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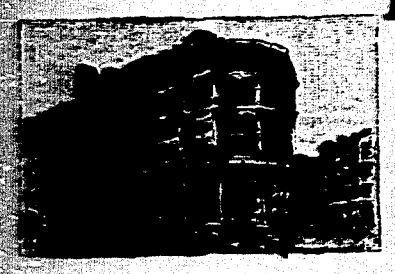

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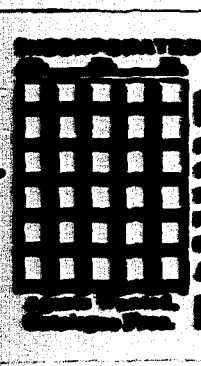

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HENRY GEORGE'S LECTURE

—ON—

MOSES

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Ethel: "Was Harry at the hop last night!" Maud: "No. Jack tells me that he made his skip about that time."—N. Y. Herald.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

VOL. XI. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1892. No. 2.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—By reference to Publisher's Notes, it will be seen that our plan for extending the circulation of THE STANDARD is progressing satisfactorily, considering the short time in which it has been in operation. The plan itself is explained this week on the first page of the cover, to which attention is called. Renewals of subscriptions are also up to our expectations. In this connection we wish to request renewal subscribers to regard one notice of expiration as sufficient. It has been our custom to send a second notice, but this involves an expense with which we should not be burdened in existing circumstances. We trust, therefore, that all who intend to renew will do so promptly upon receipt of first notice. The second notice will not be sent hereafter. We must advise those who forward unfinished lists of Extension List subscribers, promising to complete their lists and then forward the money for the whole, and asking us to begin to mail papers immediately, that this cannot be done without involving us in expense for additional clerical assistance. Every Extension List subscription must be accompanied with the dollar.

MILLS ON THE ISSUE.—In an interview just published, Roger Q. Mills explains the true importance of the free coinage issue relatively to the tariff question. He does not believe that free coinage of silver would in the slightest manner relieve the financial distress of the country, nor does he believe that it would be disastrous. He favors free coinage, however, because in his opinion both gold and silver should be in circulation to the fullest possible extent. If the tariff were reduced to a revenue basis, he believes it would increase circulation by more than a thousand million dollars, while free coinage would not increase it beyond ten millions. And that Mr. Mills looks further than to a tariff for revenue, appears from his additional statement that the whole attention of the country ought to be attracted to the evil of concentrated wealth surrounded by hopeless poverty, and every effort made to "tear it out by the roots."

As to the presidential candidate of the party, Mr. Mills plainly says that neither Hill's platform nor his candidacy can be accepted. He favors "a sound Western Democrat." This is undeniably the general feeling in the West. But to demand a Western man is not enough; he must be offered. And what man has the West to offer? Campbell's defeat in Ohio would seem to have left the party to choose between a man of the Hill order, a nobody, or Cleveland. If a Western man is to be taken, it is time to name names. It is not enough that the candidate shall be sound on the main question; he must have a national reputation for soundness and be nationally popular.

HILL'S BRILLIANT PROPOSAL.—The Indianapolis Sentinel turns a new light upon Senator Hill's Elmira speech, in which he advocated the repeal of the two McKinley laws, the repeal of the Sherman silver law, and the repeal of the act of 1873 demonetizing silver. It has been inferred that if this policy were carried out the laws displaced by those which it is proposed to repeal would be again in force. This was Mr. Hill's idea. But the Sentinel now quotes a section from the United States statutes providing that "whenever an act is repealed, which repealed a former act, such former act shall not thereby be revived unless it shall be expressly so provided." Thus a simple repeal of the existing laws referred to by Senator Hill would entirely demonetize silver, and give us absolute free trade without any provision for raising revenues. This, as the Sentinel points out, would necessitate a resort to loans with which to meet public expenses, and, silver being reduced to its bullion value, gold would advance. In these circumstances the money lenders of Wall street would reap as rich a harvest as they did during the civil war. Mr. Hill seems to have invited his party and the country to a highly interesting entertainment.

OSTENTATIOUS FAMINE RELIEF.—On the proposition in the House of Representatives to appropriate $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to ship contributions of flour from the northwest to the starving people of Russia, Congressman John De Witt Warner distinguished himself. Showing that the flour could be delivered only by means of a long sea voyage, and of overland transportation a distance greater than that from Omaha to San Francisco, in a country without railroads, Mr. Warner said: "If the northwestern millers wish to feed the Russians let them sell their gifts of flour here, and send bills of exchange for the amount, to be used in purchasing food at places nearer to the scene of the scarcity."

It is about time for Congress to listen to a little common sense like that. In these days, when products pass through the ordinary channels of trade at less expense than government can transport them on men of war, it is transparent ostentation to fit out naval expeditions for the delivery of food to famishing foreigners. Rich people in Russia are not starving, because they have the means with which to buy food. Poor people are starving, because they have not the means. Whoever then would relieve the poor there needs but to send the means. These are bills of exchange which can be purchased in New York at a slight discount, and transported at the expense of a five-cent postage stamp. But Secretary Tracy and the northwestern millers want permission to use a man-of-war!

CLEVELAND TO THE FORE AGAIN.—At the banquet of the New York Democratic Business Men's Association, at the Hoffman House, in celebration of the anniversary of Jackson's victory at New Orleans, Grover Cleveland made a speech which gives new color to the political situation. Stating that the Democratic party had lately declared to the people that, if it was trusted with power, tax burdens should be lightened, and "a better and more just distribution of benefits should be assured to them," he said:

> There is no doubt concerning our commission from the people to do this work, and there is no doubt that we have received their trust and confidence on the faith of our promises. In these circumstances there is no sign of Jacksonian determination and persistency in faltering or hesitating in the cause we have undertaken. If we accepted the trust and confidence of the people with any other design than to respond fully to them, we have been dishonored from the beginning. If we accepted them in good faith, disgrace and humiliation await us if we relax our efforts before the promised end is reached.

Then, referring to an incident in Jackson's military career, and telling how on that occasion Jackson "allowed nothing to divert him from his purpose, and permitted no other issue to divide his energy or to be substituted for that on which he was bent," Mr. Cleveland went on:

> The Democratic party of to-day, which conjures with the name of Jackson, has also attacked a monstrous evil, intrenched behind a perversion of Governmental power and guarded by its selfish beneficiaries. On behalf of those among our people long neglected, we have insisted on tariff reform and an abandonment of unjust favoritism. We have thus adopted an issue great enough to deserve the undivided efforts of our party, involving considerations which we profess to believe lie at the foundation of the justice and fairness of popular rule. If we are to act upon our declared belief in the power of that Jacksonian spirit which was the inspiration of our party in the days of our great leader, we shall be steadfast to the issue we have raised until it is settled and rightly settled. *The steadfastness we need will not permit a premature and distracting search for other and perplexing questions, nor will it allow us to be tempted or driven by the enemy into new and tangled paths.*

It is to be regretted that Mr. Cleveland did not see the importance of the policy so admirably expressed by him in the lines we italicize, before he fell into the blunder last Winter of prematurely opening the door to the free coinage issue; but it is not yet too late to atone for that error, and that he has set about recovering lost ground cannot be doubted, when his latest speech is read.

It is evident, too, that he now sees the dangers that menace the party from within. Blind to them when he permitted the party machinery of New York State to pass into the hands of Hill and his allies: blind to them when last fall he aided in the process of placing the patronage of the State in the control of the same band of conspirators against democracy and good government; blind again when, misled by the notion that he ought to be neutral in the Speakership contest, he withheld the word that would have given the organization of the House of Representatives to the tariff reformers; he is blind to them no longer. His language is guarded, but his meaning is plain. He sounds a note of warning that will echo in the national convention. Here are his words:

> If we suspect anywhere in our counsels compromising hesitation or a disposition to divert the unity of party efforts, let us be watchful. The least retreat bodes disaster: cowardice is often called conservatism, and an army scattered into sections invites defeat.
>
> We have preached the doctrine that honesty and sincerity should be exacted from political parties. Let us not fall under the condemnation which waits on shifty schemes and insincere professions.
>
> I believe our countrymen are prepared to act on principle, and are in no mood for political manœuvring. They will not waste time in studying

conundrums, guessing riddles, or trying to interpret doubtful phrases. *They demand a plain and simple statement of political purpose.*

Above all things, political finesse should not lead us to forget that at the end of our plans we must meet face to face at the polls the voters of the land, with ballots in their hands, demanding as a condition of their support of our party, fidelity and undivided devotion to the cause in which we have enlisted them.

That cause is tariff reform. It is the sole issue that Mr. Cleveland alludes to throughout his speech, and as to which he calls upon his party to be steadfast. It is the question regarding which he demands that the Democratic party, avoiding doubtful phrases, shall make a plain and simple statement of its purpose.

This speech is to us now what the tariff message was four years ago. It is an invitation that we cannot ignore. The causes we may have had for criticising Mr. Cleveland's leadership belong to the past. He cannot live that over again, nor can we. But the future is ours. The Democratic party will see the truth of what, in closing his speech, Mr. Cleveland said: "Party honesty is party duty, and party courage is party expediency." Let that truth be felt in the National convention, and the danger of reaction in the party will be gone.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We shrink from an encounter with Capt. John Codman. He can strike as hard with the pen as ever in his sendog days he could with a belaying pin. But we cannot agree with the idea suggested by him in another column, that public education should be confined to the three R's.

Children are necessarily subject to paternal government. Nature indicates, and it is generally best, that their government be left to the parent. But when parents neglect or misuse the power they possess over their children, the rights of the child must be asserted; and as it cannot assert those rights for itself, society must interpose. This doctrine is not in conflict with the purest individualism. There is a period, between birth and the age of thirty, during which all men are incapable of self-government. When that period actually ends varies in different cases, and it is impossible to exactly determine it in any case. Hence the necessity of arbitrarily fixing an age at which all individuals shall pass from the state of tutelage into the enjoyment of all the rights of manhood; and, provided the age thus fixed be reasonable, no individualist can complain.

In our country the age is reasonably fixed at twenty-one years. Until then the parent is primarily the absolute governor of his children. And as their governor he may infringe upon their rights by neglecting them, as truly as one man may infringe upon the rights of another by assault. If he inflicts bodily injury by brutally beating them, the interference of the State is invoked upon precisely the same principle of rational individualism that it would be if he assaulted persons of full age—the invasion of the rights of others. If he injures them by neglecting their physical needs, interference by the State proceeds upon the principle that in his capacity of governor he owes them a duty which he has failed to perform. This duty ceases when they arrive at manhood. After that, interference by the State can be invoked against any one only for protection from affirmative wrongs; prior to that, it may be invoked against parents for protection from negative wrongs. And it is a negative wrong for parents to allow children to grow up in ignorance, as well as to neglect their physical wants. From this follows the just right of the State to make education compulsory, and its obligation to establish free educational systems.

But the obligation to furnish facilities for public education is not limited by the right to interfere between parent and child. While society, the ultimate protector of infants, ought to make education compulsory, as a means of securing the rights of the child, it may properly offer better education than the child is entitled to, as a means of protecting itself. Exactly what this advanced education should be depends upon upon circumstances. There was a time when reading, 'riting, and reckoning would do; but that time is past. The child has a right to further instruction, and in the interests of society, good citizenship requires further instruction.

That general education has not added to the happiness of the people, we freely concede. That a smaller proportion of the school population attend schools now than when our system of public education was less advanced, seems to be true. But these facts raise other than educational questions. They reach out to the social question.

An educated but poverty-stricken man is an object of pity. His education generates desires of which the ignorant have no conception. It also gives him greater power to gratify his desires: but social maladjustments are in his way. To adopt a familiar simile, though he wants bricks and can make them, others own all the clay.

The reduced proportionate attendance at public schools may be accounted for as Captain Codman accounts for it, by the Catholic population, whose children attend parochial schools. But that is not the only explanation, nor probably the most important. Since 1851 the pressure for means of living has so increased that a very considerable proportion of our school population may now be found in factories, stores, shops, and other "hives of industry," where, with their own pitiful wages, they eke out the meagre wages of their parents. The growing intensity of the struggle for existence has robbed the schools of their children.

Our school system, though capable of improvement, is in principle a good one. But, like all good things of similar character, its benefits cannot be fully realized in any case; and in most cases they will tend to destroy the happiness which they might enhance, so long as the mass of people are dependent upon a comparatively few for the right to make their powers effective in satisfying their desires.

A DEMOCRATIC DANGER.—A quiet rumor has for some weeks past been afloat, that if the Democrats secured a majority in both branches of the New York Legislature, they would make provision for the election of Presidential electors by the Legislature; and now that the party has secured control of both branches, Republican newspapers and politicians express genuine fear that the rumor is well founded. Should this scheme be carried out, a Legislature chosen last fall, when national questions were not involved, would cast the next electoral vote of New York. The people of New York would be gagged. Such an act, though legal in form, would be essentially revolutionary: and if the Democratic party became responsible for it, every State, except New York and the thick and thin Democratic States, would fall into the Republican column. No candidate could breast the angry storm, and every political question but that of usurpation would be obscured.

THE DUTY OF RICH MEN TO DIVIDE.—In its current issue the New York Independent publishes a collection of articles on "The Right Use of Wealth." The writers are D. Willis James; Robert C. Ogden; President Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst College; the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate; the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur; the Rev. Dr. F. E. Ellinwood, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; and Charles D. Kellogg, secretary of the Charity Organization Society. The spirit of all the contributions is expressed by Mr. James when he says that "a rich man holds his wealth simply as a trustee between his Maker and humanity." The mode of enforcing this trust obligation is described by Dr. Buckley: "Stewards or agents of men have fixed salaries, and receive direct instructions from their principals as to the management of the interests committed to their care; but stewards of God are left to determine by the precepts which He has given how they should live, and by the exercise of their own judgment what use they shall make of what they do not deem necessary or lawful to expend for their subsistence and comfort." This is a comfortable sort of trusteeship, surely, for the trustee: but it leaves what lawyers call the *cestui que trust* in a rather awkward plight.

Observe that the rich man does not own his wealth. It is not his to do with as he pleases, subject only to the univer-al law of liberty that he shall not work injury to others with it; he is merely a trustee. His wealth belongs to humanity. Nevertheless he has full discretion to fix his own salary: and if he fixes it at an unreasonably high figure, even misappropriating the entire trust fund, no power is anywhere lodged to enforce the trust. The trustee may be punished in a future world: but in the only world where wealth can be enjoyed, the defrauded beneficiary is remediless. What conception of divine justice can these well meaning men have? What conception have they of divine intelligence?

The truth is that they do not look below the surface of things. They see that some men are rich, while more are helplessly poor, and instinctively feeling that in this there is something wrong, yet unwilling to believe that God is other than good, their first impulse is to accuse rich men of grinding the faces of the poor. But the impulse gives way when they consider—as consider they must, for it is true and plain—that rich men do not grind the faces of the poor. They are in daily contact with rich men whom they find to be generous, well-disposed to be just, and altogether incapable of consciously doing a personal wrong or giving play to a mean motive. In this dilemma, the preacher, the charity organizer, the business man of beneficent instincts, all that class which is so well represented by the writers who have discussed "The Right Use of Wealth" in the Independent, seeks farther for an explanation of the phenomenon of abject poverty in the midst of abounding wealth. But he does not seek far enough. Consequently he constructs a crude theory of divine law calculated to reconcile the impartial generosity of God with the persistence of poverty.

In doing this he only detracts from the justice and the wisdom of the Creator. Negligently assuming that the wealth of individuals is bestowed by God, and seeing that for every one who has it thousands are without it, and thousands cling more desperately to the steep sides of poverty's gulf, yet believing that God is no respecter of persons, writers like those in The Independent conclude that the possession of wealth implies an affirmative obligation to use it for the benefit

of those who need it. If they searched deeper they would find the true law, which reconciles divine justice, generosity, and wisdom with the persistence of poverty, without holding rich men responsible for deplorable social conditions in any greater degree than all men are responsible for an ignorant or negligent misuse of such influence as they possess.

This law is involved in the self-evident proposition that God, though he gives no wealth to anyone, in trust or otherwise, endows men with the mental and physical power requisite for its production, and bestows upon them all alike the material and forces of the universe with which they may produce wealth in all its forms, according to the common knowledge of the time in which they live, and without which they cannot produce it in any form. It follows that the wealth that any man produces is his to do with as pleases him best, subject to no other obligation than that he shall not use it to injure others, and to no other deduction than compensation to his fellows for such advantages regarding his use of natural material and forces as through the artificial adjustments of society he may have secured.

It is what God has bestowed upon mankind—the land—that is a trust; not the wealth that individual men, by their own efforts, have temporarily produced from the land and which must soon return to the land again. That trust can be enforced here and now by the simple, wise, and just expedient of taking the value of land for public use, and leaving private wealth to its owners. The trust proposed by the Independent contributors cannot be fairly enforced in this world, nor in any degree at all except by measures that are communistic in the worst sense; and in the next world it will be too late.

THERE CAN BE BUT ONE ISSUE.—Harper's Weekly, which on the political sea usually sails with an even keel, lurches a little when in the last issue it undertakes to describe the needs of good politics. "What good politics need," it says, "is a union of men who agree upon the three or four paramount public questions."

This conclusion is developed from a consideration of ex-Speaker Carlisle's reported remark to the effect that it would be a grievous mistake for the Democratic party to make the silver question a party question at this time, and especially to put a free silver plank in the Democratic platform for the campaign of 1892. The Weekly regards Mr. Carlisle's remark as inviting for the Democratic party "the support of tariff reformers who are opposed to free silver, hoping that for the sake of tariff reform they will take the risk of free silver," and as in the nature of "a proposal that a party should seek success by proclaiming one object, concealing the fact that its success would greatly benefit another object equally of vital importance upon which the party disagrees." Saying that this is not true party government, the Weekly concludes with the observation already quoted, that good politics need a union of men who agree upon the three or four paramount public questions.

This conception of political parties overlooks certain broad facts which may be ignored in newspaper editorials, but cannot be evaded in political action. In American politics there never has been, and it is not probable that there ever will be, more than one paramount question at one time. Other questions may be more important, but the one, to the exclusion of the others, always absorbs public attention and divides the people. It is this fact that makes third parties, which do not promptly rise to the dignity of first or second parties, a political impossibility. And when a union is sought of men who agree upon three or four independent questions—let them be equally important, if you please—the union is pretty certain to be as impotent as it is exclusive.

Take for example the kind of political party that the Weekly suggests rather than proposes. If it were to name the three or four paramount public questions to which it refers, they no doubt would be tariff reform, "honest" money (meaning what the free silver men denounce as "dishonest" money), civil service reform, and ballot reform. Without considering the inherent importance of these questions, it will hardly be disputed that, taking the country as a whole, the paramount question in the public mind is that of tariff reform. Except in localities where free silver is demanded almost unanimously, the money question has little or no standing; whereas, as well in those localities as elsewhere, the tariff question is the subject of perennial discussion. Moreover, in the free silver communities tariff reform has taken deep root, and to those localities tariff reformers must look for their staunchest support. As to ballot reform, only a State issue, in some States it has been accomplished, while in others it is nearly accomplished; civil service reform is merely administrative and can excite no popular enthusiasm; and neither reform affords a basis for a national political party.

In such circumstances is it not the height of folly to attempt the organization of a party composed of men who agree upon all these so-called paramount questions? A majority of the tariff reformers of the West would be excluded, because they believe in free silver coinage. "Honest" money protectionists would be excluded, because they do not believe in tariff reform. Others would be excluded, because unwilling to regard civil service reform, or ballot reform, as on a parity with the money question or the tariff issue.

The time is ripe to do something in the direction of what Harper's Weekly suggests; and the opportunity is open for men such as compose the constituency of that paper to take the lead. But if they expect to find followers, they must lead with sagacity. They cannot make a formidable union of men who agree with them upon everything; they can make a formidable union of men who agree with them upon one thing.

Obviously, the best thing for them to seek a union upon is the tariff question. Nor is it only politically the best; it is also intrinsically the best. In its blighting effects upon trade, and therefore upon all industry, and civilization itself, protection has no equal, except the mother of all monopoly. Even if the gold standard were as important to trade as freedom, free silver coinage would have but little effect, and that would be temporary, for excepting existing debts, every one could, and nearly every one would, make his contracts upon a gold basis; while no one who works for a living can escape the burdensome and continuous pressure of tariffs.

ANARCHY IN CHICAGO.—A Chicago paper publishes a story exposing the true inwardness of the recent police raids on reform meetings in Chicago, in one of which, it will be remembered, the police ordered the meeting to display the American flag, and in the other they lawlessly broke into a private room, destroyed property, and brutally hastened the death of a dying girl. Several attendants at the meeting were arrested, but no just cause for their arrest was ever shown. This paper now says that after the incident which culminated in the execution of capital sentences upon Spies, Parsons, and their associates, a secret meeting of wealthy citizens of Chicago was held, at which $100,000 was subscribed and placed in the hands of a committee for the purpose of stamping out Anarchist organizations there. The fund, which was used to excite the vigilance of the police, was increased from time to time until the aggregate amount reached the sum of nearly $500,000. Money was paid to the police without question until last October, so the story runs, when the committee decided that anarchy appeared to be dead in Chicago, and resolved to make no further assessments. This decision met the views of the contributors, who acted in accordance with it; but it was not so satisfactory to the police, and they undertook to prove the continued activity and malice of the anarchists. In pursuance of this undertaking the raids referred to above, and upon which we commented at the time, were made. It is due to the chief of police, and the inspectors who made the raids, to state that the story exonerates them from blame; though who could have been responsible if they were not, cannot be easily inferred.

The story may not be true, but it does no violence to probabilities. The rich men of Chicago were frightened out of their seven senses at the time of the anarchist prosecutions. Whether they contributed money to influence officials none but themselves and the recipients, if there were any, may positively know. The peculiarities of the prosecution may be traceable to widespread public consternation. It may not have been necessary to excite any of the public officials with hopes of pecuniary reward. But certain it is, looking coolly at the affair in the calm of the present time, that Spies and his associates, guilty or not guilty, were condemned before they were tried. This is now the general opinion in Chicago. It is hardly disputed by anyone there, save the newspapers that hounded on the corrupt prosecution, and the police who, having begun the Haymarket riot, corruptly contrived for the conviction of the accused.

There is reason to believe that the Haymarket riot was created by the police for the purpose of playing upon the fears of Chicago's rich men. There is reason to believe that the cases against Spies and the others were "worked up" in the peculiar manner that characterized them, for the purpose of making gratitude keep the company of fear. And it is not unreasonable to suppose that as fear subsided and gratitude declined, the police renewed the methods that had proved profitable. The story of the Chicago paper may be true.

But whether that story be true or not, interference by the police with peaceable meetings, unauthorized invasions of private places, and unwarranted searches, are dangerous innovations. They are dangerous when the motive is good. They are not more dangerous, though more likely to excite public indignation, when the motive is corrupt.

THE TRIBUNE CORNERS THE WORLD.—The Tribune accuses the World of having backed out of a challenge to debate the question of protection, and it justifies the charge by publishing the correspondence between the papers.

The World offered to print in its weekly edition ten articles, of from 1,200 to 2,000 words, prepared or selected by the Tribune, if the Tribune would print from the World corresponding articles of similar length; and it offered to accept any modifications and con-

ditions the Tribune might impose, providing they did not destroy the central idea, which was that the subscribers of each paper should "hear the other side" of the protection question. This was a perfectly fair proposition. Accepting it, the Tribune, in accordance with the privilege offered it of imposing modifications and conditions not destructive of the central idea, specified the following: The articles to be prepared by men whose public position and reputation were such that their utterances on the tariff would be accepted as authoritative by their respective parties; the articles to be signed by the writers; the first article by the Tribune to define the kind of tariff laws in which that journal believes, and to state fully the system of levying duties which it would advocate and defend; the World to do the same in respect of its position in its first article; these two articles to be submitted to both journals, and "until each is satisfied that the statement of the other is full and complete," neither article to be published; the second article of each paper to consist of statements giving the reason of each writer for his position; the third to contain the statement of each writer of his principal objections to the system advocated by his antagonist; the succeeding six articles by each writer to be free from restriction; all statements to adhere to the exact truth; authorities for data to be given when required; all vital questions propounded by one writer to be answered by the other in his next article; at the close of the series each writer to be entitled to review and sum up the controversy in an article of 3,000 words; and the opposing articles to appear on the same page of each paper, and to be printed in the same sized type in each.

Some of these conditions are utterly unreasonable, and appear to have been imposed for the purpose of making debate impossible. Such, for example, is the requirement that the writers must be men whose utterances would be accepted as authoritative by their respective parties. Neither paper could find such a man. And that condition, unreasonable in itself, was inconsistent with another condition, that the debate should be along the lines of the opinions of the respective papers. If authoritative writers could have been found they would have been hampered by the opinions of the papers, neither of which is authoritative in its party. Still another strikingly unreasonable condition was that which required the approval by each paper of the first article of the other.

But most of the conditions were fair and should have been accepted. By refusing the unreasonable conditions, specifying them, the World would have forced the Tribune into a disclosure of its motives, and the public would have known whether those conditions were put forth in bad faith, or were fair conditions faultily expressed. But it did nothing of the kind. After a long silence, the acting editor-in-chief took the matter out of the hands of the editor of the weekly World, who had made the proposition, and declined the debate in a terse note on the ground that the Tribune's conditions "made the arrangement impossible." This was clearly a backdown, for which, however, the editor of the weekly World does not appear to be responsible.

CRITICISING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

JOHN CODMAN.

I shall take for my text one telling and comprehensive paragraph of Governor Flower's message, which is attracting, as it deservedly should, more attention than all else that it contains. It was termed "startling" by several of the daily newspapers, but so far as I have seen, none of them adequately accounts for the causes that have brought about the educational condition so emphasized by the Governor. He probably knows them himself, but it would not be "good politics" for him to deprecate them:

Reports received by the Superintendent of Public Instruction indicate that the number of children in the State of school age (i. e., between five and twenty-one years), in 1891 was 1,821,773. The number of children attending the common schools in the same year was 1,054,044. More than 767,000 children of school age, therefore, were either not in school at all or received instruction elsewhere than at the public schools. The proportion of public school children in 1891 consequently was about 57 per cent. of the total number between the ages of five and twenty-one. The total cost of supplying this education to somewhat more than half the children of school age in the State was $20,269,118.29. The greater part of this amount was raised by State and local taxation.

Considered with other statistics these figures suggest some serious reflections. In 1851, forty years ago, 75 per cent. of the entire school population attended the public schools. During those forty years the State has done much to improve and strengthen its common schools, to increase their efficiency, and to compel attendance, yet during all that time there has been a steady decrease of attendance in proportion to the school population, and nearly 20 per cent. fewer children, proportionately, attend the public schools now than attended them forty years ago. In the same interval the expense has increased from $1,884,826 to $20,269,118. For each pupil who attended the public schools any part of the year in 1851 the average cost was $2.26; in 1891 it was $19.22, the increase being 750 per cent.

To supply a proper basis for analysis, the whole number of children of "school age," in 1851, should have been stated; but it is, perhaps, sufficient for the purpose to know that 75 per cent. of them in 1851, against 57 per cent. in 1891, attended the public schools at a cost per capita of $2.26, as against $19.22.

The Governor continues:

Much of the increased cost per capita is undoubtedly explained by the erection of new school buildings, possessing greater facilities, better accommodations, and more attractive surroundings. But the surprising thing is that this sort of expenditure has not increased the proportion of children who avail themselves of these privileges, but has been accompanied by an actual diminution. Should the same ratio of decrease in numbers and the same ratio of increase in expense be maintained, the State in a few years will be actually taxing its citizens many millions of dollars each year—more than is needed now for all other purposes of Government—to supply an education to a minority of its children.

It would not be such a "surprising thing" if he had told us of what the increase of population in these last fifty years has consisted. What proportion of it was of immigration from Roman Catholic countries, and by children born to persons of that religion? I apprehend that if Governor Flower had these statistics before him he would not have thought the thing surprising at all. He finds that much of the excessive cost is due to the erection of expensive school buildings; and he might have added, to the employment of more and more expensive school teachers, all of which is part of the grand system of "elevating the masses" who, as appears by his confession, do not wish to be elevated, at least in the way proposed by the State. The State made its blunder long ago, when it deviated from the old line marked out by the fathers of this republic, which was drawn with but very slight deviation from the "three Rs." They considered that when children had acquired this rudimentary education the State had paid its debt, not to them, for it owed them nothing, but to itself in making its people sufficiently intelligent to do their own reading and writing, and to be able to figure up their accounts. They looked upon all further education as a luxury to be paid for, or otherwise honestly acquired, by those who wished to enjoy it. It was all the education that the State furnished to Webster, Clay, and hundreds of other Americans who, by their own unassisted efforts, have made their names immortal. The endowment of Harvard College cannot be cited as an exception to this practice. It's chief object was to provide ministers of the gospel, a great part of whose business it was to superintend the public schools. Together they worked harmoniously in the endeavor to make people better, happier, and more patriotic than they are now. Even as late as 1851 better citizens were turned out at $2.26 per head than there are to-day at $19.22.

"Do you think then," some one may ask, "that the superior education of the present day has accomplished nothing for humanity?"

No and yes. If happiness is the great object of life, No. If it be luxury furnished by new inventions, surfeits of brain-addling newspapers, magazines, books, lectures, theories, philosophies, questionable amusements, divorces, stock gambling, and other concomitants of modern civilization. Yes. But it does not follow that we should not have had as much of these and of other better things that have come to us, if the old system had been continued. People to whom education was worth having would acquire it for themselves, and the world would roll on just as well.

By-and-bye, and that pretty soon, if taxes for education go on at their present pace, the last sentence I have quoted from the Governor's message will be verified, and then we shall "wake up to a realizing sense."

We shall conclude that we should be taxed no more for education than for charity: and that we are no more bound to pay for teaching "the higher branches" in the public schools than we are to provide the almshouses with turkey, canvas backs, and champagne.

THE CHAMELEON.

A. E. BROWN.

When light is let in upon this reptile, it speedily changes color, and presents a variegated, mottled appearance.

In this respect it resembles our tariff and the arguments of its defenders.

Our tariff laws can be compared to a crazy quilt, for in them are to be found patches of free trade, low tariff, high tariff, and prohibition.

Their inconsistency has been further increased by the addition of bounty, subsidy, reciprocity, and retaliatory clauses, which are moreover only applicable to some cases.

This heterogeneous collection of laws is considered by many to be a paragon of perfection.

Persons wax ecstatic over the fact that the McKinley bill placed sugar upon the free list; with equal enthusiasm they point out that various articles have been taken from the free list and are now dutiable. The previous rates of taxation upon imported articles which we can produce were in many cases increased, in others decreased, abolished, or left untouched; yet the disciples of McKin-

leyism prostrate themselves in adoration of every varying feature of the mongrel bill.

What a spectacle it was to see Republican members of the last Congress favoring the maintenance of a tax of 75 cents a ton on imported iron ore, on the ground that the importation of that ore was injurious to the country, and then advocating the payment of 75 cents a ton or more, in bounties to ship owners, if they would bring the ore here.

Adherents of the same party exhausted their vocabularies in declaiming about the advantages to be derived from preserving the "home market" intact, and then forsook the position they had fortified with so much labor, and advocated reciprocity. If reciprocity is right, then protection is wrong. For reciprocity expands and frees commerce, while protection contracts and fetters it. The first tears down barriers to trade, the latter builds them up. How can both be right?

Protectionists have declared that our tariff was to hold up prices. They have also taught that its purpose and effect was to lower prices. Then, again, they oppose free trade on the ground that its adoption would cause an era of cheapness, saying that "cheap and nasty go together."

There is one other position possible to hold, and that is that the realization of free trade would make things dear. And lo! presto! change! that doctrine is also proclaimed.

Placing these diverse teachings together, and surveying them, what deduction can be made other than that the defenders of the protective theory have no regard for truth and consistency, or that they do not know what they are talking about: or, there is one other possible explanation, and that is, that they are diseased in both respects.

We are sorry to see so many people entangled in a web of confusion. Let them give up their belief in the inconsistent, chameleon-like humbug, and come over to the side of freedom and truth.

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

The Presidential announcement, pursuant to the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, that duties will be placed upon certain imported commodities if the countries whence they come do not promptly recognize our generosity in allowing our citizens to buy them at cost, elicits a comment from the New York Evening Post, which could hardly be better put:

It will be observed that these duties have to be paid by American consumers. They will be added to the price of sugar, tea, coffee, shoes, and other leather goods. In other words, they will be fines inflicted on American citizens by Presidential proclamation, in order to punish certain citizens of foreign countries for "being reciprocally unjust and unreasonable." It would be hard to surpass this in absurdity. We do not believe it ever has been surpassed in absurdity. Its perpetration is made possible by the long habit, on which the whole protectionist system is built up, of regarding the products of human industry not as things to be consumed, but as things to sell, and the privilege of selling as far transcending in importance the privilege of eating, drinking, and wearing. This vicarious punishment inflicted on Americans for sins committed by foreigners, taken in connection with the gospel of dearness preached by the President and Messrs. Reed, Lodge, McKinley & Company, in the last year, makes Republican political economy the most fatuous and interesting jumble of modern times.

TARIFF REFORM IN THE SOUTH.

C. E. Hoover, of Winchester, Va., offers the following novel but plausible explanation of the relation of Southern Democrats to the tariff reform policy of the Democracy:

It is somewhat singular that the political situation in the South is so far from being understood by non-residents, and I am inclined to the belief that few here understand the case fully—especially the relations of the South to the tariff issue. The presence of the negro voter in such numbers, and the fear of negro domination, keep the South solidly Democratic. There is practically no Republican party there, and it is well to keep this fact in mind when calculating the strength of tariff reform in the Democratic party. A majority of the Democrats in the South are protectionists. As proof of this take the following analysis of the votes cast in the Democratic caucus for Speaker.

Crisp and Mills, the two leading candidates of the party, are both from the South, but Crisp received more than double the number of Southern votes given to Mills. The general vote of the Southern States between these two Southern leaders was fifty-four for Crisp and twenty six for Mills, while the Middle States voted twenty for Crisp and thirteen for Mills.

Next to the singular significance of the Southern vote between Crisp and Mills, the vote of New England and the West is most instructive. New England gave ten votes to Mills and one to Crisp, and the Western states gave twenty-nine to Mills and nine to Crisp.

These peculiar sectional divisions are not in any measure accidental. The Middle States, the centre of conservatism in Democratic politics, give twenty votes to Crisp and thirteen to Mills, and it is obviously the protective sentiment of the South that gives Crisp more than two to one of the votes from that section.

Now how are we to account for the overwhelming majority for Crisp over Mills in the South? In solving this problem it is well to keep in mind that white protectionists in the South dare not affiliate with the avowed champions of protection—the Republicans—and are compelled to remain within Democratic lines, as their only ground of safety from the negro voter. Remove the negro question and the Democracy will immediately begin to disintegrate, about on the lines indicated by the vote for Speaker. Perhaps a majority would drift into the Republican party, where they belong. As a rule a Southern Democrat cannot be depended on as a true tariff reformer. He is apt to be Republican in principle but Democratic for policy.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF NEW YORK.

The delegation from New York to the Democratic convention will probably be a unit, in vote if not in sentiment, in favor of Hill for President, or, if he consents, in favor of Gorman, and against Cleveland. This is a strong argument in favor of the man who would hardly be recognized as a Democrat if he did not label himself "I am a Democrat," after the manner of fraudulent blind men who beg pennies on the streets. It is also a strong argument against Cleveland. But the argument is losing ground where its force is most needed. Says the Indianapolis Sentinel:

The argument of New York's thirty-six electoral votes is one that has had much weight in previous Democratic conventions, but it will not have the same weight in the next one. There are several Western States that are gradually coming under Democratic control. The Democrats in those States have local interests which they will not sacrifice for the purpose of conciliating the New York machine. They will not consent to a platform or a nominee that will injure them at home by allying them to retrogression. The Western Democracy has been gaining ground by standing for principle and progress, and it means to keep on in the same line. If New York cannot be satisfied with a candidate who will be acceptable to the rest of the country then New York may go. She is in no position to domineer or to frighten the party with her thirty-six votes.

INDUSTRY MAKES WEALTH.

Opie F. Read tells a story in the Chicago Press which illustrates the possibilities that are open even to the poor to become rich, provided they are alert and active in utilizing what they see. This story ought to silence all talk about the impossibility of acquiring wealth by honest industry; for did not Dr. Collins, in the story, make himself a millionaire in that way? Let others stop complaining and go and do likewise.

The doctor had just graduated from the college of physicians and surgeons in Chicago, but had not made up his mind where he would practice. While thinking this matter over he became interested in telegraphy, and he learned to send and receive messages. He had a quick ear, and taking by sound was simply a delight to him. He became very expert. He finally heard of a town where they needed a doctor, and he determined to go and see the place. He was much pleased, and almost decided to locate there, but he must come back to the city to make arrangements. While waiting in the depot for his train he heard the telegraph instrument tick, and he began taking the message mentally. It was the turning point in his life. The message was the final closing up of a deal that had been going on for some time, and the message revealed to the doctor the fact that a branch railroad was to be run into a certain town not far away, and that certain shops and factories were to be at once erected there. There was a caution in the dispatch to keep mum, as the owners of the property had not as yet even heard of the scheme, and they would double up on the price of the land if they knew of it. What did he do? He had some property and knew where he could get a fair sum of money. He got together what cash he could raise, and bought up the best part of the town to be improved. He is now worth $15,000,000.

PROTECTIONISTS AT SCHOOL.

The Sydney Democrat grasps the protection minister, Dibbs, and the protection paper, the Star, by the collar and bumps their heads together in this edifying and instructive fashion, the occasion being furnished by a discussion of the land value tax proposed in New South Wales:

Hear the wisdom of Dibbs *re* this land tax. He says, "It must be remembered that property values have seriously declined, and are not yet recovering. The shrinkage in value causes contraction of enterprise, and, therefore, of employment. The shrinkage and its consequent evils would be made much more serious by taxation in this direction."

Now we want to know from the Hon. George R. what sort of enterprise a shrinkage in land values discourages? Is it building? Will fewer houses be erected because land upon which the structure has to be erected can be got more easily? Will fewer factories be built because sites are made cheaper either to purchase or lease? Will fewer orchards be cultivated because orchard land can be more easily procured? Will fewer farms be tilled because the farmer will have to pay the owner a smaller tribute for leave to use the land? If an affirmative answer can be given to any of these questions, then the Premier is right; but, if not, then we ask Mr. Dibbs whether it is not a fact that the only enterprise which a rise in land values encourages is the business of the land shark, who goes ahead of all progress, and prevents production unless tribute be paid to him? Is it not a fact that the land monopolist enterprise consists in appropriating the communal fund which belongs to the people, and is intended to furnish all necessary expenses of Government, so that the State should be neither a beggar nor a robber of the wealth procured by individual effort? No, no, George, you cannot convince us that the more tribute we have to pay for leave to live and work in New South Wales we shall be the richer for it.

But it is probable that, by this time, Mr. Dibbs will be sorry he gave these reasons, for the Star promptly picks him up and castigates him for saying

that this land value tax would reduce the value of land. It would never do to admit that, for it would be a confession that the landlords would pay the tax. Consequently, the Star of Wednesday last has the following pearls of economic sophistry: "A land tax must, as we have often explained, be passed on from the first taxpayer to some other class; with the ultimate result that rents must either go up or wages go down, and in either case the purchasing power of the workers' earnings is reduced."

By the way, is a tariff passed on in this manner, ultimately reducing the purchasing power of wages? But the point we wish to emphasize is the straight contradiction which the Star gives to Mr. Dibbs' manifesto. He says the tax would be paid by the owner of land. The Star says it would not, but would be passed on to the tenant (the user of land) whose rent would rise. If, therefore, the landlord got as much rent as before, and the tenant paid the tax, the value of land would remain as before. Therefore Mr. Dibbs is wrong in saying the tax would lower the value of land. Thus the Star.

FARMERS AS LAND OWNERS.

The Dalles (Ore.) Chronicle criticises the East Oregonian for its advocacy of the single tax, sneering at the proposition to save the farmer from paying an unjust tax by taxing him more. To this superficial criticism the East Oregonian bluntly replies:

"Land, regardless of improvements," this dull and bigoted editor of the Chronicle imagines to be entirely owned by farmers, while, in fact, the farmer is seldom in possession of land which is not highly improved; therefore the benefit to be derived from taxing land in this way would, to a great extent, go to the farmer.

Those who attempt to tax the products of labor, with the vain, foolish idea that such taxation is just taxation, are those who would prefer a crooked to a straight path in reaching their goal. Simpler the methods less the expense, and nearer the equality of burden; and this is so in matters of all other kinds, as well as in taxation.

IS ROMAN CATHOLICISM A MENACE?

Last fall Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, made the following declaration regarding the authority of the Pope of Rome:

The whole matter is very simple. If Father Ducey had thought for an instant of the character of the encyclical he would have avoided the error he committed. He seems for the moment to have lost sight of the fact that the Holy Father is the teacher and every Catholic must regard him as the supreme earthly authority. *The Holy Father having advanced in the encyclical the doctrine of private property in land, it became the duty of every one in the Church to accept it unquestioningly.*

Now, in discussing the matter Father Ducey alluded to the Holy Father as "A" and to some one else as "B," and so on. The other gentlemen who were interviewed simply said in effect: "*There is nothing for us to do but to accept what has been announced by the Holy See. He has settled that for us.*" Now there is [illegible] to be taken, no matter what any man may write. It is just like [illegible] established doctrine laid down in the Holy Scriptures, and it is to be followed just as closely and unquestioningly by all those who believe in the Holy Church.

This declaration was published in the New York Herald, from which we copy it verbatim. The Archbishop has never denied nor publicly corrected it, and a Catholic paper of Albany, friendly to him, approvingly describes the language quoted above as "authorized." The Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia, thinks it cannot be authentic, for the wholly inadequate reason that Archbishop Corrigan is not ignorant of the doctrines of his Church, nor extraordinarily stupid, thus implying that if the declaration is authentic, as the Catholic paper of Albany says it is, the Archbishop of New York is both ignorant and stupid. The London Tablet is opposed to Archbishop Corrigan's idea of papal infallibility. So is Edward Osgood Brown, of Boston. So, by inference, is the Catholic Standard, of Philadelphia. But Archbishop Corrigan remains silent, and in the administration of his diocese impresses the idea expressed in the declaration upon his clergy, and most of them in turn impress it upon their people.

If this declaration is a true exposition of Catholic doctrine regarding the authority of the Pope over American citizens, Roman Catholicism is a menance to American institutions, for it subordinates the conscience of American voters and office-holders, regarding civil matters, to the control of a foreign power. We have called attention to this; and doubting the accuracy of Archbishop Corrigan's exposition of Catholic doctrine have called upon Catholics who are beyond the reach or above the fear of his ecclesiastical powers, to say whether it is accurate or not. If it is, Roman Catholicism is a menace which must be promptly met, and relentlessly removed.

Among the letters received by us on the subject are the following:

John B. Hanten, Clerk of the Circuit and the County Courts at Watertown, S. Dak., writes: THE STANDARD has of late devoted considerable space and attention to a question, "Is Catholicism a Menace to American Institutions?" The consideration of such a question has been due, as I learn from the statement in your paper, to certain expressions made by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, in relation to the Encyclical of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., treating on the conditions of labor. As a Catholic, a firm believer in my faith, and a member in good standing of the Roman Catholic Church, and also a believer and advocate of the single tax doctrine, allow me to say that the importance attached to this question, as shown in THE STANDARD, seems to me wholly unwarranted. Even if Archbishop Corrigan has been correctly reported, it by no means expresses the opinion of the members of the Church, nor is it in conformity with the teachings of his master and God. Said encyclical, it is true, was read from the pulpit of every Catholic church in the United States to the faithful, but not as an infallible doctrine or law of the Church that we must implicitly believe in and live up to. No Catholic that I know considers himself bound to accept as true gospel the statements made therein, but should give them the due consideration that they merit. Knowing, and being fully convinced of the justice of the single tax doctrine, and of its harmony with the gospel of peace and love taught by the Holy Catholic Church, and tending to strengthen that faith in every human breast fully conversant with the beautiful truth, that "each man has an exclusive right of property to the produce of his labor," I cannot but feel that every good Catholic ought, and must be a single taxer. No, "Catholicism is no menace to American institutions," and never will be. Some of its adherents may err; even bishops, priests, and laymen may go astray, but that will be of but short duration. The promise, "I send you the Holy Ghost and his spirit shall be your guide," is sure to be fulfilled. I have read Henry George's reply to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., and cannot help but admire its truth and admit its candor. I hope that it will be productive of good; in fact I know it will be, for it has strengthened my endeavor to be a better man, Catholic, and citizen of this nation.

F. J. McArdle, Omaha, Neb., writes: Best eliminate the heading "Is Catholicism," etc.; it excites religious animosities, has no place in such a journal. Not one Catholic layman in a thousand but despises the sentiment advanced by Bishop Corrigan in this respect. They think the question too ridiculous to answer.

William J. Martin, of Central Falls, R. I., writes: In answer to your question, "Is Roman Catholicism a menace?" being a good Catholic, and having a great respect for every word the Pope utters, I cannot see the logic of the position that the Cardinal Archbishop puts him in by saying that his letter on the condition of labor was an infallible utterance. If it is sinful to take all the rental value of land, then must it be sinful to take any for if you take any you take some part of the ownership. If so, we have been a long time living in sin without being reminded of it.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE K. OF L.

In Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, December 28, the Knights of Labor celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of the organization of the order by an entertainment, in the course of which addresses were made by General Master Workman Powderly and by the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, of New York. John O'Keefe presided, and there were on the stage, in addition, Rev. W. L. Bull, of Whitford, Penn.; John Devlin, of the General Executive Board; Ira Somers, president, and W. J. Sloan, secretary, of Typographical Union, No. 2.

Father Huntington, referring to those who substitute charity for justice, said: "Charity begins where justice ends. It is a splendid thing to be a saint, but you have to begin by being an honest man;" and, in concluding, he spoke against the monopoly of the national resources of the country.

Mr. Powderly, after reviewing the history of the order, said: "Here is an organization which has in it men who believe that wrong should be righted, and that the word justice shall be known to all men."

The programme prepared for the evening was a very attractive one, and introduced good and entertaining music.

OBJECT LESSONS.

This department contains facts, gathered from all parts of the world, that are of current interest and permanent value, and illustrate social and political problems. Information from trustworthy sources is solicited.

POVERTY WITH PROGRESS.

Springfield Republican.

Wages have been reduced from 15 to 60 per cent. in the big Elgin (Ill.) watch works, employing some 3,500 men and women, and a general strike is threatened for the first time since the business was established twenty-seven years ago. It is an impressive story that is told, strikingly illustrative of the industrial drift.

Many of the workmen have been with the company from the start. They say that from 1865 to 1875 the average workman received from $4 to $7 a day, and for the more expert $10 a day was not an uncommon wage. But with the perfection of machinery came a gradual reduction of pay for piece work, on which most of the employees are engaged. With the improvements of machinery also came subdivisions of labor, until the work of making a watch has been reduced or extended to 800 distinct operations, and the skill of the average workman has been sharpened down to the performance of but one of these operations. As the machines have grown in intelligence, the need of intelligence in the operator has decreased. Dexterity, easily acquired, in performing the same simple operation day after day and year after year, is the chief requirement now, and men who have worked at the business for twenty years are now finding their places taken by machines operated by girls at wages averaging hardly 60 cents a day. What the most expert workmen or women are able to earn at piece work is taken as a criterion, and when these are found to be making more than what the company deem a fair wage, the piece rate is cut down for all. Thus, the less skilled have been gradually crowded against the conditions of a bare livelihood.

PRICE OF REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.

Harper's Weekly.

A chronicler of the days of the good Haroun-al-Raschid, seated on a minaret of his paradise, with a list of New York real estate quotations spread out before him, would be seized with an impulse to write the story of our prosperity in jewelled characters on cloth of gold. And if he should describe Manhattan as an island overlaid with precious metals and encrusted with diamonds, there would be little fault to find with the metaphor beyond its audacity. In a down town district, but a short time ago, land sold for $20,000 per frontage foot, the entire lot, twenty by one hundred

feet, bringing $400,000. Uptown, in a choice neighborhood, about the same time, $50,000 was the price paid for a frontage of twenty feet by one hundred in depth. Thus have the inexorable demands of traffic and the needs of huddling thousands for sleeping room and shelter transmuted the soil beneath the New Yorker's feet into auriferous strata, whose value stated in figures becomes almost too dazzling for belief. We have all but reached the condition when only two classes can exist in New York—the extremely rich and the very poor; those who can afford to pay more than an average income in rent and those who can endure suffocating existence in dingy cribs of glutted tenements. For the great middle class Harlem, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and their suburbs have become outlets. But tens of thousands of poor who remain in the city are yoked to discomforts that excite their discontent and make their presence a constant menace.

ROBBING THE COMMUNITY.

St. Louis Chronicle.

East St. Louis, as a municipality, is poor. It has to rake and scrape to find money for necessary public improvements. Yet yesterday a man sold land within its limits for $12,870, for which he paid two years ago $3,200. There was 300 per cent. added to the value of that land in two years by the growth of the community, and the community got none of it.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—Journal of the Knights of Labor, September 24, 1891.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the Single Land Tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place; that is land.—New York Sun, August 26, 1891.

Every one of these taxes [on commodities and buildings] the ostensible taxpayer—the man on the assessor's books—shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he cannot shift is the tax on his land values.—Detroit News, November 1, 1891.

The Bee does not say that it will never be a full-fledged single tax advocate. It believes in it in theory now; it pauses only on the threshold of doubt as to the expediency under existing circumstances.—Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Jan. 12, 1892.

The appeal made last week for contributions to a fund to pay for preparing the petition for presentation to Congress, has thus far been disregarded. As the secretary has no money available for this purpose, and as the preparation will be a work of several weeks, it is hoped that there will be no further delay in sending along contributions.

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz	$1,688 40
Cash contributions remain as reported last week, viz	1,674 67
The enrollment now stands as follows:	
Reported last week	115,074
Signatures received since last report	176
Total	115,250

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

A SINGLE TAX BADGE.

The Single Tax Propaganda Association has adopted a single tax badge, which may be purchased of Benjamin Doblin, 852 Broadway, New York, for thirty-five cents. The badge is made of silver, and in design is suggestive but simple and unobtrusive. The profits of sales are for the benefit of the Propaganda Society's fund.

NEW YORK CITY.

The new officers of the Manhattan Single Tax Club were installed at the meeting of last Thursday. The new managing board had held several previous meetings, and having considered the political situation, had sent out a circular informing the club that in their opinion the time had come for the members to consider, in view of the possible backsliding of the Democratic party on the tariff question, what their attitude should be in the coming Presidential campaign. The club rooms were filled with the members, nearly all of whom took part in the discussion, among them being Henry George, Louis F. Post, E. J. Shriver, Benjamin Doblin, Adolph Engelsman, and Mr. Werner. Finally the following was adopted unanimously and referred to the managing board with power:

Whereas, The Manhattan Single Tax Club is of the opinion that it is of supreme importance that such prompt organized action should be taken by free traders as will influence the Democratic party at its coming Presidential Convention to take a radical ground on the tariff question; therefore,

Resolved, That the Single Tax Club favors the formation of free trade Democratic clubs in all the Assembly districts of the city, whose duty it shall be to influence the National Democratic Convention to insert in its platform a plank containing a radical declaration in favor of tariff reform to the point of at least placing all raw materials on the free list, and making a corresponding reduction on manufactured articles into which such materials enter, and to place in nomination for President and Vice-President men who are radical tariff reformers.

The president of the club invited all members who approved such organization as is called for in the resolutions to give their names and addresses to the managing board, so that the work of organization could begin immediately; and it was soon learned that the Third, Sixth, Tenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Assembly districts could be organized in less than a week.

The managing board met later, and decided to recommend that the name of the new organization be "The Democratic Free Trade League." The roster of the club was examined to ascertain how many Assembly districts could be organized from its membership. It was found that in eighteen there were from one to ten members, all experienced in political organization. The board concluded to summon the residents of a few districts at a time to the rooms, commencing on Wednesday evening, January 13, and continuing the meetings night by night until all the Assembly districts were in process of organization. The Assembly districts in which work can be begun within a short time are the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third. The board intends to look over some of the old lists in the possession of the club for names in the districts not mentioned above.

Money being necessary to carry on the work of organization, and for literature and other purposes, the club appointed William McCabe, A. J. Steers, and Benjamin Doblin a committee on ways and means, to whom contributions, and the names of persons likely to contribute, may be sent. The address of the committee is 73 Lexington avenue.

NEW YORK.

John H. Blakeney writes from Binghampton: Our social science club has reorganized with sixteen members. Several who will be members were unable to be present. We shall have a club of twenty-five or over. It was decided to begin operations by reading and discussing "Protection or Free Trade?" The meetings will be held weekly.

I have not seen Senator O'Connor lately in reference to his views regarding the local option tax bill, but a gentleman who had an interview with him a few days ago, told me the Senator had declared himself as ready to support a bill exempting personal property from taxation, and during the conversation said he was becoming very favorable to the "George idea."

Alfred J. Wolf writes from Brooklyn: Two events of interests to single taxers occurred here last Sunday. The committee on public meetings of District Assembly 220, K. of L., knowing that a proposal to restrict immigration by law was being agitated in the Order made that question the subject for debate at the regular monthly public meeting on Sunday afternoon. The chairman announced that it had been found impossible to secure advocates of a restrictive policy, but that the debate would be held nevertheless. A letter from Terence V. Powderly, published in the Journal of the K. of L., was read and then a knight who favored restriction took the floor. His arguments that the country was overcrowded and that restriction of immigration would raise wages or at least prevent their further decline were met by the opposite side with a demonstration that the evils complained of could easily be cured by removing the cause—the monopoly of natural opportunities. The meeting was a pronounced success, and even the protectionists and the indifferent ones were enthusiastic and promised to aid in promoting similar agitation on a more extended scale.

In the evening, Professor Gunton spoke in Chadwick's church, corner Clinton and Congress streets, on protection. For an hour and a quarter the professor soared, when Lindley Vinton, who appeared for free trade, brought him to mother earth with a dull thud. The professor, in his reply, made a personal attack. In the course of his speech the professor had said that land value taxes were indirect and could be shifted; and at the close Mr. Vinton asked him whether all the tax on the prospective value of a vacant lot could be shifted. The professor said that it undoubtedly could. This reply presents a fair idea of the character of the lecturer's argument.

PENNSYLVANIA.

George E. Chase writes from Philadelphia: On Thursday, December 31, 1891, at the regular meeting of the Philadelphia Single Tax Society, the first business was the appointment of Shoemaker, Stephenson, and Dick as a committee with power to act in the matter of the tax conference to be held at Harrisburg for the revision of the State taxation. The committee authorized at a recent meeting to consider the nomination of a free trade candidate for Congress was appointed, viz., Stephenson, Atkinson, and Brown.

Mr. Gallagher, of Wanamaker's Bethany Sunday School, then read the paper of the evening, entitled "Political Thought in America." It was a carefully prepared review of the principal political parties since the establishment of the Government. He declared in favor of raising national revenue by direct taxes levied upon the States according to the Constitution, and for ultimate free trade. The discussion that followed was upon the foolishness of much of what is called patriotism, and upon the inefficiency of many proposed social remedies. The single tax was then explained by Miss Chapman.

Of Colonel Isaac Leech, who died in Philadelphia last week, Justice says that he was "not only a Democrat in the best sense of the word, but a single tax man as well. For the last twenty-five years he has been a real estate assessor in the Twenty-seventh Ward, and, so far as possible, has carried out the single tax principle in his valuations."

Henry J. O'Neill writes from Allentown: What gratifies tax reformers in this county is the change that has taken place within the last few years in public sentiment with regard to the tariff. Years ago no county in the State was more firm in its belief that a high tariff was essential to prosperity than Lehigh, but to-day a large majority in the county favors a reduction of the tariff. The Allentown Democrat, a paper of great influence in the rural districts, is well up with the most advanced sentiment of the Democratic party on this subject; and could this paper be induced to consider the merits of absolute free trade, and even of the single tax, we might expect from it powerful aid in helping along much needed tax reforms. Concerning Allentown, the county seat, little that is flattering can be said. Though it has a Democratic majority, which claims to be attached to the principles of that party, it has done all it could to pass ordinances which are to the city what the McKinley bill is to the United States. Men who pose as reputable Democrats have had as much hand in this as Republicans.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in his annual report, shows that the increase in buildings for the year is $42,713,213, while the increase in the value of land is $35,694,492. This is a straw tending to show that improvement values and land values keep pretty close to each other.

MICHIGAN.

Howard M. Holmes, writing from Detroit, says: The board of assessors of Detroit, for the purpose of making a test case in the supreme court, has refused to act under the new mortgage tax law that is paralyzing business in this State. The constitutionality of the law will be passed upon by the supreme court. This new mortgage tax law provides that mortgages shall be taxed in the counties where the mortgaged land lies, and its provisions are stringent. The result has been that builders have found it impossible to make loans, and not one-third the building is in progress that would have been seen had not the Legislature been made up of men so ignorant of the subject of taxation. As a result of this stagnation in the building trades, hundreds of workmen are out of employment and many have been starving. Secretary Benj. Briscoe and Clerk Charles Austin, of the Board of Public Works, say that the tales of distress which assail their ears and the applications for work are unprecedentedly large in number and distressing in tone. One man, weak and trembling, claimed that he and his family had had nothing to eat in two days. The two officials are not single tax men, and think very little about the subject of taxation, but they declared to me solemnly that from their observation they were convinced that the unusual distress was directly attributable to the new mortgage tax law. Mr. Austin, although a clerk in the office of the board, makes a business of building houses for sale. He usually has half a dozen dwellings under way, but he says that he cannot let contracts this winter because the banks will not loan money even on gilt-edged security.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange of Detroit, alarmed at the number of manufacturing concerns that are leaving this city, asked for letters from prominent Detroit business men, some time ago, as to a remedy. The letters have been remarkable as showing how business men are struggling towards the light of the single tax. Quite a number came out flatly for the single tax, limited, who were not suspected of any such views. Last night the exchange held a meeting and adopted a resolution calling for economical city government, for the correction of inequalities in assessments, and for the fair taxation of all corporation and church property. It may be well to remark that the people are waking up to the evil which the lamented Alderman Amos fought—the exemption of $40,000,000 worth of railroad land in Detroit from municipal taxation.

Regarding the new territory that has been brought within the city limits, the assessors explain that it will be assessed, not by the acre, but according to the frontage on actual or imaginary streets. If the owners don't plat the acreage property, the assessors will make pencil sketches, and treat the land just as if it were platted and improved. The assessors estimate roughly that all the new land will add over $7,000,000 to the assessment rolls.

ILLINOIS.

Percy Roberts writes from Elgin: We have organized a single tax club, and elected officers as follows: President, Elmer E. Day; first vice-president, A. M. C. Todson; second vice-president, F. H. Mosher; third vice-president, William McMaster; secretary-treasurer, Percy Roberts. We have a large number of earnest and enthusiastic single tax men and women here. We shall hold regular meetings every first and third Monday in the month in Women's Club room. We have a splendid field to work in and can draw on the Chicago club for speakers. Before long we shall have a public meeting, and will invite, amongst others, the Mayor of Rockford, who, I am informed, is a single tax man. The president of the Elgin Watchmaker's Union (an organization of over 800 men) is a single tax man.

H. O. Cummings writes from Sycamore: Free trade sentiment is developing in this county among some of the most radical (formerly) Republicans. They are bitterly opposed to the tariff laws and cry loudly for reform; but most of them vote the party ticket straight. They, with others, admit they do not understand the principles of the single tax, but are willing to investigate it. No action has so far been taken by any of our county tax officers either in line with, or opposed to, the single tax. The theory awaits agitation here. Many will avow themselves as single tax men when the light of this theory comes to them by investigation. There is but little of the proper kind of reading matter here, but a splendid field for it. This county is strongly Republican, and any effort to introduce a new idea in politics is met with an opposition and a hatred that amounts almost to fanaticism. A single taxer and a free trader is looked upon by the dominant party in the county as an anarchist or socialist, and an enemy of society, unfit to vote. But the single tax and free trade ideas are agitated here in spite of all opposition.

MISSOURI.

L. P. Custer, writing from St. Louis, says: The St. Louis League continues to hold weekly meetings in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, and considerable interest is manifested. The fund for securing permanent headquarters continues to grow, and at the present time we have sufficient to warrant us in looking for quarters, and a committee for that purpose is out with orders to report at the next meeting.

A new journalistic star has entered the constellation of single taxism, it is the St. Louis Courier, and its make-up and general appearance and features bespeak for it a meed of praise and patronage. Brothers Webster and Pepoon, of the St. Louis League, are its sponsors, the first as publisher and the other as editor. The contents of the first number showed splendid selections and pointed comments. The editor promises that the excellent character of the first paper shall be maintained.

Politics are somewhat quiet at present. There was some stir created early this week over the report of an attempt to organize a Hill Club in the Eighth District, located in this city—John J. O'Neil's district—but the boom, as it was termed, must have died a bornin'. O'Neil is a true blue. He voted for Mills from the start, and has the confidence of his constituents, and a Hill Club up there would play rather an infinitessimal part.

The Republic is saying little and "sawing wood." Some time ago it accused the "esteemed STANDARD" of "chasing rainbows," referring to the latter's recent editorial on "Breakers Ahead," and asserted that there would be no split, and that if any alleged Democrats kicked up a row they would be whipped in or out of the party, and that the party itself would go right ahead with tariff reform just the same. The trouble with this explanation lies in the fact that the Republic talked the same way before the Speakership contest was so ingloriously settled against those it represents, and it will pardon me, I am sure, if I appear just the least skeptical as to the party's ability to keep itself intact and progress on the road to tariff reform, such as it preaches, with any prospect of success. The esteemed Republic should remember that as long as the "triumvirate" are at the head of the procession they are very apt to try, with some show of more or less success, to turn it in the direction they desire to go. The trouble will come when the endeavor is made to relegate them to the rear, and if they are not relegated they will boss the party; then it will remain for the progressionists to "eat crow," "crawfish," and do many other undignified things, or rebel. The question with us is, which will they do?

KENTUCKY.

Wm. Whips writing from Lakeland, and enclosing 26 petitions, says; 1 is the superintendent of the Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum; 2, 3, and 4 are his associate physicians; 5 is the coroner of Jefferson County and the City of Louisville; 6 is a keen, shrewd land speculator, practicing physician, and farmer. He is, and for many years has been, one of the representatives of the Middletown and Anchorage Precincts as magistrate in our Jefferson County Court, and it is to him more than any other member of the court we are indebted for the just and economical management of our county finances and the equal distribution of the benefits of our county levy in the way of roads, bridges, etc. He seemed well disposed towards the single tax and thought the principle based upon justice. 7 and 8 are physicians in Anchorage; 9 is a physician in Louisville; 10 is a lawyer at the Louisville Bar and County Court Commissioner of the County of Jefferson and City of Louisville; 11 is a reporter of the Courier-Journal; 12 is a land speculator who has just invested $80,000 in the suburbs of the city; 16 is the postmaster at Anchorage, Republican; 17 is the assessor; 18 is a merchant. The others are farmers and mechanics.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Division A—At a meeting of the Board of Trade, Paterson, N. J., held in October last, the immigration question was the subject of discussion. Mr. Wm. J. Fenner, vice-president, read a paper favoring its restriction. He admitted that the rapid progress of this country in the past was probably due to the fact that there has been plenty of room for all, but considered we had now reached a point where the increase of our own population would meet the wants of our country. A dense population, he asserted, was not conducive to the welfare of the individual.

Division C—Among those who expressed opposing views were Mr. Andre Cardinal and

Division D—Mr. Benjamin Eastman, who contended that there was room for all, and that only the criminal class should be excluded. Explain to these two gentlemen, in further support of their views, why we suffer from the pressure of population while there is in reality so much unused land. Paterson will suffice for their address.

Division F—F. R. Miller.

Division I—L. A. Freeman.

Division J—B. F. Patterson.

See STANDARD, January 6, page 6, in reference to resolutions passed by the Teachers' Institute. The members named should be urged to earnestly consider the single tax.

Divisions E and O—Editor of Mirror and Farmer, Manchester, N. H., has from time to time printed slurring comments on the single tax in connection with letters advocating it from a subscriber. He needs specially to be shown that the single tax would not oblige people to cultivate unprofitable soil, and would make them free to choose their occupation.

Division G—J. L. McDonald, care Christian Standard, Cincinnati, O., for which he writes. Seems inclined toward Christian Socialism but as he is opposed to present systems of oppression should receive an explanation of the single tax.

Division H—Peter C. Berry, Glenwood, Mo., was a delegate to Farmer's Congress, Sedalia, Mo., November 16, 1891. Explain the single tax from the agricultural standpoint.

Division B—Rev. Chas. R. Baker. See page 6, STANDARD, January 6. Should be congratulated and urged to further discussion.

Division K—Prof. Horace Bumstead, Pres. Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Division M—Prof. T. G. Brownson, President McMinnville College, McMinnville, Ore. These two gentlemen are favorable to the platform of the New York Tax Reform Association and should be urged to study the single tax with the reasons therefor.

Division L—Rev. Thos. McClary, Bates Avenue M. E. Church, Fourth street and Bates avenue, St. Paul, Minn., is studying economic questions, and the importance of the single tax should be impressed upon him.

Divisions N and P—The News, Spencer, Ia., has at times printed articles on single tax, but has not a clear understanding of its scope.

I should like all members to advise me if they are not able to write regularly, since the recent redivision of the corps makes it necessary to know how many letters I can count upon.

1674 Broadway, New York. MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Public Opinion, published at Washington, is an invaluable periodical to all men who study the trend of popular sentiment. It appears weekly, and is made up of editorial clippings from representative papers in every part of the country. These are impartially selected and conveniently classified, and as they refer to the important current topics, readers are able, without loss of time, to learn the drift of opinion over the country regarding any timely subject in which they may be interested.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

A unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut in the quo warranto case of Judge Luzon B. Morris, Democratic claimant to the Governorship, against Governor Bulkeley, who holds over, upholds Bulkeley as Governor de facto and Governor de jure of the State. The decision is unanimous. It is based upon the ground that the action of the Legislature, no less than the vote of the people, is necessary to elect a Governor. The Legislature having failed to act, the former Governor holds over, though no one voted for him.

The Republican caucus of the Ohio Legislature has nominated John Sherman for Senator. This, of course, insures his election.

Mr. Blaine had a sudden illness at his office, January 6, and there were false rumors of apoplexy.

It has been proved that Japanese women, inmates of evil houses in a quarter of Seattle, Wash., are virtual slaves of the Japanese men owning the houses.

Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., is dead.

It seems pretty well established that the Democrats will sidetrack the silver question by providing for an international monetary conference at Chicago in 1893. Mr. Teller (Republican) has introduced such a bill in the Senate, and the Democrats will probably introduce a like measure in the House.

FOREIGN.

The Khedive of Egypt is dead and his son, aged 17, succeeds to the throne, it is believed under British protection. A new lease for British occupation in Egypt is looked for. It is pretty well established that the Khedive was poisoned with morphine, either through design or through the ignorance of the native physician who attended him.

Supposed Anarchists have been arrested at Wallsall, England, and their plots are said to have ramifications in the United States.

The revolutionary attempt of Garza, in Northern Mexico, continues, and his forces apparently increase, though he seems to be as often on our territory as on Mexico's, and he is giving our troops in Texas no end of trouble.

Sir Charles Dilke thinks England will have to go to war in defence of Belgian autonomy.

NEW SYNDICATE OF SINGLE TAX PAPERS.

A number of single tax men in St. Louis have organized a syndicate for the printing of single tax papers for local publication in different parts of the country. The St. Louis paper is called the St. Louis Courier. It is filled with a great variety of well-selected matter relating to the single tax and free trade, together with articles of interest in St. Louis. For publications from other cities or towns, the St. Louis syndicate will send the paper ready printed, with appropriate title, and containing such local matter, advertisements, etc., as may be desired. The price for this is so moderate that every county can have a single tax local paper. Contoocook, N. H., already has one of these papers, so has Meriden, Conn. The editor of the St. Louis edition is Percy Pepoon, and Sheridan Webster is the publisher. This is the best, and promises to be the most useful publication of its kind.

FREE TRADE IN INDIANA.

The Tariff, the organ of the Indiana Tariff Reform League, has enlarged its size, and begins the year with every indication that it will continue its work with even greater success than ever before. This paper, which was begun in the Summer of 1890, is well edited, both interesting and instructive, and peculiarly adapted for promoting radical tariff reform.

NEW YORK TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The latest report of this association, which advocates the abolition of personal property taxation, shows that in a total of 394 New York papers, 164 favor the proposition, 129 oppose it, and 101 are non-committal.

THE REFORM CLUB DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Reform Club of New York will be held on Saturday evening, January 16. Among the speakers who have accepted invitations are Senator Vilas, William M. Springer, John E. Russell, Clifton R. Breckinridge, Michael D. Harter, and John De Witt Warner. Among the invited guests whose attendance is expected are Senators Carlisle and Palmer, and the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. The committee in charge of the dinner consists of: Charles S. Fairchild, chairman; E. Ellery Anderson, H. de F. Baldwin, James Gaunt, August Lewis, Walter S. Logan, Robert Grier Monroe, George F. Parker, Calvin Tompkins, Edward B. Whitney, Louis Windmuller, and R. D. Woodward.

NEWSPAPER PROGRESS IN PITTSBURG.

The Pittsburg Times has nearly completed a handsome eight story, steel frame building, from which the paper will soon be issued. According to the interesting description given by the Times, the building has been placed where the "nourishing influences" of "trade" may reach it, which would indicate that there is no custom house in the neighborhood.

PROPOSED REFERENDUM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Edwin M. Chamberlain, of Boston, announces his intention of presenting to the Massachusetts Legislature a petition for a statute providing for the reference of all legislative acts to the people for their approval, as a condition of their validity, and for a similar submission to popular vote of any proposed law that 5,000 citizens petition for.

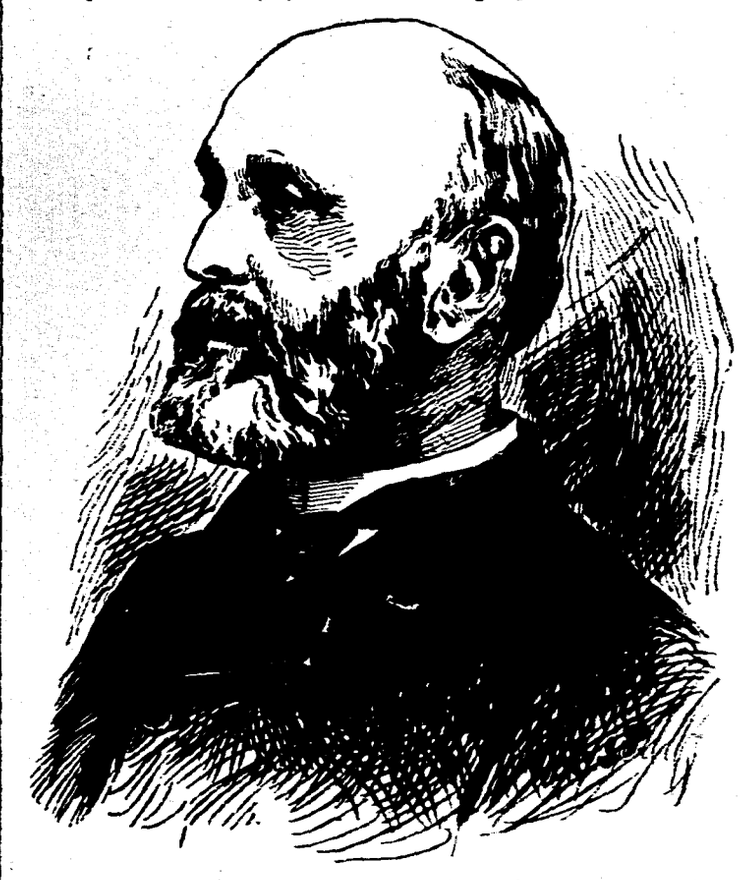
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC STRIKE.

The great monopoly of the Pacific slope, the Southern Pacific Railway Company, has been defeated in its effort to drive organized labor off the system. General Superintendent Fillmore gave orders early in December to the effect that all operators and dispatchers in the employ of the company, belonging to the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, should at once withdraw from that order or resign their positions. Following this came an order even more tyrannical; here it is: "All telegraphers and dispatchers must take an affidavit that he or she is not a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and will not unite with any such order while in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway." This was accompanied by a printed form to be indorsed and sworn to before a magistrate.

All the operators on the entire system indignantly quit work and stood together determined to retain the right to organize for mutual assistance and protection, and there were many cheerful hearts in the craft when at last key and sounder announced that the repugnant order had been withdrawn and work resumed.

PERSONAL.

William Lloyd Garrison, the second son and namesake of the well-known Abolitionist, was born in Boston, January 21, 1838. He was sent to the public schools, reaching the second class of the English high school when it became necessary for him to seek self-support. In June, 1855, in the 18th year of his age, he found employment with the lifelong anti-slavery friend and coadjutor of his father, James N. Buffum, of Lynn, who was engaged in the lumber business. A year or two later he became teller in the Laighton Bank, of Lynn, remaining until 1862, when he was called to fill the position of cashier of the Mattapan Bank, of Dorchester. In 1863 he resigned his cashiership to take the place of bookkeeper with R. P. Hallowell, of Boston, dealer in wool. In September, 1864, Mr. Garrison was married to Miss Ellen Wright, of Auburn, N. Y., a daughter of Martha C. Wright, and a niece of Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, names familiar to reformers and philanthropists. In 1865 Mr. Garrison started in the wool business for himself, and in 1866 accepted a junior partnership in the firm of Bailey, Jenkins & Garrison, which continued until January 1, 1872.



In the dreadful railroad accident at Revere, August 26, 1871, Mr. Garrison was severely scalded and narrowly escaped with his life. He carries as a reminder a deformed right hand.

Again entering the wool business, Mr. Garrison continued in the trade until 1883. Since then he has been occupied with various enterprises, and is at present chiefly engaged in dealing in investment securities and business paper.

Mr. Garrison naturally inherited an earnest interest in current reforms, and, after his father's death in 1879, although shrinking from public work, found himself unable to resist the call for his testimony as a writer and speaker. Since then, when business exactions permitted, he has been active in writing and speaking in behalf of woman suffrage, temperance, and cognate questions. He was a free trader from conviction, and when Mr. Cleveland's message brought the subject into national prominence he was ready to enlist in the struggle against the protective system. This naturally led him to consider the single tax ideas of Henry George, and conversion followed quickly upon investigation. His occasional speeches on behalf of that subject are familiar to the readers of THE STANDARD.

Robert Tyson, of Toronto, is such an enthusiastic fresh water sailor that on New Years he took J. L. Dawkins, of the Single Tax Club, in his proa for a sail around Toronto Island, a distance of seven miles. This paragraph ought to conclude with obituary notices of two single tax men, but devotion to truth prevents.

W. T. Stead, in the Review of Reviews for January, has an article on "The Czar and the Russia of To-Day."

David A. Curtis supplies a story on "The Gospel of Laziness," to the holiday number of the Journalist, which, by the way, is a wonderfully interesting publication. Mr. Curtis in his story shows newspaper men how they may live better with less work, a secret that most of them will be glad to learn.

Paul Deschanel, Deputy of the Department Eure-et-Loire, Paris, arrived at New York on the steamer La Champagne. He is under appointment by the French Government to investigate the social question and the question of the working men of this country. He will meet T. V. Powderly and several other labor leaders, and will visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

George F. Baer, President of the Reading Iron Company, owner of two large paper mills, and the ablest and most prominent lawyer in Berks County, is a single tax man, limited. Of course he is a free trader and a Democrat.

Rev. H. O. Hoffman, of Bloomington, Ill., is a single taxer and an able orator.

Single tax people of New York will sympathize with Charles P. Kelly, a prominent city postman, who is known personally to many of them and by name to all, in the loss of his daughter, who recently died of scarlet fever.

The Washington Post thus describes Henry George: "Short of stature, but very compactly built, quite bald on top of the head, wears a closely

trimmed, reddish brown beard mixed with gray, and has a pair of twinkling blue eyes that can be serious enough when he starts in to discuss some pet theory. He has a bright address and a cheery disposition, and his ringing laugh shows he isn't pessimistic at heart, however darkly he may portray existing institutions."

The following story about Brice, the Democrat, and Foster, the Republican, is floating around: When the two were young men they went into business together. Both were Republicans. Wishing to make politics a handmaiden to business, but agreeing that their purpose would be better served if they affiliated with opposing political parties, these patriots for revenue only deliberately "tossed a cent," to determine which of them should join the Democratic party. Brice lost, and true to his bargain he became a Democrat. Since that day the two have operated together, each bringing the influence of his political party to bear favorably upon the business interests of both. We cannot vouch for the story. There is a flavor of truth about it, however, and it would account quite logically for Mr. Brice's peculiar career in politics. It might account for the defeat of Cleveland.

John B. Dampman, editor of the Reading Morning Herald, declares himself a single taxer.

B. F. Vaughn, a student at the Normal State University of Illinois is a single taxer, and reports that Professor Felmley, of the University, is one also, and that he invariably instructs his class in economics strictly along the lines laid down in "Progress and Poverty."

DEATH OF REV. OSCAR McCOLLOUGH.

Rev. Oscar McCollough, of Indianapolis, Ind., passed away two weeks ago. He had been ailing for some time, and complications set in that finally carried him off. Dr. McCollough was the first person to introduce Mr. George to an Indianapolis audience, early in the last decade, and was instrumental in securing the hearing that gentleman got at that time. He was a strong believer in Mr. George's ideas, and interested many bright minds in them, but never took an active part in the reform, because he was burdened with cares that required all his time.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

THE STANDARD is a weekly paper of sixteen pages, and is the leading single tax and free trade periodical of the world. Its subscription price is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Standard Extension List for 1892.—To introduce THE STANDARD to new readers, the publisher will receive from persons not already subscribers, subscriptions for 1892 at $1.00. This offer is *not for one year*, but for the period from date of receipt of subscription *to the last issue of* 1892.

Payment for The Standard.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. In remitting in postage stamps, ones and twos are preferred to those of larger denomination. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

Expiration.—The date or number opposite your name on your paper shows the issue to which your subscription is paid. A change in date is an indication that money for renewal of subscription has been duly received.

New Subscriptions.—The receipt by a new subscriber of his paper is an acknowledgment of the receipt of his subscription at this office.

Always give the name of the post office to which your paper is to be sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

Communications.—All communications for publication should be addressed to Editor of THE STANDARD. Business letters should be invariably addressed to THE STANDARD, 42 University Place, New York, N. Y.

CIRCULATION OF "THE STANDARD."

Regular subscriptions received this week	91
Extension " " "	367
Total subscriptions for week ending January 11	458
Unexpired subscriptions	3,534
Sales, etc	1,360
On hand for future sales	150
Total circulation, issue of Jan. 13	5,502

All readers are requested to read the plan for making THE STANDARD a one dollar paper, which they will find on the first page of the cover this week.

Persons, not now subscribers, who receive this issue of THE STANDARD and wish to subscribe *for the year* 1892, for one dollar, may do so by cutting out and filling in the following blank, and forwarding it with the money to THE STANDARD, 42 University place, New York City:

.....

To THE STANDARD, 42 University place, New York.

Enclosed find $1 for subscription to THE STANDARD for remainder of year 1892, as per your Extension offer.

Name.....

Address.....

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Blanks will be sent on application to any one who wishes to solicit subscriptions on the same terms.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

John Hay.

Not in dumb resignation,
We lift our hands on high:
Not like the nerveless fatalist,
Content to trust and die.
Our faith springs like the eagle,
Who soars to meet the sun,
And cries, exultingly, unto Thee,
O Lord! Thy will be done!

When tyrant feet are trampling
Upon the common weal,
Thou dost not bid us bend and writhe
Beneath the iron heel.
In Thy name we assert our right,
By sword, or tongue, or pen;
And even the headsman's axe may flash
Thy message unto men.

Thy will! It bids the weak be strong:
It bids the strong be just:
No lip to fawn, no hand to beg,
No brow to seek the dust.
Wherever man oppresses man
Beneath Thy liberal sun,
O Lord, be there thine arm made bare,
Thy righteous will be done!

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Belle: "Have you met young Rev. Pyrrhus Pilaster?"

Beth: "Oh, yes; we girls call him the Porous Plaster."

Belle: "Why, because he's so holey?"

Beth: "Yes; and so sure to get stuck on every girl he meets.—New York Herald.

Colonel Hooks (entering meeting of real estate agents): "I am a trifle late. Met a highwayman about a mile out of town." Chorus of agents: "Did he rob you?" Colonel Hooks: "No; but it took me some little time to convince him of the certainty of the boom in this city and sell him a corner lot."—Life.

Plea for Leniency.—A wicked Western boy killed his father and mother, and was duly found guilty. "We ask for leniency in the sentence, your Honor," asked the lawyer for the defence. "On what ground?" gruffly asked the judge. "Your Honor, the defendant is an orphan."—Judge.

Where is a game of cards mentioned in the Bible? When Neb euchered Nezzar.—Independent.

For years I painted patrons as they were,
And neither fame nor fortune came to me;
But now I'm rich, I changed my method, sir,
And painted each as each o e wished to be.
—John Kendrick Bangs.

A small girl of three years suddenly burst out crying at the dinner table. "Why, Mabel," said her mother, "what is the matter?" "Oh," whined Mabel, "my teeth trod on my tongue!"—Grip.

A prominent politician, who has been in politics all his life, was bragging the other day that he was born on the very day that Thomas Jefferson died. "And the country has survived both disasters. This is a wonderful country."—Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Trump: "Will you join us in a game of whist?" Miss Flyrte (doubtfully): "Well—I—I don't know. Do you play whist as a penance or as an amusement?"—Somerville Journal.

The actual status of the poorest and most unfortunate woman in society determines the possible status of every woman.—Woman's Alliance.

Is it instinct or reason
That animals own?
Of dogs that were thin-curs
I many have known. —Judge.

It is better to stir a question without settling it, than to settle a question without stirring it. —Joubert.

Where the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much money as will buy them the necessaries of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave, who receives those necessaries at short hand; the former may be called "freemen," the latter "slaves," but the difference is imaginary only.—John Adams.

Fielding: "Does fiction pay, nowadays?" Howells: "I fancy so. Look at Robert P. Porter."—Puck.

"Is Miss Winterbloom in?" "No, sir. She told me to say that she waited for you until half-past four." "But I told her expressly I wouldn't be here until five!" "Yes, sir. So I heard her say."—Life.

I asked her for her heart and hand,
And smiled to see the blushes gently start;
Her answer helped me understand:
"You hold my hand—but I have lost my heart."
—N. Y. Herald.

FROM "THE MODERN GULLIVER."

N. Y. Times.

* * * And so, after I had dried myself somewhat and collected the remainder of my strength, I crawled weakly and wearily up from the beach to the top of the bluff. On one side was the cruel sea and just below me were the fragments of the wreck of our good ship, and I sobbed as I thought of all the gallant men who had gone down in her, and only I, the unworthiest, remained. Before me stretched a plain of sandy, barren country, covered with scant bushes and dwarf trees, and beyond these were low, wooded hills. Was there a human being in this vast solitude? There was nothing for me to do but to travel inland as soon and as rapidly as possible before my body gave out completely from exhaustion, and see if I could find living souls to succor me, or, failing, to die alone in the wilderness.

For hours—it seemed days—I trudged slowly on through the thick, sharp underbrush. Gradually the character of the country changed, grass began to spring under my feet, the bushes became trees, and I was soon in the midst of a majestic primeval forest. Still I saw no signs of human footsteps.

But suddenly—I thought it was an angel—I heard a girl's sweet voice singing far off toward

the east from me. I plunged madly in that direction. The maiden, too, was coming toward me, although she was evidently not yet aware of my presence. Soon I saw her coming along far away, up a sort of avenue in the trees. She might have been, for all her dress or face showed, a New England schoolgirl. Was there, then, an English colony in this far off Atlantic isle? It might have been my previous loneliness, but it seemed to me she was the fairest creature of God's making I had ever seen. She was about eighteen, with light hair and eyes, and dancing along in her girlish innocence she was a picture out of heaven to me, a heartsick mariner.

But one little peculiarity about her I forgot to mention, though it is hardly worth while. She was carrying her head under her arm.

When she caught sight of me she came fearlessly toward me. I asked her if she would direct me on my way. As I accosted her, she calmly picked up her head, put it on her shoulders, and, in the sweetest voice imaginable, answered that she would be most happy to do so.

We walked along, chatting gayly. I already felt all my old strength coming back to me in the sunshine of her young presence. But after I had asked and answered a number of questions my inborn curiosity could not prevent my inquiring in regard to her slight cranial idiosyncracy, as I politely termed it. In other words, what did she mean by taking her head off?

"Why, sir," said she, what country do you come from, or in what distant part of the world do you live, that you are so ignorant? Do you not know that you are in that far-famed land, falsely called the Land of the Fountain of Perpetual Youth, and are you not aware that a drink of our famous waters makes our members independent of each other, so that we can detach them at will? Just now, for example, I took my head off to keep it cool."

"But what should you do if you should lose your head, as young ladies are often said to do?" said I. This was a joke.

"Oh, no, sir!" said she. "We have learned not to be so foolish as that, especially if any young men are likely to be around to find them. But think how useful this wonderful power is. Suppose I want to pick an apple from the top of this tree. I could never climb it, and the girls of our country would not be so weak as to ask any man to do it for us, so all I have to do is to stretch out my hand like this," and she slowly lifted her arm like a derrick until it was at least fifteen feet long, and picking a fine Fall pippin, presented it to me. "Then," she continued, "if I want to see the surrounding country, instead of climbing some distant mountain, I can just raise my head a trifle like this," and up went her head like a telegraph pole with an orange on top of it, until she was at least three rods in height. Coming down handsomely, as the expression is, she remarked breathlessly, "How is that for high?"

I told her I had heard of people holding their noses up in the air, but I had never before seen any one so toplofty as she.

"We can also detach our members if necessary," said she. "Let me show you;" and in an instant there flew in the air a confused vision of arms, legs, head, shoulders etc., until she looked like a circus rider caught in a cyclone. I had heard of folks flying all to pieces—in anger; but I had never seen anything like it. I asked her if it was not rather exhausting to her to throw herself around so. She said it was a very popular form of exercise. I told her this might do for excitement once in a while, but I preferred to see people more collected. "But," said she, "this is rather hard on the little boys, for when their mothers wish to keep them home from play all they have to do is to take off one of their legs and lock it up, and then the lad has to stay at home or else go out one-legged."

She said that wives found this was a good way to keep drinking husbands home nights. When a person had a disease in one member all he had to do was to just shed it for a time and leave it with the doctor and go about his business with the rest of his constituency as usual. "For instance," she said, "you can have an incision made in your scalp and have your brains taken out and cleaned just as well as your watch, and quite as cheaply. Then you can go to work the same day as usua- and never miss them." That was a rather equivol cal remark, but I hoped she didn't mean anything by it, and so I simply told her that I didn't thin it worth while; I never used mine enough to make it pay.

On the way I took a drink at the wonderful spring, which was inclosed in an elegant building of stone and connected by pipes with all the surrounding villages. I postponed a trial of the marvelous effects of the water. To tell the truth, I was a little afraid to "let myself loose."

It occurred to me to ask how they could punish criminals, "for their different parts would escape one by one." "Well, she answered, "I believe they did have a good deal of trouble that way. They used to box up the parts separately and ship them to distant quarters of the world, and then let them find their way together again as best they could. The chances were that the man would never come to himself, if I may say so, enough to ever be of much use to himself, or of much damage to anybody else. But after a while people got tired of receiving anonymous express packages sent to them containing foreign and lonely vital organs which were without home or mother. Now they have abolished all crimes by making them all punishable with death."

"But how can you kill anybody?" I asked.

"We burn the parts separately," the maiden answered. I shuddered.

"But doesn't any one ever die?" I asked, feeling that the subject was beyond me.

"Very few do," said she. "When we find that we are aging we gradually exchange ourselves off with somebody else. It isn't considered good form to do it. None but the poor die—those who cannot afford to pay the difference of an exchange."

"Do I understand, then," said I, "that when you find yourself growing old you look for somebody who is younger than you, but poorer, and pay him to sell his young and healthy members, and take in exchange your old and decrepit ones?"

"That is our system. The rich change every year to keep up with the fashions. The poor are hung up in the pawnshops most of the time." I saw one of these pawnshops myself, and as we were going by I stepped in and got my lame back, with which I had had so much trouble, exchanged for a second-hand one, only slightly damaged, warranted to stay without hitching. It had a patent adjustable loop on top, which saved buying and losing collar buttons.

I wonder if you have considered the many advantages of this system of exchange. Of course, you are all thinking, "But how it grinds down the poor." Very true; but no more than does our American system. And, strangely enough, they both work in about the same way. You think it unjust that the poor of this far-off land should have all the sickness and old age, while the rich have the youth and beauty. But, I tell you, friends, as I have walked on Fifth avenue, in New York, and seen the carefully nurtured and splendidly developed children of the rich, and then I have walked with the children of the poor, who work in the sweat shops and live in foul holes and hovels, I have said to myself this is no fairy tale or parable, but it has indeed become true that the poor sell their flesh and bone that the rich may become beautiful and strong.

But I will not moralize. I was going to tell you what a nice plan this was. The well-to-do never grow old. This beautiful young lady with whom I was talking told me without a blush that she was 247 years old on her last birthday. Of course, she had been "made over" a good many times. In this remarkable land loving wives tease their husbands, not for diamond rings and sealskin cloaks, but for a new pair of eyebrows, a new dimpled chin or some white, tapering fingers. And I am told that in the highest circles the promise to "love, honor and obey" has become a pledge to love, honor and beautify the bride. So that in this country it all depends on the husband whether the wife keeps young or not. Isn't that true in America, too?

I was much interested in the village through which we were walking. Perhaps what most attracted my attention was the manufactories. They have no steam power. What is more natural than in this land where the human body is so wonderfully developed they should turn it to account? And this they do in many ingenious ways. In one large factory which I entered the whole motive power was furnished by countless pairs of human arms turning the wheels. Oftentimes the owner of a pair of arms would rent one of them by the day, and leave it and go home to do as he pleased with the other. This saved confinement in the close air of the factories, and enabled the man to earn a double day's pay. In America, you know, we often speak of hiring hands. Here it was literally done. That was all anyone could do. They didn't degrade men by calling them "hands."

A still more ingenious way of using power that with us is entirely wasted I saw in another shop. Here young girls were working. With their fingers they were doing all kinds of fancy work for themselves, but they were also chewing gum, and their jaws were so attached to machinery that the motive power furnished was turning ponderous wheels and running a great factory.

But my whole study of these interesting phenomena was interrupted by an occurrence for whice I could never see that I was to blame. We were walking in the fields, this young woman who had been so kindly showing me the way, and myself, when suddenly she knelt at my feet and began as follows: "O, unknown stranger, you are my destiny. I have loved you ever since I have known you, will you be mine?

I was somewhat surprised for this was a little out of my line. I had been bold enough to "beau" a young lady home from prayer meeting once or twice, and I had once even cut out a cross-eyed fellow who wore scarlet mittens, but I never came within several furlongs of popping the question, to say nothing of having it popped to me. But here was the young girl kneeling before me, and I must say she looked very pretty, with her upturned, pleading eyes. Did this people enjoy a perpetual leap year as well as perpetual youth? How could I know that this was her first and only love? A damsel of two hundred and forty-odd summers had had time to have experiences without number to which I was a perfect stranger. I had no fault to find with her age, but she had had altogether too much experience for me. I couldn't let my wife know more than I did. Then, this strange country, with its queer customs, how did I know but what she would be swapping me off some day, as she did her face and eyebrows, when she got tired of me? No, said I to myself, give me a little brown-eyed girl I know up in New England, and a blizzard from October till June, if I can only get out of this scrape.

But the young woman was waiting—and I never keep young women waiting.

"Nay, fair creature," I said sadly, "it cannot be. You are too elastic, I fear, in your make up. You would not be domestic enough. I couldn't keep you in evenings, for part of your physique might be out shopping in spite of me. I wouldn't know where to find you on living questions. You have so much self-control, and yet you are not concentrated enough in your inter——"

Then, in the strength of her maidenly dignity, she spoke. "Young man, you shall be mine, even despite your will."

And she stretched out her arms to embrace me. I fled; but as I turned to run those dreadful arms lengthened again, like jointed fishpoles, her legs grew as long as ostrich's, and she pursued me with the speed of the wind. At length I fell into her remorseless clutches, breathless, gave one last despairing yell, and, as usual in stories of this character, woke up, most conveniently.

A HAUNTED HOUSE IN PARIS.

N. Y. Herald.

There is at present a haunted house in Paris. It is No. 38 Rue Ducouédic. The occupants of the haunted chambers are a widow, aged seventy-nine, Mme. Boll, and two adopted children, a boy and a girl.

On Saturday night at 11 o'clock, says Mme. Boll, they were all awakened by an indescribable tumult and strange, croaking sounds coming from the furniture. The widow rose quickly, struck a light, and on the floor were the chairs and tables upset. A bowl containing oranges was broken, and several glasses, as well as the glass of some pictures on the walls, were in fragments on the carpet.

On entering the boy's bedroom Mme. Boll distinctly saw a bowl on the table start up into the air and describe a curve in space, and then smash in the centre of the room of the terrified children.

Mme. Boll called for help and two neighbors, MM. Berthe Muller and Guerner, rushed to the rescue but could not open the door. The former, however, managed to get in through the window.

As the spiritual manifestations did not continue the two gentlemen concluded that the widow had been deluded by a hallucination, although they could not account for the broken glass. But after a few moments, in the presence of the whole party, the frames of the pictures on the walls broke of their own accord.

After that the household went to bed again, but about three in the morning the same phenomena was repeated. Every day since Sunday last similar incidents have taken place. Sometimes it is a piece of crockery that has broken, sometimes a piece of furniture that is upset. While the spirits were at work it seemed to the witness as if sand were falling down the walls.

The Commissary of Police has been advised of the facts. He at first tried to put it down to insanity on the part of Mme. Boll, but before the evidence of Mmes. Berthe Muller and Guerner, who say they saw the pictures smash without anything touching them, the Commissary did not know what to think. It seems to be a real haunted house this time if ever there was such a thing.

DEMOCRACY IN CHINA.

Rev. Arthur H. Smith, in Independent.

There are, doubtless, many persons who class the Government of China among the absolute despotisms of the world, like that of Russia. This involves a serious error; for while there is undoubtedly much despotism in China the theory of China is rather the patriarchal than the despotic. Even the earliest Chinese classics contain the most explicit recognition of the rights of the people, who are declared to be the root for whom rulers exist. It would be easy to cite many passages which might fitly be embodied in an English Bill of Rights, or an American Declaration of Independence. There has always existed in China what one of its most distinguished foreign admirers (the late F. F. Meadows) called the right of rebellion, which means a practical and forcible protest on the part of the people against a ruler who has "lost the decree of Heaven," by which alone he was justified in ruling. Whenever a ruler is overthrown and the dynasty changed it is because he has already lost this "decree." Thus there is here embodied an element of which an absolute despotism knows and can know nothing.

LAND AND WAGES.

Daily East Oregonian.

Labouchere says that members of the House of Lords alone own 14,258,527 acres of land in the British isles. This is more than one-sixth of the whole area, which is 77,929,960 acres. This is why wages are lower in Europe than in America. The landless feed the land-owners of Europe to a greater extent than is done in America, but the speed with which land is getting into the hands of the few on this side insures "pauper wages" to American labor in a few years. Manipulation and monopolization of land is the key-note of low wages. In the end it makes the landless peasants, serfs, slaves, men unfit to be citizens of a republic. The single tax on land, regardless of improvements, is the only practical remedy in sight for these abuses, which have not been felt in this country in the past very much as yet, on account of the ease with which land could be obtained in the West; but with the disappearance of the "free land of the West" there will come the pressure of the injury and burden of land monopoly.

EFFECT OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

Newark (N. J.) Town Talk.

When Mr. Barr dies, and Newark gets a good street car service, real estate will become more valuable—everybody knows that. Few, however, even of the rent-paying class see that it means increased burdens for them in the shape of higher rent. Will wages be correspondingly high? If not, then are not ward improvement association bodies inimical to the weal of the majority, the wage earners and rent payers? The fact that public improvements are, in one sense at least, injurious to the poor, is suggestive of a plan in the social arrangement worthy of study and needful of repair.

GOOD DEMOCRACY.

East Oregonian.

The platform of the Democratic party of Mesa County, Colorado, in the late campaign, made this flat-footed demand for the single tax:

"That our national, State, and municipal tax laws be so simplied and adjusted as to prevent indirect and class taxation, and to exempt commerce, farming, manufacturing, mining, and other industries, and the products thereof from all taxation, so that all public revenue may be raised by one simple, uniform tax upon land according to its value, and irrespective of improvements thereon; to the end that all may enjoy a just and wise tax system and equal opportunities to earn a living and enjoy life."

This is good Democracy, and it is the coming system of taxation. Those who have never taken the time to study its virtues are expected, of course, to turn up their noses and look wise; but in spite of this kind of people the world has ever moved forward on the lines of simpler systems toward greater perfection and progress, freer and more intelligent citizenship.

IS IT A NEMESIS.

Robert Elsmere.

The soiler of the world, as he matures, may be made to love Socrates, or Buddha, or Marcus Aurelius. It would seem often as though he could not be made to love Jesus! Is it the Nemesis that ultimately discovers and avenges the sublimest, the least conscious departure from simplicity and verity? Is it the last and most terrible illustration of a great axiom: "Faith has a judge in truth."

A HINT TO ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

London Church Reformer.

The Archbishop thinks that there "is now nothing left for us but to accept what has been advanced by" the present Bishop of Rome. It would be much more to the purpose if he were to deal convincingly with Henry George's reply to the Pope's letter, which has already been published in several European languages.

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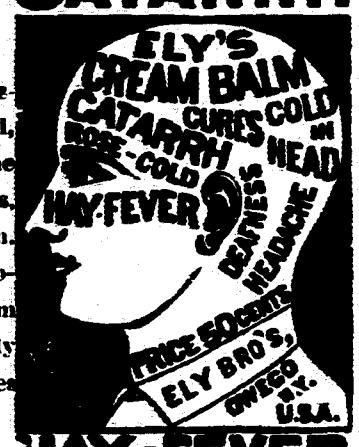

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WHEREAS the firm of Reginald Canning & Company, composed of Reginald Canning and John S. Dodge, was dissolved January 1st, 1892, by the retirement of John S. Dodge, and had transacted business and had its principal place of business in the city of New York, and was a firm having business relations with foreign countries;

Now, THEREFORE, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I, Reginald Canning, do hereby declare that I am the only person dealing under said firm name, and that my place of abode is in the city of Yonkers, and that my principal place of business is in the city, county and State of New York.

Dated New York City, January 2d, 1892.

REGINALD CANNING.

City and County of New York, ss:

On this 11th day of January, 1892, before me personally came and appeared Reginald Canning, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and being by me first duly sworn, acknowledged that he executed the same.

CHARLES NETTLETON,
Notary Public.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. Meets second and fourth Fridays of the month at 7.30 p. m. at parlors of J. Cairns, 72½ E. Main st. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington single tax league. President, Edwin Gladmon; treas., R. J. Boyd; sec'y, Wm. Geddes, M.D., 1719 G. st., n. w.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 819 Lincoln av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 788.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month, at Reform club hall, 566 Main st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., H. B. Martin, Woods' block; sec., Oliver T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman. This committee is pushing a State single tax petition. Blanks sent on application. It is also forming syndicate for publication of local single tax papers throughout the United States at little or no expense. Write for circulars to Percy Pepoon, sec., 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

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

NEW YORK.

Eastern District single tax club. Monthly meetings on the first Monday of each month, at 94 South Third street, Brooklyn. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

OHIO.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society. Meets every Thursday and Sunday at 8 p. m. Social meetings second Tuesday, No. 30 South Broad st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Wm. H. McKinney; sec., C. S. Prizer, 1011 Penn st.

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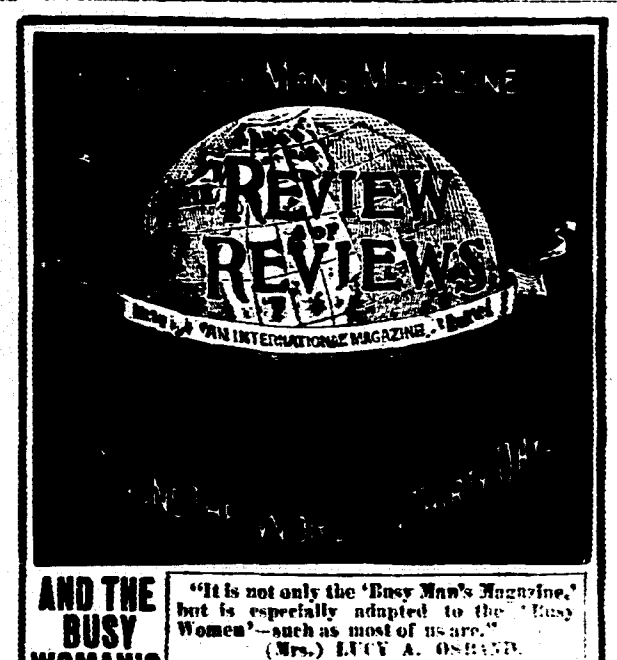

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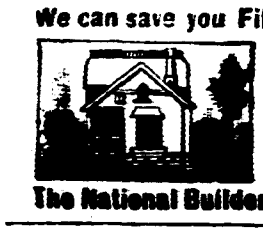

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