

THE STANDARD

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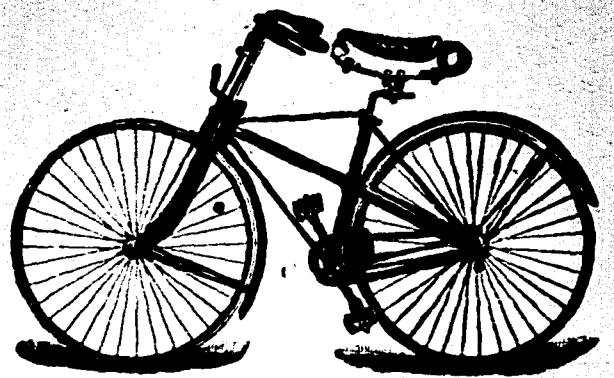
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CURIOUS DELUSION.

New York Times.

The curious vagary of disease was instanced in the case of a young woman not long recovered from an unusually severe and prolonged illness with typhoid fever. She is an only daughter, and has always greatly deplored this fact, wishing many times for a sister. In her delirium, which was unremitting for many days, the desired boon was granted. A vivid personality, the longed-for sister, named and identified, never left her. They lived together in her fancy a coherent life, sleeping, rising, eating, visiting together, even spending long hours of industrious labor over fancy work that developed suggestion, alteration and admiration. So real was this presence that the sick girl in her tedious convalescence of sane weakness frequently cried bitter tears of disappointment over the loss of the gentle, companionable sister whom she had come to know and fondly love.

HE OWNED A PAIR OF SKATES.

James Witcomb Riley, in Judge.

Owne'd a pair of skates onc' t'—traded
 Fer 'em. Stropp'd them on and waded
 Up and down the crick, a-waitin'
 Tel sh'd freeze up fit for skatin'.
 Mildest winter I remember—
 More like spring than winter weather—
 Didn't frost tel 'bout December—
 Git up airly, ketch a feather
 Of it mebbe, 'crost the winder—
 Sunshine swinge it like a cinder!

Well, I waited!—an' kep' waitin'.
 Couldn't see my money's wo'th in
 Them air skates and was no skatin',
 Ner no hint o' ice ner nothin'.
 So one day—along in airly
 Spring—I swopp'd 'em off, and barely
 Cloeed the dicker 'fore the weather
 Natchurly jest slipp'd the ratchet—
 And—crick—tail-race—all together—
 Froze so tight cat couldn't scratch it!

TOBACCO IN CHINA.

Tobacco is as much a king here as at home. The cigar is common, the cigarette universal, but more popular still is the bubble-bubble, or Chinese water-pipe. It is a small metal box, oblong, with round corners, from which rises a long curved tube terminating in an amber mouth-piece. The box is divided into two compartments, one, with a square lid, which contains a little store of tobacco cut as fine as sewing-silk, and the other partially filled with perfumed or fresh water. Into the water dips a hollow metal cylinder, the upper expanded end of which will hold enough tobacco to make two or three whiffs of smoke. These pass through the water and the long tube before reaching the smoker, and are then cool and very mild.—From "A Tiffin with a Taotai," by Edward Bedloe, in October Lippincott's.

CAUSE OF LOW WAGES IN ENGLAND.

Bolton Hall.

London Truth gives the English estates of the Duke of Cleveland, who has just died, at 99,223 acres, divided in seven plots. Taking the acreage of England from the "British Encyclopedia," at 37,324,883, it appears that less than three hundred and thirty such estates would take up the whole of England.

His Honor: "Prisoner at the bar, have you anything to say in your own defence before the case is given to the jury?" Prisoner: "Only this, your honor: I admit I killed the man, but we were playing whist; he was my partner—he had trumped my ace." His Honor: "The jury will bring in a verdict of not guilty by reason of emotional insanity."—Boston Transcript.

THE STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT NO. 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1891.

No. 15.

HENRY GEORGE TO THE POPE. — Before another issue of **THE STANDARD** reaches its readers, Henry George's reply to the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII., on "The Condition of Labor," will have been published at Rome in Italian, at Berlin in German, at Paris in French, and at London and New York in English. This letter is the most complete and luminous presentation of the single tax principle, especially in its moral bearings, that has appeared since the publication of "Progress and Poverty." Its eloquence is inspiring, and its logic unanswerable. The book contains the text of the Pope's encyclical and the answer to it, side by side, and every point raised by the former is met by the other. It is destined to make an impression as profound as that which "Progress and Poverty" made, and to carry conviction to scores of thousands who have not yet read "Progress and Poverty," or, reading it, have failed to comprehend.

THE SALOON IN POLITICS. — Advocates of laws restricting and prohibiting the sale of strong drinks will be interested to know that a scheme of law touching this subject, prepared by the Emperor of Germany, has resulted in the formation by German liquor sellers of an association for political defence. This is an inevitable result of such laws. The power of the saloon in politics originates in unions of the trade for purposes of self-defence. The saloon will disappear from politics when meddlesome, but well-meaning persons, cease agitating for laws invading the private rights of those that sell and those that use alcoholic stimulants.

ROGER A. PRYOR. — Roger A. Pryor, who is now serving with honorable distinction as a judge of the court of common pleas of New York county, to fill a vacancy, has been nominated for the full term. Judicial positions are not particularly important in connection with questions of taxation; but there is a large body of voters in New York who will be gratified, when voting for Judge Pryor, to know that they are honoring a man who believes in direct taxation, and has always regarded crooked or indirect taxation as unprincipled and undemocratic.

WILLIAM'S NEW MOVE. — A dispatch from Washington, as yet lacking official confirmation, says that the government of the United States has concluded a convention with Germany providing for the free admission into the German empire of all our cereal crops, upon condition that we continue to admit to the United States German beet sugar free of duty instead of making it dutiable by proclamation of the president, in accordance with the power recently conferred upon him by congress.

This year the German wheat crop, save in Prussia, is exceedingly short, while Russia has prohibited the exportation of rye. Under these conditions the prospect was that without some such relief as is outlined in this dispatch the German masses would have found the price of bread materially increased. The agitation in favor of suspending the duties on cereals in Germany began immediately after the announcement of Russia's action touching rye, and if Germany really has decided to admit the cereals of the United States free of duty her action is highly significant.

THE STANDARD called attention not long since to the

fact that Bismarck's fall meant something more than a mere quarrel between himself and his master. We then pointed out that Bismarck's policy had been to protect the great grain and pork raisers, the landholders or junkers of eastern Prussia, in return for their support in the German parliament. **THE STANDARD** suggested that William's dismissal of Bismarck meant a change of policy toward the Prussian landholders, and Germany's reported action in deciding to admit our cereals free is confirmatory of this suggestion. It begins to look as if the young autocrat of Germany was determined to be an emperor for the whole people. No republican can commend William's theory of divine right, but great good may be hoped from his attitude toward the hitherto pampered landholders.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL AND FREE TRADE.

In his debate with McKinley last week at Ada, Governor Campbell candidly, and we believe effectively, made the free trade argument. He confined his speech to the tariff question, refusing to discuss the silver issue at all, though McKinley devoted most of his time to that, and for Campbell's refusal to consider anything but the tariff the protectionists bitterly complain.

Campbell was placed, indisputably, in an embarrassing position by the silver plank which a bare majority of the democratic party unwisely inserted in the platform. Coinage is not the foremost issue, and to introduce it in a campaign against McKinley, who stands for nothing whatever but the protection idea, was as impolitic as it was uncalled for. Unless ignored, it can have no other effect in Ohio than to divide the opposition to protection. This McKinley was quick to see, and fearing to trust his cause to the doctrine that he personifies, he endeavored to shift the debate from tariff to coinage. In this emergency Governor Campbell took the wise course; he held his adversary down to the dominant question.

On that McKinley floundered sadly. He argued that the foreigner pays the tariff tax, and stated in the same breath that there is no way under heaven of making foreigners pay our taxes. He enlarged upon the beneficence of the McKinley law, but regarding details he confined himself to its reciprocity and free sugar features. And he so far lost his balance as to assert to a mortgage-ridden audience that they have been made prosperous by this law.

Governor Campbell indulged in no trifling with tariff percentages, but met the protection superstition in its own chosen haunts. Showing that it burdened the farmer and drove the wage-worker out of employment, he made a plea for genuine reciprocity: not petty reciprocity with a few South American states, but general reciprocity with the world. And he ridiculed most effectively McKinley's claims that the protectionists have taken the tariff off of sugar to make it cheap, and put the tariff on other things to make them cheap.

Owing to the confusion caused by the introduction of the silver issue, it is impossible to foretell the result in Ohio. If it were not for the blanket ballot law, of which the republicans are complaining, McKinley would probably win. Pennsylvania money

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and intimidation of workingmen by protected employers might then succeed. But as it is, the election promises to be an untrammelled expression of popular opinion as it now exists. What stage that opinion has reached can be known only when the votes are counted. But whether Campbell be re-elected or not, he has by this speech, and, indeed, by his whole canvass, strengthened his own position in the party in far greater degree than a mere election, obtained by means of less candid declarations of principle, could have done it. Cleveland's message was immediately followed by defeat; but Cleveland is a greater man to-day than without that message he would have been, though re-elected.

TAMMANY SCARED.—When the New York state convention adjourned, the Tammany delegates came away with banners flying, and Governor Hill inwardly chuckled. Every democrat who could not show a Tammany label had been excluded. Hill had made pretense, by proxy, of desiring a bi-metalism plank in the platform, and had so scared his hard money co-partisans that when they secured a money resolution to their liking they were overjoyed to the extent of negligently allowing the remainder of the platform to be made as Hill wanted it, denouncing the blanket ballot, and beyond a bare allusion in the preamble saying nothing of the tariff.

A combination had been formed between Tammany in the south, the canal ring in the north, and Hill at Albany, which, if successful at the polls, would, it was fondly hoped, place the patronage of the state at its disposal, and by that means retire Cleveland from politics and obtain the presidential nomination for Hill. The prospects were bright. By securing the machinery of the democratic party it was supposed that all was secured. The opportunity which offers this year for independent voting had not been reckoned with.

But soon a change came. Widespread discontent was observed, and a survey of the field admonished the leaders of the combine that discontent was fast ripening into defection. Then it was decided that the hour for conciliation had come. No change of front on the ballot issue could be made, for that had been clearly defined by the platform of both parties. But Hill, who controlled two-thirds of the judicial convention of the third district, and had steadfastly refused to sanction the nomination of D. Cady Herrick, a Cleveland democrat, unless Mr. Herrick would agree to increase Hill's power in the state committee, suddenly and without conditions telegraphed the convention to make Herrick's nomination unanimous. And in the tenth congressional district, where Tammany had promised the nomination for Spinola's successor to a man who some years ago saved himself from the gallows by pleading insanity, the nomination was transferred to a candidate who cares so little for congressional honors that he resigned a seat in congress which he once held, but who was the only member of Tammany of sufficient political strength to snatch the prize from the man to whom it had been promised.

In these and other ways the fright of the combine has been manifested. But in nothing has it more clearly appeared than in the management of the Cooper Union meeting, at which Mr. Cleveland was forced into a position where he was obliged to take part in a dramatic and somewhat repulsive handshaking exhibition.

At that meeting, Mr. Cleveland was called upon to preside. The list of vice-presidents was filled to overflowing with the names of men whose representatives had been kicked out of the party at the state convention; and a leader among these delegates was chosen as chairman of the outdoor meeting. Yet it was a Tammany meeting, called under the auspices of that delec-

table body, and advertised far and wide as its demonstration.

Mr. Cleveland's speech was confined to the proposition that a vote for the republican party in this state this year endangers the democratic party in the national election next year. That he believes this there is no doubt. Mr. Cleveland has earned, if any one can earn, the right to confidence in his motives. But we believe, for reasons we have already urged, that he is mistaken—possibly fatally mistaken. The greatest danger to the democratic party next year comes from within, not from without. If in accordance with Mr. Cleveland's views the piratical band that controls the democratic party in New York should be placed in the position of greater power that it covets, and in consequence of that he, and what is of far more importance, the principle he represents, should be thrust out of the presidential campaign next year, it would not be his first serious error regarding the party machinery of this state.

KING KARL OF WURTEMBERG.—He whom men called Karl I., King of Wurtemberg, is dead. The king began his reign as a valiant soldier, but soon fell into the sensuality of his father and grandfather, and finally died an imbecile, after having been for years the prey to vices that, had he been a private citizen, would have made him an object of general loathing. Through all these years of debauchery and shame king Karl remained upon the throne and freely spent the revenues of his kingdom. He conferred wealth, honors, and titles upon his foul favorites and was even able to induce his fellow monarchs to treat them with consideration. His people protested against the scandal, and shortly before his death the old man was separated from his evil companions. In spite of his shameless life King Karl in death was mourned by his subjects. A courtly chaplain pronounced a eulogium over the dead monarch, fellow princes carried him to his tomb, and Emperor William of Germany wept at the funeral. All this is hard for republican Americans to believe, yet the truth is that the limits of decency make it impossible to indicate just how bad was the life of King Karl. The story seems to show that dwellers under republican institutions still have something to be thankful for, and that European royalties are less jealous for the reputation of their order than are most private citizens for the good repute of their associates.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Allen R. Foote, electrical statistician for the eleventh census, has proposed at a public meeting to make of New York a model city, and he tells in detail how to do it. He would build a solid wall of warehouses and docks all around Manhattan island. Inside he would have a railroad, with switches, so that freight cars from any railroad entering the city could be run into the warehouses. Above this should be an elevated four-track road for carrying passengers, with abundant cross roads. All these should be four-tracked, so as to allow for both express and way trains. On each side of the tracks should be broad sidewalks for the public, and around each block of warehouses should also be elevated sidewalks; and inside the tracks there should be blocks of houses of equal height, in which the workingmen should have their homes.

That this plan would greatly improve New York there can be no doubt, though whether workingmen would take kindly to the elegant slave quarters provided for them is problematical. It would make but little difference, however, whether they did or not; for, if our present multiple system of taxation continued, land

values in such a convenient city would be so high that workingmen could not pay the house rents that builders would be obliged to ask.

COMPENSATION FOR EVICTION.—The New York Commercial Advertiser is on a wrong scent when it refers to the confiscation of landed property in New Orleans, for the purpose of making room for a new levee, as Georgeism. It appears that the owners of land on which the new levee is to stand are likely to be evicted without compensation; and when it is proposed that the legislature be asked for permission to levy a special tax to compensate the evicted owners to the extent of the assessed value of their lands, the Advertiser asks:

Will the Henry George men of Louisiana, of whom we are informed there are not a few, have the courage of their principles and oppose this measure? According to their beliefs it is radically wrong; according to other people's beliefs it is simple justice.

Single tax men oppose the probable method by which this single tax will be levied. They say that it should be levied upon the owners of the adjoining lands, which will have their value increased by the public improvement. But no single tax man will oppose compensation for eviction in a case like this. The single tax does not make fish of one landowner in a community and flesh of another. It would treat all alike by obliging them to contribute, in proportion to the value of their holdings, to the public treasury. Just as it would be unjust to tax some owners of valuable land while exempting others, so is it unjust to confiscate the land of some for public use while securing others in their possession. Compensation for exercising the right of eminent domain in particular cases is one thing, and just; compensation for exercising the taxing power generally, is another thing, and both inexpedient and unjust.

EXHIBITS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Mr. Powderly explains his refusal to accept an appointment from Governor Pattison as the Pennsylvania World's fair commissioner, by saying that he could be of no service in that place to the working people. The money expended by Pennsylvania at the fair, he adds, will be devoted chiefly to sending on manufactured articles and in payment of the expenses of those who attend the fair in representing Pennsylvania; and he does not know that the hovels of the workmen of his state, the miserable furniture they possess, the rags they wear, or the paltry pittance they receive for labor done will be shown. He regards the whole matter as a huge advertisement of the arts, sciences and manufactures in which the articles will be exhibited, while the men who make them will be "like the man who fell out of the balloon, 'not in it.'"

It is not exactly clear how the poverty of American workmen could be exhibited at the fair; but if it were possible, what a spectacle it would be! And what a lesson! Nothing could be better, unless Mr. Carnegie might be persuaded to exhibit himself along with a striking miner as companion specimens of protection to American labor.

A SUPERFICIAL DISTINCTION.—Apropos of the expected migration to England of William Waldorf Astor, the removal of his fortune from this country—and especially of so much of it as consists of the "unearned increment" of New York land—is spoken of as something to be regretted. Some papers have even gone the length of intimating that there is something wrong in the deportation to a foreign country of wealth accumulated from rentals that are wholly due to the fact that many people have settled on land that the original Astor appropriated. These papers

would not find it easy to explain why it is right to take these rentals, but wrong to carry them away.

TO THE COAL MINERS OF ILLINOIS.

Ever since I was but a mere boy I have been an active worker inside and outside of labor organizations in the interest of justice, which means freedom. But for several years I have been convinced that justice never can be secured or freedom attained by even the universal and most faithful application of trades union principles.

Think of these facts:

The introduction of labor-saving machinery and improved methods of handling coal have greatly increased the power and reduced the cost of its production. In many localities machine mining, with the accompanying sub-division of labor, surpassing old methods, has supplanted hand mining; the boring machine has taken the place of the hand drill; mules supply the place of men; cables are beginning to take the place of mules, while self-dumping cages, and the steam oscillating shovel plow in the box car greatly facilitate speed and save labor and expense. Yet it needs be but mentioned, to be admitted as a fact, that in spite of these and thousands of far greater and more wonderful discoveries and inventions made and utilized in the world outside of us since the time when Franklin estimated four hours labor each day to be enough to supply everybody in comfort, if each did his share of the work, the wages of the coal miners of Illinois have fallen to from one-half to one-fourth what they were at the close of the war, and we have struggled, and struggled in vain, to establish an eight-hour work day; and all this in the face of the most determined organized efforts we have been able to put forth.

Next let me call attention to the principal means by which labor organizations have so vainly sought to resist this downward tendency, and to enforce their own demands—the strike. What do our leaders say of it? What do workingmen themselves everywhere say of it? That as remedy the strike is a failure, to be used only as a last resort; which is like saying to the doomed, all other means having failed to save your necks from the hangman, you may now blow your brains out.

Now and again we have turned our eyes and appealed to the proper tribunal for redress for our wrongs. But what good, for instance, is a law to compel the weekly payment of wages which we have to beg, and may at any hour be denied the opportunity to earn? And what have been the results of the law compelling mine operators to weigh the miners' coal before it is screened, and pay for gross weight? Troubles already begun were further complicated, to extricate themselves from which the mine operators proposed and the miners in many places accepted, day work. The number of mines that from other causes were previously forced to surrender the larger liberty of the tonnage system, and go to work by the day, is now swelled to 178 out of 193 mines in this, the Fifth inspection district, comprising twenty-five counties. Ten mines (nine in Du Quoin and one in Centralia) are still on strike since the first of May. Only five mines in this district have complied with the law, and in those mines the miners are paid only 35 cents a ton, gross, where they had from 50 to 56½ cents for screened coal, leaving them, if anything, worse off than before the gross weight law took effect.

Yet, for denouncing these worthless measures and predicting their inevitable failure long before they became laws, the Trades and Mining Gazette and the State officers of the United mine workers denounced me. The men who incited the mob against me say I favored such measures before they became laws, and charge me with inconsistency because I have pointed out their failure now. Replying to some of my critics in March, 1890, through The Laborer, the following is what I then said:

As long as those temporary expedients are made the chief aims of labor, we unite in vain. What I want to see is temporary expedients presented and understood as such. Let us frankly admit that they are in principle wrong, though deemed expedient until we can carry the principle of natural rights into effect. Do this and our organization will stand. Place your trust in the smaller measures and their failure, which at best is only a matter of time, will make it the more difficult to unite men in the future.

In June of the same year, more than a year before those measures became laws, State President Scaife, in replying to me through the columns of the Trades and Mining Gazette, said:

The Springfield (miners') convention adopted that set of resolutions, and the Gazette, no doubt, thought they were voicing the sentiments of sensible men when they gave such advice. * * * And now comes a man (Robert Cumming) who presumes to know more than fifty-five delegates to that meeting, and has the audacity to say he fears the knaves are on the other side.

Results, however, have shown, after all, that there is nothing in those measures to prevent the downward tendency of wages. Whether the miners' union in this state survives the disappointment or not, it now suffers.

Yet there is the best of reason for encouragement. We have

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demonstrated our power. We demanded and the politicians obeyed—pledged themselves and faithfully redeemed their pledges by enacting into law such measures as were called for. We failed only by not knowing the right demands to make whereby to restore equal rights and exact justice. Let us continue to look to our legislative halls for relief, but not to class legislation.

The Hon. David Ross, one of our labor leaders, announced a very important truth when, in support of "protection," he said: "The free trade idea is logically opposed to the principal object for which workingmen combine." Mr. Ross is right. We combine to advance wages by advancing prices. That is the means; the object, of course, is to better our condition, which is in accord with the truest patriotism and the loftiest conception of religious duty. But the question is whether trades unions have adopted the right and proper means to accomplish the desired end. If so, the Trades and Mining Gazette was right, when in its dying moments it cried out that "workingmen must protest against the prevailing clamor for cheap things," and trades unions everywhere should give their undivided support to McKinley and "protection." But if it can be shown that the trades union idea of seeking to advance wages by advancing prices is wrong and ruinous, then we must change our trades union plan and national policy accordingly.

In support of its position, before it went under, the Gazette said, as McKinley says: "The only class to be benefited by universal cheapness are those who do not need it; the idlers, the rich, the non-producers, and they are just selfish enough to demand it."

Does the Gazette mean, as Bellamy and socialism assume, that it is wrong to sell at the highest and buy at the lowest price? Does the Gazette pretend to differ from the rich in that respect? What would we think of a man who would undertake to lead his fellows out of industrial bondage with its hardship and hunger by having them sell for one dollar that for which the market offers two dollars and pay two dollars for what is offered them for one dollar? We would think of him just what we would think of a man who would bewail his hunger because meals are cheap and lament his rags because a new suit might be had for a song. Of such is the Gazette and McKinleyism.

As a protectionist the Gazette differed with itself, of course, as a moralist, and had nothing to say against any class being "just selfish enough" to want the highest price for what they have to sell. But high prices to those who sell goods means high prices to be paid by those who buy goods, and since workingmen do not have goods to sell but must buy them, the folly of the statement that "workingmen must protest against the prevailing clamor for cheap things," is justly chargeable to the protective idea, and to every man who protests against the cheapness of the things he needs. Besides the high price of goods never did and never will compel any manufacturer or employer to pay a cent higher wages than men's dependence on him force them to accept. Workingmen have only their labor to sell and that is bought at the lowest market.

As the pitiful wailing of the poor is heard while they freeze for the want of fire, who could then pretend that the way to afford relief is to put up the price of coal? And, while the coal miners' families are in need of everything, who among us is foolish enough to believe that our relief is to be attained by every branch of industry joyfully combining to increase the cost of the things we need? Yet this is what we, as union men, are calling on our fellow men, everywhere, to do for mutual benefit.

We are calling even on our employers to unite with us for this very purpose.

If cheapness be a curse, dearness must be a blessing, and diamonds should deck the poor of every land. If cheapness is a curse, invention is a crime, and utilizing electricity is harnessing the devil for our own destruction. As Henry George has argued somewhere, if dearness is a thing to be desired, tear up railroads, shoot down horses, prefer the stage coach to the Pullman palace car, take pride in the carrier's wagon not in the locomotive with its half mile train of cars, esteem wheelbarrows most but smash them all, establish "anarchist factories," teach destructive methods, imprison inventors, set destroyers free, put every obstacle in our path, and to barbarism look for the millennium. But if cheapness be desired, abolish all restrictions; give men freedom and they will invent every means to make things cheap. Restore us equal right of access to nature's bounty to produce something, and the cheaper the things for which we wish in exchange, the less work we will have to do to satisfy our wants, and the more will our labors be rewarded.

The trades union plan—to advance wages by advancing prices, the protective policy—proclaimed as that which will make us all most prosperous and happy, appeals only to selfishness, is contrary to our every instinct of right, justice and freedom; and to say it is right is to say every tendency to advance in civilization is wrong. In spite of our efforts to make things dear, the natural desire of every accountable man and woman is to get things cheap, and every improvement man can conceive or invent is suggested or invented to reduce cost

The trades union plan, the protective policy, must and will be condemned and abandoned. As men think of it (for they are one and the same) the clamor against it will increase. Men will demand an explanation of those who now mislead. What answer can they make? While all other branches of industry are called on to unite and put up the price of things needed in the bare and cheerless homes of the miners, and the monopolists, with Blaine and McKinley at their head, combine and conspire to rob the people by making us pay more for our goods than we would otherwise have to pay, the miners are beginning to ask how higher priced goods will benefit them, while at present prices the things we need are already beyond our reach.

The struggling farmer, the ill-paid mechanic, the oppressed poor and needy everywhere will say, we want cheap coal—as cheap as a perfectly unrestricted market will afford. The miners will say we want everything cheap, and they will face right about, turn their backs on the ways of restriction, and direct their steps along the road to freedom. The first now, if they are not careful, will be last then. It shall then be explained that cheap men is the result of their being denied their inalienable rights in the soil. That having to compete against each other for opportunity is what forces wages down; and the more there are to compete against each other for the right to live, the lower will wages be. But with natural opportunities everywhere thrown open, as the land value tax, alone, would open and equalize them, that kind of competition would be at an end, and wages would rise to the full earnings of labor.

To-day strong men, willing and able to work, are unable to obtain work. A vast army of unemployed men stand ready to take our places whenever we strike for higher pay or a reduction in the hours of labor. This is why our efforts have ever failed. In place of turning our attention to the question of how to open the now closed natural opportunities, in place of trying to make way for the unemployed to employ themselves, and for those who become dissatisfied with an employer's terms to become their own masters, we have accepted as just and natural the condition that finds us absolutely dependent on others for work and bread. We have accepted our disinheritance without protest, and not as right spirited men; but as willing slaves we have banded ourselves together merely for amelioration—better terms under the lash.

The question for organized labor now to decide is, shall we keep on trying to raise wages by advancing the prices of the things we need, or shall we call a halt, change our plan, direct our united efforts to the work of opening natural opportunities, by making it unprofitable to hold them idle, and profitable only to use them, and thus make way for the vast army of the unemployed to find work, and relieve the trades and professions from the bitter competition which is now forcing wages, salaries, and legitimate incomes down. Like true men, let us now stand together for nothing less and nothing more than our God-given equal rights to natural opportunities, without which we cannot be free men. But to be useful, practical, successful, let us keep the desired object ever in front of us, and, while swerving neither to the right hand nor to the left, let us be ready at all times to move forward, if only step by step, knowing that each tax stricken from the revenue list brings us that much nearer the single tax on land values, by which we aim to restore and maintain equal natural opportunities, the inalienable gift of an impartial God to all his children.

ROBERT CUMMING.

P. S.—We, the undersigned, suggest that all mine-workers, ready and willing as we are to strive for the object above stated, and along the lines above laid down, write, if only a card, to Robert Cumming, Du Quoin, Ill. Respectfully,

PETER DIAMOND,
HENRY HOLT.

RAILROAD COMPETITION IMPOSSIBLE.

If Mr. C. J. Buell's plan of dealing with the railway problem will establish and maintain free competition in that class of transportation, the fact is yet to be demonstrated. In the first place, he has not shown that state ownership of railway roadbeds and private ownership of the rolling stock, etc., would place the railway business on the same footing with lake and river traffic. Competition among lake and river craft obtains and perpetuates itself because the roadbed is practically illimitable. Even a river steamer, confined as it is to a narrow body of water, is not subject to arbitrary rules, which must necessarily govern the running of a railway train. A fast river boat need never be hampered by a slow one, or the slow boat be subject to "right of way" schedules made for "specials" or through steamers. Full and natural competition preserves the economies of water transportation. This is obviously true of ocean and lake traffic. I fail to see, however, how that natural law can assert itself in our railway system, even if the government own the roadbeds. The strong interdependence which binds together not only the trains of one system, but is the cause of the pooling or combination of practically all the railways of a continent, would still, under Mr. Buell's plan, remain in active force. There would be nothing in the nature of things to induce free competition, and as a consistent free trader Mr. Buell

would not favor interference by government with a tendency towards pools. If combination resulted from normal causes he would accept it as beneficent, but he could not defend a condition of affairs which left such a combination in private hands. Of course Mr. B. will say to this that with free roadbeds accessible to all who choose to operate a train, the public will be as safe from railway extortion as it is from monopoly in any other competitive business. But we insist again that government-owned roadbeds does not place franchise and mercantile business on common ground, and that in order to do this government action must go further.

The vital difference, as it seems to me, is in the peculiar mode of transmitting goods over a highway. There is a certain immobility attaching to the use of a continuous track, like a railway, that will defy all effort to make it conform to the full law of competition. An attempt to make one train owner compete with another on the same system would be like cutting a locomotive in two with the idea of making each a perfect machine. The railway system of a country is itself an organism, every part of which is essential to the highest success of the whole, and, as such, can serve its best purpose under the direction of a common head. In this it differs from a competitive business. A drayman competes with other draymen, not because of the free streets, but principally on account of his not being obliged to run the dray on certain tracks and being subject to the time table and actions of his competitors. There is a physical limitation imposed in one case which is absent in the other.

A friend of mine being in some haste to reach his work the other morning asked the driver of the street car which he had boarded to put on more speed, whereupon the carman replied that he (my friend) should have waited for the next car behind, which was a faster one. The fact that the slow car, being on the same track, must in a measure retard the fast one, did not appear to occur to the driver; but I think the incident illustrates how far from free competition a railway with free roadbeds would be.

There is assuredly a factor here which we must take into account if we would solve the railway problem.

Chicago has, for some years past, been systematically robbed by a gas trust, composed of a number of companies to whom the people at one time had in good faith given franchises in order that competition in the manufacture and distribution of gas might be maintained. In many portions of the city two sets of mains were laid, and for a year or two a semblance of competition was kept up. Despite a law requiring forfeiture of the franchise of all gas companies combining, the present trust was formed and has openly defied the law ever since. Now, the point is that one set of mains all over the city is ample with which to supply Chicago with gas. To increase pipe-laying and the untold annoyance and obstruction to people and trade incident to it is sheer waste, even if done in the name of free competition. True economy of labor and material clearly requires, in such a case, but one set of pipes through which one company should be permitted to furnish the people with gas. If the people farm out the privilege to a private company they will still be compelled to interfere by regulating rates. The railway business falls under the same category. It is a natural monopoly from which there seems to be no escape except by absolute government ownership and operation, or, better still, the perfection of aerial navigation.

I shall look with interest for a more elaborate demonstration from Mr. Buell of the position he has taken on this subject.

JAMES MALCOLM.

SINGLE TAX IN ENGLAND.

HYDE, Manchester, England, Oct. 3.—The most interesting political event in England is the Manchester election, and it will surely be interesting to single tax men on your side, to learn how such a man as Mr. Scott, editor of the Manchester Guardian, who stands for the Liberals, deals with the land question in such a vitally important contest in a great industrial constituency, for it may be taken as an indication of the trend of events in this country. Speaking the other evening, Mr. Scott said:

There must be a readjustment, on principles of equity, of the taxation of land. In that way the owners of land would have to pay taxes on the real value of their land if they chose to keep it unoccupied. They would thus be more ready to sell. The result would be a fall in the price of land, a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation, and a proportionate reduction in house rents. He did not want to confiscate anything, nor to deal unjustly with any man. He wanted to readjust taxation according to the principles of equity. This was one of the great reforms waiting for the hand of the liberal party. It was utterly futile to cherish the belief that the tory party would ever do anything effectual with the question of the land. If they did, the party would at once be broken into a thousand pieces. There were, as he had said, many other abuses, old, but not therefore respectable, which, equally with the land question, demanded reform. So he called upon the electors to do their best to strengthen the hands of the party which was prepared to carry these questions to a practical issue; to strengthen the hands of their great leader, so that at least we might make a beginning in the redress of grievances and in removing the millstones which hang round the neck of the nation.

Speaking again at a meeting on the following evening, Mr. Scott observed:

Mr. Cobden, the great instrument and author of the repeal of the corn laws, declared that he believed that the freeing of the land was as important as the repeal of the corn laws. He dared say Sir James Fergusson did not believe that, but for his own part he attached more importance to the opinion of Mr. Cobden than he did to that of Sir James Fergusson. He had dealt to some extent on the previous evening with the land question, and it was not necessary he should discuss the subject again. He thought the people of Newton Heath suffered from the land laws. About six-sevenths of the land of the district, he was told, was in the hands of a single body—not a person but a corporation, which was a great deal worse. He thought if they went into the history of the land they would find that a good bit of it was formerly common land, and he would like to know why it was not common land any longer. They knew very well that this matter of the land was vital to the welfare of the people, and that the great obstacle to the reform of the land laws was the obstruction of the tory party, and the still more determined obstruction of the House of lords. That was one of the reasons why he thought we should have to tackle the House of lords before long.

These two quotations are admirable specimens of the kind of doctrine on social and economic problems to which the English electors are constantly giving heed. Of course, Mr. Scott is said to be fighting this battle on the Irish question, and that is, no doubt, to a large extent true. But I affirm unhesitatingly that if Mr. Scott wins in this very tough fight it will be because, by speeches such as these, he will have made it clear to the working classes that he is a man who has a definite policy on those questions that vitally affect their well being. To Mr. George I venture to say that it will be eminently gratifying to learn that so important a constituency as North East Manchester has for its Liberal candidate one who is virtually a single tax man. Ten years of Progress and Poverty and single tax propaganda have worked wonders indeed, and it should be an encouragement to us to go on with our work as vigorously as ever.

[Mr. Scott did not win: but he reduced the government majority in this tory constituency almost to nothing, and the result is regarded as a Liberal victory.—ED. STANDARD.]

Take again the annual gathering of the National liberal federation. It is the caucus of the party. Only reluctantly does it put into the foreground such questions as those in which we are interested, and the reason is that within the ranks of the liberal party are many men who belong to the privileged classes and many men of great wealth, and these men, for the most part, supply the sinews of war. They pay the piper and they, of course, fix the tune, and the tune they fix is not quite as lively as could be desired in the interest of the unprivileged and the not wealthy. It is not from mere selfishness or pure cussedness that this is so. The privileged and the wealthy, take them all in all, are not more selfish than their contemporaries, and in their ranks are many who regard it as their duty to be considerate towards the poor; but they have been reared in the faith that the social system of which they are ornaments is, on the whole, a very good one, and they are not easily led to see that their privilege and their wealth are very largely the prints of injustice. The landed in the liberal party will not readily permit themselves to be persuaded that private property in land is the efficient cause of poverty. Accordingly it is the interest of the party managers to give the prominent places in the party programme to subjects that are not of vital interest—not, I mean, of direct bread and butter interest. For example, the first resolution passed at the Federation this year had reference to the amendment of the registration laws. It is a question of urgent importance, of course, that a man should have a vote; but it is of more importance that he should have bread. But the party might quarrel on the bread question; they went on the vote question. So the vote question comes first. Indeed, it may be said that the party managers in preparing their programme follow the line of least quarrelling. Next in importance from the party managers comes the question of the rural population. The resolution on this subject was as follows:

That in the opinion of this council the wellbeing of the nation, no less than that of the districts immediately concerned, requires that the condition of the rural population should receive the immediate attention of parliament. The Council regards with satisfaction the action by the general purposes committee of the Federation, and while approving generally of the suggestions it has formulated, affirms as of primary importance (a) the establishment of district and parish councils popularly elected; (b) the concession of compulsory powers to local authorities to acquire and hold land for allotments, small holdings, village halls, places of worship, laborers' dwellings, and other public purposes; (c) the reform of existing allotment acts by the removal of restrictions, by giving security of tenure, and the power to erect buildings, and the right of full compensation for all improvements.

Briefly it may be said that this is the policy which in the coming election it is hoped may play the part formerly played by the famous "three acres and a cow" policy. It will seem to show the intelligent reader that English politicians cannot go to the rural voters, who are largely laborers, without some policy on the land.

That the council again affirms its declaration in favor of a thorough reform of the land laws such as will secure (a) the repeal

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of the laws of primogeniture and entail; (b) freedom of sale and transfer; (c) the just taxation of land values and ground rents; (d) compensation to town and country tenants for both disturbance and improvement, together with a simplified process for obtaining such compensation; (e) the enfranchisements of leaseholds, the direct popular veto on the liquor traffic, the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church of Scotland, the equalization of the death duties upon real and personal property, the just division of rates between owner and occupier, the taxation of mining royalties, a "free breakfast table," the extension of the factory acts, and the "mending or ending" of the House of lords.

It will be seen from this that while the principle of single tax is recognized, it is not fully understood; because if it ever should be seen, that talk of the enfranchisement of leaseholds is ridiculous. But it is thrown in as a sop to the large shopkeepers of London and elsewhere. It acts on the urban population as the allotment question does amongst the rural population, viz., as a text upon which the land question may be discussed.

But the resolutions are formal expositions. The speeches by which they are supported are scarcely less interesting. Several of the most prominent speakers—Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Sir George Trevelyan—have spoken plainly on certain points, particularly on the need for larger representation of labor and the payment of members and election expenses out of the rates. And when Mr. Gladstone's speech comes to be pondered well it will be seen that he recognizes that the liberal party must deal with the land, must not allow the House of lords to have its own way, and must cordially recognize and encourage labor representation and the payment of members. These are all good omens, but they are by no means fully expressive. Behind them is the solid fact that throughout the country the great bulk of the working classes see clearly that these are the questions whose settlement would mean advantage to them; these are the sentiments that are cheered to the echo. The party managers know that, but they have one reason for encouraging payment of members. It is that amongst the landed and the wealthy it is becoming increasingly difficult to find men willing to take part in dealing effectively with these urgent and radical reforms. There is no doubt that the payment of members would be quickly followed by a great era of thoroughly searching reform of the land laws and many other abuses. These are some of many indications that the great economic question is growing in importance.

The London County council is coming face to face with one great economic problem. It is the water supply. But in the meantime it has another curious subject to deal with. Sir John Lubbock, the chairman, who succeeded Lord Roseberry, and Sir Thomas Farrar, the vice-chairman, have both intimated their intention to retire from their respective positions. The London Times thereupon falls foul of the progressive party in the council. It seems, it is to be regretted, that these gentlemen have not permitted themselves to be overawed by the great guns, and they are accordingly spoken of in contemptuous terms, and the metropolis is told that only inferior men will sit as the council. But the truth is, that the democracy of London is far and away the best educated in Europe, and, under a reasonable registration scheme, there is no doubt that it would express itself very strongly. It is to be hoped that the progressive party will be able to hold its own in the approaching elections, and we shall see that water companies will not be allowed to wallow in their huge monopolies. It seems a select committee of the house of commons recommended that the London county council should be the water authority, but on condition that they purchased the interests of the existing water companies, within a fixed period by agreement or arbitration. The committee of the London council will report against any such arrangement, and there seems to be a feeling that the council should proceed to supply London with water irrespective of the existing companies. In other ways the proceedings of the London council are interesting. Every time street improvements come up, the question of taxing land values arises. At the last meeting of the council a large scheme of improvements was brought forward involving an expenditure of over a million of money. The mover of the scheme said the cost of the improvements would be 1s. 2d. per annum to every occupier rated at £40. Mr. Hubbard moved an amendment:

That while agreeing with the committee as to the desirability of carrying out the improvements, the council, feeling the great injustice of placing the whole cost of such improvements on the occupier, when most parishes are already very heavily rated, declines to apply to parliament for powers to carry out any further improvements, except where it would be detrimental to health and life not to do so, until parliament had given the council power to raise at least half the cost by a rate levied on the ground landlords of London, who ultimately receive the benefit of such improvements, or by some other means, so that the whole of the burden shall not fall upon the occupier.

In the discussion that followed, the chairman, Sir John Lubbock, said he quite concurred that the expense of permanent improvements ought to be borne partly by the landlord—which is a very important concession from such a quarter—but he urged that the question ought to be raised in Parliament by one of their friends.

Professor Stuart differed, and thought the council ought to make a firm stand. On a division the amendment was lost by 35 to 44, which shows that the principle is making progress.

Two events of interest have happened in Ireland this week. Mr. James Stephens has returned to his native land. The event is interesting, but, I think, not of great importance. The other event is both interesting and important. Our friends, Richard McGhee and Edward McHugh, have started a laborer's movement in the north of Ireland. As our readers know Mr. McGhee, who has played such an important part in the land league, the crofter and the single tax agitations on this side, is now at the head of the national union of dock laborers, McHugh being secretary. McGhee this year returned to the neighborhood of Lurgan, where he was reared, though he still carries on his business in Great Britain. Last Sunday evening, at Lisacurran, two miles from Lurgan, he got together a meeting of a thousand laborers. Mr. McGhee and Mr. McHugh both preached the true gospel very vigorously, and the meeting resolved that the time had come when a national union should be established to secure better wages, better homes and better conditions for laborers. It is, indeed, high time that something should be done, and it will be interesting to watch the development of this movement. Anybody anxious to help it may send contributions to Mr. R. McGhee, Single tax cottage, Tanaghmore, near Lurgan, Ireland.

Mr. Davitt, who is expected back very shortly, will no doubt give his support to the movement. His return to Ireland will be useful in many ways. Things are much mixed. The one grain of comfort in it all is that the people are thinking for themselves a vast deal more than they have ever done before. HAROLD RYLETT.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

NATIONALISM AGAIN.—The Rev. Francis Bellamy's article on Nationalism, in the *Arena*, provoked a reply adverse to nationalism from the Rev. Minet J. Savage, and now T. B. Wakeman takes up the cudgels for Mr. Bellamy in the October issue of the *Arena*. Mr. Savage's article was strongly individualistic in its tone, and it condemned nationalism chiefly on the ground that it tended to place men under a social despotism. Mr. Wakeman's article is chiefly a series of denials touching Mr. Savage's premises and conclusions. Nationalism, thinks Mr. Wakeman, is the only condition of liberty. The rise of the individual has always been because of concomitant and ever-increasing socialism. The two have ever gone hand in hand and must ever do so. Integration is the inevitable counterpart of individualism. The world began in socialism, as Mr. Savage says, and Mr. Wakeman thinks that it will continue in an ever-enlarging, integrating socialism till the rise of the "complete individual." Integration is the mother nurse and protector of the individual.

The highest integration of capital, machinery, labor, intellect and means of wholesale production will result in the cheapest products. Under present conditions great aggregations of capital, cheapen production, but make wage slaves of the masses. Monopoly in any form of integration destroys liberty. Nationalism proposes an integration that shall preserve liberty. Shall the people become the slaves of capital or its masters? The people must defend their liberties by organizing a free army of industry before an army for war shall be needed, and as a prevention of the latter. The word army is "short poetry" for order, economy, punctuality, and as such need not be a bugbear.

Nationalism is a peculiarly American product. It is the co-operation and co-ordination of equal partners. It may be called fraternalism, but it cannot be called paternalism. It proposes to extend the action of government no further than to the material needs and industries of the people, beginning with those natural monopolies such as railroads, and ending with trusts which have passed beyond competition. The government that serves and protects the people will not need to compel them. Now, its main business is to hold them down while they are being robbed.

Mr. Wakeman sees in nationalism a remedy, and the sole remedy, for the spoils system of politics. He sees in the non-partisan fire department a shining example of nationalism. He sees it in schools, roads, canals, water works, the post office. He defies Mr. Savage to show any other method for checking natural monopolies or those that by combination have gotten beyond competition. Such nationalism would not be a tyranny; it would be industrial co-operative administration for the equal benefit of all. It would limit the government to the provision of the common needs of all, and then protect all in the enjoyment of their uncommon needs. Finally, Mr. Wakeman warns anarchists and the apologists of laissez faire that they are the allies of the oppressor.

Mr. Wakeman's article is not without value, since it shows how the friends of nationalism readjust their scheme under criticism. He has very little to say of the compulsory enlistment in the industrial army, proposed by Edward Bellamy, but a great deal to say of voluntary industrial co-operation. No individualist quarrels with

the latter, or with any voluntary action of one individual or of many individuals, so long as such action does not infringe the right of any other individual. It would be a bold man who should prophecy that a large degree of co-operation would not be a characteristic feature of the future society. But enforced co-operation is tyranny, let Mr. Wakeman say what he will, and individualists will not be scared into loving it by any sneer as to their alliance with the oppressor.

MR. SMALLEY ON PROTECTION.—P. J. Smalley, of St. Paul, Minn., presents in the September issue of Belford's Monthly and Democratic Review a well knit argument against protection; but we cannot see that Mr. Smalley's article gains in force by reason of its being written in farmer dialect. Mr. Smalley closes with this significant utterance:

"After this fight is over, and the false god protection is dragged down from republican altars, it will then be time to question the right and soundness of any tariff whatever. Then democrats will have to meet the arguments taken from their speeches against protection, and make it very plain why taxes should be laid on what men eat and wear and use, and not on the property of the land. Their logic runs far beyond their stopping place."

When the time arrives for such arguments Mr. Smalley and other advocates of direct taxation will find it a little difficult to show why any man's property should be taxed, when there is provided in economic rent the ideal source of public revenues.

MALTHUS ASSAILED.—Perhaps this seems a late day to attack the corpse of the Malthusian doctrine, but A. J. Ogilvie does attack it in the September issue of the Westminster Review, and Mr. Ogilvie's attack is both original and effective. Mr. Ogilvie states the doctrine as being to the effect that population tends to increase in geometrical ratio, while subsistence increases in only a numerical (arithmetical) ratio; therefore, that unless people are numerically thinned out by some violent catastrophe, such as the sword or the pestilence, there must always be chronic starvation among the poorest class, do what we will, till man learns to restrict deliberately his own increase by "prudential restraint."

By the phrase "population tends to increase" Mr. Ogilvie understands the Malthusians to mean that there is a natural tendency in both sexes to pair, and that if all paired and each pair had as many children as are generally born to the average healthy couple the world would within a distinctly measurable time not be able to afford even standing room for them, much less subsistence. This, says Mr. Ogilvie, is correct, but purely conditional. More than half of those born die before reaching the marriageable age. Of those that reach that age many fail to wed for various reasons, fear of starvation, however, scarcely being among them. Of those that marry some are absolutely barren; while many have but one or two children. If every individual in existence found a mate each pair must have at least two children to maintain population from generation to generation. But as half die before reaching the marriageable age those that survive and marry must have four children to each pair in order to maintain population. Finally Mr. Ogilvie figures out that all things considered married persons must average six children per pair to maintain population, and to increase population the average must be slightly higher. He believes this conclusively proves that population does not increase in a geometrical progression. He notes that in Australia, where wages have hitherto been high, the rate of increase is only about 2 per cent. per annum. The lower the stage of civilization, short of barbarism, the more fecund the people. As brain power is cultivated the reproductive power diminishes.

Mr. Ogilvie next attacks the theory that subsistence increases in only an arithmetical ratio. He admits that this is true of people in the primitive and hunter state, or, rather, that in the case of such a people subsistence does not increase in any ratio, since they do naught to further its increase. In the case of peoples a little further advanced subsistence increases slowly because they use rude tools. But in the case of civilized men, who invent new methods and tools, their powers of producing subsistence so rapidly increase that subsistence may be said to increase in a geometrical ratio.

Mr. Ogilvie then turns his attention to the common form of the Malthusian doctrine, which teaches that population tends to increase at least much faster than subsistence. He admits, as every one must, that should population go on increasing, no matter at what rate, it would in theory reach a point when the earth would not afford it standing room. That idea involves the question of diminishing area, but Mr. Ogilvie thinks it sufficiently far in the future to be neglected. The Malthusians teach that starvation is even now upon us, and it is this that Mr. Ogilvie would combat. They set much store by the law of diminishing return, which is that in the course of human progress doubling the labor does not double the produce, and that therefore there must be an ever-increasing difficulty in procuring subsistence. Mr. Ogilvie, somewhat incautiously,

admits the truth of the doctrine, but denies the truth of the inference. He points out that subsistence is acquired through other processes than the cultivation of the soil; that middle men of all sorts contribute to subsistence by making the cultivation of the soil easier, by bringing farmers nearer to their market, and in a dozen other ways. Facilities in all these departments increase much faster than the increase of return from the land diminishes. Whatever may be true of the return from the application of labor directly to agricultural land, the production of wealth is daily more easy. There is always a sufficiency of food, and the apparent insufficiency arises from the fact that laborers, being unable to obtain a fair share of the wealth they produce, cannot give an equivalent for all that they could consume.

The resort of producers to inferior lands, Mr. Ogilvie ascribes not to the pinch of want, but to the advance of invention. Capital is glad of an opportunity to employ itself remuneratively, and when invention has made it possible to till poorer land with profit, capital promptly engages itself upon such poorer land. Production in this constantly keeps pace with and indeed outstrips demand. There is always land in abundance that will yield useful products, more than there are people to cultivate it.

Mr. Ogilvie then discusses the Orissa famine in India, and the Irish famine of some years ago. Famine came upon Orissa because the crop failed, and the people, in their almost primitive condition, lived directly from the soil. There were not too many people. Had there been more there would have been a larger crop, but it would have been blighted, as was the smaller one, and the larger number would have starved. Had the people been fewer there would have been a small crop to fail by the blight, but the people would have starved all the same. It was a true famine, but it did not come because population had outstripped subsistence.

As to the Irish famine, it was no famine at all, for corn was shipped out of Ireland while the peasants were starving. Landlordism had driven thousands to rocks and bogs and a subsistence on potatoes. Had there been fewer people, the famine would have come all the same, so long as any considerable portion of them habitually subsisted on the crop that was failing.

Mr. Ogilvie closes with a credit to Mr. George and a modest claim to some originality in addition. It is a pity that he did not find space for some such simple statement as this: Whatever may have originally stimulated men to invention, the need of food is no longer an important stimulant to such invention, since we see that everywhere, save in primitive and isolated communities, there is an abundance of food, or in the soil and the skill of the people the potentiality of such abundance. Furthermore, the present stimulus to invention is to be found in man's higher physical, mental and spiritual needs, and it is perfectly apparent that the production of such things is ample for the supply of such reasonable wants to all, if only the method of distribution shall be properly adjusted.

MR. WATTERSON'S STRAWS.—Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, publishes in the October issue of the North American Review a paper entitled "Straws." Mr. Watterson's straws are political, and the article is given up to speculations touching the next democratic nominee for the presidency. Governor Campbell, Governor Boies, and Governor Pattison are all named as possibilities, and then follows a long discussion of the rivalry between Mr. Cleveland and Governor Hill. Mr. Watterson freely absolves Governor Hill from the charge of having defeated Mr. Cleveland in 1888. To Mr. Watterson's thinking Governor Hill thinks too little of measures and Mr. Cleveland too little of men. Each would be better for some leaven of the other. He believes the national democratic party is growing restive under the dominion of New York.

The issue, however, is to Mr. Watterson's thinking, more important than the man. He thinks the issue between protection and a revenue tariff irrepressible. He expects that silver will cut no greater figure in the platform of 1892 than in that of 1884.

OBSTACLES TO BROTHERHOOD.—Byron Welcome, an active single taxer, discusses "Obstacles to Human Brotherhood," in the September issue of the New Californian. Mr. Welcome, as a strong individualist, finds in human faults an effect rather than a cause of evil social conditions, and naturally he expects the repeal of restrictive laws to improve society. The labor problem, with its accompaniment of violence, and even cruelty, on the part of organized workmen, results from the fundamental injustice of laws that enable the idle to take the earnings of the industrious. Man worships power, and has a reverence for its legislative enactments, so that the masses come to esteem just whatever is enjoined by law. Hence the feeling at one time that the black was properly in bondage; the feeling now that the state has the right, in certain contingencies, to take the life of the citizen. People believe, even in the

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most advanced communities, that only half the population of mature age should make the laws.

How can we develop a spirit of universal brotherhood when each nation "protects" itself against every other by means of customs tariffs? Private ownership in land is another institution that hinders progress toward human brotherhood. All consistent believers in human rights must oppose it. Finally, simplicity in government and social institutions would remove an obstacle to human brotherhood. Freedom is the natural condition of man, and paternal governments are obstacles to brotherhood.

STORY OF THE WEEK

NEW YORK POLITICS.—At a state convention of delegates from the New York unions belonging to the International Typographical union, resolutions were adopted condemning Mr. Fassett for his attitude toward various labor questions, and calling upon all workingmen to vote against him. The resolution was carried 27 to 7, but the two delegates from New York city voted in the negative.

Ex-President Cleveland presided and spoke at a large Democratic meeting in Cooper Union, October 8th. Governor Hill and F. R. Coudert also spoke, and an overflow meeting outside was addressed by Congressman-elect John De Witt Warner, E. B. Whitney, H. B. B. Stapler, Henry De Forrest Baldwin, Roger Foster, Rignall D. Woodward, General Floyd King and others.

Tammany hall has nominated for alderman the notorious republican saloon keeper, "Silver Dollar" Smith.

D. Cady Herrick, a staunch supporter of Mr. Cleveland, was nominated as candidate for the supreme court judgeship in the Third judicial district. The convention met and adjourned two weeks ago because Mr. Herrick refused to accept the nomination on condition of resigning from the democratic state committee. Governor Hill had imposed this condition, but he was unable to exact it, and Mr. Herrick's nomination was in spite of the governor's opposition.

The People's municipal league has made an arrangement with the republicans and county democrats and the labor organizations, by virtue of which all are to unite and co-operate throughout the city in nominating candidates for the assembly who will pledge themselves to work for ballot reform. This is the only pledge required. The policy of the league is not to seek to put candidates in the field in districts where there is not some show of winning, by reason of existing disaffections or from other causes. It is expected, though, that assembly candidates pledged to ballot reform will be run in nearly every district in the city.

W. Bourke Cockran has been nominated for Congress in the tenth district of this city by the Tammany wing of the Democratic party. This district was represented by the late General Spinola. For the vacancy in the twelfth district, lately represented by Mr. Flower, the Tammany democrats have nominated Joseph J. Little, the publisher.

David A. Boody is the democratic candidate for mayor of Brooklyn, and Henry A. Meyer the republican. Mayor Chapin declined to run on learning that Mr. Ziegler, who stirred up the water scandal, would not accept the nomination.

Many workingmen have organized the blanket ballot league, with intent to support candidates favorable to true ballot reform. Cornelius Doody, the secretary of the meeting, declared that he would vote for the candidate for governor who would sign a blanket ballot bill. Among those who spoke were John J. Bcelan, William McNair, secretary of D. A. 49, knights of labor; B. B. Hawkes, of Typographical union No. 6, and J. J. Gahan.

Typographical union No. 6 on Sunday last withdrew its delegates from the Central labor union, because of a resolution introduced by William McCabe declaring in favor of such candidates as are friendly to the blanket ballot.

Typographical union adopted other resolutions withdrawing from the state branch of the International typographical union, because of its adopting resolutions condemnatory of J. Sloat Fassett's labor record in the legislature. The point made in each case was that the typographical union was in no sense a political organization.

Tammany has made these local nominations: For judge of the supreme court, George L. Ingraham; for judge of the superior court, Henry A. Gildersleeve; for judge of the court of common pleas, Roger A. Pryor; for judges of the city court, Simon M. Ehrlich and John H. McCarthy; for coroners, Ferdinand Levy, John B. Shea and Louis W. Schultze.

OHIO POLITICS.—A crowd, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000, gathered in the village of Ada, Hardin County, October 8, to hear the joint debate between Governor Campbell and Major McKinley. Perfect order prevailed, the speakers avoided personalities and the audience was quickly sympathetic with each speaker. Governor Campbell gave all of his time to the tariff question, while Major McKinley dwelt especially upon silver.

TO TEST THE MCKINLEY LAW.—Briefs for the importers have been filed in the United States supreme court in two of the pending cases involving the question of the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act, viz., those of Sternbach & Company, of New York, and of Marshall, Field & Company, of Chicago. The arguments in both briefs are based chiefly upon the contention that the McKinley act is void because of the omission, by the enrolling clerk, of the tobacco rebate section, which was stricken out of the original bill by the senate and afterward restored in conference. Many similar cases decided by state courts are cited, among them one by the supreme court of Michigan, May 9, 1890.

The opinion of the board of general appraisers sustaining the validity of the McKinley act against the protest of the importers that the act was void because of the omission of the tobacco rebate section was written by Appraiser Somerville. In reply to this both briefs cite a decision made by Mr. Somerville while a justice of the supreme court of Alabama, in which they claim he declared an act void for just that reason.

The importers also contend that the act is unconstitutional because it contains the sugar bounty clause. In support of this contention both briefs cite the decision of the late Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, in which he declared: "To lay with one hand the power of the government upon the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation; it is a decree under legislative forms. Nor is it taxation."

TIN PLATE CONSUMERS.—Representatives of business firms which are among the heaviest consumers of tin plate in this country met last week in New York and formed an association to be known as the Tin Plate Consumers' Association of the United States. After listening to a statement of its objects one of those present characterized the new organization as "something designed to choke off all tin plate liars in the United States."

The meat packers used 600,000 boxes of tin plate in the year ending March 1 last. Of this 475,000 boxes were used at home. The duty which the consumers paid was \$1,225,750, or enough to pay for 56,287 more head of cattle, which would have paid the farmer \$20 a head, and would have required for grazing over 1,000,000 acres. This increase in stock raising, packing and marketing would mean employment for 20,000 persons. This is about the number of persons living off the tin plate industry in the world.

KENTUCKY'S CONSTITUTION.—The validity of the new constitution of Kentucky is to be contested on the ground that the constitutional convention made changes after the instrument was ratified by the people. Suit has been filed at Frankfort to enjoin the public printer and the secretary of state from issuing copies of the new organic law. The plaintiffs are Silas F. Miller and Walter Evans, the first a manufacturer and the second a lawyer of Louisville.

ALIEN LAND LAW.—The state of Texas brought suit in the district court at Waco against Theodore Mallison, to escheat his land under the alien land law, Mallison being a subject of Great Britain. Judge Goodrich held that the law was void, because of errors in the caption of the bill, and because the law is in violation of existing treaties and conventions with other powers. The case was appealed to the state supreme court.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—Chief Judge Ruger's opinion in the four cases decided by the court of appeals against the Metropolitan elevated and the Manhattan railroad companies was written on the case of James Galway, which contains the same questions at issue as the other three cases. Galway appealed from the judgment restraining the road's operation in front of his property on Sixth avenue unless the company paid \$20,000 for easements. His property consisted of five vacant lots, extending about one hundred and twenty-five feet along the easterly side of Sixth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets. He complained that by reason of the operation of such railroad in impairing the easements of light, air and access to his premises he had been damaged, and demanded judgment for such damages, as well as a perpetual injunction against the defendants from further operating and maintaining their railroad in front of his premises. The defendants, Judge Ruger says, requested the trial court to find the following propositions of law: First, "that this action is barred by the statute of limitations," and second, "that plaintiff's alleged right of action is barred by his acquiescence in said railroad and its operation and his use thereof as a passenger," and that he is estopped from maintaining the action. The court refused to find as requested, and it is conceded by the defendants that the exceptions to such refusal raise the only questions to be considered on this appeal. The decision was unanimous.

CHINAMEN RETURNED TO CANADA.—Judge Cox, of the United States district court at Buffalo, having decided that two Chinamen smuggled into the United States from Canada

should be returned not to China, but to Canada, the Chinamen were deported to Fort Erie on the Canadian side of the Niagara river. The Canadian customs officers, however, sent them back, and the Chinamen were carried back and forth across the river until finally they paid \$50 each, the Canadian import tax on Chinamen, and were admitted to the Dominion.

ASKED TO RESIGN OFFICE.—Mrs. Jennie Paxton, mayor of Kiowa, Kan., has been asked to resign her office because she has attempted to close the saloons without warrant of city ordinance. Mrs. Paxton's husband signed the paper calling for her resignation.

CONSPIRATORS ACQUITTED.—The seven members of the secret assassination society known as "The honest men's friend and protector," on trial in the United States district court, at Atlanta, were acquitted. Nine men were indicted, of whom two turned state's evidence. The informers put on the mask and flowing robe of the order, and paraded before the jury. Six colleagues of these same men, tried in the state court for arson under the same evidence, were convicted, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Of these, one was killed last June in a prison mutiny. The society was formed of local illicit distillers. They had committed arson and planned outrage and murder.

WRECK OF THE DESPATCH.—The U. S. S. Despatch ran aground on Assateague shoals, off the Virginia coast, on the night of October 9th. All hands were saved.

The Despatch was sometimes called the president's yacht. She was built in 1870 for a yacht and cost \$200,000. Some years later the government bought her for \$90,000, and she has since served to carry the president and members of the cabinet on official trips. She was of 730 register.

RAIN AT TEN CENTS PER ACRE.—Melbourne, the rain maker, has signed a contract to make rain for north western Kansas at ten cents per acre. Melbourne will attempt to make a similar contract with twenty counties of Colorado, asserting that he can easily water every county in the state from one point. The irrigation companies in Colorado will fight the scheme, and it will probably be fought in this state on the ground that the irrigation act does not cover a proposition such as Melbourne has submitted.

JOHN HOEY'S FALL.—John Hoey, for the last forty years identified with the Adams express company, and for over three years its president, has been dismissed from office by the unanimous vote of the board of directors on a charge of malfeasance. Clapp Spooner, vice-president of the company, a Bridgeport millionaire, who occupied the president's chair when the vote was cast to dismiss Mr. Hoey and who voted for that dismissal, handed in his resignation, and it was accepted, for precisely the same reason for which Mr. Hoey was dismissed.

The charge against Mr. Hoey, not denied by him and, indeed, admitted in a recent suit in court, is that in arranging for the purchase by the Adams express company of several New England express companies he and several others, including Vice-President Spooner, made commissions amounting to about \$700,000. Hoey's share was \$179,000 and Spooner's was \$172,000, while the company paid \$850,000 for stock worth about \$150,000.

NO LONGER NUNS.—A religious order called the Franciscan Sisters of St. Mary, which was organized under the rules of the Catholic church and a special dispensation of Archbishop Corrigan six years ago by Miss Susan M. Osborne, and has since been domiciled at 143 West Fourteenth street, has surrendered its dispensation and ceased to exist as a religious body. The change has caused much speculation both in Protestant and Catholic circles. In the latter it was said at first that the order had incurred the displeasure of the archbishop, who had therefore revoked the dispensation, but those statements are denied by the archbishop. He says on the contrary that the surrender was altogether voluntary. The sisters became nuns without the previous training of the novitiate. They worked among the fallen women of the city. Only five of the twelve young women embraced in the community decided to return to the secular garb and resume their family names, while the other seven withdrew from the house. Miss Woodbridge, who is an ex-Protestant and a sister of the Rev. Richard G. Woodbridge, a Congregationalist clergyman of this city, is one of those who remain with Miss Osborne. The ladies say that they will continue their work of charity.

NEW YORK'S POPULATION.—According to a recent census bulletin the population of New York state has increased within the last decade from 5,082,871 to 5,997,853, or 18 per cent.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.—A recent circular of the governor-general of Cuba declares that, after the lapse of the commercial treaties in February next, the "most favored nation clause" will cease to operate. The United States alone will thus

reap the advantage of the concessions granted by the special treaty with Spain. The most favored nation clause, common in commercial treaties, usually provides that the high contracting parties shall mutually concede all privileges granted by either to the most favored nation. Our reciprocity treaty will guarantee us special privileges when the most favored nation clause has been stricken from Spain's treaties with other countries, though, of course, she may hereafter grant like reciprocity to other countries.

BRITISH BYE-ELECTIONS.—Sir James Ferguson, just appointed postmaster-general in the British cabinet, was re-elected to the parliamentary seat for the northeast division of Manchester by a majority of 150 over C. P. Scott, liberal, editor of the Manchester Guardian. Sir James had a majority of 327 in 1886, and of 1,448 in 1885.

Mr. Murray, conservative, was elected to Parliament from Bute-shire, Scotland, over the Gladstonian candidate by a vote of 1,375 to 990. At the last election the tory vote was 1,364 and the Gladstonian 819.

OPPOSING THE EMPEROR.—The German bundesrath, which is the legislative house in which the component states of the empire are specially represented, has refused to commission the bill for the suppression of drunkenness. The measure emanated from the Emperor, but a majority of the plenipotentiaries to the bundesrath declared that their respective states could not accept the bill in its present shape. The measure provides severe punishments for drunkenness, and also a strict surveillance of drinking houses. The German publicans are so alarmed that they are about to combine for political protection.

RUSSIA'S FAMINE.—The Moscow Gazette says that the government has expended 20,000,000 roubles for seed corn for the famine-stricken district, and that 100,000,000 roubles will be required to furnish the peasants with bread. A report that the exportation of wheat would be prohibited is denied, and it is asserted that Russia has a large quantity of wheat to send abroad. It is announced that 32,000,000 peasants are in need.

ALEXANDER'S PERIL.—A conspiracy against the life of the Czar has been discovered at Kieff. There are the usual accompaniments of revolutionary pamphlets, a contraband printing press and an outbreak among university students.

ITALY'S CURRENCY.—The monetary convention of 1885 authorized each member of the Latin Union to coin fractional silver coin to the amount of nine lire or francs for each inhabitant. Italy has coined the full amount allowed, so she cannot obtain relief from the scarcity of silver change by buying bullion and coining it. Although her silver coins have no legal circulation in the other states, yet in consequence of article 6 of the convention, which provides that the government offices of each state shall accept the fractional silver coins of each of the other states up to the sum of 100 lire, the Italian coins are accepted in the other countries without question. There is thus every inducement to export them, as they can be sold at substantially the same premium as gold, which is from one and one-half to two per cent. It is argued that the only possible way to prevent the export of silver is to make the paper currency equal in value to coin and to keep it so.

Accordingly the Government has decreed that the coupons due January 1 shall be accepted by the government as cash. This will virtually increase the paper circulation for the time being. But it will probably accomplish the object intended, the redemption of the coupons at home at the value of paper, instead of at Paris, London or Berlin, where gold must be provided for that purpose at least a month in advance. The decree also places a tariff on the transportation of silver coin, with a view to discourage exportation. The tariff amounts to about 1 per cent. for every seventy-eight miles by land and 1.6 per cent. by sea, which is a virtual prohibition, not only of exportation, but of transportation between different parts of Italy.

CHINESE RIOTS.—Detailed reports of the recent riots against foreigners at Ichang, China, show that the missionary stations were sacked and burned, that Roman Catholic nuns were pitched down a bluff into the river, that the new British consulate, just building, was torn down, and that mandarins, and others in authority, made little or no effort to preserve order. So far as is known no lives were lost, though there is fear that some of the children, probably Chinese, were burned in the mission orphan asylum. The mob searched the ruins of the nunnery with the expectation of finding the remains of Chinese children whom they suspected the nuns of having murdered.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.—Karl L. king of Wurtemberg, a state of the German empire. He was born in 1823, and he succeeded to the throne of his libertine father and licentious grandfather in

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1844. He began his reign as soldier and patriot, but later sank into the debaucheries of his family and finally died in disgrace, nearly an imbecile, after having shamed his old age by intimate association with three debased favorites, two of them former citizens of the United States.

The Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, first lord of the treasury in the present British cabinet and tory leader of the house of commons, died October 6, aged 66. Mr. Smith was known in business as proprietor of the great news company of W. H. Smith & Company, which controlled news stands all over Great Britain. Not long since he was made warden of the Cinque ports, which great office has been held by some of England's most famous statesmen. Had he lived he would shortly have been made a peer.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, home ruler, at one time or another governor of various British colonial possessions, and last year successful in the Kilkenny contest with the Parnellite candidate for parliament, is dead at the age of 57.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, died October 6, aged 45. His father was a Protestant Irish landlord, of English descent: his mother was the daughter of Commodore Charles Stewart, of the United States navy. Mr. Parnell was educated at Cambridge university, and, being the eldest son, he inherited the estate of his father. Until he was nearly thirty years of age he lived the life of an Irish landlord. Here is a chronological account of his political career: 1873, high sheriff of Meath: 1875, first elected to parliament as nationalist from Meath: 1877, leader of the handful of Irish obstructionists in parliament: 1879, visited the United States, raised a large sum of money for the Irish cause, and returned the acknowledged leader of the Irish home rule movement: January, 1881, was suspended from parliament with twenty-five other Irish members in a three-days' effort to prevent the Gladstone government from passing an Irish coercion bill: October, 1881, committed to Kilmainham jail for speeches denunciatory of coercion: June, 1885, brought about defeat of the Gladstone government: 1885, succeeded in having Gladstone abandon coercion and take up home rule: April 8, 1886, Gladstone's home rule bill introduced: June 7, 1886, bill defeated, 311 to 311: 1886, parliament resolved new election, Parnell returned with 79 home rulers at his back: Gladstone in hopeless minority because of the defection of the liberal unionists: Lord Salisbury at head of conservative ministry: 1887-'88 Times published Parnellism and crime, including pretended letters of Parnell showing his connection with murder in Ireland, and particularly the assassination of Lord Cavendish, chief secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Burk, in Phoenix park, Dublin, 1889: vindication of Mr. Parnell at the hands of a royal commission: 1890, successful divorce suit of Captain O'Shea, with Mr. Parnell as co-respondent: Gladstone disowns Parnell: split of the Irish party: 1890, defeat of Parnellite candidate in the factional parliamentary contest in Kilkenny: 1891, marriage of Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea.

The body of Mr. Parnell was buried, October 11, at Glasnevin cemetery, Dublin. An enormous crowd attended the funeral, and 40,000 viewed the body as it lay in state. There was no disorder. Conspicuous on the coffin were three wreaths from Mrs. Parnell, a cross, anchor and circle, with the inscription: "My own true love: best and truest friend: my husband, from his broken-hearted wife." Inside this inscription was the following: "My dearest love: my husband: from his heart-broken wife," and still within this was the following: "My dear love, my husband, my king, from his heart-broken wife." There were also two wreaths from Mrs. Parnell's daughters, with the words, "From little Clare and little Kitty to our dear mother's husband."

A manifesto, issued by the parliamentary supporters of Mr. Parnell, declares they will not join the McCarthyites.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CALL TO IRON MOULDERS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I should like to hear from the active iron moulders in the single tax cause. We might form some plan by which we could do effective work in bringing this question before the moulders. I feel proud of the headway they are making in Chicago, for I know they are a great many in proportion to other trades and I hope to hear from those that are willing to work for the cause.

Chicago, Ill.

EDW. EFFTING.

TRACT FOR PRINTERS.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I noticed the article of Mr. W. F. Sherlock regarding a tract to be written by Mr. George especially for printers in THE STANDARD about two weeks ago, and would like to say that I think the suggestion, if carried out, would be productive of good results. Yours respectfully,

Jersey City, N. J.

J. W. THICE.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: The position you take in the state

election is, I believe, the correct one. As a single taxer, I cannot vote for and support the planks in the Democratic platform which declare against pure ballot reform, and also favor taxing personal property or capital.

Flushing, L. I.

T. E. LANE.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: I cannot help thinking you have made a mistake this time in advising single tax men in New York State to vote for Mr. Fassett at the coming election, on the issue of the blanket ballot. Of course you remember that what measure of ballot reform is now enjoyed was wrested from the politicians through the force of public opinion, and the republican senators would have repudiated their pledges at the last had they dared to do so. When public opinion demands the blanket ballot, it will be granted whichever party is in the ascendant at Albany, and, I think, THE STANDARD to the contrary notwithstanding, that the tariff is pretty much of an issue in all the states this year, although more prominently in Ohio than in New York.

Granting all that can be said as to the evils of Hillism, the defeat of the democratic party in New York this year would only substitute Plattism, which would, I think, be worse. So I guess it would be better "to bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." I have voted in New York city for a number of years, but having recently removed to New Jersey, I cannot vote at all this year: but, notwithstanding your advice, any votes I can influence will go to Mr. Flower.

West Hoboken, N. J.

D. MACCALLUM.

Editor of THE STANDARD—Sir: Was somewhat surprised at your attitude upon the gubernatorial canvass in your state. I do not understand that Tammany is any better or worse this year than in former years, when it has received the support of some who propose to vote against the democracy of the state, because, perchance, Tammany hall may have exercised undue authority in denying other organizations representation in the Saratoga convention. To those interested in the larger question of tariff abolition, it seems the height of folly to try to disrupt the democratic party now for a time, when it is so gallantly taking up the cause of the people, and especially so when its opponents represent nothing higher or better in politics than the organization which you propose to displace. The campaign of Mr. Fassett is another illustration of peanut politics, in attempting to degrade the campaign into one of local concern, away from its indisputable national aspect. I trust you will give correspondents full space in your paper, as I believe you will find the greatest part of the single tax contingent opposed to you. Local irritations or misgoverned cities are but the logical outcome of abuses incident to unjust taxation. Let us go to the root, and not dissipate our energies in cutting the branches.

Boston, Mass.

WALTER MANNING.

[We do give our space fully as requested: and from the fact that we receive very few letters on the subject, we are obliged to infer that the great majority of our readers approve our policy. Objectors are always prompt to write; others are not.—ED. STANDARD.]

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON STATE.

Franklin K. Lane, editor of the Tacoma (Washington) News, who is well known both on the Pacific and the Atlantic coast as one of the brightest of the younger generation of newspaper men, is spending a few weeks in New York. In a casual interview while here he spoke interestingly of a variety of subjects peculiar to the Pacific slope, of which one of the most striking was the Indian "pot latch."

"I would like to see introduced in the east," he said, "an institution which obtains among the Indians around Puget Sound, known as a 'pot latch.' It is an Indian institution peculiar to that part of the country, I believe, and if we could only persuade Jay Gould, Jesse Seligman, and others of the wealthier New Yorkers and eastern men generally to adopt it it might do a good deal toward solving social problems.

"Last Fourth of July I went up on Puget Sound to a place called Port Hadlock, and there found the Indians from all parts of the Sound gathered together along the beach and in a large shed or house that had been erected, awaiting the arrival of the chief who had called a pot latch. The Indians came from all parts of the country in their canoes, gathered in this house, and the chief, an old, fine-looking Indian, came carrying with him his accumulated savings of several years. After the day had been spent in having a good time generally, all of the Indians came together in and about this large building, in the centre of which was a large-sized iron pot, and into this pot the chief poured several thousand dollars in coin and then proceeded to distribute this coin in different amounts to the people he had invited to his reception, as we might call it. The idea of the pot latch is that a man shall come there comparatively rich and go away not worth a penny. This man came in bearing several thousand dollars, and at night he left without a single cent. He sailed away in his canoe while all of the Indians gathered round the shore and sang a song to him.

"This institution is one which has lived among the Indians for

a great many years, and is a means that the rich men take of keeping green their memories with their people. The man who calls a pot latch and distributes his money among the Indians is canonized by his people, and I have no doubt that if this institution could be made to prevail in the East, it would be quite a solution of the problem of great fortunes, and that the people would be very glad indeed to immortalize the names of those who gave pot latches. We might even be willing to speak of St. Jay and St. Jesse."

Continuing, Mr. Lane said: "There is perhaps no part of the country in which labor is more thoroughly organized than in the state of Washington. The labor unions in Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle are exceedingly strong, and labor day was celebrated in those towns this year in a manner more enthusiastic than at any other points on the Pacific coast. The day is a legal holiday in the state, and business institutions generally and almost universally close during the day. At the last republican convention in that state the republicans pledged themselves to pass an anti-Pinkerton bill, which in an emasculated form was passed by the legislature but vetoed by the governor. Following close on this veto came the mining troubles in Franklin and other mining centres in the state, where negroes were brought in to take the places of shut out white miners, and to support the negroes a large number of Pinkerton detectives were brought from all parts of the coast to terrorize the white men, and to show the negroes that they could take possession of the mines and oust the white men without fear of bodily danger. The man at the head of this gang of thugs is one of the best known detectives in the west, M. C. Sullivan, who has recently come into notoriety as the man who kidnapped a Seattle lawyer of prominence and a capitalist, whom he wished to arrest for complicity in a bank robbery. The result of Sullivan's action in the mining troubles has been to set the labor element in the whole state strongly against the republican party, and has made them realize how willing the republican party is to make pledges, and how unfaithful it is in carrying them out.

"The Farmer's alliance movement is growing quite rapidly on the Pacific coast. California was the first state in which it made any headway, and there it has an organization of a great many thousands now, and is carrying on a very active campaign. Oregon, too, is a good stamping ground for the Farmers' alliance. A great deal of trouble has been experienced in Washington by the farmers in the transporting of their wheat from the eastern part of the state to the seaboard, and the alliance has become strong there in anticipation, or in expectation rather, than a strong organization would do much to force the railroads into establishing a more liberal tariff, and in being more prompt in handling the grain. It had not been expected that the alliance would become strong or that any organization of consequence would be established in the western part of Washington, but within the last few weeks and months organization has been carried on in that part of the state to a very considerable extent among the hop growers, orchardists and farmers generally. The alliance there seems to be a sort of resort for those who are discontented with the republican party, and the likelihood is that the alliance will play a very considerable part in the next election in Washington. One of the leaders in the state is Senator R. C. McCroskey, of Whitman county, a very large farmer himself and a man of considerable influence.

"The political outlook in Washington is very hopeful for the democrats. The last legislature, which was very largely republican, is known as the legislature of a thousand scandals. It began with an exposure of an attempted bribery of one of the members of the senatorial contest, and from start to finish did little else but pretend to investigate and examine scandals of one kind and another which arose concerning either members of the legislature or prominent republican office-holders. There is a fierce war going on in the state between what is known as the Squire faction and another faction which has several leaders. In almost every county these two factions are represented in the local republican organizations, and the likelihood is that the fiercest political battle that has been fought in that state will come off next year in the republican convention. There are many who think that it is quite likely that a democrat will be elected to succeed Senator Allen, whose term expires next year, in the United States senate. A large number of legislative districts were carried by very small majorities at the last election, and with the organization that the democratic party is now perfecting, it is quite likely that the next legislature will be democratic. There is no better field for tariff reform work in the whole country than in Washington. The farmers in the eastern part of the state realize that they reap no advantage from the high tariff, the future of the western part of the state being very largely a commercial and manufacturing future. There is but one feeling as to the democratic nomination on the Pacific coast, so far as I can learn, and that is that Mr. Cleveland should have the nomination. My opinion is that every one of the states west of the Rockies will send solid delegations to the national democratic convention for Cleveland, and to the national republican convention for Blaine. The silver question plays a comparatively unimportant part in the

western states, and has been very much exaggerated by the eastern press. The universal feeling is that the fight should be concentrated upon the tariff question, and that the silver question should not be brought in to interfere in the slightest."

GOOD WORK BY A GOOD CLUB.

The City Reform club of New York has just issued its record for 1891 of assemblymen and senators from the city of New York in the state legislature. This is the sixth annual record. The pamphlet is a complete and perfectly just presentation of the characteristics as public men of the legislators to whom it relates; and it exhibits in tabular form the votes, on bills of interest to New Yorkers, of their representatives at Albany, prominently distinguishing the good votes from the bad.

INFORMATION FOR NEW ZEALANDERS.

During the summer just passed, when the reform land bill, proposed by the New Zealand minister of lands, was under discussion in the New Zealand house of representatives, Mr. George Fisher, a member of the opposition, opposed the bill. In the course of his speech he made an attack upon Henry George. Among other things, he said that the nationalization of the land was a doctrine brought to New Zealand by Mr. George, who had now got quit of the idea and "abandoned his agitation for the distribution of wealth." He also expressed lack of confidence in Mr. George personally because of "his most peculiar conduct in connection with some labor organizations in America." Upon this point Mr. Fisher said that Henry George was expelled from the Twenty-third assembly district association of the United labor party of New York, which had unanimously passed the following resolution:

That we consider the course pursued by Henry George, as a member of the union labor party, as unmanly, void of every principle of a gentleman; his action that of a traitor; and, not desiring his fellowship any longer, we declare him expelled from this organization.

A copy of Mr. Fisher's speech has been sent to THE STANDARD by a single tax man of New Zealand, with a request to know just what truth there is in the statements.

So far as the statement that Mr. George has abandoned the idea of land nationalization is concerned, there is no truth in it; Mr. George never favored land nationalization in the sense of making the government a landlord. Mr. Fisher, though unfairly intimating the contrary, was fair enough to quote this from a letter of Mr. George's published in the Glasgow Herald:

But this has always been my position, as the socialists and land nationalizers, who oppose me on this point, well know. I am not in favor of the government taking any land except what may be needed for public purposes, such as streets, parks, sites for public buildings, etc.; but I am in favor of the taking of economic rent for public purposes by the concentration of taxation on land-values, and the abolition of all other taxes. Nor did I bring this idea from America to Scotland. It was already in Scotland long before I got there, and long before I was born.

Whoever reads "Progress and Poverty" may see in the second chapter of the eighth book that this has been Mr. George's position from the beginning. The single tax and not nationalization was the practical remedy that he then proposed and has ever since advocated. And in America, England and Australia he is to-day recognized as the leader of that agitation.

It is probable, however, that what most concerns New Zealand single tax men is the charge that Mr. George was expelled from the United labor party. Here briefly is the story:

In the autumn of 1886 Mr. George was the candidate of over 30,000 petitioners, for Mayor of New York. He was almost unanimously supported by the labor organizations, though he had also a large outside support. At that election he polled 68,000 votes, which was largely in excess of the vote for the republican candidate and only a few thousand less than that of the candidate of the united democratic factions. This phenomenal success led to the organization of a party called the United labor party, which the following year held a state convention and nominated a full state ticket. There was very little agitation outside of the city, and in the whole state this ticket polled only 2,000 more votes than Mr. George had polled the previous year in the city alone, and in the city the vote fell off almost fifty per cent.

Soon after that, President Cleveland issued his famous tariff reform message; and Mr. George, regarding it as the beginning of a free trade agitation throughout the United States—an opinion which events have since justified—advised single tax men to recognize Mr. Cleveland's declarations, timid though they were, and support him for re-election. He also, at the request of the Anti-poverty society, delivered a free trade lecture, with the president's message for his text, and Dr. McGlynn—also a free trader—at the close of that lecture announced that at the following meeting he would present free trade as a religious question.

At this time the United labor party was organized in districts. It

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was under the management of one Gaybert Barnes, whose relations with Dr. McGlynn were of the closest character, and apparently influential. Mr. George, though a member of his district organization, was not in the immediate confidence of the managers of the party, and never had been since its formation. It should be said, too, that the party was composed of a strange mixture of protectionists and free traders. What influenced Dr. McGlynn to speak upon another subject than free trade at the next meeting of the Anti-poverty society is not known; but he utterly ignored that subject despite his announcement.

Later, Dr. McGlynn was urgent that the United labor party should be continued, and its organization extended to national limits; and, in consequence of disagreement upon this point, an informal conference was held. The conferees consisted of Henry George, Dr. McGlynn, William T. Croasdale, John Macmackin, Gaybert Barnes and Louis F. Post. The subject was fully discussed. Dr. McGlynn, Barnes and Macmackin insisted that a national labor party should be formed to fight the old parties at the presidential election, their principal argument against the democratic party being that it was allied with the Catholic church magnates of New York; while Messrs. George, Croasdale and Post urged the importance of supporting Cleveland if he maintained his ground regarding the tariff, thus raising the free trade issue and opening the way for the single tax. All were free traders, with the possible exception of Macmackin, but upon this point they stood three to three. Finally, when the difficulty of managing a new party in forty states and the impossibility of raising the necessary funds were pointed out, Mr. Barnes explained that the party, though nominally national, would confine its activity to three or four of the doubtful states, and that the funds would be supplied by the republican, or protection party. This was plainly a corrupt proposition to deceive the public by making it appear that the new party was a bona fide factor in politics, while in truth it was a mere "side show" of the protectionists, financially supported by them and conducted secretly in their interest, and Mr. George peremptorily refused to have anything to do with it. As neither Dr. McGlynn nor Mr. Macmackin demurred to Barnes's proposition, Messrs. George, Croasdale and Post left their company.

Barnes, with the aid of Dr. McGlynn, went on with his programme. A national party was organized, naming candidates for president and vice-president, and a farce of a campaign was carried on. It was worse than a farce. All the energy it could command was exerted for the benefit of the protectionists under the name and guise of the "United labor party," and with "dummy" candidates; and since the election the services of this alleged party have been recognized by the successful protection candidate in appointments of "United labor party" leaders to minor positions in the national civil service.

While all this was going on, the various district organizations of the old United labor party were abandoned by single tax men. Some went wholly out of existence, some remained as mere "p-per" organizations, and others were continued by protectionists and socialists. Among the latter was that of the Twenty-third assembly district. After the single tax members had abandoned it, a handful of the residuum, composed wholly of protectionists and socialists, passed the resolution quoted by Mr. Fisher to the legislature of New Zealand.

The conduct of this labor party in the succeeding campaign was so shamelessly corrupt, not only regarding the national, but also regarding the city election, that continued existence was impossible, and it finally succumbed to ante-mortem decay. The Twenty-third assembly district association, which "expelled Mr. George," died with it, and of the same disease.

COBDEN PELLETS.

This is the title of one of the most useful contributions to tariff reform agitation yet made. Its sub-title is "Aid to Digestion of Tariff Truths," and it is to be had of George Brickett, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who prepared it, and who has prepared a similar pamphlet called "Tariff Chestnuts." Of the latter Wm. Lloyd Garrison writes: "For simplicity and clearness of statement, freedom from technicalities, a happy method of presentation, and an appeal to the common understanding, I know of no tract so useful to revenue reformers as 'Tariff Chestnuts.' I plant them in every promising bit of soil, and they sprout often in what appear to be barren spots." Mr. David A. Wells says of it: "In your little essay, 'Tariff Chestnuts,' you seem to have fully grasped the situation, and are particularly happy in illustrating it." And the Springfield Republican recommends it as having "peculiar merit that reform clubs ought to recognize." "Cobden Pellets," which is a vest pocket pamphlet and sells for five cents, is quite as good as the other. The following chapter or "pellet" labelled "Market for Goods," gives a good idea of the work:

Goods are the result of labor applied to nature's gifts, and a market for them is a market for that labor. Man, by labor, produces iron, wheat, and cotton, and by more labor, flour, cloth and tools. When one individual produces but few of the necessary arti-

cles he must exchange a part of his production for other articles that he needs. This exchange is the market for his labor, or, in other words, a market for goods that one man produces is the goods that are produced by another man, and whether a man is working alone or in a crew of five hundred, the market for his goods is other goods. But some one may say that money is the market. Suppose it be a shoemaker who has worked a year and exchanged his product for money received weekly. If money be the market he sought, then he should have the entire amount at the end of the year. On the contrary he has exchanged the money for groceries, provisions, clothing, fuel, amusement, etc. When he held the money he had not found his market and did not find it until he parted with the money, which was a convenient thing to carry until he could find what he actually wanted. Is there a shoemaker who would work for twice the money he now receives under an agreement never to use it? No; and for the simple reason that money is not a market for his labor. A market for goods is other goods. Money assists, because convenient to carry.

PHRENOLOGY AND THE SINGLE TAX.*

Thomas T. Turner, of Baltimore, Md., author of a variety of essays on phrenology, publishes a pamphlet entitled "The Supremacy of the Moral and Religious Sentiments; or, Intimations of inspiration and the relation of the moral sentiments to the proposals of the single tax." Its drift may be seen in this extract:

The present land laws enable the holders of land to control the earth from which we obtain physical sustenance, food, and the other necessities of life; they thereby increase the struggle for subsistence by adding a condition antagonistic to the law of nature. Now, as physical sustenance is chiefly to support the mental functions through the brain, and as the brain is pre-eminently the organ of the mind whatever social condition interferes with the natural laws—the ease of obtaining the necessities of life—also interferes with the natural action of the organs of the brain. This is one potential reason why the masses born poor, or comparatively poor, cannot rise intellectually or socially. The assessment of land values will remove this unnatural restraint by taking for the use of the community the rental value of land—that land value which is created and perpetuated by the active brain capacity of the community. Then taxation of personal property can be abolished, and it will be much easier to obtain food and the other necessities of life. Then the industrious can always earn an adequate living, support a family, and have ample time and opportunity to cultivate all the mental powers.

SEPARATION OF NATIONAL FROM STATE POLITICS.

Harper's Weekly.

To the assertion that state politics cannot be separated from national politics, the answer is that they are separated this year in New York. There is no doubt that a very large independent vote will be cast for the republican candidate for the governorship, whose convictions and legislative conduct, and the express and detailed declaration of his party, make his election with a legislature of the same views the guarantee of ballot reform. It can be hardly seriously urged that the success of a candidate originally selected by Governor Hill, and adopted, if not proposed, by Tammany hall, with a legislature in sympathy with him, offers a reasonable hope of such reform. Tammany hall has apparently extinguished the County democracy, which, theoretically, represented "the better element" of the party. It has recovered a power in the party such as it has not held since the days of Tweed. If it be said that it is only nominally democratic, that it is a mere conspiracy of men who live upon the public money, and have no political or other principles whatever, the reply is that it is a conspiracy of thieves maintained in power by the democratic party. It nominates the party candidates, and it is the chief and controlling party organization. All intelligent men know perfectly well what Tammany hall is, and if honest democrats would refuse to sustain it, it would fall. It is an extraordinary illustration of party sophistication that democrats who are sincerely friendly to ballot reform and honest government should suppose that they can secure them by supporting Tammany hall, or that they should be willing to support Tammany hall in New York this year as a method of promoting tariff reform in the country next year.

EXACTLY.

San Francisco Examiner.

With an owlish display of wisdom our evening Silurian contemporary remarks that "Henry George's notions were traceable to Du Quesnay and the French physiocrats of the reign of Louis XV.," and adds that "George kept that secret to himself for a long time, but, in this city, during his last visit, he was forced to divulge the fact." Henry George never claimed a patent on his ideas as original discoveries, and if our contemporary had ever taken the trouble to read "Progress and Poverty" it would have found all George's obligations to the physiocrats, which were not very great, more than amply acknowledged. There is about as much resemblance between the impot unique of Quesnay and the "single tax" as there is between a railroad freight tariff and the McKinley bill.

THEN WHY PROTECT THEM?

Commercial Gazette.

"The heart beats faster in New York than in London; the coat wears faster, too, thanks to 'Shoddy Bill' McKinley," says the New York World. This is a form of putting a cheap campaign lie as a joke. It is no joke, however, to say that American woolen goods are now better in texture and dye than can be produced for sale in this market either in England, Scotland, or anywhere else in this world. United States consuls inform us that even as to British colonies home manufacturers are becoming alarmed at the inroads made in the markets by American agents for American woolen goods.

* Thomas T. Turner, Covenant Hall, Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

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

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

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, Oct. 13, 1891.

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

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

Subscriptions to this committee's fund remain as reported last week, viz.:

Cash contributions for week ending October 13 are as follows:

S. D. Guion (add.), Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$ 80
E. Nierstros, Menardville, Texas.	2 50
	\$3 30

Cash contributions previously acknowledged.....\$1,613 22

Total.....\$1,616 52

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week.....	111,161
Signatures received since last report.....	220

Total.....111,381

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

VOTE FOR NEW CHAIRMAN.

August Lewis, New York, N. Y.—I have a letter from Bolton Smith, with suggestion to fill vacancy in the national committee by the election of Mr. Post as chairman, and Mr. Shearman as vice-chairman, which, of course, meets with my approval.

A. H. Stephenson, Philadelphia, Penn.—I heartily concur in the suggestion to appoint Mr. Post as chairman, and Mr. Shearman as vice-chairman of the national committee.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

In response to my requests in THE STANDARD, and to a circular letter which was sent to all the former letter writers whose names were in my possession, forty names have been sent me. It is now obviously necessary to put into play some system by which it may be known how many letters are sent to each target, and by whom. I have divided the corps into groups of ten members, and each will have received a card stating to which division he or she belongs. The targets are similarly lettered, and I beg each member to faithfully write to the target of his or her division. If any are able regularly to write to more than one of the targets, I wish they would send me word, that I may place them also in a new group; if only irregularly, it will not be necessary to inform me.

Letters are, of course, always vastly more effective than printed matter, but when only able to send a tract, the sender should invariably accompany it by a few words calling attention to its contents; otherwise it is often thrown aside unread. Blank petitions should often be enclosed.

Let me again ask all who write to the targets of these lists, and who have not already joined the corps, to do so now by sending me their names. I know of cases in which many more letters have been received by a target than the number of regular corps members warranted. It is especially desirable now to know of all helpers, so that new groups may be formed. Each member should earnestly try to secure others.

Division A.—Ex-congressman James F. Wilson, of Traer, Iowa, writes frequently for farm papers, and his writings are reproduced in the patent sides of western papers, in the farm column. We should tell him what kind of information will do the farmers the greatest good.

Division B.—The Chicago Tribune of October 4th contains an editorial criticising a demand by local single taxers that the cost of the drainage channel shall be paid by the lot-owners of the district drained. It also says: "The doctrine of the single taxers that the lot alone must pay a tax, but not the house or store, or the goods contained in them, will hardly be accepted. The board will not force the poor man's 25-foot lot in the southwestern wards to pay as much as the rich man's 25-foot lot on Michigan avenue, or in the business districts."

It will not be difficult to show the writer the absurdity of his statement of single tax doctrines.

Division C.—Miss Elinor Gordon, of Sioux City, Iowa, is a Unitarian preacher, who, I am told, has said that she fully believes in the S. T. She is in a position to do much good for our cause if made to realize the far reaching benefits to be expected from it.

Division D.—Mr. C. C. Post, of Douglasville, Ga. He is the author of "Driven from Sea to Sea," and a prominent speaker in the F. A. and I. U. He says he does not agree with Henry George, but believes

in abolishing all laws which interfere with the free operation of natural law gradually, as rapidly as can be done without creating panics. Mr. Post, as an alliance leader, should be shown that the S. T. has its aim in the establishment of a reign of natural law; a closer study of Mr. George's works might be advised at the same time.

1674 Broadway, New York.

MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

ECONOMIC CLASS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the class at 73 Lexington avenue, on Wednesday evening last, the teacher recalled the definition of economic analysis as given last week, viz.: "Economic analysis is the analysis of the RELATIONS of MAN to the external THINGS that satisfy his desires," and again reminded the class that this is adopted only tentatively. "We are," he said, "merely groping now. We are taking observations and classifying as we best can with our present knowledge. As we proceed we may find it necessary to remodel this, and, for that matter, every other definition. After a while, however, we shall reach some principle that we know beyond peradventure to be true, and then from that point we may pick our way with more certainty."

He then placed on the board, and the students entered in their note books, this further tentative definition in explanation of the first:

"The relations of man to the external things that satisfy his desires are relations of PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION."

After extended discussion, the class agreed that "production" should mean not creation, for man cannot create, but the process of changing the forms and the location of things. And that "consumption" should mean not destruction of matter, for man cannot destroy matter, but destruction of forms.

When this was understood the teacher called for information as to the most primitive way of making bread. As each necessary constituent was named, it was considered by the class, and, if accepted, was placed upon the board. At last this arrangement was outlined:

LAND offers..	Wild Grain. Water. Crude Salt.	A MAN makes..	Flour. Dough. Salt. BREAD.
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"Now," asked the teacher, exhibiting the work of the class when it showed how bread is made in modern industry, with the aid of farmers, millers, masons, transporters, etc., as heretofore reported in this column, "what is the essential difference between the primitive and the modern method of making bread?"

This question called out further discussion, which resulted in the adoption, tentatively, of the following:

"The difference between primitive production and modern production is that in the former the labor is INDIVIDUAL, while in the latter it is CO-OPERATIVE."

Having reached that point the teacher asked the motive of the farmers, millers, masons, transporters, etc., in doing their part in the work of bread-making, to which the reply was unanimous that it was to get part of the bread, either to eat or to trade for something else. And it was agreed that whether they got the bread after it was baked or the something else before the bread was baked, made no difference so long as they got what they wanted when they wanted it. At this the teacher propounded the following question:

"If you had the desire and the power, what universal law would you make that would prevent the modern method of making bread while permitting the other?"

To this the answer was "a law absolutely preventing trade."

Then the teacher dictated another statement, which, as the class agreed, was true. It was:

"TRADE is essential to the effectiveness of co-operative labor."

Following this he wrote: "Trade is a mode of production," and asked whether that logically followed from what had gone before. Some discussion ensued, but it was agreed, when the statement was understood, that it was logically true.

The teacher, in closing, called attention to the principal terms that had been thus far used, and impressed upon the class the importance in their future inquiry of remembering them and their definitions. They were as follows:

LABOR, man's efforts to satisfy his desires.

LAND, the natural things external to man, with which he satisfies his desires.

WEALTH, the product of Labor applied to Land for the purpose of satisfying man's desires.

CAPITAL, combination (of land and labor) things, that aid man in satisfying his desires.

PRODUCTION, the process of changing the form or place of things for the purpose of satisfying man's desires.

CONSUMPTION, the destruction of produced forms in the satisfaction of desires.

The next lesson will take up the subject of Distribution as distinguished from Production.

The third anniversary of the organization of the Manhattan Single Tax club is to be celebrated on Friday evening next, October 16, by a dinner. The number who can participate is limited to sixty. Of course, when the dinner is over, the doors will be opened to all who may choose to attend to listen to the speaking.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Lavis, Boston.—The democratic convention of Massachusetts met on the 29th of September and renominated that most pronounced, public and progressive democrat of this state, William E. Russell, for governor. General Collins, the chairman of the convention, in his remarks said some good things, and, as space will not permit me to quote him fully, the following will be very pleasant reading to single tax men:

Government, in our view, is a necessary institution, but no more of it desirable than what is absolutely necessary for public needs, or to perform

undoubted public functions. We do not believe that government is a sanctified thing, above us or beyond our control, nor a fairy godmother, to dispense favors to the good children who flatter her. It is simply the agency of the people to perform certain defined public functions that the people at large cannot perform themselves, and it is to account to the people for the expenditure of every dollar economically. It has no power to give away the money of the people, nor to waste nor steal it. It has no right to take money by force out of one man's pocket solely to put into another's. It has no right to buy material, and make and sell pies because some people dislike their baker's prices.

Owing to the rainy weather and a rally of the people's party in Faneuil hall, the audience was small at "single tax night" in Wendell Phillips union last Wednesday evening. T. R. Fitch, of Braintree, presided, and addresses were made by James R. Carret, Rev. John Griggs, of Worcester; Q. A. Lothrop, E. M. White, and C. S. Mitton.

Congressman John DeWitt Warner, of New York, was one of the speakers at the democratic ratification meeting in Boston music hall, Monday evening, October 5.

I have repeatedly said in THE STANDARD that the West End horse railroad company of this city owns Boston, and its owners are merely land sharks, who run the company in the interests of a gang, who, pretending to develop our suburbs, are reaping fortunes every year by running the road out to this or that locality, where land is supposed to be cheap. But they and their allies are out there before the road is built, and if the working people would but stop and do some thinking this would all change. At a hearing before the rapid transit commission last Thursday, Dr. T. L. Bowker told the following truths of this corporation:

"The present West End company was but the outgrowth of a scheme of speculation gotten up by the West End land company. Until recently little attention had been paid by the management of the road to the question of transportation.

"At present the road was capitalized for \$1,000,000 a mile.

"One thing he wanted the commission to do was to recommend a law which should prohibit the selling of stock by railroad companies to pay bogus dividends and rob the people."

VIRGINIA.

Eugene Withers, Danville.—Cast my vote for Louis F. Post for chairman and for Thomas G. Shearman for vice-chairman of the national committee.

LOUISIANA.

James Middleton, New Orleans.—I give my vote for Louis F. Post to fill the vacancy in the chairmanship of the national committee caused by the death of Mr. Croasdale.

TEXAS.

R. B. Hollingsworth, Shiner.—Seventy-nine petitions, which I procured on a trip from which I have just returned. I find a great many people looking and thinking our way. I have found men who call themselves single taxers, yet who refuse to sign the petition because they do not think it will do any good.

KENTUCKY.

S. H. Edgar, Louisville.—Mr. George St. John Leavens is hereby authorized to cast my vote as a member of the national committee of the single tax league of the United States in favor of Louis F. Post as chairman and Mr. T. G. Shearman as vice-chairman of said committee.

TENNESSEE.

Bolton Smith, Memphis.—In view of the death of the chairman of this committee, and there being no vice-president or other officer who can officially bring the matter of the election of a successor before us, I vote for Mr. Louis F. Post as chairman and Mr. Thomas G. Shearman as vice-chairman of this committee.

OHIO.

Billy Radcliffe, S. T., Upper Sandusky, October 10.—Thinking a little news from Ohio would not be amiss, I will report myself as on the road, and hitting them hard, putting out on an average 100 "Protection or Free Trade" a night, and I will keep it up till cold weather or close of campaign calls me in.

I struck Alliance September 28, and found I had run right into a republican meeting with three speakers of the high order. They had a sort of a parade, brass bands, red fire, etc., and talked in the Opera house. They passed me twice with grand hurrahs, but when it came to holding the crowd I had the best of it.

September 29 I went to Massillon, but the street corner being occupied I missed fire there. [Right here let me return thanks to Thomas Hunt, of Kenedy, O., for the books he sent me.]

September 30 I talked to a large crowd at Canton, the home of Major McKinley, and from what I could learn there the major will not fare as well as he did last year.

October 1 I talked to a good sized crowd at Akron. The night was cold, but the crowd stayed with me till I closed.

October 2 I struck Kent; had a good crowd and books went well.

But the picnic of the week was at Ravenna, Saturday, October 3. I had the people all out and we had a red hot time. Everybody was in it, even to the mayor, who is a republican and also a protectionist. When I quit talking the crowd broke into little knots, each one with excited talkers in the centre. One knot, larger and tighter than the others, with the mayor and a democrat as the centre, soon had the crowd. All at once the knot opened and the democrat followed by the mayor and the crowd made a rush for my wagon. The democrat mounted my wagon, and, counting out \$100, held it in the air and announced a bet that he and the mayor were making. At this point the mayor backed down. You should have heard the yell—I can hear it yet. The mayor told me after the meeting that if I ever came there again he would charge me \$15 a night.

Monday, October 5th, I talked to a large crowd at Kenton, and on Tuesday I dropped into Findlay, but missed fire. Wednesday I met our H. Martin Williams, who is waking up this corner of the state, and through him and others had it arranged for my talk Wednesday night; but I was

closed up on account of a drunken street man who kicked up a row on the corner accross from me.

Thursday I took in Ada, where McKinley and Campbell had their debate before 15,000 people, about one-third of whom were able to hear them. I put out 350 books there and a lot of tracts. Some people bought the books to get the protection side of it, and others to get the free trade side. One chap said he would take them both, and before I could explain he was off with two books. Guess he's loaded by this time, or will be when he reads.

I talked at Upper Sandusky to-night to a large crowd, it being the wind-up day of the County fair and also democratic day, with Governor Campbell in an afternoon speech.

I go to Findlay to-morrow to try it there again, and to Carey Monday, and will be out till weather drives me in.

L. E. Siemon, Cleveland.—In view of the vacancy on the national committee, caused by Mr. Croasdale's decease, it appears to me well to have it filled with some competent gentleman, and I would suggest Mr. Louis F. Post. If Mr. Post will accept the position, you may record me as in favor of his election; and I am also in favor of the election of Thomas G. Shearman for vice-chairman of the committee.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, October 10.—The address of General M. M. Trumbull, Thursday evening, before our club, was a treat which a large audience thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed. His subject was Richard Cobden, the great English reformer, and he handled it with intelligence and genuine sympathy. Mere biographical details were avoided, and the speaker sought rather to illustrate the philosophy of the founder of the Manchester school than to give a portraiture of his personal life, although glimpses of that were given in deft touches, which added interest to the whole. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close of the address the demonstrations of approval were quite enthusiastic. The general discussion that followed was participated in by Professor Millison, an old-time tariff reformer, who after showing that a tariff was altogether bad, ventured to say that if there was any other means of getting revenue he would gladly see customs taxation wiped out. John Z. White told the professor in a forcible speech that he was not a free trader at all, but a protectionist, as all tariff-for-revenue men are; and then he turned his attention to General Trumbull's address, commenting on the fact that, in spite of the benefits resulting to England from the magnificent work of Cobden and his fellow free traders, there is still the "Cry of Outcast London," still a "Darkest England."

Mr. George H. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, was in town one day this week and called on me, but I was not in and so did not get to see him.

Homer Bailey, managing editor of the Bloomington Daily Leader, came up to Chicago this morning to get a breath of single tax atmosphere. He suffers from protectionist asphyxia down that way.

John Z. White, accompanied by Secretary Frank W. Irwin, went out to Elgin, the great watch factory town, Saturday evening last, and delivered one of his big single tax speeches to two or three hundred members of the watch-makers' union. Percy Roberts was there also, and he tells me that John was kept answering questions for over an hour after he closed his address.

Mr. Charles Rhodes, of the Daily News staff, has just returned from a tramp from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, starting at Quincy, Ill., and finishing at Savannah, Ga. Charley is a good single taxer and he saw foot-prints of the cat everywhere he went. He has promised me that he will write a sketch of his experiences during his long tramp for THE STANDARD. He is a clever writer and his sketch will undoubtedly be worth reading.

Announcements: October 15, John Gibbons, LL.D.; October 22, Thomas E. Hill, on "The Hill Banking System"; October 29, Hon. Henry McKey, on "Free Trade." Mr. McKey is the bar and labor party nominee for superior judge, and an able man.

IOWA.

W. E. Brokaw, Sioux City, October 9.—Friday, October 2, I came to Sioux City. As I stood on the street in a drizzling rain handing cards to passers-by, during the Corn palace parade in the afternoon, a man reached out his hand to me, at the same time holding up one of my cards, and said: "You are a man after my own heart!" It was A. J. Morgan, of Allerton.

I have received a letter from the man who loaned me "Social Problems" in 1885, that being the first I ever heard of Henry George or the single tax. He says: "The third party craze has struck this county and nothing would do but I must be a candidate for county treasurer;" that "the ranchmen will listen now to free trade, single tax, or any new idea;" that "we warned the democrats during the past two years that they had no bond and lease upon us, but they could not understand us. They are mad, very mad." He is a miner in Colorado, an able and well-read man. His diffidence has prevented his occupying the position in reform work that his ability entitles him to. 'Tis a pity we have not more such men as he at the front.

To a man up a tree—as I, in Iowa, may be said to be—it appears that single tax men in New York ought to encourage THE STANDARD in its support of the republican state ticket, if they really want a secret ballot or know how to rebuke machine politicians. But it would seem that in Iowa the republicans are the last ones we can look to for ballot reform.

The weather has been so cold and damp for the last week that the attendance at the Corn palace has been much smaller than was hoped. The palace is a marvel of beauty inside, the auditorium being especially fine. The amount of ingenuity and skill manifested in the various designs that ornament the walls and booths is surprising, and represent an amount of patient labor that the ladies of Sioux City are justly proud of. The Mexican national band furnishes delightful music every afternoon and evening. This is "South Dakota day," and the first clear day we have seen this month.

Last evening, while handing out cards on the street, a man came up and said: "You struck cue that time," and introduced himself as a single tax man—Mr. C. C. Leichtenberger, of Ida Grove. He took some of the cards with him.

J. T. Kennedy, Cedar Rapids, Oct. 10.—Below will be found the financial

statement of the Iowa single tax campaign fund. It will be seen that we are not in a very flourishing condition financially. Of course, we have not been able to give Mr. Brokaw the support we aimed at, in our circular of July 9th, and that he is worthy of. Considering the means at his disposal he has accomplished wonders. It is not necessary to give a resume of his work here, as he has reported every week in THE STANDARD. Wherever he has gone he has left a favorable impression, and done good work for the single tax. Besides the sums that appear below Mr. Brokaw has used in the Iowa campaign some \$61 contributed to him by friends outside the state. We need funds now; fifty or sixty additional subscriptions averaging seventy-five cents, or fifty cents monthly, would enable us to do much better work, and keep it up. But we ought to have about seventy-five dollars or eighty dollars a month in order to do Mr. Brokaw justice. Will not the Iowa single tax men come to our rescue? I keep sending out circulars and writing letters as opportunity offers, and secure occasional subscriptions, but my time is very limited.

We have had a large quantity of single tax cards such as were mentioned in THE STANDARD some weeks ago. They are much cheaper than tracts and better suited for sowing "broadcast." They are well suited to arouse discussion and elicit inquiry. There are twenty kinds, most of them new. If our friends will send dates of political meetings or other large gatherings in Iowa after October 17 they will enable us to keep Mr. Brokaw informed of where he can work to advantage.

Statement to September 30, 1891: Receipts—subscriptions, \$61.75; subscriptions paid to W. E. Brokaw, including contributions at state fair, \$40.05; \$101.80. Disbursements—paid W. E. Brokaw by secretary, \$75.05; cash on hand, \$26.75; total, \$101.80.

Out of what Mr. Brokaw has received he has paid nearly all the expenses of the tent and conference at the state fair, also for the printing of 20,000 cards. He informs me that for ninety-three days before the state fair his expenses were \$89.07. We cannot expect that they will always be so very small if he is actively at work.

Assorted lots of single tax cards, twenty kinds, will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, at the following rates: 100 cards, 10c.; 250 cards, 20c.; 500 cards, 40c.; 1,000 cards, 75c. Prices on lots of 5,000 or over, by freight or express, quoted on application. Send for some. The proceeds are used to defray expenses of Iowa single tax campaign. Address J. Y. Kennedy, 228 South Ninth street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MISSOURI.

"Uncle Tom," St. Louis.—Forty petitions. No. 1 is a collector for a Philadelphia, Penn., republican newspaper, who has heard Henry George speak in England, and who thinks the single tax just about the thing we need; No. 9 was quite argumentative and is going to prove to me out of "Progress and Poverty," which he claims to possess and to have read, that Henry George contradicts himself, and that "the scheme is entirely impracticable." Eighteen runs a pipe machine and says that "every man who possesses common sense should be in favor of the single tax."

It is greatly to be hoped that from now out the "workers" will exert themselves and send signed petitions in as rapidly as possible. Workers, think of it! Only two more months and Tom L. Johnson will present the petition to congress! It is written somewhere that we should "work and pray." "Work and pray!" what a beautiful sentiment, and how poorly it is carried out!

Only a few short weeks ago the writer was told that, "if you go down on your knees every night and morning and fervently say the Lord's prayer, you will be satisfied and feel contented;" and that, if sometimes we ask the Lord for something, He, in His wisdom, does not answer our prayer, because He knows that by granting our request we should get into deeper trouble, etc., etc.

When I remarked that if the "exhorter" would only pay me \$10 more per month to support my family, and that then I would be "satisfied and feel contented," and that I was really tired of having other people do all the praying while I had to do all the work, the subject was suddenly changed, and I was solemnly warned not to enter politics as there "is nothing in it." There seem to be quite a number of "workers" who appear to believe in the above-mentioned quotations; and, while they claim to believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, it seems to me that they are not inclined to do much if anything to bring about "thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." It is claimed that we have 3,500 workers; and, as we now have 111,000 signers, if each worker will send in only fifteen more signatures—little enough in two months—we will be able, if not to "carry" a ward, to carry at least a banner upon which will be inscribed that we are first, last and all the time for "free trade, free land and free men."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

George C. Dwight, Bowdle.—I believe the future of THE STANDARD has been placed in good hands.

OREGON.

F. M. Marquis, Grass Valley.—I have been absent from home for several weeks, but learned of Croasdale's death, and wondered to myself what the result would be upon THE STANDARD and the single tax cause; but while I mourn the loss of Croasdale to the cause, I recalled the prophetic and inspiring words of Henry George: "That the cause does not depend for success upon the life or action of any one man." While I honor and respect Croasdale—living or dead—I am pleased to know that his editorial mantle has fallen on shoulders in every way worthy of his trust. Peace to Croasdale's ashes, and may Mr. Post live to see and partake of the rich fruits of the caravan which Croasdale was only permitted to view from the heights beyond Jordan.

GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Carnegie reduced wages last week. The money thus saved will come in handy as a campaign contribution next year, when the rosy Scotchman is called upon to help protect American labor.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

NOTE.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

We introduce this week a new feature in the way of professional and business cards, to which we call the attention of our friends. The department title is "Special Cards." It is our purpose to publish in this department the name, occupation and address of professional or business men of whose good standing in their respective communities we have satisfactory evidence. No cards will be admitted into this department without such evidence.

Here is an opportunity for friends of THE STANDARD, who do not find it convenient to obtain subscriptions, to assist in other ways. They can obtain cards of their business or professional acquaintances by explaining the wide circulation of THE STANDARD, and the exceptional interest taken in it by its readers, and can at the same time procure for us the evidence that we require as a prerequisite of inserting such cards. The terms for cards in this department are \$10 per year, payable quarterly at the end of each quarter, for one half inch space; no card to occupy a greater space than one inch.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD FROM AUGUST 19, 1891, TO DATE.

States and Towns.	No. of Subscriptions.
Alabama—Jasper, Lowndesboro, Daphne.....	3
British Columbia—New Westminster, Victoria.....	2
California—San Francisco, Perris, Pasadena, San Luis Obispo, Ocean-side, Santa Cruz, Oakland, Stockton, Diamond Springs, San Jose, Red Bluff, Mare Island, Alameda, Auburn.....	19 1-6
Colorado—Denver, Trinidad, Aspen, Highlands, Sunnison, Haun-hurst, Alamosa.....	14 3/4
Connecticut—Hartford, New Britain, Danbury, West Haven, Wash-ington, Meriden.....	4
Cuba—Santiago.....	1 1/4
Delaware—Rockford, New Castle, Milford.....	3 1/2
District of Columbia—Washington.....	10
England—Newcastle-on Tyne.....	1
Florida—Ft. Bafancas.....	1
Georgia—Augusta, Atlanta.....	1 1/2
Illinois—Chicago, Henderson, Morrison, Creel Springs, Anna, Galesburg, Fullman, Braceville, Auston, Du Quoin, Peoria, Cheltenham, Ravenswood, Lawark, Avondale, Pana, Decatur, Ottumwa.....	36 3/4
Indiana—Richmond, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, Clinton, Far-ington, South Bend.....	2 3/4
Iowa—Forest City, Dubuque, Charles City, Burlington, Leon, Hus-lan, Perry, Tripoli, Des Moines, Fairbank, Boone.....	13 5-6
Kansas—Lincoln, Halfway, Whitecloud, Seneca, Grainville, Utica, Topeka, Hutchinson, Coffeysville.....	8
Kentucky—Wingo, Covington, Franklin, Louisville, Rowland.....	2 3/4
Louisiana—New Orleans.....	2
Maryland—Baltimore, Cumberland, Hanoverville.....	2 3/4
Massachusetts—Hyde Park, Marblehead, Boston, Dorchester, Neponsett, Egypt, Waltham, Crescent, Brockton, Onset, Stoughton, Northampton, Stoneham, Springfield, Malden, Weymouth, Cambridge, Worcester, Chelsea, West Warren, Southboro, West Roxbury, Winthrop, Danvers.....	32
Missouri—Hermann, Potosi, St. Louis, Richmond, Kansas City, Moberly, Sweet Springs, Springfield, Chillicothe.....	14 3/4
Maine—Safford, Eastport.....	1 1/2
Minnesota—St. Paul, Georgetown, Hartford, Minneapolis, St. Anthony Park, Parker's Lake.....	7 1/2
Michigan—Adrian, Oscoda, Lapeer, Samaria, Old Mission, Sturgis, Detroit, Manistee, Albion, Grand Rapids, Stonach, Bay City.....	10 3/4
Mississippi—Flora.....	1
Mexico—City of Mexico.....	2
Montana—Butte City, Kalispell.....	1 1/4
New York—New York City, Binghamton, Ilion, Brooklyn, Stony Point, Oswego, Dunkirk, Avon, Staten Island, Rochester, Buffalo, Rushlen, Lisbon, Jamestown, Albany, Flatbush, Long Island City, Leedsville, Sparrowbush, Mount Vernon, Troy, Oswego, Olean, Bath-on-Hudson, Sag Harbor, Mechan-icsville.....	73 3/4
North Dakota—Lisbon.....	1 1/4
New Brunswick—Moncton.....	1 1/4
New Mexico—Socorro, Raton.....	4 1-6
Nebraska—Pender, Omaha.....	4 1/4
New Jersey—Paterson, Port Morris, Jersey City, Tenafly, Plain-field, Elizabeth, Atlantic City, Oxford, Madison, Vineland, Camden, Roseville, Avondale, Orange, Clinton.....	21
Ohio—Cincinnati, Cleveland, Ada, Circleville, Dayton, Oxford, Belfontaine, Seffen, Sandusky, Miamisburg, Kent, Perrys-burg, Columbus, Galion.....	19 3/4
Oregon—Portland, Marshfield, Harrisburgh.....	3
Ontario—Toronto, Kingston.....	8 1/2
Pennsylvania—Germantown, Garland, Philadelphia, Philipsburg, Cedarville, Brookville, Reading, Altoona, Slatington, Martin's Creek, State College, Upper Lehigh, West Conshohocken, Brad-ford, Plainfield, Wyoming, Lancaster, Tioga, Bethayres, Frank-ford, Allegheny City, Kenilworth, Mauch Chunk, Sawyer City, Pottstown, Warren, Plittsburg.....	33
Rhode Island—Pawtucket, Providence.....	2 1/4
South Dakota—Seneca, Watertown, Bowdle.....	5
South Carolina.....	1/4
Texas—Galveston, San Antonio, Plano, Marysville, St. Jo, Village, Providence, Richmond, Shoell Mount.....	9 1/4
Tennessee—Memphis, Monteagle, Knoxville.....	5 3/4
Utah—West Jordan, Park City.....	2 3/4
Vermont—Burlington, Rutland.....	2
Virginia—Norfolk, Pulaski City, Guyandotte, Newport News.....	3 1/4
Wisconsin—Corn Valley, Watertown, Wausau, Feloit, Milwaukee.....	5
Washington—Olympia, Waterville, Anacortes, Seattle.....	6 3/4
	408 1/4

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ACTIVE FRIENDS OF THE STANDARD WHO HAVE FOR-WARDED TWO OR MORE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS SINCE AUGUST 19, 1891.

State.	Name.	Town.	No. of Subscriptions.
Alabama.....	C. J. L. Cunningham.....	Jasper.....	3
California.....	Joseph Leggett.....	San Francisco	2
	D. Stuart.....	Oakland.....	4
	Mrs. F. M. Milne.....	San L. Obispo	2
Colorado.....	M. H. Purteil.....	Denver.....	3 1/4
	Geo. Champion.....	".....	4
Delaware.....	H. Sudell.....	New Castle...	3
District of Columbia.....	A. Kuhner.....	Washington...	7

Illinois.....	W. T. Weir.....	Henderson.....	4
	Robert Cumming.....	Du Quoin.....	2 1/2
	E. O. Brown.....	Chicago.....	2
	R. Munro.....	".....	2
	H. W. Macfarlane.....	".....	2
	John Casey.....	".....	2
	C. W. Kellogg.....	".....	2
Iowa.....	R. M. Maxwell.....	Huslan.....	2
	Irring W. Smith, M. D.....	Charles City.....	3 1/4
Kansas.....	W. A. Garretson.....	Lincoln.....	2
Kentucky.....	Samuel A. Edgar.....	Louisville.....	3 1/4
Massachusetts.....	Geo. W. Nickerson.....	Onset.....	2
	John Lavis.....	Neponset.....	2 1/2
	C. B. Fillebrown.....	Boston.....	2 1/2
	E. H. Underhill.....	".....	3
Missouri.....	Wm. W. Rose.....	Kansas City.....	2
Mexico.....	Henry Ware Allen.....	City of Mexico.....	2
Minnesota.....	P. J. Smalley.....	St. Paul.....	2
	C. J. Buell.....	St. Anthony P'rk.....	2
New York.....	Charles H. Govan.....	New York City.....	4 1/4
	S. H. Matthews.....	Brooklyn.....	2
	B. Macdonald.....	Flushing.....	2
	T. E. Lave.....	Flushing.....	2
	H. G. Seaver.....	Flushing.....	2
	E. Aug.....	Dunkirk.....	2
	J. H. Scully.....	New York City.....	2
Nebraska.....	Charles Stevenson.....	Omaha.....	2
Ohio.....	W. W. Kile.....	Dayton.....	2
	F. Burgdorff.....	Cleveland.....	2
Ontario.....	Wm. Thompson.....	Toronto.....	3
	Robert Tyson.....	".....	2
	Jane S. Balmer.....	".....	2
Pennsylvania.....	C. J. Bartell.....	Philadelphia.....	2
	Single Tax Club.....	Germantown.....	2
	C. S. Prizer.....	Reading.....	2
South Dakota.....	L. E. Brickell.....	Watertown.....	2
Texas.....	Albert Pluefct.....	St. Jo.....	2 1/4
Tennessee.....	A. M. Segin.....	Memphis.....	2 1/4
Washington.....	A. H. Blain.....	Seattle.....	2
	Peter Rothe.....	".....	2

GROWTH OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD.

Total for this week.....	56 3-4
Total for last week in August.....	25
" " " September.....	54
" first " September.....	58 5-4
" " " October.....	52 3/4
" second " September.....	50 3/4
" " " October.....	56 3-4
" third " September.....	51 3/4
" fourth " September.....	50

408 1/4

S. H. Howes, Smithborough, Mass., says he hopes soon to be able to do something to increase THE STANDARD's subscription list.

John S. Maclean, Columbus, Ohio, says: "I sincerely regret that THE STANDARD and the cause it represents should be dealt such a heavy blow in the loss of our lamented champion, Croasdale. But I am one of those who believe that 'all things work together for good,' and although we cannot see it, yet in some way, and for some good reason, it was necessary, and it only remains for each one of us to do his duty to the best of his ability.

F. Burgdorff, Cleveland, O., in sending two subscriptions says: "I see that you solicit suggestions, and I would like to offer the following: I will take an additional subscription for myself as soon as a certain number of our friends will do the same, you to fix the number, as you know best how many subscriptions are required to keep THE STANDARD on a paying basis."

OBJECT LESSONS.

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

WHAT A FIRE REVEALS.

The six-story brick building at the southwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York city, once occupied by the Sun, and lately deserted by the Commercial Advertiser, was burned September 15. The property belonged to the estate of Moses V. Beach. It fronted 113 feet 9 inches on Fulton street and 57 feet 10 inches on Nassau street. After the fire the agent of the estate told the Sun reporter that the building was worth about \$50,000, and was insured for \$25,000. The Tribune placed the loss on building at \$50,000. According to the city assessment rolls, completed not many weeks before the fire, the assessment of this piece of property, land and building included, was \$140,000. If the estimated value of the building is correct, the land must have been assessed at \$90,000.

This piece of property now lies lumbered with the blackened ruins of the fire, and reduced to "prairie land," save for whatever value may lie in the damaged cellar and its walls. According to the Sun, the site of the ruins has just been sold to Lewis S. Wolff for \$375,000. In other words, the land without the six-story building is worth to Mr. Wolff \$235,000 more than land and building were assessed at for the purposes of municipal taxation. The owners have been collecting rent on \$125,000 worth of property, probably not less than \$30,000, and have been paying taxes on rather less than one-third that sum.

It may be of interest to note that the property on Nassau street adjoining the burned building is assessed at \$40,000. It is a piece of land 25 feet 1 inch by 112 feet 2 inches, bearing the ruins of a brick building. The adjoining property on Fulton street, 25 feet 2 inches by 108 feet, is assessed at \$58,000. These two properties, without the buildings, are worth probably \$600,000.

HOW TO BUILD WATER WORKS.

Joseph Sinton, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, writes that the city council of Colorado Springs, during the years 1889 and 1890, issued bonds to the amount of \$215,000, to raise funds for the purpose of bringing water from Lake Moraine—a mountain lake of pure soft water—to the city for domestic purposes. The pipes have been laid and the city has all the water it can use.

Land in that city and vicinity has doubled in value since. Increase in

population has had much to do with this increase in value, but the securing of an abundant supply of pure water has been a prominent cause, and local experts admit that the increased value of all lands affected by the improvement is not less than \$1,000,000.

Had the whole cost of the water supply been assessed on and collected from land values aside from all improvements, before the work was begun, there would still have been left to the landowners the value of \$785,000, which they would have received at once, while there would have been no increase in value of buildings, improvements or property of any other kind, which will now have to be taxed to help pay the bonds and the interest.

"Would there have been any injustice," asks Mr. Sinton, "in assessing the whole cost on the land that has been increased in value by the increased water supply?"

PAVING STREETS.

George Winter, of Middletown, New York, who travels for a house in this city, brings a story from Dunkirk. He says that the efforts of the single tax men of Quincy, Ill., Chicago, and other places, to have public improvements taxed on the property immediately benefited, gave some of the single taxers of Dunkirk an idea. There had long been talk in that town of paving the main street, and method after method had been proposed for raising money for that purpose, but had always been objected to and defeated by the property owners. Finally an idea was advanced, based on the methods devised by the Quincy and Chicago single tax men, with the result that finally, by unanimous consent, a block on the main street of Dunkirk was ordered paved, the expense to be paid by the property owners immediately benefited. This having been decided, the citizens concluded that the paving should be a first class job, and they authorized the town council to make a contract to lay, first, a base of cement twelve inches deep, and to put on top of it brick that is made in Pennsylvania especially for paving purposes. The contract called for \$14 a running foot for the pavement. When the job was completed and the block turned over to the city the people resolved to have a jollification over it, and three weeks ago the affair came off. It was a holiday in Dunkirk. Everybody gathered to celebrate the paving of a block that had cost the city nothing and yet was considered to be a marvel of paving work. The mayor delivered the opening address, and congratulated the citizens that a method had finally been discovered by which public improvements could be made without running the city into debt. Senator Vedder also addressed the meeting and told the people that he had traveled over a great part of the world and was free to say that that newly paved block could not be surpassed in any of the great cities that he had visited. And on the outskirts of the crowd stood a group of men who took no part in the proceedings, not even applauding the speakers, but whose faces beamed with a smile that is only seen on the faces of men who have carried an idea to a successful issue. The speakers did not say so from the stand, but these men said to each other, "There is a demonstration of how the single tax works. The people and the crowd are delighted with the results, but they don't know who to thank for it."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Arria S. Huntington, who is a single taxer like her well known brother, Father Huntington, has written a book with the attractive title "Under a Colonial Roof Tree; Fireside Chronicles of Early New England." The Critic says of this memoir: "The Huntington-Phelps family and their wide ramifications are * * * to be congratulated that oblivion has not yet overtaken their pre-revolutionary records, and that they survive to be printed in so charming a form, for the delectation of a later generation. Hatfield and Hadley and many an antique twist and turn of the beautiful Connecticut river peep out of these pages and contrast widely the then and now—not alway to the advantage of the unromantic present. Then—Indians, war whoops, massacres and witch-hunting. Now—factories, water pollution, tariffs and heart burnings!"

At Chickering hall, Boston, Mrs. Herne is playing "Margaret Fleming" in James A. Herne's play of that name. The play deals with vital problems of our social system, and, of course, illustrates the single tax idea.

The Rev. John Oldham, of the South Street Methodist church, of Brockton, Mass., has been preaching to his congregation on the "Rights of Man," in a way that indicates his desire to be right and his fearlessness of consequences. As he is now reading Henry George's books, his congregation may yet hear something from him that will both surprise and do them good. He says he is "willing to seek for light in any quarter where there seems any prospect of finding it," and that his sympathies are with the toiling masses, and with and for them he purposes to labor.

In a communication from Picton, New Zealand, announcement is made of the death, on July 5, of Mr. John Godfrey. Mr. Godfrey was an earnest advocate of the single tax and from its inception a reader of THE STANDARD, who took every opportunity to advance its interests.

Charles E. L. Wingate says of the Rev. Dr. Banks, author of "White Slaves": "Dr. Banks is an interesting young preacher of Boston. His sermons on the oppression of the worthy poor in large cities attracted much attention last spring, and it was very natural that a publisher should be willing to put the energetic reformer's views into print. A tall, strong-built man, with a genial countenance and a hearty manner, Dr. Banks presents outwardly all the appearance of an enterprising and successful business man. His life, too, has been more of the adventurous than is usually accorded a peaceful minister of the Gospel. Mobbed by the rioters of the west, who regarded him as too vigorous an opponent of their anti-Chinese views, shot at and wounded by liquor dealers who failed (naturally) to sympathize with his aims in promoting temperance, he passed a good part of his younger manhood in an energetic and constant battle for his own convic-

tions. He was preaching before he was seventeen in far-off Washington Territory. Then he taught school and took up the practice of law, but before long was again in the pulpit, and is now, at the age of thirty-five, a leader of Methodism. His book treats entirely of those who are poor through no fault of their own; he has no sympathy with the vicious poor. His independence in preparing the work was carried so far that he even took many of the photographs of tenement life with his own camera, that the illustrations might be absolutely accurate in point of fact. One book of his, "The People's Christ," has already been published.

Friends of William Lloyd Garrison will be glad to learn that his son, who serious illness called Mr. Garrison to Chicago some weeks ago, is much better. He has just entered the senior class of Harvard university.

Tolstoi, a short time ago, received a letter from an American girl declaring that her fortune of two hundred thousand dollars was twice as much as she needed, and she asked what he would advise her to do with the surplus. At first he suggested that she burn the money; but later, having recognized the fact that this would benefit only the government, he sent another letter counseling his correspondent to devote her surplus wealth to charitable purposes.

The emperor of China was twenty years old on August first.

Lord Tennyson has become a dairyman in the Isle of Wight, or, as we should say in this country, "has gone into the milk business." The papers say that it is entirely due to Mrs. Tennyson.

Having accumulated and for many years enjoyed the possession of millions of dollars, John W. Mackay—or rather Mrs. Mackay—has become desirous of political prominence in the United States. To accomplish this, Mr. Mackay intends, when the time comes round for Nevada to choose a senator in William M. Stewart's place, to enter the lists as a candidate. Nevada has been a United States senatorial rotten borough ever since it became a state. It is notorious that there never has been a United States senator chosen there who was a resident of the state. Heretofore San Francisco, Cal., has had the Nevada senatorship; but if Mr. Mackay displaces Senator Stewart the Nevada senator will be a resident of New York.

James Whitcomb Riley while in London was the special guest of the celebrated Savage club. Before he left London he had more invitations to give public and private readings than he could have filled in a month.

The Kansas City Star, anent the new arrival in our ex-president's house, says: "Mr. Cleveland's excuse for declining an invitation to go to Ohio and participate in the canvass is apparent, and it is entirely sufficient and satisfactory." The Cleveland baby is said to be a little beauty. By the way, some of the New York city papers show very bad taste in their loud appeals to their readers to suggest names for the baby. That is a task which should be left to the father, mother and relations.

Mrs. President Harrison has been chosen an honorary member by the Association of the king's daughters.

Robert Cumming, whose address to Illinois coal miners appears in this issue, has left Du Quoin, Illinois, and gone to Chicago. In the Du Quoin Tribune he published "a parting word" letter to his fellow-working-men of that region. In this he says: "My aim has been, and still is, to lift the labor movement to a higher plane. I believe in union, but not in the narrow, selfish, suicidal means by which trades unions seek to better the condition of the workers. I have found it almost impossible to obtain a hearing, for to question old methods is to be called a disturber, a 'kicker.' But there are now many others in our ranks besides myself who are convinced of the folly of the trades union method of seeking to advance wages by advancing prices, and, therefore, fully realize the insufficiency of trades union methods. The plan we offer as a substitute challenges discussion as the most just, natural, and practical way out of labor troubles. Being the natural, it is, therefore, the right and proper way to make all men free, and to practicalize Jefferson's saying: 'Equal rights to all, special privileges to none.' My open letter to the coal miners of Illinois, which will appear in THE STANDARD, the leading reform paper of the world, deals with this subject, and endeavors to show the necessity of uniting for a higher purpose than merely to contend, like banded slaves, for better terms under the lash."

F. M. Garland, brother of Hamlin Garland, is cast for the rôle of Dr. Larkin, the family physician, in James A. Herne's realistic play of "Margaret Fleming," now being performed at Chickering hall, Boston.

James T. Barnard, of Hamilton, Ontario, in a reply through one of the Hamilton papers to an article in the Canadian Methodist Quarterly, by the Rev. Dr. Stafford, on Christian Socialism, sums up that little fad in this brief and comprehensive manner: "To talk Christian socialism under existing circumstances is somewhat like discussing the probable future pedestrian powers of a man in an epileptic fit. The restoration of the land to the people is to the body politic what deliverance from a disease is to an invalid. Christian socialism is to the body politic what perfect strength is to a convalescent, possible of attainment but yet remote."

Miss Breckinridge, daughter of Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is studying law to become her father's partner.

W. L. Douglas, who is known all over the country as the #3 shoe man of Massachusetts, and whose portrait is as familiar as that of the president, is a democrat, and also a free trader, and although Brockton, where he lives, and the county in which it lies, are republican, he has filled nearly every local office, having been councilman, alderman, mayor, representative, and

senator. There is some talk of sending him to the democratic national convention as a delegate. He has demonstrated, by his business success, that he has brains and ability, and although he has paid as high, if not higher, wages than other shoe firms, he has increased his capital from seven hundred to several hundred thousand dollars in fifteen years. Mr. Douglas has captured the home market, and is now waiting for the Fifty second congress to give him the markets of the world, for it has been proven beyond doubt that we can manufacture shoes in this country cheaper than they can be made in any other country in the world.

An American acquaintance found Bret Harte writing the last words of his new novel, "The First Family of Tasajara." "Done, eh?" said the friend. "Not by a good deal," sighed Harte. "It's done from the middle chapter to the last, from loin to foot; now I must go back and put a head on it."

Mr. Garrison spoke on the evening of October 6 at New Bedford, Mass., on woman suffrage, with Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Claflin and Mrs. Fall. The first-named ladies are veterans in the cause; but Mrs. Fall, "a fresh, young lawyer," writes a correspondent, is a later recruit. Mrs. Livermore is a great favorite with the public, and Mrs. Claflin is an able and intellectual woman, a reader and thinker on social and political problems. The meeting was a success, the large church being well filled with an appreciative audience.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, smokes daily three or four cigars of a brand that costs \$1,800 a thousand. His royal taste can be satisfied only by incense from cigars most carefully made from the best material raised in the choicest tobacco raising district of Cuba.

Charles Dickson, the young actor and single taxer, who started out some weeks ago as a star in a play called "Incog," written by Mrs. Governor Romualdo Pacheco, of California, has met with great success wherever he has gone. In San Francisco the theatre in which Mr. Dickson played became for the week the fashionable centre of amusement. The papers, on the morning after the first performance, gave from two to five columns each to the report of the first night. They also gave the names of the fashionables who attended. Among them were some of the most noted people in the golden state.

Ex-Senator Ingalls told a New York interviewer that farming agreed with him first rate. The Chicago Mail says: "The farming of Ingalls agrees with the people of Kansas first rate." We are glad that all parties are satisfied.

The Toronto Christian Guardian, a short time ago, had an article on Henry George's theory regarding land ownership. It misstated Mr. George's position, and Mr. J. L. Dawkins, secretary of the Toronto single tax league, sent a letter to the Guardian, in which he pointed out its errors, and went into an explanation of our doctrine. The Guardian refused to publish it, whereupon Mr. Dawkins took it to the Toronto Evening News, which printed it in its editorial department. These Christian papers, as well as some Christian ministers, are very glib when attacking the single tax, but when it comes to printing an answer they are, as a rule, very unjust.

Congressman Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, has got himself and his tin-plate shop boycotted by the Knights of Labor. Regarding it the St. Louis Republic says: "When we remember that this is one of the first results of his attempt to make a practical application of his vote in favor of the McKinley bill, it seems a little funny, don't it?" It does, brother, it does.

"Tom" Mann, ex-president of the London Dockers' Union, has delivered an address in which he describes the legislation he deems necessary for the final solution of the labor question. His scheme includes the total abolition of overtime; the shortening, by legal compulsion, of the hours of labor to forty-eight per week; the maintenance by the state of all whose employment, from whatever cause, is intermittent; the refusal by the working classes to buy any goods not produced under trade-union restrictions; the control of all municipal authorities by trade unions, who will insist upon subsidizing "labor" out of public funds; and, finally, the education of the working classes at the expense of the state in "the true principles of industrial co-operation."

Eugene Field has announced in the Chicago News the engagement of Marie Jansen to Reginald Courtney Bass, the grandson of the famous English brewer, who is said to be worth three million dollars. A correspondent writes denying the engagement, on the ground that it is impossible for Miss Jansen to land a three million dollar bass.

George Bedell, who, as all of our New York friends know, lives in Herkimer, writes that he has accidentally found on a new method of "making propaganda." A few weeks ago Mr. Bedell made a mistake in invoicing a bill of goods to a customer. The customer wrote back and informed him of the fact, and Bedell acknowledged the error and sent a corrected invoice. In a joking way, he wrote that the customer should consider that the cigars were on him (Bedell); but as he could not conveniently send a cigar, he concluded he would send him the next best thing, which was a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" for which he had paid the same price as a cigar would cost. The customer wrote acknowledging the receipt of the book, and while he thanked Bedell for it, said he had no use for it, and had given it to a democrat to read, and that he then went and bought twenty pounds of granulated sugar for a dollar under the McKinley bill. Mr. Bedell, in answer, called the customer's attention to the fact that sugar could now be bought for five cents a pound because the McKinley bill had placed that article on the free list, and he also reminded the gentleman that he was not prompt in paying his accounts, and that the 10 per cent. dis-

count allowed on thirty days would make considerable difference in his profits in the course of a year. Then he incidentally asked him why he was not able to pay promptly in a land overflowing with everything that nature can give. The customer sent the amount of the bill due and remarked that he liked to pay his bills when they became due, but that bad business sometimes interfered. Mr. Bedell has not converted this customer, who after having written a mournful letter about hard times, adds: "The McKinley bill is all right as the election in Ohio this fall will show. It is supply and demand that produce prosperity, and owing to the goodness of a higher power the supply this year is beyond our highest expectations." Therefore the customer anticipates brisk business. Mr. Bedell remarks here that this customer of his has violated one of the canons of the republican party in that he claims that the prospective prosperity is owing to the goodness of a higher power, while Major McKinley, President Harrison and Secretary Blaine claim it to have been the result of their protective-reciprocal policy.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Father: "Come, now, my son; stop beating about the bush. Will you bring the coal?" Old Uncle John: "When I was a boy I didn't beat about the bush much; if I was slow about doing an errand, the bush had a fashion of beating about me."—Puck.

Book Agent: "Can't I sell you a copy of the Exploration of the Holy Land?" Hostetter McGinnis: "I can't read." "But your wife might want to read it." "She can't read, either." "How about your children?" "They can read, can't they?" "Not a word." "Well, you keep a cat, don't you?" "Yes, but the cat can't read, either." "I know that, but you need something to throw at the cat, and this book is just the right size."—Texas Siftings.

"Jones, did you ever hear the 'Song of the Shirt'?" "No, (hic) Billings, I never did. Fact is (hic) I didn't know a shirt could (hic) sing."—Kate Field's Washington.

Once Wilkes asked an elector to vote for him. "No," replied the man warmly, "I'd rather vote for the devil." "Yes," responded Wilkes, "but in this case your friend doesn't stand."—Richard Redgrave.

"Labor and capital are one," says the Mail and Express. Are labor and landlord one, too, or two? And which is the one?

"Tis the easiest trade of all, top,

For he that's fit for nothing else is fit

To own good land."—Saint's Tragedy, by Charles Kingsley.

"There's only one tailor's goose in the place," said a dealer to his clerk; "write to the factory at once, for a dozen." The clerk turned to obey, and wrote: "Send us one dozen tailor's geese immediately;" but this did not seem to be right, and he changed it to, "Send us one dozen tailor's geese immediately." This was no better, and he found himself in a quandary from which he finally emerged in this fashion: "Send us immediately one tailor's goose, and eleven more."

Once when Mr. Tourgée was to lecture at Chicago, the chairman by way of introducing him said: "Ladies and gentlemen: A few years ago there appeared in this country a book which soon became famous. I do not doubt that you have all read it. Its title is 'A Fool's Errand, by One of the Fools.' I now have the pleasure of introducing the author of that book."

The Way Clear.—"Beg pardon, sir," said the man who had been standing up in the aisle of the car, as he wedged himself down by the side of a man who was trying to occupy two seats, "but have you ever traveled in Germany?" "I have not, sir," gruffly answered the party addressed. "It's an interesting country," rejoined the other pleasantly. "You ought to visit it. You would have no trouble getting in now."—Chicago Tribune.

Analyzing a Word.—A teacher gave out words for analysis. "Bank-note" was one of them, and the teacher's astonishment may be imagined when one young lady brought the following unique analysis: "Bank-note is a compound, primitive word, composed of 'bank' and 'note.' 'Bank' is a simple word, meaning the side of a stream; 'note,' to set down. 'Bank-note,' to set down by the side of a stream."—Vineland Independent.

That all the world a lover loves

Is moderately true;

But it does not love to have him love

His love in public view.—Life.

My lady love is kind as fair

And vows that she'll be mine,

Because I swear her golden hair

Is eighteen carats fine.—Toronto Grip.

Poverty-stricken Suitor: "Be mine, Amanda, and I will treat you like an angel!" Amanda: "I should think so! Nothing to eat, and still less to wear. Not me!"—Figaro.

"I have often wanted to visit a lunatic asylum; but I suppose there is none in the city?" "No; but we've got a board of trade. Come along. It's in session. It will do just as well."—Chicago Tribune.

OCTOBER.

Florence Earle Coates, in October Lippincott's.

Sweet are the woodland notes

That gush melodious at morn from palpitating throats

In anthems fresh as dew! Ay, they are sweet!

But from that dim retreat

Where Evening muses through the pensive hours There sometimes floats along

A more appealing song:

So, love, thy voice breathes a diviner music in the chill

Of Autumn, when the glen is still

And Flora's gold all tarnished on the hill.

Than in the time when merry May calls forth her bashful flowers.

AN ELOQUENT ORATION.

L. A. Russell, well known as a leading lawyer, of Cleveland, a prominent Ohio single taxer, delivered the following oration at the funeral of Samuel A. Eddy, a brother member of the Cleveland bar:

At the doorpost of the narrow house, where soon shall

"Softly lie and sweetly sleep Low in the ground"

the dear clay house which was the dwelling of our friend: which he informed, illumined and made precious, we stand a moment to recall that his own comment on life and death was to quote his favorite:

"On parent knees a naked, new born child Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smiled; So live, that sinking in thy last long sleep, Thou then may'st smile, whilst all around thee weep."

And he "solived," and now is "smiling" while we "weep."

He was a brother to that Perfect Man, who, through the sacrifice of self for others, did find a crucifix.

In honor of his memory there be those will pour libations at the gallows tree; in prison cells will incense burn: and from their hiding glens the hunted ones will steal to strew his grave with flowers.

"His shining garments now no moth can gnaw. His store of treasure now no rust can eat, Nor thief break through, nor steal."

About his widow and his orphaned ones he has left a living wall of friends, who, for the husband's and the father's sake, and his example, will not forget his never-failing kindness to the suffering ones.

As each one of us shall go in turn behind the veil which bounds our little now and here into that undiscovered country, boundless but thronged with countless spirits of the just made perfect, he will wish to find Sam. I will tell you how.

Bear straightaway to the flag of "Our Lady of Perpetual Help."

Sam is her partner—and you will find him with the "Blessed Queen of Heaven," rigging some new device to help the helpless ones on earth—without their knowledge—at his own expense—and very happy in it.

"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

Judge E. F. Fellows, Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "The executive committee of the Indiana tariff reform league met in this city to-day to devise ways and means for carrying on their crusade against the protection fetish. They decided to purchase and distribute ten thousand copies of 'Protection or Free Trade?' Our single tax league will forward the money for three hundred or more copies the first of next week. Lovers of right throughout the country ought to assist in circulating this book. It is an arsenal that should be placed in the hands of every one."

Luke Herring, editor Standard, Wellington, Kansas—Send ten copies for enclosed dollar.

George Wallen, Jersey City, N. J.—Please send ten to —, Three Forks, Montana, for enclosed dollar.

G. T. Souger, Elizabethton, Tenn.—One dollar for ten copies Henry George's "Protection or Free Trade?"

Edwin Hurlbut, editor Free Press, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.—Please send sample copy.

J. G. Albright, editor Democrat, Albuquerque, N. M.—One dollar for ten copies. We run advertisement of "Protection or Free Trade?" regularly.

F. D. Lyford, Lewiston, Maine.—One dollar for ten copies. Have had forty copies already, and they are all doing good work. Most of the democratic leaders in Maine are either high tariff or without any ideas on the subject, but the voters are all right for Cleveland and free trade.

George H. Atkinson, Chicago, Ill.—Met W. H. Wakefield, editor of an alliance paper in Kansas. He says he ordered 400 "Protection or Free Trade?" but can't keep any: they go as fast as he gets them. Will order more soon. He was talking with L. I. Young, of Topeka, also an alliance editor, who says Louis F. Post converted him last year. Both think Post a great man, and say his trip there did wonders.

Wakefield says every man in his alliance (sixty), are single taxers. Young bought the last copy I had of "Protection or Free Trade?" He had not seen the cheap edition before, and promises to order a lot. They both approve of the last circular, and the house to house canvass, and Young at last will try it when he gets his books.

There is no question that the country is bubbling if not boiling. Have not been in a car since I left Los Angeles (and I've changed several times) that talk has not been going on, or easily started.

Clarence Dennis, editor News, Ashland, Wis.—Send ten copies "Protection or Free Trade?" In this section local iron interests have fostered a prejudice in favor of the tariff. We are, therefore, working at some disadvantage, but we know

of nothing more likely to help us than the works of Mr. George.

Ten copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" (twenty-five cent edition) will be mailed, post paid to any address for one dollar, cash with order. Address W. J. Atkinson, secretary; Hand to Hand Club, 834 Broadway, New York.

DREAM AND DEED.

Katharine Lee Bates, in October Lippincott's.

What of the deed without the dream? A song
Reft of its music, and a scentless rose.
Except the heart outsoar the hand, the throng
Will bless thee little for thy labor-throes.

The dream without the deed? Dawn's fairy
gold,

Paled, ere it wake the hills, to misty gray.

Except the hand obey the heart, behold,

Thy grieved angel turns his face away.

'Most any man, until he dies,
Still "wants the earth," while failure frets him;
But yet don't seem to realize
The earth wants him—and finally gets him.—
Judge.

Alarmed Stranger (out west): "Look! isn't that a cyclone coming this way?" Real Estate Agent: "Certainly, it's a cyclone. It will pass about two hundred feet east of us. Splendid view of it from right here, and I'm offering you these lots at only \$15 a foot."—Chicago Tribune.

THE SINGLE TAX PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue

from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE ADOPTED THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES MADE BY NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

(Secretaries of clubs are requested to send corrections, notices of the formation of new clubs or of requests for the enrollment of existing clubs to Geo. St. John Leavens, Secretary of the National Committee at No. 42 University place, New York.)

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.—Single tax club. Every alternate Thursday evening, 717 Main st. Pres., Sol. F. Clark; sec., Theo. Hartman.

CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.—Single tax club. Pres., Clarence A. Miller; sec., S. Byron Welton, 523 Macy st.

OAKLAND.—Oakland single tax club No. 1. Meets every Friday evening at St. Andrew's Hall, at 1056½ Broadway. Pres., A. J. Gregg; sec., E. Hodgkins.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California single tax society, room 9, 841 Market street. Pres., L. M. Manser; cor. sec., Thomas Watson, 841 Market street.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Single tax club. Headquarters 303 16th st. Pres., Geo. H. Phelps; sec., James Crosby, P. O. Box 257, Highlands.

PUEBLO.—Commonwealth single tax club. Regular meetings fourth Friday of each month at office of B. D. V. Reeve, corner Union av. and Main st. Pres., B. D. V. Reeve; sec., J. W. Brentlinger.

CONNECTICUT.

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

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

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON.—Single tax association. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 p.m. Pres., Geo. W. Kreer; sec., Frank L. Reardon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 160 A st., n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 DeForest st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st., n. w.

Washington single tax league. Executive Committee meets at the residence of President H. J. Schulteis, 923 H st., n. w.; Wm. Geddes, M.D., sec., 1719 G st., n. w.

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 338 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

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

BRACEVILLE.—Braceville single tax committee. Pres., John Mainwaring; sec., Chas. E. Matthews.

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Thursday evenings in Court House. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 310 North st.; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, n. e. cor. 5th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec. Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Single tax league. Pres., Thos. J. Hudson; sec., Chas. H. Krause. Every Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Mansur Hall, cor. Washington and Alabama sts, room 12.

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 5 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 806 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur Mosena, 920 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Single tax club. L. G. Booth, pres.; J. Y. Kennedy, sec.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 803 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 336 Thalia st.

MAINE.

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

MARYLAND.

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

Baltimore single tax society. Every Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., at Industrial Hall, 316 W. Lombard st. Pres., Jas. T. Kelly; sec., W. H. Kelly, 522 Columbia st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.—Massachusetts single tax league. Pres., William Lloyd Garrison; sec., E. H. Underhill, 45 Kilby st., Boston; treas., George Cox, Jr., 72 High st., Boston.

BOSTON.—Single tax league. Public meetings second fourth Sundays of each month at 2:30 p. m. at G. A. R. Hall, 616 Washington st. Pres., Edwin M. White; sec. Emily T. Turner 5 Cambridge st.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm. A. McKindrick; sec., A. B. Barnard, 84 Belmont st.

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

HAVERHILL.—Haverhill single tax league. Meets every Thursday evening, at 73 Merrimac st. Pres., Geo. W. Pettengill; cor. sec., Edward E. Collum, 4 Green st.

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 100 Tremont st.

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

NEWBURYPORT.—Merrimac single tax assembly. Pres., Andrew R. Curtis; sec., Wm. R. Whitmore, 236 Merrimac street.

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., Frank W. Mendum 141 Hampden st.; sec., W. L. Crozman, 131 Marcella st.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month, at Reform club hall, 98 Front st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Monday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., C. J. Buell, 402 W. Franklin av.; sec., Oliver, T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartney; sec., Geo. C. Madison, corner East Sixth and Cedar sts.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffmann, chairman; sec., Percy Pepon, 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

HERMANN.—Single tax committee. Pres., R. H. Hassenger; sec., Dr. H. A. Hibbard.

KANSAS CITY.—Single tax club. First Sunday of the month, at 3 p. m., at Bacon Lodge Hall, 1204 and 1206 Walnut st. Pres., Herman Hermalink; sec., R. F. Young, Signal Service office.

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

Benton School of Social Science. Meets every Saturday evening at 6839 Waldemar avenue. Pres., Henry S. Chase; sec., W. C. Little.

NEBRASKA.

WYMORE.—Wymore single tax and tariff reform club. Meetings every Wednesday evening at Union hall. Pres., Julius Hamm; sec. and treas., H. C. Jaynes; P. O. Box 137.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Felton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Federal sts. Pres., Aaron Hand; sec., Wm. M. Callingham, 530 Line st.

JERSEY CITY.—Standard single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday of each month at Assembly Rooms, 642 Newark av. Pres., Jas. McGregor; sec., Joseph Dana Miller, 223 Grand st.

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

NEWARK.—Single tax and free trade club. Pres., C. E. Rathburn; sec., M. T. Gaffney, 211 Plane st.

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

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

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., A. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morrison, box 222, Washington.

NEW YORK.

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

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

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, 188 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres., Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Miss Venie B. Havens, 219 DeKalb av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 418 Central av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Public meeting on first Tuesday in each month, held at Eureka Hall, 378 Bedford avenue. Business meeting first and third Mondays at 94 South Third street. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 263 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pottenkofer, 263 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday 7:30 p. m., Beaver Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres. F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

BINGHAMTON.—Tax Reform Association. Pres., John H. Blakeney; sec., Edward Dundon, 33 Malden lane.

BUFFALO.—Tax Reform Club. Pres., S. C. Rogers; sec. T. M. Crowe, 777 Elk st.

OSWEGO.—Pioneer single tax club. Pres., James Ryan sec., James C. Murray.

OWEGO.—Single tax club. Pres., Michael J. Murray sec., Wm. Minehew, 50 West Main st.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Freedom association meets evening of every fourth Friday of the month at Schwabensberg's hall, corner Vernon and Borden avs. Sec., T. G. Drake, 215 Kouwenhoven st.

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

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

NORTH DAKOTA.

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

OHIO.

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

CLEVELAND.—Central single tax club. First and third Wednesday evenings, 8 p. m.; rooms, 301 and 302 Arcade, Euclid av. Pres., Tom L. Johnson; sec., L. E. Stemon, 7 Greenwood st.

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

GAZON.—Gazon single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 103 South Union st. Pres. P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay.

HAMMOCK.—Single tax club. Pres. D. P. Sweeney; sec. James G. Hayden.

MIAMI.—Miami single tax club. Pres. H. H. Scott; sec. J. T. Heals.

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

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

OREGON.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

GRANFORD.—Single tax club. Hevener's hall, 41 Main st. Meetings for discussion every Sunday at 3.30 p. m.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society of Philadelphia every Thursday 8 p. m., 1341 Arch st.; cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh single tax club. Meets every first and third Sunday evening at 7.30, 64 4th av. Pres. Edm. Yarbley; sec. Mark F. Roberts, 140 South 24th st.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—Pawtucket single tax association. Pres. John McCaffrey; sec., Matthew Curran, 41 Main st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

BALTIMORE.—Baltic single tax club. Pres. T. T. Vreese sec., T. J. Quoted.

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

EL PASO.—Single tax club. Meetings second and fourth Monday nights, 200% El Paso st. Pres., G. Hubbard; sec. and treas., M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. Higgins.

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7.30, Franklin st. Pres., E. P. Alsbury sec., E. W. Brown.

WEST VIRGINIA.

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

WISCONSIN.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PORT ADAM.—Single tax league. Pres., E. Nich. Sec., B. S. S. S. S.

KANSAS MORTGAGE DEBTS.

The Wool and Cotton Reporter has published official figures relating to the mortgage indebtedness of Kansas, which show that the total existing debt of the people of Kansas, secured by real estate mortgage aside from state and railroad land contracts, January 1, 1890, was \$235,485,108, of which the debt on acres was \$167,145,000, or 70.96 per cent of the total. The per capita existing debt was \$165. Considerable land has been sold on credit in Kansas by the state and railroads that have received government grants on railroad contracts. There is an existing indebtedness of \$3,607,735 on the state land sales, and of \$3,993,983 on railroad sales. These, added to the mortgage debt, make a total debt of \$243,146,896, of which \$174,730,071 is on farms.

HENRY GEORGE'S LECTURE

MOSES

Appeared in THE STANDARD of December 3, 1887, and has not been published in any other form.

We will send a copy of that issue of THE STANDARD in exchange for any of the following issues: January 26, May 18 and June 15, 1889; April 8 and July 8, 1891, or a copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

A limited number on hand.
THE STANDARD.
42 University Place,
New York.

HOW FIGARO IS MANAGED.

Home Journal.

The office of the Paris Figaro is a model of luxury. The reception room is softly carpeted and luxuriously furnished, and on the walls hang valuable oil paintings. There are no reporters dodging in and out, and the managing editor takes things easily. The editorial writers, eight or ten in number, divide up the days of the week, and each man contributes his two-column editorial when he is on duty, and he reads his own proof and signs the article, so that he alone is held responsible. He, too, is easy over the matter, for he writes about what he pleases, without regard to the news of the day. There are no reporters. A few special men look after society affairs and the reports of the legislative bodies. The police report accidents and murders, and there is no other city news, except a few items, which gener-

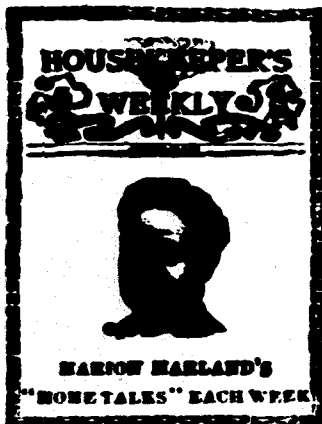
ally reporters sell to all the newspapers in the city by the line. The police are depended upon for criminal reports, but unless they wish to give these to the public they hold them back. They do not allow any examination of their reports, and only permit what is to their interest to appear.

THE USUAL LOGIC.

New York World.

The logic of the protectionist appeal to the farmers is thus: "Because short crops abroad give you good prices for your wheat, you will vote to give us a new warrant to tax you a billion dollars in two years."

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THE STANDARD

Our readers are so well acquainted with the merits of THE STANDARD, we need say nothing further than that it will be the constant aim of the management to make it in every sense a credit to the Free Trade and Single Tax movement and an ideal weekly newspaper.

THE ARENA

Though the youngest of America's three great reviews, the Arena has forged its way to the front rank of the world's leading reviews, and is recognized as the most liberal and progressive great magazine of the day. Among its contributors are Henry George, Hamlin Garland, W. D. McCrackan, Thos. B. Preston and other leading Single Taxers. The Arena

Employs the boldest, ablest, and most authoritative thinkers in the New World and the Old, to discuss all the great social, economic, ethical, educational, and religious problems of the day. In its discussions of all the great living problems, strikes at the very root of the question, instead of wasting time on mere results or superficial aspects of the same. Its contributors are largely among the vanguard of the world's thinkers and reformers, hence it discusses problems six months to a year before the slow coaches reach them.

The Arena is the only Great Review

- Which monthly gives portraits of the world's great thinkers.
- Which richly illustrates important papers calling for illustrations.
- Which gives its readers a brilliant story by a strong American author each month.
- Which regularly publishes critical and biographical sketches of illustrious personages by the ablest writers of the age.
- Which in addition to its regular one hundred and twenty-eight pages of reading matter, monthly publishes from eight to twelve pages of critical review of books of the day by scholarly writers.

THE PORTFOLIO

The Arena Portfolio contains twenty-four portraits of eminent personages, printed on the heaviest and most expensive grade of coated plate paper, 8x10 inches. A delicate India tint forms a background upon which the picture and autograph are printed; thus each picture receives two ink impressions, the whole affording the richest possible effect. Our readers will, we think, agree with us that no more attractive premium could be given, as portraits of the great with their autographs are always interesting and in a way instructive, aside from the art value of the premium. The Portfolio which contains the twenty-four portraits is richly gotten up, and would be an ornament to any home in the land. It is bound in board, covered with delicate pearl gray French paper, with corners and back of pure white vellum cloth. The words "Arena Portfolio" are stamped in large ornamental letters of gold or silver leaf on each side. Three sides are tied with delicate ribbon.

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Count Leo Tolstoi.	Prof. J. R. Buchanan.	Mary A. Livermore.
Camille Flammarion.	Pres. Chas. W. Eliot, of Harvard.	Frances E. Willard.
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At the nominal price of FIFTY CENTS EACH—which would be very reasonable for pictures executed and printed as are these—the price of this set alone would be \$12.00, while the portfolio would cost at retail not less than \$1.00; yet the publishers have placed the price at \$4.00, and by our special arrangement with them we are enabled to give the Arena, THE STANDARD, and this superb Portfolio, all for \$5.00, and twenty cents additional for packing and postage on the Portfolio.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Give Relief at once for Cold in Head.
Apply into the Nostrils.—It is Quickly Absorbed.
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 66 Warren St., N. Y.



INDIANA'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

A verdict, involving the eight-hour labor law, has been rendered at Indianapolis. John Grissell was employed by Noel Brothers in the flour and feed business at wages by the week, and he brought suit for time he had worked in excess of eight hours per day. The case was first tried before Justice Alford, who gave the plaintiff a verdict, and then before a jury in the superior court, and a verdict for \$125 was awarded the plaintiff. The case will be appealed to the supreme court. If it is affirmed there it will give rise to the filing of thousands of like claims all over the state.

GOOD SENSE ABOUT EDITORIALS.

Scribbler, in The New York Commercial Advertiser.

I note a letter in your lively sheet as to the length of editorials, approving the short editorials of a contemporary. A short horse is soon curried, so a minor topic can be easily disposed of. But a topic of pith and moment, involving latitude of opinion, and, perhaps, a questioning of facts, will necessarily take more words of explanation and argument. The most momentous principles may be disposed of in an aphorism or an injunction, provided there be no question as to the premise; but if evidence has to be weighed, or principles to be discussed, a short editorial would be as defective as a long one might be needless in a case of conceded facts. A long article, to establish admitted truths, is tiresome; a short one, on known facts, may be dogmatic. It is very much a matter of taste. One cannot decide between Fasset and Flower in three lines.

SPECIAL CARDS.

NOTE—The publisher of The Standard has satisfactory evidence that the professional and business cards appearing in this column are those of men in good standing in their respective communities. None others are admitted.

Professional.

ILLINOIS.

PECKHAM & BROWN, CHICAGO,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
617 First National Bank Building, n. w. cor. of Monroe and Dearborn streets.

ORVILLE PECKHAM, EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN
Att'y for the First Nat'l Bank, THOS. H. PEARCE.
Special attention will be given to controversies arising under the custom and revenue laws of the United States, and in matters of importance, services in connection therewith will be rendered in any part of the United States.

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Practices in all Courts. Special attention given to United States land and mining laws.

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GOLDTHWAITE, EWING & H. F. RING,
HOUSTON,
LAWYERS.

Business.

NEW YORK.

R. DOBLIN & CO., NEW YORK CITY,
HIGHEST GRADE HATS,
852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th Streets.
We aim to maintain the highest standard of excellence.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of September, 1891, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against William P. Dane, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly qualified assignee of said Dane, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Freling H. Smith, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 8th day of December 1891.

Dated New York City, September 12, 1891.
SAMUEL F. PRENTISS,
Assignee.
FRELING H. SMITH,
Attorney for Assignee,
115 Broadway, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by Andrew Bollong, trading as Constantin Schmidt, to George C. Keep, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a special term of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1891, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of George C. Keep, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.
Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, and the seal of said Court, the third day of October, 1891.

PECK & FIELD,
Attorney for the Assignee,
No. 251 Broadway, New York.

FAIRY TALES OF SCIENCE.

New York Tribune.

A stage representation of the phenomena of science, planned with reference to strict scientific correctness, is a novelty that will be seen in New York for the first time in the course of a few months. Volcanoes, earthquakes, storms, thunder, lightning, clouds and sunsets are things that have often been borrowed to give effect to theatrical action or spectacle, but to give them for their own sake and for scientific instruction is something new, at least in this country. The attempt will be made at the Carnegie Music Hall.

The plan is an attempt to popularize science by showing its wonders in a series of gorgeous stage pictures. The experiment was first tried in Berlin two or three years ago, and has been a decided success. Morris Reno, the president of the Music Hall Company, saw it there, at the Urania Scientific Theatre, and was much impressed by it. He began negotiations, and has recently secured the spectacle. It will be given here just as it was in Berlin, except that it will be on a much grander scale. The entertainment lasts for about two or two and a half hours. One of the subjects is "The History of the Early World." The science to be pursued here is geology. A lecturer begins with a short statement in general terms of what is to be shown. The stage is then seen to represent the dark and formless condition of chaos. Mists and clouds rise and draw together till they seem to form a fluid mass, land emerges from the water, the processes of geological formation are exhibited, there is an eruption of a volcano, a landscape is finally disclosed, without vegetation, then the beginnings of life are manifested, and so on, the lecturer explaining all and expounding the theories of science involved, but in such a popular manner as to make his description clear and interesting to an audience not already familiar with the subject treated.

Another exhibition that Mr. Reno has secured is called "From the Earth to the Moon." It shows in the same manner the scenes and objects that would be visible on such a journey through space, and it has a similar scientific exposition for the lecture. Six or seven other subjects have been developed in Berlin, and Mr. Reno expects later to present them here, but he will begin with these two. The illustrations will be by means of painted scenery and by complicated mechanical and light effects. All the scene painting will be done in Berlin, and is indeed already in progress, under the supervision of Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer, the director of the Urania Scientific Theatre, and Wilhelm Kraus, the artistic director. Both these men will come here and have charge of the exhibitions.

PAPER-MONEY PARASITES.

American Notes and Queries.

A few years ago quite a sensation was created in Europe when a medical man (in St. Petersburg, I think), drew attention to the unseen dangers lurking in the mouth-pieces of public telephones. More recently a Prussian doctor has found out that those wretched things could be transmitted for miles and miles along the telephones.

And now (so Paper Trade says), it seems Dr. L. B. Clifton, the Macon scientist, has detected a peculiar parasite which infects our paper money. "It is found nowhere else, and though it is invisible to the unassisted eye, the small creature multiplies at a surprising rate and is very numerous. Dr. Clifton counted 3,000 of them on an old five-dollar bill. He said the money parasite is an acarus, and closely related to the spider family. His appearance is by no means handsome. In shape it is oblong and flat, and has four clumsy legs and a sharp bill. It is never known to leave the paper on which it lives, and never becomes a parasite on the human body."

DEFINITION OF A "SCAB."

Edward Atkinson sent to Senator Howard, the labor leader of Massachusetts, for a trades unionist's definition of a "scab," and the following definition was sent:

A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and although both may be useful to the party in troublesome times, when peace returns they are detested alike by all; so, when help is needed, a "scab" is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grasp a benefit he never labored to procure; he is only for himself, but he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for momentary and worthless approbation would betray friends, family and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeymen, and is himself afterwards sold in his turn by his employer, until he is at last despised by both and deserted by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age, and to posterity.

There are eight sudden deaths among men to every one such death among women. A woman seldom does anything suddenly unless she gets out of a moving street-car backwards.—Chicago Times.

HENRY GEORGE

IN REPLY

TO THE POPE.

"The Condition of Labor," an open letter by Henry George in reply to the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII., containing the text of the Encyclical, is now ready for delivery.

Cloth, 75 cents. Paper, 30 cents.

Mailed postpaid to any address.

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Nickel, Brass, Silver, Oxidizing and Lacquering.

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PLANTS FOR ELECTROPLATING FITTED UP.

CAMPAIGN PAPERS.

Sheets of any size, editorials, news and advertisements, completely printed at short notice and moderate prices. Democratic and Single Tax matter ready for use.

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ADVERTISING.

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE ANYTHING ANYWHERE at any time write to **GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.**, No. 10 Spruce street, New York.

EVERYONE IN NEED OF INFORMATION ON THE subject of advertising will do well to obtain a copy of "Book for Advertisers," 368 pages, price one dollar. Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contains a careful compilation from the American Newspaper Directory of all the best papers and class journals; gives the circulation rating of every one, and a good deal of information about rates and other matters pertaining to the business of advertising. Address **ROWELL'S ADVERTISING BUREAU**, 10 Spruce street, New York.

These two rings and agent's stamp, sample copy of the book, and a 10-cent paper card, cost 10 cents.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS; or, Intimations of Inspiration, and the Moral Sentiments to the Proposals of the Single Tax. By the author of "Man and Other Monkeys." 11 pages, paper, 10c per copy. Address, **THOMAS TURNER**, Covenant Hall, Baltimore, Md.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE

AND

THE PEOPLE'S MEDAL

—IN—

PURE ALUMINUM.

THE SIZE OF ONE DOLLAR.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR SAMPLE.

6 Medals for One Dollar.

PARCELS SENT C. O. D.

30 MEDALS..... \$1.
60 "..... \$2.
100 "..... \$10.

The Cincinnati Pure Aluminum Co.,
7 Emery Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

A woman cannot be altogether unhappy when the woman she has invited to supper asks her to write down her recipe for that cream pie.—Somerville Journal.

PEARS'

The soap that clears but not excoriates.

It is a great good to have soap that one can wash with forty times a day, if he has occasion, always with comfort, and never with any sort or degree of harm.

Some soaps are slow to get on and slow to get off; they try one's patience so that he never wants to use them again.

Some are quick and sharp; too sharp, they bite; the skin becomes rough and tender. Chapped hands, red face, a disposition to chafe, are the consequences.

Washerwomen suffer severely from soaps no worse than such; indeed the soaps are the same, only one is in cakes and the other in bars. Fine boxes and scent do not make fine soap.

But Pears' is perfect; that is, it is soap and nothing but soap; no fat or alkali in it. The fat is all taken up with the alkali; *vice versa*, the alkali all taken up with the fat. And this is supposed to be true of no other soap in the world but Pears'.

Begin and end with Pears'—no alkali in it.

Nov. '91.

Malarial Disorders.

Where the soil is good, and correct sanitary laws are enforced, there can be but little malaria. This is a well-proven assertion of sanitarians and the medical profession.

The evils of malarial disorders are fever, weakness, lassitude, loss of appetite, nervous debility, prostration, depression, more or less pronounced; and even life itself almost becomes a burden.

The human system needs continuous and careful attention to rid itself of its impurities. Stimulate into activity the vital organs, cleanse the stomach and bowels, quicken the circulation, and increase the action of the skin by the use of that most harmless of all remedies,

Beecham's Pills,

and doctor's bills will be avoided, and good health will result. Take these Pills as directed, for any nervous or bilious disorder, such as sick headache, loss of appetite, poor digestion and constipation, and they will prove a blessing pecuniarily, as well as physically. Price only 25 cents per box.

All druggists sell Beecham's Pills. Take no others.

Queer Money.

Prescott in his "Conquest of Peru," makes mention of the fact that in place of money as an article of exchange, a certain number of cocoa beans were sewn in bags and exchanged for articles of merchandise. This speaks volumes for the appreciation of this wonderful product by the native Peruvian. Prescott also says that the Emperor Montezuma had fifty jars or pitchers of this delicious beverage prepared every day for his own personal and household's use. Spain was the first European country to appreciate the value of the article of diet and it still consumes more than any other European country. For a long time the use of coffee and tea threw the habit of cocoa drinking, in England, entirely in the shade, because of the fact that the Anglo-Saxon thought more of the stimulating effects of those drinks than he did of the health-giving properties of cocoa. But of late there has come to pass a wonderful reaction in favor of the latter beverage; it is quite likely that this fact is considerably due to the improved method of manufacture invented by Mr. C. J. Van Houten and employed by his successors Van Houten & Zoon, Weesp, Holland, who are by far the most successful manufacturers of pure soluble powdered cocoa in the world. Van Houten's Cocoa has been introduced into almost every civilized country, and wherever it has gone, it has taken the market at once and held it despite all opposition.

Van Houten's—Perfectly pure.
Van Houten's—Best and goes farthest.
Van Houten's—Once tried, always used.
Van Houten's Cocoa better than tea or coffee.
Van Houten's Cocoa—Nourishing, Stimulating, Invigorating.

Happy Baby!

Because he is healthy. There is no baby comfort but in health. There is no baby beauty but in health.

All his comfort is from fat, and most of his beauty. Fat is almost everything to him. That is why babies are fat. It is baby's wealth, his surplus laid by. What he does not need for immediate use he tucks under his velvet skin to cushion him out and keep the hard world from touching him.

This makes curves and dimples. Nature is fond of turning use into beauty.

All life inside; all fat outside. He has nothing to do but to sleep and grow.

You know all this—at least you feel it. When baby is plump you are as happy as he is. Keep him so.

But what if the fat is not there? Poor baby! we must get it there. To be thin, for a baby, is to lose what belongs to him. Why should the little mortal begin his life with suffering!

Go to your doctor. Don't be dosing your baby when all he needs is a little management.

A little book on CAREFUL LIVING, of infinite value, will be sent free if you write for it to Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South Fifth Avenue, York.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, at any drug-store, \$1.