

THE STANDARD

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THE STANDARD.

HENRY GEORGE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BALLOT REFORM. No humbug envelope system; but the real Australian system, the first requisite of which is the exclusive use at elections of official ballots furnished by the state and prepared and cast by the voter in compulsory secrecy.

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EDITORIAL.

ADELAIDE, S. A., April 22, 1890.

We came by rail from Sydney to Adelaide, a journey of thirty-six hours, including a stop of some five hours in Melbourne, arriving in time to ride around with the sheriff to the polling places and see an Australian election. The South Australian manner of marking is the cross against the name, which has been adopted in Massachusetts, but the tickets have no printing or writing on the outside, an omission which gives opportunity for the "Tasmanian dodge" that correspondents of THE STANDARD have spoken of. But this seems to be little used or little thought of. The booths have cloth curtains which effectually conceal the voter. "Workers" stood around the polling places offering not tickets, but cards. Here are samples of some of them:

You are respectfully solicited to give one vote thus:

JENKINS, JOHN GREELEY—X

Voting hours 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Sturt Election.—Vote for our old member, W. F. STOCK.

Mark your voting paper thus:

STOCK, W. F.—X

District of Sturt.—Your vote and interest for

HARRY D. GELL, the free and liberal candidate, is solicited for the benefit of the district, the province, and yourself. Do not fail to give him one vote, thus:

GELL, HARRY DICKSON—X

AN ELECTOR.

Electors of Sturt.—Vote for

BERENS,

and Land Reform. Vote thus:

BERENS, HENRY LEWIS—X

Here is another one, the most elaborate:

West Adelaide Election: Polling Day, Saturday, April 19, from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., at the Post Office.—Vote for the

HON. C. C. KINGSTON, Q. C.

Who was a protectionist and payment of members champion.

Who assisted in forcing the wealthy to contribute more fairly to the cost of government.

Who with Honest Tom settled the Chinese difficulty, and distinguished himself at the federal council.

Who advocates home rule in local affairs while advocating federation for national purposes.

Who favors a free breakfast table.

Who introduced the employers' liability bill and advocates a civil service union, eight hours, progressive probate and succession duties, and progressive taxation for securing the utilization of large landed estates.

Who is in favor of a trades hall, increased facilities to voters, regulation of factories, protection of workmen's wages and steam boilers bill, new railway station, inquiry into railway commissioners' act, homestead blocks, public works, and who was born and bred in the district, and has the ability, courage, and determination to represent you.

Friends and supporters of Mr. Kingston, mark your voting papers thus:

KINGSTON, CHARLES CAMERON—X

What I have seen and heard in Australia has given me an even stronger idea of the great change which the introduction of this system of voting will work in the United States. An American is much struck here by the absence of the charges of corruption that one hears in the United States. The people seem to thoroughly believe in the purity of their governments and public men. And the effect of the facility afforded to the running of independent candidates is very apparent. In South Australia, as in Victoria, there are at the present time no parties, while in New South Wales the party bond is very loose, and there is no effective way of preventing the running of several candidates holding the same general views. In South Australia the nomination of two citizens and the acceptance of their nomination by the candidates constitutes a legal candidacy, and secures the printing

of a name on the official ballot. Unlike New South Wales and Victoria there is no plural voting on property qualifications in South Australia. The English system of holding the elections in different constituencies on different days is followed. It is impossible to say what is the meaning of the elections of which that I witnessed is one. Generally the old members have been re-elected. The centralized and paternal character of the general government, which throws on the representative much "roads and bridges" work for his constituents, aids this tendency. The registration system of South Australia is extremely simple and good. A man can register at any time by filling in a blank and sending it through the post office.

I have had a very warm reception here and lectured in the town hall to a splendid audience last night, and am to lecture again to-morrow night. Then, after spending the remainder of this and the following week in South Australian towns, I am to go off to Queensland, speaking again in Sydney by the way. We expect to get finally started for Europe and home in the early part of June.

This, as you know, is the colony that has gone farthest in our direction, having already a tax of halfpenny per pound on the unimproved value of land, and being certain to take another step at the next meeting of parliament. The bill which passed the lower house at the last session, giving to municipalities the power, on a popular vote, of imposing all their taxes on the unimproved value of land, but was thrown out by the upper house, is certain, I am told on all hands, to pass at this session, and a progressive tax on unimproved land values, running up to threepence on the pound, has been made by the government a prominent part of their proposals. Of these matters I hope to be able to write something by the next mail.

HENRY GEORGE.

Fifty years ago a young countryman from Vermont went to Boston to try his fortune. He hit upon the idea of establishing a parcel carrying business between Boston and New York, he being responsible for the safety of the parcels. His patronage was not large. At first he carried all the parcels he had between the two cities in his carpet bag, and there was not more than money enough to pay his traveling expenses, hardly that some times. The young countryman's name was Alvin Adams, and this May the Adams express company celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It has a capital of \$12,000,000, carries parcels to every state and territory in the Union, and keeps 2,000 wagons, 3,000 horses and 20,000 men busy the year round. Is not this a good story?—[EX.]

How many of those 20,000 men to-day, by going to Boston or any other large city, as Alvin Adams did, can make even a moderate fortune? How many of them can find an opportunity, as Alvin Adams did, of setting up toll-gates that will exact from the industries of the country many millions over and above actual expenses and a reasonable profit? How many will be able, near the close of their lives, to even buy a small slice of the stock of the Adams express company? If a large number of the 20,000 should band together to open an express business, how long would it take the Adams express company to choke it off? How is it that to-day investors place their money only in those enterprises which can exact heavy dues from industry? How is it that to-day money invested in bona fide industry is almost inevitably lost? If Alvin Adams had had such small

chances of success in the world as the 20,000 have to-day, how much of an express company would he have established, eh? Strike off the shackles!

The new law exempting personal property from taxation in the city of Newport, Ky., constitutes chapter 1,167 of the laws of Kentucky and consists of two sections, which read as follows:

Section 1. That so much of the charter of the city of Newport as authorizes money, notes, bonds, stocks, choses in action, building association stock or mortgages, tools and machinery, raw material and manufactured products not in use, or any one of them to be assessed for taxation, be and the same is hereby repealed and no tax for municipal purposes shall be collected on any of same.

Section 2. That this act shall take effect whenever it shall be ratified by a majority of the voters of said city voting thereon at an election to be held for such purpose in said city at a date not later than May 26, 1890, to be fixed by proclamation of the mayor. The laws applicable to general city elections shall apply to this.

As has already been noted, the provision was ratified by the people in Newport, and the act is now a law. The Cincinnati Times-Star, a protectionist paper, commenting on the new system in Newport, says that the experiment will be watched with much interest, and should it prove successful it will probably be universally adopted. If Newport is eligibly situated it will find that factories will flock to it to secure the exemption offered.

Our attention is called to the fact that a few Sundays ago the Minneapolis Tribune published a New York letter announcing that Henry George would probably re-enter the field of New York local politics this fall, on his return from Europe, taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the new ballot law. This is interesting information, and we are somewhat surprised that THE STANDARD did not hear tell of it until it was printed in a Minneapolis paper. We doubt if Mr. George has heard of it.

THE K. OF L. AND THE SINGLE TAX.

The Journal of the Knights of Labor in denying an unauthorized statement that that order was committed to the single tax by the latest amendment of its constitution, says there is no ground for such an assumption because the declaration of the order in favor of levying a graduated income tax is not in accord with the single tax idea, which excludes all other taxes than that on the value of land. The Journal is entirely right in this disclaimer, and we doubt if any thoughtful single tax man has ever declared other wise. What the single tax men do claim is that the order of the Knights of Labor has put itself, more plainly than ever before, in accord with the purpose that animates the single tax proposal. It will not serve any good purpose to dispute whether the last amendment to the constitution of the order was a step in advance or merely made a clearer explanation of doctrines already accepted. It is a fact beyond dispute by any person who can read that, on the question of taxing land to its full rental value, the single taxers and the Knights of Labor are absolutely in accord.

On the question of an income tax, graduated or otherwise, they unquestionably differ. Incomes honestly earned, under proper conditions, are necessarily the results of human labor, and therefore should not be taxed. We think the Knights of Labor will eventually agree to this, and that their present attitude is

due to the fact that the incomes which they seek to tax are largely the result of monopoly. The single taxers believe that after the application of these principles shall have deprived men of all inducement to monopolize any land that they cannot use, and natural opportunities shall thus be thrown open to labor, there will be no such incomes as those that the knights now desire to cut down by taxation. When this shall be brought about it is entirely possible that the knights and the single taxers will be in accord on the question of taxing incomes.

That the differences between the single tax men and the Knights of Labor do not arise out of the land question, is shown by the fact that any party adopting the platform proposed by Mr. Powderly in the current issue of the Knights of Labor Journal would be sure to receive the enthusiastic support of the single tax men in any state campaign where such a party had any reasonable chance of success. One more plank favoring the abolition of tariff taxes on goods received from abroad, in exchange for the products of American labor, would be sufficient to command for such a platform the support of single taxers on national issues. The practical differences then between us, apparently, relate to the tariff question alone, and we hope that this difference will disappear before long. The rapidity with which events are marching, promises that before long intelligent workingmen, such as those constituting the Knights of Labor, will no longer be subject to the delusion that the existing tariff either benefits labor, or is intended to do so. The open alliance between the trusts and monopolists of all sort and the managers of the McKinley bill, demonstrates that whatever may be the shortcomings of the democratic party, the republican party is merely the political machine through which the monopolists propose to perpetuate their power. That the democratic party is not entirely free from toadying to monopolists must be confessed, but it is, nevertheless, the only agency that can be used to overthrow the party of privilege, and it is its attitude on the tariff question that is bringing it into the position of a defender of the masses against the classes.

The Knights of Labor are pre-eminently an educational order. They have no special affection for either of the two great parties, but they certainly ought to begin to be wise enough to see that no reasonable political action can be expected from men who are led by the protective superstition to make themselves the allies and catpaws of the political tools of the monopolists. We know by experience that it is not an easy thing to overthrow a superstition so deeply rooted, but if the leaders of the Knights of Labor are to succeed in the performance of the great work they have undertaken, they must have the courage to meet the one great issue of our times and to throw their influence against the banded monopolists who are seeking to use the political power of the people for their own enrichment, and at the same time to retain the support of their victims by the pretense that tariff taxes on imported goods are imposed for the protection of American workingmen. This unnatural alliance must be broken before any effective blow can be struck at monopoly?

The tariff once abolished, the way will be open for further progress, and it is entirely possible that by that time the machinery of the republican party may be available for securing more radical measures than the democratic party will then be ready to grant. Let the knights clear their brains of delusions and put aside party prejudices, using the demo-

cratic party now for striking a blow at monopoly, using the republican party as freely in the future if such shall then appear the better course, and organizing an independent party when events indicate that such a party is the best piece of political machinery by which their purposes can be accomplished.

When the Knights of Labor declare for free trade they will find that the majority of the American people, as well as all true single tax men, will be with them in that fight, and that a countless host will be ready to keep step with them in the next succeeding movement to restore the annual value of the land to its rightful owners—the people—and to take out of the hands of private speculators the control of railways, telegraphs and other public agencies that can only be conducted through the use of governmental powers and the exercise of the sovereign authority of the whole people. When the knights take the next step in this direction the single tax men will be ready to postpone for a score of years any controversy with them on the question of a graduated income tax.

A GREAT FORWARD STEP IN ILLINOIS.

The democrats of Illinois, in their recent state convention, adopted a platform which shows how rapidly the party that began by timidly demanding a trifling reduction in tariff duties has advanced toward a demand for the abolition of such duties. The resolutions declare in favor of raising all revenues for an honest and economical administration of the government by means of internal revenue taxes, leaving untaxed the commodities used by the great mass of the people, whether produced at home or abroad. This is a step toward the tariff for revenue only doctrine, and points out a source of revenue that will enable the government to obtain a fund that will permit it to lower the receipts from customs duties below the federal expenditures.

Of course THE STANDARD does not favor internal revenue taxes, but as between a tax the proceeds of which go directly into the public treasury and another the proceeds of which go into the hands of selfish monopolists for private use, the tax yielding a public revenue is preferable. Both are taxes on labor, and both are therefore unnecessary and burdensome, but the internal tax makes itself felt, and the people who pay it can readily be made to understand the exact extent of the burden thus imposed upon them. Furthermore, an internal revenue tax is sure to be eventually repealed on the ground that it obviously cripples American industry. If the government were to resort to such a system for obtaining a greater part of its revenue, the people would be ready to turn to the natural source of all public revenues to escape such a burden.

Not only have the democrats of Illinois made a great forward step in behalf of a more rational and just system of taxation; not only have they denounced the protective fraud and delusion as it deserves to be denounced by every thinking body of American citizens, but they have, by indorsing the candidacy of General Palmer for United States senator, taken a needed step toward familiarizing the people with the idea of electing United States senators directly, and displayed a boldness and courage that actually promise success. The politicians who formulate platforms with a view to minimizing the differences between themselves and their political opponents, naturally expect to win victories by intrigue, if at all, and they are utterly lacking in the spirit that is essential to the overthrow of a party intrenched behind the corruption fund of its beneficiaries and supported by prejudices and misconceptions which

are the result of twenty-five years of unresisted teaching of falsehood.

It is the men from whose eyes these scales have fallen; who see that protection is a delusion, that a tariff is a monstrous tax on consumption, and on whose minds a new light has broken, that can be expected to carry forward a vigorous fight of the kind that alone can win success in such states as Illinois. Whether they lose or whether they win in the contest on which they are entering, the democrats of Illinois have put their feet in the path that eventually leads to victory and their triumph is only a question of time.

If the democratic party everywhere would display equal courage and good sense, those of us who support it from outside because it tends, however timidly, in the right direction, could give it our aid with sincere enthusiasm and be relieved from the necessity for apologizing for its shortcomings.

IMPORTERS EXCITED.

The importers of the city of New York are becoming excited over the tariff question, and they recently sent a large delegation to Washington to protest against the passage of the McKinley bill by the United States senate. The greater part of those who took part in this protest have been republicans, and one at least among them, a Mr. Curtis, seemed disposed to boast of the fact. Their opposition was none the less determined on account of their previous support of the protective delusion. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the spectacle of so many enraged republicans may have an effect on the majority of the senate that could not have been produced by any argument, however strong.

Be this as it may, it is a gratifying sign that these importers are thus stirred up. The majority of them unhesitatingly supported the protection party so long as duties on imported goods could easily be transferred to the wholesaler, and by him be passed on through successive handlers to the consumer. Now that protection is being pushed to its logical conclusion, and a rate of duty is threatened that will almost destroy our foreign commerce and practically prohibit the importation of merchandise, the importers begin to see that their avocation will soon be gone. This has roused them from their lethargy, and they are not only protesting before the senate, but they are threatening dire vengeance against the republican party if it persists in a course so destructive to their interests.

We do not regard it as particularly creditable to these men that they gave no attention to this subject so long as their own interests did not suffer by the robber tariff. The truth is that they, like most business men, give comparatively little attention to ideas, and devote themselves to money getting through the cultivation of a faculty which differs only in degree from that which it is said enables a crow to count as far as three. This is not true of all, for there are in this and every other city many broad-minded and thoughtfully patriotic business men, but, as a class, they are men to whom philosophy is folly and abstract ideas impractical nonsense. Mr. Curtis is probably a particularly objectionable representative of this type of business men.

These very facts, however, make the protest of the importers more encouraging than it would otherwise be. Hitherto all of the mercenary interests were on the side of the protectionists, and to these alone the republican party owes its success in the last election. The opponents of protection were men who merely sought the public benefit, uninfluenced by any private inducement, and great as has been their devotion and self-sacrifice

there was a lack of that unceasing persistence to which the protected monopolists were inspired by their selfish interests. Benevolence and patriotism are mighty forces, but the wrath of its victims is a weapon against oppression that is not to be despised. We are glad that the importers have been worked up by the McKinley bill. They can be looked to for some vigorous fighting for the good cause, even if they are inspired by selfish motives.

HOW TO HELP "THE STANDARD."

A correspondent, writing from Wisconsin, says that he had hoped to be able to double the subscriptions for THE STANDARD in that place long before this, but that many requests to subscribe are met by a complaint of hard times, though the same people do not seem to lack the means to enable them to take in all the shows that come along. "Is it not curious," he asks, "that here, where we have at least sixty who are fairly conversant with the single tax and most of whom declare their anxiety to do something to hasten the good time coming, men who are ready at any time to drop work and engage in a war of words in defense of the theory, and anxious for all news of our progress here and abroad, neglect to support a paper which gives them such news, or to participate in meetings for the advance of the cause?" It certainly is curious and by no means encouraging, but we suppose that the same is true of every great cause that has ever found advocates. Talk is cheap, but dollars have to be worked for.

So far as THE STANDARD is concerned, it is more than holding its own in circulation, but owing to the fact that it appeals very largely to people of moderate means it necessarily fails to secure so profitable an advertising patronage as is enjoyed by more trifling and more popular papers. This must necessarily remain so, and THE STANDARD for years to come will have to look for its support to the earnest men who sincerely believe in our doctrines and are willing to sacrifice something to promote their progress. If the circulation of the paper could be doubled it would be abundantly able to add new features that would make it more generally attractive, and it is within the power of the single tax men to accomplish this if they will set about it in dead earnest. One thing they can do without any addition to their present expenditure, and that is subscribe for the paper directly instead of buying it through news agencies. We are perfectly conscious of the advantage that is to be had through the exposure of the paper for sale at the news stands, but we are painfully aware of the other fact that there is practically no profit at all on that portion of THE STANDARD's edition thus disposed of. If, without any increase of circulation whatever, THE STANDARD reached all its subscribers directly through the mails and was paid for at regular rates, the improvement in its revenues would be very perceptible. We have stated this fact more than once, and in order to promote direct subscription have arranged a rate of one dollar for twenty weeks, making remittance easy. This is no reduction in the price at which it is sold on the news stands, but the fact is that unless its circulation is largely increased it cannot afford, in the absence of a large advertising patronage, to lower its price.

THE STANDARD has never been accustomed to asking favors of its readers, but we think it has a right to ask them to give their support in the most effective way, and therefore we wish to say, so unmistakably that no one can misunderstand us, that a direct subscription is worth more to THE STANDARD than the purchase regularly of several copies. It

costs but a cent a pound to send THE STANDARD through the mails, while it costs many times that to enable us to get it before readers through the agency of the news companies.

A DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD.

Mr. Mahlon Chance is reported to have declared at a meeting of the executive committee of the Business men's republican organization that the Cobden club of London, England, is contributing money to the erection of the new club house and toward the political work of the Reform club of this city. Now we are absolutely confident that Mr. Chance makes this statement without so much as attempting to gather one fact on which to base his assertion. In short he coins a deliberate falsehood, without a shadow of provocation, and tells it to an applauding audience of co-operative deceivers, who pretend to believe him with a view to the possible effect on others of their simulated credulity. Yet Mr. Mahlon Chance is the assistant secretary of the American tariff reform league, and is sent forth by that organization to represent it.

We do not know that the Reform club will take the trouble to make any reply to this silly and gratuitous falsehood. Nevertheless it seems to us that, not for its own sake, but for the purpose of enlightening the public, it ought to do so. The president of the Reform club, the Hon. Everett P. Wheeler, is not given to strong language, and we suppose he would hesitate to brand Mr. Chance as a deliberate, willful and malicious liar, but it does seem to us that Mr. Wheeler might say to the people of New York that this representative protectionist has made a statement in which there is not so much as a vestige of truth, and offer to allow any reputable republican to examine the facts and put the result before the country. Let the people of the United States have conclusive evidence that the party which keeps a thief and embezzler at its official head proposes to serve the interests of its masters by hiring men to lie for it.

LET IT DIE.

The attempt of the county democracy to claim credit for the passage of a ballot reform bill was a lamentable failure. The crowd was attracted by the expectation that an illustration of the new system would be given from the stage. Most of the time, however, was occupied with speeches from county democracy leaders and but a few minutes were given to an illustration of the working of the law. During that brief time the chairman of the meeting managed to show that he had never read the bill and had no conception of its provisions. Then followed an attempt to spring John R. Fellows on an audience of workingmen, which promptly succeeded in practically emptying the hall. The men constituting the audience were those who propose to vote under the new system, and the way in which they openly jeered the pretence that the county democracy had brought about the enactment of ballot reform, demonstrates that that organization does not command their confidence and respect.

It is clear that the county democracy is practically a defunct organization. It has a few leaders who are willing to associate with Colonel Fellows still left, and there are doubtless some reputable people who still adhere to it through their dislike to Tammany hall, but as a factor in city politics it has ceased to be of any account, and it is idle to pretend, as some of the daily papers do, that it is within its power to lead a movement for the overthrow of Tammany hall. There is one thing, and one thing only, that the county democracy can do to assist in the overthrow of ring rule and the estab-

lishment of decent government in New York, and that is, to die. Let it gather its fragrant fragments together and disband. It is a stench in the nostrils of the people and its claim to the credit of securing the passage of the ballot reform bill merely adds wrath to the contempt with which intelligent people regard it.

FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The York Gazette says that all the signs point to the election of the democratic governor in Pennsylvania this fall, and that if the party fails in accomplishing that result it will be entirely its own fault. It points out that the rivalry between the friends of ex-Governor Pattison and ex-Senator Wallace has reached the point that renders the nomination of either unwise, and it urges the convention to put both aside. It says:

Pattison men claim that the independents will not vote for Wallace; that the farmers and labor element distrust him; that he is opposed by Mr. Cleveland's friends; that he would lose many votes on account of his corporation record and affiliations. They insist that Pattison would receive a greater republican vote, but this very claim, the Wallace people allege, will lose him democratic votes. The republican vote is a very uncertain quantity, Magee and McManes seem to be the backbone of the revolt; how easily Boss Quay could win them over by his peculiar tactics and knock the king-pin from the whole fabric of opposition, past experience proves.

Now Wallace only claims to be able to poll the democratic vote. Is that enough? Will he get the full vote? The presidential question, although not an issue, unfortunately involves both of these candidates. The nomination of Mr. Wallace, the friends of Pattison assert, would be especially unsuitable; his points of strength among the politicians at the convention, would be weaknesses before the people. The voters who might be attracted by a reputation for shrewdness and political methods such as his, cannot be won over from their present congenial place in the republican party. We must appeal to the unpartisan, thoughtful citizen, who, having found the Quay crowd unworthy his confidence, is desirous of putting the state under a totally different set of men.

Pattison's friends point to his former election, overlooking the fact that there was then an open rupture in the republican ranks, and the further fact that Black received 15,000 more votes in 1886 than Pattison did in 1882.

Having thus presented the rival claims of the principal contestants, the Gazette urges the nomination of Chauncey F. Black on a platform demanding ballot reform, and says that Mr. Black has a strength peculiarly his own; that he is satisfactory to the workingmen and likewise to the grangers, and is the pioneer advocate of the Australian ballot in the state. We have no doubt that the York Gazette offers excellent advice to the democratic party of Pennsylvania. Chauncey F. Black is a man to whom no one can object, except those who desire to use the democratic party to prolong the rule of monopoly that has been brought about by the republican party in Pennsylvania. How he is regarded by the farmers we do not know, but we do know that his advocacy of ballot reform, his hatred of plutocratic control of government and his broad sympathy with the masses in the contest with the classes, has made him a decided favorite with thoughtful workingmen in the Keystone state, and that his nomination would put into the coming contest in that state a vigor and an enthusiasm that would not be practicable with Pattison as a candidate, and of which there would not be the slightest sign if ex-Senator Wallace were nominated.

If the democratic party of Pennsylvania hopes to elect a governor it will never succeed by attempting to demonstrate that it is a better friend of the corporations and the monopolies than the republican party. The nomination of ex-Senator Wallace could have no other purpose than an attempt at this precise demonstration. What the chances are of democratic success we have no means of knowing, but they would be greater with ex-Governor Black as a candidate than

with any other man, and if success at the polls, rather than control of the party machine, is what the democrats aim at, they will unquestionably put aside both Wallace and Pattison and make Black their candidate.

THE MEMPHIS COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Mr. R. G. Brown, who is managing the admirable work of the publication committee of the Memphis single tax association, in furnishing matter for patent outside papers, in a letter to the chairman of the enrolment committee says the Memphis committee are about sending out circulars to the Western union press association with headquarters at Dallas, Texas. They have just heard from the Chicago union that it is publishing single tax matter in seventy-four papers furnished from the Chicago office and sixty from the Sioux City office, with the Fort Wayne office not yet heard from. This is fifty per cent more papers than the Chicago company expected would order the matter, and our Memphis friends are feeling quite elated over the success achieved. Their circulars are also shortly to be sent to the Dakota union. Mr. Brown says that \$50 received by them to pay for circulars and postage has gone and that they are again putting their hands in their own pockets to raise probably an equal sum for spreading the work, so great is the demand for the matter. He says:

It seems to us that some of the other single tax clubs in the territory we are working might follow the example of the Denver club and pay for covering their own ground. When New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Sioux City, Ft. Wayne and Dallas look to the Memphis club to carry on this important and effective work in their territory, it makes us feel proud, but it at the same time keeps us poor, and "poor, but proud" has always been deemed a rather reprehensible position.

We are sorry that the Memphis association is poor but think it has every right to be proud. It deserves the active assistance of single tax men in the work it is carrying on, and though we are still of the opinion that it is fortunate that the headquarters of this work should be in the west rather than in the east, this certainly does not justify any attempt by our friends here to lie down on the active workers in Memphis. Contributions should be sent to them directly.

PATRIOTISM.

"Do Americans Hate England?" is the subject of a recent magazine discussion. The unrewarded toilers of the English nation surely have the fullest sympathy of those Americans who realize that we bear a yoke like theirs. The heroes of 1776 rebelled against English oppression; but, strange to say, their descendants, breathing the same air of American freedom and American manhood, tamely submit to the identical burdens which caused the war of the revolution, notwithstanding the load has become many times more grinding. Why? *It is because our oppressors are Americans.*

The neck is bent to the yoke without a murmur, provided our master only chooses a residence in this country. Nothing would be yielded up at the demand of foreign oppressors, but day by day we lay at the feet of our own cherished American money-aristocracy all the treasures that the untiring industry of millions of workers, combined with the finest inventive genius the world has ever known, can wring from our broad acres and our great natural resources. We even go so far as to transplant our boys and girls from the schools to the factories; we take our wives from our firesides and place them at the bench and the machine; we deprive ourselves of all comforts—and we have the gratification of knowing that our own American millionaire aristocrats are more wealthy by

far than foreign blue-blooded aristocrats, and our own "400" are as high in the social scale as the courts of Europe.

Alas for us! We point with pride to our great and glorious country, its magnificent prosperity, its tremendous industry, its immense fortunes on every hand—not realizing that this piling up untold wealth for our country's multimillionaires means not the prosperity of the toilers in the national beehive, but their degradation.

A ST. LOUIS HERETIC.

Hon. F. J. Niedringhaus, a republican representative from one of the St. Louis districts in the federal house of representatives, has written a letter to the St. Louis Republic in answer to some criticisms on his course in congress, and particularly on his effort to reduce the duty on borax, a material that he uses in his own business. He declares in this letter his devotion to the protection idea, and insists that he merely sought to bring about the reduction of the duty in some cases where it was obviously too high. He declares that the duties on boracic acid and borax secure to the American syndicate a profit of 500 per cent. "This syndicate," he says, "has levied upon all borax deposits in the United States, the only real borax deposits in the world, a free gift of nature to the American people." Borax, he continues, is universally used by glass makers, potters, soap makers, meat packers and preservers and almost every housewife, and he regards it as a duty he owes to the people to oppose such an imposition. "What little I use in my own business," he adds, "only helps to make up the cost of the article, and is paid by the people who buy the goods, and is not paid by me personally."

What? Is it true, then, that the protected manufacturers refuse to pay for their protection and shunt the burden on to the shoulders of their customers? This is just what the free traders have been saying. Mr. Reed ought to summon Mr. Niedringhaus before the grand inquisition of the house and compel him to recant under penalty of being turned over to the tender mercy of the committee on rules. The man is unsound, with tendencies toward heresy and high treason.

Again, what is this talk about borax deposits being "a free gift of nature to the American people." Whence comes this notion? The borax deposits are the gift of God to the syndicate that holds them by the sacred right of property in land. Has Mr. Niedringhaus been listening to the seditious talk of the strange sect known as single taxers, that is growing so alarmingly in St. Louis? Certainly something is the matter with him, and he seems forgetful of the protection scripture that "the man who does not stand by his own gang is worse than a democrat." It is bad enough for him to kick against an increased tax on borax, which he unwisely confesses he makes his customers pay, but to question the sacred right of the land grabber to his own goes beyond the wicked heresy of free trade and suggests the awful blasphemy of the single tax! We call Mr. Reed's attention to this possible apostate, and cannot refrain from a certain feeling of sympathy with the outraged commercial sentiment of the water-drinking Wanamaker, when he reflects that he raised thousands of dollars to buy seats in congress for such men as this St. Louis heretic.

A 100 PER CENTER A FREE TRADER.

New York World.
A representative of the window glass industry protested before the senate committee against the proposed increase in the duty on this article. He asked that "no article be taxed over 100 per cent of its foreign value." And—shades of Henry Clay, who stopped at a 30 per cent tariff—this man is called a "free trader."

A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Although in numbers almost insignificant, yet I believe the adherents of the single tax cause already have sufficient power to force single tax measures into the political arena and compel their passage. But before they can do so they must learn how to do it—the secret of practical politics. Once they have learned this—that it is not necessary to convert a majority, but that a mere handful of voters, properly managed, can secure almost anything—the rest will be easy. They must learn that a politician is not to be condemned because he is not a "good man," etc., and must realize that he is a mere machine whose function is to crystallize into law the measures demanded by the voters who elected him. If the mass of the voters who elected him do not demand the passage of any measures, then, so far as they are concerned, he has nothing to do. Assume at the outset that a politician is without personal views on any subject, and does not wish to acquire any, or even that he is without honor or conscience, that his one object is to be elected, to achieve which he will do anything he can.

The great mass of the people are about equally divided into two great political parties. The people who "belong" to these parties really have no clearly defined views as to policy, but are attached to their parties through habit and prejudice. Many of them think they have views, and that the party to which they adhere proposes to carry them out, and work along their lines to progress. But as a matter of fact, no party has a settled policy, except that of doing nothing; and, furthermore, no party proposes to do anything of its own accord, and does not do anything unless compelled to. Each party is controlled by a machine, and the sole purpose of each machine is to carry the election and secure the offices for its favorites. To do this it must secure the independent or "floating" vote. In order to do so platforms are constructed with a view to enticing said independents, and utterly regardless of those who "belong" to the party. Therefore, a party platform, instead of representing the views of its regular constituents, completely ignores them and their views, because their votes are secure anyhow, and is drafted solely to accord with the views of those who do not "belong" to the party, because by means of their votes alone can election be secured.

This is the law of practical politics, and its wisdom and beneficence is unquestionable by those who comprehend it. Thereby ignorance balances ignorance, leaving intelligence to turn the scale. Were it necessary to convert a majority to the belief that a certain act were necessary, very little, probably nothing, would ever be done, as it is doubtful whether a majority of the people ever actively entertained a like view on any abstract question.

If you would be a failure in practical politics, ignore the teachings of common sense and experience, organize an independent political party, or a party with a single object in view, or nominate candidates from among your own ranks who have not the support of one of the great machines, and your efforts will end in the usual fizzle.

If you would be a power in politics, stand apart from all political parties, and demand of either party the passage of your pet measure, offering your support if your demand is conceded, and threatening opposition if it is not. And if your measure is not such a one as will cause more active antagonism than you can overcome, you may be assured your demand will be granted.

Single tax men, in demanding pledges from candidates to support their measure, should select only such measure as will arouse the least resistance and engage the largest outside support, and which is naturally the step next in order. For instance: In electing assessors, pledge them to assess land up to its full true value, as the law requires, and to assess improvements as low as possible consistent with law. Pledge candidates for legislature

to repeal the law taxing personal property, or to amend the assessment laws so that a conviction can be secured for their violation in case of under-assessment of land. Pledge candidates for city councils to same ends where they have power to act. Pledge candidates for congress to repeal the tariff on such necessities of life as are largely produced in this country, or to support a measure for levying a national tax on the value of land, exclusive of improvements. Secure such pledges from candidates for executive offices as will suggest themselves as most feasible, or demand from them pledges to appoint a single tax man in a position where he might do good—as, for instance, as sub-assessor, etc.

This plan can be worked, not only by organizations, but by individuals. And almost any single tax man can get his friends to help him, even friends who are not single tax men. To be sure, organization and concert of action can do more, and should be had wherever possible.

New York is the pivotal state, and its general elections are carried by very small majorities, sometimes by less than one-fifth of one per cent, or by a few hundred or thousand votes. There are a number of strong clubs in the state, and many thousand voters, and I believe that if they will get together and decide on what demands to make, and make them, they can secure anything they ask. And so with other states.

I believe I have indicated the lines on which we must proceed if we are to secure success, and the sooner we go to work the sooner we will get there.

C. B. HEMINGWAY.

Washington, D. C.

OUR NEW ASSESSOR.

We had always thought that as a community we, the people of Cross Roads Town, would be entirely happy if we could secure as assessor and tax collector an honest, reliable and zealous official. We see our mistake now—our happiness was all in pursuit and not in possession. We have got the model official, and we are more unhappy than we were.

The only fault we have to find with him is that he is too zealous. Biggins swung a new sign outside of his grocery store the other day, and our assessor, whose name is Miggins, happening along, began to admire it. Biggins had painted it, and he was flattered with Miggins's evident admiration, until he (Miggins) asked him for \$3.

"Three dollars! What's that for?" "Oh, that's the tax on signs. Comes under the head of 'improved real estate,' you know."

Biggins paid it to avoid trouble, but swears he'll get even with Miggins on weight.

Farmer Jones was building a hen coop last week, when Miggins swept like an avenging Nemesis up the road and down on the unconscious Jones.

"Ah, that's a nice hen coop. Costs quite a little sum, I should imagine."

"Oh, yes," said Jones. "But I don't mind the expense."

"No; and besides it's a good thing for the town," said Miggins. "Two dollars, please. I have to make my report this afternoon, and it's well to have it all in."

"Two dollars!" exclaimed Jones, in consternation.

"Yes; that's the town tax on hen coops. The new assessment was made up last month, you know; we thought we'd make it light for you. The streets are to be graded, and the town is growing. Is that your little daughter coming up the road? What a pretty child! And that's a little lamb she has with her? Is it yours? Really, I didn't know it belonged to you. Twenty-five cents, please. That's the tax on sheep per head. I thought it rather light at the time, and urged an increase, but the motion was defeated."

"I am going up to Boggs now to collect. I had a little trouble with Boggs yesterday. He was moving his house from one lot to another. I charged him with three separate assessments—the lot from which the house went, the lot to which it was going, and the house midway between them. He objected on the

ground that this made his taxes nearly one-third more than they ought to be. I said an assessor was bound to take things as he found them, and that's the way I found them. It was not my fault; I had to do my duty. I assure you he was quite violent. Good day."

And Miggins hurried after Boggs, whom he saw passing down the road.

The other day he wanted to tax the Widow Higgins on the elegant rosewood coffin in which her husband was to be buried. He wanted to go down on the day of the funeral and collect, but we reasoned with him and told him it was really not her coffin, but his; and that she could not be assessed on what did not belong to her, and that it was obviously impossible to levy on Higgins. It did not seem reasonable to our assessor that a dead man should not pay for indulging in luxuries of that kind. But up to a certain point we think it is necessary to restrain Miggins. It is no use to reason with him. He is a too faithful official for that. He wants simply to do his duty. He started out for Mrs. Smith's when he heard that lady had twins, under the impression that he could collect from her under the poll tax. He was with difficulty dissuaded from this.

Nobody in the village owns anything nowadays. Under the argus eye of Miggins, wealth is rapidly disappearing—carriages are wheeling out of town, the profits of the cigar manufactory have seemingly all disappeared in smoke, our town jeweler is working on half time, the book seller's trade is all bound up, and the feeble glimmerings of a candle factory have gone out entirely.

We are looking around for a less zealous assessor. Miggins is a just too faithful official. He does his duty too well.

Jersey City. JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

TAXATION TO CREATE INDUSTRIES IS ALL RIGHT.

"The Workingmen's tariff reform league" organized itself last Sunday, and demanded that "increased opportunities be afforded to labor" by "removing the tariff wall which obstructs commerce." Its resolutions, however, did not, because they could not, disprove the fact that the McKinley bill will "afford increased opportunities to labor" by creating a good many new industries, causing the building and opening of new factories, and giving employment to scores, if not hundreds, of thousands of people. A single item of it, the tin plate clause, will give employment to twenty-four thousand people. We should like to have it explained how any consistent member of a trades union can demand that the products of cheap foreign labor be let in to compete with American labor.—[New York Press, May 27.]

It is idle to claim that the tin plate tariff will relieve the glut in the labor market. Twenty-four thousand people to be employed in a profitless industry, but not for the sake of giving them employment; oh no! The workingmen are not petitioning congress to furnish them employment by putting a tariff on tin; neither are the republican politicians doing this thing simply for amusement. It is to be done in the interest of certain plutocrats, who expect the people at large to make up to them the profits on a profitless industry. The workingmen's wages throughout the country will be diminished in purchasing power, because they must pay more for their kitchenware and their dinner pails. An over-gorged capitalist must needs increase his pile, and to accommodate him the republican politicians favor lessening the comforts of the poor.

The wheels of our factories will hum just as fast if we continue to admit foreign pauper tin free. Up to this date the people of this country have managed to get along without going into the tin industry. But mark! The republicans will put a tariff on tin, and capital and labor will find employment in the tin industry, and a few years hence, when we shall have forgotten how the tin plate tariff originated, we shall be told that if we lower this tariff on tin we shall thereby be letting in the products of cheap foreign labor to compete with American labor. And this we shall hear from the very men who now propose to force American labor into the tin industry, willy-nilly! Any American workingman can inform the Press that if the government had kept its hands off the indus-

tries of this nation we should not now be engaged in any line of business whatever in which the competition of foreign pauper labor would be met with.

Creating new industries, indeed! What is the matter with reviving some of the old ones? How about putting new life into the ship building industry, for instance, and sending our own ships, laden with goods of our own production, over every sea and ocean, to bring back in exchange for our goods those special things which we can get more of through exchange than if we undertook to make them ourselves?

Since the republican statesmen are in the business of furnishing work to the people, by means of taxation, what is the matter with taxing land, so that no one can afford to forego building on it or putting it to use of some kind—would not there result an increased activity of our industries which would create a speedy vacuum in the labor market?

Taxation that will both create new industries and revive old ones is the thing.

S. C. B.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE SILVER COINAGE BILLS IN CONGRESS—WHAT THEY PROPOSE AND WHAT IS SAID IN SUPPORT OF THEM—A BRIEF DIGEST OF RECENT SILVER LEGISLATION AND AN EXPLANATION OF THE PRESENT SITUATION—THE REAL POINT OF SIGNIFICANCE—FIGHT BETWEEN THE CREDITOR AND DEBTOR CLASSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—"Mr. Speaker," once said a member of the Indiana legislature, addressing the chair, "the generality of mankind in general is disposed to take the disadvantage of the generality of mankind in general."

"Mr. Speaker," said another member "it seems to me, sir, that the gentleman on the other side is coming out at the same hole he went in at."

The average person must have much the feeling of this second Indiana legislator after following the meager newspaper reports of the muddled controversy over silver which has been exercising congress in one way or another for six weeks or more. There seems to be such a tendency to confuse the monetary with the taxation question and mistake the results of burdensome tax laws upon production and exchange for fruits of the misuses of the currency that it may be worth while giving more than passing notice to the subject. It will be instructive to note some points in the history of silver in congress since 1860 before considering the various silver proposals and the motives that animate them.

Acting upon every expediency for obtaining means of prosecuting the civil war, congress authorized large issues of greenback. Not being receivable for customs duties, tin paper currency was at a disadvantage with gold and silver, and as its volume grew it depreciated, until just before the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, when the outcome of the conflict seemed doubtful and the credit of the government was much weakened, greenbacks had fallen to a third of the value of gold and silver, and the metals disappeared from general circulation. Then the government began to issue bonds, taking for them greenbacks, not at their depreciated, but at their face value, and promising to pay interest at six per cent in gold.

In 1869 was passed the so-called "credit-strengthening act," which provided that all bonds of the government, except in cases where the law expressly authorized otherwise, should be payable in coin.

In 1871 a bill was introduced into congress which had for its chief purpose the demonetization of silver, though the ostensible purpose was to change the mintage regulations. The bill was not passed until 1873, however, and during the discussion very little notice was taken of the way silver was to be affected. The whole discussion turned on the question whether owners of bullion should be charged for mintage. Silver's demonetization was effected by indirection. The bill named the gold and silver pieces that should be coined, indicating the weight and fineness of each, and declared that no other pieces should be coined. From this list the silver dollar was omitted. In another place the bill provided that the legal tender quality of the subsidiary silver coin should be restricted to \$5. A silver dollar was, however, to be provided; the "trade dollar" intended for use in the China trade, but it was not to be a legal tender in the United States. John Sherman, who was at the time chairman of the senate finance committee, and had the chief hand in pushing the bill through that house, has since maintained and now reiterates the statement that everything about this bill was

open and above board, and that the members of congress must have been fully aware of its various features. The discontinuance of the standard silver dollar, he says, was expressly referred to in large type in a committee report, and that speeches were delivered both in the house and in the senate for and against the proposition. From these speeches, as they are reported in the Congressional Globe, he now quotes. Against his assertions, however, stand the emphatic statements of Senator Stewart, who is one of the principal advocates of free silver coinage, and of Thurman, Blaine and Voorhees, who late in the seventies, at the time of the remonetization of silver, solemnly affirmed that they had no notion that such a feature was in the bill, and declared that they had presumed that it concerned merely mintage regulations.

The truth of the matter probably is that even if the disputed feature was noticed very few thought it worth while to bother about it, as it was long since either silver or gold, except on the Pacific coast, had been seen in general circulation, and any legislation regarding them must have seemed like the pope's bull against the comet.

In 1874 the statutes at large were revised and a clause surreptitiously slipped in that destroyed the legal tender quality of those silver dollars which had been coined before the passage of the foregoing act of 1873, thus completing the demonetization of silver. Section 3,596 was made to read: "The silver coins of the United States shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment."

It is a very suspicious coincidence that at the time congress demonetized silver that metal had already been demonetized by England and Germany, who, being very large holders of our bonds, desired payments in gold. Moreover, the contraction of the metal currency by the withdrawal of silver could not help but receive the favor of our own bondholders, since it would enhance the value of gold coin which the government had contracted to pay on the bonds. The irresistible conclusion, then, is that these foreign and home creditors must have had a very powerful, if not a predominant influence, in bringing about a contraction of the legal tender currency, from which they gained what all the rest of the country lost.

In 1875 began in earnest the agitation for the resumption of specie payments by the government and banks, and a bill was passed having that intent, to go into effect on January 1, 1879. On that date greenbacks, the circulation of which had been reduced to about \$300,000,000, came to par, and were redeemable in coin, that is to say, in gold, since silver, save in subsidiary pieces, had ceased to be coined. Bonds were sold to get gold for redemption and one hundred millions of that metal placed in the treasury. Furthermore, the secretary was authorized to sell fresh bonds if more gold should be required. Not only have no additional bonds been sold, however, but only a small portion of the gold originally lodged in the treasury for redemption purposes has been used. The greenback, which has all the advantages of gold, has the great additional advantage of being easily handled. And thus is given the best possible proof of the utility and superiority of "paper money, bottomed on taxes," as Thomas Jefferson expressively termed it.

Mr. Landers of Indiana, who opposed the resumption of specie payments because the bill, in providing for the sale of bonds to get gold, made an interest bearing debt instead of a non-interest bearing debt, said truthfully in reference to this: "It is an effort in the interest of the bond holders against the people, and in the same direction as that of the act of 1869 [the credit strengthening act, providing that all bonds of the government, except in special cases, should be paid in coin], and permit me to say almost as great a fraud upon the people as that act. Why? Because, under the acts by which the bonded debt of the government was originally created, every dollar of its principal and interest could have justly been paid in silver; but because silver has now depreciated in value, it is insisted that we should not offer it in payment of that debt."

In 1878 what is known as the "Bland bill" was passed, providing for the limited coinage of the standard silver dollar and declaring that dollar a legal tender. Section 1 of the act read:

That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues public and private; except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market

price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and caused the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such silver dollars. * * *

This, since 1878, has been the law, and it is this which the various proposals now before congress are intended to change. Soon after the passage of the act it was discovered that nobody wanted the big clumsy dollar and no large quantities of them could be got out of the treasury. Paper certificates of rather large denominations were therefore issued, but they, too, went out slowly. At length after a good deal of trouble, by one of those almost accidental occurrences, a clause was stuck into the sundry civil bill directing the issuance of silver certificates of the denominations of one and two dollars. These went out quickly, signally demonstrating once again the desirableness of paper money.

During the debate on the Bland bill, now twelve years past, two prophecies were made—one, by the gold advocates, that the cheap silver money coming into use would drive gold out of circulation here and ruin the country; and the other, made by the silver men, that the remonetization and coinage of silver would tend to appreciate the value of that metal while it depreciated gold, and thus the two metals would come near the standard ratio of sixteen of pure silver to one of pure gold. Neither of these predictions have come to be fulfilled. Gold has remained in circulation, and the difference in value between the metals has increased. Gold men declare that silver has depreciated; silver men declare that gold has been artificially appreciated; while a variety of lesser reasons are presented to help explain the phenomenon. The true explanation is probably to be found in a combination of all these forces. It seems probable that while, on the one hand, the uses of silver have remained contracted on account of the great nations of England and Germany having repudiated it, and the United States and the countries of the Latin union—France, Italy, Spain and Portugal—having limited their coinage, on the other hand the supply of silver from the great mines of Nevada, Colorado and Montana has increased. Yet it can hardly be said that the Bland law has had a fair trial, since it has been the policy of all the presidents from Grant down, Cleveland included, never to coin more than the minimum amount of silver required by law and to invariably pay off the bonds in gold, although the law expressly says "coin." "Silver is not worth 16 to 1 of gold," said Mr. Cannon of Illinois, during the debate, "and the United States alone cannot make it so pending an international agreement." But Mr. Cannon cannot have had in mind the fact that silver before congress demonetized it, and when the other nations held practically the same hostile attitude toward it that they now hold, was relatively worth more than gold. A standard silver dollar was worth three cents more than a standard gold dollar.

As the situation now is a standard silver dollar of 412½ grains troy is worth only seventy-two cents, as measured by a standard gold dollar. While the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver and the observance of the law for the payment of the bonds in both of the precious metals would in all probability bring down gold and raise silver, there exist the greatest variety of opinions as to just how much change there would be.

Of those who favor the free coinage of silver the greater part are divisible into two classes, the mine owners who would be very glad to have the privilege of taking to the mint and having the government stamp and make passable, each for a dollar, pieces of silver, which as bullion are now worth but seventy-two cents. The other class supporting free coinage are the debtors. The first positively affirm that silver and gold will come to an equality, and the latter that the volume of currency becoming expanded, money will become "cheaper," and permit the easier payment of debt—not only the national debt, but state, municipal and private debts, contracted years ago when the currency was much depreciated. However much justified may be this demand, the talk about cheap money has led to the utterance of a good deal of nonsense. Here, for instance, is a statement by Senator Stewart:

It is unfortunate for the people that they do not understand the magnitude or the extent of the wrong that was inflicted upon them by the demonetization of silver and the loss of more than one-half of the supply of the precious metals for use as money. They do know, however, that their farms and their products are declining in value, that the obligations of their contracts for the payment of money are growing heavier year by year; that stagnation and hard times exist, and they will inquire the reason why. They are already contemplating the vast accumulations of the coupon-cutting class. They behold fortunes accumulating to hundreds of

millions, while they are reduced to poverty and want.

Senator Teller's bill provides that any person may deposit in any mint or assay office of the United States gold or silver bullion and receive in exchange coin or coin certificates. The certificates shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States, and shall be a lawful tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Senator Vest's bill, while for free coinage, does not provide for the issuance of certificates, and makes the silver dollar "legal tender for all debts public and private, except where otherwise stipulated." Senator Jones's bill is a compromise between the most extreme positions of the gold and silver men. The secretary of the treasury is directed to purchase \$4,500,000 worth of silver bullion every month at the market price and to issue treasury notes in payment thereof. These treasury notes shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. They are redeemable on demand in "lawful money of the United States." The secretary is required to coin only such portion of the silver bullion purchased as may be needed for the redemption of the notes as they come in, and the present law obliging the coinage of at least two millions of silver dollars a month is repealed.

The bill which was shot through the house of representatives without giving the minority a chance to offer a single amendment is in most particulars like the Jones bill, but instead of making the notes redeemable in "lawful money of the United States," provides that "the secretary of the treasury may, at his discretion and under such regulations as he shall prescribe, exchange for such notes an amount of silver bullion which shall be equal in value at the market price thereof on the day of exchange to the amount of such notes presented." This is Secretary Windom's plan, and has the support of the president, to whose pressure is due, no doubt, its acceptance by a majority of the house. It is true that silver in this way becomes "a mere commodity," and that its demonetization follows, since there is no obligation to coin more of it than is needed to meet the small demand for silver dollars in exchange for the notes. On the other hand, there does not appear to be any guaranty that this plan in adding another complication to our outrageously mixed up monetary system does not prepare the way for further speculations with the currency. Certainly the principle of the government issuing its notes on precious metal locked up in the United States treasury is no different from that involved in the farmers' plan of the government notes on wheat deposited in government warehouses, and it is almost as bad as Senator Stanford's plan for the government's lending money on the security of real estate. The president is said to be determined that this bullion redemption feature shall be adopted, however, so that the house bill or a bill like it is likely to pass the senate.

Reduced to its lowest terms, then, the whole silver controversy is seen to be a conflict between the creditor class, who want a dear or contracted currency, and the debtor class, who want a cheap or expanded currency, with all the chances of a favorable issue for the creditors, a part of whom, as United States bondholders, have had things relating to the currency pretty much their own way ever since the war, and have, in consequence, gathered to themselves millions and millions of treasure.

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN GROWING IMPATIENT BECAUSE OF THE COWARDICE OF LIBERAL LEADERS—THE LIBERAL ORGAN COURTING SOCIALISM—A SILLY SPEECH BY GLADSTONE—ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE THE IRISH RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN—MR. FARNELL EXPECTING AN EARLY DISSOLUTION—ASSISTANT TORIES DO NOT EXPECT RE-ELECTION.

HYDE, NEAR MANCHESTER, May 24.—I have made allusion in recent letters to the circumstance that the leaders of the liberal party are doing their level best to discount or to minimize the great advance which is taking place in the views of the rank and file of the liberal party—especially the working class section—upon the social problem, and in my last letter I think I referred to the fact that the colossal demonstration on behalf of the eight-hour movement which took place in Hyde Park, London, at the beginning of this month, was attended by but one member of parliament—Mr. Cunningham Graham. The ordinary party organs were not enthusiastic about the demonstration, and the real feeling of those who organized, and no doubt of many of those who took part in the demonstration, is to be gathered, not from what is said in the

party organs, but in the smaller and less known papers which are read exclusively by the working classes. Upon this matter the People's Press, a paper recently started in the laborers' interest, calls attention to the treatment which the eight hour demonstration received at the hands of "the friends of the people," as the liberals style themselves.

"In the first place Mr. Cunningham Graham was the only member of parliament present out of the whole 670. One of the ablest members, Mr. Sydney Baxter, was prevented from attending by ill health and wrote a most sympathetic letter, warmly approving of the objects of the demonstration. But what about the other liberal M. P.'s who are always telling us that the liberal party is the party of the 'masses,' and that it is their aim to improve the condition of the people and all the rest of it? Not one of them had the courage or cared enough about the condition of the people to give them the smallest hope or encouragement in reducing their hours of labor, or diminishing the number of those who are unable to find work in order to keep body and soul together."

The same writer proceeds: "So much for the politicians. And when we turn to the liberal press we find an even worse state of things." The Star, the whilom radical paper edited by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, is singled out for special mention. "It has not mentioned the eight-hour movement in its leading columns for weeks, and its whole conduct in the matter has been a piece of the basest and most shameless treachery that we have met with yet, even on the part of the Star."

This is the style in which the more advanced section of the labor party speak of the liberal leaders. But perhaps the best indications I can give of the feeling entertained toward the official liberals—the opportunists—will be found in a leading article in the People's Press on the debate on the second reading of the land purchase bill. I append a long extract from the article, notwithstanding that it appeared a fortnight ago:

Well, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, what do you think now? Who was right? We or honest John? It seems ill-natured to rub in our triumph on Sunday last, and on the second reading of the land purchase bill; but nothing that we can say can add much to the anguish of Mr. Morley or to the consternation and remorse of the Star. For Mr. O'Connor must surely see that the game is up at last. He has fought for Mr. Morley with a dash and an unreserved giving away of himself that contrasts gallantly with the half-heartedness of some of his opponents. When Mr. Balfour, the cleverest story of them all, produced a bill after Mr. Morley's own heart, everybody felt that Morleyism was dished—everybody, save only the indomitable "T.P." Without waiting to read two lines of it, he denounced it as an "Idiot Bill." In article after article he raised his battle cry of "Down with the idiot bill." "Kick out this idiot bill." But he was fighting with his hands tied behind him. The sole argument to which that bill was vulnerable was the argument of land nationalization, and to use that would have been to betray honest John, who is "dead against" land nationalization. The Star could not even take the line that the necessity of a land purchase bill had been a delusion from the first, because, though that is Mr. Gladstone's opinion, and, indeed, always was his opinion, it was Mr. Morley and Lord Spencer who forced the old liberal bill on him, and thereby helped to impress on his mind the value of Mr. Morley's opinion as an infallible index to the wrong course of action in any given contingency. Therefore Mr. O'Connor had to defend the old bill for the sake of Mr. Morley's *beau geste*; and of course he got landed in the impossible position of arguing that Mr. Balfour was an idiot and Mr. Gladstone an enlightened statesman, for doing one and the same thing—namely, carrying out Mr. Morley's reactionary views on the land question. It is impossible not to admire the desperate audacity with which the bold chief of the Star faced this dilemma. Knowing that the citadel of the bill—peasant proprietorship—was impregnable, he worried, he poured a heavy fire of rhetoric day after day into its outworks, all the more furiously as the garrison, led by the wily Goschen and the supercilious Balfour, waited imperturbably for the debate on the second reading with their thumbs glued to their noses and all their fingers gracefully tapering toward Stonecut-ter street. The liberals did not keep so brave a front toward the enemy as Mr. O'Connor. They grumbled; whispered that Morley had always got them into a mess whenever they had given way to him; and even suggested that so obstinate and opinionated a man must eventually be stranded alongside Mr. Chamberlain. The Star instantly published its memorable leaderette proclaiming Mr. Morley as one of those truly inspired statesmen beside whom "Judas" sinks into insignificance and contempt. All this magnificent bluffing was not without its effect; it frightened Professor Stuart so mortally that the whilom champion of London radicalism funk'd land nationalization at the liberal and radical union, and actually led the official liberal ring against the advanced party under cover of the usual whig bunkum about the British taxpayer. But there was no frightening Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen. They knew that the principle of their bill was the principle advocated by Mr. Morley, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Farnell, and, in fact, everybody in the opposition except Mr. Cunningham Graham, whom the liberals hate as they never hated Mr. Balfour. They knew that if Mr. Graham rose to oppose the bill with the cry of "The land for the people," the liberals

themselves would set up Mr. Bradlaugh to smash him, to the satisfaction of the house of commons, and so take that job off the hands of the government. Things fell out even better for the government than it could have hoped. Not only was the debate a walkover for Mr. Goschen, who had no difficulty in showing that the opposition to the bill was a mere incident in the faction fight for office, but Mr. Parnell showed how low his allies had fallen by contemptuously springing a scheme of his own—a reactionary scheme, of course—on them without observing the common courtesy, not to say the political duty, of consulting them beforehand, so that the leading incident of the debate was a rebuke from Mr. Gladstone to the Irish leader. Probably the rebuke would have been stronger in spite of Mr. Gladstone's admirably good manners if it had not been so obvious that there was nothing in the conduct of the liberal party to entitle them to the smallest respect or consideration from Mr. Parnell. Anyhow, the debate was a fizzle; and now everybody knows that the only way in which the bill could have been fought was the way shown by the eighteen staunch radicals who were defeated at the liberal and radical union by Professor Stuart and his sheeplike ruck of disaffected whigs, trimmers and cowards. Ireland is delivered over once more to the hell of landlordism—petty landlordism this time, which is the greediest and most sordid because it is the poorest; and for this the landless Irish laborer and mechanic has to thank the Toryism of Mr. Parnell, the whiggery of Mr. Morley, the infatuation of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and the potheriness of Professor Stuart. Out of the whole Star gang, Morleyite and anti-Morleyite, the only one who raised the radical flag to the mast and fought under it from the first to the last was Mr. Massingham, the man who piloted the Star in the days when the Star led the London radical press. It was easy for Mr. O'Connor, at Mr. Morley's instigation, to give Mr. Massingham "the sack;" but Mr. Morley must have felt rather sick on Sunday, when a quarter of a million workers turned into Hyde park to back up the policy that Mr. Massingham stood out for against Mr. Morley at the cost of his position and his livelihood.

It must not be supposed that this feeling is at all general. It is mainly confined to London, but there are groups of earnest and determined men in all great industrial centers who largely sympathize with it. In the event of an appeal to the country these men would, however, in nine cases out of ten, sink their differences and go with the party. It is in the selection of candidates that their influence would be most acutely felt. After all the work of electioneering has to be done principally by the earnest workers, the men of strong convictions, and it is to this class of men that those belong who hold these advanced ideas, and accordingly they have to be reckoned with when the time comes for selecting candidates. We shall have in England, therefore, for some time yet, a liberal party, many of whose members are more or less distinctly committed to advanced labor views, but who will hedge a good deal, and fence, and evade, until at last they will be compelled to do something.

For my own part I am disposed to think that we are in for a very considerable spell of state socialism. The other day a debate took place in the house of lords upon the subject. Earl Weymouth, a well meaning political peddler, "called attention"—this is the polite phrase in use—to the increasing tendency of legislation in this direction, and Lord Salisbury treated the whole matter lightly. But the very manner of his treatment seemed to indicate that, as far as he was concerned, he saw no reason to be alarmed. The fact is, the aristocracy—and, perhaps, particularly the Tory aristocracy—seem to think that if the working classes can be appeased by socialistic legislation, there can be no objection to certain experiments in that way. Always provided that the land is left alone. And I fear that the landed interest in the liberal party is sufficiently strong to prevent even that party from dealing in any really drastic fashion with the land. Accordingly one is not surprised to find that among the leaders of liberalism there is talk of "assimilating" socialism. A writer in the Speaker, which has now become to the liberal party pretty much what the Spectator used to be, begins an article on "The Socialism of Non-Socialists," thus:

"We must assimilate socialism; if 'liberal' is not to become a mere shibboleth, a term as meaningless as 'democrat' or 'republican' in American party politics, we must take from socialism what is good and reject what is bad or doubtful;" and then the writer adds: "we quote no one; we express, nevertheless, the thoughts of many liberals, unable to escape the influence of the atmosphere which we all breathe, alive to the presence of new duties, perplexed as to their performance." And that is quite true. Hence the writer of the article to which I refer appeals to perplexed liberals to be of good courage. "For," he asks, "what is socialism in its essence but democracy at work, harvesting the fruits of its victories, and bent upon turning its power into hard cash—things useful, solid and good to enjoy; into short hours, high wages, and light taxes?" Moreover, socialism is democracy at work "under peculiarly favoring

circumstances." The simple truth is declared in a few sentences which I quote:

"What in the literature and art of our time is the special note? What is the new savor in poems and novels coming straight out of modern life? What speaks to us from pictures, the true products of our time, such as the Angelus of Millet? Wherein lies the peculiar quality of the heroism—in no age more abundant—of these days? Not solely pity or solicitude for the lot of the poor; the feeling is too indefinite to be embraced in one word. But everywhere is a groping after better things for the sons of men, a profound dissatisfaction with the existing distribution of wealth—by none more keenly felt than by some of its possessors—a keen sense of the inequalities of lot which our civilization presents. This feeling is fed by the religion of our time. Nowhere, indeed, is it expressed more clearly than in the literature of faith, except perhaps in the literature of doubt; it would almost seem as if those whose assurance in the future were lost or shaken, desired all the more to make the earth, the only thing certain, better for its dwellers. What is there to resist aggressive socialism?"

In the opinion of this writer there is virtually nothing, except the circumstance that "while socialism is everywhere, no system of it is erect." Still "it is in the ascendant," and "we liberals must, at least to some extent, assimilate it, for it is not merely the assertion of our rights, but the dim recognition of new duties." And then the writer proceeds to consider how this assimilation is to be accomplished. There can, he thinks, be no certain answer, but "already certain principles begin to emerge," "which may safely shape the socialism of non-socialists."

"In the first place, many matters, hitherto treated as belonging to private law * * * must become part of public law," and the example of the regulation of child labor is taken as illustrative of many other examples to come.

"In the second place it has become manifest that there are many signal drawbacks to the effects of competition. It is proved to be not the all-beneficent and all-powerful agent once supposed. The optimism of Bastiat and other economists on the subject now appears fanciful and eccentric. Competition is inoperative against monopolies and combinations, and one must legislate in regard to many questions with full recognition of its inefficiency.

"In the third place, property must be regarded not as an end in itself, but as a means for securing the good of society, which may mold it for that purpose. Lassalle declared that it was a law of history that the rights of property should steadily diminish. It is at least a necessity of civilization that they should from time to time be freely changed.

"In the fourth place, even if law should not be made a means of artificially creating equality in wealth, it ought not to be used for the purpose of aggravating inequality. Yet such is the outcome of some parts of our fiscal system. Such is the effect of any system which enables A to transmit his accumulations almost untouched by the state to B.

"These doctrines require no interference with the family, no approval of communism. They necessitate no universal enthronelement of boards, or a return to village communities of the tribal system. But their open recognition would bring the language of many liberals into accordance with their real principles, and would go far to effect the assimilation of socialism and liberalism."

I have dwelt at some length upon this article because, taken in conjunction with the well known inclination of certain conservatives, it serves to show that we are quite likely to have a spell of socialistic legislation unless, in the meantime, the liberal party should awake to the fact that the single tax, by striking at the root of the great mother of monopolies—the land monopoly—would destroy competitive struggle between man and man, and substitute for it co-operative effort on the part of man to make bountiful mother nature yield a competence for all who labor by brain or hand.

During the week Mr. Gladstone has given further evidence of that marvelous vitality which fills everyone with wonder and excites the admiration even of foes. Ably making a trenchant attack upon the government in the house on Thursday night, the right honorable gentleman went down to Norwich on Friday and made a great speech on public affairs. He went on thence to Lowestoft and made another speech on Saturday. On Tuesday he started for Hawarden, and made several speeches on the way—one at Spalding and another at Lincoln. In his speech at Lowestoft Mr. Gladstone dealt with the condition of the agricultural laborers, and showed by an allusion to Mr. George how far he is from realizing what single tax men really aim at.

"There is much to be done for them" [the agricultural laborers], said Mr. Gladstone, "not according to the ideas of visionary politicians who seem, some of them, to think, under the guidance of Mr. George or somebody else, that the land of the country can be taken and be distributed and re-divided among the population." No, thinks Mr. Gladstone, this is not the way; but gardens or allotments should be provided—which, I suppose, is not taking the land and re-dividing it. Is it not extraordinary that those who advocate allotments and peasant proprietary should fail to see that they are the people who take the land and re-divide it?

Perhaps the most notable speech of the week was one made by Mr. Parnell at a meeting of the National league of Great Britain to take into consideration the better organization of the Irish vote. Somehow or other the organization of the Irish people resident in Great Britain has always been a matter of difficulty. In the early days of the land league it was always necessary to send money from Dublin to London, and it is only lately that the English organization has been able to pay its own way, even if it really does so now. Glasgow has always been at the head of Great Britain as the most thoroughly organized Irish contingent, but even in Glasgow there have been difficulties. There has not always been the most perfect confidence in the parliamentary party. But in the opinion of Mr. Parnell, the time has now arrived when a serious effort should be made to organize the Irish electorate in Great Britain. In his speech, Mr. Parnell said they ought to have at least 300,000 Irish votes in Great Britain, and it was important that this strength should be properly organized, in view of the approaching general election. And it was on this point that what Mr. Parnell said was of importance. Mr. Gladstone is, of course, the old parliamentary hand, par excellence, but next to him comes Mr. Parnell. The Irish leader is the best judge in England of the way the political wind blows, next to Mr. Gladstone. And it is Mr. Parnell's opinion that a general election is not far distant. They might have an election at any moment, he said. "They might have an election this autumn, or it might be postponed till next year, but it was impossible for them to suppose that the Tory managers would be so infatuated as to postpone their appeal to the country beyond the end of next year." Therefore, Mr. Parnell urged that the coming registration might be the last chance for them "to muster their full strength for the final struggle," and "he should like everybody to appreciate this." And Mr. Parnell went on to appeal to all Irishmen to take care to get their names on the register, and he recommended that an organization for registration work should be established. He also made a strong appeal for funds, pointing out that while Irishmen in other parts of the world had done richly, the Irishmen of Great Britain had yet to exert themselves. A formal resolution was subsequently passed establishing a central general election fund to be disposed under Mr. Parnell's direction. Of course this speech has given the enemy occasion to blaspheme, and the Times as a matter of course is particularly severe, declaring indeed that Mr. Parnell's anticipation about a general election need not be taken seriously, inasmuch as he always makes his statements with a view to achieving his ends and not with regard to truth. The real fact is, says the Times, that Mr. Parnell is in want of money. It may be true that funds are getting low, but it is none the less the fact that in a quiet way everybody is preparing for a general election. Mr. Parnell is urging his more immediate followers to be ready at a moment's notice; is only doing what other party leaders are doing in a less pronounced way. "The condition of public business," says one well informed correspondent, "is lamentable." This time last year twenty nights had been devoted to supply. This year, so far, only six nights have been devoted to that purpose. Then, as the same correspondent points out, there is really no time for the committee stage on the three bills of first class importance, the tithe's bill, the local taxation bill and the land purchase bill, and either one or more of these bills must be dropped or we must have an autumn session. This comes from a liberal source. It is, however, confirmed by what comes from a conservative correspondent, who says that certain of the bills named will be lightened—that is to say, that only certain portions of them will be gone on with this session. Then the very character of the measures themselves is an indication of the game the government is playing. Each of the bills named is a sop to a particular interest—the tithe's bill is a sop to the parsons; the local taxation bill is a sop to the publicans, for the compensation bill, which has just got

through committee, cannot operate unless the local taxation bill also becomes a law this session, and this important point was gained by an amendment forced upon the government by Mr. Healy; and finally the land purchase bill is a sop to the landlords. These bills are, in fact, so many huge bribes by the influence of which the government hopes to consolidate all the great interests in their favor.

The fight in the house itself is, moreover, by its very bitterness an indication that the end is not remote. Of course our parliament differs from your congress in this—that the responsible government of the country has seats in both houses, and may be questioned and called upon to explain its policy face to face with its opponents. In the house of commons this is particularly useful, since nothing but a table stands between the members of the government and the leaders of the opposition, and it is possible to attack the policy of the government in a direct personal manner, which is quite impossible in congress. Thus it is occasionally possible to make a particular member of the government the laughing stock of the whole house, and not even the most powerful minister can afford to be laughed at by his own side. This system lends itself to another form of attack. You can wear out a ministry, physically and mentally, as for example: The other night a prolonged struggle took place over certain clauses in the compensation bill. The house sat until 4 o'clock in the morning, but at last, in sheer weariness, the government assented to an amendment by Mr. Healy, already mentioned, to the effect that the taxation required for compensation purposes should not be levied unless its disposal was provided for by a bill to be passed this session. This was an exceedingly clever move, for it compels the government to pass the local taxation bill at all hazard, and thus jeopardizes the land bill. Then the effect of our system was seen again only so late as last night. A meeting is called for to-morrow (Sunday, May 25), at Tipperary. This meeting the government has had the stupidity to proclaim. The Irish members, supported by some English members, at once attacked the government upon the subject, and the controversy waxed hot and strong for a considerable period. Thus time was wasted as well as temper lost. At last, so completely wearied were the governments, that one of their own supporters moved that the house be counted, and there being but a dozen members present, the house adjourned over the Whitsuntide recess.

When the house meets again it will proceed at once with the tithe's bill. This fact is said to be a further indication that the land bill is in jeopardy. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, one of the best informed of his class, says "the outcome of the latest deliberations of the government is a resolve to pass the tithe's bill at all hazard, and a conviction that if they fail to pass the licensing provisions of the customs bill they will have done a considerable injury to the public house interest. To set up these provisions and to have them beaten by postponement will weaken the government very much in the country, and cannot fail to give cause of offence to important clients of the Tory party. It is no secret that there are members of the government who heartily wish the matter had been left untouched. Two statesmen upon whom ministers are greatly dependent are of opinion that licensing should not be dealt with in such incidental connection with a budget."

The tithe's bill is a measure having for its object to enable the tithe which is now collected by the clergy, to be collected by the landlord, and paid by him to the clergy. But it has given rise to much opposition, for it is contended that the tithe is a land tax which ought to be devoted to national purposes. There are already seven amendments proposed of great importance, and the most important is one to the effect that it shall be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for the application of the tithe rent charges recoverable under this act in Wales to the purposes of public education in Wales.

Two items of interest in the London letter I have already mentioned serve to bear out my view of the political situation, and I quote them as just to hand:

I hear of a project that is on foot among the radicals which is likely to lead to important consequences after Whitsuntide. A number of the members below the gangway have determined not to pair in any event during the remainder of the present session. The effect of this determination will be that the unfortunate conservative members who are unable to obtain pairs will be obliged to remain in their places in the house at a time when the London season is at its height. The liberals will come and go as their whim or pleasure may dictate, while the smart conservative members, many of whom are society men and very little else, will be

chained to the post of duty. Such a state of things will, it is believed, prove perfectly intolerable to the supporters of the government, and a revolt against such thralldom is confidently anticipated. The result will probably be either that the government will be defeated, or that they will be compelled to abandon the most ambitious and the most contentious of their legislative projects.

Then comes this significant paragraph:

One by one the dissentient members of parliament, conscious of the doom impending over their party, are announcing their intention not to seek re-election when another appeal is made to the constituencies. Already Mr. H. F. Beaumont and Mr. Hugh Elliot have made such announcements; and now their example has, it is stated, been followed by Mr. Bickford Smith, the dissentient member for the Truro division of Cornwall. In 1885, when Mr. Bickford Smith stood as a liberal, his majority was close upon a thousand.

Among the notes of the week which may interest American students of English politics I may give the following from Reynold's newspaper:

Mr. E. F. V. Knox, the new landlord member of the Parnellite party, is determined to patronize his colleagues from the exalted height of a year's political knowledge gained from speeches at the soirées of that mutual admiration society of university graduates and barristers, called the Eighty club. This gentleman characterizes as "absurd and offensive" the Pall Mall Gazette's description of the Parnellite party as being mostly "peasant and self-made." Such a criticism the editor of the Pall Mall very rightly says "savours of snobbery." "Peasant and self-made" is a title of honor, though a member of the landlord class may not be able to understand as much. Mr. Parnell's natural conservatism has been very conspicuous recently in the selection of members of his party, notably in the case of Messrs. Knox and Harrison, who are not only not of the people, but who have no popular political record. This is a new danger which must be watched.

Another writer in the same paper makes the following reference to Mr. Harrison, anent that gentleman's introduction to the house last Tuesday:

One of Mr. Parnell's new type of members—namely, young men who have had the advantages of a costly upbringing—was introduced. This is Mr. Harrison, against whom there is nothing to be said except that he has never made any figure in politics. The formation of an Irish party consisting of Harrisons and Knoxes would very soon alter the whole character of the Parnellite party.

There are three explanations of Mr. Parnell's recent policy in regard to candidates. Either the lack of funds renders it necessary to have men who can support themselves, or it is felt desirable to get rid of that peculiar element in the party which the circumstances of the time rendered necessary, viz., the mere voting machine; or it has been found necessary to concede a point to the new liberal allies and improve the stability of the party. These explanations do not appear to me adequate. Mr. Parnell is quite right in seeking to improve his party. It is desirable that a member of parliament should be an educated gentleman—and if such can be found to represent popular ideas, why, so much the better. It is equally desirable, of course, that such gentlemen should be carefully watched, lest, being sent to represent popular ideas, they should thwart them instead. There is not much fear, however, of the latter contingency in England. In Ireland there is not any room for differences of opinion. Union upon the one subject—home rule—is the paramount consideration.

HAROLD RYLETT.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Ex-President Cleveland spoke at the annual meeting of the Actors' fund held in this city last week. In the course of his address he mildly scolded the actors for their lack of interest in politics, and concluded by saying:

As the welfare of your country is dear to you, as you desire an honest and wise administration of your government, and as your interests and prosperity, in common with those of your fellow citizens, are bound up in the maintenance of our free institutions, do not forget that these things can only be secured by conscientious political thought and careful political action.

These remarks of the ex-president apply to any class of citizens; but they suggest a thought which THE STANDARD ventures to offer to the theatrical profession generally. No occupation is more subject to the prosperous or unprosperous condition of the people. When times are becoming bad the actor is the first to suffer from it. When the people find their income growing smaller they scan their expenses and begin cutting where they can; and generally that fund which has been set aside for entertainment and enjoyment is cut off first—which means that they will discontinue going to the theater. The prosperity of the people is necessary to the prosperity of the player; therefore it is to his interest to do every thing which will tend to bring that about, and to maintain it when here. The player should be interested in the very highest form of politics. He should examine into the causes which bring about the

financial depressions which are so disastrous to his profession; and when he has found what they are, he could be, if he chose, the most valuable agent in bringing about their removal. It is not for us to advise or suggest to them where the trouble lies; but they should search for it, just the same. Just now the amusement business is very dull throughout the country; and, coincidentally, we are told that industry languishes, and from every direction come mournful tidings that thousands of workers are searching for work, at almost any wages, in vain. As men are thrown out of work, and as wages are being reduced, the theatrical business becomes duller. Even now it has reached the point at which news is received almost every day that companies are disbanding, even if they are not stranded in towns far from their homes. What is the reason for this? Search for an answer to that question, good players.

The citizens of New York city have been blessed by the organization of another trust—this time a meat trust. Two reasons are given by the projectors for the creation of this trust. One is the increased cost of ice and the other is to do away with the middlemen who bought the hides and fat. One company, they say, can do the work of slaughtering much more cheaply than all the companies now engaged in the business. Therefore it is that the price of meat has increased to the consumer. If the coal trust, the ice trust, and the meat trust, should combine and form a consolidated trust, the people of this city would find themselves facing a very interesting problem.

A straw: The common council of Augusta, Ga., last week resolved to exempt from taxation a large private bridge that had been constructed by a land company, on the ground that it was a public convenience.

GERMANTOWN, Kan., May 22.—If trusts are the offspring of a protective tariff how would free trade abolish our large beef and grain combines in the United States? We certainly could not abolish them by free imports for we are exporters of the things that they gamble in and thereby rob the farmer of his hard earnings. I believe in free trade and the single tax, but this question is not quite clear to me, and putting all confidence in THE STANDARD as an economic educator, I venture to ask the above question. A FARMER.

All trusts are not the direct offspring of the tariff. The Standard oil trust, for instance, was called into being by the men who had the monopoly of the transportation business in the state of Pennsylvania. These men had themselves profited by the tariff, and since it was formed the Standard oil trust has enjoyed incidental advantages through the tariff on tin plate, since it uses a large enough quantity of tin to make it worth while for it to secure the drawback allowed for tin exported again, while smaller competitors find it unprofitable to make the attempt. Probably the meat combinations enjoy but little direct advantage from the tariff. They are, however, the results of the general system of restriction of which the tariff is an essential part. Our business is congested and diverted from natural lines through legal interference, and combinations are thus rendered easy that could not be brought about under freer competition. If the farmers, for instance, were not robbed as they now are by the tariff they would be in a position to stand out against the exactions of the packers. It is their poverty that puts them at the mercy of such men. Again, an important demand for beef and grain comes from abroad. It is this demand for the surplus over and above the requirements of our home market that regulates the price. The demand would be much greater if we would permit those who want to exchange the product of their labor for beef and grain to do so. If the packers who now monopolize the beef business were subjected to the competition of people across the Atlantic, who would gladly trade our farmers' merchandise for beef, they would have to pay better prices, and they could not enjoy a monopoly of the business. However, we are ready to say frankly to our correspondent that we are not of those who hold that the tariff is the sole cause of existing distress and poverty in this country. After free trade shall once have been established the taxation of land values must follow and be carried to the extent that will destroy all the inducement for holding land idle before the conditions of free competition can be brought about. The free trade movement carried to its logical sequence will open natural opportunities to all who are willing to work, and guarantee to each the right to exchange his products for the products of others. When this is brought about no combination can live that attempts to exact higher prices than men who are free producers can afford to sell for. We do not claim that a settlement of the tariff question is all that is necessary, but merely that it is

a step in the right direction and the step which, owing to existing political conditions, is the easiest to make.

The Christian socialists of Boston are struggling with an idea which they call practical. They have noticed—as a good many other people have noticed—that "a workingman is often thrown out of employment and reduced to great distress because he has little or no money laid by, and is unable to provide for his board and lodging while out of employment." So they intend to try and get these people to form mercantile companies among themselves which will undertake to provide board and lodging with landlords on such terms as will entitle the boarder to a half rate on every fifth week's board bill, the other half going to his credit and to be eaten out when there is no demand for his labor, or when he is temporarily incapacitated. The scheme, in brief, is as follows: Four weeks, pay full board—presumably in advance; fifth week, pay full board, half of which goes to the boarder's credit; or, four months, pay full board—on same terms as for four weeks; fifth month, pay full board, leaving two weeks to the boarder's credit. And so on. The good Christian socialists believe that if this scheme can be developed and brought into shape that it will meet a present and pressing need "among people who are not forehanded and are not accustomed to making investments for themselves."

There are several objections to be urged against this proposal that we should be glad to have cleared away. Of course it is plainly to be seen that it is a part of the grand socialistic scheme of paternalizing. In the first place, the average workingman would want some responsible guarantee before he would consent to pay higher than the market rate—for that is what he would have to do—in order to insure his board in what in his then condition of health might seem to him a very remote future. Then the average boarder finds it difficult, as a rule—under present conditions—to pay his board a week in advance; how then would he fare if he had to pay it weeks and months in advance? And, third, but not least, the owners of boarding houses of the class included in the scheme have a habit of "skipping" every once in a while, so as to release themselves from the importunities of their creditors. Where would the boarder under the scheme be then? We are afraid that this scheme, however well intended, won't work. Dig deeper, good Christian socialists.

The union printers of Chattanooga, Tenn., have gone on strike against the Daily Times and Daily News. The rate paid for composition up to the time of the strike was 33% cents per one thousand ems—which, by the way is 12% cents less than is paid in "free trade England." The strikers have put their case before the citizens of Chattanooga thus:

Before the [land] boom in 1887 the printers agreed upon a scale of 30 and 33% cents per 1,000 ems, which at that time was fair wages. But as every expense of the printer has since increased, they think their wages should increase also.

It would seem as if the printers had the best of the case, so far as argument goes. Affairs were in a normal condition when they made the scale under which they have ever since been working. But what our newspapers call "an era of prosperity" struck that city, the effect of which, so far as wage earners are concerned, has been to increase the cost of living—rents being higher and food costing more. Under the circumstances the printers are justified in their claim for more wages. But will they get more? We hope they will; but we fear they will not. Thirty-three cents a thousand for setting type is very small money; but, small as it is, thousands of idle printers throughout the country are eager to get work, even at that price. The employers will depend on empty bellies to defeat the strikers, and, sad to say, they may succeed.

The light is spreading fast in Kentucky. Only a week or so ago Newport decided by a large majority to abolish the personal property tax. Now comes this news from Covington: The company which supplies that city with gas must pay taxes on the market value of its franchise, which is estimated at \$75,000. The company pleaded its services to the public—its rates are among the highest in the United States—as an equivalent, which released it from tax obligations; but the judge of the circuit court has decided that the franchise of the company is taxable for its assessed value, just the same as any other sort of property, and he has ordered the company to pay up. Though in operation for some twenty-five years past, the company has never paid taxes on its franchise before. An attempt will be made to hold it responsible for the back years also, and this, if suc-

cessful, will require the payment of many thousands of dollars into the city treasury. Good! Next?

A correspondent writing to the Evening World gives his opinion as to why our young men do not marry. He lays it to the fact that "Wages are too low and rent too high." Read what he says, and then ask yourself if he does not come near to the true reason why our young men are inclining more each year to celibacy:

Working steadily at my trade I can earn \$16 a week, but can obtain no more than nine months' work a year. This sum is not sufficient to support a wife and pay the positive expenses of a home, to say nothing of the unexpected bills. To begin with, no respectably located tenement can be had for less than \$15 a month and from that upward. When the items of provisions, clothing, fuel, sundries and the simplest demands of church and society are taken into consideration, the sum is all too small. Yet \$12 a week is a fair average salary for a workingman. Granting that the young woman will be equal to the emergency and make it do, there is the furnishing of the home. No man of self-respect wants to start married life in a boarding house. Heaven forbid! It takes a long time to save money enough to furnish even three rooms comfortably out of small wages. I have been hustling for two years to accomplish it.

Mr. W. I. Webber of Sharon, Mass., has just concluded, in the Sharon Advocate, a series of nine letters on "The Social Problem." In these letters he discussed all the remedies that are proposed for the bettering of social conditions, and in the eighth letter he summarized them and proved that through the single tax alone could our civilization be made better. Mr. Webber's ninth letter is in answer to criticisms. In it he meets the indignant cry of the land speculator that the power held by men who own land is a delusion; and the objections made to the single tax by farmers. Mr. Webber has done good work for the single tax cause by the writing of these letters, and we hope they have been carefully studied by the readers of the Sharon Advocate.

Contrary to general belief, there is a certain value attaching to paupers. One of the census enumerators of this city has found that out, and has told a Herald reporter about it. He says he struck a "soft snap" the other day at an institution for babies on the Kingsbridge road. "There were," he said, "seventy of them there, and as they were all paupers, each one of them brought me five cents extra beside the regulation two cents."

Mr. H. Streevy Swank of Dayton, Ohio, wants us to say why it would not be of great benefit to have the government loan money direct to the people at one or two per cent, instead of the banks. It seems to us that a sufficient reason is that the government would be loaning money that belongs to everybody to some people only, and therefore would create a favored class. The government has no money that it does not obtain from the people or that does not represent the people's productive capacity. If it took away from all and loaned to all nothing whatever would be accomplished. If it takes from all and lends to less than all, then those who borrow enjoy an advantage at the expense of those who do not borrow. They have no more right to this advantage than Andrew Carnegie has to the advantage he enjoys through the tariff.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter for January, published at Toledo, Ohio, has as its leading article the report of an address delivered before the members of the Northwestern Ohio medical association by its retiring president, Dr. C. E. Beardsley of Ottawa. In the course of his address he referred to the complaints frequently made of the overcrowding of the medical profession and of the poor pay commanded by many doctors, which latter, he thinks, is due to the fact that seven-tenths of all sickness arises among the poorer classes who are unable to pay a reasonable fee for services rendered. Dr. Beardsley then goes on to ask his hearers if they have ever considered why seven-tenths of the world's population is thus situated, and he further asks if it has ever occurred to them that the monopoly of land is the greatest factor in the production of poverty. He thereupon makes an admirable argument in behalf of the single tax. Dr. Beardsley is an able and skillful physician and surgeon, and a man of prominence in the part of the state in which he lives. He has within a year become an active advocate of the single tax, and he can be depended upon, as this lecture shows, to lose no opportunity to present reasons for the faith that is in him.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

New York Journal.

Provisions cost twenty per cent more than they did five years ago in this city. When is this to stop?

GEORGE IN AUSTRALIA.

SUCCESSFUL LECTURING TOUR IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

AN INTERVIEW IN WHICH MR. GEORGE ALLUDES TO HUXLEY'S RECENT ARTICLES—AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME—THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX.

Henry George, accompanied by Mrs. George, arrived at Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, on Saturday morning, April 19, and was received at the train by prominent members of the single tax league and by the American consul, Mr. C. A. Murphy. He was promptly interviewed by the Register, and is reported as follows:

"In a general way I have considered the question of land nationalization in regard to the Australian colonies, but I cannot presume to think myself fully acquainted with the land laws of the colonies, their history and details; but I believe that in general principles they do not differ much from those of any other part of the world. I am not a land nationalizer in the narrow meaning of the term. I should say that I don't think it wise for a community to hold land formally and lease it out again to tenants. The form of ownership that seems best is that of fee simple with a reservation of course to the community of the right to take in taxation of value which attaches to the land by reason of the growth and progress of the community and totally irrespective of those values which are produced by improvements made on the land by the owner or user."

The reporter asked what Mr. George thought of the Torrens real property act, and whether it might not, as had been suggested, have had a tendency to increase speculation.

Mr. George replied: "I think it is an exceedingly good act, making the transfer of land cheap and easy, and now that in the United States the adoption of the Australian ballot has gone so far as to make it certain that in a little while it will be in practice in all our states, I hope we shall take some other lessons from Australia, and among them that of the cheap and simple mode of transferring land."

"Have you considered Professor Huxley's attacks on 'Progress and Poverty' in the Nineteenth Century?"

"I have not had an opportunity of getting the Nineteenth Century containing the articles, having failed in the endeavor to buy the magazine in the colonies, and I can only judge by what I have read in the newspapers and by the chances I obtained at a library of looking through one of the articles. But I think they can carry no weight, and simply show the prostitution of the professor's reputation and ability in the service of a bad cause. If I understand Professor Huxley's position, he virtually declares that might constitutes the only right. If that be so, he can make no complaint whenever the majority having the might choose to strip the wealthy minority, not merely of their claim to the land, but of everything else that they have. But the idea is preposterous. Every human being by the law of his own mind is compelled to recognize some standard of right and wrong—a standard which exists independently of human laws."

"You notice that many able politicians oppose land nationalization on the ground that the state is not competent to be a landlord?"

"That is the way our opponents persist in fighting land nationalization. The truth is that the simple scheme we propose so fulfils every requirement both of justice and of expediency that there is really nothing that can be urged against it, and our opponents are always trying to put up some man of straw of their own and then they knock him down, or to resort to misrepresentation. As to Mr. Gladstone, he probably feels his career too near its close, and matters already on his mind too weighty to volunteer any part in what he evidently sees will be the next great contest in England. But that in some degree at least he perceives the justice of the single tax, may be seen by several of his recent utterances, notably that with regard to the Thames embankment, where he pointed out to the people of London that the millions which that great work cost were raised by taxation on the whole body of ratepayers, and that its result has been to put an even greater value into the pockets of owners of adjacent land. I am exceedingly glad to see—for it is very significant—that Mr. Gladstone has come out in opposition to the tory scheme of Irish land purchase, and although not opposing the principle of purchase in toto, is, practically, in this matter, on the same side as Michael Davitt and English single tax men."

"Is the single tax cause progressing?"

"The progress of our ideas in Great Britain has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I left Great Britain last July after a visit of some five months, having been pretty well all over the country. I was astonished at the advance made since my previous visit four years before. The strength of this advance and the manner in which our ideas have permeated the masses of the people are not fairly shown in the press nor as yet in political action. But at the next general elections they will come out in practical politics. The radical wing of the liberal party is thoroughly imbued with them. I

was convinced last year that the day had gone by when the radical wing would consent to any buying out of the Irish landlords. In the United States our advance has also been far more rapid than I expected. This has been especially marked during the last eighteen months. The bringing of the tariff question into a political issue has given us the great opportunity we long wanted. For more than a generation economic questions have not been discussed by the American people, and the general discussion now going on on the tariff question opens the way for our ideas. The heart of the free trade fight in the United States is represented by the single tax men. They are not tariff reformers, but tariff abolishes, and the larger party who began by opposition to protection are finding themselves by the impulse of the contest and the education going on forced steadily to come nearer and nearer to our standpoint."

"What can you say about your reception in Australia?"

"I have been very much pleased with it. I have been speaking and traveling almost constantly since my arrival, and have not had the opportunity to make as full inquiries as I would like. You have here a much larger stretch of good country than I supposed—a country that is capable of sustaining a large population, but in the colonies I have been through the curse of land monopoly and land speculation is over everything. I don't know of any new country where more striking instances of the absurdity and injustice of our present treatment of land is to be seen. Both in New South Wales and in Victoria all the attempts to divide land up or to insure something like a reasonable division of the land by restricting areas that can be selected seem to have proved futile, and, as in the United States, land taken up in small quantities is steadily concentrating into large estates. I don't believe there is any other way of curing this than by taxing land values and thus doing away with the temptation to get hold of land in order to profit by its increase in value without using it."

"Are you in favor of the progressive land tax?"

"I am of course in favor of progressively increasing the tax on land values until it is made as near as possible to reach the full annual value of land; but I am not in favor of taxing large owners of land more than small owners. I would tax all land alike on its unimproved value."

On the afternoon of the day of his arrival a number of those who accept Mr. George's doctrines assembled at the Botanic hotel for the purpose of presenting him an address of welcome. The large drawing room of the hotel was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the address, which was artistically engrossed on vellum, elaborately decorated and bound in morocco, was presented by Mr. Liston, and read as follows:

To Henry George, Esq.—Dear Sir: On behalf of the land reformers of this colony we most heartily welcome you and Mrs. George to South Australia. We feel assured that your visit, although all too brief, will do much to help the great cause to which you have consecrated your life. We trust that it will also prove a source of pleasure to you both, and remain a sunny spot in your memories when the broad seas again divide us in all but thought. We regard you as the leader in the great modern movement toward freedom; as one of the most worthy apostles of human liberty in these our times. It is given but to few men to possess that happy combination of qualities which has enabled you not only to grasp and proclaim a new truth, but from press, platform and pulpit to do battle for its practical realization. From the publication of your great first work dates a new era for political economy. No longer is it regarded as the "dismal science," but as that science upon the practical application of which the happiness, freedom and prosperity of the people must depend; as that science which inspires its students with hope for the future in their struggles in the present. We recognize that the world is not ruled by kings or statesmen, but by great ideas, toward the realization of which progressive humanity is ever struggling, too often, but faintly, feebly in the dark, yet always with a dim instinct of the road to be traveled. You have lit up the track for the present generation by showing clearly that in the abolition of private property in land, in making nature's opportunities free to all, in abolishing privileges and monopolies—in short, in doing justice—lies our only hope of achieving freedom. With the greatest esteem and hearty good wishes we bid you welcome. Signed on behalf of the land reformers of South Australia, Lewis H. Berens, Henry Taylor, J. Reed Glasson, etc.

Mr. George, in acknowledging receipt of the address, said: It gives me great pleasure to receive this address, great pleasure to meet your cordial welcome, and great pleasure to come to South Australia. I come to Australia because Australians from this and other colonies assured me that I could do something here to help forward the great cause we all have at heart. (Cheers.) And so far off is Australia from the place where my lot has been cast, so much did there seem for me to do there—more than a dozen men could have done in the time at my disposal—

that I would not have come to Australia but for this thing, that Australians assured me, and especially the men from this colony—Ignatius Singer and others—(cheers)—that in Australia, and especially in South Australia, was a country that they believed was the nearest to bringing our ideas into practical illustration, into practical working. That here was the country that was destined in this matter to lead the van of all the English speaking countries, and consequently the van of the world. (Cheers.) I have not come to you first, but last, because I come from the other quarter, but I have especially desired to reach South Australia. Here you have already the thin end of the single tax in force. (A voice: "We intend to drive it home.") Here you have already made a beginning, and all you have to do is to drive it home. (Cheers.) People constantly talk to us as though we were proposing some great revolution, as though we were going to institute the single tax to-morrow morning before breakfast. (Laughter.) I, for one, would like to do so. I only regret that it can't be done. (Hear, hear.) But that is not the way of the world. All large reforms have to be accomplished a step at a time. (Hear, hear.) Now you have gone so far—a halfpenny in the pound of taxation on land values irrespective of improvements—I have not heard of any one here clamoring about confiscation; no one has been telling you about the poor widows ruined by the tax; no one has been telling you about the breaking of banks and the failure of insurance companies and all these dire disasters. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, is it not safe to go another id. in the pound, and would those results follow? ("No," and cheers.) You have already begun, and all you have to do is to go forward in the plain and simple road, and I believe you will receive such accessions of prosperity, such an increase of national wealth, such a growth of population, as by your example to compel your fellow colonies to follow your lead, and to point the way for the rest of the world. (Loud cheers.) But, thank God, we have got to a point where it makes no difference whether any particular man lives or dies, where it makes no difference whether this cause goes forward in any country or goes back. The great cause must go on. So wide is this movement, so deep is this movement, in so many lands are now to be found its earnest advocates, and in all lands so fast are they growing, that we may certainly say the future is ours. (Cheers.) To you belongs the honor of taking the first step. You must take the second step very shortly or you will be thrown behind. Great Britain and Ireland are permeated to-day with our ideas; with the very next election they will come into practical politics; with the very next parliament some step is certain to be taken; and I don't believe that the United States will be far behind. (Hear, hear.) It is an open question in my mind whether Great Britain or the United States comes first. Our progress, especially during the last eighteen months or two years, has been greater than the most sanguine of us ever expected. In the United States we are clearly the coming force. The great masses are being imbued with our ideas. (Cheers.) The opening of the tariff struggle in the United States is an opportunity that we have long desired, because we have seen from the beginning that it was necessary to destroy in the minds of men the idea which looked upon labor as a boon and wages as something that were paid by a benignant and superior employing class. (Cheers and laughter.) To get rid of that anti-social idea which teaches men that the interest of communities are antagonistic, and that the prosperity of one country is to be sought by retarding the prosperity of another, to open their minds to the breadth and beauty and harmony of the natural laws—the laws which in the providence of God ought to give an abundance to every one deserving—(cheers)—to every one willing to do a moderate amount of work in order to rally strength—all that is necessary is to carry this simple but far reaching reform. (Cheers.) And there is one thing that has been much impressed on me wherever I have been—wherever I have come upon single tax men—that if there is no other reward in this movement than the reward of meeting the men engaged in it, it would be sufficient. Wherever I know of this movement going on there I know it is being pushed forward with the hand to hand effort of earnest and devoted men, of men who are bent not so much upon improving their own conditions—(cheers)—largely our strength has come from men who are in pretty comfortable conditions—but who are bent, animated by a fervent and deep religious spirit, upon doing what they can to make this world a better and a happier place to live in for the millions who are lower down to-day than they themselves, and for the millions who are coming after. We have set our hands to no easy task. This is the great revolution of modern times. It goes down to the very structure of society, but yet so simple is it, so easy is it, so does it harmonize with all that is good in human nature, that our hope is to make this greatest of all revolutions in all its stages a beneficent movement, bringing loss to no one, bringing injury to no one, bringing good to all. (Cheers.) The test of all of our opinions and ideas is this, that what we propose, if you examine it, harmonizes with every maxim of good policy, with every dictate of justice, and with every truth of religion, and

I believe that in the history of the world the time has now come for a great upward movement of our civilization. (Cheers.) However it may be in the new countries, no man to-day can go from one of these new countries to the center of the older countries—no thoughtful man can walk through the streets of the great city of London, without seeing all around him the handwriting on the wall, the evidence that the civilization we are building up cannot possibly continue on its present foundations. (Cheers.) We are not the "destructives," as they call us, we are the preservers. (Cheers.) We war not with the rights of property; we are the upholders of the true rights of property. (Cheers.) As with everything new, in the beginning we must expect to encounter misrepresentation. We must expect to be treated with reproach, and to have our purposes misunderstood; but the manner in which we have made our way is a proof that in the future our advance will be more rapid. (Cheers.) What you see here is true of all countries. It is only a little while ago since I heard from my friend Mr. Webster, whom I first met in London, when he came out here and began to send me papers, showing that he and others were advancing these ideas here. It is only a little while ago—even before my time—since some of you people were almost alone and without response putting in their first stages these very ideas. To-day a roomful meets me. Now you have written on the laws of this new nation the first step of our advance—(hear, hear)—so it has been in the United States; so in Great Britain. It is not very long ago since I felt myself utterly alone. When I first came to these conclusions I did not know there was another man in the world who had held them. When I first went to Great Britain I was told that the English people were altogether too conservative to listen to these ideas. And to-day they are in the very air. To-morrow they will be in the laws. (Loud cheers.) I thank you for this address. We will take it with us to our home, keep it with us while we live, and when we die bequeath it to our children. (Loud cheers.)

On Monday evening, April 22, Mr. George delivered his first lecture, entitled "Land and the People," at the town hall, to a large audience which crowded the floor and gallery. Conspicuous in the first row of seats were the premier of the colony, Hon. Dr. Cockburn; the commissioner of public works, Hon. J. H. Howe; minister of education, Hon. J. H. Gordon; commissioner of crown lands, Hon. T. Burgoyne, and the chief justice of the colony, Hon. S. J. May. On his appearance on the platform Mr. George was loudly cheered. Accompanying him were several members of the single tax league, the chair being taken by Mr. W. Liston, who expressed his high sense of the honor of presiding over the gathering on such an occasion. He said that Mr. George was so well known to them by his works that it was unnecessary to formally introduce him to a South Australian audience. Mr. George's address was constantly interrupted by cheers and laughter and applause.

The Adelaide Advertiser, a strong protectionist journal, which declares that "the single tax, coupled with free trade, is consigned in advance to the limbo of a double damnation," speaks as follows of the meeting:

A hearty reception was given to Mr. Henry George by the great audience which crowded the town hall on Monday night. However opinions may have differed as to the doctrines which he advocated, there could be nothing but unanimity as to the eloquence and the electric force of his address. Mr. George is an impassioned orator, but not in the sense of frothy declamation or violent gesture. Only at rare moments did he throw out his words with the vehemence of a challenge. He spoke with the clearness of enunciation and the careful separation of words which are often found in the American orator, and each turning point was produced in the most effective manner. Mr. George's followers were not only on the platform, but were well scattered throughout the hall. They were enthusiastic, and those who did not subscribe to the arguments advanced could not but listen with interest to one of the finest pieces of oratory which has been heard in the town hall.

The Adelaide Daily Register, in editorially commenting upon the speech, says there can be no doubt as to Mr. George's effectiveness as an orator, and thus continues:

In speaking to an Adelaide audience he has an advantage which has been wanting in some of the other places he has visited. For many years the land question has engaged the earnest attention of a large number of South Australians, and the particular principles with which Mr. George's name is specially identified have for a long time been the subject of eager discussion in the columns of the daily press and elsewhere. When the experiment of imposing a tax at a uniform rate on the unimproved value of land was made six years ago the larger issues of the land problem were necessarily discussed in all their aspects, and this has made many persons here familiar with them. It was evident last night that Mr. George was not

speaking things that were new to the majority of his hearers; and this must have been a great help to him. But neither was he rehearsing a twice told tale that had lost all its interest. The problem which he discusses in his well known work was stated with wonderful clearness and power. Point after point was made with telling effect, and occasionally with a quiet humor that appealed even to the most apathetic. As in his book so in his lecture, he led up to the real explanation of the startling and disquieting fact that with the advance of civilization there is a tremendous increase of poverty. The absurd fallacies concealed beneath some of the conventional terms used by the older school of political economists were laid bare with merciless sarcasm. With wonderful skill Mr. George brought in the labor question, in which all these problems center. In a greater or less degree the unemployed are everywhere, and this same cause produces the same result in every instance. It is because labor is divorced from the natural opportunities to which it can be applied that we are confronted with the alarming difficulty presented by the growth of poverty and pauperism in the midst of abounding wealth. This of course at once prepared the way for the special subject of his lecture, "The Land for the People."

When any cause has been at work for a long time a number of intermediate agencies arise which obscure the path for those who wish to trace certain effects to their real origin. Hence, although the evil results of divorcing land from labor are much more pronounced in older countries than in a new country like South Australia, it is not a difficult matter for the most clear sighted philanthropist to get on the wrong track when essaying to find their origin without a competent guide. Last night Mr. George once more acted the part of a guide, and how effectively he discharged his duty may be inferred from the eager attention with which he was followed, and the hearty and continuous applause with which he was greeted. The lecturer, of course, admitted that the problem here was in its accidental features different from the problem which has to be solved in older countries. In both cases the object is to restore to labor access to the natural opportunities, apart from which it can find no adequate scope. By the land for the people is not meant that the area of the country is to be subdivided so that each person shall have an equal share, but that the value which is given to land by settlement and population and the general enterprise of the community shall not be the possession of a few, but shall belong to the whole community. Under such a plan the man who applies his labor to the land will retain assured possession of the results of his labor and of the land which he is using, but he will be unable to retain for his own use, or to extract from others, the value which is given to the land by other causes than his own exertion of brain or of muscle. In other words, he will have no claim to the economic rent. This, it need hardly be said, is the very opposite of the teachings of socialism, which sacrifices the individual for the good of the community. It is the very opposite of a system which seeks to lessen the inequalities in the distribution of wealth by protection and other artificial restrictions. It is totally different from the system of those who are quite willing that the inequalities shall exist if by means of progressive taxation those who have the larger share pay a fine for the privilege. It is intended to give the fullest scope for personal freedom, and aims at doing away with no inequalities except those that are produced by giving to some access to natural opportunities and denying it to others.

Mr. George very properly characterized the proposal that has been put forward by the single tax league to exempt from land taxation the amount originally paid to the state as making fish of one owner and flesh of another, and held, as we have repeatedly pointed out, that they should all be treated alike. The latter part of the lecture was, we venture to think, in some respects less satisfactory than the earlier parts of it. There are two practical difficulties to be met here. The first is in the application of land nationalization, or the single tax, as it is very inaptly called. To do justice is a good thing; but it can hardly be a desirable thing to do injustice to the few in order to deal out justice to the many. Here everybody who owns land has either bought it direct from the state or from an intermediate owner, or has acquired it by gift from others. Mr. George's definition of land value rather adds to the difficulty of the problem. The value consists in the return for his capital which the owner expects to get out of it in the future. Let the population all go away or no one wish to use the land and it would have no value. Accepting this definition we are forced to the conclusion that our laws and usages have led people to regard the purchase of the right to this return in the future as a legitimate investment. Impose the single tax at once and it would take away the entire value of the investment at a stroke. No doubt the full tax would not be imposed at once; but the uncertainty as to the time and mode of its imposition must be very mischievous. It is for this reason that we have offered the suggestion that the first step and the one that for the present should settle the problem with us is to take merely the future increased value of the land. This, with a slight

advance of the land tax on present values, would go a long way toward bringing about a better social adjustment. This is the one practical difficulty. The other is met in showing to the producer, who is also a land owner, that he will benefit by the adoption of the principles of land nationalization. This is the most serious task that has confronted land reformers in South Australia, and it was to remove this difficulty that the single tax party made the unjust proposal to exempt from taxation the amount originally paid to the state. But the difficulty is not to be met by transparent subterfuge of this kind, and Mr. George will be doing good service if at his next lecture he will devote special attention to this branch of the question. He gave several proofs last night of having made good use of his brief stay in the colony in acquiring information on local subjects, and we have no doubt of his ability to throw fresh light on the local bearings of the branch of the subject to which we have just referred. If he can convince the farmers that their interest will not suffer, but that they will be benefited by the system of depriving the land of its merely speculative value, the battle is won. At present they have the feeling that an increase of the land tax, even if accompanied with remissions of customs duties, would impose special burdens on them and place them at a disadvantage. There are several matters necessarily touched upon but briefly in the comprehensive and lucid address delivered last night which might with advantage be elaborated, but the rest of them may well give place to the important question of the benefits of the land tax to the producer.

No papers giving an account of Mr. George's subsequent lectures have come to hand. His engagements as announced are: Lecture at Adelaide on April 23, and lectures at Moolta, April 24; Gawler, April 25; Fort Adelaide, April 28; Fort Pirie, April 30; Burra, May 1; Capunda, May 2, which would complete his tour in South Australia, after which he will return to Sydney and lecture in a few of the northern towns of New South Wales, then go to Queensland for a fortnight, and then, returning to Sydney, give two lectures prior to sailing for England. The papers as usual are filled with comments on his movements, and their tone generally is friendly.

PERSONAL.

A pleasant feature of the single tax movement and reform movements generally is the interest shown and actually manifested by journeymen printers, especially those who are members of the typographical union. They come to the fore wherever the greatest progress is being made. The latest heard from is William W. Daniell, president of the Louisville union, who has a letter in our Ballot Reform department.

In San Diego, Cal., a paper has been started for the purpose of inaugurating a land boom. It is called the San Diego World. It announced in its first issue that it would be glad to print any contributions containing suggestions that would advance the interests of that city. Whereupon our friend George B. Whaley sent in a condensed explanation of the single tax, and asked the editor if he had "sand" enough to print it. The editor, in his next issue, said he had read the explanation of the single tax, and did not think that much of that kind was wanted around San Diego at present, "but," said he, "as our supply of 'sand' is questioned, we publish it [the explanation] with the remark that if our metallic wealth was as great as our stock of 'sand,' it would be found to be inexhaustible." Then follows the explanation. Mr. Whaley is to be congratulated on the success of his "bluff."

William F. Sherlock, reported in THE STANDARD last week as having died in Denver, Col., called at this office last Friday and remarked, first, that he was not dead; second, that he had never been sick a day in his life; third, that he had never been in Denver; and fourth, that he didn't intend to die until he had seen the single tax in full operation. Mr. Sherlock has been working in the composing room of the Star for over a year. This will be gratifying news to his friends in Boston.

The Long Island Times of May 30 contains a two column letter on "The Single Tax is Just" from James W. Treadwell, one of the active single tax men of Flushing.

The Hartford Courant has a clever description of the present William Lloyd Garrison, whom it characterizes as "an amiable and benevolent gentleman who is believed to hate nothing but meanness, ingratitude, inhumanity, bad English, the 'spoils system' and the 'war tariff.'" This is strictly true and highly creditable.

The Boston Post says: "Mr. Henry George is marching in triumph through Australia. At Auckland he was greeted by a deputation from the New Zealand anti-poverty society. At Sydney, where he arrived the first week in March, and at Melbourne, receptions were given in his honor. His lectures have been well attended, and the papers print verbatim reports and discuss his doctrines in their editorial articles."

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

NEW ENGLAND AND THE TARIFF.

Congressman Roger Q. Mills explains in the June Forum the probable effect of the McKinley bill upon New England. He points out that New England's early prosperity came from the culture of lands now worn out and incapable of supporting her people, who were largely engaged in ship building and the carrying trade, industries greatly injured by the tariff of 1824 and subsequent efforts at protection. New England finds no contiguous population to consume her manufactures. A Canadian tariff wall shuts her out at the north and her home market must be looked for in the distant west. But the west and south are becoming more and more manufacturing regions. New England's rivals in those regions are protected not by congressional, but by railway tariffs, and New England will find it increasingly difficult to maintain her place in those markets.

Meanwhile, New England does not produce her own raw materials, and the chief necessities of life are more costly to her people than to the people of the west and south. What then is she to do? She cannot go back to agriculture; neither can she go to the sea, because our tariff has laid an embargo on commerce. She must continue to live by manufactures. She has the cheapest, most skillful and most productive labor in the world; but in the cost of raw materials she is at a disadvantage, because they are taxed. She must unload this burden of taxation. She should demand the removal of all taxes on articles entering into her manufactures—not only on wool, but on all fibres, coal, ores, metals, oils, dyes and what not. This freeing of raw materials accomplished, she can compete with the world in manufactures.

Is this, asks Mr. Mills, the policy outlined by the new tariff bill? He answers his own question by citing a dozen raw materials upon which Mr. McKinley wishes to increase the duty. He mentions others which the bill removes from the free list and makes dutiable. The item of mica is an important one. It enters largely into the manufacture of stoves. It would take but a slight increase in the cost of production to destroy our small export trade in stoves. This trade would be greatly increased by reducing the cost. The duty on tin plates is more than doubled. The tax will increase the cost of tin plates consumed here \$8,000,000 per annum. New England consumes a considerable share of this article.

The bill greatly increases the tax on food products imported into New England. We import 16,000,000 dozen eggs per annum. They are now on the free list, but the McKinley bill taxes them five cents a dozen. A few persons along the Canadian border may profit by this, but the whole country, and especially New England, will suffer. New England must buy all the things upon which taxes have been increased, and she will find that the pretence of aiding her by increased duties on the goods she manufactures will merely intensify the competition of the west and south by stimulating like manufactures there.

Production will be increased and consumption diminished. The present high tariff on wool has driven men to manufacturing shoddy. Further increase of duty will further develop the ragpicking industry. Increased duties on finished products will diminish imports by many millions of dollars. This must cause a corresponding decrease in exports, as our exports go out to pay for imports. This will more than ever restrict New England to the home market. But the surplus of agricultural products constantly increases, and if the foreign market is to be further restricted that surplus must still further increase, until the fall in prices makes the farmer well nigh bankrupt, and unable to buy things offered in the home market. As New England supplies one-fourth of our manufactures, she must greatly feel the loss of her market. The home market is ten times as valuable as the foreign market, and New England should guard the former. The way to make that market consume her products is to have as many buyers as possible with all the money they can get; and the way to accomplish this is to let the world come and buy of us. When we close our markets to the outer world we close them to ourselves. With a reduction of \$100,000,000 in her manufacturing products, how many New England factories would close? New England is walking perilously near the precipice. Meanwhile there is depression west and south. When western farmers fall New England falls with them. She has the fate of both in her keeping. "It remains to be seen whether she will continue to amuse herself in aiding Pennsylvania ironmasters to build a tariff wall around her deserted factories."

AGAIN THE RACE PROBLEM.

The Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky gives in the June Arena his views on the race question. Reduced to its simplest form his solution of the problem seems to be "patience and forbearance." He accepts St. Paul's declaration that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation." He believes that the only justification of the Christian religion and of free institutions is the belief that God created men of one blood and in his likeness, and therefore Christ as the son of God is the brother of mankind, and men as the sons of God are necessarily free and, with equal necessity, equal. He believes that the problem must be met with this idea in mind. He avers that these truths are held more widely and intensely in the south than elsewhere. The southern people accept the duties growing out of the negro's presence among them under the belief that Christ died for him.

Meanwhile Mr. Breckinridge calls attention to the fact that in all ages men have been divided into different and unassimilable races, and believes that only a shallow thinker can regard so intense and lasting a thing as a race prejudice as not based in the very center of our nature, and as one easily to be eliminated by any political belief or temporary change of relationship. The Christian religion has not attempted to wipe out racial distinctions. On the contrary, during its domination there have grown up in contiguous Christian countries race peculiarities of the most striking sort. The development of mankind, which is as much under law as the development of the material world around us, will continue to be under inextricable principles. One of these principles he thinks is diversity of race. He believes that this is as important as the essential unity of human nature in broad matters. Out of this diversity grows the duty of keeping each race as far as practicable separate and protected in its appointed habitation.

He notes the assumption of the Anglo-Saxon race that it is the dominating race of the world, and finds whatever justification there may be for our attitude toward the Indian and the Chinaman in the fact that the Anglo-Saxon race cannot form partnership with such races. He expects that future generations will have to face the problem of dealing with the Oriental races, and he expects it to prove a hard problem.

Reviewing the introduction of slavery into this country in early colonial days, he notes that the only object of bringing him was to enslave him. The slave was a negro, and he had always shown an incapacity for freedom. Possessing a fair continent, he had left it undeveloped. In this country as a domestic slave he learned of the whites, though in the far south as a plantation slave, isolated from the whites, he lived a very different sort of life from the slave of the border states. By 1860 the race, though less mingled with the whites than has been asserted, had developed various shades. Later, during the days of reconstruction, it was the "colored" man, not the negro, who ruled.

It was the knowledge that the southern whites had of the negro character that excited opposition to emancipation. It was felt that he must remain, and the perpetual confronting of the two races in the same country under political freedom was thought to be intolerable. There was no personal unkindness. On the contrary, there was much personal kindness between the two races. This personal kindness is likely to disappear with the changed conditions brought about by emancipation. Mr. Breckinridge tells of the relations between his own family and the slaves of several generations. But the children of both races born since 1865 cannot understand this mutual regard. He does not pretend that the negro ever desired to remain in slavery; nor does he believe that any but a small proportion of the whites would have slavery restored.

The negro, under his present development, is a fixture in his locality. His only movement has been from the eastern southern states to the rich bottom lands of the southern Mississippi valley. There tends to be an aggregation of the negroes in that region. This diffusion would help to solve the problem. In a region where the whites and the negroes are as five to one, the race problem is not serious. The shadow of the aggregation of negroes in the Mississippi valley darkens the future of every state therein.

Mr. Breckinridge has no nostrum for the evil. The realization of the truth is of the first importance. The negro will remain with us, though there may be some colonization, which Mr. Breckinridge highly approves. He fears that the census now taking will show that the negroes are concentrating, and that the process will continue. This complicates the difficulty. Meanwhile local

self-government must be secured to all parts of the country. The southern people know that you can do no worse thing for a man than to persecute him. No non-resident power can wisely interfere. If the general government steps in it must unite with one race or the other, or dominate both. It can do neither permanently, and during the experiment it can produce only harm. The progress of the south has been marvelous since the federal government took its hands off. No power can permanently put the bottom rail on top. Intelligence in the long run will conquer ignorance, even if from the hands of intelligence are taken all physical weapons. If the people of the south could be once assured that they were safe from outside interference they would bring about peace and order to be followed by frugality and prosperity, and accompanied by justice and generosity. No part of the American people can be kept in continuous subjection. Legislation can be but a temporary barrier against the trend of popular sentiment. Election laws designed to perpetuate the power of one party do not permanently remove evils.

The whites north and south are essentially one people. They take much the same view of ordinary matters. The negroes elected a president, yet in the north they are without political honors. No one can defend the so-called southern outrages, yet the people of the locality must be left to adjust the evils with which they have to contend. There can be no solution of the race question by the deportation or subjugation of a portion of the whites. The negro can not be selected as the special object of the law's protection, for in the end the law must be administered by the residents of the locality.

Mr. Breckinridge then turns to the city of Lexington as an example of a southern community where the race problem seems well nigh solved. The negro vote is divided; there are schools for both races, and intelligent persons of either race would regard outside interference as highly unwise. The harmony of the races has been precisely in proportion to the absence of such interference. The whites know that they must carry the negro upward in their progress. The present generation of whites does not expect to solve the problem, but it wishes to eliminate bitterness and transmit a simpler problem to the next generation. Will not, asks Mr. Breckinridge, the Christian people of the north unite with the south in this simplification of the question?

POLITICAL FETTERISM.

Henry Charles Lea, a public spirited Philadelphian of mugwumpian tendencies, sets forth in the June Forum his views on "Fetterism in Politics." By this he means undue ownership of party, and to this he traces the threatened failure of popular government in the great cities of this country. He thinks the evils of political fetterism are felt in all parts of this country, but that they show themselves at their worst in great cities, because great cities are weak spots, where functional and constitutional disorders naturally manifest themselves. Mr. Lea thinks it a mistake to suppose that any system of government, however excellent, can be left to run itself. He is a believer in popular government, but he does not expect that the government will be better than those who make it. The favorite and his minions under a despotism become under a republic the boss and his henchmen. This class has been created in America by the indifference of one part of the community and the blind partisanship of another. The partisan is no longer a free man, but a tool made to the hand of the political boss, a slave driven to the polls by his masters.

Mr. Lea has little hope of correcting these things by amending city charters. The disease is not local, but general, and its cure must be constitutional, not topical. At the same time he believes that public virtue is on the increase, and he has hopes of the future. He thinks the intense passions of the war period have intruded party spirit. Then, if a man was right on the main question, all else was overlooked. Many men continue in that attitude toward politics and politicians. Every year, however, sees less of this, and the hope of the republic is the independent voter.

Descending to particulars, Mr. Lea declares that it is the business of the independent voter to bring about these things—civil service reform, the Australian ballot and regulation of immigration. The first he thinks most important, since it would in large part disarm the boss. He is hopeless of any reform, however, if steps are not taken to check the tendency toward state socialism. He sees this tendency in propositions for governmental control of telegraphs, government loans on farm mortgages, and municipal ownership of illuminating plant and water facilities. In

all these things he sees danger of paternalism and public corruption.

SOCIALISTIC AGITATION.

The socialist agitation furnishes the text for an article by W. Douglas Mackenzie in the May issue of the Westminster Review. Mr. Mackenzie thinks a great social movement is passing over the world, and that the new era is not a change in governments but a change in the attitude of thinkers toward social and political problems. The great laboring masses find themselves still controlled to labor for a bare living while millionaires increase. We shall not rightly understand socialism, thinks he, until we realize that it seeks to answer the question, "In what does a nation and the life of a nation consist?"

The answer of socialism is that the workers are the nation. It is not laws that sustain life, but the products turned out by workers. The socialists maintain that the chief feature of the nineteenth century is its industrial triumphs and its industrial degradation. Here Mr. Mackenzie sets forth briefly Karl Marx's well-known doctrine of surplus value. He sees that the laborer as a wage earner is at a disadvantage, not being a free agent, and that the factory system has taken out of labor the personal charm. With the factory system and the tremendous cheapening of products came periods of depression and overproduction. The elective franchise, co-operation, protection, all have been tried in vain. They do not solve the problem of overproduction. Competition keeps down profits and wages and floods the market with surplus products. Capital must compete with capital, and must starve its laborers or starve itself.

Socialism affirms that the remedy is public ownership of the means of production—land and capital; that society must regulate the production of wealth. Further than this socialism is not clear. It has not been able to show whether or not in the absence of present incentives men will labor at their best, whether men will be diligent in working for others and reasonable in sharing profits. In practical steps socialism can only define destruction. The question, thinks Mr. Mackenzie, is more ethical than commercial; it is concerned not merely with the relations of capital and labor, but with the moral education of the human race.

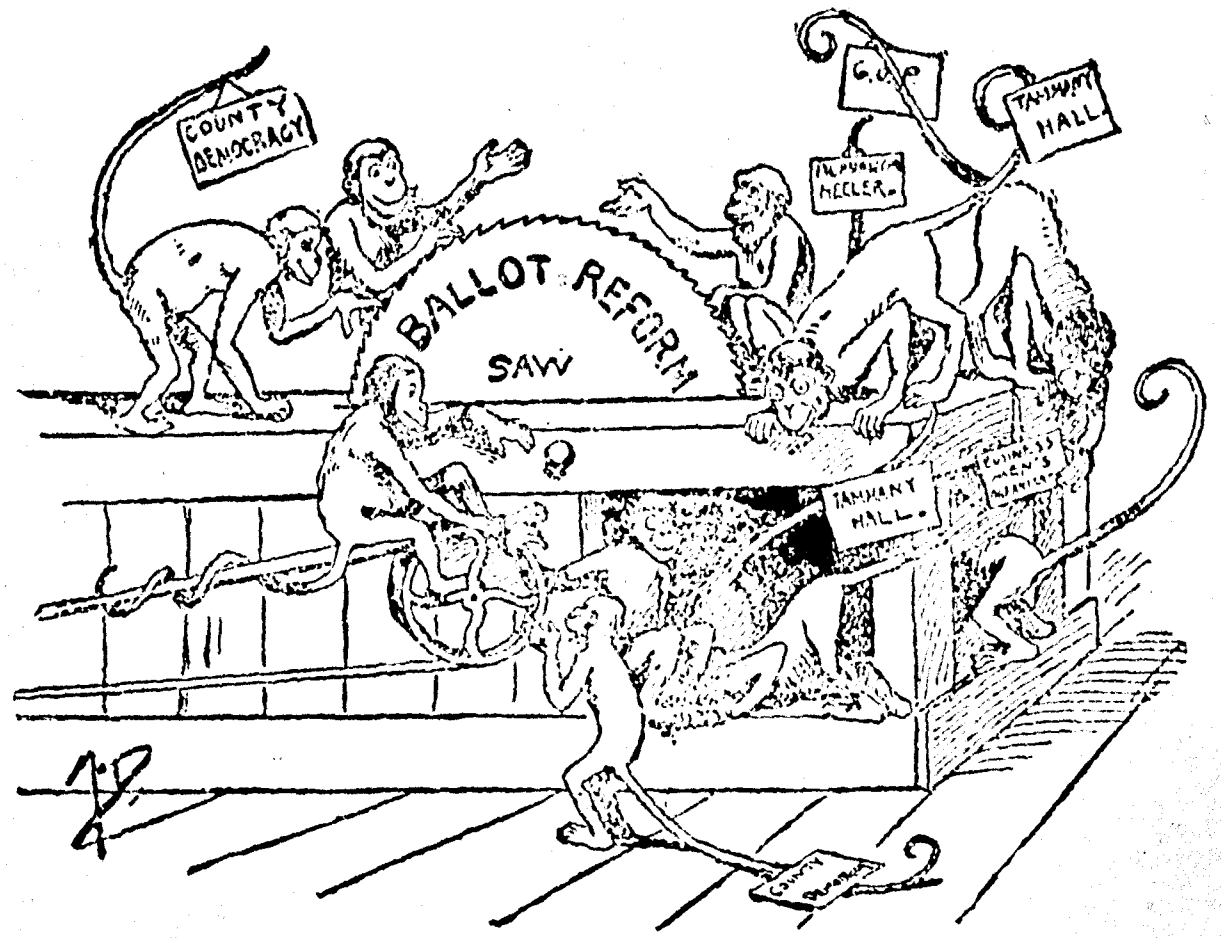
This brings Mr. Mackenzie to his classification of socialism into Christian socialism and revolutionary socialism. The former, toward which he steadily leans, believes that the moral education of men must precede the socialistic state; that the latter will naturally grow out of the former. The Christian socialists do not prophesy the future; they merely hope for better things. So far as they wish to emancipate men from the hideous domination of the dollar they have Mr. Mackenzie's sympathy. He thinks that could this form of socialism absorb all others it would be an immense power for destroying present evils and the death of the revolutionary socialism now terrorizing Europe.

Mr. Mackenzie quotes various socialistic utterances to show that the revolutionary socialists look to accomplish their ends by violence. They divide their opponents into two classes—the willfully wrong and the ignorant. The one must be crushed, the other emancipated. The revolutionary socialist believes that the establishment of his social scheme would be followed by the regeneration of men. The curse of competition would be destroyed, and with it social war would perish. Mr. Mackenzie deprecates the fact that educated men can believe that wrong may be the parent of right. Disappointment awaits the man who hopes to bring about peace and good will through class warfare. "Swords red with the blood of revolution can never open the gates of a human paradise." The aims of revolutionary socialism are ethically defective. It takes a grossly materialistic view of things. It teaches men that material comfort is the one thing worth having. Mr. Mackenzie believes that revolutionary socialism is doing a great injury to the thought, feeling and aims of those it seeks to aid in offering them nothing nobler than a sublimated feast of the senses.

AND THERE YOU ARE.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sentinel.

Wages are not and cannot be set by the tariff. The law of supply and demand sets wages. If you shut men off from the land by increasing the price of land you turn more workers onto the labor market to look for a job and wages come down. The business of farming is crippled by a tariff, increasing the cost of what the farmer has to buy, and by the destruction of our foreign trade in manufactured goods. If the manufacturers of this country cannot compete in the foreign market, they cannot employ men, and the idlers cannot buy the farm produce which therefore has to seek a market across the sea.



THE MONKEYS AND THE BUZZ SAW.

All the Political Simians Just Now Are Anxious to Study the New Ballot Reform Machine. N. B.—When the Saw Starts There Will Be Trouble.—[New York World.]

BRAZEN EFFRONTERY.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRATS MAKE AN IMPUDENT CLAIM FOR THE CREDIT OF HAVING SECURED THE PRESENT BALLOT REFORM LAW OF THIS STATE.

For downright, unadulterated, brazen, chilled-steel effrontery, commend us to what is left of the county democratic party in this city. The display of "nerve" made by its members at the mass meeting which they held at Cooper union last week—at which they advertised that they would give an exhibition of the methods of voting under the new ballot law—has seldom, if ever, been equaled in this city, where political charlatanism has reached its highest perfection. The hall was filled with men anxious to see and hear an explanation of the workings of the new scheme. On the platform were, of course, the leaders of the county democracy, who applauded vociferously as each speaker lauded the new law and made false claims to its authorship.

Happily the audience knew better than this; over two-thirds of them had helped to procure the signatures that had made up the great book of the ballot reform league which, in the assembly chamber at Albany, nearly put an end to the earthly career of the democratic leader of the house. They roared with laughter each time the claim was made; but the only effect this seemed to have on the orators was to make them stretch out their speeches. They were hardly to be blamed for this, however. It has been a long time since the county democracy have been able to gather an audience large enough to talk to; and there would not have been a corporal's guard present on this occasion had it not been for the trick resorted to.

The chairman began talking at half-past 8 and he only stopped at 9 o'clock because his voice gave out. Then a Mr. Goff arose and read a series of resolutions which he offered for adoption. Without waiting for a second, he flew off into rhetoric, and landed back at 9:40. Then a Judge Blake arose and seconded the motion in a speech lasting until 10:10. It was a glorious opportunity for these men, and they pumped themselves dry. But how they misrepresented facts from beginning to end!

Then came what the people had been waiting all the evening to hear and see—an explanation of the ballot law, and its demonstration. Corporation Attorney Beekman attempted to do this; but the evening had grown late, and the chairman, having exhausted himself early in the evening, was tired, and he prodded Mr. Beekman into slurring over his speech so that it was an intelligible one to the audience, who wanted to hear it. At last Mr. Beekman came to the actual demonstration of the law as it concerns the voter, the booth and the votes. A number of men went on the stage to act as voters. One man got his ballots, and as he passed the door of the booth the chairman took out his watch. In less than two minutes he struck the desk with his gavel, and calling the voter in the booth by name, told him his time was up, and that he must come out and vote—thus proving that he didn't know anything about the law. Mr. Beekman attempted to correct him, but in vain; so the audience didn't get an opportunity to see the very thing for which they had come together.

Up to this time over two hours had been spent in listening to false assertions that this reform had become law through the efforts and influence of the county democracy, and a little over two minutes had been given to showing what the voter shall do on election day next November. Then Colonel Fellows was introduced in words of fulsome praise—he controls about all the patronage now left to the county democracy—and he began to talk and the hall began to empty. Inside of ten minutes less than 400 people were left in the hall, the single tax men and those workmen who had done so much to bring ballot reform about being either on their way home

or standing on the street discussing the outrageous claim of the county democracy.

It is probably safe to say that not a man on the platform of Cooper union last Tuesday night signed the petition of the Ballot reform league, or procured a signature, or helped it with one dollar, or the turn of his hand, and the people who spent their time and money in its behalf know it. The county democracy had, it is true, a plank in its platform in favor of a hybrid ballot law, but the bill passed evidently was not the one they wanted (the law now in force is practically the Saxton bill, except in one particular), for of their five members of the legislature, counting James Martin (Voorhis county democrat) of the Ninth district as one, three—James A. Monahan, James Martin and Moses Dinkelspiel—voted against it on its first passage. James Martin attempted to belittle the monster petition sent by the Ballot reform league to Albany, but when challenged to prove the declaration made by him in the assembly chamber he crawled into a hole, where he is yet for all that is known to the contrary. Of course, when the governor afterward saw his mistake—which was made very plain to him by the thousands of indignant letters received by him from all parts of the state, and also by a committee representing all the organizations of the K. of L.—and cracked the party whip, the county democratic representatives, as well as their colleagues of Tammany hall, sneaked in and voted for the passage of the bill. Let them take what credit they can for that last vote; but the people of this city all remember that it was the public opinion behind the Ballot reform league that forced the corrupt head of a corrupt party to whip his corrupt associates into line, and that compelled the signing of that bill.

The county democracy does not seem to have realized the full import of the new ballot bill. One of the first things they will have to make up their minds to is that falsehood is played out. They will never catch another voter-fish that way. The thousands of citizens of this city who worked for the ballot reform, which we now have, and who watched every step taken in the matter, will never again allow the political machines to fool them as has been their habit in the past.

ORGANIZING IN KENTUCKY.

William W. Daniel, Louisville.—Several single tax men met last Tuesday night at Wibbels & Co's printing office and formed the "Ballot reform club of Louisville, Ky." The officers elected so far are: President, Chris. Landoldt; secretary, W. W. Daniel; treasurer, B. J. A. Wibbels.

The object of this club is to purify our system of election by substituting the Australian system, and to correspond with like associations throughout the state. We also invite individual correspondence in the hope that we may assist them in working for the cause in their locality. A committee was appointed to draw up a petition asking for the adoption of the Australian system of election in all elections in this state. It is our purpose to have these petitions signed by as many citizens of Kentucky as possible, and present the same to the constitutional convention, soon to assemble. We desire the assistance and support of all good, honest citizens in this undertaking, believing that if we succeed in our efforts, the greatest good will come to the greatest number—in fact, to all. The late "boodle" primary election has so thoroughly disgusted the good citizens of all political faiths as to make them feel that the whole "machine" should be "put to sleep." Indignation runs high. Now is the time for lovers of good government and honest elections to be up and doing. Let us hear from all quarters. We want you to assist us in organizing the state. Address all communications to the secretary, 803 Franklin street.

We would be thankful to reform clubs or single tax clubs anywhere to send us a copy of their laws.

THE FREE TRADE FIGHT.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE MCKINLEY BILL.

For the information of such of the American people as have lost the trail of the McKinley bill, we will state that it is still in the hands of the senate finance committee, where in the interest of "harmony" all paragraphs not unanimously agreed to are laid aside. So far a large share of the schedule has been "laid aside."

WORKINGMEN'S TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

A PUBLIC MEETING AT COOPER UNION ADDRESSED BY E. ELLERY ANDERSON AND JOHN DE WITT WARNER.

There was a fair attendance at Cooper union at the meeting called by the Workingmen's tariff reform league last Friday evening. Messrs. E. Ellery Anderson and John De Witt Warner spoke for about a half hour each, and the rest of the session was taken up in business and enrolling new members.

Mr. Anderson gave the audience illustrations from his past experience, showing how conventions are worked, platforms constructed and candidates nominated, and Mr. Warner felt that the sixteenth decisive battle of the world was now being fought.

After remarks by the chairman and others, and opening the roll for the signatures of new members, the league adjourned until Friday evening, June 13, at the rooms of the Manhattan single tax club, 73 Lexington avenue, on which occasion all friends of tariff reform are invited to attend.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS PROTEST.

THEY TELL THE SENATE THAT THE MCKINLEY BILL WILL WORK GREAT INJURY TO OUR MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS.

Over 100 representatives of the great importing firms of New York city appeared before the finance committee of the United States senate at Washington, June 4, to enter their earnest protest against the McKinley bill, as a measure hostile to their business and the general welfare of the country. They represented all shades of political opinion—republicans, democrats and mugwumps—but the republicans were largely in the majority, and most of the gentlemen who addressed the committee were of that political faith. Mr. Constable, of Arnold, Constable & Co., the chairman of the delegation, has been a lifelong republican, and such men as Mr. John Gibb, Mr. H. W. Curtis, of Hoeninghaus & Curtis, and Mr. B. F. Beckel, of Joseph Beckel & Co., have always been noted as ardent republicans. Many of these men contributed largely to the republican campaign fund of 1888, and it is said that Mr. Gibb's donation was far up in the thousands.

Mr. Constable, a republican, introduced the delegation and made the opening speech. He said that the committee represented not only the merchants of New York, but those of Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Boston. They had come to Washington to protest against the passage of the McKinley bill, not only because it is destructive of large commercial interests, but because the rights of the great mass of consumers are jeopardized by it. They also protested because the bill "is an example of the worst kind of class legislation, in that it discriminates against the importer and in favor of the domestic manufacturer, and discriminates also against the poor consumer and in favor of the wealthy."

All the remarks made breathed one spirit, opposition to increases in the existing rate of duty, and all proved one fact beyond cavil—that the largest increases were on the cheapest lines of imports, those used by the poorest class of consumers.

Mr. H. W. Curtis, a republican, of Hoeninghaus & Curtis, who spoke for the silk importers, said he was also authorized to speak for the domestic silk manufacturers, who coincided with the importers in the opinion that they had had enough protection.

To Senator Vance's question, "Then you admit that you have enough protection?" he replied, "I certainly do."

Mr. Isidor Strauss of R. H. Macy & Co. followed Mr. Curtis. His remarks made the hit of the day, and his ready and intelligent answers to the many questions put to him showed him to be thoroughly conversant with his business.

"It is my privilege," he said, "to appear before you as the representative of at least nine-tenths of the importers of pottery and glassware in the city of New York, through whose hands probably three-fourths of the imports into the United States pass. We represent in a no less degree the dealers throughout the length and breadth of the land."

"To correct at the outset a generally prevalent error that importers are either free traders or very low tariff men I would submit that if it were left to the importers in our line to decide between free trade and the present tariff I think they would all favor the latter, and for these reasons: An importer requires two capitals, one to pay for the goods and another of nearly equal amount to pay for duties. This is a measure protects him from the competition of manufacturers in all parts of the world. Another advantage which the tariff, so long as it is not prohibitive, brings to the merchant is larger profits on the same bulk. It costs a

merchant as much labor, storage and other incidentals, to sell a package containing, for instance, three dinner sets, whether there be duty on it or not. If the first cost of the package be \$50, add sixty per cent (the present duty) and the value of each is enhanced to \$80, so you see we collect our profit on the duty as well as on the original cost."

It was shown that student lamp chimneys, not manufactured in this country to any extent, while costing the retailer under the present tariff only 16 cents per dozen, would, under the McKinley bill, cost him 31 cents per dozen, and student lamp shades, now costing 60 cents per dozen, would go up to \$1.25 per dozen.

Linens were increased from 35 per cent under existing tariff to from 62 to 78 per cent duty. One of the heaviest increases was on buttons. Buttons Nos. 1 (metal), 2 (steel), 4 (jet or glass) and 5 (vegetable ivory), are all now dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem. Under the McKinley bill the duties would be as follows: No. 1, 210 per cent; No. 2, 175 per cent; No. 4, 343 per cent and No. 5, 148 per cent. An invoice was produced to the value of \$1,200, on which the present duty paid was \$300, and on which the estimated duties under the McKinley bill would be \$5,000.

One of the best illustrations of how the new bill weighs on the cheap lines of goods is the rate of duty on spectacles and eyeglasses. The present rate is 45 per cent and it is raised to \$6 per gross and 35 per cent ad valorem. This will make the duty on articles costing 10¢ per gross, 335 per cent; 15¢ per gross, 235 per cent; 20¢ per gross, 185 per cent; 30¢ per gross, 135 per cent; 45¢ per gross, 110 per cent; 60¢ per gross, 85 per cent. On cotton corduroys, costing 15½ cents per yard, the duty is advanced from 35 to 70 per cent, while on those costing 30 cents per yard the advance is only from 35 per cent to 41 per cent ad valorem.

Inexplicable inconsistencies were also pointed out, as in the case of coat linings, where that rate of duty on two samples, both of same material and same cost, was advanced, but unequally, in the one case from 78 per cent to 102 per cent, while in the other it was from 78 to 155, the only difference between the two being one-quarter of an ounce in weight per yard.

These were some of the sharp discriminations against the poor man which were laid before the committee.

Among the documents left with the committee one filed by James P. Smith & Co., grocers, of New York, shows that the schedule of duties on liquid extract of beef imported would be three times as great under the McKinley bill as under the present rate. Condensed milk on the same basis would figure, old duty, \$304.30; new, \$1,197. "Both of these enormous advances are occasioned by a change of duty from 20 per cent ad valorem to 15 cents a pound on beef, and 3 cents a pound on milk, including the weights of packages, corks, capsules, etc. Solid extract of beef figured in the same way shows on our import, old duty \$750.20; at 35 cents a pound, new duty \$1,984.50. Imported pickles now pay 35 per cent on goods and 30 per cent on glass, and on a late invoice we paid \$1,267.35; under the new rates of duty we would have to pay \$1,636.55." On an invoice of French mushrooms, none of which are packed in this country, for the reason of their being worth more fresh than they are canned, this firm paid \$78 duty. Under the new scale we would pay \$117. French peas and vegetables of all kinds are taxed in the same way. Macaroni, the duty of 2 cents per pound, which was removed in 1883, and now restored, there being now reason for the same, as it is impossible to raise wheat in this country sufficiently hard to make the article from. On cocoa the present duty is 2 cents per pound, and it is proposed to raise it to 3 cents or 50 per cent advance. In this connection the firm points out that all of these articles are likewise affected by the restoration of the duties on packages, which goes into effect on August 1, which also added to the duties considerably.

Of the impression created by the delegation, says the New York Times, the character only can be stated. That it was profound and earnest there can be no doubt. It was the introduction into the great question of a business flavoring that mixed but poorly with the political games with which it is tinged. All the senators, by their attention and frequent questions, showed that they appreciated the fact that the measure before them took serious hold upon some of the industrial interests of the country of the highest importance that it would not do to tamper with too lightly. How deep and enduring these impressions were only the future can show. The importers themselves feel that they have given the committee, and through it the voters of all political complexions throughout the country, material to cogitate over for some time to come.

GREAT MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

FOUR OF THEM HELD IN ONE DAY TO PROTEST AGAINST THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

June 3 was a grand day in Philadelphia for tariff reform. In the afternoon a mass meeting was held at the Walnut street theater under the auspices of the business men of the city, at which a number of congressmen spoke.

In the evening a mass meeting of textile workers, called for the same purpose as the afternoon meeting, was held at Textile hall in Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, in which most of the large woolen mills are located. The meeting was gotten up under the auspices of the Tariff reform club, the membership of which consists mostly of workmen in the mills who are opposed to the proposed increase in the duty on imported wools. Messrs. Springer, Breckinridge, McAdoo and Bynum were the principal speakers at this meeting.

The demonstration in Kensington was a tremendous affair. It is estimated that from 7,000 to 10,000 people, most of them workmen, participated. In addition to the meeting at Textile hall, where over 2,000 people listened to the speeches of Messrs. Springer, Breckinridge, McAdoo and Bynum, three overflow meetings were necessary in order that all who desired to hear and see the distinguished speakers might be gratified. Early in the evening a parade of workmen took place. The line formed at Broad and Diamond streets, and between 3,000 and 4,000 men marched from there to the scene of the evening's demonstration. John Moore, a carpet weaver, presided at the Textile hall meeting. Two of the overflow meetings were held in the open air. At both of these the attendance was very large.

The third overflow meeting assembled at Enterprise hall. Each of the four speakers addressed all four of the meetings, their remarks creating intense enthusiasm. The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas both political parties have promised to correct the inequalities and discriminations of the present tariff laws, which, by placing undue burdens upon the raw materials of our industries and the necessities of life, destroy our opportunities for enlarged markets, restrict our opportunities for work and reduce the wages of labor; and whereas the party now in control in congress, instead of redeeming its pledges and keeping faith with the workmen, is attempting to foist on the American people a most iniquitous measure, commonly known as the McKinley bill, which by increasing the inequalities and discriminations will strengthen monopoly, destroy our industries and cause labor; therefore we, workmen of Kensington, in mass meeting assembled,

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly denounce the McKinley bill as a dangerous measure, nor too earnestly protest against its passage by the United States senate, and that we hereby give notice that we will not be satisfied with anything short of free raw materials and such a corresponding reduction of general tariff rates as will make living cheaper and give us chance to enter foreign markets with our products as well as to keep control of our own, knowing full well that only by these means can the toilers secure steady work and good wages.

When Chairman Moore announced that he had a letter from ex President Grover Cleveland regretting his inability to attend the demonstration, the great hall rang with cheers. When quiet had been restored the letter was read. In it Mr. Cleveland said:

The terms in which the invitation is expressed convinces me that the question of tariff reform is receiving the attention it deserves from those most vitally interested in its just and fair solution. I know that with the feeling now abroad in our land, and with the intense existence and activity of such clubs as yours the claim presumptuously made that the people at the last election finally passed upon the subject of tariff adjustment will be emphatically denied; and that our workmen and farmers will continue to agitate this and all other questions involving their welfare with increased zeal and in the light of increased knowledge and experience until they are determined final and in accordance with the American sentiment of fair play.

The Kensington workers are jubilant over the success of their meetings.

THE PHILADELPHIA MEETINGS.

MILD APPLAUSE FOR TARIFF REFORM, GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR FREE TRADE—CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER "CATCHES ON."

Anon., Philadelphia, June 5.—Tuesday was a day to which the active single tax men of this city, especially of that part of it locally called Kensington, can look back with pride. Through their efforts almost entirely the most formidable protest against the McKinley bill that has yet been heard was given expression and precision. The opposition of the importers of New York city cannot be compared with it in significance and effect.

While the importers represented an industry that the bill was designedly intended to destroy, the men who howled in derision that the tariff raises wages at Textile hall, are the very men for whose benefit this outrage measure was professedly projected. While the meeting at the Walnut street theater in the afternoon was significant, being composed very largely of business men and manufacturers, there was no such enthusiasm displayed as was shown by the textile workers, who have been told that they were the chief beneficiaries of this sacred tariff system.

Not merely did these same factory operatives fill two large halls, one of which must have held at least 2,000 people, but twice that number were unable to gain admission and had to be content with harangues from the trucks provided for the outdoor speakers.

I do not know whether the textile workers realized it or not, but they certainly heard speeches which, while not flowery, a la July 4, as those in the two halls from the four congressmen present, contained a more logical exposition of the anti-tariff case than did

those delivered by the congressmen. There was one thing that could not fail to attract observation, however. While at the afternoon meeting the speakers were careful not to say anything that could be construed as favoring free trade, being careful to tell the manufacturers present that all they wanted to do was to give them free raw materials, so that they could enlarge their markets, at the evening meetings they soon realized that in order to arouse the enthusiasm of their auditors it was necessary to be much more radical, and to declaim against all restrictions to trade. As an instance in point, I may mention that when I suggested to Congressman Springer that the workmen were either firm believers in protection or in free trade; that they did not want any five per cent reduction, he assented and gave it as his opinion that they had "caught on" much quicker than any other class.

Of course the ubiquitous single tax men who occupied front seats (they always gravitate to the front seats) did not lose such a glorious opportunity of egging the various congressmen to make more radical assertions. Whenever opportunity offered they injected remarks which the speakers almost invariably took up and enlarged upon, evidently believing the remarks were the average expression of opinion. The active spirits who control the Kensington tariff reform club, who are all single tax men, together with Mr. A. H. Stephenson, shared the honors of the occasion with the congressional delegation, good speeches being made by Herwig, Moore, McCaffrey and Stephenson. While the editors of the two leading tariff reform papers occupied seats upon the platform, the audience were content to admire their shining bald heads, preferring to hear from the single tax men, calls for whom were frequently made.

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

MANUFACTURERS DEMAND FREE WOOL, SO THEY CAN COMPETE WITH FOREIGN GOODS.

The Wool consumers' association, which is composed of manufacturers in the eastern and middle states, will this week send out a letter to all manufacturers in wool, asking them "to advocate free wool and free raw materials as the essential basis for successful and permanent competition with foreign goods."

GOING ON THE RECORD.

THE DEMOCRATS OF MAINE AND ILLINOIS DECLARE THAT THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF IS A TAX.

The democratic state convention of Illinois met at Springfield on June 4, indorsed General Palmer for United States senator, and adopted the following plank in their platform, on the tariff:

Realizing that a tariff is a tax, we insist now, as heretofore, that such revenue as is required to honestly and economically administer the government should be raised from internal revenue taxes and duties on articles of luxury, thus exempting and making cheaper all articles needed by the masses of the people.

On the same day the democrats of Maine nominated Hon. Francis W. Hill for governor, and spoke thus on the tariff:

We maintain, with Grover Cleveland, that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; that taxation shall be reduced to the needs of an economical government; that such reduction shall be on the necessities of life in common use by the people, and that this shall be done with direct reference to the best interests of American labor as well as the preservation of our manufacturing interests.

We adhere to these principles because they are in the interest of the great mass of the people and are in marked opposition to the policy that fosters monopolies, cramps commerce, cripples agriculture by narrowing its market and imposing unequal and unjust burdens upon the necessities of the laborer, and concentrates an unjust share of the earnings of the whole into the hands of the millionaire.

The tariff question now before the country is a question between a tariff in favor of the laborer and a tariff in favor of the millionaire. We repudiate the plutocratic claim that if we legislate for capital capital will care for labor, and assert that capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed, and we declare that labor is the equal of capital and is deserving of equal consideration.

PROTECTION THAT KILLS.

Cotton underwear has been exported by the Glastenbury (Conn.) knitting company. Treasurer George W. Scott now says: "Under the McKinley tariff bill all this will be stopped, as the increased cost of trimmings will prevent almost any dry goods whatever being exported. The extra duty on pearl buttons alone will add fifty per cent to the cost of manufacturing underwear." New England has quite too much of that kind of "protection."

KANSAS FARMERS AGAINST INGALLS.

A convention of the Farmers' alliance met at Harper, Kan., June 1, and nominated a county ticket. Thirty-nine alliances were represented by 101 delegates. The convention was harmonious. Four candidates were placed before the convention for representatives and were called on to define their status as to Senator Ingalls's candidacy. Every one pledged himself against him and the convention indorsed the speeches by enthusiastic

cheers. The Harper county delegates to the state convention will all be alliance men.

MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT THIS.

The significant feature of the tariff reform challenge given in Philadelphia is in the plainly declared purpose of the friends of tariff reform, to assent to no tariff policy as the settled policy of the government until raw materials shall be given to our industries. Let none affect to misinterpret this now clear, emphatic and irreversible attitude of the friends of tariff reform. The McKinley bill may be passed this session; but, if so, it will be but the signal for a tariff agitation that must continue, not only through the election contest of 1890, but increase in intensity until the great battle of 1892 shall have been fought and decided.

CRACKING THE SHELL.

The leaves are working in every direction. Mr. Cleveland's campaign of education is having a wide effect. This must be plain to the dullest observer. The people are thinking about this tariff matter as they never have before. They are in a very inquiring state of mind. They want to know all the facts, and it is evident that they propose to be governed very largely hereafter by the facts and not by preconceived theories, professionally declared by public servants, who find this the sure pathway to preferment and position.—[Philadelphia Telegraph (rep).]

A majority of the republican party believe in the kind of protection that was advocated by Grant and Garfield and all the great earlier leaders; the kind of protection described by Mr. Butterworth in his great speech; the kind of protection, to quote the language of Garfield, "whose ultimate end is free trade."—[St. Paul Pioneer-Press (rep).]

The enormous attendance of workingmen [at the Kensington meetings] showed there was something in the topics touched upon that Philadelphia's toilers regarded as of the highest importance, and that "something" was the plea for free raw materials.—[Philadelphia Evening News (rep).]

It is possible that purely personal political reasons may work the McKinley bill, "pure and simple," through the senate. If the president signs that measure, which, indeed, he is likely to do, it will require very astute political management to keep the great republican party from a melancholy "decline and fall off" at the congressional elections. That McKinley bill is too hard to defend, and the party doesn't want, certainly, to be forced into the field perpetually explaining and apologizing for its own acts.—[Minneapolis Journal (rep).]

The extent to which the McKinley bill discriminates against the south is not yet appreciated by the public. Among the articles now free of duty over which it throws the mantle of "protection" is sulphuric acid. This acid is used chiefly in manufacturing fertilizers, and especially in treating southern phosphates. This one item of taxation is calculated to injure the farmers more than all the boasted protection of grain can help them. But its sectional character is the worst.—[Florida Times-Union (rep).]

The house is honeycombed with Butterworths, and the senate is in a like condition. We know this, because we hear it on every hand from private sources, and no one who reads between the lines of the high tariff press can fail to find it there, as well as in the franker correspondence from Washington.—[Boston Herald].

Secretary Proctor says that our great civil war was enforced protection, and that the result speaks for itself. This kind of protection differs materially, however, from war tariff protection, which insists on protecting a man by "going through him."—[Boston Globe].

Congressman Greenhalge told the Young republicans of Providence that the tariff question was "simply a choice of taxation," whether on domestic or foreign production. It is a notable thing when so ardent a protectionist admits that the tariff is a tax. That is the beginning of economic wisdom.—[Boston Post].

The McKinley bill will probably be senatorially tinkered till all favored interests are so patronized that its promoters can announce a prize in every package.—[Boston Globe].

According to the laws of political economy, the greater the demand the higher the price; but here the process is reversed, and the less coal is wanted the greater is the charge for it. The coal magnates are evidently adepts in the game, "heads, I win; tails, you lose."—[Boston Gazette].

When the census man asks the farmer, "Is there a mortgage on your farm?" how can the agriculturist avoid thinking that the tariff is a tax?—[Harrisburg Patriot].

The weak point of the McKinley scheme is that it attempts to increase war taxes in these days of profound peace, a quarter of a century after the war.—[New York Star].

The republican tariff tinkers laugh at the farmers' dread of having to take additional mortgages on their farms. They say they have no ground for it.—[Philadelphia Times].

Poor and rich alike consume an equal quantity, and no party sausage-stuffer can make them hold another ounce. Will a tariff

law swell the public abdomen? If it does not, who is going to eat the surplus in that home market?—[Milwaukee Journal].

The present tax on window glass is ninety-three per cent; but Mr. McKinley does not think that is enough. The tremendous dividends declared by the copper and structural iron barons are making the other favored infants envious.—[Philadelphia Record].

Four farmers were struck by lightning near Cairo, Mich., yesterday. It is just as well for them to go that way as to live to be robbed and starved to death by McKinley's "tariff reform" measure when it has passed the senate.—[Milwaukee News].

The tariff has some advantages. Thus, the glass factories are soon to shut down for the summer, and the price of glass advanced. As a result the manufacturers will receive an increased profit and several thousand workers will be thrown out of employment.—[Parkersburg, W. Va., Sentinel].

The McKinley bill could be called a bill to establish plutocracy by public taxation.—[Indianapolis News].

The McKinley bill fixes a duty of twenty per cent on rotten eggs. This is done in order to protect the republican orators who will have to explain the bill during the next campaign.—[Dallas, Tex., News].

The importers are protesting against the McKinley bill, and the farmers and the laborers have already denounced it. Who, then, is in favor of it? Only a few manufacturers—a favored few who are expected to keep up the fat frying for the republican party.—[Kansas City Star].

Mr. McKinley wants other nations to give our silver a lift; but he has no use for any of them that are selfish enough to want to trade with us.—[Philadelphia Record].

POWDERLY'S ATTITUDE.

AFTER REVIEWING THE POLITICAL FIELD, HE PROMULGATES A PLATFORM ON WHICH HE WILL STAND IN A THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

T. V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, has contributed to the last six issues of the Journal of the order of which he is the head, letters giving his views as to the political methods that should be adopted to secure the ends that workingmen seek. In his first two contributions he reviewed the history of the independent labor movements for a number of years back, and reasoned, from the experience gained by them, that it would be inadvisable, at this day, to again attempt the organization of a third party movement.

In his two last letters he points a way that might lead to the taking by workingmen of independent political action; and he is probably influenced in his suggestion by the methods which were used in this city in 1886. If the workingmen of this country mean business, Mr. Powderly suggests that a million signatures be secured to a petition setting forth the desire of the signers to form a third party. He would also insist that these signers would write opposite their names the name of the party with which they have previously affiliated. Then he would have the party that would be organized adopt a preamble and resolutions something like this:

Whereas, The rights of the people are being trampled upon by syndicates, trusts and monopolies.

Whereas, The natural opportunities of the American people are being narrowed down and restricted by artificial means.

Whereas, The food that we eat is a subject for speculative traffic, and the capacity of the American people is not allowed full or fair play; therefore

Resolved, That we favor the passage of the Australian system of voting in all the states.

Resolved, That we favor the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That the railways of the nation should be under the control of the representatives of the people of the nation.

Resolved, That the telegraph, telephones and other means of communicating intelligence should not be in the hands of monopolists, but should, and will, be in the hands of the people.

Resolved, That the land should not be subject to speculative traffic, and should pay taxes for full value for use; that the improvements of the industrious workman, farmer or manufacturer should not be taxed while the drones, who hold land for purposes of speculation, escape without sharing the burden of responsibility with other citizens.

Resolved, That we will vote for no man who will not publicly announce his determination to work for these measures and at the same time pledge himself not to enter a caucus on any of these issues.

With such a platform, and with a million voters behind it, Mr. Powderly believes the country could be carried. Anyhow, he would be willing to join with and do his share of the work necessary to bring about success.

ABOLISH THESE TAXES.

Hamilton, Ont., Times.

Can anyone supply a single argument in favor of taxing machinery at all? Or, for that matter, is there any defense for the Ontario system of taxing the goods lying unsold in our merchants' stores? The work cut out for radicals to do between this date and the next general provincial elections is to secure the abolition of all municipal taxes upon incomes and personal property in Ontario. Keep that in mind.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes upon labor or the products of labor—that is to say, the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

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 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 in 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. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.
2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.
3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one 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 uses that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are:

1. Each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.
2. All men are equally entitled to what God has created and to 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 attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community.

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The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are:

THE PETITION.

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

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

Subscriptions toward the expenses of this committee's work for the week ending June 9 are as follows:

Jas. R. Carret (add) Boston, Mass. . . \$10 00
Subscriptions previously acknowledged in THE STANDARD . . . \$3,329 85

Total . . . \$3,339 85
Less subscription cancelled . . . 6 30

Total . . . \$3,333 55

Cash contributions for the week ending June 9, are as follows:

D. L. Thompson (add) Plainfield, N. J. . . 24
Wm. Hancock " Wyoming, Pa. . . 1 00
Geo. Hawkins, " New York city . . . 1 50

Contributions previously acknowledged . . . \$2 74

Total . . . \$779 15

The enrolment now stands as follows:

Reported last week . . . 83,782

Signatures received since last report . . . 514

Total . . . 84,296

For news budget see "Roll of States" below.
G. ST. J. LEAVENS, Sec.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE MANHATTAN SINGLE TAX CLUB AT WORK—IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Louis F. Post presided at the monthly meeting of the Manhattan single tax club held last Thursday evening.

On behalf of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to ask the senate investigating committee to examine into the taxation of unimproved real estate in this city, Mr. Post submitted an answer to a letter he had sent to Mr. Irvine, in which that gentleman said that the matter would be taken up in the fall, and he hoped at that time to have the assistance of the committee of the club.

Mr. Steers read a report on the taxation of the Times and World properties for the past three years, which showed that as the owners of these papers had added improvements their taxes had been increased. A committee, of which Mr. Steers is the chairman, was directed to embody the facts contained in the report in an open letter, to be offered to the editors of the two papers for publication.

The committee on congressional campaign reported that they had invited other clubs to send representatives to meet with them and devise a plan for electing tariff reformers of ability to represent this city in congress. Formal acceptances of the invitation had been received from the Reform club, the Free trade club and the Workingmen's tariff reform league; and it was said that the Harlem democratic club, the Young men's democratic club and the Young men's tariff reform club intended to take part; but as yet no official acceptance had been sent in by them. As soon as they had been heard from the committee of the Manhattan club would issue the call for the conference.

A letter was received from the enrolment committee, asking the club's opinion as to the holding of a single tax conference. The vote taken was unanimously in its favor, at such time and place as the enrolment committee might select.

The letter carriers of this city intend to build a monument to the late Congressman Cox, and C. P. Kelly asked the members of the club to assist to the extent of attending a picnic to be held shortly, the receipts of which will be added to the monument fund.

The library committee solicits the loan or donation of books.

The agitation committee has arranged for a strawberry festival to-morrow evening. The members are requested to bring their gentlemen and lady friends; especially ladies.

BROOKLYN.

THE CLUB TO HOLD AN ELECTION OF OFFICERS TO-NIGHT.

Wm. F. Withers, Brooklyn.—In view of the several vacancies to be filled, the managing board of the Brooklyn single tax club have all tendered their resignations, so as to allow of a general election by the club to-night, June 11. The officers elected to-night will serve until December 31. The club has appointed a "committee on assessments of vacant lots," who will look up and report cases of glaring inequity in the assessment of vacant and improved lots in and around the city. The membership of the club is increasing steadily. At every meeting from one to a dozen applications are read and passed upon.

NEW YORK STATE.

LOUIS F. POST'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE FLUSHING CLUB—FATHER HUNTINGTON IN SYRACUSE.

T. E. Lane, Flushing, L. I.—Our lecture last Tuesday evening was a great success. Everybody was delighted with Mr. Post and his lecture, and his graceful manner of delivery. His reasoning and logic were superb, and his reference to the widows and children who have no investments in land, was pathetic. Not a person left the hall until the speaker concluded his address; and we single taxers of Flushing feel that we were more than compensated for our efforts to make the meeting a successful one in numbers and intelligence, by the justice that Mr. Post did to the subject in his masterly speech.

Our lady friends (and especially two ladies of noble instincts, whose names I do not care to mention in print) did us great service with their aid, sympathy and personal work. I speak of this because Flushing is a frigid town and many of its people are cold, cold, cold, and only those acquainted can appreciate the difficulties of getting out an audience to listen to a lecture on political economy.

Horace R. Perry, Syracuse.—The single tax cause is booming in our city and county. A few months since several members of our single tax club joined the Knights of Labor, and have since been doing missionary work among them.

Last evening (Sunday, June 8), Father Huntington spoke in Shakespeare hall under the auspices of the Knights of Labor to an audience of 3,000 people. He gave us the truth as it is in Henry George in regard to land monopoly. He was applauded again and again. The working people are beginning to understand what the great robber is who keeps them poor and plodding for a bare living. Father Huntington's last remark was right to the point: "There is land enough for all if it was not stolen."

CONNECTICUT.

W. J. GORSUCH STILL HAMMERING AWAY IN BRIDGEPORT—A GENERAL AWAKENING THERE.

Eva F. Hersey, Bridgeport.—Full house last Sunday, as usual. After piano music to break the ice, Mr. Gorsuch read a poem, "The Hunchback Singer," as recited by Barrett, and then gave us the lecture of the evening on the "Golden Rule; or, Put Yourself in His Place." I have heard many lectures on the divine precept, but never have heard one so reaching, so broad and full in the best sense of the term. The meeting closed with piano music by a lady member and a pathetic little poem entitled "Found Drunk in the Street," recited very effectively by Mrs. Gorsuch. Mr. Gorsuch is to lecture this week on economic questions in Danbury and Birmingham.

J. M. Belden, Bridgeport.—We are waking up here. I am getting signatures to the petition, and there are "more to follow."

PENNSYLVANIA.

A WEALTHY FARMER'S REASONS FOR RECOMMENDING A SINGLE TAX MAN—"UNCLE TOM" MAKES A SUGGESTION ABOUT THE POPE.

C. F. Knight, Frankfort Springs.—Of the signatures which I have sent to the committee, one is a wealthy farmer, another a farm laborer. Both were formerly strong protectionists. The former owns valuable oil producing land, the proceeds of which he is investing largely in vacant city lots. I "spotted" him nearly two years ago as "good game, but hard to get," as he would not listen to anything that threatened "protection to his home market." About sixteen months ago I engaged in a public debate with a local champion on the tariff. The farmer was present, and soon after sought further information on the same question, which I cheerfully gave, and then answered his next question, "How would you support the government," as only a single tax man can. Since then he has always manifested a desire to hear the matter discussed, but persistently refused to sign the petition or commit himself. I lately gave him a set of tracts—"Thy Kingdom Come," "Common sense of the tariff question" and "Farmers and the single tax." To-day he asked to sign the petition, and declared himself a complete convert, saying: "The single tax in practice to-day would injure me personally nearly, if not quite as much, as it would benefit me. But I have children. If things continue as they are some of them might possibly, with the start I give them, become wealthy; but most of them would certainly become tenant farmers or day laborers, and die in poverty after a life of unrequited toil. Liberty, with a good opportunity to produce wealth, is a better start in life than a pocketful of money among thieves defended by law." I have many other converts here who will act when the time comes to vote, but this one will exert an influence that will be felt. I feel that one such convert is worth a long struggle, and rejoice accordingly, for in this case the victory is complete.

"Uncle Tom," Bryn Mawr.—If the single tax clubs would pass resolutions, etc., send them to Leo and have the fact that such resolutions had been sent published, the pope

would be forced to take some kind of notice of us and the cause, especially if he would receive about 2,000 letters from individuals. While Leo would not answer any club or individual, he would give his opinion to the press through its correspondents. Let the Manhattan single tax club start in, and then we will see what we will see.

William Beck, Middletown.—I have been devoting my spare time in distributing our tracts in the market to farmers and such friends as I thought would read them, and I think they are making an impression, especially among the farmers. Our local paper is devoting some space to misrepresenting our ideas; but let it go on—the more of this kind of work it does the greater will be our triumph later on.

OHIO.

THE GOOD EFFECTS OF DISTRIBUTING SINGLE TAX LITERATURE.

W. H. McCarthy, Cleveland.—I have just sent seventeen names to the committee, and will try and forward some every week. The effect of the distribution of single tax literature is becoming more apparent every day, and many who at first refused to sign the petition have since requested blanks from me to sign.

Carl Toeuse, Cleveland.—I have for three years been doing all I could to bring the truth before the people. I know that the adoption of the single tax will better my condition, and I intend to work for it until it is here.

INDIANA.

MEETING WITH OPPOSITION, BUT MOVING FORWARD.

William O. Foley, Greensburg.—Professor Leo Miller of Chicago addressed a meeting here last night, June 6. The meeting can hardly be considered a success. The numbers were small and they were not in sympathy with the speaker. Such radical doctrine they had never heard before, but I hope it will set them to thinking.

Charles J. Moertel, Michigan City.—The cause is moving on. It is easier to get signatures than it was a year ago.

ILLINOIS.

A RADICAL RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY SOME CHICAGO DEMOCRATS—ACTIVITY OF THE CHICAGO CLUB.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, June 2.—The democrats of the Twenty-sixth ward have adopted the following:

The time has come for the national democratic party to take a step forward and consider that a new system of equitable taxation must be had soon, whether it is to be what is called the single tax, or any other system which does not throw all the burdens upon the wage workers and agriculturists, but which will make wealth pay its just share of taxation.

The Twenty-sixth is one of the most intelligent wards in the city. The leaders are liberal men who are not afraid to be called free traders, and they do not run away and hide when the single tax is mentioned. It should be noticed here that the resolution quoted was adopted only a week or so after I had attended a meeting of the democratic club and distributed about two hundred single tax tracts, after making a few remarks.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, June 6.—At our meeting last night the following resolution, which I had the honor to offer, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be transmitted to Chicago's senators and representatives:

Resolved, That the Chicago single tax club protests against the proposed extension of time for the payment of Central Pacific and Union Pacific debt to the United States government and the proposed reduction of interest thereon as being class legislation and favoritism of the most infamous description; that the owners of these railroads have already been enriched by valuable privileges granted by the government, and have shown the basest ingratitude in return, the Central Pacific having defrauded the state of California out of millions of dollars of taxes, thus increasing the burden of taxation upon law-abiding citizens of that state; and that this club objects to any further favors or privileges being extended to said roads by congress.

On the suggestion of James Malcolm, who read the Toronto single tax memorial to the Methodist ministers, a committee, of which he is the chairman, was appointed to draft a similar document for presentation to the clergy of Chicago. It is intended that the committee shall obtain the consent of the Monday morning ministers' meetings (four or five in number) to present the address and make an oral argument in its support. The other members of the committee are John Z. White and J. T. Ripley. The latter, on his own account, has just mailed a very striking letter on the subject of the single tax to forty or fifty of the local clergy.

Jonathan B. Taylor, one of the vice-presidents of our club, was a member of the convention which nominated General John A. Palmer for the United States senate on a platform that vigorously assails the protection fetish and recognizes the fact that there are abominations in the state revenue system that demand attention. I think that in

this recognition we have the evidence that the thin edge of the wedge has been inserted in the democratic mind.

I had a talk to-day with W. J. Mize, secretary of the Illinois tariff reform league. He told me that the work is progressing famously. Over 100 branch leagues have been established in various parts of the state; a little paper called the Illinois Tariff Reformer is issued bi-weekly and widely distributed; and the demand for speakers is so great that it cannot be fully met. I made partial arrangements for the inclusion of two or three of our best speakers in his list and he agreed to assign them as occasion might offer. In speaking of the single tax club Mr. Mize said: "It has done more to advance the cause of tariff reform than all the other clubs and organizations in the city."

And I think he spoke the simple truth. He might have added that it has done even more to advance the cause of local tax reform, which even the republicans now talk of bringing forward as an issue. I have it on good authority that both State Auditor Povry and General McNulta (who is a candidate for the United States senate) have strongly expressed themselves in this direction, and it would not be surprising if the republican state convention should declare in favor of the abolition of the personal property tax, as advised two years ago by Governor Oglesby in his annual message.

I am happy to report that our candidate for the Herald European tour—Miss Isabella Hudson of the Central Park school—is very near the head of the poll, with a good prospect of winning. The election closes June 25, the last ballots appearing in the Sunday Herald of the 23d. Friends should procure all the copies of the Sunday Herald of that and previous Sundays, and cut out the ballots, write in her name and school, and file them in the Herald office, by mail or otherwise, on or before the 25th. If Miss Hudson wins it will be a clear victory for the single tax against powerful odds. Let every friend of the cause help her to take the first prize.

Edwin Platt, Irving, Montgomery county.—It is not very easy for an old man like me to get petitions, but it is considerably easier than it was a year ago. I hope there may be 300,000 gathered before the petition is sent to congress.

William J. Stewart, Chicago.—I would like to see the 200,000 mark reached, and by persistent and energetic work I think it can. The people are becoming more susceptible to our ideas.

KENTUCKY.

LABORING MEN CURSING LAND BOOMS AND THE BOOMERS.

S. P. Herron, Pineville.—As the land boomers have recently begun to turn their special attention to the state of Kentucky, it is an opportune time for the single taxers to show up the advantages offered to the laboring classes in the single tax proposition. I live near Ashland, one of the boom towns of the state. Recently property has run up in that town to over 100 per cent in a single month. Rents, as a matter of course, went up in proportion. But what about the wages? Did they go up, too? Of course they did not. Who was benefited? The land owner, of course. Who was injured? The laboring men and merchants, of course. The laboring men have less of their earnings to spend for the necessities of life; consequently the merchant's business will decrease, while his rents have already doubled. At first everybody was jubilant over the "boom." But recently you can hear laboring men cursing the "boom" and the boomers.

I know one merchant, a groceryman, who sold his lot and store house for \$7,000. He then wanted to rent the same place and was told his rent would be \$75 per month. He told the owner he would close out and quit the business. It seems to me that the agitation of the land question of late has given the capitalists a knowledge of how to enslave men that they did not have before. In other words, we are telling our enemies of our weakness, and they can take advantage of us. They see the "cat" and will utilize their power—until we are shrewd enough to see as well as they do.

At the coming August election we will be called upon to vote for candidates to the constitutional convention. As one of the single taxites I am going to send to the candidate most likely to be elected from my district a lot of single tax literature, and will request him to oppose any measure that might make it a constitutional impossibility to levy the single tax. I think the Knights of Labor throughout the state should work to obtain this end. It may seem like speculating a long way into the future; yet it is our duty as good citizens to make our wishes known.

In order to assist the good work already begun by the single tax club of Memphis, Tenn., I would suggest the drawing up of a small petition heading, something like the following, and the sending of them to subscribers of county papers throughout the country:

As a subscriber to your valuable paper, and wishing to learn something of the single tax doctrine, I would respectfully ask you to apply to the single tax club of Memphis, Tennessee and get them to furnish single tax literature for the patent inside of your paper.

Signed by _____

A few of those petitions received by a county newspaper would always meet the desired end, as they are always ready to cater to the public wishes. These are only suggestions and may not meet with the approval of the club, but are, I assure them, kindly meant.

TEXAS.

A SINGLE TAX MAN WHO HAS BEEN DEPRIVED OF HIS HOME THROUGH A "LEGAL" TECHNICALITY.

E. J. Perego, Farmer, Young county.—I am doing what I can for the cause, although I am tramping. Yes, I am on the tramp, forced from my wife and children, out into the "cold, unfriendly world." I call it a cold world, for last night a norther came down on us and our teeth are now chattering as I write, sitting in a covered wagon—unfriendly, too, for those who have no money are without friends. I said I was forced away from my family, and I now say that the land speculator did it. The supreme court says they acknowledge the hardships caused, but on account of some error in the pleadings that my right to a home is set aside; that my right to some opportunity to apply my two hands to supply my one mouth and my children's mouths to satisfy our wants as God intended, is ignored because there is some technicality in the pleadings before a court called a court of justice. We have no court of equity in this state, which says, "Thou shalt do no man a wrong," so I am tramping and making single tax men. I received a copy of THE STANDARD before I started; don't know when I shall receive another, for I am off from the railroad some distance and continually tramping. If I stop long enough at a place I will have some forwarded; so if you all feel like sending me reading matter to distribute among the people I will take pleasure in using it to the best of my ability. I will some time try and write you some of my experience in presenting petitions. I must tell you about one land speculator. The other day, when I presented him with "Thy Kingdom Come," also a petition, he stated that Henry George was a rascal, had bled the poor people out of half a million dollars, and that I was a coyote, and working against legitimate business. I told him I thought he was mistaken, and that I myself would rather be called a coyote than a robber—that the land speculator was nothing but a robber, a legal robber, which was a hundred times worse than an illegal robber—and proved it to him before a listening crowd. I will bring my letter to a close, for the wind shakes my wagon so I can hardly write.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OUR FIRST SINGLE TAX LETTER FROM THE LAND OF THE "SAINTS"—OGDEN ENJOYING A "BOOM."

Charles Abernethy, Ogden.—I have carefully read Mr. Deming's explanation of the ballot law as published in THE STANDARD, and I fail to see where the ballot reformers have made any very great concessions.

I was before the last Nebraska legislature in the interests of the Australian system. We had a copy of the second Saxton bill modified to suit Nebraska. I have a very distinct recollection that that bill provided for pasters, because an attempt was made in both house and senate to have that clause stricken out. Our bill passed the house, but failed in the senate because the friends of high license were afraid that under the Australian system they would suffer defeat.

I have a little plan of campaign of my own—at least I have not seen a suggestion of anything of the kind in THE STANDARD, and so I suppose it is my own—and that is this: I talk the single tax to an acquaintance and get him interested. I then ask him if he will read "Progress and Poverty" if I will loan it to him. His curiosity is aroused, and he very readily promises. If I don't happen to have a copy I go and buy one. I have at the present time eighteen copies of "Progress and Poverty" out doing missionary work, and I expect to increase the number to fifty before the summer is over. Every one of these copies represents one actual convert to the faith, as no one can read the book without becoming converted.

I was elected a delegate to the Atlanta session of the International typographical union from this union, but owing to the lack of funds I will be unable to attend. I am sorry, because I would have liked to be able to take part in any movement that will strengthen the single tax cause in that organization.

The single tax is in the lead in the articles published in the labor department of the Typographical Journal, all of them, with one exception, giving it as the final solution of the labor problem. I think this is encouraging.

This city is enjoying a boom, or rather it was. Real estate values have jumped almost out of sight. I think, though, before the summer is over, it will be about the dearest town in this western country. This boom makes a good opportunity for the single tax men to get in their work.

I would like to become acquainted with all the single tax men in this city. A postal addressed care of the Ogden Standard will reach me.

MAINE.

A. C. Dunning, Auburn.—The democrats

here are anathema. A few of us single tax men last March undertook to put some life into them, and we have succeeded to the extent of getting them to help us start a tariff reform club. The work of carrying it on devolves mainly upon us, for, while the executive committee of the club consists of fifteen members, the burden falls on five of us. But the cause is gaining ground all along the line. We work mostly on the line of free trade, and it is surprising how men have changed their views on the tariff here in the last two years.

VIRGINIA.

T. J. Conroy, Danville.—I find considerable difficulty in persuading mechanics of the foolishness of the tariff system and of the advantages of the single tax. Protection has been drilled into their ears so long that they have accepted it as a necessity, and scarcely ever think about it all. Some of them express astonishment at one attempting to deny its utility for keeping high wages. Every chance I get I keep pegging at them, and have set several of them discussing the matter.

GEORGIA.

Garratt Mahon, Savannah.—I have not much time to spare, but such as I have I devote to getting signatures to the petition, and to get them I go among white and black. One of my friends jumped on me the other day because, as he says, he saw me reading papers to a crowd of "niggers." Well, I gave him a piece of my mind on the color question, and am ready to give it to anybody else that wants it. It is true that I am doing all I can to keep the "niggers" informed as to what is going on, and I have no doubt that I am breaking up the game of the vote buyers. The class of "niggers" that are registering this year are not as purchasable as they have been; and if black and white men would drop their prejudices they could better their condition in short order.

A. W. Wright, of the executive board of the K. of L. gave a lecture here June 1.

MICHIGAN.

J. R. Gibbons, East Saginaw.—The cause is making good progress here.

WISCONSIN.

George H. Bates, River Falls.—On account of the impossibility of securing the attendance of members during the summer, at a meeting two weeks ago, it was voted to adjourn subject to call. Some of our compassionate friends (9) it is said, have expressed sad regret at our untimely end. We are not dead, but sleeping, and with one eye open, and we are not idle either, as our kind, monopoly-loving friends will learn before voting time comes in the fall. We have about sixty single taxers in this city.

MINNESOTA.

Charles Settgast, Minneapolis.—I intend to send in 100 signed petitions, exclusive of those I have already sent the committee.

IOWA.

H. Martin Williams, Maquoketa, June 1.—Having occasion to visit this beautiful little Iowa city I found an assembly of the Knights of Labor, composed of some very good material, but not fully alive to the importance of the work now being done by that order in the matter of educating the people upon the subject of taxation. After addressing the assembly on last Wednesday evening, the brothers insisted that I should deliver a public address on the principles and aims of the order, which I did, confining myself to the fourth demand in our declaration of principles, showing as well as I could that the primary wrong in our present social and industrial system is the denial to men of their natural and equal right to the bounties of nature and access to natural opportunities, and then showed how easy it would be to apply the remedy in the form of the single tax.

The entire audience manifested the deepest interest in my remarks, and the frequent manifestations of approval convinced me that I struck a responsive chord in the hearts of many who were present, and I am encouraged to believe that the meeting will be productive of good results for the single tax cause.

ARKANSAS.

Sol F. Clark, Little Rock.—I have mailed sixty-four signatures to the enrolment committee. I have never been able to get a preacher, an office seeking politician or a great capitalist to sign one yet, although every signer I send is a substantial citizen.

COLORADO.

Joseph Sinton, Colorado Springs.—Being an invalid and quite deaf, I work under difficulties, but I want to be counted as one of the "workers." One of the signers that I have sent in is a man who is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and about 2,000 acres of land, and has always been a republican, but has about lost all confidence in tariffs.

CALIFORNIA.

Frank W. Lynch, San Emigdio Ranch, Bakersfield.—My wandering life (I am a sheep man) interferes with my doing much for the cause, but I have enlisted for the war and shall not cease to do what I can. I carry

petitions with me, and get my signatures "on horseback." There is a general feeling abroad here that something is wrong, and it is on that feeling I work.

WASHINGTON.

John Preston, Seattle.—I have met several friends of our cause here, and we are now trying to get up a club. It is our intention to get Judge F. T. Reid give us a talk. There is plenty of work for us here, but it seems difficult to get enough of us together at one time to get in working order. We have a good worker in a Mr. Stein, formerly of Denver. He is a member of the Unitarian church, and he got the Unity club, composed of members of the church, to debate "Progress and Poverty." He had two opponents, and the minister on the fence. Mr. Stein easily handled them, as they both admitted that they had not read the book. The minister said he was reading it carefully, and was satisfied that Mr. George had made a very strong case against Malthus. It is work like Mr. Stein's that tells—steady and persistent. "Yet a little while and Nineveh will be destroyed."

ENGLISH LAND RESTORATION LEAGUE.

The Church Reformer for June has just come to hand containing an advertisement of the annual meeting of the members and friends of the English land restoration league at Memorial hall, London, on Tuesday, June 3. The advertisement announces that the chair would be taken by Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, and that Michael Davitt, Thomas G. Shearman of New York, William Saunders, Thomas Briggs, Darcy W. Reeve, Angus Sutherland, M.P., S. M. Burroughs and other prominent advocates of land reform were expected to address the meeting. It was also announced that a petition in favor of the taxation of land values would be circulated at the meeting.

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR "THE STANDARD."

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

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

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

Five subscriptions \$1 00
Twelve subscriptions 2 00
Thirty-five subscriptions 5 00

THE STANDARD,
No. 12 Union square, New York city.

THE HOME MARKET THEORY RUN TO SEED.

Boston Post.

Among the many wise theories of and wiser remedies for the admitted agricultural depression of this country, the palm must be awarded to the Oregon political economist who, in the Portland Oregonian, insists that the trouble is due to the sale abroad at London prices of large quantities of American meats and grain. "We should," says this sage, "limit the production of food products to the home demand by abandoning their culture as fast as the necessary industrial changes can be made, until our annual exportable surplus is wiped out. The immediate effect of this limitation would be to bring the price of these products under the influence of purely domestic conditions." This is the home market theory run to seed. Instead of complaining that our farms produce too much, or, with Mr. Clarkson, looking for 30,000,000 more immigrants to consume that produce, why not tax the farmer less at home and give him a chance to sell his surplus wherever he can?

PROTECTION IS WAR.

Boston Globe.

Redfield Proctor, secretary of war, remarked at the Home market banquet that he supposed he was called upon to speak because he represented the special department of protection. Come to think of it, protection does belong to the war department. It is an organized system of war against commerce, an armed hostility against the markets of the world. Secretary Proctor in his quaint and witty speech builded better than he knew.

THEY ARE BEGINNING TO SEE IT.

St. Paul Globe.

Some farmers do not understand that they pay more indirect taxes under the tariff than direct ones, on the average. A Nebraska farmer jotted down the tariff taxes on the goods he used for a year, and made a total of \$144.00. His other taxes paid to county

and state were \$76.82. This left an excess of \$65.20 of the tariff taxes. It is fortunate that the payers don't get hold of the situation, or they would kick the protection walls over.

HE SAYS THE TARIFF IS A TAX.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Another republican congressman, Adams of Illinois, has come to the conclusion that the tariff is a tax. On Tuesday he appeared before the ways and means committee in opposition to the duty on tin plate.

IT READS TRUTHFULLY THE OTHER WAY.

Boston Globe.

Said Mr. Greenhalge: "Your national treasury is too full." It would have been far better to put it the other way and have said: The pockets of the protected masses are too empty.

PLENTY OF WAYS, BUT —

Boston Transcript.

There are plenty of ways of spending the summer if one is not chained to a desk and that desk chained to an office floor and that office in the city.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrophula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. Get the genuine.

RAPID CURES

Of Coughs and Colds, Influenza and Bronchial complaints are effected by using HALE'S HONEY OF HORE- HOUND AND TAR, a pleasant and efficacious remedy, which does not contain opium or anything whatever injurious to the most delicate constitution, yet exerts almost magical power in all affections of the Throat and Lungs, soothing and allaying irritation and inflammation, and strengthening the Tissues, thus enabling them to endure the changes of the season, which are so severely felt at this time of the year. Ask your druggist for HALE'S HONEY OF HORE- HOUND AND TAR (full name), and take no substitute.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

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SINGLE TAX ORGANIZATIONS.

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

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Little Rock single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol F. Clark; sec., O. D. Hemming, 1910 Main st.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society. Every Sunday evening, St. George's hall, 909 1/2 Market st. Library and reading room open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., 841 Market st. Pres., H. L. Pleace; sec., G. A. Hubbell; fin. sec., John A. Maynard. Address of all officers, 841 Market st.

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

OAKLAND.—Single tax club No. 1 meets every Friday evening at St. Andrews hall, 1056 1/2 Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Haddins.

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

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

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

COLORADO.

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

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

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

DAKOTA.

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

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

FLORIDA.

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

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

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA.—Atlanta single tax club No. 1. Pres., J. M. Beath; sec., J. Stanley Smith, 67 Whitehall st.

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

ILLINOIS.

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANA.

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

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

FORT WAYNE.—Single tax club. Pres., W. E. McDermutt; vice-pres., J. M. Schwerzgen; sec., Henry Cohen.

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

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BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First and third Wednesday of each month, 515 Jefferson st. Pres., Richard Spencer; sec., Wilbur Mena, 90 Hedge ave.

DES MOINES.—Single tax club. Pres., E. B. Allen, box 6; sec., J. Bellanger.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Council Bluffs single tax

club; second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:30 p.m.; 724 Sixth st. Pres., Chas. Davidson; sec., L. Kinnehan, 838 W. Broadway.

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

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

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

KANSAS.

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

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

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets every Thursday night at 8 p.m. at 205 Canal st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 326 Thalia st.

MAINE.

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

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

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday, at 8 p.m., in hall 506 E. Baltimore st. Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 N. Carey st.; sec., John Salmon, 415 N. Eutaw st.; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1438 Baltimore st.

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

Single tax association of East Baltimore. Pres., J. M. Ralph; sec., Chas. H. Williams, 312 Myrtle av.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

Neponset single tax league. Every Thursday evening, 389 1/2 Neponset ave., Boston. Sec., Q. A. Lathrop, 43 Walnut st.

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

Roxbury single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 250 Rugles st.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN.

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

SAGINAW.—Single tax club, rooms 413 Genesee av., East Saginaw. Pres., Edward L. Weggenier; sec., Jas. Duffy, 503 State st.

MINNESOTA.

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

South Minneapolis single tax club. Wednesday evenings, at 1809 E. Lake st. Pres. A. M. Goodrich; sec., P. F. Hammersley.

ST. PAUL.—Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., R. C. Morgan, Northern Pacific railroad office.

MISSOURI.

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

"Benton School of Social Science." Saturday, 8 p.m., 6839 Waldemar ave., St. Louis. Pres., Dr. Henry S. Chase; sec., Wm. C. Little.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Omaha single tax club. Sunday afternoons, Gate City hall, cor. 13th and Douglas sts. Pres., Rufus S. Parker; sec., Cyrus F. Beckett, 411 N. 2d st.

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NEW JERSEY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

North New York single tax club. Every Tuesday at 8 p.m., at 2840 3d ave. Pres., James R. Small; sec., Thomas F. Foy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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COLUMBUS.—Central single tax club. Sec., Edw. L. Hyneman, 348 1/2 S. High st. Columbus single tax club. Meets Sunday at 3:30 p.m. Pres., H. S. Swank, 51 Clinton building; sec., E. Hullinger.

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

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Ivorites hall. Pres., Billy Radcliffe; sec., A. C. Hughes, 6 S. Market st.

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

OREGON.

PORTLAND.—Portland ballot reform and single tax club. First Monday of each month, Real Estate Exchange hall. Pres., T. D. Warwick; sec., Wallace Yates, 48 Stark st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburg single tax club. Meets every 1st and 3d Sunday evening at 7:30 (44th av. Pres., Edm. Yardley; sec., Mark F. Roberts, 140 S. 24th st.

BRADFORD.—Single tax club, St. James place. Open every evening. Meetings Wednesday evening and Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. Pres., Phil D. Tangney; sec., J. C. De Forest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RHODE ISLAND.

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

PAWTUCKET.—Single tax association. Every Wednesday evening, Main



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