing good work for the cause, and I feel under obligation to prevent it from suffering financially through advocating our principles of unrestricted freedom of production and exchange. The Morning Times, a daily published at Kingston, nearly adjoining Wilkesbarre, favors us, and is rapidly gaining in circulation.

There are many object lessons in this vicinity illustrating the injustice and absurdity of our present methods of land tenures and taxation. The many tracts I have scattered in this vicinity are beginning to bear fruit. When we have a reformed system of voting great results will surely follow in the line of the administration of public affairs.

Wyoming, Pa. WILLIAM HANCOCK.

MR. LESLIE'S MISTAKES.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: Unless I am mistaken the letter of Mr. N. G. Leslie in your last issue is fallacious

Mr. Leslie talks as if farmers and manufacturers who use land to be had at a low rent or purchase price have an advantage over those who pay higher rents or prices for land. The idea that rent has an effect on prices is not, as I understand it, one to be adopted by single tax men, and surely the notion that the profits of business and the status of wages depend upon the actual rent or purchase price of land occupied, being necessarily high where land cost is low, and of course low where land is high priced, is equally a mistake. I have at least always supposed that when single tax men speak of wages being high where land is cheap, they mean relatively cheap—that is, land where the element of speculation in future progress has at least forced the margin of desirability beyond its true position.

I do not think it is a fact that "land is (relatively) cheaper, both in city and country, here than in Europe." On the contrary, I think that, because community progress advances more quickly and because land speculation is more active, the cost (rent or purchase price) of land is often relatively higher here than in Europe. Moreover, if I did think the cost of United States and European land differs in the way Mr. Leslie supposes, I should not draw the same conclusion from the premise as he does.

I would not have Mr. Leslie abate one tittle of his interest in single tax propaganda, and I regret even to seem to oppose his ideas, but in the interest of correct apprehension of principles among STANDARD readers, I feel I must call attention to the doubtfulness of the gentleman's position in regard to the "heart" of the tariff and land questions. I would like to read an article by Mr. Post on this subject. GEORGE WHITE.

Flatbush, N. Y.

BREAD ON THE WATERS.

To the Editor of The Standard—SIR: We cannot hope to "bring in our sheaves" every evening, but can occasionally have the quiet satisfaction of seeing nice slices of "the staff of life" homeward bound on the wavelets of time. Just observe how reckless are becoming the two very prudent only dailies of our "Texas Athens:"

Within two years property owners will be paving street after street in Waco and paying all the expense themselves. They will do this because it will pay to do it and because the city will not be able to meet all the requests for paving. Remember the prediction.—[Waco Day.

Yes, it will pay them to do it. The value of the land only is enhanced by such improvements, and so it seems but justice that the owner should foot the bills. As the farmer's field is made more productive by drainage, so is the town lot rendered more valuable by improved sidewalks and streets.—[Waco Evening News.

Cheer up, comrades! J. L. CALDWELL.

Mart, Texas.

HE OUGHT TO TRY IT.

Boston Globe.

Mr. Depew advises working girls to get lots of fun out of their work, and enjoy life as he does. Suppose the great after-dinner moralist should try it a while on three dollars a week.

MAGNANIMITY TILL YOU CAN'T REST.

Fliegende Blatter.

Tenant—Landlord, our house wall on one side has sprung out about ten feet.

Landlord—Make yourself easy. Although it probably renders the house that much bigger, do not fear; I will not raise the rent on you.

LETTER FROM VICTORIA.

THE IMPRESSION MADE BY MR. GEORGE IN MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, May 12.—If I can give some notion of the impression Mr. George has made on my own mind and apparently on that of others it will not be out of place.

Our little land nationalization society in Melbourne was for some time on the qui vive with anticipation, and we counted the time until Mr. George should arrive. News of his arrival at Auckland, N. Z., where he was met by Sir George Grey, the veteran statesman and former governor of New Zealand, was received with enthusiasm. I know that it is a matter of regret to Mr. George that he cannot spare the time to give the aid of his presence in New Zealand to the many ardent progressionists there. Early in March Mr. George, accompanied by Mrs. George, landed in Sydney, N. S. W. We read of his crowded audiences and of the enthusiasm of his supporters. The newspapers in Melbourne commented on his views, or rather they misrepresented his plan of taxing land values. Mr. George then lectured in several townships of New South Wales, drawing on to Wagga Wagga in the west, where the headquarters of the Wool shearers' union is located, of which Mr. Head is the active and efficient secretary, he being a thorough George man. You may remember that Wagga Wagga was the place where the Tichbourne claimant was employed in a butcher's establishment, and was known as a doubtful dealer in cattle—Tom Castro by name.

The meeting in Wagga Wagga was very successful, the people afterward saying that they agreed with Mr. George, as his proposal seemed so reasonable when divested of the prejudice newspaper articles had created against it. On Mr. George's way to Melbourge, southward, the border town of Albury, on the river Murray, was taken, where also a successful lecture was given on Monday, March 24.

On Tuesday, the night following the Albury meeting, Mr. George delivered his first lecture in Melbourne. Invitations were issued by Mr. A. C. Nichols, the honorable secretary of our Melbourne society, for the platform, and Dr. William Maloney, member of the Victorian legislature, was in the chair. Mr. and Mrs. George, accompanied by Mr. Johnston, the secretary for the Sydney executive committee, traveled from early morning the two hundred miles to Melbourne, where they arrived at half-past 11 in the forenoon. A number of our members, and also friends from various parts, reporters for the press and onlookers assembled in the station yard. When we got our first glimpse of Mr. George, a cheer was raised and responded to by stronger lungs in the crowd. Dr. Maloney then drove a carriage and pair with the party, now including three members of parliament, along our streets to the Grand hotel in the vicinity of the parliament houses, where we hurried, expecting the presentation of an address and an introduction in the anteroom of the hotel. This address has since been engrossed, painted with Australian flowers and bound in morocco.

Some of us had to hurry away to our business, as our society is mostly composed of those who have to keep at work until 6 p. m. Then came the lecture at 8 p. m. in the grand town hall. Dr. Maloney in introducing the lecturer made some telling remarks. Henry George's voice at last was heard with its deliberate, clear utterance, and our hearts were rejoiced within us. We knew from Sydney that he could speak well, although before that time we were afraid he would not be able to make himself well heard in our town hall where many have failed before him, the acoustic resonance confusing the rapid utterance of most speakers. The lecture was well reported by the Argus, which is the plutocratic paper, although it is the only free trade paper. It had the advance sheets of "Protection or Free Trade" before that book was published here. The Argus promised to give Mr. George courteous treatment, and it has fulfilled its promise, although, as might be expected, it does not accept his views. Yet its tone is respectful; perhaps because it has always been a firm supporter of the free trade cause on a revenue tariff system. One other Melbourne daily paper, the Daily Telegraph, also gave good reports of the two first lectures, but the third, which was the best attended, was best reported in the Age, the protectionist and professedly liberal organ. Yet this paper has given no place to the discussion of the land question of late years. Land reformers here have wondered why it has not kept pace with the times in that respect, especially as the principal proprietor had written an article in the Melbourne Review in July, 1879, which distinctly proposed a tax on land values in which there was no mention of compensation. This article was quoted from by Mr. Henry George, and as Mr. Syme, the author, was a protectionist then and now, it told well as showing that such a tax might be upheld by a protectionist as far as town and shire rates are concerned. Next morning the Age in a subleader tried to deny the advocacy of the taxation of ground values, and professed its belief that Mr. Symes had proposed compensation and the stoppage of further alienation of land from the state. At the second lecture we had the president of the trades hall council in the chair, and the subject chiefly discussed by Mr. George was section. He attacked it without hesitation notwithstanding the fact that few of the audience were with him, especially the trades unionists, who are as yet all protectionists. After these three lectures, Mr. George proceeded to the up country towns, where he drew to hear him smaller numbers than was expected. It was then the Easter holidays, and taking the railway to Geelong, forty-five miles, I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. and Mrs. George there.

The idea of having a debate on free trade and protection between Mr. George and some accredited representative debater from the protectionist side was warmly taken up by the Argus. The trades hall council chose Mr. W. Trenwith as their champion, but Mr. George, at the end of his third lecture here, said he had not been consulted and refused to comply, at which Mr. Trenwith said he felt the disappointment keenly, as he had been preparing himself for the debate, to which Mr. George replied that he would be all the better for turning his attention to the subject. However, later Mr. George yielded to the persuasion of some of our members, who thought it would cause the other side to crow, as indeed the secretary of the trades hall, Mr. Bennett, did in a letter to the Age—a letter which other members of his council were much ashamed for its scurrility. It formed such a contrast to a letter in the same paper by Mr. George, written so calmly and temperately—offering to yield the debate on the advice of his friends, although he gave up an engagement to meet them at a subscription dinner given in his honor. The debate took place on Easter Monday night in the large exhibition building concert hall, which was crowded by eager listeners; so great was the rush to get in that the doors had to be closed to prevent a wholesale influx. The result of that debate will be unknown, but in reviving and confirming the old free traders, it had, no doubt, a good effect. Mr. George urged the establishment of a free trade society in Melbourne. Mr. Robert Jones, with several members of the old free trade league, reinforced by entirely new men, have already made a beginning. A further meeting will take place this week. I must mention here that Mr. R. Jones is a school proprietor and teacher. It was he, along with Mr. Valentine, members of the Land value tax society, who, sympathizing with the effort of the London dockers to ameliorate their condition, took the first steps toward rendering them aid by personally seeing several popular speakers and getting their consent to take part in a meeting to raise funds for the strikers. The trades hall council undertook to engage a hall and collect funds, and, as you may know, no less a sum than £38,000 was collected in Australia after that meeting in Melbourne.

The Sheep shearers' union of Australia, numbering many thousand men, are turning away from the idea of protection by duties, now they are getting new light on the land question. This is a most hopeful sign. This powerful society, by union with other trades unionists, is now able to bring to bear a force much wider than their own society. The Seamen's union has been appealed to, and they will refuse to work the steamships which carry the wool sent by wool growers who have not yet agreed to employ union men to shear their sheep. I am not sorry this has happened, as this also will put the screw on those who control the occupation of the land and turn their minds also to a system whereby trades unionism will be superceded, but in the present case, and in others, monopoly of the land is met by restrictions from below. This combination of trades unions will be very interesting to watch. Your Knights of Labor are, I suppose, based on a union of various trades, but perhaps a union of existing trades societies will be a more rapid combination.

I hear that Mr. Lysacht, the agent of the knights, has made many new members in New Zealand, but has not been so successful in Australia, perhaps for the reason that most workmen here are already in unions.

JOHN BRUNTON.

GIVE THE TARIFF ANOTHER "FIST."

Boston Globe.

A movement is on foot to export Egyptian cotton direct to Massachusetts. This will occasion another addition to the tariff.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

CO-OPERATION IN ENGLAND.

"Co-operation in England in 1889" is the subject of an article by Mary de Mayan in the May issue of the Westminster Review. The writer of this article evidently regards co-operation as in some sort of solution for the poverty problem. She estimates that about 1,000,000 British working people are interested in co-operative societies, and believes that the success of co-operative distribution may be regarded as an accomplished fact. She does not mean to include in co-operative distributing agencies those large "co-operative stores" where, by a small annual subscription, goods may be bought at a less cost than at most shops.

Co-operative distribution of the kind under consideration began about 1844, and was, the writer thinks, due to "the initiative" of Mr. W. Holyoake. Socialism slew co-operation in the first half of the century, but co-operation was revived by the energy of twenty-eight men at Rochdale. They established, with a capital of £28, a small store, and so well did they prosper that the store last year realized a profit of £34,000, for the most part distributed in bonuses to customers. The capital of the concern has been raised mostly among working people in £1 shares. Goods are sold at market prices, but each purchaser receives a tin check stamped with the amount of his purchase. Upon these checks the bonuses are computed. The customer may permit his bonuses to accumulate and thus become a shareholder. Many stores of the kind are now formed into a federation. The co-operative union of Great Britain is formed for promoting the establishment of such stores and preaching a co-operative propaganda. The Woman's guild, founded in 1884, exists chiefly for the purposes of the propaganda. A children's guild, working on the same lines, has been formed. In the case of the women's guild the meetings are of a social nature. The defect of the scheme lies in the failure of the wholesale societies in connection with the co-operative union to conduct the internal management of their own business on co-operative principles. Indeed, the wages paid by these societies have been complained of by trades unions. The answer of the societies was that they were bound to do the best with the money of their stockholders, who are for the most part working people.

Co-operative production is still in a backward state. The establishments of Godin and Leclair in France are instanced as interesting examples of profit sharing, though not of co-operation. There are in London several associations whose object is to promote co-operative production. The number in Great Britian is about sixty. The writer of the article wonders why benevolent persons with money to lend do not promote co-operative production. She instances an effort to organize London needle women into a co-operative shirt making society. The women, however, felt themselves too poor to contribute a few pennies a week to the scheme and it failed. Later its projectors organized a successful West End dressmakers' association, but this does not employ the lower class of needle women. The women here work in comfortable rooms and are well paid. The Needlework registry office at 4 Carteret street, Westminster, is for the benefit of shirt workers and workers in calico, but it has not been a commercial success, though many women of the poorest class have found employment. A co-operative tailoring establishment succeeded for a time, but its profits were eaten up when a shirt making department was added. The writer has hope that in time even the poorest will get something out of co-operative production.

AGAIN HIS GRACE OF ARGYLL.

The duke of Argyll's article on the betterment tax, in the June issue of the Contemporary Review, is chiefly in reply to an article by Mr. Rae taking the view that the cost of the Strand improvement should be assessed on the land owners who shall be benefited. The duke professes to discover a deception in Mr. Rae's avowed principle that the proprietor of a house ought to contribute to the expense of such improvements in proportion to the special benefit he appropriates from them, or at least in higher measure than his neighbors who do not benefit. The duke admits that a house owner so situated should submit to an increase of taxation in proportion to his increased rental growing out of the improvement. But Mr. Rae believes that the whole increase of rental should be annually taken. The duke is horrified at this because he sees here his old enemy, the unearned increment, and he affirms that to seize such increment in the case of land values would be to establish a principle that all must acknowledge could not be applied to other values.

His grace affirms that all values are determined, not wholly or in greatest measure by the owners or makers, but by the "market," which is nothing more nor less than the aggregate of all the conditions that constitute demands. He is persuaded that this is peculiarly true of the commodity known as labor. The demand for physical labor, he affirms, is continually increased by the genius, the enterprise and the capital of individual men, whose thoughts and whose intellectual speculations are as much outside of and as much independent of those who are called the working classes as any of the causes which raise the value of houses or lands, or of any other article.

The duke insists that the London public, and, indeed, the whole commercial world, will be benefited by the Strand improvement, and that for this reason it would be unjust to saddle the cost upon those whose land holdings are increased in value. He finds little force in Mr. Rae's precedents drawn from the United States. Cities here have grown up from prairies in a few years, and if they were begun with the understanding that Mr. Rae's principle should apply, well and good; but it is unjust to transfer such a principle to an ancient community like that of London. He reminds his readers, too, that municipal taxation in the United States has been the hot-bed of enormous jobbery.

His grace points out that rents are higher in London than elsewhere only because those who hire or buy houses there are furnished with accommodation which is the precise equivalent of value. Here the duke without knowing it has come perilously nearly admitting the contention of single taxers—that the annual value of land should be taken to maintain public accommodations because such value is created by the presence of a community needing just those accommodations. The duke admits that what he calls Mr. Rae's intellectual confusion on this subject is deep seated and far-reaching.

WOMAN'S INTUITION AND GENIUS.

Professor Lester F. Ward's article on "Genius and Woman's Intuition," in the June issue of the Forum, has a peculiar significance in the light of some ideas set forth in Tolstoi's much discussed "Kreutzes Sonata." Professor Ward's article is directed against Grant Allen's essay on woman's intuition, published in the May issue of the Forum. Professor Ward briefly sets forth that woman's intuition is a highly specialized faculty of the mind having for its original sole purpose the protection of the mother and offspring. It is a part of the maternal instinct, and like all instincts its acuteness and subtlety are proportioned to the narrowness of its purpose. Woman's power of instantaneous and accurate judgment about what concerns the safety of herself and her offspring was developed during the early history of the race, and with the origin and progress of civilization this power has increased in complexity and has been the safeguard of the family against attacks, strifes and abuses from whatever source. In higher stages of enlightenment it is employed in guarding the virtue of women and protecting the youth of both sexes from temptation and pitfalls. Upon such questions the judgment of women seems to be already formed in the mind inherited as an organized experience from an indefinite past. The dangers that have threatened woman and her helpless offspring in all history have been of a sort to demand instant judgment and action. She must act at once or all was lost. There was no time for the slow process of reasoning. In a wider sense than Addison's words imply, "The woman that deliberates is lost." Such is the sphere of woman's instinct. It has never been unerring. Even in this comparatively narrow sphere, and when applied to things outside of that sphere, it is ineffective. To judge of things outside of this sphere women must have as fully a knowledge of facts as men require.

Professor Ward is surprised that Mr. Allen apparently is not acquainted with the history of woman's intuition as thus set forth. The professor then goes on to say that the failure of woman's intuition to work in matters requiring an acquaintance with a wide range of facts probably accounts for the disposition of most men and of many women to exclude that sex from participation in many fields of activity. Professor Ward, however, believes that aside from women's disposition to trust to intuition in matters where it is not applicable, the difference in favor of judgment between men and women is not considerable. Where such difference exist they are not ascribable to sex, but to unequal mental power and unequal information. He is not sure that the average woman is inferior to the average man in judgment. He believes that women should be accorded access to facts, not only through books but through contact with the world—the best educator of both men and women.

Professor Ward then attacks Mr. Allen's pretty theory of the relation between genius and woman's intuition. The latter is essentially subjective, being concerned with self or with offspring scarcely distinguishable from self. This character it maintains even in the highly civilized woman, and in her it becomes the embodiment of all that is prosy and practical, the antithesis of all that is poetical and æsthetic. Genius is the precise opposite of all this. It is purely objective and impersonal. It forgets self and all material considerations in the pursuit of art in some form. The true reason why women have possessed less genius than men is the possession of this very intuitive faculty. Genius is the power to bring truth out of facts, and all truth must rest upon a basis of fact. Man has displayed more genius than woman largely because he has been in possession of a wider range of facts. If woman is to display equal creative power, she must have access to such facts.

Mr. Allen's idea that great men have their imaginative faculty from the intuitive faculty of their mothers, strikes Professor Ward as absurd, because the two faculties are precisely opposite. Women of genius have little intuitive power and have a distaste for household affairs. The popular theory is that women of intellect transmit to their sons a like endowment. If so, then the progress of the race can be furthered by the elevation of women. He has no fear that such intellectual elevation will so rob them of intuition as to render them unfit for the duty of perpetuating the race. In fact, the elevation of women to something like an intellectual equality with men will tend to increase the productiveness of the race, since intellectual men will then no longer be averse to marriage. It will mean for them intellectual companionship. Woman's intuition cannot be trusted in dealing with broad affairs, and unless we are to keep her in a state of quasi infancy she must be educated into some other method of judgment. There are no present indications that women will refuse such training.

MR. DAVIS ONCE MORE.

C. Wood Davis returns to the attack in the June issue of the Forum. It is Mr. Davis who has discovered the root of agricultural depression in the fact that our farmers are growing too much of all the agricultural products that we need. Assuming this as proved, he found a remedy in the approaching exhaustion of our arable lands, and now he shows with many figures how soon the happy time will come when our arable lands shall be exhausted. Mr. Davis does not undertake to say what will happen to the rest of us when this process has made the farmer prosperous.

He finds that between 1867 and 1879 our staple crops increase 2.9 per cent per annum; between 1874 and 1879, 8.4 per cent per annum; between 1879 and 1884, 4.2 per cent per annum, and between 1884 and 1889, 1.6 per cent per annum. Meanwhile the rate of increase in population between 1884 and 1889 was at least equal to the rate in other periods. This means, thinks Mr. Davis, that population is rapidly reaching the limit of subsistence under present conditions of cultivation.

Mr. Davis now transfers his anxiety to the "land hungry," and asks where are they to obtain farms? In the North Atlantic group of states there are about 7,500,000 acres of unoccupied land, most of it unfit for cultivation. In Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the area of unoccupied land is about 10,000,000, valuable only for forests above and minerals beneath the surface. These lands will add little to the cultivable area. Mr. Davis has little hope of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota west of the tenth meridian. This and a large part of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming and Montana, he says, is a great plain fit for little but grazing and a snare to settlers by reason of its alternations of good and bad seasons. Irrigation is the only thing that can insure annual crops and there is no scheme of irrigation in sight that can save the whole region. Lying further west is a still more arid region. The public land commissioner says that 31,000,000 acres could be irrigated with the available water supply, though Major Powell thinks of the 1,000,000,000 acres of arid lands, nearly 120,000,000 acres could be irrigated. Of course Mr. Davis prefers the less cheerful figures. In California most of the yet unoccupied land is held for "Henry George's unearned increment," while in Oregon and Washington the vacant areas are of low fertility. Florida has 12,000,000 acres of vacant land. Less than three per cent of the state is under cultivation and Mr. Davis is persuaded that little of the vacant area is available for staples. In other southern states much vacant land will yet grow cotton. Indian territory has about 44,800,000 acres of land, two-thirds of average fertility, the rest much below the average.

Mr. Davis finally declares that in 1880 there were reported to be 100,000,000 acres of arable land in the public domain. Of this, 60,000,000 have been taken up. With the remaining 40,000,000 and certain school land and railroad land, there are perhaps 100,000,000 acres available for farms. These would cut up into 625,000 farms of 160 acres each, which Mr. Davis thinks a small matter for the "land hungry" of the United States. Could thirty-five per cent of this area be brought into cultivation by 1898, we shall then be just barely able to feed our prospective 78,100,000 inhabitants. After that the farmer will prosper and we shall soon reach the happy state of being unable to feed our people. We must then be content to eat less, import food from abroad or improve our methods of cultivation. The average American, thinks Mr. Davis, is extravagant in his mode of living. It will go hard with this extravagant man when he must reduce his feeding area from 315 acres, as now, to only three acres. But if he can do this we can make shift to feed 82,000,000 people.

Early in the twentieth century, according to Mr. Davis, our arable area must be fully occupied. After that the requirements of an increasing population must be met from a given and unexpanding area, supplemented by the importation of food. In fact, the Malthusian prophecy will begin to be fulfilled, but we have Mr. Davis's word for it that the farmer will be prosperous, selling grain at famine prices.

PERSONAL.

The San Francisco Star prints extracts from a letter sent to it by Miss Catherine H. Spence of Adelaide, South Australia, concerning Mr. George's tour. Most of the things she has to say have appeared in THE STANDARD *in extenso;* and her letter agrees with all the accounts received here that Mr. George's tour has been a great success. She thinks his going to Australia has had a great effect on the elections since held there. Miss Spence concluded her letter by saying that she "liked Mrs. George very much."

Judge C. F. Perry of Quincy, Ill., has an article on "Socialism and its fallacies" in a late issue of the Bloomington Leader.

The return of fine weather to Boston has caused the resumption of the Sunday afternoon single tax meetings on the common. The Boston Post, speaking of a late meeting there, says: "Prominent among the single tax men who were speaking to the crowd was the ardent worker, Mr. Edwin M. White."

The Madison Sentinel of South Dakota has this to say of one of the earnest workers in the single tax movement: "E. H. Evanson, superintendent of schools of this county, was nominated by acclamation for commissioner of school and public lands in the democratic convention at Aberdeen. Mr. Evanson is a fervent disciple of Henry George, a free trader, and a relentless advocate of the single tax theory. In local politics heretofore he has always worked with the "peoples" movement, and was one of the principal agents in organizing the Lake county publishing company, and the establishing of the Independent, carefully fostering and laboring for its success until recently. Since the inception of the third party alliance movement, Mr. Evanson has evidently decided that he could satisfy his ambition quicker by the straight democratic route and consequently jumped into the democratic wagon."

A. H. Henderson of Sheffield, Ala., has written, for the Jackson, Mich., Commonwealth, a brief statement of the Australian balloting system.

"Grimskold" is the name of the proprietor of a servant's employment agency on Fourth avenue. Very appropriate.

IT WOULD TAKE CLOGS OFF OF INDUSTRY EVERYWHERE.

Cleveland Leader

The city of Newport, Ky., just across the Ohio from Cincinnati, is about to try the experiment of letting all moneys, stocks, bonds, manufactured goods, raw materials, tools, machinery, etc., go entirely free of municipal taxation. Of course the hope of its citizens is that the premium thus set upon manufactories will draw in enough to build up the city so much that the additional burden throw upon real estate will not be felt. The outcome of the experiment will be interesting, but if it succeeds the result can scarcely be claimed by the Henry George single tax party as evidence that it would be good policy to throw all taxation, everywhere, upon the soil. Newport will offer inducements for the removal thither of mills and factories from other places, but if personal property were exempt from taxation in all states and cities, there would be no reason for a change of location on any such ground.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

THE TROUBLES OF THE M'KINLEY BILL.

The finance committee of the United States senate reported the McKinley bill, with numerous changes, to that body last Wednesday. Among the most important of the changes made by the committee are on sugar and tin plate, the duty on the first standing practically where it was before McKinley framed his bill, and the ad valorem tax on tin plate, also in the bill, being struck out. But all interest in the changes made in the bill by the finance committee has been lost in bombs exploded last Thursday, Friday and Saturday by Secretary Blaine, of which much is said in the editorial columns. The republican members of congress, in the language of the small boy, "are all tore up." So the future of the bill is in a haze of doubt.

THE WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLAN AND SCOPE RECOMMENDS CERTAIN ACTION, WHICH IS APPROVED.

Last Friday evening the workingmen's tariff reform league met at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club, 73 Lexington avenue, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft a plan of action. Mr. Gilligan read the following recommendations, which had been unanimously approved by the committee:

1. That the league increase its membership in two classes; one of active workers, who will attend the meetings and help pay the expenses of the league, and the other of enroled members, who will become such by signing the pledge to vote for tariff reform candidates for congress.

2. That the league procure a hall in a convenient location, at as little expense as possible, where the active members can meet once a week.

3. That the dues of active members be ten cents a week.

4. That the league have slips printed in the form of pads of two kinds; one kind to contain the platform of the league with form of enrolment pledge, and the other kind to contain the appeal to workingmen, with form of enrolment pledge.

5. That the league form sub-organizations in each congressional district at as early a date as possible.

Following is the platform of the league, which is to be signed by such workingmen as will promise to take an active part in the work of the league and pay the weekly dues:

Whereas, The Workingmen's tariff reform league is in favor of the reduction of the tariff on the ground that the present tariff increases the price of all the necessaries of life, thereby reducing the purchasing power of wages; and

Whereas, We believe that a reduction of the tariff would be followed by increased opportunities for the application of labor, and a reduction of the price of the necessaries of life, thereby improving the condition of all wage earners; therefore

Resolved, That it is absolutely necessary, before any improvement in the wage earners' condition can be made, that the tariff wall which obstructs commerce shall be removed.

Resolved, That we call upon all wage earners, who favor our views, to join with us in extending the membership of this league, and working with us for the accomplishment of the ends we seek. Under the new ballot law it is possible for us to nominate and elect candidates for congress in favor of our views. As good citizens, it is the duty of all workingmen to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the new election law.

[Name and address.]

The committee recommended the adoption of the following circular, to be signed by those workingmen who will agree to act with the club in the next congressional campaign:

THE WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

The object of this league is to organize the wage earners of this city into a body to take such steps as may be necessary to insure the nomination and election of men to the next congress who are in favor of a reform of the tariff.

The result of the present tariff laws is to foster trusts and monopolies of all kinds and to restrict competition, thereby increasing the price of commodities to consumers, and, by restricting our commerce with other nations, closing opportunities for the application of labor, thus still further lowering the wages of workers while falsely claiming to protect them; for is it not true that, when the wage earner comes to sell his labor, he is compelled to do so in competition with the labor of the world, which enters this country free of duty, and which pay its own freight? And labor is the only thing which does so. The present tariff laws have already totally ruined our foreign shipping trade, thereby depriving thousands of seamen and others employed in ship building and kindred industries of employment.

They do not tax citizens according to their ability to pay, but on what they consume, thus making workingmen with families to support pay more than their just share of the burden.

Who does protection benefit? The mine owner, the lumber baron, the Pittsburg millionaire.

It is generally in the highly protected industries that we find the lowest wages paid for manual labor.

The direct object and effect of protective tariffs is to raise the price of commodities.

But men who work for wages are not sellers of commodities; they are sellers of labor. They sell labor in order that they may buy commodities.

How can increase in price of commodities benefit them?

Imagine a tariff that prevented the coming in of laborers, but placed no restriction on the coming in of commodities. Would those who have commodities to sell deem such a tariff for their benefit? Yet to say this would be as reasonable as to say that a tariff upon commodities is for the benefit of those who have labor to sell.

If you are in favor of a reform of the tariff, you are invited to become a member of this league.

Name ——— Address ———

The report was unanimously adopted, and the work will be begun as soon as the funds can be raised for printing the circulars and engaging a hall. The Manhattan club have so far given the league the use of its rooms free of charge, and is willing to continue doing so; but some of the members of the league seem to think it would be better to meet elsewhere because of a feeling abroad that because the league meets in the Manhattan club rooms, therefore that club influences the league. A committee on ways and means was appointed to procure funds to carry on the propaganda work. In the mean time, those who desire to assist the league in its work will be heartily thanked if they will send their contributions to E. M. Kline, secretary-treasurer, 73 Lexington avenue.

Other methods of propaganda among workingmen were discussed, and will be further considered at the next meeting, which will be held at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club, 73 Lexington avenue, next Friday evening, June 27.

ANSWERING THE QUESTION.

THE TROY TIMES ASKS THE EVENING POST A QUESTION WHICH IT CANNOT ANSWER—THE STANDARD ANSWERS IT.

About ten days ago the New York Evening Post said this:

Give the American manufacturer a chance at English competition with free raw material and see what the result will be.

To which the Troy Times (rep.) replied by saying this:

Has the American manufacturer, or the English either, for that matter, any freer raw material than cotton? What is the reason, then, that American manufacturers cannot step in and take the world's market for cotton goods from England?

Whereat the Post began to shuffle, and went into figures, thus:

Let us keep our eyes on protected wool and free cotton. With the raw material free, the United States exported $38,155,175 worth of manufactures of cotton in the years 1887, 1888 and 1889. Deprived of free wool, the United States in the same years exported only $1,354,644 worth of manufactures of wool.

Mark, the Troy Times asked its question in relation to cotton, and the Post rung in wool, and made an answer that is not at all an answer to the Times's query. And we want to say right here that, in our opinion, if a question cannot be squarely answered it would be better for all concerned if it were not answered at all.

THE STANDARD will do what the Evening Post has failed to do—answer the question of the Troy Times. There are two reasons why the American manufacturers cannot step in and take the world's market for cotton goods from England. First, there is a climatic reason. It is only in England, and there only in certain places, that certain fine grades of cotton goods can be manufactured. The manufacture of these requires a certain humidity of atmosphere which is not to be found in this country. Such grades of cotton goods as can be are manufactured in this country. But they are not of the very finest kinds. Thomas G. Shearman is the authority for this statement, and he ought to know, for he is one of the largest stockholders in a company that has built a cotton mill, and is now attempting, off on the east coast of Massachusetts, and in its wettest part, to make an artificial atmosphere that shall be sufficiently humid to enable them to make such cotton goods, for instance, as are made in Oldham, England. Whether the company will succeed or not is problematical, for the operatives must be considered. If they cannot breathe, the cotton goods cannot be manufactured. Second, the tariff stands in the way. The machinery for making this class of cotton goods has to be renewed every three years. The duty on such machinery, if imported into this country, is forty-five per cent, or fifteen per cent per year. In other words, a cotton plant costs fifteen per cent per year more in this country than it does in England. So, with the climate in their favor and the tariff on machinery against our manufacturers, is it any wonder that the American cannot take the cotton goods market from England? Third, despite these disadvantages free raw material enables American manufacturers to export a considerable quantity of goods and to monopolize our home market for such goods as they can make. Furthermore, they are making money, while the woolen men are stopping business or going into bankrupty.

FOR TARIFF REFORM.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS BY AN ILLINOIS PAPER, AND ADVICE TO THE WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Quincy, Ill., Journal prints the following, which it asks every citizen to read through carefully, and then say, "I will do it."

"Here is the assessor asking you how much you are worth, where your pile of money is hidden, etc.? Not very pleasant, is it? Yet of course you answer right up and tell him all he wants to know.

"Then here is the census taker. He asks about the number in your family, and you are well pleased to give in everybody up to the last pair of twins; for every soul in Quincy should be counted in this census. But when he asks some of the other personal questions you feel uncomfortable. You don't know how old your mother-in-law is, and what's more, you don't dare to ask, etc, etc.

"But nature allows compensations, and pretty soon you will be visited by one or more gentlemen whose questions will be, in comparison with the above, like a refreshing breeze on a hot day. They will quietly drop into your office, or store, or factory, or work place, ask your attention for just a moment, and then depart. These gentlemen will hand you a piece of paper; you look at it; nod your head in approval—and grant the request.

"Should they, however, have made a mistake in you, and you do not approve of their mission, they will not annoy you but will simply gather themselves up and 'go away sorrowing,' breathing a silent hope that you may see the light soon.

"These gentlemen are not working in this matter for themselves particularly, but they are working for your good just the same as that of others. And they desire to have 1,000 or more of the citizens of Quincy do just what they will ask of you.

"It is not much they will ask, but if the 1,000 do it, it will be a big thing for the great cause these missionaries are engaged in.

"In coming to you these gentlemen will assume that you believe that:

"1. A tariff is a tax.

"2. The consumer pays it.

"3. The tax is too high.

"4. It should be reduced.

"And on behalf of the Adams county tariff reform league, which these gentlemen represent, they will simply ask of you who believe these things:

"1. Your signature as a member of the league.

"2. The sum of fifty cents dues for the entire year; and which fund will be used for the education of the people on the tariff question.

"This is not much for you to do in this good cause, is it? Will you do it?

"This league was organized to work for tariff reform. But to do effective work, such work as you expect of it, it must have two things:

"1. A large membership.

"2. Some funds.

"Given these advantages, this league will do work that you and all other tariff reformers will be proud of. They will carry the war into Africa, and educate the people on the question, and show the great benefits that would result from free raw material and low tariff taxes on the necessaries of life.

"The methods of tariff education are chiefly three:

"1. The work of the press.

"2. The distribution of literature.

"3. Public addresses.

"Without the valuable work of the press, the tariff reform movement would make slow progress. The press has done and is doing a magnificent work.

"Public addresses and the distribution of literature necessarily involves some expense; although the labor of preparing for these addresses, and distributing documents is nearly all, like the work of the press, donated to the cause.

"This league does not consist of members of any particular party; its membership consists of men who believe in tariff reform, republicans, democrats, prohibitionists—all parties are represented in the league

"This movement, this protest against war taxes in times of peace, is general. Everywhere we see different interests rising up and demanding relief. Adams county should take her proper place in this movement.

"Business men, workingmen, farmers! When these men come to you grant their request. It is surely for your own good. Will you do it?"

It seems to us that the advice offered could be just as well taken by the business men and workingmen of other places than Quincy. Here in the city of New York, the great commercial center of the United States, it could be done with advantage, especially by the workingmen. The Workingmen's tariff reform league wants to increase its membership, and would be thankful for any donations to help its work of organization and propaganda along. The workingmen who favor tariff reform should send their names in for enrolment, even if they do not feel that they can attend the meetings and otherwise take an active part. Send your names to the secretary of the league, E. M. Kline, 73 Lexington avenue, or call in person at the same address any evening, when the secretary or other members will be glad to answer any questions that may be put to them.

SOUTH DAKOTA DEMOCRATS.

THEY ARE SOUND ON THE TARIFF AND WANT CLEVELAND RE-ELECTED—SINGLE TAXERS AMONG THEM.

WATERTOWN, South Dakota, June 12.—I attended the recent democratic state convention and found its proceedings very interesting. The Coddington county delegation brought before the convention the idea of making a complete poll of the state, and it was decided to take hold of the work. The state central committee will correspond with the New York reform club and, through the county comittees, will see that the list is taken in every county.

The tariff question was unquestionably the leading question in the minds of the delegates. Every reference to the McKinley bill, or to the tariff, brought forth expressions of great interest. Mr. W. F. Harnden made a rattling good free trade speech, which seemed to touch a responsive chord in every breast. He also explained the excellent work he has done in Beadle county, where he has organized thirty-three tariff reform clubs in thirty-five townships, and where the majority of the members are republicans.

I took a poll of the delegates to ascertain their choice for president and vice-president in 1892. Of 260 delegates present I obtained the vote of 180, the others either being out at the time or not voting; 157 of those voting favored Grover Cleveland as first choice for president; 19 favored D. B. Hill and 4 scattering. As second choice 33 delegates declared for Cleveland first, last and all the time; 54 mentioned Hill as second choice; 14 each for Palmer and Gray, 8 for Carlisle, 6 for Campbell, 5 for Whitney and 5 scattering; the rest had no second choice. First choice for vice-president: Gray, 68; Boise, 24; Carlise, 15; Palmer, 12; Campbell, 6; scattering, 6. Second choice: Palmer, 17; Boise, 13; Gray, 12; Vilas, 11; Campbell, 11; Carlisle, 8; scattering, 15.

The platform adopted refers to Mr. Cleveland as "our worthy ex-president and next president." This was received with wild cheering. The plank demanding "a graduated income tax" I consider merely an anchor cast out preparatory to cutting loose from the tariff for revenue position—a straw indicating that they are nearly ready to declare for free trade. There were single tax men on the platform committee. Single taxers were sprinkled through the delegation in quite encouraging numbers. They declared squarely for the Australian system of voting.

I distributed literature quite freely. I had pleasant chats with numbers of single taxers. I was told that the Aberdeen K. of L. were almost to a man absolute free traders. Several of them are single taxers, with whom it was a pleasure to meet. The last two weeks' experience convinces me that the educational work in South Dakota has been far more effective than I had even dared to hope. We "cranks" are getting to be quite respectable. Our literature is eagerly taken, and, I am confident, surely read. The worst of the fight is past, and the result is only a question of time, here in South Dakota. The few pioneer picket men are being rapidly reinforced, and we shall soon have a grand army in the field. Yours for justice between men, W. E. BROKAW.

NORTH DAKOTA.

SEPARATE ASSESSMENTS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS—ACTIVE WORK FOR FREE TRADE—A SPECIMEN SPEECH—DISCUSSION IN THE AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

AYR, N. D., June 15.—The new law of this state requiring the separate assessment of lands and buildings provides excellent texts for short sermons to farmers by the single tax men. A man who has built a good house and who is compelled to pay a heavy tax for improving the county cannot help but feel that there is something wrong when the fellow on the next lot, living in a dugout, is practically exempt, and land held for speculation pays scarcely any tax.

The tariff reform ball is still rolling. We held three meetings last week in as many small towns and had a fairly good attendance at each. Close attention was paid to the speaker, Mr. Hodgson of St. Paul. In order that you may form an idea of our methods of work out here, I give you a brief synopsis of one of his speeches, as follows:

I took my first lesson on the tariff question away back in 1859, on the top of a load of wheat which I was taking to market at Hastings, in the state of Minnesota. At some point on the journey a gentlemen joined me and shared my seat on a wheat sack. He was an enthusiastic protectionist, and, I think, with more intent to ease his mind than to propagate his theories, he opened his mental sluice gates and poured forth the pent up floods upon a defenceless country boy, who did not know a tariff from a jackpot. But his enthusiasm aroused me, and his arguments interested and convinced me. The arguments he used are the same that are doing duty for protectionists to-day. He told me that protective tariffs built up new manufactures, created new industries, gave employment to our own people, and made us independent of foreign countries; that they relieved our laborers from competition with pauper laborers and prevented them from becoming paupers. He gesticulated freely and smote the wheat sack with his fist frequently. But he overflowed with eloquence as he expatiated on the home market that protective tariffs create for the products of factory and field, and he chuckled as he lowered his voice to tell me what a sharp, cunning device these tariffs were to make the foreigners pay our taxes.

Well, as I said, I was convinced, and for many years thereafter it was the boss wonder of my life how any sane man could oppose such self-evident propositions. In fact, I felt so thoroughly grounded in my new faith I did not think it worth while to study and investigate the subject for myself. The first rude shock to my boyish faith came with the terrible disasters of 1873. I had rested

in the confident belief that this god protection would surely protect us from such days and years of universal disaster and suffering. But now, after about twelve years of the highest tariffs that ever had been known, came the most universal ruin that the modern world had ever witnessed. What was the matter with our god? Was he like the gods of Baal, asleep or deaf, or, still more like them, was he no god at all? I began to investigate the subject for myself, and the scales, piece by piece, fell from my eyes. Men said to me then, as they do now, the tariff was not the cause of that fearful panic. But this was not satisfactory to me then, nor is it now. We are paying for this thing called protection many hundreds of millions of dollars per annum, and why does it not attend to business and protect us? After paying out these enormous sums for so-called protection, is the best that can be said of it that it did not ruin us? Suppose you had an agent to whom you have been paying an enormous salary, and he demands that you continue him at the same salary next year, simply because he did not ruin your business or cut your throat last year. Suppose when the great city of Chicago lay in the blackness of charcoal and ashes, the insurance companies, to whom her people had paid millions for insurance, had answered the people when they had asked for their insurance, "Go to, ye men of cheek, we didn't cause your fire; don't bother us. Whenever we burn up your houses we'll pay for them." Do you think, gentlemen, that would have been wholly satisfactory to the men who paid so heavily for insurance? We paid heavily for protection, but it did not protect us. And when its advocates tell us that it did not cause those years of calamity and suffering, and therefore we should keep on supporting it and spending hundreds of millions per annum to maintain it, we feel that innocence and guilelessness have not fled the earth, or else we reflect that gall may still be had in job lots at the old stand.

The first argument put forth by my old time tutor was that protection creates new industries and strengthens those that are weak and struggling, and thus employs our own people and makes us independent of foreign nations. Very plausible indeed. So is Brother Jasper's theory that the sun goes around the earth every day quite plausible. Well now, let us admit this statement of the facts, and then let us see who are benefited. Unless the benefits of these new industries are apportioned to those who pay for them in proportion to what they contribute, it will simply be robbing some people to assist others in business. Now to get at the facts, let us suppose that the people of Minnesota and the two Dakotas conclude to manufacture their own farm machinery. They are largely agricultural and use a vast amount of this machinery, and they want to employ their own people, and keep the money at home that they now send to other states. And so they conclude to put a tariff on all farm machinery imported from other states of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. Suppose this tax amounted to $8 on a horse rake, $15 to $30 on seeders and drills, $50 on a reaper and $150 on a threshing machine. Of course, if the outside manufacturers have to pay these taxes before they could sell their goods in this territory, they would add amount of taxes to the price of the machines, and you men who bought would have to pay those taxes. Of course, we should soon have home manufacturers, as they would not have to pay those taxes. But inasmuch as the home manufacturers would be started for the very purpose of making that extra profit represented by the protective tariff, they would charge almost, if not quite, as much as the outside men for their machinery, and you purchasers would have to pay them a bonus as large as the tax on outside manufacturers. If after awhile there got to be a good many of them, and competition was strong, then they would form a trust, so as to keep prices up to the price of outside machines, with the tax added, or pretty near that. Now, it is perfectly plain that this thing is going to cost an immense pile of money in the course of twenty or thirty years, and who is going to get the benefit of all this outlay? The farmers who pay for it? Hardly. Then let us inquire who would.

You certainly would not manufacture this machinery out here on your farms. It would not be made at your little towns, such as Buffalo, Wheatland and Casselton. Some of it might be made at such towns as Fargo, Grand Forks, Fergus Falls and St. Cloud, but the great bulk of it would be manufactured at or in the vicinity of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Now what would be the result? Thousands of men would come there as managers, foremen, agents and employes of every kind. They would bring their families with them. This would necessitate an increase of store keepers, hotel keepers, artisans of all kinds, doctors, preachers, teachers, etc., and the population would be enormously increased. Then what? The men who owned vacant lots would find themselves growing rich beyond their highest expectations, and that, too, without putting forth a solitary effort of brawn or brain. The owners of improved property would likewise find their rents going up immensely, and they would be vastly benefited without effort on their part. The men who owned garden lots adjoining the city could now sell their lands for residence lots and get, perhaps, ten times more for their land than they could have sold it before, and they would be vastly benefited. The men who owned farms adjoining the gardeners could now sell their farms for garden lots at greatly increased prices, and they would reap a rich harvest. The next tier of farms might also be largely benefited, but after you get out ten or twenty miles how much would the farms be benefited, to say nothing of those who live from fifty to five hundred miles away? How much benefit would you people out here realize? I'll admit you might get a little, but it would be mighty thin.

Now bear in mind, gentlemen, that the men who reap such stores of wealth out of this thing, use little or no farm machinery, and consequently contribute but little or nothing toward starting and maintaining these new industries. On the other hand the men who do use farm machinery, and therefore do contribute very largely to building up and sustaining these great enterprises, reap but little or no benefits from them. I have given you a perfectly fair and just illustration of the workings of the protective tariff system and shown you how the benefits are distributed, and I leave it with you to say whether you favor building up industries in that way or not. Are not the iniquities of this system as plain as the sun at midheaven? Does not its flagrant and shameless injustice thrust itself upon the vision of all men? And yet there are those who go from the cradle to the grave without ever seeing them. Kittens and puppies get their eyes open in from a week to ten days, but some men never. You couldn't pry some men's eyes open with a crowbar.

This is not only good free trade talk, but it is highly seasoned with single tax ideas. Nor is the discussion confined to the stump. The papers are full of it. The Northwestern Farmer and Breeder has devoted a whole page to be used by its readers in the discussion of the tariff question. In its issue of June 1 appears a communication which shows that the tariff is a positive detriment to the farmer, and that "the American workingman is beginning to understand the absurdity of this claim that wages are or can be increased by taxation." Here is one of his illustrations:

A ship comes into New York harbor. It has on board, say, 1,000 immigrants. What are they coming here for? To add so much to the laboring class generally, and by the inexorable law of supply and demand to keep down the wages of the American workers, and take work out of their hands. It is a case of European labor coming here to compete with American labor, and operate to decrease wages inevitably by increasing the number of workers. Nearly half a million a year come for this purpose in some years. Now beneath, in the hold of the ship there are, let us say, 1,000 boxes of manufactured goods. What are they coming for? To compete with similar goods in America, and keep down their cost to the consumer here, by competition in trade. To whom do those goods belong? To European capital. It is therefore a case of European capital coming to compete with American capital for the benefit of the American consumer.

Now how does our government act in this situation? Is it American labor or capital that it "protects" by tariff taxation? Let us see: Uncle Sam goes down to the gang-way by which the 1,000 laborers debark upon American soil. He gives to them a cordial welcome. "Come on, boys," he says; "come and compete with my workingmen, and take their work from them, and force their wages down by your competition. The more the merrier. The more the better." So we have absolute free trade in labor. No tariff tax to protect American labor from the so-called "pauper labor of Europe."

At another gangway, the 1,000 boxes of goods are landed. But here Uncle Sam takes his stand with a club over his shoulder, marked "Forty-seven per cent tariff tax." And for every box of goods he demands and gets a tax of forty-seven per cent. For "these boxes of goods, the necessaries of life," he says, "are coming here to compete with the goods of my American capitalist. I can't allow that. My capitalist must be 'protected.'" So we have free trade in labor, and a high tax to protect capital.

This shows that the opponents of protection are fighting it out on radical lines and assailing the whole system. About the single tax we do not hear so much, but the idea crops out frequently in the most unexpected places. I heard a man expounding it a few days ago in Buffalo at a grange meeting whom I never supposed had ever heard of such a thing.

We are all for Cleveland in 1892 out here. I wish the devil would fly away with Hill, whose envy and silly ambition may defeat the party. S. W. BRADFORD.

PENNOYER A FREE TRADER.

The Pendleton East Oregonian says that Sylvester Pennoyer, democrat, recently re-elected governor of Oregon, "distinctly on the stump declared himself in favor of the freest trade possible, and against protection in every form." In this he went far beyond the platform of his party, who touched the question very gingerly. His course on the tariff, and the fact that he was the only democratic candidate elected, will undoubtedly guide the Oregon democrats in their next state convention.

THE IDEA SPREADING.

Over a hundred tariff reform clubs, with 30,000 members, have been organized the past year in Illinois, chiefly among the farmers.

THE WHICHNESS OF IT.

Harrisburg Patriot.

The deluded followers of Moses McKinley are a queer lot. Ask one of them how a tariff tax on imported articles can benefit the home producer, and he will reply, "Because the home producers can sell their products for more money than they could if there was no tariff on imported goods." He will then attempt to prove how the workingmen by this means obtain higher wages than they could possibly get were prices low for that line of goods which their labor produces.

The reasoning is as follows: The tariff tax keeps out foreign manufactures which, by reason of the cheap labor employed in their production would, were they admitted free of duty, compel our home manufacturers to compete with them, a thing impossible to do unless they lowered wages and the price of their wares. After having given the reason for his faith in tariff tax protection, ask him how a tariff tax can help the farmers and he will tell you that it will help them in the same way and for the same reason it helps the manufacturers. Ask him how an increase in the price of farm products is to benefit the mechanics, laborers, storekeepers, clerks and others not farmers and he will say that the tariff does not raise prices, but on the contrary it lowers them. He will read a long table of prices to prove that the protective tariff has reduced the selling price of everything raised upon a farm, dug from a mine or made in a factory.

Then ask him how a further tariff upon farm products can benefit the farmers if the tendency of the tariff is to lower prices, and he will tell you that the democrats brought on the war—but he will not answer that question. He cannot.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

The instinct to protect something is as strong in a republican congress as is its other instinct to get away with a treasury surplus. It must keep on protecting somehow, and unborn industries are all there is left.—[Boston Globe.

It would be a good thing if the present congress had about two dozen more Carlisles.—[St. Paul Pioneer-Press (rep).

McKinley has at least one thing to be thankful for. The senate finance committee didn't remove the duty of five cents which his bill puts on foreign eggs.—[Harrisburg Patriot.

This duty might encourage the raising of narpet wools in this country, but it would put carpets out of the reach of the ordinary citizen.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The immense manufactories of the United States must have outside markets or suffer, and it is unfortunate that more of our public men are not as alert on this question as the Hon. James G. Blaine.—[Elmira Advertiser.

Brown—"Who are the two boldest robbers you ever heard of, DeWitt?" DeWitt (upon reflection)—"Atlas and McKinley. One held up the world, the other American industries."—[Boston Post.

The wholesale protest against the passage of the McKinley bill was certainly not expected. The republican party will do well to reject it, or so to amend it that it will answer the needs of the country. And the west must not be forgotten.—[Omaha Republican

The Journal calls for protection against lightning. Stop, neighbor! If we can't have free thunder and lightning in this country, we might as well call down the eagle and shut up shop.—[Boston Globe.

The high protective home market theory of the republican party is the most widely disastrous form of political and partisan idiocy that the intelligence of this country has yet been called to contend with. We characterize it as idiocy, because it means labor discontent and impoverishment, enforced idleness, and, in the end, public danger.—[Rhode Island Democrat.

It is undeniable that a protective tariff is an enemy of universal prosperity, and is oppressive to the producing classes.—[Parkersburg, W. Va., Sentinel.

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.

THESE PROTECTED PEOPLE OUGHT TO "GET TOGETHER."

Harrisburg Patriot.

Mr. Frick of the coke syndicate says that to reduce the tariff tax upon steel rails from $17 to $11.50 a ton would be ruinous to the manufacturers of rails.

It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Carnegie declared the price of American steel rails to be lower than the Liverpool prices of English rails. If he was right, how could a trifling reduction of $5.50 a ton tariff charges upon imported rails injure the manufacturers?

BALLOT REFORM.

STUDYING THE LAW IN THIS CITY.

Evidently the political parties have made up their minds to gracefully accept the dictum of the people in ballot reform. Nearly every evening the methods of voting under the new law is being explained and demonstrated in one of the assembly districts, under the auspices of one of the political parties. The workingmen, however, are not paying any attention to it.

The democrats of Brooklyn are giving object lessons in the new election method.

MR. POST TO ADDRESS THE STECKLERS.

Louis F. Post will appear before the Steckler association of the Tenth assembly district (Second avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets) this evening (Wednesday) and explain the new ballot reform law.

ILLINOIS WANTS IT.

Judge W. H. Van Ornum of Ravenswood has written to the Chicago Times suggesting that Governor Fifer incorporate in his forthcoming call for a special session of the legislature the consideration of the Australian ballot system. The Times indorses the suggestion, and says: "The subject is one which can very properly be included in Governor Fifer's forthcoming call."

DON'T WANT THE SECRET BALLOT.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF MAINE VOTES SOLIDLY AGAINST IT.

THE STANDARD told last week of how the Young men's republican club of Portland, Me., had been snubbed because they had offered the republican state convention a resolution favoring the Australian system of voting. "They want no ballot reform in theirs," says the Philadelphia Record, "but they fairly yearn to reform the electoral abuses that are supposed to prevail in the distant south. Such disinterested zeal in behalf of pure elections everywhere but in Maine can scarcely be too highly commended."

Another paper gives the reasons for the action of the Maine republicans as follows:

"There is no difficulty in understanding the reason of the republican leaders of Maine for their hostility to the Australian ballot system. An enormous practice of electoral corruption has grown up in that state, as the resolution of the republican convention confesses. In some portions of the state the traffic in voters on election day, notably in the district of Speaker Reed, is carried on openly and extensively. Large sums of money are poured into the state at every important election; and if an Australian ballot law should be introduced their supplies would be cut off forever. The grand old party of Maine cannot afford, therefore, to quarrel with a corrupt system which is so advantageous in closely contested elections. The republican members of congress in Maine can much more easily buy voters with the fat fried out of the tariff beneficiaries than convince them of the wisdom and justice of the tariff system. But, while opposed to an honest ballot at home, it is gratifying to observe that the republican politicians of the state of Blaine and Reed zealously favor a reform of electoral methods in South Carolina and Georgia. This is in perfect harmony with a detestable spirit of hypocrisy which ignores or encourages profitable abuses and corruptions at its own doors while making crusades of political reform abroad. Nowhere could be found so shameful an example of this spirit as was furnished by the republican convention last week in Maine."

The New York World says that Speaker Reed opposed the bill "for cause." But it does not say what "cause."

DEMOCRATS GENERALLY IN FAVOR.

The various state conventions of the democratic party have adopted resolutions favoring the Australian system of balloting.

IT WILL PURIFY POLITICS.

Cleveland Leader.

Henry George, writing from Adelaide, the capital of the colony of South Australia, gives the most striking evidence yet heard of in this country of the effectiveness of the Australian ballot system in preventing corruption and political abuses arising from the improper use of money. He asserts that the people of Australia have confidence in the purity of their elections to such a degree that even the defeated candidates and parties seldom complain of corruption. In his own words, "An American is much struck here by the absence of the charges of corruption that one hears in the United States. The people seem to thoroughly believe in the purity of their government and public men."

This is unmistakable proof of the success of the secret ballot system. The Australians are naturally no better than ourselves. Their government is more paternal and more centralized, in each colony, than ours. The state owns the railroads, and the opportunities for making money out of office would be at least as great, in proportion to the population and wealth of the country, if it were as easy for dishonest men to secure and fortify themselves in office by corruption. The Australian people have the happy consciousness of the purity of their elections and their government, simply because the secret ballot system renders bribery futile and the running of independent candidates too easy to make the control of caucuses and party conventions worth the trouble of fraud or the improper use of money.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

THE ENROLMENT COMMITTEE CALLS A CONFERENCE.

VOTE OF THE CLUBS ON THE SUBJECT—A LARGE MAJORITY FOR NEW YORK AS THE PLACE AND MR. GEORGE'S RETURN AS THE TIME.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, June 22, 1890.

To the Single Tax Organizations of the United States: At the suggestion of various clubs the single tax enrolment committee some time ago undertook to ascertain the opinion of single tax organizations as to the propriety of holding a national conference. Letters were sent out to all the organizations whose names are found on the list kept by the committee, and responses have been received from fifty-six clubs. These response can be conveniently tabulated as follows:

For Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*
Quincy, Ill., club	Chicago	Mr. G's return
Miamisburg, O., club	No choice	No time named
Colorado state assn	Chicago	September
Rochester club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Troy, N. Y., club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Janvier, N. J., club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
St. Louis league	Chicago	No time named
Cohoes, N. Y., club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Benton's school of social science	Wash'n 1 N York 2	No time named
Lane's Prairie, Mo., league	Niagara 1 St. Louis 2	No time named
Cleveland, O., club	Niagara	September
Camden county, N. J., club	N. York 1 Chicago 2	Summer or early fall
Johnstown, Pa., club	New Y'rk	Fall
Omaha, Neb, club	Chicago	Mr. G's return
Albany, N. Y., club	New Y'rk	No time named
Owego, N. Y., club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Ft. Wayne, Ind., club	Chicago	No time named
Indianapolis club	Chicago	Mr. G's return
Pawtucket R. I., club	New Y'rk	No time named
Yonkers, N. Y., club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Kensington, Pa. club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Northport comm'te	New Y'rk	No time named
Minneapolis league	Niagara	No time named
Newport club	New Y'rk	Fall
Auburn, Me., league	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Dorchester club	Chicago 1 N. Y'rk 2	No time named
Lewiston, Me., club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Pensacola, Fla., club	St. Louis	No time named
Baltimore, Md., club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Buffalo, N. Y., club	Niagara	Mr. G's return
Reading, Pa., soc'y	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Akron, O., club	Niagara	Mr. G's return
Philadelp'a soc'y	Niagara 1 N. Y'rk 2	Mr. G's return
Worcester league	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Lynn, Mass, league	Phila'a	No time named
Richmond Co. club	Wash'n	Sept. or Oct.
Pittsburg league	New Y'rk	July or Aug.
Paterson, N. J., club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Chicago club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Memphis, Tenn, club	New Y'rk	No time
Washington club	New Y'rk	No time
Maryland league	Phila	No time
B'klyn, E.D, club	New Y'rk	No time
Houston, Tex., com	New Y'rk	No time
Roxbury club	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Brooklyn, N. Y.	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return
Richmond, Ind.	New Y'rk	Mr. G's return

Manhattan, New York city, time and place selected by the enrolment committee.

The organizations opposed to the holding of a conference are:

Pottstown, Pa., S. T. club.
Jacksonville, Ill., S. T. club.
Jamestown, N. Y., S. T. club.
Des Moines, Ia., S. T. club.
San Francisco single tax society.
Black Diamond, Cal., S. T. club.
Allerton, Iowa, S. T. club.

The clubs that are doubtful as to the expediency of holding such a meeting, or are non-committal, are:

Los Angeles, Cal., S. T. club.
Gallion, Ohio, S. T. club.
Massachusetts state central committee.
Boston, Mass., S. T. league.

It will be seen that out of 59 clubs that have responded to the committee's circular, 48 favor holding a conference, 7 oppose it and 4 are undecided or indifferent. Of the clubs proposing the conference 28 favor New York, 6 Niagara Falls, 2 Philadelphia, 7 Chicago, 2 Washington and 1 St. Louis, showing a clear majority in favor of holding a conference in New York. There is also a general expression of opinion that the conference should meet at about the time of Henry George's return from his visit to Australia and England.

For nearly two years the single tax enrolment committee has performed the task it voluntarily assumed of gathering signatures to a petition to congress. This petition asks the house of representatives to appoint a committee to consider the propriety of abolishing all direct and indirect taxes on the products of labor and the raising of all public revenues, by a single tax on land values. The circulation of the petition has enabled the committee to prepare an enrolment of over 85,000 persons to each of whom single tax and free trade literature has been mailed, and also a list of active workers. The committee has through the agencies thus put at its disposal rendered assistance in the formation of clubs, and it has during the past year been able to respond to all reasonable requests for the circulation of single tax literature. It has also been compelled, by circumstances, to accept duties and responsibilities not originally contemplated, and properly belonging to a national committee appointed directly by the single tax organizations of the several states. It desires that a conference shall be held, if for no other purpose than the appointment of such a committee.

There are, however, other reasons why a gathering of representative single tax men should be held at this time. Since the single tax movement has been carried on on the practical lines of seeking our ultimate object through the gradual removal of all other taxes, and especially the abrogation of the unjust and burdensome tariff taxes, we have obtained a hearing never before accorded us, and have found many allies ready to go with us at least to the extent of abolishing most of the taxes on the products of labor that now burden and restrict industry. The discussion thus brought about has also disclosed the fact that there are thousands of men who have never accepted our doctrines who, through a simple course of economic reasoning, have reached the conclusion that a single tax on land values is the ideal method of raising all public revenues. Furthermore, the Knights of Labor have formally declared in favor of taxing land to its full rental value, and after this declaration that powerful order has been able to form a close connection with the Farmers' alliance, which indicates that the delusion that the single tax will fall with special hardship on farmers is gradually disappearing. This rapid growth of public opinion in favor of a part of our practical programme gives us every reason to hope for more rapid advances along the same lines in the future, and renders it desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that we shall confer together as to the best means for promoting and guiding the work so well begun.

It is, of course, apparent to all who have actively assisted in the work in which the committee has been engaged, that the newly awakened popular interest in economic questions is largely due to the fact that the tariff question has become the vital issue between the two great parties into which the vast majority of the American people are divided. The differences between these two organizations grow wider from day to day, and in the debates in congress during the present session the question has not been as to what percentage of tariff duty is necessary to the "protection of American labor," but as to whether or not a tariff should be levied for "protection" at all. This shows great and rapid progress toward the true issue—tariff taxation versus free trade. That issue must come as soon as the "protective" delusion has been destroyed, and when free trade shall once be established, the single tax will follow as a logical sequence.

It has never been the purpose of this committee, or of any of the many clubs with which it has been in active and close correspondence, to commit the single tax movement to either of the two great parties, or to pretend that either of them is consciously in accord with our views. It would, however, be the height of folly for us to shut our eyes to the fact that, for the immediate present, the republican party is engaged in a desperate struggle to prolong the protective system and to increase the burdens that inordinate and unjust tariff taxes impose on the vast body of consumers, in the interests of a comparatively small number of "protected" manufacturers and monopolizers of natural opportunities, while the democratic party, through the necessity of the situation, is being forced to attack the "protective" system on more radical lines and to fight with increasing fervor and determination the banded monopolists who, through mere self-interest, contribute vast sums to be used as a corruption fund, to exclude it from power and perpetuate their own control over the rival party. In such a combat men cannot stand still, and each side must grow more radical in its demands. This gradual change of purpose and temper carries with it a change in the personnel of the two parties, and we already see evidence that "protectionist" democrats are drifting into the republican ranks, while free trade republicans are rapidly taking the places thus left vacant in the democratic party. To those who care more for principles than for mere names, this gives gratifying evidence that the coming contest is to be one of intelligent devotion to ideas, rather than a mere display of unreasoning prejudice. It is such contests that pave the way for the consideration of such radical reforms as the single tax, to which it is impossible to attract general attention during a mere struggle for the spoils of office or the gratification of acquired or inherited prejudice.

It is obvious that it is the part of wisdom and prudence for the advocates of the single tax to continue to take advantage of these circumstances and to use their energy and influence to assist those who are going our way rather than to seek to complicate and confuse matters by a futile third party movement. It was a recognition of this fact that caused Henry George and the great body of those who accept the principles enunciated in "Progress and Poverty" to support Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1884, and it was out of that movement that the single tax enrolment committee, and all the existing organizations bearing the name of "single tax," arose. The wisdom of the policy then adopted has been amply vindicated by events, and now that we are more numerous and influential and encouraged by the rapid progress made, it would be a waste of time and energy to reopen a question so definitely and unanimously settled. What is needed is not idle disputation over the past, but consultation as to what we best can do to press forward the movement toward free trade by which our principles have been so greatly advanced during the past five years.

The two great parties are about to enter on a struggle for the control of the house of representatives at Washington. 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 mouthpiece 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. In such a contest single tax men, more, perhaps, than any others, must take a keen interest and an active part. They are not, however, identified with either of the parties to the contest, or committed to the traditions and policy of the party with which they are compelled by the logic of events to co-operate. The democratic party has not yet had the courage to officially do more than commit itself to a measure of tariff reform. It still tolerates, though with growing impatience, within its ranks and even in its councils, men who are at heart protectionists. It dare not yet unfurl the banner of free trade bearing the inscription: "Peace on Earth—Good Will to Men." In such an organization the advocates of the single tax cannot take a place, however willing and eager they may be to encourage it to bolder measures and assist it to succeed in the measure of good it seeks. We may be with it, but not of it. To us the question of taxation, important as it undoubtedly is to a people groaning under burdens so disposed as to check industry, retard exchange, rob labor of its just reward and enrich trusts and other combinations of monopolists, is not the only or even the principal one. We hold that so long as land is treated as private property the many must work for the profit of the few, and that improvements in government will, like improvements in the processes of production, eventually inure to the benefit of those who exact tribute from labor and capital for the privilege of engaging in the production of wealth. Hence, while willing to work with those going our way for such measure of relief as they consent to offer, we must continue to hold together and press forward the greater reform that lies beyond free trade, and toward which the overthrow of the protection superstition is but the first, though necessary, step.

Therefore, the single tax enrolment committee, at the request of forty-eight single tax clubs in various parts of the United States, hereby calls a conference of delegates from single tax organizations in the several states to meet in the city of New York, in August or September, 1890, on a date to be designated later, to consider the best means of securing united action in behalf of free trade in the coming congressional elections; to consult as to the best means of promoting the single tax movement in the several states; to name a single tax national committee; and to transact such other business pertinent thereto as to such conference may seem meet and proper.

This committee has received no direct instructions on the subject from the various clubs in whose behalf it issues this call, but the general expression of opinion has been in favor of an informal conference to which each club may send as many delegates as it sees fit, with the understanding that the conclusions of the conference shall not be binding on any organization dissenting from them and shall have only such weight and authority as the conclusions of such a body will naturally have with single tax advocates desirous of working together in unison for a common purpose. The object of urging representation is to secure the attendance of those delegates only whose loyalty to the cause can be vouched for by the single tax organizations nearest to their place of residence.

It is the earnest desire of all concerned that every club shall endeavor to be represented, and the single tax enrolment committee especially urges that each club or other organization shall promptly notify it as to the probability of its sending delegates, and that notice of the number of delegates to be present shall be given before the 1st of August in order that convention railway rates may be secured, if possible, and other necessary arrangements be made for the welfare and comfort of those attending the conference.

WM. T. CROASDALE, Chairman.
GEO. ST. J. LEAVENS, Sec'y, 12 Union Sq.

THE ENGLISH LAND LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING — MICHAEL DAVITT BOLDLY DECLARES FOR THE SINGLE TAX AND REBUKES MR. GLADSTONE'S RECENT REFERENCE TO HENRY GEORGE—THOMAS G. SHEARMAN MAKES A SPEECH WHICH WAS AT FIRST MISUNDERSTOOD AND THEN APPLAUDED.

The annual meeting of the members and friends of the English land restoration league, the call for which has been printed in THE STANDARD, was held at Memorial hall, London, on Tuesday evening, June 3.

The London Christian Commonwealth thus reports the proceedings:

The Rev. Stewart Headlam, M.L.S.B., who presided, called attention in his opening speech to the great progress which the views of the league were making in various quarters, as shown, among other things, by recent action of the London school board, of the London county council, and of the liberal party. The latter proposed to rate ground values for local purposes, and to take some part of mining royalties in taxation; but it would soon become apparent that the only logical course was to take the whole of the land values for the benefit of the whole body of the people who created those values. He was convinced that the land question was at the bottom of the labor question, and that if they wished to cut at the root of poverty they must restore to the people the whole of the value which they had given to the land, for "land is the mother and labor is the father of all wealth."

Mr. H. Hutchinson (Derby) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The general committee, the honorable treasurer (Mr. William Saunders, L. C. C.) and the secretary (Mr. Frederick Verinder) were unanimously re-elected on the motion of Mr. Thomas Layman, seconded by Mr. J. Morrison Davidson. Mr. Layman mentioned as remarkable signs of progress discussions in which he had recently taken part at Kensington town hall and at the Rochester diocesan conference. Representatives of the London vestries in the former case, and of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Rochester in the latter, had given most favorable reception to ideas similar to those which the league is advocating.

Mr. W. Saunders, L. C. C., then moved the following resolution:

That this meeting of the members and friends of the English land restoration league pledges itself to oppose any scheme, by whatsoever government it may be brought forward, for buying out Irish or other landlords, at the expense or under the guarantee of the taxpayers, or for creating a new class of landlords under the name of "peasant proprietors."

He said they must either break landlordism in pieces or landlordism would break the nation in pieces.

After a few words from Mr. T. F. Walker of Birmingham, Mr. Michael Davitt was received with loud and prolonged cheering on rising to support the resolution. Wherever he went, he said, he found that "the land for the people" was becoming the economic doctrine of the masses throughout these three islands. Workingmen understood thoroughly what was meant by the land for the people, but he was sorry to find in a recent very eloquent speech by that great master of eloquence that Mr. Gladstone appeared not to be able to comprehend what this proposal exactly was. Generally our grand old man was a living encyclopaedia of knowledge, but he appeared not to have included "Progress and Poverty" in his universal studies, judging from what he said at Lowestoft a few days since. Mr. Gladstone said:

There is much yet to be done for them (viz., the agricultural laborers), not according to the ideas of visionary politicians, who seem some of them to think that, under the guidance of Mr. George, or somebody else, the land of the country can be taken and redistributed, and be divided among the population.

He (Mr. Davitt) knew Mr. George very well, but it was rather difficult to locate the "somebody else." He had yet to learn where and when Mr. George proposed that land should be cut up into slices and distributed in equal shares to the population. As to the "visionary politicians," he thought he knew them. They were the class of people who had the misfortune to be able to make up their minds on public questions ten years before prime ministers! That was his experience as an Irish home ruler. He contended that the economic value of the land should be taxed in the interest of the whole community, and the result of that taxation could be used,

under a just and popular government, in such a way as to confer great benefits on those who toil and spin, and in that way it was, they thought, easy to solve the land question finally and satisfactorily in these three countries. The landlords, who derived a revenue of something like £200,000,000 from the land, had not created this value. The land derived its value from popular and industrial pursuits, and from social wants of the community, and this value, being created by the people, should, in some practical manner, return to the people. Why did Irish landlords require the government purchase scheme? Why did not they offer their property in an honest manner in the open market? Because the value of Irish land had gone down in the last ten or twelve years fifty or sixty per cent.

If the English people liked to throw away £33,000,000 of money it was their own concern, but if the government persisted in their Irish land scheme let them not be surprised if, in a short time, the tenant farmers of Ireland were told that they were not bound, morally or otherwise, to stand by this thing. If they were permitted to take part as a people or nation in discussing how the land problem was to be settled, if they were willing parties to the settlement they would be bound in all honor to stand by the engagement, and they would stand by their engagements honorably and honestly; but when they saw a measure brought forward by a landlord government for the purpose of relieving its supporters in Ireland, and in disregard of the protests of the Irish people, he said they would have none of it, and whether it became law or not, he warned the government that it would be nothing like a settlement of the land question. The problem would crop up again, and until British statesmen allowed the Irish in an Irish parliament to face the solving of this question it never would be solved finally or satisfactorily. How long would the English people consent, he asked, to the payment of nearly five million a year to maintain the landlord garrison of Ireland?

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. M. Burroughs then moved:

That this meeting, believing that in the abolition of taxes upon industry and the substitution of taxation upon land values for all public purposes is to be found the only sure basis for true social reform, pledges its active support to the English land restoration league in the work of the coming year.

This was seconded by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman of New York, now on a brief visit to England, in one of the cleverest speeches we ever had the pleasure to listen to. Mr. Shearman's opening remarks made it clear that he does not stand on precisely the same platform as the league, and at first it appeared that the difference must be hopelessly irreconciliable, for Mr. Shearman proceeded to say that he regarded landlords as one of the most useful institutions any country possessed, and that he did not care how much compensation they received. But he proceeded to explain that the usefulness of landlords was—or should be—as the usefulness of the aphides to the ants. The aphides "milk" certain plants, and the ants milk the aphides, leaving them just enough to keep them comfortably alive. He would have the people "milk" the landlords of all the rent they collected, save a liberal commission for their trouble of collection. As to compensation, he would not be unwilling that the landlords should meet in convention and vote themselves all the compensation they pleased—on two simple conditions. (1) That all taxes should be abolished save one single tax on land values. (2) That the necessary expenses of government should be a first charge upon this single tax, the people themselves determining what are the necessary expenses of government! The single tax solved a thousand problems about which our statesmen and philosophers were worrying, when they abolished all other taxation, and government concentrated their attention on this one source of revenue, and there was nothing left to talk about in the way of compensation.

Mr. Chatterton, coming to the platform from the body of the meeting, moved an amendment in a rather wild speech, but he found no seconder, and the resolution was carried with but one dissentient.

The annual report of the executive committee of the league for the year ending May 17, 1890, gives evidence of very encouraging progress during the year. As to the work done, that has been reported in THE STANDARD through the letters of the Rev. Harold Rylett and in the single tax news department. The general committee for the coming year are: Rev. J. W. Black, M.A. (Launcells); Thos. Briggs, S. M. Burroughs, Dr. G. B. Clark, M.P.; Rev. R. S. Clarke, C. A. V. Conybeare, M.P.; R. R. Dickinson, J. C. Durant, R. Estcourt, C. L. Fitzgerald, R. B. Cuninghame Graham, M.P.; Miss Mary Grover, Rev. S. D. Headlam, B.A., M.L.S.B.; P. Hennessy, H. W. Hill, A. Howard, H. Hutchinson, Rev. Dr. Pan Jones (Mostyn), Thomas Layman, J. F. Muirhead, M.A.; S. Prout Newcombe, J. B. O'Callaghan, Wm. Phillips, L.C.C.; D'Arcy W. Reeve, Thos. Shore, Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, M.A.; Francis W. Soutter, Rev. Prof. Symes, M. A. (Nottingham); Miss Helen Taylor, T. F. Walker (Birmingham), John Wilson (Durham), T. P. Wood and J. E. Woolacott. William Saunders is the treasurer of the organization and Frederick Verinder secretary.

Under the heading "The Land for the People," Reynold's Newspaper thus comments editorially on the meeting:

The Land restoration league are evidently determined that if their efforts are not successful it shall certainly not be due to lack of plain speaking. Their programme is revolutionary, and set forth in their own language it, or portion of it, is as follows: "We propose to achieve our end—the complete restoration of English land to the English people. We cannot tolerate the idea that the people of England shall be compelled to buy back the land which is theirs by natural right, or to compensate those who now appropriate their earnings for the loss of power to appropriate those earnings in the future." In other words, there will be no compensation for illegal seizure of land by a landlord to anybody whatever. It is perfectly well known that half the great landed families of England came by their possessions in a way that left a great deal to be desired on the score of morality. The argument that "might is right" was the only one heeded, and the stronger tyrannized over the weak, and seized all they could lay hands on. Mr. Davitt, who spoke at the meeting of the league, was, as usual, cool and sarcastic—this time at the expense of Mr. Gladstone's reference in his Lowestoft speech to Mr. Henry George and the visionary people. Mr. Davitt calls "visionary people" those who "make up their minds about ten years before prime ministers." Naturally enough, he began speaking upon Ireland. Mr. Goschen he regards as the mouthpiece of the mortgage holders in London of Irish land. Irish land mortgages amount, says Mr. Davitt, to an aggregate of £160,000,000. If this be so, it is no wonder that rents are high. Neither is it a matter of surprise that the government hope to spend some very large sums of money in buying out the Irish landlords.

THE PETITION.

SINGLE TAX ENROLMENT COMMITTEE,
12 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, June 23, 1890.

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

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz., $3,333.55.

Cash contributions for the week ending June 23 are from:

A. P. Freund, Chicago, Ill.	$ 24
Contributions previously acknowledged	785 55
Total	$785 79

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	84,890
Signatures received since last report.	439
Total	85,329

For news budget see "Roll of States."

G. ST. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

THE ROLL OF STATES.

NEW YORK CITY.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR. GEORGE WALLACE—A LAND SPECULATOR GIVES HIS EXPERIENCES, AND TELLS WHY HE FAVORS THE SINGLE TAX.

Mr. George Wallace's lecture before the Manhattan single tax club last Thursday evening was as unique as it was interesting. He did not attempt to expound any philosophy, but it was philosophical, all the same. The lecture was entitled "Personal reminiscences of a land hunting itinerant." Mr. Wallace began by saying he was born in an agricultural district somewhere east of Chicago and west of New York. His father and the fathers of the boys with whom he used to play had cleared the forests and plowed the virgin soil—had carved their homes out of the wilderness. The fathers were of English, Scotch and Irish birth, who had been compelled to leave their native lands because of lack of room and opportunities to make a living. Mr. Wallace's early life was a very happy one. All the neighbors were comfortable, though they lived in log houses, and they had plenty to eat and drink, and their children grew to be sturdy men and women.

Mr. Wallace claimed during his earlier years to have enjoyed a distinction that Mr. Astor, with all his millions, had never had; he had never seen a pauper until after he left his father's farm. But people came in and settled about the point which the fathers had opened up, with the result that when he reached manhood—for these old settlers raised the old-fashioned families of a dozen or more—there was no place for him and his three brothers to farm on, and so they struck out, taking with them the parental blessing and a few dollars. Two of his brothers went to California, one went south, but Mr. Wallace, having a desire to become a lawyer, came to New York. He went to college, studied hard and broke down. His physician told him that he must give up his studies and live some place near the sea shore, where he could bathe in salt water. So, he went over to Long island. He found the sea bathing did him good and he made up his mind to stay there a while. He started a little paper, and by devoting all his waking hours to it succeeded in making a living and a few dollars besides. Then he married a Long island girl and settled down. His close attention to business attracted the attention of a good hearted capitalist of his village, who one day came to Wallace and said that he thought he ought to live in a house of his own. Mr. Wallace was agreeable, but he wanted to know where he would get the house. "Build it," said the good hearted capitalist. "With what?" asked Mr. Wallace, "I have no money." "Oh, I'll lend it to you," said the g. h. c., "and you can give me a seven per cent mortgage."

Well, Mr. Wallace accepted the offer. He bought a lot, for which he paid about seven times its true value, and put up his house. The money he borrowed was worth at the time about seventy cents on the dollar. This, after ten years, he had to pay in gold, together with the interest. He had got from the good hearted capitalist what would have been worth, at par, about $2,500, and he paid over $6,000 for it. "I struggled under this mountain of debt for ten years," said Mr. Wallace. "I knew I was being wronged, and I made up my mind that some day I would make somebody sweat for it; but how to do it and who to do it to, it took me a long time to study out." Finally, Mr. Wallace struck the idea. He had arranged his plan of campaign to get even, and only waited for an opportunity to carry it out. Meantime he again took up his law studies where they had been stopped by his health breaking down, and he got the parchment which made him a lawyer.

Feeling in need of rest and recreation after the long strain which led to his graduating, he decided to take a trip to Nebraska, which was then attracting attention in the east. He had two friends that wanted to take a trip, also, and they arranged a scheme through which they got out there at a minimum of cost. They were ostensibly looking for land to buy. He had not gone to Nebraska with any idea in his mind, but he bought some land, nevertheless. In looking over a section of country one day he saw a good farm that had been cleared by a German. On one side of this farm was a choice piece of virgin land. The thought struck Mr. Wallace that one of these days the German might want that piece of land, and there would be a profit in it. So he bought it for $1,500. He didn't intend to do anything with it, only let it lay until it was wanted. He put the property in an agent's hands to take care of, and came back to Long island. He paid a tax of fifteen cents an acre on it for four years. Then he got a letter from the agent stating that a good offer had been made for the property, and he sent word to sell it. His profits on that transaction, including the interest on his investment, was $500.

"I had never touched it—never seen it after I bought it; had been on Long island all the time—but I had made somebody sweat, and had got back $500 of the $6,000 that had been sweated out of me. Then I saw the 'cat,' and having seen it I went into land speculations to the full extent of my means. One of my brothers wrote me from Pasadena, Cal., that if I had any money to send it to him and he would invest it to good advantage. I sent him all I could spare. In less than a month I got a draft from him for almost double the amount I had sent him. I bought and sold land in many directions; but one of my best investments was in my own village. There is a little stream on the edge of the town that is an anchorage for two or three hundred oyster boats and fishing smacks. A farm lies on one side of the creek. The old man who owned it made but a scant living off it; but he would never sell an inch of the land, notwithstanding the fact that his refusal was a serious inconvenience to the oystermen and fishermen, who as a result had to live long distances from their boats.

"But all men must die; and in due time the old man breathed his last. The land was ordered to be sold, so that the entire estate could be partitioned. I saw that if it were divided into lots the boat owners would jump for it; so when the property came up for sale I bought it, and divided it up and sold it again at a big profit. There was an element of philanthropy in this investment, for I opened up the property to the fishermen and oystermen—for a consideration—a thing that the old man would never do. So I am a philanthropist—at least, so the neighbors say.

"A short time ago I went into a combination and bought some land at Rockville Center. Now, we have paid for it three or four times as much as the land is worth, so the people there tell us; and the question naturally comes up, Why did we buy it? I'll tell this club why, but I don't want them to give it away. The Center is becoming a favorite place for New Yorkers to summer in. Many of them are building summer houses there. We that are in this land scheme know they like the salt air. Our chance will come when they will want to breathe it on our land.

"I have made but one speculation in land that I am afraid I am going to lose on, and that is in a South Dakota town. A few years ago I bought a number of lots there and have been holding them ever since for a rise. They have risen considerably, but had not up to the present reached my figure. The reason I am going to lose is this: The constitutional convention incorporated in the constitution a paragraph which will compel the assessment of all land, occupied or unoccupied, according to its actual value. I got a letter from a brother of mine there the other day, saying that the effect of this paragraph—if the constitution is approved by the people—will be to run the value of my lots down to less than I paid for them. If the people of South Dakota approve that constitution I will either have to build on those lots, so as to get an income from which I can pay the taxes, or sell them for what I can get, or let go of them altogether. Meantime I linger in doubt—in doubt as to whether the people there are asses or not.

"Five or six years ago I would have raved and torn the air over a suggestion to take my 'property' away from me. But now I know, though I am a land speculator, that people are right when they say that the unearned increment of land does not belong to the land holder, but to the community that has given to it whatever value it may have. I dimly saw this truth years ago; but its full force never struck me until, while traveling west to look at some of my investments, I bought a copy of 'Progress and Poverty' and read it. I bought it more through curiosity than anything else. It was soon after the election of 1886, and Henry George's name was on everybody's lips. Well, as I said, I I read it. When I got back home I read it again and again; and this time I saw the 'cat,' but not in the way I saw it when I made my first speculation in land.

"Those South Dakotans have made a long stride toward the goal of human happiness. Though a land speculator, I hope they will approve that new constitution, for it will mark the brightest page that that state will ever make in its history.

"Having read 'Progress and Poverty' I have nothing but reverence for its author. I believe that reading it has made me a better, broader man. I am moved to-day by things that never affected me before. So I believe must be the effect of that book on every man who thoroughly studies it. Though a land speculator, I will hail the day that brings to us the era of good will and justice of which our prophet sings. Meantime, I shall take the world as it is, and shall continue to speculate in land until it is declared to be against the law; and the sooner it is so declared the better for you and for me, and your children and my children, and those who will come after."

At the conclusion Mr. Wallace was warmly thanked by the members for his address.

BROOKLYN.

MAJOR CALHOUN WILL OPEN AN ECONOMIC ACADEMY—THE FIRST SESSION TO BE HELD SUNDAY, JUNE 29, AT 10 A. M., AT 198 LIVINGSTON STREET.

W. F. Withers.—Major A. R. Calhoun was with us at the club house on Sunday night (June 22) for the purpose of outlining his plan of conducting an academy of economics. The object of the academy is to assist single taxers to prepare themselves to meet their opponents in debate. The major urges upon us the necessity of training—of learning to use "good, plain English."

By a unanimous vote of those present Major Calhoun was elected director of the academy.

The first session will be called at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning, at which time the school will be organized. The major will then give a lecture on English law as it relates to land holdings, and prescribe a regular course of study in English composition, rhetoric and elocution, economics, general history and the history of English law.

The benefits of the academy will not be restricted to the members of our club, or of any club or party. Any man or woman is eligible for membership who will agree to attend regularly and study the lessons assigned. Major Calhoun hopes to have the fair sex well represented also. In case the school grows too large to meet at one time, he proposes to divide it into two classes, the one to meet in the morning and the other after dinner.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE BOSTON CARPENTERS STILL STANDING FOR EIGHT HOURS.

W. N. Ferguson, Boston.—I cannot do much but never lose an opportunity to do what I can for the single tax.

J. K. Hiscock, Boston.—We are having a very busy time here in Boston just now. The carpenters struck for freedom seven weeks ago. Their masters think to starve them back; but they won't starve worth a cent. I think the carpenters are getting their eyes opened, even if they are not getting fat in their race for liberty.

ILLINOIS.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO COUNCIL EXAMINING INTO THE PRESENT METHODS OF TAXATION—GOVERNOR FIFER FAVORS BALLOT REFORM—GOOD WORK DONE FOR THE SINGLE TAX.

W. W. Bailey, Chicago, June 21.—The special committee of the council on local taxation, for which we made so vigorous a fight this spring, has been appointed at last, and it held its first meeting to-day, and was altogether interesting. Alderman McEnerney

stated that the facts which it was expected the investigation would develop might become the basis for a recommendation to the legislature of a radical reform in our revenue laws.

Alderman Vierling stated that he was very familiar with the matter in hand.

Alderman Noble stated that he was not a single tax man exactly, but that he recognized the merit in some of the single tax contentions. He added that acre and unimproved property had been favored at the expense of improvers, and that this was radically unjust.

Alderman Jackson signified his approval of the sentiments of his fellow-members, and himself instanced certain abuses that ought to be corrected. He said he could be counted on to attend every meeting of the committee.

James Malcolm, John Z. White and W. W. Bailey were present on behalf of the single tax club. Mr. White stated our position and the gravamen of our charge against the present administration of our tax laws with admirable clearness and force, the committee listening to what he said with very marked interest and apparent approval.

The committee will meet again next Wednesday, and as frequently thereafter as may be deemed advisable.

John Z. White delivered a strong address on Thursday evening before our club, in reply to the lecture of Wm. Trinkhaus delivered last week.

Miss Hudson's friends are still rather confident of her success. The voting closes June 25.

The drainage commissioners have formally set a day for hearing our reasons for opposing the laying of a general tax for drainage purposes, and at 2 o'clock Friday, the 27th, Mr. Edward Osgood Brown, on behalf of the Single tax club, will make an argument on the subject. Other members of the club will also be heard.

C. F. Perry, Quincy.—Since my last the democracy of this state have adopted the state platform, and as a whole it is probably the strongest and most progressive ever presented in Illinois. It has an excellent anti-tariff plank, indorses the Australian system of balloting and has a pretty good plank on state and local taxation.

Learning that there would be a special session of the legislature, our club, the trades and labor assembly and the Knights of Labor assembly adopted resolutions asking Governor Fifer to include in the call provision for the adoption of the Australian ballot. Governor Fifer replied as follows to the various bodies:

I received your letter of June 11 inclosing copy resolution adopted, requesting that, in case I decided in calling a special session of the legislature, that I embody in the call a request for the consideration of the Australian ballot law. This subject was before the general assembly at its last session; and after fully considering the matter I did not think it best to name it as one of the subjects to be considered at the special session. I am decidedly in favor of a ballot reform law, and I hope that the next general assembly, at its regular session, will pass a satisfactory resolution on this subject.

All indications now point to a ballot reform law this winter, and the important point is to see that we get the genuine article.

Thos. D. Trew, erstwhile an active member of the San Francisco, Cal., club who is located for awhile in the village of Loraine, this county, writes me for literature and says he means to do some work around there.

ALABAMA.

NORTON HEARD FROM AGAIN—THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN HIS SECTION.

Edward Quincy Norton, Mobile.—After nearly two years of enforced absence from the columns of THE STANDARD, I hope now to be a regular contributor to its news items, and shall give from time to time points that may be of general interest to its readers.

There has been here an indifference on the part of the people regarding the vital questions of the day that was beyond anything to be found elsewhere, even the working classes who most need aid, were either content with their present condition, or feared to move for any improvement, and those of them who were members of some of the various trade or labor organizations seemed to be satisfied to keep up their particular organization, and work for their own immediate benefit, to the exclusion of the greater issue, which, to settle, would settle all minor issues. There are here associations of carpenters, masons, bricklayers, painters and decorators, railroad car builders, conductors and brakemen, cigar makers, lumbermen, baymen, firemen (the last three being largely benevolent in their character), together with several other organizations, both white and colored; and with so many organizations devoted to the interests of the laboring classes, it seems as if much good might be done, but the truth is that little has been accomplished in the way of social or political interest. Several attempts at political action have been made in a feeble way, only to "die a-borning," and in local matters their activity has been confined to "putting up a ticket" which few of them support on the day of election, the party lines being drawn very tightly, and the regulars downing all opposition. The "shotgun" period has long since passed, but there is still active opposition against any independence on the part of individuals, and for one to publicly advocate ideas not in accord with those generally accepted is to invite business loss, and even ruin, besides social ostracism.

The cry always has been here, that it is only through the democratic party that action should be taken, and to go outside of that party for relief was dangerous to the white man's supremacy, etc., etc. Free trade has been in the past here a bete noir to the masses, and it is only lately that the working classes would listen to any discussion upon this subject. This belief in the protective value of a tariff has prevented people from accepting the single tax, who would otherwise have done so, their objection being that a single tax meant the abolition of the tariff, and this they were afraid would ruin our "prosperity." The timbermen and the baymen's associations are composed of those who load the shipping, and with free trade, would be greatly benefited, and in the most immediate manner; yet they take little or no interest in this question as yet, and the most of their members would oppose free trade now as they have in the past. If free trade were to be adopted, no one city, certainly no southern city, would be so quickly benefited as Mobile, for with the timber, coal, coke, iron, rosin, cotton and other products of this state coming to this port to be shipped, together with the foreign freight which international exchange would give in return, these baymen and lumbermen would have work all the year around, and at good wages, instead of the "spurts" of work at low wages, as now. This city presents many natural advantages for the manufacturer, both in wood and iron, also for the importer and dealer, while for the truck gardener there is not its superior in the United States, either as to climate or shipping facilities.

There have been several large houses disposed to come here, and sent their representatives here to secure the land upon which to build, but in each instance they were driven away by the needlessly high taxes and the exactions of the land speculator and holder. Vacant land within the city limits is often assessed at prices way below its selling value, while personal property (not everybody's) and improvements are heavily listed. All this acts as a heavy fine on the citizens for living or doing business here, and many have moved to other places. This is an open secret, and is a matter of regret among all classes, except those who seem to be profiting by the losses of the many. For one to call attention to this state of affairs is to invite opposition from well known quarters, and yet there can be no general and permanent improvement until there is a radical change in our tax laws. One-half of the city, within a circle of one mile of the post office, is vacant land, and hundreds of lots fronting the river, on which could be manufacturing and other enterprises, are unused. One of our largest manufacturing concerns moved over the river to escape the city taxes, and it is said that the city extended the "fire limits" to take them in again when they moved thirty miles away, taking with them several hundred men and a pay roll of thousands of dollars each week. Other instances of a similar character have helped to drive away trade that was here, or that would have come here if conditions had been better. When Mr. George returns this is one of the places he must visit, for there is great need of his efforts to arouse among the people such an interest in these questions as will result in there being a change. Until such a change takes place there is little hope of Mobile taking the position in the markets of the world that she is entitled to.

TENNESSEE.

MR. WALKER FEELS ENCOURAGED—MUCH DELIGHTED WITH THE MEMPHIS SCHEME OF FURNISHING SINGLE TAX MATTER TO PAPERS.

Cliff S. Walker, Memphis, (sojourner).—Fortune occasionally smiles on the poor traveling single taxer and throws him among friends. Such has been my pleasant experience during the past two days. In Memphis I have seen more to cheer up the fainting heart than in any of the cities I have visited for many days. Given an overtaxed community, bad tax laws and a thousand object lessons staring the citizen in the face, a few aggressive, energetic single taxers, seizing the grand opportunity, have by constant, unremitting work made Memphis a veritable stronghold of our cause. Indeed, to such an extent, that I was assured by those in a situation to constantly feel the public pulse, that were the question of taxation submitted to a vote to-day, Memphis would give a majority in favor of the single tax on land values. In no place is the folly of present methods more plainly shown than in this city, for with the greatest natural and artificial advantages, and the desire on all hands to draw manufactories to their city, the citizens find that the heavy tax assessment keeps capital from coming to them and restricts production beyond measure.

But with the heartiest desire to thank and praise our friends of Memphis for the grand work done, and personal courtesies shown, neither object has caused the writing of this letter. What I want to do is to call the attention of single taxers generally to the effective method of propaganda pursued by the Memphis single tax association, and advise that all our organizations join in assisting in this cheap and easy way of spreading our views; that is, the furnishing of single tax articles to the patent outside newspapers.

At the present time farmers are ripe for the acceptance of our views, and forced as they are to study economic questions, we should use all possible methods to reach them, and no more satisfactory way can be devised than through the local papers.

Mr. Brown, secretary of the Memphis association, told me that some 600 papers are now using the matter furnished by them. With the assistance of Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Evansville and the Ohio single tax league this number could quickly be doubled. I commend to all our friends the investigation of this method, and request for the good of our movement that all organizations place themselves in communication with R. G. Brown, secretary, Memphis, Tenn.

Before closing I must express the wish that other traveling brethren may have the opportunity of enjoying Memphis hospitality, and of listening to the classic discussion of great principles in Judge Brown's office, or learning from Mr. Smith that man has no natural right to anything, even to life, and find that starting from this premise there is an evident attempt to kill the visitor with kindness.

After this experience, I can assure all that the warm south wind of Tennessee has seemingly instilled a wonderful life into our cause, and placed the dear old Bluff City well in the van of a constantly growing army.

MICHIGAN.

SEES THAT THE SINGLE TAX IS RIGHT.

Frank H. Gill, Grand Rapids.—One of our most conservative supervisors said to me a few days ago, "Mr. Gill, I am beginning to think that the single tax is about right, after all. The present system is very unsatisfactory to me at least." It begins to look hopeful.

S. S. Puddefoot, Detroit.—Our single tax gathering "busted," but we will have another before long. The work goes on, just the same, and we will get there by-and-bye.

MISSOURI.

INFLUENCE OF SINGLE TAX MEN IN THE LATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Percy Pepoon, St. Louis.—The Missouri democratic state convention at St. Joseph last week adopted a platform to which single taxers may justly point with pride as an indication of progress made on the present lines.

[The platform was printed in THE STANDARD last week.]

This is due to the influence of single taxism in Missouri, and George Anderson, a St. Louis delegate, who took the platform by vote of the convention, urged the democracy to take radical ground and emblazon on its banners: "Free trade and free silver."

At a ratification meeting of the delegates and citizens, held after the convention, Judge E. F. Fellows of Indianapolis, one of the St. Louis single tax league's favorite speakers, made an address, and dealt out free trade and the single tax in large quantities.

K. P. Alexander, Newburg.—H. Martin Williams will be here June 28 and will give us a rousing speech on absolute free trade.

KANSAS.

TEN YEARS OF HARD WORK RESULTS IN A FORECLOSED MORTGAGE.

H. C. Stone, Ruby.—The Alliance is making quite a stir in this state as well as elsewhere, but unfortunately, in the writer's opinion, running blindly or else setting their course by false lights. I was myself a large land owner here, and am still a large possessor of land waiting only for the final act of foreclosure, that is to be the end of ten years of hard toil here. Still for all that, for about six years I have devoted considerable thought to the land and other social questions, and can see only some minor difficulties in the way of the solution advanced by Mr. George.

MONTANA.

A MEETING OF SINGLE TAX MEN IN BOULDER—A STATE ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

The Age, Boulder.—The attendance at the single tax convention in Boulder Thursday, June 5, was rather small. Those present were generally enthusiastic in the cause, and reported a very encouraging spread of the idea and growth in the number and influence of its advocates.

It was resolved by those present to form a state organization, to be known as the Montana single tax association. In accordance with this idea, Will Kennedy of Boulder was elected president; J. M. Clements of Helena, vice-president; William McKendrick of Marysville, secretary, and C. A. Jackson of Butte, treasurer; and these officers, with John B. Knight and C. A. Lindsay of Butte, will form the executive committee for the general management of the association affairs. Messrs. C. A. Jackson and Samuel Mulville of Butte and C. W. Hanscom of Walkerville were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution or platform, and also a set of by-laws for the government of the association.

The executive committee was authorized to appoint a representative or committee in each county for the purposes of organization and to bring before the single tax men of the respective counties the purposes and wishe of the association and the executive committee.

There was considerable discussion as to the best means of bringing the single tax idea before the people of the state, the majority seeming to think that active political action through the nomination of candidates would be the most effective. A resolution was adopted declaring that the association would enter the political field as far as deemed practical, and the executive committee will be expected to act accordingly.

CALIFORNIA.

A HOT LETTER FROM A SINGLE TAXER IN THE GOLDEN STATE—A QUESTION CLUB IN SAN DIEGO.

James C. Kyte, Oakland.—I believe that if a person were to sit on a business corner with a stand and a pile of our petition blanks a thousand signatures could be procured in ten hours. It is not, "Will you sign?" but "Let me have one to sign." This state is cursed by large land holders beyond all conception. What, with the mining grounds, timber lands, coal plants, Mexican grants, desert claims and railroad franchises, together with private speculation in public government lands, every available piece of valley, mountain, forest or mining land is claimed by some one. Only a short time ago I took a jaunt through the Sierras in the mountain districts of Butte and Plumas counties, and everywhere on the roads mule trails, sheep trails, foot paths—in fact everywhere accessible to a human being—all, all was located for some purpose or other. All had been located in the old style—hire a man for a month, have him locate, buy him out; hire another the same way and buy him out; and so the mills are grinding. In one instance I found where an ex-county judge—Judge Lot of Butte county—had used this method until he owned 25,000 acres of mineral lands, on Feather and other rivers, all located in accordance with the United States mining law, allowing twenty-five acres to be located by one person, under certain circumstances.

George Whaley, San Diego.—We organized the Single tax question club, and have engaged the best hall in the city to hold Sunday afternoon agitation meetings.

OREGON.

"ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM"—A VIGOROUS LETTER FROM A WEBFOOT SINGLE TAXER.

Wm. E. Norton, Toledo.—The petitions of the enrolment committee are divided up and are in my everyday and Sunday coat pockets. They are always ready for use. As you are probably aware, I am located on this reserve nine miles from any town and do not have much time out of it. This does not indicate that I am at all idle; on the contrary I am always devising schemes for the propagation of our cause, but frequently have to move slowly. I have sent in five signatures, all of which would represent votes for single tax, were it in the field of "practical politics." The first three are from the most prominent business man in town and his two sons. He said to me: "The only possible objection I have to it is that so sudden a revulsion as the complete and instantaneous abolition of the tariff and all other taxes would bring about a temporary panic that would be disastrous to the whole country." When I made it clear to him that no such object was sought by any thoughtful man, but that it was presumed that one tax after another would be abolished and that natural law would then be left to assert itself, he unreservedly gave it his full indorsement. He is a democrat, an ex-confederate colonel and an ex-United States Indian agent. He possesses considerable influence in his neighborhood, and holds the office of school trustee. His opinions were given after reading George's books (the three first) with which I supplied him, together with a recruit subscription to THE STANDARD. He has read the book several times and is lending it around to various persons whose interest I have aroused.

I have half a dozen books around; in the hands of lawyers, doctors, editors, members and ex-members of the legislature, politicians and ministers, anywhere and everywhere, any time and every time I can see an opening into which I can get the thin end of the wedge. Whenever the opportunity occurs, I supplement this work with a personal letter or conversation; have the books sent to some other person, and see that they are where they can do the most good.

The union party invited me to speak to them during the last campaign, but I failed to see the policy of my weakening my influence by connecting myself with any little rat party that did not fully indorse our clearly defined principles. I see prospects ahead of being able to do a great deal more good by this work of education than if I should boldly antagonize interests that could destroy my influence, while by thoroughly preparing myself to go forward, and making no mistakes, I can get all the chances to lecture that I want.

CONNECTICUT.

Eva F. Hersey, Bridgeport.—The audience at our last Sunday evening meeting was the

largest we have ever had. Mr. Gorsuch spoke to the text, "Thou art the man," in his usual vigorous way, and his audience listened attentively. He lectured last week at Danbury to a fine audience, and came home much pleased with his reception there.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. J. Smythe, Edwardsdale.—I have mailed thirty-five signatures to the committee. It is difficult to make the workingman see the folly of protection. He is far more ready to believe in fraud than in justice, but we have the truth on our side and it is mighty and must prevail.

DELAWARE.

David McWilliams, Rockford, Wilmington.—I am glad to see that signatures are coming in so rapidly, and hope they will at least soon reach the 100,000 mark.

MARYLAND.

T. N. Halley, Baltimore.—I have made up my mind to do all I can for the single tax cause.

INDIANA.

L. O. Bishop, Clinton.—We are making most encouraging progress here now.

OHIO.

William A. Powell, Athens.—It was Mr. Henry George's treatment of the "Justice of the Remedy," in "Progress and Poverty," which convinced me thoroughly as to the single tax. I do some quiet work for the cause as opportunity offers. God speed the day when the heavy load of wrong shall be lifted from this and all other lands.

COLORADO.

H. C. Niles, Denver.—I hope Mr. Brokaw's suggestion of an extensive tour by Mr. George through this country may be found practicable, and also that steps may be taken to develop the lecture bureau function of the enrolment committee.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

W. E. Brokaw, Watertown.—Please add the following names to the list of single tax county committee men already printed in THE STANDARD: Clark Co., E. D. Quinn of Clarke; Coddington Co., John R. Hunter of Huntington; Hughes Co., C. M. Orr of Pierre; Hutchison Co., Louis F. Kintz of Olivet.

The single tax men have a representative on the democratic state ticket in the person of Professor F. H. Evenson of Lake, who is the candidate for commissioner of schools and public lands. T. C. Kenelly of Aberdeen, a knight of Labor was nominated for commissioner of labor.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Thomas Howie, Vinita, Cherokee Nation.—I have no trouble in getting signatures to the petition.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE SINGLE TAX MEN HOLD A MASS MEETING AT WHICH CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT INDORSE THE PLATFORM.

John M. Read of Victoria, British Columbia, has sent to THE STANDARD newspaper reports of a mass meeting which was held there on the night of June 3, at the Victoria theater. At that date there was an election pending for four members of parliament, and the meeting was called by the workingmen to give an expression of their opinion as to which set of candidates—the government or the opposition—ought to receive their support. The papers say the theater was filled with an "earnest and interested audience." The opposition candidates were on the stage. Mr. Read occupied the chair, and, in calling the meeting to order, said that the question now before the people of British Columbia was, how the necessary revenue for the support of government could best be raised with the least inconvenience to those who had to pay it. "The Henry George theory," he said, "was the only sensible theory that had been offered." In this assertion Mr. Read set the pace for the evening, and he was loudly applauded. The secretary, Mr. George R. Jackson, followed with a series of resolutions, which concluded as follows, and which were adopted unanimously:

We, the electors of the city of Victoria, in mass meeting assembled, demand from those who seek our support that they pledge themselves to use their influence in securing legistion based on the principles of the single tax, as set forth in the works of Henry George.

Messrs. Bryon H. West and Robert Foster Bragg spoke briefly, and then the Hon. Robert Beaver, one of the candidates, stepped to the front. He had believed for a number of years that the system of taxation in vogue ought to be changed. He could never see why a man who had a three-story house on a lot should be taxed more than his neighbor who only had a one-story building. He could not see why improvements should be taxed as high as the land. The proposition was met in the dominion house with disfavor when he offered it, and he was forced to abandon it. He believed he was right, but at that period he was ahead of the times. Lately a different feeling had obtained, and last session he had brought in a bill which gave powers, to the municipalities to make a distinction for the purposes of taxation between improvements and the land itself. This bill had become law, and now improvements could be taxed fifty per cent less than the land. This, as he now learned, was a step in the direction of the single tax, although he was not aware of it at the time. His course in the next house, if elected, would be in line with the resolutions adopted.

Mayor Grant, who is also a candidate, was received with great applause. He had listened to what had so far been said with a great deal of satisfaction. He had taken the New York STANDARD almost from the time it started, and had, so far as the multiplicity of his duties would permit, endeavored to post himself. The principle of single tax to his mind suggested a fair and equitable basis of taxation, and to bring it into practical use it would no doubt remove many of the existing abuses under the present system. He was sure that the theory was right, and it would practically do over with the sin and suffering which humanity endured, then, for heaven's sake, let single tax obtain. Mr. Grant retired amid cheers and prolonged applause.

Dr. George L. Milne and Frank G. Richards, the other two candidates, knew but little of the single tax theory, but they recognized in it an element of justice, so they would support it, and would stand by the resolutions.

The government organ, the Colonist, was sufficiently disturbed by results of the meeting to devote a column and a half of its editorial space to crying down the workingmen, the candidates and the single tax, which it declared to be "a scheme of folly and robbery." It felt sorrow for the candidates, especially Messrs. Beavens and Grant, who had been deluded into giving their support to such an abominable scheme.

The Times, the organ of the opposition, while not a single tax paper, said that single tax and free trade are the logical complements of each other, and both of them seem to offer a panacea for the ills peculiar to the workingman. It would wait and see if the workingmen of Victoria would vote in the election as they talked. More in sorrow than in anger it pointed out how a supporter of high taxation had been elected to the dominion house through the inertia of the workingmen. The Times pointed to other cases where workingmen had stood supinely by and seen men opposed to their interests elected to office. The workingmen must redeem themselves in its eyes before its faith in them could be renewed.

A great advance has been made in the movement in Victoria. It is only about three months ago that we were told that while there was a large contingent of single tax men in Victoria, they were compelled by the conditions which surrounded them, to keep dark; so much so that organization had not been attempted. This last move of our friends is very encouraging.

CANADA.

J. L. Dawkins, Toronto.—Last Friday's (June 10) meeting of the single tax association was one of the most successful held this winter. There was a large attendance, the attraction being the visit of half a dozen clergymen of the Church of England, who autended to take part in a discussion on "Christianity and Socialism."

Rev. C. U. Short, one of the oldest members of the society, opened the ball; he claimed that the Church of England, in her essential principles and in her formulas, is distinctly democratic, and her clergy were again awakening to the fact that they had a duty to perform in striving to give the masses of the people their just rights. The Rev. Messrs. Oliver, Machlem and Moore and Messrs. Dymond and Jones took part in the discussion.

On Thursday evening last the bible class, conducted by Rev. Jno. Burton for the study of social questions, wound up their winter meetings by an "At Home."

POVERTY! POVERTY! EVERYWHERE.

William Allan in Dundee, Scotland, People's Journal.

Poverty! poverty! everywhere;
Poverty! poverty! woe, woe—
Hunger and rags and black despair,
Hunger and rags wherever ye go;
Over the land the skeleton dark
Flings his cruel shadow mark;
Man and woman and helpless child,
With haggard looks and aspect wild,
Cower beneath his bony touch,
And fain would fly from his deadly clutch—
In vain, in vain their sad appeal;
Poverty's grip they truly feel.

Poverty! poverty! squalor and gloom,
Poverty! poverty! woe, woe—
Hunger and rags and human doom,
Hunger and rags and tears o'erflow;
Over the land the specter dread
Robs his victims of daily bread,
And laughs and grins at their wasted forms
Passing away to the land of worms;
The babe dies on the milkless breast,
The mother droops and sinks to rest,
The father sighs, with lessening breath—
My God! My God! how blest is death.

Poverty! Poverty! what shall be done!
Poverty! Poverty! woe, woe;
Men ask for bread; shall ye give them a stone!
Ho! ye rich; let your answer be—No!
Ye in the palace! and ye round the throne!
Ye princes and peers! ye barons each one!
The spoils of the poor in your mansions lie;
Ye have robbed them long; shall ye see them die!
Make recompense now to an outraged heaven
Ere ye from your gods are ruthlessly driven;
For His vengeful hand writes upon your walls
The doom of the deaf to Poverty's calls.

"AMERICA."

A New Version—By Ralph E. Hoyt.

Our Country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of knavery,
Of thee we sing!
Sweet land of Jobs and Rings,
And various crooked things—
Our social system brings
Full many a sting.

Our boodlers sometimes flee,
Far off to Cana-da,
To save their bacon.
But thousands more, we fear,
Will still continue here,
Each others' hearts to cheer—
With hopes unshaken.

Land of the great defaulter;
Of knaves who need the halter;
Where gold is king.
Land where fond hopes have died;
Where demagogues reside;
Monopolies preside,
And misery bring.

We love thy rocks and rills;
But not thy bitter ills—
And griefs that follow.
Thy boasts of "equal rights,"
Made through thy leading lights,
In rhetoric's proud flights—
Are somewhat hollow.

Sweet Land; sweet Liberty;
Let Truth and Justice be
Allowed full sway.
When none shall toil in vain,
Monopoly cease to reign,
No heart be pierced with pain
By cruel wrong;

Land of true liberty,
We'll sound loud praise to thee,
In cheerful song.
Then will the oppressed arise;
The dawn salute all eyes;
Souls swell with glad surprise—
God speed the day!

Los Angeles, Cal.

SOCIETY NOTES.

How hard pushed society people in town are for amusement may be concluded from the fact that quite a crowd of them drove up to Claremont the other afternoon, although the rain came down in torrents and the skies were black with threatening clouds. Mrs Van Rensselaer Cruger was there, as were also Mrs. Orme Wilson and other well known women. The last of the Claremont teas occurs next Thursday afternoon.—[New York World.

Alfred Miller, aged sixty-nine years, is reported by the police of the Sixth precinct to be sick and destitute. Thursday a warrant to dispossess him from his apartments, at No. 279 Stagg street, was issued. When the constable attempted to serve it, it is said the aged man was unable to leave his bed to unlock the door to admit him, so the warrant was nailed to the door leading to his rooms. A World reporter called on Miller during the day. On entering the front room the floor was found to be covered thickly with feathers which Miller said his adopted son had strewn around in taking away his only feather bed. "I was born and brought up in New York," said the old man. "I have been married forty-four years and lived happily with my wife until she died last September. I am sick and destitute. My rent is due and I have no money with which to pay it. The landlord has served me with a dispossess warrant and I am likely to be thrown into the street."—[New York World.

Saratoga.—Small armies of painters, carpenters, upholsterers and cleaners have been at work upon lordly pleasure houses for a month in anticipation of the most successful season in Saratoga's history.—[New York World.

Grim want, attended by sickness and a water famine, stalks through the poorest and dirtiest portion of the great east side tenements quarter. Seven thousand of its breadwinners in one industry alone are idle to-day. Only these and the mouths dependent upon them for food can realize what that means. The "sweating" system and the greed of employers is responsible. The seven thousand who are out of work are not idle from choice. Neither are the strikers. They want to work, but cannot, unless they bind themselves by contracts that make them little less than slaves.—[New York Telegram.

The outlook for an unusually prosperous season at Newport appears to be far better even than last year, which opened with exceptional brilliancy. There are more cottages rented to strangers, and quite a number of owners of houses who have been abroad for some time are returning to occupy them.—[New York World.

The shut down of many of the mines in the Pennsylvania coal region has been followed by scenes of destitution and suffering which no artist's pencil can adequately depict. In the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys men and women, deprived of work, starve themselves that their children may have now and then a meal, and the situation is constantly growing worse from the shutting down of the supply of food by the merchants who are unable or afraid to give credit any longer to the unfortunates who have no prospect of ever being able to pay for what they eat. In the Punxsutawney region the condition of affairs is said to be even worse, wives and little ones having been turned out in the streets to care for themselves. The men average when at work only $34 per month, which after the compulsory deductions exacted by the companies left the miner a little over $23 on which to support his family for a month.—[Frank Leslie.

One of the most interesting and picturesque houses erected and completed at Newport is that for Mr. E. D. Morgan, the young millionaire grandson of New York's war governor. It is on the old fort road and forms a promontory which overlooks the inner harbor. It is built on the rocks and presents a most unique picture from the harbor. Below are boathouses and landing stages with a large wharf, and here Mr. Morgan's steam and sail yachts will be anchored during the summer. The house is of native stone and cost about $120,000.—[New York World.

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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, 1910 Main st.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909½ Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., 841 Market st. Pres., H. L. Pleace; sec., G. A. Hubbell; 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, 1056½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hadkins.

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

SAN DIEGO.—Single tax county committee room. Novelette book stand, 444 5th st.; room open every day and night. George B. Whaley, chairman.

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

COLORADO.

STATE.—Colorado State single tax association, 303 16th st. Pres., A. W. Elder; sec., H. C. Niles; treas., Geo. Champion.

DENVER.—Denver single tax association. Every Thursday evening, 303 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.

CANYON CITY.—Single tax committee; sec., Dr. Frank P. Blake.

CONNECTICUT.

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. Williss, P. O. box 1342.

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 Zaragosa 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, 67 Whitehall st.

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

FORT WAYNE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. E. McDermutt; vice pres., J. M. Schwerzgen; 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, 318 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mosena, 920 Hedge ave.

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

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2.30 p.m.; 734 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Stevenson; sec., J. Kinnehan, 826 W Broadway.

ALLERTON.—Tax reform club. Every Thursday evening, Vest's hall. Pres., A. J. Morgan; sec., D. D. Shirley.

MARSHALLTOWN.—Single tax committee. Pres., James Skegg; sec., Hans Errickson.

MASON CITY.—Single tax committee; 1st and 3d evenings of each month at Dr. Osborne's office. Pres., J. A. Scranton; 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, Dickman county. Pres., E. Z. Butcher; sec., Andrew Reddick.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 207 Canal st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Saturday evenings, room 3, Phœnix 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. Ogden, 5 N. Carey st.; rec. sec., John Salmon, 415 N. Eutaw 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.

BOSTON.—Boston single tax league, Wells's memorial hall. Pres., Hamlin Garland, 12 Moreland st.; sec., Edwin M. White, 27 Pemberton square.

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., Frank W. Mendum; 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. S. Childs, 40 Charles st.

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

NEWBURYPORT.—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.

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

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggener; sec., Jas. Duffy, 803 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. McCartey; sec., R. C. Morgan, Northern Pacific railroad office.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax league. s. e. cor. 8th and Olive, meets every Tuesday evening 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.

HERMANN.—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. Kinhead. Pres., Wm. Kinkead; 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. Krewson, Red Bird, Mo.

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

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. Sunday afternoons, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S Parker; sec., Cyrus F. Beckett, 411 N. 23d st.

WYMORE.—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, 642 Newark ave. Pres., John W. Jakeway; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 207 Grove st.

NEWARK.—Newark single tax club. Pres., Herbert Boggs, 82 Broad st; sec., M. G. Gaffney 48 Warren place.

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

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 B. Walsh.

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

WASHINGTON.—Washington land and tax club. Pres., John Morrison; sec., W. H. Christine.

BAYONNE.—Single tax committee. Chairman, Wm. B. 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. Pres., Louis F. Post; sec., A. J. Steers.

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 2340 3d ave. Pres., James R. Small; sec., Thomas F. Foy.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings. Club house, 198 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., G. W. Thompson; sec., W. T. Withers, 3 Willow st.

The Eastern District single tax club. Business meetings first and third Monday evenings of each month at 284 Broadway. Public meetings during spring and summer months as advertised, at the call of the president, Joseph McGuinness, 215 Ross st.; sec., Emily A. Deverall, 284 Broadway.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Meets every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at 253 Evergreen av.

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

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

ALBANY.—Single tax club. Meetings every Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Pres., J. C. Roshirt; sec, George Noyes, 368 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. Albro; 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, Parabola hall, New Brighton. Pres., J. S. Cogan; 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.

TROY.—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, 263 Samuel st., Dayton; treas., Wm. Radcliffe, Youngstown; sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, room 3, 348½ S. High st., Columbus.

CLEVELAND.—Cleveland single tax club. Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., 144 Ontario st., room 16. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., C. H. Nau, room 25, Standard block.

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

COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, 348½ S. High st.

Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3.30 p. m. Pres., H. S Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

TIFFIN—Single tax committee. Sec., Dr. H. F. Barnes.

GALION.—Galion 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; 103 E. 5th st.

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

MIAMISBURG.—Land and labor association of Miamisburg. Pres., C. F. Beall; sec., J. T. Beals.

MANSFIELD.—Mansfield single tax club. Pres., Dr. T. J. Bristor; sec., W. J. Huggins, 66 W. 1st st.

TOLEDO.—Single tax club No. 1 meets at 113 Summit st. every Sunday at 10 a. m. Pres., A. R. Wynn; sec., J. P. Travers.

ZANESVILLE.—Central single tax club. Pres., W. H. Lougheed; 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, 48 Stark s.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia. Every Thursday, 8 p.m., 904 Walnut st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 214 Chestnut st.

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

PITTSBURG.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 64 4th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F Roberts, 140 S. 24th 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.

ERIE.—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. Roes.

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

LEBANON.—Lebanon single tax and land club. Pres., Adam Behny; sec., J. G. Zimmerman, 111 N. Fourteenth st.

SCRANTON.—Henry George single tax club, 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month, Noake's hall, cor. Franklin ave. and Spruce st. Pres., Duncan Wright; sec., Arthur McGee, 914 Capouse ave.

SHENANDOAH.—Single tax club. Sundays, 3 p.m., 415 W. Coal st. Pres., Morris Marsh; sec., Thomas G. Potts.

UPPER LEHIGH.—Single tax committee. Pres., J. B. Carr; sec., George McGee.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Henry George club. Meets every Monday evening for public discussion. Pres. A. J. Moxham; sec., Richard Eyre.

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings 1st and 3d Friday evenings each month in Weitzenkorn's hall. Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., H. H. Johnson, 530 Walnut st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Single tax association of Rhode Island. Alternate Friday evenings, room 22, Slade building, cor. Washington and Eddy sts. Pres., Dr. Wm. Barker; sec., Geo. D. Liddell, 145 Transit st.

PAWTUCKET.—Single tax association. Ev'ry Wednesday evening, Main st. Pres., Edward Barker; sec., Edgar Farnell, 220 Mineral Spring ave.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

STATE.—South Dakota single tax association. Pres., Judge Levi McGee of Rapid City; sec., W. E. Brokaw, box A, Watertown.

RAPID CITY.—Black Hills single tax league. Last Saturday in each month, Library hall. Pres., Judge Levi McGee; sec., Francis H. Clark.

GARY.—Single tax club. Pres., G. W. Baillet; sec., Geo. Westcott.

MADISON.—Lake county single tax club. Chairman, Prof. E. H. Evanson.

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

STATE.—Texas tax reform association. Pres., H. F. Ring, Houston; sec., J. B. Cochran.

EL PASO.—El Paso tariff reform club. 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, county court room, court house. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec., A. W. Thomas.

HOUSTON.—Single tax committee. Pres., H. F. Ring; sec., E. W. Brown, care of Germania house.

SAN ANTONIO.—Single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday in each month. Pres., Geo. Marks; sec., Theo. Kunzmann, 11 Crockett st.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club No. 1. Cor. Broad and 3d sts., Sunday afternoons. Pres., Jas. D. Van Arnum; sec., John T. Chappell, 516 N. 22d st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURGH.—Single tax league. Every Saturday night, 500 Market st. Pres., W. H. Curry; sec., W. F Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

RIVER FALLS.—The tax reform club, Music hall, Main st. Meets every Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Pres., Geo. H. Bates; sec., B. R. Eaton, River Falls.

CANADA.

TORONTO, ONT.—Single tax club. Pres., Wm. Scott; sec., A. C. Stanner, 1168 Queen st., West.

Single tax association. Sec., J. L. Dawkins, 269 Wellesley st.

PETERBOROUGH.—Single tax club. Sec., Jos Lunday.

NEW ZEALAND.

MASTERTON.—Single tax society. Address, W. McLean, Masterton.

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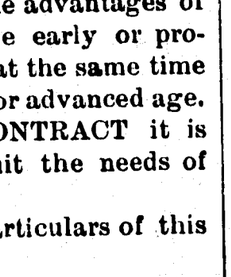

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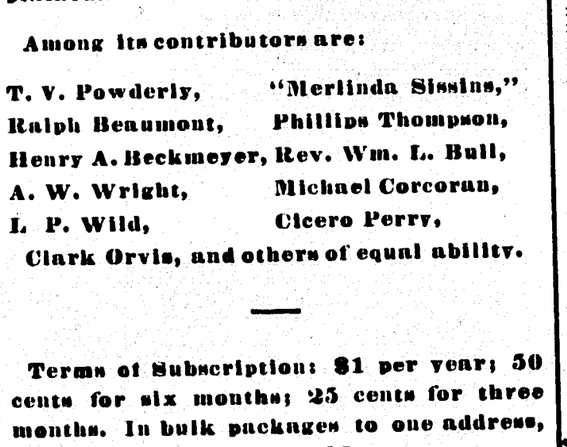

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