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THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.—The Encyclical letter of Pope Leo XIII. on the "Condition of Labor," though primarily a letter of advice from the Roman Pontiff to those who acknowledge his authority, is of interest to all people who concern themselves with the great problem discussed therein. Before attempting to consider it we wish to disclaim all sympathy with those who question the right of the head of the Roman Church to advise Roman Catholics as to how they shall think or act in secular matters. Whether Catholics will be bound by his advice, or whether they will accept his conclusions as final and infallible, is for them to decide; but the relation they voluntarily maintain toward the Papacy surely gives the right to the head of their church to advise them as he sees fit. On the other hand, no sensible Catholic, whatever his own view as to infallibility, will expect any non-Catholic to regard this letter from Leo XIII. as other than an important contribution to the discussion of a grave problem, which contribution must be subjected to that reason which the Encyclical itself says is "the chief thing in us," and that "which makes a human being human, and distinguishes him essentially and completely from the brute."

Looking at the matter from this standpoint, it is essential that we shall take into account the position and environment of the writer before considering the letter itself. Leo XIII. is now in his eighty-second year, and during the fourteen years of his pontificate he has, for political reasons, preferred to regard himself as a prisoner in the Vatican, as a protest against what he regards as an invasion of his temporal rights as an earthly sovereign. He is surrounded by men who regard him not merely as the supreme head of the Church, but as their king. He cannot, in the nature of things, have come into close contact with the people, and it is even more impossible that he should really comprehend, much less sympathize with, the democratic spirit that dominates the modern world. Hence, though we find him explicitly declaring that the poor for whom he pleads "are by far the majority," he nowhere counsels that majority to exercise its undisputed power to set matters right by its own votes. The result is that we find in the Encyclical such declarations as these: "The gift of authority is from God;" those "whose advice and authority govern the nation in times of peace, and defend it in war," "clearly occupy the foremost place in the State and should be held in the foremost estimation;" "rulers should anxiously safeguard the community and all its parts;" Justice "demands that the interests of the poorer population be carefully watched over;" "most of all is it essential in these times of covetous greed to keep the multitude within the line of duty," and so on. These are the utterances of a monarch who believes in monarchy, and of a Pope who is called father by millions of men and women; and this must be borne in mind in noting the apparent conflict between many of his paternal recommendations and his sharp attack on Socialism.

On the other hand, bearing these facts in mind, it is remarkable that the Pope has so clear a conception of the modern and largely democratic questions that he discusses, for he does comprehend the problem; and, when passages scattered through the letter are massed

together, it will be seen that he states it with great force and with a clear conception of its gravity. He says in the beginning: "The discussion is not easy, nor is it free from danger." Again come such sentences as these: "At this moment the condition of the working population is the question of the hour; and nothing can be of higher interest to all classes than that it should be rightly decided." "The effect of civil change and revolution has been to divide society into two widely differing castes. On the one side there is the party *which holds the power because it holds the wealth*; which has in its grasp all labor and all trade; which manipulates for its own benefit and its own purposes all the sources of supply; and *which is powerfully represented in the councils of the State itself*. On the other side there is the needy and powerless multitude, sore and suffering, and always ready for disturbance," who "cannot but perceive that their grasping employers too often treat them with the greatest inhumanity and hardly care for them beyond the profit that their labor brings;" and this in the face of the facts, elsewhere proclaimed, that "it is only by the labor of the working man that States grow rich," that "the blessing of nature and the gift of grace belong in common to the whole human race," and that "that which is required for the preservation of life and for life's well-being is produced in great abundance by the earth, through man's skill and labor." Though we are now bringing sentences from various parts of the letter together, we are not wresting them from their meaning in a single instance. Surely the Pope comprehends the problem, even if he does not see the remedy, and his statement of it does not differ in much else than clearness and literary style from that of Henry George.

Thus brought face to face with this tremendous problem, the Pope condemns two antagonistic proposals of a remedy, though he fails so completely to understand one of them that he regards the two opposing theories as one. Some happy instinct—possibly the traditions of the early Church and its efforts to maintain the rights of its members against the arbitrary power of tyrants—inclines him to an assertion of the rights of individuals that brings him into sharp antagonism with the Socialists. "Man," he declares, "is older than the State," and he held "the right of providing for the life of his body prior to the formation of any State." He has, in short, rights as an individual, which he did not derive from the State and with which the State ought not to interfere. Among these is "the right to possess property as his own." These individual rights he says become more apparent when we consider them in relation to man's social and domestic obligations. The right of property "which belongs naturally to the individual persons, must also belong to man in his capacity as head of a family," "for it is a most sacred law of nature that a father must provide food and all necessities for those whom he has begotten," and he ought to make such further provision as is needful to enable them to escape want and misery. This he can only accomplish through the ownership of profitable property. He further maintains that a family is a true society, having at least equal rights with the State, "since the domestic household is anterior both in idea and in fact to the gathering of men into a commonwealth." Holding these views, the Pope naturally

denounces the proposal of the Socialists that private property should be destroyed and that "individual possessions should become the common property of all, to be administered by the State or by municipal bodies." He says that this remedy is "clearly futile," and "manifestly against justice," because it "would rob the lawful possessor, bring the State into a sphere that is not its own, and cause complete confusion in the community." Furthermore, he clearly describes the methods of the Socialists when he accuses them of "working on the poor man's envy of the rich." His argument against Socialism is on the whole strong and sound, but it is greatly marred and weakened by his own frequent proposals of paternal interference by Government for the curing of evils for which he can himself see no other remedy.

It is in his defence of the right of property against Socialism that the Pope demonstrates that he has no conception of the opposing theory which seeks its practical application through the Single Tax. He has evidently never considered the difference between the title to ownership in the products of labor and the title to ownership in land; never even heard of the difference between land values proper, and improvement values, nor conceived of the possibility of permanent possession of land in use as distinguished from that ownership by which the idle and the useless are empowered to withhold from others land that they cannot use themselves. Had the Pope clearly understood these things his argument would have led him to approve the Single Tax, instead of condemning it, as he clearly does. The Pope is in full agreement with the Single Taxers as to the true title to property. He says:

It is surely undeniable that, when a man engages in remunerative labor, the very reason and motive of his work is to obtain property, and to hold it as his own private possession. If one man hires out to another his strength or his industry, he does this for the purpose of receiving in return what is necessary for food and living; he thereby expressly proposes to acquire a full and real right, not only to the remuneration, but also to the disposal of that remuneration as he pleases.

Of course; provided he disposes of it lawfully, for the law will not protect him if he buys stolen goods.

Having thus asserted man's right to the product of his own toil, the Pope goes on to say:

If he lives sparingly, saves money and invests his savings for greater security in land, the land in such a case is only his wages in another form; and, consequently, a workingman's little estate thus purchased should be as completely at his own disposal as the wages he receives for his labor. But it is precisely in this power of disposal that ownership consists, whether the property be land or movable goods.

Suppose, instead of investing his savings in land, he had purchased a slave, would not this argument be equally good? It is not even an attempt to meet the real question at issue, which is as to the propriety of maintaining by law a system that permits this form of investment. There is a similar evasion of the real question in a more elaborate argument in another part of the Encyclical. The Pope says:

To say that God has given the earth to the use and enjoyment of the universal human race is not to deny that there can be private property. For God has granted the earth to mankind in general; not in the sense that all without distinction can deal with it as they please, but rather that no part of it has been assigned to any one in particular, and that the limits of private possession have been left to be fixed by man's own industry and the laws of individual peoples.

Just so, and the Single Taxers do not believe that these limits have been justly and wisely fixed by existing laws, and they purpose, when they can, to rewrite those laws. The letter goes on:

Moreover, the earth, though divided among private owners, ceases not thereby to minister to the needs of all; for there is no one who does not live on what the land brings forth. Those who do not possess the soil contribute their labor, so that it may be truly said that all human subsistence is derived either from labor on one's own land, or from some laborious industry which is paid for either in the produce of the land itself or in that which is exchanged for what the land brings forth.

This has been more strongly stated only by Henry George, himself, and the Pope's recognition of the over-

whelming importance of the land question would warrant a hope of his conversion to the Single Tax were it not for his environment and his more than eighty years. He has not yet seen the truth, however, for he goes on to say:

Here, again, we have another proof that private ownership is according to nature's law. For that which is required for the preservation of life, and for life's well-being, is produced in great abundance by the earth, but not until man has brought it into cultivation and lavished upon it his care and skill. Now, when man thus spends the industry of his mind and the strength of his body in procuring the fruits of nature, by that act he makes his own that portion of nature's field which he cultivates—that portion on which he leaves, as it were, the impress of his own personality; and it cannot but be just that he should possess that portion as his own, and should have a right to keep it without molestation.

These arguments are so strong and convincing that it seems surprising that certain obsolete opinions should now be revived in opposition to what is here laid down. We are told that it is right for private persons to have the use of the soil and the fruits of their land, but that it is unjust for any one to possess as owner either the land on which he has built or the estate which he has cultivated. But those who assert this do not perceive that they are robbing man of what his own labor has produced. For the soil which is tilled and cultivated with toil and skill utterly changes its condition; it was wild before, it is now fruitful; it was barren and now it brings forth in abundance. That which has thus altered and improved it becomes so truly part of itself as to be in great measure indistinguishable and inseparable from it. Is it just that the fruit of a man's sweat and labor should be enjoyed by another? As effects follow their cause, so it is just and right that the results of labor should belong to him who has labored.

His Holiness is mistaken in accounting his arguments as "strong and convincing." No advocate of the Single Tax denies to any man the right to the products of his own toil; no one of them denies the need of permitting man to reap where he has sown; no one of them seeks to deprive any man of "the land on which he has built or the estate which he has cultivated." All they demand is that the annual value which would attach to the land were it still wild and unfruitful shall be taken for public purposes, leaving to him who has tilled and cultivated undisturbed possession of the soil and an unchallenged right to all the products of his toil, so long as he pays to the community the mere rental value that that location would command were it wild and unbroken. As to whether it is possible to distinguish such values from those due to improvement, that is a practical question that we had rather argue with a tax assessor than with a Pope.

It is a great pity that those who have pressed the Pope for an utterance on the land question should have been successful in misrepresenting the theory and purpose of the Single Tax. His Holiness is not in the least disposed to exalt mere human statutes into divine and unchangeable laws. He bluntly declares that "laws only bind when they are in accord with right reason, and, therefore, with the eternal law of God." He perceives clearly, as has been shown, the superlative importance of the land question. Its ethical bearings are manifest to him. "The blessings of nature and the gifts of grace," he says, "belong in common to the whole human race." He sees that the land is the passive factor in all production and the only source of supply for human wants. He simply fails to understand that the movement he condemns seeks the very object he aims at, through the repeal of laws that those engaged in it believe are not in accord with right reason. We recognize the problem as the Pope states it. We join him in the assertion of individual rights and in his repudiation of Socialism as a solution. We recognize, with him, the fact that—

Man's needs do not die out, but recur; satisfied to-day, they demand new supplies to-morrow. Nature, therefore, owes to man a storehouse that shall never fail the daily supply of his daily wants. And this he finds only in the inexhaustible fertility of the earth.

We also agree with his Holiness in the declaration that—

If working people can be encouraged to look forward to obtaining a share in the land, the result will be that the gulf between vast wealth and deep poverty will be bridged over and the two orders will be brought nearer together. Another consequence will be the greater abundance of the fruits of the earth. Men always work harder and more readily when they work

on that which is their own; nay, they learn to love the very soil which yields in response to the labor of their hands not only food to eat, but an abundance of good things for themselves and those that are dear to them. It is evident how such a spirit of willing labor would add to the produce of the earth, and to the wealth of the community. And a third advantage would arise from this: men would cling to the country in which they were born, for no one would exchange his country for a foreign land if his own afforded him the means of living a tolerable and happy life. These three important benefits, however, can only be expected on the condition that a man's means be not drained and exhausted by excessive taxation.

All of this is in strict accord with the spirit and declared purpose of the Single Tax movement. At present the working people are not encouraged to look forward to obtaining any share in the land which the Pope acknowledges belongs in common to all. Private ownership in land may have been designed to give each individual such share, but like many other human devices, it has failed to accomplish its purpose. It has resulted instead in placing the common property in the hands of a few, who are thereby enabled to levy onerous taxes on the toilers as a condition to granting them the mere opportunity to work, and thousands of people are forced from their native lands because those lands were monopolized by idlers and speculators. Meanwhile the excessive taxation of the products of industry aggravate all the evils caused by land monopoly. Destroy the inducement to hold land out of use, transfer to site values the taxation now levied on industry, make land easily accessible at little or no purchase price to all who seek to till, improve or build, and the gulf between wealth and poverty will be bridged; men will obtain their share in the land, and all the other good effects that the Pope predicts will be sure to follow. We agree with him that—

The right to possess private property is from nature, not from man; and the State has only the right to regulate its use in the interests of public good, but by no means to abolish it altogether. The State is therefore unjust and cruel if, in the name of taxation, it deprives the private owner of more than is just.

We simply insist that land is not property in the true sense of that word, that the object of just law is to give man access to natural resources, not to enable the few to make fortunes by shutting the masses out of them. The State is unjust and cruel if it deprives any man of the products of his labor, unless it has no other resource; it is equally unjust and cruel when it maintains a system that enables a fortunate few to levy heavy taxes for their own benefit, under penalty of excluding their co-heirs from the common heritage.

In fact the general reasoning of his Holiness runs so nearly parallel with that of the Single Taxers that we cannot but believe that it was deliberate misrepresentation of our aims and principles that misled him. We do not have to look far for a probable motive for this misrepresentation. The Archbishop of New York probably has no more clearly defined ideas on political economy than a sockless infant wholly absorbed in the contemplation of its own wriggling toes. He had a quarrel of long standing with a brilliant but pugnacious priest in his diocese, and that priest, in defiance of his orders, publicly espoused the doctrines of Henry George at a time when a political movement headed by Mr. George threatened the supremacy of Tammany Hall. The expectation of further favors, the memory of former contempt for his authority, and the feeling that his opportunity had come, caused Archbishop Corrigan to take violent measures against Dr. McGlynn, and from that time on he has been intriguing for a Papal confirmation of his own blundering utterances. When the recent Encyclical came his sermon was a cock crow of "I told you so," as shrill as that which celebrated a graver blunder by the first of the line of which Leo XIII. is the present representative. We can see nothing in the existing situation in Europe to account for the attention his Holiness has given to the Single Tax, and the inference is reasonable

that it was the Archbishop of New York who stirred him up to discuss the question, and who deceived him into his manifest blunder, based on a total misconception.

Having rejected the only adequate solution of the problem he states, the Pope proposes an utterly inadequate one. It is practically that the Church shall teach both rich and poor their duties and mutual obligations, and thus establish justice and fair play through mutual concessions. We agree with all that is said on this subject, and cannot see how any Christian church could well do less than exhort its members to treat one another with justice and forbearance. But such conduct will not solve the problem, and the Pope feels that this is so. If good Catholic employers pay more wages than their Protestant or agnostic competitors, the latter, if the labor they employ is equally efficient, will undersell their Catholic competitors and drive them out of business. If the good Catholic workman withhold himself from the "Godless" union of his trade he will lose any advantages that union may have seemed to offer him. The problem cannot be solved by philanthropy or charity. The Pope recognizes this. He says:

The first duty, therefore, of the rulers of the State should be to make sure that the laws and institutions, the general character and administration of the commonwealth, shall be such as to produce of themselves public well-being and private prosperity. This is the proper office of wise statesmanship and the work of the heads of the State. Now a State chiefly prospers and flourishes by morality, by well regulated family life, by respect for religion and justice, by the moderation and equal distribution of public burdens, by the progress of the arts and of trade, by the abundant yield of the land—by everything which makes the citizen better and happier. Here, then, it is in the power of a ruler to benefit every order of the State, and among the rest to promote in the highest degree the interests of the poor; and this, by virtue of his office, and without being exposed to any suspicion of undue interference—for it is the province of the commonwealth to consult for the common good. And the more that is done for the working population by the general laws of the country, the less need will there be to seek for particular means to relieve them.

This is equivalent to saying that all that is required of the State is to maintain and enforce justice and keep its hands off of the private business of the people, and that until justice is established neither private philanthropy nor public charity can afford any solution of the great problem that we are facing. In this conclusion the Single Taxers are in full agreement with the Pope. In fact our only disagreement arises from his own misconception of our objects and methods.

The Encyclical will do good instead of harm. The refuge of those who disliked the discussion of the labor problem was a denial that there is any such problem. But Catholics can no longer make that pretense, and the world-wide publication of the Encyclical will tend to open the eyes of men generally to a question that the well-to-do cannot afford to ignore. The more the question is agitated the nearer we shall be to the remedy, and Leo XIII. has made good use of the closing years of his long and active life in thus forcing the consideration of the gravest problem of the ages on the minds and consciences of Catholics throughout the world.

IN BAD COMPANY.—The defenders of John Wanamaker are quite jubilant over the fact that he has gone before the investigating committee and made a frank statement of his relations with the defunct Keystone Bank. We fail to see anything in Mr. Wanamaker's statement that can afford his friends much satisfaction. He was closely associated in a railway speculation with the dead defaulter, Lucas, and we only have his own word for it that Lucas agreed to deposit the money against which Wanamaker drew. After Lucas' death Wanamaker, according to his own story, discovered that the dead president had lied to him and cheated the bank. He learned this from Marsh, the successor of Lucas, now a self-confessed thief and a fugitive from justice; but he was also informed by Marsh, who was an accomplice of Lucas, that the bank

stock issued to him (Wanamaker) by Lucas was fraudulent. Nevertheless Wanamaker pretended to believe the dead liar and to discredit the man with whom he was maintaining intimate business relations, and he insisted that the stock was valid, and tried to obtain money for it up to the time that the collapse of the bank rendered it of no value, however issued.

According to Wanamaker's own statement he was allowed to overdraw his account \$60,000; Marsh once lent him \$200,000 of the bank's money on his own unendorsed note, and his line of discounts on unendorsed paper was allowed to exceed the legal limit by \$100,000. The facts are succinctly stated in the Story of the Week, printed elsewhere, and, taken as a whole, they show that Wanamaker's relations with the thieves was close and peculiar, and that there may very well be good reasons why Wanamaker prefers to tell the story himself rather than have it told by the fugitive Marsh, who, by the way, would probably be now in jail had Wanamaker's brother not gone bail for him. The story of the deposit and the withdrawal of the funds of the Penny Saving Fund is at least entirely consistent with the theory that Wanamaker and such as he, received a hint to get out, while, with the knowledge and consent of the Federal Bank Examiner, the bankrupt Keystone Bank was fleecing the unsuspecting public by receiving their deposits.

The standard of morals and conduct must be pretty low among Mr. Wanamaker's friends if they feel that this statement is a vindication. It is an elaborate piece of special pleading to explain away obvious inferences from the acknowledged facts. No man with a nice sense of decency would consent to pose as a Christian and hold on to a Cabinet position who had no better explanation than this to offer of a close business association with thieves.

AT IT AGAIN.—On the 24th of April the New York Tribune, in its editorial columns, made the following assertion:

Why, the McKinley bill was going to raise the price of tin plate! Don't you remember the Free Trade tears that were shed over the "little tin pail of the laborer?" And now to learn that the American market in six months' time has been so filled by American tin plate as to compel the Welsh trust to shut down to prevent a glut of the market.

The statement has been so thoroughly discredited in other newspapers that the Tribune could not stand the pressure, and forty-seven days afterwards the Tribune editorially said:

The Tribune will frankly say that in a short paragraph in its editorial columns of April 24 a statement was made that the production of tin plate in this country had been so large as to compel the Welsh Trust to shut down. That assertion was a mistake and should never have been made. No one regrets more than the Tribune that an inaccurate item of that kind should have been printed in its columns. * * * When the Tribune finds that it has committed an error it does not hesitate to say so and to put itself right.

We had hoped that this would put an end to tin plate lying, but we fear from the prominence given to a misleading dispatch that the Tribune is preparing for a new effort to fool its readers. The dispatch is as follows:

LONDON, June 12.—Owing to the decreased demand from America, forty-three Welsh tin plate works will shut down during the whole of the month of July, locking out 26,000 men. It is feared that the stoppage will extend beyond July. A mass meeting of men will be held in Swansea to-morrow to protest against the lockout.

Of course, after its confession of the "inaccuracy" of its first statement, the Tribune has not the hardihood to pretend that this shut-down in Wales is due to the production of tin plate in America; but it owed it to its readers to give them the true explanation, which is very simple. The tariff on tin plate does not go into effect until July 1st. As soon as it became evident that the McKinley bill would pass, American importers began laying in an enormous stock of tin plate in advance, and the result was that the tin mills in Wales have been

run to their full capacity. After July 1st orders from the United States will cease, until the present stock of imported plates begins to be exhausted. Meanwhile the American consumers will find the prices increased, and the Welsh mills will be temporarily idle. Who will be benefited by this?

THE ENGLISH SCANDAL.—The dismissal of Sir William Gordon-Cumming from the army apparently closes the baccarat scandal, so far as he is concerned. He has evidently won many sympathizers in England, and Captain Codman, has, in this issue of THE STANDARD, a defence of the accused that is highly creditable to his own generosity, whether it convinces people or not. We presume that the displays of enthusiasm for Sir William in England have less relation to the question of his guilt than to a desire on the part of those concerned to show their disapprobation of the Prince of Wales. Sir William Gordon-Cumming has just married a rich young American, and, though driven from the army and excluded from the clubs, if he is really innocent, he will doubtless yet know many years of happiness; but the Prince of Wales has unquestionably suffered in reputation and status, and a deeper feeling is likely to be excited against him. It seems to be now conceded that his favorite, Lady Brooke, is responsible for starting the public scandal, and there are rumors that Lord Brooke will be goaded to a suit for divorce that will still further smutch the character of the Prince of Wales and make him more than ever the target for the Nonconformist religious bodies, who have already begun to denounce him. The condition of public opinion in England is such that it is fortunate for the Prince that the question of his succession does not have to be decided immediately.

PROPOSED FUSION.—There is talk in Minnesota of a possible fusion on the electoral ticket between the Democrats and the Alliance men, in the proportion of five of the former to four of the latter. The fact that the Democrats and Alliance men managed to elect a State Auditor on a fusion ticket encourages them to hope that a combination electoral ticket may succeed. We doubt this, however. Both parties to the State coalition knew that they would have a chance of electing their candidate, whereas on an electoral ticket the Alliance men would have no such hope. Those of them who are still unwilling to see a Democrat elected President would doubtless vote the straight Republican ticket, despite the fusion; while, on the other hand, those who are disgusted with the tariff policy of the Republican party sufficiently to vote for any Democrat would in all probability be willing to vote for the whole Democratic electoral ticket.

A GOOD NUMBER.—We are not accustomed to boast about THE STANDARD. We have never yet been able to bring the paper up to our own ideal, but we are beginning to accomplish some of the objects that we have sought. The "Story of the Week" in this issue is longer than usual, but last week was crowded with events of importance. The summary of the Pope's Encyclical contained in it is absolutely accurate and uncolored and those of our readers who have not found time to read the letter in full will be enabled by THE STANDARD to know just what is in it by reading in a few minutes what it took many hours to prepare. We are also beginning to approximate the similar work we intend to do in the presentation of a condensed summary of current opinion as expressed in magazines and books. We intend that THE STANDARD shall become a paper that will enable every one who reads it to know

just what events of importance have taken place and what people worth listening to are saying. Those who have time and inclination will find it a good index to further reading, but we are determined that no man who reads THE STANDARD thoroughly shall find himself uninformed about any public matter of interest. We thank our friends for many words of encouragement, but their praises are a mere stimulus to better work.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

LONDON, June 6.—In the County Council here last Tuesday, I witnessed action on two very important points. One was the adoption of a report from the Improvements Committee recommending that the Council ask Parliament for power to construct a bridge in the southwestern part of London, upon the condition that one-third of the cost be borne by land benefited by the improvement. This report was accepted by a practically unanimous vote, which is rendered the more significant by the fact that it received the active support of several men on the committee who had not long ago vigorously talked and worked against a project known as the Strand Improvement, involving precisely the same principle of taxing betterments. In talking with Mr. Saunders afterwards about this matter, he said that such had been the rapid education of the public in favor of this principle that, without doubt, the Council would observe it in every improvement it made from now onward.

The London Evening Echo, which of late has been growing much clearer and stronger on the Single Tax principle, refers to this action of the Council in the following words:

Sir John Lubbock, who succeeded Lord Rosebery as Chairman of the London County Council, made his annual statement yesterday. He laid down the necessity for some change in the incidence of local taxation, seeing that, while all new charges fall upon the ratepayers, many improvements are of a permanent character, and increase the value of the freehold. We fail to see why any Liberal, Unionist, or, indeed, any Conservative should traverse such an obvious proposition. This is not Land Nationalization, or Socialism, or Communism; it is simple, plain, obvious justice, and but for the supineness of the London ratepayer it would have been carried into effect a quarter of a century ago, when Sir John Thwaites, the first Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, laid down this principle before a Select Committee of the House of Commons. * * * Any man, no matter what his party politics, and no matter what his personal excellences, should be rejected without mercy if he is not in favor of the equitable local taxation of the ground landlords of the Metropolis.

The other important point was the passage by a unanimous vote of a motion offered by Mr. Saunders equalizing the improvement tax of the rich man with that of the poor man. Every five years a general valuation of land and improvements is made, but every single year a valuation is made of the improvements which have appeared within the twelve months. On examining the last quinquennial valuations the County Council found gross under-valuations of the large and most valuable pieces of land. Mr. Saunders said in support of his motion that he had reason to believe investigation would show a like under-valuation of the yearly improvements made by rich persons as compared with poor ones. It goes without saying that Mr. Saunders believes that there should be no taxes at all upon improvements, but he believes the best way to get rid of them is to make the owners of large improvements feel their share of the burden.

Arthur Arnold, the exponent of the idea of small allotments and the "free land" idea—the latter nothing more than the facilitating of the transfer of ownership by the clearing away of legal requirements—presents some facts which must be at least as interesting to Single Taxers as to his own sympathizers. He proves that the House of Lords is a House of Landlords, since dukes own an average of 120,000 acres, marquises, 50,000 acres, and barons, 15,000 acres. In 1879, he says, members of the House of Lords owned more than 16,000,000 acres, and that since that time they have greatly increased their possessions.

Next month, beginning on the 13th, will be held in London the first international council of the Congregational denomination. It will be composed of a hundred delegates from Great Britain, one hundred from the United States and Canada, and one hundred from the Australian colonies; and all the important questions of the day bearing upon church teaching and church work will be discussed. The evening of the fourth day of the conference will be devoted to the topic of "The Churches and Social Ethics." George Gladstone, of Glasgow, will read a paper on the subject of "The Attitude of the Church to the Social Movement of Our Time." Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O., and Benn Tillet, secretary of the London Dock Laborers' Union, will treat of "The Relations of Labor and Capital;" Albert Spicer will address the conference on the subject of "The Land and National Prosperity," and Dr. Richard Cordley, of Lawrence, Kan., will speak on the subject of "Laws Respecting the Sale of Spirituous Liquors."

"The importance of this," said Mr. Spicer to me, "is that it affords opportunities of bringing the land question and the Single Tax idea before an assemblage of distinguished and influential men, but also composed of the delegates of the Congregational Church from all the English-speaking countries of the world. Good must come of it." I learned from Mr. Spicer that much educating has been going on within that denomination since he read his paper on "Christian Economics with Reference to the Land Question," before the Congregational Union, held at Hull two years ago. The question came up last year, and again this year, at the Union just closed in this city, and each time most satisfactory progress was shown. This year a committee was appointed to consider the question of the attitude of the Church toward the social question, and report at the next Union. Mr. Spicer was made a member, and he will have a great deal of influence on the committee.

Benn Tillet, who is to speak at the international council, though not, perhaps, quite clear as to all its particulars, is in strong sympathy with the Single Tax idea, and will doubtless render good service to the cause.

Returning to Mr. Spicer, it will be interesting to know that he is a Liberal candidate for Parliament in the borough of Monmouth, which is in the southwestern part of England, close to Wales. He has put the Single Tax idea straight and clear before the electors of the borough, and has found it take so well that he is confident of election at the next contest. He talks most encouragingly of the spreading of the light elsewhere, also; so that he counts on the election of close on to one hundred and fifty members to the next Parliament who will favor and vote for the Single Tax principle.

A very interesting Single Taxer now in London is L. H. Berens, of South Australia. Mr. Berens is here on business matters and may remain. He has written a book bearing on the Single Tax, and hopes to get it published here. He is full of enthusiasm about the Single Tax work in New Zealand and Australia, and looks for marked changes in taxation matters in the near future. In a conversation I had with him Mr. Berens said substantially what follows:

"I sailed from Adelaide, South Australia, where Sir George Grey is now on a visit from New Zealand. Sir George was Governor of South Australia over fifty years ago, and he is now received by all classes with unbounded enthusiasm. In his speeches he has dwelt upon the necessity for more radical reforms than any which have yet been brought forward into legislation—one of which all Single Taxers know he means to be the Single Tax. A deputation of Single Taxers waited upon him soon after his arrival in Adelaide, and he expressed in felicitous terms his satisfaction at seeing so many of the younger generation taking up such reforms. In his speeches he advised South Australia to defer confederation with the other colonies until they had reached or were willing to rise to the same stage of democratic development which South Australia had attained. This seems to be good policy as far as the Single Tax is concerned, since it is likely that we will be less embarrassed with the question of tariffs and other questions if we keep the matter of federation off for a time.

"The progress all over Australia has really been very great since Mr. George was there. In South Australia there has been a marked advance in public opinion, due largely to the open columns of the leading newspaper in Adelaide, the Register, and to the ceaseless efforts of Rev. Hugh Gilmore, who in almost every sermon talks about the social question. He has stirred up public thought immensely. The candidature of the Single Taxers for the Legislature in the last election did a lot of good, also, in bringing the question squarely before the voters as a practical one. I should explain that two or three times an effort has been made to change part 19 of the municipal act, so as to make it optional with any locality to lay taxes for local purposes on unimproved land values or upon land values and improvements. Each time this has been brought forward it has passed the Lower House, but each time it has been thrown out by the Upper House, which is composed largely of landlords. However, it will be brought up again, and I fully believe will pass within a year, for there is a strong agitation in favor of it outside of the strictly Single Tax ranks, and, indeed, it is practically the only question entering into the elections of the municipal corporations. One of our men, Archibald Mackie, is contesting for a seat in the Upper House. One of the signs of the effect of the Single Tax discussion in South Australia is that land that was a short time ago worth £10,000 now sells for £7,000.

"But the greatest progress in Australia has been made in New South Wales. The cable just informs us that Sir Henry Parks has asked for a dissolution. Doubtless he will get it. He had but a small majority, but all the signs are that he will get a greatly increased one. New South Wales is naturally a Free Trade country, but owing to the apparent scarcity of work the Protectionists with their specious arguments have for a while back made steady progress. But Mr. George's coming and the work of the Single Taxers afterwards so used up those fallacies that a large majority of Free Trade candidates will be returned. The maritime strike gave a

tremendous impetus to public thought and everything is making straight for the Single Tax now.

"In Victoria the starting of the Single Tax movement came later than in the other colonies, simply because the people believed in Protection, and it was hard to make any impression upon them. But the maritime strike showed the workers that they were little or no better off than were the workers in Free Trade New South Wales in the means of defending themselves against the employers. As a matter of fact they were worse off. This startled them and set them thinking, and they are coming to see the light. Max Hirsh, Dr. Moloney and a good many others are doing great work there in turning up the ground. What is at first an impediment to a general understanding there of the Single Tax proposition is that Victoria has a land tax. It falls on land according to *area*. It requires a good deal of persistent talking to explain that the Single Tax proposes a land tax according to *value*. Nevertheless, the people in the movement there are working enthusiastically and the idea is making steady progress.

"In New Zealand there is much to encourage us. A majority of the successful candidates at the recent legislative election were land reformers of some shade or other. They are fully impressed with the necessity of making some radical alterations in the law's relation to land, and that something important will be done, there seems little doubt. Mr. Ballance, the Premier, is a radical land reformer, with tendencies toward the Single Tax. Of course a politician is not to be expected to say very much, but he appreciates the drift of opinion and will doubtless try to keep as close as he can to it.

"From these facts you will see that we are in a very prosperous condition and we look to the early future with confidence of great things. The progress in one colony means the progress in all, and when Single Tax legislation begins it will spread fast."

HENRY GEORGE, JR.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING.

The charge of the judge and the verdict of the jury are not always conclusive. Public opinion, although it may not legally acquit or punish, is the most decisive arbiter of innocence or guilt. The jury in this case decided according to the evidence and their instructions, and yet the verdict was hissed and the culprit was cheered as he came out of court. Every day adds to the sympathy of the people, and it seems probable that although he may be expelled from the army and from the clubs, Sir William will, in the end, be the victor over hostile persons and circumstances. He was apparently on trial for swindling. It would have been more proper to have arraigned him for being a temporary fool. It is generally admitted that if he had not signed that damaging document no harm could have come to him. The testimony of a brainless boy and some silly women could not have stood for a moment against an honorable career, a hitherto unblemished reputation, the highest social standing and such an abundance of wealth that it would be impossible to conceive of a desire to increase it by cheating his best friend and patron after the manner of the lowest blackleg of the slums. Therefore the whole question comes to this: Why did an innocent man sign a document which, although not an acknowledgment of guilt, might be and has been construed as such?

From the time of Job, the counsel of friends has often been exceedingly misleading. In the minds of many of us a similar instance, in the Beecher scandal, is still familiar; and in passing it may be remembered that dark as the signing of a so-called confession made the case at first and almost conclusive against the accused, he triumphed over persons and circumstances, so that to-day, while we all, with the exception of the implacable Dr. Storrs, admit the blunder of the impetuous preacher, no one believes in his criminality. In his splendid eulogy of Beecher Dr. Collyer dismissed that clouded and stormy part of his career with this single sentence: "Those of us who knew the man, know that it was impossible." Job's comforters were about Mr. Beecher when in an agony of mind, having the cause of religion in view more than his own personal vindication, he put his pen to the paper. Job's comforters in other bodily forms were about Sir William Gordon-Cumming, leading him into a like stupid blunder.

He was more easily led into it, for whatever may be said of the Plymouth pastor and his friends, they certainly were not drunk. But in the case of Sir William and his advisers there was an abundance of champagne in evidence. Doubtless his friends under its influence believed him guilty, and although he himself was conscious of innocence, he realized amidst all the fumes of the wine that there was a great scandal afloat in which the Prince of Wales, himself and everybody in the house was implicated, and he was made to believe that it would be sunk out of sight forever by his signature to the paper presented to him. However, his head was still clear enough to see that it was not a confession of guilt. It was merely a promise to abstain in the future from playing cards. It would have been well for the Prince and for his character before his people if he too had signed that promise and faithfully kept it to the end.

What shall be said of this professional gambler, whose smirched robes of royalty still cover him, but cannot hide him, on the steps to the throne? During the trial hesitated stolidly giving a tacit testimony all the time as he had done upon the witnessstand and against the friend who had abased himself in order that he might escape. He was absent only once and that was to gratify his propensity for gambling at the Ascot races. When Sir William came out of court he was cheered by sturdy, honest Britons, whose well-earned boast it is that they stand up for fair play. When the Prince appeared at the races he too was cheered by the great concourse of gamblers of high and low degree that hang around that British stock exchange. It is more comfortable already to stand in Sir William's boots than in those of the Prince of Wales. As time goes on the vindication of the one will brighten and the shame of the other will become of a deeper shade. Would Sir William exchange places with this dissolute blackleg to-day? Would he exchange for his kingdom the heart of that noble American girl who trusted in him and will believe in him though all the world should go against him? Who will now say that she has married him for a title? All that she asked was to be entitled to share in what the proud world may call his disgrace.

JOHN CODMAN.

THE MUNICIPALIZATION OF LAND.

Unlimited Single Tax men in favor of obtaining for public uses the full value of land have often been embarrassed by the objection that this would result in the nationalization of land and the renting of all lands by the National Government. We are indebted to an English member of Parliament for the new phrase, "The Municipalization of Land." While the nationalization of land would naturally result from its municipalization, the latter term does not call up the idea of a great governmental machine to whom each landholder is directly responsible. Municipalities could easily rent such valuable land as was surrendered by those who threw up their titles under the operation of the Single Tax, unlimited, leaving lands for which none were willing to pay rent to remain as "common" until there was a renting demand for them. If the selling price of land disappeared, Assessors could assess rents instead of taxes. The City of Chicago now rents many millions of dollars' worth of valuable land without any difficulty, and if the lake front is utilized for dockage and business purposes, which seems now probable, there will be a grand demonstration of the entire practicability of the Single Tax, unlimited. Our cry should still be, "The land for the people," and, while we acknowledge the Single Tax as the most equitable and scientific form of *taxation*, let us not hesitate to declare our aim to be the abolition of all taxes and the collection of ground rents for public purposes.

Chicago, Ill.

J. T. RIPLEY.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

TOWN AND VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.—Henry Loomis Nelson, whose acquaintance with public men and affairs is wide and varied, writes in Harper's Monthly for June of Town and Village Government. Mr. Nelson points out that in New England alone there exists in full vitality the pure democracy of old Teutonic times. The town meeting is such a pure democracy, and Mr. Nelson finds a vastly healthier condition of the body politic in those States in which government by township exists unimpaired than in those in which the county is the unit of government, and where smaller units are found only in the incorporated villages. In the Western States the town meeting is a perfunctory affair. In the Middle and Southern States it is unknown. In making the county the political unit States outside of New England laid the foundation for a radical change in the methods of local self-government. Town government, by the people assembled in mass meeting, is "home rule." In those States that have made the county the unit and created from time to time incorporated villages with a representative instead of a purely democratic government, the people have in large part lost the power of home rule.

Mr. Nelson finds that the presence or absence of town government has a remarkable effect not only upon local political divisions but upon States. Those States that have abandoned the democratic town meeting, and thus relinquished in a large part the privilege of home rule, have sought by constitutional enactment to remedy or forestall the evils of representative government. Such States have, more frequently than the New England States, amended or revised their constitutions, and have substituted simple constitutions dealing with a few broad principles, complicated constitutions, containing minute legislation. Mr. Nelson abundantly proves this by historic citations. He believes that the result of all this has been to give the people of the States that have thus departed from democratic ideals evil and extravagant local governments, and to deprive the masses of important and valuable political schooling. He shows, too, that the effects of the two systems are exemplified in the matter of public indebtedness. Public debts in the New England States are incurred mainly for water works, streets, sewers, and other strictly local conveniences, while, in other States

millions of debt have been piled up in aid of railways. Furthermore, the item "miscellaneous" occupies a much larger place in the debt statements of Southern and Western States than in those of New England States. In New England large debts are created by towns, but the money is expended under the eyes of the whole people, and its worth is obtained in necessary public conveniences.

By way of illustrating the superiority of town government over municipal government, Mr. Nelson compares the cities of Worcester, Mass., and Syracuse, N. Y. Worcester, working in the light of town government traditions, maintained in 1880 one hundred and ninety-seven miles of paved streets at an annual cost of \$35,000, while Syracuse expended a like sum upon ninety-two miles of streets, of which only seventeen and three-quarter miles were paved. In other items a like contrast is shown. He compares further an unnamed village near New York City with Pittsfield, Waltham and Woburn, Mass., all still under town government, and finds the New England towns well administered for a less sum than is required to give the New York village ill-paved streets, inefficient fire and police protection, and an ill-kept town hall. He closes with a high tribute to the educative influences of the town meeting, and quotes Jefferson's famous call for a division of southern and western counties into wards.

Mr. Nelson will probably be interested to know that in at least one State outside of New England local self-government has been carried down to an even smaller sub-division than the town. In Delaware townships are called hundreds, in accordance with the old Saxon nomenclature, and in the school districts, which are subdivisions of the hundreds, there is a "school meeting," composed of all taxpayers, which levies taxes for the support of schools, elects school commissioners, and in a small way exercises many of the functions of a New England town meeting. It is worth while to note here also that the much discussed and much misapprehended doctrine of State rights is only another name for that local self-government found in the town meeting, and that the great principle lying behind local self-government is individualism. According to the theory of individualism each man has a right to do as he will so long as in the exercise of such right he does not curtail the like privilege of any other man. When men come to live in communities each individual must resign some of the rights that he could exercise were he living alone, and when communities come into political relation each community must relinquish some rights that it might properly exercise were no other community affected. In New England, at least, a cellular growth of the State from the individual is an historic fact. Early colonists reached these shores practically without other government than they formed by individual agreement and concession. When other plantations were made and several communities came into political relations, each conceded something to the other, and a higher tribunal was created to administer common affairs. In the course of this development, however, the colony met a different system in the monarchy of the mother country; but when the British yoke was thrown off the natural growth from the individual was resumed, and in time the Federal government was formed by concessions upon the part of the individual States. Thus each higher tribunal was created by voluntary act of the town and all were outgrowths of the political unit of the individual.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Sir Charles Dilke gives in the June Forum what is probably the best account of the movement toward the formation of an Australian federation yet presented in any American periodical. The House of Lords in 1849 rejected a bill looking toward the possible creation of a general assembly for two or more of the Australian colonies. Chas. Wentworth, in drawing up a constitution for New South Wales in 1853, suggested a limited federation, and in 1857 proceeded to London to advocate the scheme, which subsequently took shape in the still existing Federal Council of Australia. Lord Gray originated the abortive bill of 1849, and Sir Charles regards him as the wise man that foresaw, and Mr. Wentworth as the practical man that shaped the earliest Australian federation. Sir Henry Parks it was that pushed to the front the idea of a closer federation.

The outcome of a colonial conference in 1880 was the establishment of the Federal Council by act of the British Parliament in 1883. This Council was deprived of authority by the refusal of New South Wales to come in. In October, 1889, the report of a British general officer on the military forces of Australia was seized by Sir Henry Parks as leverage for the plan of a closer federation.

After Sir Henry had conferred with his fellow prime ministers in other colonies, he proposed a scheme of federation much like that of the British North American provinces. Finally, in 1890, all the Australasian Parliaments provided for the appointment of delegates to a Federal convention, and in March, 1891, this convention met at Sydney. Sir Henry Parks was the leader of the convention. The body contained 45 Australasian delegates, of whom only 16 "were native born." Sir Charles sketches the most distinguished of the delegates, and then goes on to discuss the work of the convention. Sir

Henry Parks introduced the resolutions looking to federation. The first stipulated that the powers and territorial rights of the several colonies should remain intact, save as to such surrenders as might be agreed upon as necessary to the authority of the Federal Government. This, says Sir Charles, vetoed anything like Canadian centralization, and raised the difficult question of the division of Queensland and South Australia, which should be divided, although it would be difficult, perhaps, to obtain a majority for division in the provinces themselves.

The second resolution provided for inter-colonial free trade, but was silent on Federal protection. This, Sir Charles affirms, involves one of the greatest obstacles to federation, since New South Wales may be unwilling to give up her free trade with all the world, while Victoria would be equally unwilling to resign protection, and some other smaller colonies might insist upon the right of protection against Victorian manufactures.

The third and fourth resolutions, concerning customs dues and Federal defence, were "obvious and inevitable." Then the resolutions turned to the framing of a Federal Constitution. Sir Henry insisted upon an elective chamber, representing provinces, and a popular chamber elected on a basis of population, and having sole power to originate and amend taxing bills. Then came a resolution for the creation of a Federal Supreme Court as a final High Court of Appeal for Australia. The question arose as to the relation of such court to the British Privy Council. Sir Charles would gladly see the Privy Council receive into its ranks the most distinguished colonial jurists, and thus become a Pan-Britannic Supreme Court. The last resolution specified the British system of ministers sitting in Parliament and dependent for power on the confidence of the Lower House.

The first two of Sir Henry's resolutions, providing for a reservation by the colonies of such powers as shall not be surrendered to the Federal Government, and for inter-colonial free trade, were carried "apparently without change." The third resolution as to customs dues was slightly amended, and the fourth, as to Federal defence, was adopted without debate.

There was an effort to give to the Senate the power to amend money bills, but it was rejected, and instead the Senate was empowered to return money bills to the House of Representatives, with the request for amendment, which request, however, the Lower House may treat as it will. The Federal Supreme Court clause was adopted in such shape as to provide for such a court, but not necessarily to preclude appeal to the Privy Council. A new clause forbids the creation of new States out of existing States without the consent of the State from which the new division may be carved.

The convention then prepared a bill for the establishment of a Federal Constitution, the bill to be submitted to the convention, with a view to being submitted subsequently to the colonial parliaments. The title "The Commonwealth of Australia" was adopted by a vote of twenty-six to thirteen. Sir Charles notes that even in early monarchical times this Anglo-Saxon term, commonwealth, was applied to the English State. The Federal Council act is to be repealed upon assent of colonial and imperial parliaments. The Governor-General is to be paid not less than £10,000 a year, and Senators and Representatives £500 a year each. The Senate is to consist of eight members for each colony, chosen by the colonial parliaments, half retiring every three years. The House of Representatives is to be elected every three years by the people of the several States, in proportion to population, on a basis of one Representative for each 20,000 inhabitants. Persons that may vote for members of the popular house in each colony may vote for members of the Federal lower House. Governors of States are to be appointed by their own parliaments, and constitutional amendments submitted by an absolute majority of both Houses become part of the Constitution upon being ratified by a majority of State conventions in all the States, chosen by electors qualified to vote for members of the Federal lower House. But no amendment, reducing the proportionate representation of any State in either House, shall be effective unless ratified by the convention of that State.

Sir Charles marvels that the principle of equal State representation in the Senate was adopted. He esteems this and the question of protection as threatening to make the federation impossible. He notes that but one leading delegate spoke of a republic as Australia's ultimate destiny, though Sir Henry Parks alone showed effusive loyalty to the crown. Sir George Grey advocated the election of the Governor-General rather than his appointment by the crown.

Sir Charles would have preferred a closer federation. He notes that the Australians are State socialists and would be glad to have them try some features of State socialism on a large scale. He fears much for the race problem and would have been glad had there been provisions for a uniform criminal law. He speaks of the proposed Federal Constitution as resembling our own rather than that of Canada, but in this he has in mind more especially the matter of centralization.

NEW BOOKS.

"BEYOND THE BOURN."—Who has not now and then awakened from complete absorption in thought to a sudden sense that the material things about him are trivial and transitory. One then momentarily realizes physical existence as one of narrow limitations; feels that he can see but a narrow landscape through mere peep-holes, hear but a petty range of sounds, beyond which, perhaps, lie others reaching down to the murmurs of the growing grass and upward to the music of the spheres. To such a man in such a mood comes, like a flash, a sudden realization of the cumbersome and inefficient machinery to which we are confined in formulating and communicating thought, and he longs for the power to absorb all knowledge without the aid of the physical senses and to communicate as freely as he receives, so that mind shall meet mind and soul commune with soul in absolute truthfulness that leaves no possibility of misconception or deceit. In these rare moments man is conscious of

A grace of being, finer than himself,
That beckons and is gone—a larger life
Upon his own impinging, with swift glimpse
Of spacious circles luminous with mind,
To which the ethereal substance of his own
Seems but gross cloud to make that visible,
Touched to a sudden glory round the edge.

It was, apparently, in some such mood that Amos K. Fiske undertook, in a book just published,* to draw a picture of the possible life of a disembodied soul, to which death has brought emancipation from the bonds and limitations of the flesh. This is an audacious attempt, and its complete success is impossible. No one man can picture Heaven for many others. If all knowledge were freely open to all, there would be an infinite variety in that assimilated by each. Again, if individuality were preserved in immortal beings, there would, perhaps, be almost as many Heavens as there were individual souls. Recognizing, then, the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of success in such an attempt, it is paying no small compliment to Mr. Fiske to say that he has pictured a possible spiritual life that would not be intolerable, a Heaven that does not suggest an eternity of boredom, more terrible to contemplate than a mediæval picture of hell.

Mr. Fiske's attempt to picture the future life is most reverent, and is permeated by profound religious feeling, though in opinion the book is as absolutely unorthodox as any ever written. Of God we learn but little from the returned visitor to "the undiscovered country," but the little that we do learn is somewhat pantheistic and very far removed, indeed, from the popular conception of an all-powerful, but somewhat capricious, King of Kings. The God of which Mr. Fiske gives us a glimpse is the soul of the universe, the power unto righteousness working ever through the slow processes of evolution to the perfection of all things, and particularly the exaltation of His chief creation, the human soul. The orthodox Christian will be shocked at this; and, doubtless, even more shocked to find Jesus of Nazareth pictured, not upon a throne, nor as a God at all, but as a perfect human soul, the model and guide of his brethren, amongst whom he goes about doing good in the new life much as he did on earth. Nevertheless, as has been said, the tone of the book is reverent, and there is in it vastly more of a truly religious spirit than is usually displayed in a quarrel among professing Christians about dogmas. The author's conception of spiritual things is purely spiritual and free from any trace of the grossly material Coney-Island-Sunday-concert sort of Heaven for which so many profess to long. Equally notable is the perfect faith in immortality that animates the work. Such faith in a free and untrammelled mind, in the midst of the fight of fanaticism for the preservation of unthinkable dogmas, suggests the possibility that thinkers and heretics may yet become the true defenders of the faith against the contemptuous skepticism born of the bigotry of preachers and the hypocrisy of such laymen as Wanamaker.

Mr. Fiske has not contented himself with speculating about the possible ways of life of disembodied souls. Chapters VII., VIII. and IX. tell of the visit of a group of spirits to a distant sphere in which had been worked out the highest possible destiny to earthly beings. These people had undergone all the struggles that the human race has known. They had learned by experience the true law of men's relations one with another, and also their true relations with the world they inhabit. The result was a perfected race. Though all men were not equal in capacity, opportunities were equal. The arts and sciences had reached a perfection that gave the race complete mastery of the natural elements. Poverty had disappeared, and vice and crime had followed it to oblivion. Most of the necessary labor was done through voluntary co-operation, and government mainly concerned itself with "certain functions of general utility, such as furnishing supplies of water, heat, light,

and constructing and maintaining roads and other means of quick and constant communication—in short, the regulation of all appliances of common use." "Everything," says the writer, "that is a concern of all the people, as distinguished from their personal affairs and the business and employment which they regulate among themselves by systems of voluntary co-operation, is conducted as a public function, and the administration of such matters is placed in the hands of men qualified by character and experience for the work. The politics of these people consists solely in selecting such men. Their system of taxation, as described in a conversation between the visitor from our own earth and a spirit who acted as his instructor and guide, will be of special interest to readers of THE STANDARD. This conversation is reported on pages 128 and 129, and it runs as follows:

"But," I said, "a public fund, and hence some system of contribution or taxation must be necessary for those public functions which are equally for the advantage of all, but nobody's individual interest to provide."

"Well, but to whom, think you, do this planet and its natural treasures and opportunities belong? To the people who have been placed upon it, do they not? Yet in the application of their labor and skill in turning the natural resources to account different persons must occupy different areas and spaces, whether farms and gardens, mines and quarries, or sites for factories and warehouses. The values which they produce by applying their labor and skill fairly belong to themselves, but not the spaces which they have taken. These are part of the common heritage supplied by nature and its beneficent author.

"Whatever the value of mere occupation of space may be to the individual he owes to the community, and to the community he pays it freely and gladly for the general benefit. The revenue from this source is ample for every public purpose and furnishes the means for all the general appliances of convenience, comfort and enjoyment that are not supplied by private generosity, in which there is a constant emulation among those possessed of a superfluity. Where such a spirit prevails, as is plainly dominant here, there is little need of rulers or of laws and government in the sense with which we are familiar has been outgrown. All revenue for the common purposes of the people is derived from the virtual rental to individuals of that which is by right the common possession of the people, the land upon which God has placed them, and that revenue is gladly paid to the common treasury and is ample for all public needs. Hence no burden or restriction is put upon the production and interchange of the fruits of labor."

This is sound sense and good political economy, which alone should commend "Beyond the Bourn" to all students of the social problem. Mr. Fiske has not attempted to write a novel, but he has produced a thoughtful and charming book which contains the best attempt we have seen to draw a picture of an ideal life for a community of real men and women who are not mere automata.

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1891.

PAPAL LABOR ENCYCLICAL.—The authorized English translation of the Pope's Encyclical Letter, mentioned in THE STANDARD of May 20 and 27, under title "Labor and the Pope," arrived on Saturday last. It was commented on at the Catholic Cathedral in New York on Sunday by Archbishop Corrigan, who characterized it in substance as follows:

The Council of the Vatican declares as an article of faith that when the Sovereign Pontiff, exercising his office of universal teacher, instructs all Christendom in faith or morals, he is endowed with the same gift of infallibility which Christ our Lord vouchsafed to his Church. Three elements are needed and suffice to constitute a dogmatic definition said to be *ex cathedra*. First, that the Pontiff speak as the father of all Christendom and as universal teacher; second, that the subject matter of his utterances shall have regard to faith or morals; third, that he define the doctrinal question as binding on the Catholic conscience. In the Letter under consideration the Sovereign Pontiff undoubtedly speaks as a universal teacher, for he says that he is compelled to speak in discharge of his apostolic office. Secondly, he manifestly considers a question of morals. But he does not make any formal definition of doctrine. Consequently, the value of the present Encyclical is this: The Sovereign Pontiff adopts the common teaching of philosophers and theologians, and, so to say, canonizes it, making it henceforth the teaching of the Catholic Church. Thus, the doctrines condemnatory of the teachings of Henry George contained in the pastoral letter addressed to the faithful of this diocese in 1886 represented then only the teaching and common opinion of theologians; they now represent official Catholic teachings. The doctrines contained in the Encyclical on the condition of the working classes are Catholic doctrines pure and simple.

The Letter is addressed to "all Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic World, in grace and communion with the Catholic See;" and it is signed at St. Peter's, in Rome, May 15, 1891, in the fourteenth year of the Pontificate, by Leo XIII., Pope. It contains more than twelve thousand words, and is excessively verbose. Following is an abstract:

It is not easy to define the relative rights and duties of the wealthy

* "Beyond the Bourn. Reports of a Traveler Returned from 'The Undiscovered Country.'" Submitted to the world by Amos K. Fiske, author of "Midnight Pilgrimage to the Clouds." New York: Fords, Howard & Hulsbert, 1891. Price, \$1.00.

and the poor, of capital and of labor; and danger lies in constant efforts by crafty agitators to pervert men's judgments, and to stir up the people to sedition. But some remedy must be quickly found for the misery and wretchedness of a great majority of the poor. Socialists, working on the poor man's envy of the rich, endeavor to destroy private property; but their proposals, if carried out, would make the workingman the first to suffer. If he invest his savings in land, the land becomes his wages in another form, and should be as completely at his own disposal as the wages he originally receives: hence Socialists, in endeavoring to transfer the possessions of individuals to the community, strike at the interests of every wage-earner, for they deprive him of the liberty of disposing of his wages. But, what is of still greater importance, this remedy is unjust. Since man alone among animals possesses reason, it must be within his right to have things not merely for temporary and momentary use, as other living beings have them, but in stable and permanent possession; and he must not only have things which perish in the using, but also those which, though used, remain for use in the future. Therefore, man can possess not only the fruits of the earth, but also the earth itself. Nature owes to him a storehouse that shall never fail, and this he finds only in the inexhaustible fertility of the earth. This does not imply that there can be no private property in land. God has granted the earth to mankind in general, not that all can deal with it as they please, but that the limits of private possession may be fixed by man's own industry and the laws of particular peoples. Moreover, though the earth be divided among private owners, it does not thereby cease to minister to the needs of all; for there is no one who does not live on what the land brings forth. Those who do not possess the soil contribute their labor, so that all human existence is derived either from labor on one's own land or from some laborious industry which is paid for either in the produce of the land itself or in that which is exchanged for what the land brings forth. Again, though man's necessities are produced in great abundance from the earth, this is only after man has brought it into cultivation; by that act he makes his own that part of nature's field which he cultivates—on which he leaves, as it were, the imprint of his own personality; and it is but just that he should possess it as his own. We are told that it is right for private persons to use the soil, but unjust to possess it as owner. But this ignores the fact that tilling soil utterly changes its condition. The alterations and improvements become in great measure indistinguishable and inseparable from the soil itself, and as effect follows cause, so is it just and right that the results of labor should belong to him who has labored.

These rights of the individual are seen in a stronger light when considered in connection with social and domestic obligations. The head of a family must possess this right so much the more clearly in proportion as his position multiplies his duties. A father must provide food for his children, together with all that is needful to enable them to keep themselves from want and misery. In no way can a father do this, except by the ownership of profitable property which he may transmit by inheritance; and the Socialist, in setting aside the parent and introducing the providence of the State, not only acts against natural justice, but threatens the existence of family life. Such interference by the State would harass all classes of citizens, and subject them to odious and intolerable slavery; it would open the door to envy, evil speaking, and quarrelling; the sources of wealth would themselves run dry, for no one would have any interest in exerting his talents or industry; and that ideal equality of which so much is said, would be in reality the leveling down of all to the same condition of misery and dishonor. Thus it is clear that the main tenet of Socialism, the community of goods, must be utterly rejected. Our first and most fundamental principle, therefore, when we undertake to alleviate the condition of the masses, must be the inviolability of private property.

Humanity must remain as it is. Inequality is natural and advantageous, both to individuals and to the community. And it is a great mistake to suppose that class is naturally hostile to class, that rich and poor are intended by nature to live at war with one another. These two classes should exist in harmony. Each requires the other. Capital cannot do without labor, nor labor without capital. And in preventing strife between them, there is nothing more powerful than religion. It draws the rich and the poor together. It teaches the workman to honestly execute his freely made contracts, never to injure capital or the person of his employer, never to employ violence, and to avoid men who with artful promises raise foolish hopes. It teaches the rich that their work people are not slaves, that labor is nothing to be ashamed of, and that it is inhuman to treat men like chattels, or to look on them merely as so much physical power. It also teaches that the employer is bound to see that his workmen have time for the duties of piety, that they do not neglect home and family to squander their wages, and that they be not exposed to dangerous and corrupting influences. Again, the employer must not tax his work people beyond their strength, nor employ them in work unsuited to their age or sex; and his great obligation is to give every one what is just, for to make profit out of the need of another, by cutting down wages either by force,

fraud, or usury, is condemned by all laws human and divine. Were these precepts carefully obeyed, strife would cease. But the Church goes further. The most excellent rule for the use of money rests on the principle that it is one thing to have a right of possession, and another to have a right to use as one pleases. Private ownership is the natural right of man; but when necessity has been supplied, one's position fairly considered, it is a duty, not of justice but of Christian charity, to give to the indigent out of that which is over. The Church not only points out the remedy, but applies it far and wide, by setting on foot institutions for the relief of poverty.

Now, what part should the State play? Its first duty is to act with strict justice toward every class. Peace and order must be maintained, family life must be carried on in accordance with God's laws, religion must be revered and obeyed, morality must prevail, the sanctity of justice must be respected, and the members of the community should grow up strong and robust, capable of defending their country if need be. If by strikes the public peace is threatened, if the ties of family are relaxed among the laboring population, if religion suffers through workmen not having time or opportunity to practice it, if sexes mix in shops to the danger of morals, if unjust burdens or conditions degrading to human dignity are laid upon workmen, or if health be endangered by excessive labor or work unsuited to sex or age, it would be right to call in the authority of the law; but the law must not undertake more or go farther than is required for the remedy of the evil or the removal of the danger.

Rights must be respected and each must be protected in the possession of his own; still, when there is a question, the poor and hel less have a claim to special consideration. The rich have many ways of protecting themselves; the poor must rely chiefly upon the assistance of the State. The chief thing is the safeguarding of private property, and most of all is it essential in these times of greed to keep the multitude within the line of duty. Neither justice nor the common good allows any one, under pretext of futile and ridiculous equality, to lay hands on other people's fortunes; and the authority of the State should intervene to restrain those who are anxious for revolutionary change, to save the workman from their seditious arts, and to protect lawful owners from spoliation.

Strikes are often caused by oppression, and the inconvenience of them should be obviated by public remedial measures calculated to remove their cause. The workman, too, has property in which he must be protected. First are his spiritual and mental interests. No man may outrage human dignity nor stand in the way of the higher life, nor may any man consent to treatment calculated to defeat the purpose of his being. Hence the obligation to refrain from labor on Sundays and certain festivals, and to consecrate this rest to religion. The next concern is to save poor workers from the grasp of greedy speculators. Excessive labor is unjust. Therefore the hours of labor must be regulated; children should not be placed in factories and workshops until their bodies and minds are mature; and women, who are by nature fitted for home work, should not be employed in trades for which they are not suited.

It is said that the State may not intervene on the question of wages, except to see that each obtains his own according to his agreement. But this reasoning leaves important considerations out of view. A man's labor has two characters. It is personal, for the purpose of reaping profit; and it is necessary, for the purpose of preserving life. Regarding labor in its personal character, the laborer has a right to accept any rate of wages whatever. But there is a dictate of nature more imperious and ancient than any bargain, that remuneration for labor must be enough to support the laborer in reasonable and frugal comfort; if he accepts harder conditions, he is the victim of force and injustice. But in such circumstances, in order to supersede undue interference on the part of the State, it is advisable that recourse be had to societies or boards.

Sensible workmen whose wages will maintain them in comfort, may by cutting down expenses put by a little property. In this way property will become more equably divided. There are now two widely differing castes. One holds the power because it holds the wealth, and it manipulates for its own purposes all the sources of supply; the other, consisting of the needy and powerless multitude, sore and suffering, is always ready for disturbance. If workmen can be encouraged to look forward to obtaining a share in the land, the gulf between vast wealth and deep poverty will be bridged over, and there will be a greater abundance of the fruits of the earth, for men work harder and more readily when they work on that which is their own. Again, men would cling to the country in which they are born, for no one will go to a foreign land if his own affords him the means for a tolerable and happy life. But these benefits cannot be realized if a man's means may be drained by excessive taxation. The right to possess private property is from nature, not from man; and the State has only the right to regulate its use in the interests of the public good, but by no means to abolish it altogether. The State is, therefore, unjust and cruel, if in the name of taxation it deprives the private owner of more than is just.

Employers and workmen may themselves effect much by means

of aid, mutual benefit, and workmen's societies. Some workmen's societies are in the hands of invisible leaders, and are managed on principles incompatible with Christianity and the public well-being; they do their best to control the whole field of labor, and to force workmen either to join them or starve. Christian workmen, forced either to join these or to form associations among themselves, must by all means adopt the latter alternative. Workmen's associations should aim to help the members to better their condition. They must pay special and principal attention to morality and piety, teaching duty to God, what to believe, what to hope for, and how to work out salvation; warning against wrong opinions and false teaching; and urging to the worship of God, reverence and love of Holy Church, obedience to her precepts, and attendance upon her sacraments.

The foundations of the workingman's society being laid in religion, its offices should be distributed for the good of the society—each officer's duty should be carefully marked out, and the common funds should be administered with honesty, and in such way that each will receive assistance according to his necessities. The rights and duties of employers should be carefully considered and compared with the rights and duties of the employed; and if either master or workman deem himself injured, there should be a committee of the association empowered to decide the dispute. It should also be one of the purposes of such a society to try to arrange for a continuous supply of work, and to create a fund for accident, sickness, old age, and misfortune.

Such rules and regulations, if obeyed willingly by all, will sufficiently insure the well-being of poor people; while such mutual associations among Catholics are certain to be productive of prosperity to the State.

It is reported that, in accordance with the Pope's suggestion, an effort is being made among Catholics to establish industrial organizations, of which both wage-earners and their employers shall be members; but thus far no method that seems practicable has been agreed upon.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO HARRISON'S RE-ELECTION.—

An anti-Harrison meeting, at which it was decided to organize Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan for Blaine, was held this week at Indianapolis. It had been called by a secret circular to leading men opposed to Harrison. About fifty responded, among them being ex-Congressman Conger, of Ohio, member of the National Republican Committee; General McNulta, of Illinois; Congressman Burrows, of Michigan; W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky; C. W. Fairbanks and Otto Gresham, of Indianapolis, and the editors or authorized representatives of several Republican papers.

Colonel Conger presided, and on taking the chair said that the meeting was in the interest of Mr. Blaine, and while he was not authorized by Mr. Blaine to speak for him, he could give assurance that there would be no more letters such as paralyzed Blaine's friends three years ago. He was satisfied that Mr. Blaine could be nominated, and equally positive that the nomination would be accepted. He stated that with the single exception of John C. New, not one of the members of the National Committee was favorable to Harrison's renomination.

Committees were appointed for Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky to take charge of the work in those States, and it was determined to hold another and fuller conference, but the time and place were kept a profound secret.

Friends of Harrison say that the meeting was in the interest of Gresham, under cover of Blaine's name.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.—J. S. Clarkson, President of the League

of Republican Clubs, writes from Paris to the club at Des Moines, Iowa, saying that the Democrats have been smarter than the Republicans in later years in effecting close organization, in circulating directly to the homes of the land campaign literature, in stimulating the circulation of their newspapers, and in enlisting the activities of young men; and that Republicans must meet them in this field, and utilize the social and literary ambition of every intelligent neighborhood by organizing a Republican club of social and literary character, as well as political. He also advises utilizing the friendship of Republican women in these clubs. Young men, he says, can carry on the discussions or debates; young women can aid in the entertainment with songs or recitations; and the full enthusiasm and intelligence of the neighborhood thus can be utilized for the service of the Republican party—otherwise the cause of good government.

SENATOR VEST ON CLEVELAND.—Senator Vest, of Missouri, in an interview, predicts that the Democratic Presidential ticket will be Cleveland and Gray; and says that he will support Cleveland, whom he describes as wrong on the silver question and right on everything else, while Harrison is wrong on the silver question and also on everything else.

PEOPLE'S PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS.—Five of the seven members of the Executive Committee of the People's party

met at St. Louis. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and William Davis, of Texas, were absent. The session was held with closed doors. The meeting was harmonious and resulted in the adoption of a plan of campaign which the Secretary was instructed to put in the shape of an address to the people. It was decided not to call a nominating convention prior to the Farmers' Alliance convention of next February. A strong resolution against fusion with any old party was adopted. A special fight is to be made in Ohio, Mississippi, Kentucky and Iowa, the sub-treasury scheme to be the main issue. A resolution pledging wage workers assistance in their fight with capital was adopted.

REPUBLICAN POLITICS IN OHIO.—The Montgomery County Republicans elect a unanimous delegation for McKinley.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS IN OHIO.—The Democratic primaries in Columbus choose a delegation unanimous, with possibly one exception, for Campbell. So far eleven counties have instructed for Campbell, and one for Neal.

PROHIBITION POLITICS IN IOWA.—The Prohibition party has nominated a full State ticket, with Isaac T. Gibson as candidate for Governor. The platform, besides favoring Prohibition, advocates free and unlimited coinage of silver and the Australian ballot, and denounces the People's party for avoiding the Prohibition question.

OHIO PROHIBITIONISTS.—The Ohio Prohibition Convention adopts as the party device for the head of the ticket a white rose with a leaf. The platform denounces the liquor traffic, demands that aliens be prevented from voting until one year after naturalization, favors woman suffrage, denounces speculation in margins, recommends pensions for soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, recognizes gold, silver and paper as the proper circulating medium, and demands an issue in sufficient quantity; requires the reclamation of unearned land grants, and prohibition of future grants; declares that the tariff should be assessed only on goods from countries that tax American products, holds that the expenses of Government should be paid by an income tax, and urges that all official fees be covered into the public treasury, and officials be paid salaries. J. J. Askenhurst, of Stark County, was nominated for Governor.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.—Sixty men at St. Paul, Minn., under the leadership of Charles F. Huff, a park contractor, have incorporated under the name of The National Association, for the purpose of promoting debates of political and economic questions throughout the country, and thereby securing to the public a knowledge of the fitness of candidates for public service.

VOTING STRENGTH OF FARMERS' ALLIANCES.—The New

York Herald, having made an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the voting strength of the Farmers' Alliances and their allies, reports from official sources that in Colorado the strength of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is about three thousand members, nearly all of them having come in since the Ocala Convention; in California there are 20,000 Alliance men, of whom 8,000 are new members; Georgia has about eighty thousand on the rolls, and is thoroughly organized; Iowa has added 10,000 members to the 5,000 who were in the order in December last; Kansas pays dues on 120,000 men and women; Kentucky has nearly 100,000; Missouri about 90,000; Maryland from 6,000 to 8,000 (mostly in the eastern shore counties); Mississippi 40,000; Virginia 60,000; and there are about 15,000 in the Territories. These are all the States that have perfected State organizations. Work is vigorously pushed in Oregon, which now has one hundred sub-alliances, with about 4,000 members; in New Jersey with fifty sub-alliances and 2,500 members; and in Wyoming, Idaho, Minnesota, Washington and Wisconsin. The total strength of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, therefore, is about 1,270,000; but from this number must be taken about 20 per cent., representing the women and minors, which would leave the voting strength of the order at about 1,016,000.

In addition to the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union there are, according to Colonel R. M. Humphrey, 800,000 voters in the Colored Farmers' Alliance, almost wholly in the Southern States. Then there are the Northwestern Alliance, with its strength in Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, about 175,000 members; the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Associations, strong in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, with 150,000 members; the Patrons of Husbandry, with about 200,000 members; the Knights of Labor, with 300,000 members; and the Citizens' Alliance, the membership of which is problematical. Making a reduction of 20 per cent. in these organizations for non-voters, and to the strength of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union must be added 1,460,000 voters, making the total voting strength of the combination 2,476,000 throughout the country.

WISCONSIN FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—The State Farmers' Alliance met in convention at Lacrosse. The principal business of the meeting related to a project to organize all farmers' societies in the State under one head. One hundred and fifty delegates were present, and among the guests were President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, and Representative Simpson, of Kansas.

KNIGHTS OF RECIPROCITY.—This secret order, formed last Winter in Kansas for the purpose of counteracting the Free Trade tendencies of the Farmers' Alliance, held its first annual convention in Topeka last week, when it was reported that lodges have been organized in Missouri, Colorado, Ohio, Iowa, Maryland and the District of Columbia. There is a membership of 25,000, over 15,000 being in Kansas. The order favors the perpetuity of the American Union, just and liberal pensions to all honorably discharged sailors and soldiers of the Republic, protection to American industries, fair and equitable reciprocity between all nations on the American continent, fair and equitable reciprocity between all interests in our nation, an intelligent ballot honestly cast and counted, and disfranchisement of every citizen who offers or accepts a bribe to influence a ballot.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF ETHICS.—On July 1, at Plymouth, Mass., a Summer School of Applied Ethics will be opened and remain in session for six weeks. It will have three departments: "Economics," in charge of Professor H. C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, who will deliver eighteen lectures on the "History of Industrial Society in England and America," beginning with the Middle Ages; "History of Religions," in charge of Professor C. H. Toy, of Harvard University; and "Ethics," in charge of Professor Felix Adler. In the department of "Economics," besides the lectures of Professor Adams, lectures will be delivered by President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University; Professor F. W. Taussig, Albert Shaw and Professor E. J. James.

RESUMING PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.—The Massachusetts Legislature which has just adjourned, passed a law authorizing cities and towns to supply gas or electric light for public and private use, if their people deliberately desire to adopt that policy, manifesting their desire in cities by means of a two-thirds vote of each branch of two successive City Councils in favor of the proposition, ratified by a majority vote of the people at a subsequent municipal election. In towns a two-thirds vote of the people at two successive town meetings is required. After favorable action has been taken in this way, a city or town proposing to furnish its own light must offer to purchase the existing works of private companies at a fair valuation before proceeding to construct new ones of its own.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.—Following the organization of the New York Tax Reform Association, described last week under title "Real Estate Taxation," come reports of the organization in Brooklyn of the "Taxpayers' League of Kings County," for the purpose of securing the right of home rule in taxation. The League adopts the following voters' pledge to which it is soliciting signatures:

TAXPAYERS' LEAGUE OF KINGS COUNTY, N. Y.

(A non-partizan citizens' organization, formed to secure home rule in matters of taxation.)

Every home-owner and every renter of a home is a taxpayer, and should become a member of this League.

I hereby pledge myself to support at the coming election only such candidates to the Legislature as promise, if elected, to support and vote for a bill giving to counties home rule or local option in taxation.

Name.....
Address.....
Ward.....or Town

Horatio C. Camps is president of the League, and George R. Gage is secretary. President Wilson, of the Board of Assessors of Brooklyn, when interviewed about the League by the New York World, said that the personal property tax under present laws is a tax on honesty and a premium on perjury, and in the absence of any law which would compel every body, honest or dishonest, to pay their rightful share of the personal property tax, he was in favor of the exemption of all personalty from taxation. It is, however, impossible, he said, to pass through the Legislature a bill that would at one stroke make such an exemption for the whole State, because of the attitude the farmers take on the question. On this account he could see no other way of getting rid of this obnoxious tax than by securing the passage of a home rule bill which would allow each county to decide questions of taxation for itself, its decision not affecting its proportion of the State tax, but only its manner of raising it.

REDEEMING UNITED STATES BONDS.—Relative to redemption of the 4½ per cent. bonds, referred to under this title last week, it is announced from Washington that several offers for their extension at 1½ per cent. interest have been received, all from Western banks. These bonds are now held, geographically, as follows:

New England States, \$3,743,850; Middle States, \$5,695,400; Southern States, \$3,447,300; Western States, \$13,784,800; total, \$26,671,350.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.—The United States Treasurer holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation \$141,625,150, as follows: Currency 6s, \$7,798,000; 4½ per cents, \$23,023,200; 4 per cents, \$110,807,950. United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, \$27,905,000, as follows: Currency 6s, \$2,113,000; 4½ per cents, \$3,403,000; 4 per cents, \$27,387,000. United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week ended June 13, \$195,000; United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during the week ended June 13, \$30,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, \$158,042,292; gold notes, \$122,727. The receipts from internal revenue, June 13, were \$617,062, and from customs \$463,916. The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of National bank notes during the week ending June 13, were as follows: Received for redemption, \$1,917,630. Redeemed notes delivered: For return to the banks of issue, \$235,460; for destruction and reissue of new notes, \$723,520; for destruction and retirement, \$482,010; total, \$1,440,990. Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, \$21,500; balance of such deposits remaining in the Treasury, \$41,376,665. The National bank notes received for redemption June 13 amount to \$306,278. The statement of the United States Treasurer shows gold, silver, United States and National bank notes in the Treasury, June 13, as follows:

Gold coin and bullion.....	\$246,608,070
Silver dollars and bullion.....	322,803,277
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890....	47,301,880
Trade-dollar bars.....	4,906,137
Fractional silver coin.....	20,112,646
United States notes.....	22,771,297
National bank notes.....	119,484
National bank notes in process of redemption.....	5,686,912
Deposits with national bank depositories.....	28,948,084

Total..... \$699,257,787

Certificates outstanding:

Gold.....	\$118,514,230
Silver.....	308,819,287
United States Treasury notes.....	39,644,219
Currency.....	18,780,000

WOMEN IN CHURCH POLITICS.—The Colorado Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Denver, has voted to admit women as lay delegates.

PROFESSOR BRIGGS'S HERESY.—Dr. Parkhurst, who preached a sermon in defence of Professor Briggs, reported under this title June 3, has published in the Evangelist an article in which he charges that the late Presbyterian General Assembly in its relation to the Briggs heresy case was dominated by Princeton politics. In explanation he says that the Moderatorship was captured by misleading a Union Seminary man into making the nomination of Professor Green, of Princeton; that Professor Green, regardless of both gratitude and fairness, appointed Patton, of Princeton, as Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries; that Patton indelicately accepted; and that the committee was packed with men in sympathy with Princeton. This is a kind of political conduct, remarks Dr. Parkhurst, that, if practiced by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, would bury him so deep beneath public abhorrence that he could not be reached by the final resurrection. The article proceeds on the theory that the real contest over the Briggs case is between the mediaevalism of Princeton Theological Seminary and the liberalism of Union Theological Seminary.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTS.—The American Protestant Association held its forty-first annual convention at Buffalo. The association has lodges in sixteen Northern and Western States and a total membership of about 100,000. Its membership is closed to Roman Catholics and non-citizens, and its stated objects are to elevate American citizenship and prevent the encroachment of religion as a power in American politics.

BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—The appeal from the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the case of the Right Rev. Edward King, Bishop of Lincoln, was argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The case began in 1888, when the Archbishop of Canterbury, on petition, cited the Bishop of Lincoln to answer charges of having offended against the ritual of the Established Church by mixing the chalice during service, by administering the mixed chalice, by drinking the ablution, by taking the eastward position during the first part of the communion service, by so standing during the consecration prayer as to cause the manual acts to be invisible, by allowing the Agnus Dei to be sung after consecration of the elements, by using lighted candles on the communion table during service, and by making the sign of the cross during absolution and benediction. The Archbishop rendered judgment last

November, holding that the bishop had offended by mixing the chalice during service, by so standing during consecration prayer as to cause the manual acts to be invisible, and by making the sign of the cross during absolution and benediction; but that of the other charges he was innocent. The anti-ritualists, who were responsible for the prosecution, were dissatisfied with the decision and appealed to the Privy Council.

RELIGION IN AMERICAN POLITICS.—The Reformed Presbyterian Church, commonly known as the Church of the Covenanters, which, though organized in this country in 1712, has but 110 ministers and a proportional membership, is involved in a heresy war peculiarly its own.

The doctrines of this denomination require its adherents to withhold allegiance from governments that do not officially acknowledge God as the source of all authority and power; and, as the Constitution of the United States omits any recognition of Deity, Reformed Presbyterians are forbidden to vote or hold office in this country. For two years this doctrine has been opposed by the younger ministers, seventeen of whom met last year at Pittsburg, Penn., and published what is known to the denomination as the East End Platform. The principal plank of this platform demands that men who do not assent to the political doctrine described above, be received into the Church. The Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburg, having tried five of the heretical ministers for publishing the East End platform, suspended them; and this week the Synod, by a vote of 95 to 37, sustained the Presbytery. The suspended ministers promptly withdrew and went over to the United Presbyterian Church.

The case of a New York City minister and that of one from Brooklyn, N. Y., charged with substantially the same offence, were referred to the New York Presbytery with instructions to prosecute for heresy. The cases of two Kansas ministers similarly guilty were referred with the same instructions to the Kansas Presbytery. An offer of pardon was made by the Synod to the delinquents, on condition that they make a pledge, agreeing among other things to abide by the existing law of the church as to voting at civil elections and holding office, and that they engage not to propagate contrary views while holding positions as ministers in the Reformed Church; but the offer was not accepted.

CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—On Monday the International Typographical Union held its thirty-ninth annual convention, in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Governor Russell delivered an address of welcome.

A cash balance of \$23,300 was shown by the treasurer's report. The committee on laws reported against a suggestion that unions comprising 300 or more members have power to adopt such methods in ordering strikes as they please. The proposition to create a "law officer," reported favorably from committee, was defeated. Committee report setting apart 33½ per cent. of the capitation tax for a burial fund, \$50 to be allowed for burial expenses of each member, was adopted. A proposition of the law committee to admit the testimony of union men not members of the International Typographical Union, when charges are made against members of local unions, was defeated. Proposition to establish a paid commission to sit after the convention was overwhelmingly defeated; as was a proposition for an industrial exhibit on the part of the printers at the World's Fair. Closer union between different branches of the trade was recommended; union labels were made applicable to all forms of printing; all work done by union compositors was required to be sent to union stereotype offices. A committee of conference on amalgamation of the International with the German-American union was appointed; also a committee to define the relations of the International Union with the seceding pressmen. It was ordered that subordinate unions annually present to employers their scale of wages, which when agreed to shall be binding for the year on both parties; and local unions were urged to affiliate with central bodies in their various localities. The constitution was amended so as to make the president of the International Typographical Union a delegate, by virtue of his office, to the American Federation of Labor. A motion permitting unions having over 600 members to strike without sanction of the Executive Council was rejected. A proposition to co-operate with other organizations establishing labor bureaus and labor lyceums was, on recommendation of the committee, defeated. A proposition by President McGraith, of the Boston Union, to repeal the sections of the constitution relating to female labor and insert a clause authorizing local unions to endeavor to secure equal wages for both sexes, and to take such measures as they deem expedient for the accomplishment of such result, was defeated, 44 to 69. A resolution was adopted enabling employers and printers not working at the business to remain on the active membership list in the discretion of subordinate unions, they not to be eligible for office in the International or subordinate unions. A proposed amendment to the constitution making it unlawful for any union printer to do more than ten hours' work per work without receiving double the schedule of wages in the city in which he

is working for the overtime, and also proposing a fine of \$5 for each offence and a similar amendment without the proposition to impose a fine, reported by committee, were laid over for future action.

The convention, by a vote of 100 to 2, indorsed a movement to fix the hours of labor in book and job offices after October 1, 1891, at not more than nine hours and eight on Saturday, and referred the matter to subordinate unions for ratification.

The following resolution regarding Government telegraphs was adopted:

Resolved. That the International Typographical Union favors Governmental control of telegraphs, and that the delegates to the next session of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to urge upon that body the passage of similar resolutions.

W. B. Prescott, of Toronto, was elected president on the second ballot, his opponents being Marion Johnson, of Fort Worth, Tex., and S. L. Freeman, of Birmingham, Ala.

The convention sat through the week and adjourned Saturday night.

GETTING RID OF CHECKS UPON FRAUD.—The Frick Coke Company, of which Andrew Carnegie is one of the principal stockholders, is endeavoring to rid itself of check weighmen by blacklisting workmen who favor their retention. A check weighman is a representative of the miners, required by law to check the weight of coal as it comes out of the mine. The purpose is protection of workmen against fraudulent weighing by agents of the company. The Frick Company last Monday took the names of all their workmen who favored retaining check weighmen, and for that reason has discharged them.

SENTENCE OF MASTER WORKMAN HUGHES.—James Hughes, of Chicago, District Master Workman of the Cutters' and Trimmers' Trades Assembly, Knights of Labor, whose conviction was reported last week, under title "Labor Law," has been sentenced to one year in prison.

END OF THE HOUSESMITHS' STRIKE.—The strike of the housesmiths' union for the eight-hour workday, reported May 6th, under title "The Eight Hour Movement," is declared off, and the men go back on the old terms of nine hours.

VIOLENCE IN A MICHIGAN STRIKE.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., during a street car strike, a conflict between some of the strikers and the police occurred, in which the police fired at the strikers with pistols, wounding several and fatally injuring one. Thirteen were arrested. It is reported that the strikers fired at the police, but none of the police were injured.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER'S EXPLANATION.—

John Wanamaker, the Postmaster General and chief proprietor of the Wanamaker variety store, in Philadelphia, has made a formal statement of his transactions with the Keystone Bank, of Philadelphia, which have excited current suspicions of fraud on his part.

Some months ago the Keystone Bank, of Philadelphia, failed under circumstances that excited general attention and great indignation. John C. Lucas had been president of the Keystone, and through his dealings the bank was wrecked. He died two and a half years ago, but his fraudulent transactions were not discovered by the directors until last January, owing to the fact that Gideon W. Marsh, the cashier, who had been his accomplice, was promoted to the vacant presidency, and continued to doctor the books. The liabilities of the bank when it closed were over two millions, and its good assets not 10 per cent. of that sum.

Among the depositors was John Bardsley, the City Treasurer, who, contrary to law, received from this, and other banks, interest on public moneys. Over \$400,000 of this money has disappeared. He also had \$930,000 of State money on deposit. That, too, has disappeared. John Wanamaker was also a depositor. When the United States bank officials discovered the condition of the bank, they nevertheless allowed it to continue in business, receiving deposits and cashing checks. This, it is suspected, was done to allow favored depositors to gradually draw out their balances, and Mr. Wanamaker is charged with having participated in the benefits thus offered. Finally, in March, nearly three months after the discovery of the frauds, the bank was closed, and Marsh was arrested. He gave bail in \$20,000, Wanamaker's brother becoming his bondsman. As the magistrate's examination proceeded, indications of a conspiracy between unknown parties back of Marsh were developed, and on the 21st of May it was announced to the magistrate that Marsh had fled. His bail was forfeited. At about the same time, City Treasurer Bardsley resigned, and a few days later he confessed that he had put money in the Keystone Bank, got as high as 4 per cent. interest for it, and that when the bank failed he lost the money. In answer to questions whether he received interest from any other bank, Bardsley mentioned the Spring Garden. He was committed to Moyamensing prison in default of \$50,000 bail.

About this time suspicion was directed toward Mr. Wanamaker.

A remark of Marsh, when the bank was closed, was reported, to the effect that Wanamaker held \$150,000 of stock, over issued fraudulently by Lucas as president and Marsh as cashier, and refused to surrender it to Marsh unless he was paid \$200,000. Marsh complained that Wanamaker had frequently threatened to close the bank unless paid his demand, and that at last he had done it. The significance of this story was that Wanamaker was holding Marsh's crime over him as a means of compelling the payment of money. Bardsley's counsel added to the sensational character of the story by publicly saying: "Let Mr. Wanamaker tell what he knows about this affair, and then Mr. Bardsley will tell what he knows."

Meantime, a committee of the City Councils was investigating the affair, and this week Mr. Wanamaker appeared before it with his written statement, which was substantially as follows:

I have been a depositor in the Keystone Bank; but never an incorporator, officer or director. I never owned a share of the stock, though until recently I held 2,515 shares as collateral. My firm had an account on which its checks were drawn, and by an arrangement with the bank this account was responsible for Mrs. Wanamaker's checks; her account could not be overdrawn while the firm had a balance. According to our books, the account was not overdrawn when the bank closed; though a month or so before it failed it charged an item of \$3,000 against us, which no one at our office knows anything about, and which we refuse to recognize until it is explained.

Our confidence in the bank was more or less impaired after the run, but we kept up our deposits straight through the panic; knowing, however, that Mr. Marsh was conferring with shareholders for the purpose of raising assessments on the bank stock, and that it was common rumor that the bank was short, we gradually decreased our balance. Our action was solely dictated by the ordinary prudence of business men.

I never knew of any irregularities in the bank until after the run, when Mr. Marsh told me that he feared some of the stock I held as collateral was not properly issued. I did not know until after the doors were shut that the bank was going to close. All discounts made to my firm or myself were made in the customary manner; if the directors were ignorant of the fact, we were not aware of their ignorance. I have never suggested any person for the receivership; I did not know that my brother had entered bail for Marsh until I read of it; I never had a business transaction with Mr. Bardsley; and I was in no way instrumental in delaying the closing of the bank.

I knew Lucas from his early manhood, and never heard a whisper against his integrity until after he was dead. In 1887 I entered into an arrangement with him for the purpose of buying Reading Railroad stock to preserve the independence of the road. He was to supply certain sums of money as I called for them, and to deposit them to my personal account in the Keystone Bank. Pursuant to that agreement, I drew to the extent of about \$60,000 against money which I supposed he had deposited. On several occasions he brought me stock of the bank, and requested me to use it in lieu of money, and it was by complying with this request that I came to hold 2,515 shares when he died. After his death I found he had not made the deposits as agreed, and that my account was overdrawn. I regarded him as a rich man and attributed this to some oversight, but I immediately made the account good. I had no intimation that this stock had been irregularly issued until after the run; and when it was demanded of me I refused to return it. Afterward, becoming convinced that it was valueless, I did return it.

I offer my books and accounts for the examination of any properly authorized committee. Instead of the bank being a loser by me I have only been its profitable customer. I had no information about the closing of the bank that was not common to everybody. I am president of the Penny Saving Fund, the charter of which obliges us to invest its money in certain securities. We could not get the securities, and all the interest I could get out of the Real Estate Trust Company was 2 per cent.; I therefore asked Mr. Marsh if he could not take that money for 6 per cent. as a favor; and he consented. As he afterwards told me he could not afford to pay the 6 per cent., the principal was gradually drawn out with the loss of the interest.

Bardsley, upon indictment, has pleaded guilty.

The Governor had appointed a City Treasurer to succeed Bardsley, and the City Councils had appointed another, who took possession of the office. A litigation between the two has this week resulted in a Supreme Court judgment of ouster against the appointee of the Councils.

Further facts regarding the embezzlement are coming out. Bardsley's deficit of State money has run up to \$1,200,000, and of city money to \$1,000,000, besides \$445,428 of school fund money. The fact that these large sums are not accounted for, increases the suspicion that those who have thus far been accused are only the smaller criminals.

SOUTHERN NAME FOR THE REBELLION.—The Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans met at Fredericksburg, Va. Colonel H. P. Smith, Grand Commander, in his annual report showed that there are fifteen camps in that State, of which six have been organized within the past year. He recommended that action be taken to secure the remains of General Joseph E. Johnston for interment at Richmond, and that a Southern school history of the late war be prepared. Favoring the adoption of a name by the Confederate veterans for the war, he approved the suggestion made in Charleston, S. C., newspapers, that it be called "The War for Southern Independence."

PEARL BUTTON TARIFF.—Appraisers at the New York Custom House decide that mother of pearl button blanks are not manufactures of mother of pearl, on which the duty is 40 per cent. ad valorem, but pearl buttons, on which the duty is 2½ cents a line button measure, and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Button blanks are unpierced and have no shanks; but they are adapted for use only as buttons, and this is the basis of the decision.

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.—In the House of Lords, last Monday, Lord Salisbury, in moving the second reading of the House of Commons bill for the prohibition of sealing in Behring Sea, reported June 3d and 10th under this title, said that the long pending differences with the United States had been agreed upon in principle and referred to arbitration, and he hoped that the terms of arbitration were also almost agreed upon. There was reason to believe, he argued, that if no restrictions were placed on the destruction of seals while the arbitration was pending, a serious, if not fatal blow might be inflicted upon a great industry of the United States; it had, therefore, been agreed by the United States to forbid the killing of seals on the islands within their jurisdiction, provided England would prohibit seal hunting by British subjects. Hence the present measure, to which Canada assented on the conditions, first, that the arbitration proceed; and second, that compensation be paid to the owners of Canadian fishing vessels sustaining loss through this action of the British Government. The Liberals supported the bill, and, with slight amendment, but without further debate, it was read a second and third time, and passed. The amendment was immediately adopted by the Commons, and on Thursday it was assented to by the Queen.

The United States Government has notified its agents on the seal islands to stop the killing of seals by the North American Commercial Company, when 7,500 shall have been taken, until further order. The British Government asked leave to station an agent on the islands to see that no more than 7,500 seals are killed by the company; but this was refused, as a reflection on the good faith of the United States. It is agreed, however, that a British agent may visit the islands to observe for himself the actual state of the seal fisheries, and report to his Government for its guidance in the arbitration.

At a cabinet meeting, the rental to be paid by the North American Commercial Company during the closed season was discussed. The Attorney-General recommended that it be scaled down to the authorized catch of 7,500, at the rate of \$50,000 for 100,000 seals. The lease contemplated a catch of 100,000 seals annually; but the condition of seal life was shown to be so precarious that this was reduced to 60,000 for the present season, without any reduction of rental. But now that the catch is limited to 7,500, the Attorney-General advises that the company is entitled to a reduction on the basis of the catch originally contemplated, instead of the other. He also holds that the Secretary of the Treasury may reduce the rental at his option. The company, therefore, will probably pay \$3,750 for the sealing privilege this season.

PEARY'S NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.—Lieutenant Peary's expedition, reported last week under title "North Pole Exploration," arrived at North Sydney, Cape Breton, on Thursday, and was to proceed on Friday, but, owing to the superstition of certain members of the crew, who strongly objected to setting sail on Friday, the time was changed until early Saturday morning.

FUGITIVE ITATA.—The Itata, the insurgent Chilean transport, an account of which will be found under title "Escape of Insurgent Chilean Transport," May 13, "The Fugitive Itata," May 20 and 27, and June 10, and "Our Relations With Chili," June 3, left Iquique, Chili, for San Diego, Cal., in convoy of the Charleston this Saturday night. The cargo is still on board. The insurgent press of Chili is bitter over the recovery of the arms and ammunition by the United States, and charges that this act of our Government against a weaker power in arms for rights and liberties is not in harmony with the traditions of the Government nor with the sympathies of the people of America.

The Robert and Minnie has been released under \$3,500 bonds. The captain is under \$5,000 bail, but the crew are still in the county jail at Los Angeles, unable to get the required bail.

WHISKEY TRUST.—The indictment in the United States Court at Chicago, against George J. Gibson, of the Whiskey Trust, referred to under title "The Whiskey Trust," April 22, has been quashed on the ground that the Federal Courts have no jurisdiction of the alleged crime. The independent distillery referred to at the same time, the Shufeldt, has since been absorbed by the trust, as has the Calu et; and the rectifiers of Chicago, in the belief that the trust is about to advance prices, threaten to start an independent distillery.

DEATH OF HENRY EDWARDS.—Henry, better known as Harry, Edwards, the actor and famous entomologist, born in Bristol, England, September 3, 1824, died at New York, June 9, 1891. At the time of his death he was President of the American Entomological Society. Having been an agnostic in life, his funeral was conducted without religious ceremonies. William Winter, the dramatic critic, made an address, closing with the Lord's prayer; and after a hymn had been sung the body was taken to the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I., where it was reduced to ashes.

CONVICTION OF MAFIA BRIBERS.—Glaudi, who has been on trial at New Orleans for attempted bribery of a juror in the Mafia trial, reported April 22 under title "The Italian Controversy," has been convicted. McCrystal also was convicted; but there was a mistrial in the case of Granger, the jury standing nine for acquittal and three for conviction. Glaudi has moved for a new trial, on the principal ground that the evidence showed no more than that he had said to a juror that the latter could get \$500 for going on the jury and doing his duty or doing what was right. The judge expressed a doubt as to whether an offer of money to do what is right is an attempt to bribe, and reserve his decision.

NEW AMERICAN FLAG.—By order from the War Department the union of the national flag in use in the army will, on and after July 4, consist of forty-four stars in six rows, the upper and lower rows to have eight stars, and the second, third, fourth, and fifth rows seven stars each.

HENRY GEORGE'S WHITE ELEPHANT.—Application was made in person by Henry George at the Orphan's Court in Camden, N. J., for an order to compel the payment to him of \$327 by John T. Woodhull. This is the balance of the legacy left about five years ago by George Hutchins, of Hammononton, for the dissemination of Single Tax literature. The litigation over the will reduced the bequest to the sum named above, which Mr. Woodhull, Mr. George's attorney in the litigation, has retained. Mr. George sought redress in the Orphan's Court; but this court dismissed the application for lack of jurisdiction. Mr. George at once caused Woodhull's arrest on a charge of embezzling the \$327, and the magistrate has held him in \$500 bail for a hearing.

SCRAMBLE FOR PUBLIC LANDS.—On the sixth of July 15,000 acres of land in Iowa will be opened to entry under order of the Secretary of the Interior. These are the unearned and forfeited lands granted to the Sioux City and St. Paul, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Companies. In large part they are occupied by settlers, purchasers from the railroad companies and improvers, who will be given the first opportunity to make entries; but they are required to look sharply after their interests or their farms will be confiscated.

NEW CANADIAN PREMIER.—Sir John A. Macdonald, whose death was reported last week under title "Death of Sir John A. Macdonald," was buried with imposing ceremonial at Ottawa, on Wednesday. A requiem in his honor was sung in Westminster Abbey, London, on Friday, at which the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Princess Louise were present by proxy. There is a movement to establish, in memory of the deceased Premier, the "Maple Leaf League of Canada," on the same principle as the Primrose League of Great Britain. It is also proposed that June 6, the date of his death, be observed as a National holiday, when every member of the League shall wear a maple leaf. Women are expected to take a prominent part in the organization.

At the request of Governor-General Lord Stanley, Sir John Thompson and Senator J. J. C. Abbott met him in conference, and it was at first reported that Sir John Thompson would be called upon to form a ministry. But when the official announcement was made, the Governor-General's choice proved to be Senator Abbott. Senator Abbott was leader of the late government in the Senate. It is understood that he has induced all the ex-Ministers, except Chapleau, the ex-Secretary of State, to accept their old places. Chapleau is from the province of Quebec, where Sir John Thompson is the favorite. As a compromise he is said to demand that Sir Hector Langevin, as Minister of Public Works, and Sir Adolph Caron, as Minister of Militia, be not reappointed, and that he himself be made Minister of Railways and Canals instead of Secretary of State.

There is an impression that the appointment of Senator Abbott is

only temporary, and that soon Sir Charles Tupper will be called to form a new and permanent Cabinet.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Three of the delegates, including Sir William Whiteway, went to Paris and conferred with M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the fisheries question, accounts of which appear May 6 under the title "Newfoundland's Threatened Revolution," and May 13, 20, 27 and June 3 and 10 under the title "Newfoundland."

HAYTIAN REVOLT.—The vague reports of civil disturbances in Hayti, chronicled May 20 and June 3 and 10, under title, "Hayti," are now explained by more detailed news brought by the steamer Oranje-Nassau, which arrived this week at the port of New York from Port-au-Prince.

The disturbance is in some degree related to the negotiations of the United States for a lease of Mole St. Nicholas, reported under title, "Hayti," April 25 and May 6. When Légitime and Hippolyte were fighting for mastery of the western portion of the island, both sought recognition by the United States. The Haytian Minister in Washington represented the government of Légitime, then in possession of Port-au-Prince, and a special commissioner was sent to Washington by General Hippolyte. As a result of an interview between the then Assistant Secretary of State and Hippolyte's special commissioner, our Government decided to withhold its recognition until one or the other party should succeed. At this time the condition of affairs in the north, where Hippolyte was in power, was becoming desperate. There were no arms, no munitions of war, and no ships. The ports were blockaded by the southern squadron, and the price of provisions was rising at a rate threatening famine. But suddenly war supplies, food and money poured in. Hippolyte's special commissioner, though unable to induce our Government to openly support Hippolyte, had, with the aid of New York merchants, induced it to give such orders to its officers as to accomplish the result desired by him. Admiral Gherardi was ordered to Haytian waters to examine into the legality of Légitime's blockade of the northern ports. The Admiral decided that only a paper blockade existed, and announced his intention of fully protecting all American vessels in their traffic with these ports. His decision at once opened the northern end of the island to commerce. This enabled Hippolyte to raise all the money needed and to carry on the war with new vigor.

What conditions were attached to this support is not fully known, but Hippolyte's special commissioner had brought with him to the United States a letter from the government of the north, granting him full power to make any conditions whatever with the United States, even to granting coaling stations and making reductions in duties, and it is understood in Hayti that he bargained for a lease of the Mole St. Nicholas, and important commercial privileges.

Mr. Blaine did not at once push the claims of the United States, but last January it was thought the time had come to finish the business, and Admiral Gherardi was sent South as a special Commissioner to act with Mr. Douglas in the matter. The Commission met with excuses, and after many weeks a reply was sent absolutely declining to enter into any negotiations for the lease of the Mole, and objecting to the continued presence in Port-au-Prince of United States men-of-war.

Between the failure of negotiations for the Mole St. Nicholas and the revolution that immediately broke out, there appears to be some relation. But exactly what, cannot with certainty be said. The ink had hardly time to dry on the letter in which M. Firmin, the Haytian Secretary of State, officially apprised the American negotiators that the lease of the Mole could not be given to the United States before he was called upon to resign, and his resignation was promptly accepted. But a few days prior to this some popular disturbances had occurred, and Hippolyte threw about one hundred men who had engaged in them into prison. There was then comparative quiet until the evening of May 27th, when it was reported that Deputy F. L. Cauvin had expressed his determination at the opening of Parliament to interpellate the Government regarding the arrests, and that for this the authorities would on the 1st of June shoot his two brothers, who were among the prisoners. The report grew into a widespread rumor that the President intended on May 28 summarily to execute all the prisoners. On that day, while the President was at Mass in the cathedral celebrating Corpus Christi, friends of the prisoners forced the prison doors and liberated all the prisoners, including those under arrest for civil crimes. Word was immediately carried to the President, and leaving the cathedral, he proceeded summarily to execute suspects. The first victim was Ernest Rigaud, a merchant, who had no connection with the revolutionists. The President personally ordered him from his balcony, where he was sitting with his family, and sent him in the custody of soldiers to the cemetery to be shot. Rigaud's nephew, a boy of fifteen, followed the soldiers, and after witnessing the execution returned to his aunt and said, "My poor uncle has been foully murdered." These words were reported to the President, who sent for the boy and

asked if he had used the words. The boy replied: "President, I have never conspired against you by word or deed." Again asked if he had used the words, and again making an evasive reply, the boy was without further ceremony taken in front of the palace and shot. A tailor was shot in front of his shop; so were the chief jailor and the guards, who had been overcome by the insurgents. The bodies of General Sully Guerrier and Francois Gratia, leaders of the revolt, were left lying in the open square long after they were killed, to remind the people of the fate of insurgents. After the riot was over the streets of Port-au-Prince were full of dead and wounded. The entire number reported killed on May 23 is 300, and between the 28th and the 31st over fifty were executed.

Hannibal Price, the Haytian Consul-General at New York, says that the insurrection is the outcome of past difficulties, and that the leaders of the war of 1888, between Hippolyte and Légitime, are in nowise interested in it. The men who created the difficulty, he said, belonged to the disorderly element, which was the unfortunate outcome of every civil war. The leaders, General Sully-Guerrier and Francois Gratia, were men who had never been known politically. They were trouble breeders and ambitious. They thought the country was ripe for another revolution, and wanting to be on top when it came, they created a common riot, which it was necessary to put down. The Consul-General deplored the fact that innocent persons were killed during the trouble.

CHILIAN REVOLUTION.—The Provisional Junta addresses a circular note to the European powers, in which it appeals for recognition as a belligerent Government, claiming that it is responsible to Chilians and to foreigners; that it is able to make itself respected by force of arms; that it has been invested with regular constitutional authority by the Congress elected in 1888; and that it has undisputed jurisdiction over four of the richest provinces, comprising more than half the inhabited territory of the Republic. Balmaceda cables in reply that the rebel Congress closed June 1; that the new Congress works regularly; that perfect order prevails; that the rebels have undertaken no expedition against the Government forces, and are completely discredited; and that the army is loyal to him. For prior accounts of the Chilian revolution, see THE STANDARD of April 29 and May 6, under title "The Chilian Revolution;" May 13, 20 and 27, under title "Chili," and June 3 and 10, under title "Chilian Revolution."

Mail advices from Buenos Ayres tell of a decision by the Supreme Court of the Argentine Republic, which is favorable to the insurgents. Last March a mutiny occurred on board the Chilian war ship La Pilcomayo, then lying in the harbor of Buenos Ayres. A party of insurgents who had been enrolled as sailors attempted to take possession of the ship. A conflict followed, in which the mutineers were put down, and many of them were killed or wounded. The Chilian Minister at Buenos Ayres requested permission of the local authorities to place the wounded in hospitals on shore, and to put the prisoners under guard in the custody of the Collector of the Port, alleging that there were no accommodations on board the ship. Purely from motives of philanthropy, the authorities complied and a transfer took place. As soon as the friends of the mutineers learned of the action taken by the Chilian Minister they brought proceedings in the courts for the release of the insurgents, on the ground that no power is vested in a neutral nation to hold members of a belligerent party captive at the request of the opposing faction. The highest Court unanimously holds that all the acts of the prisoners were committed to an end essentially political, even if they involved an infraction of general military discipline, because such infractions are but natural accompaniments of action taken with a political end; that is only by virtue of the principle of extraterritoriality enjoyed by the ships of war of all foreign nations that prisoners can be detained on board a ship within the territorial waters of a neutral State; that they regain their liberty as soon as they land on the soil of a neutral State, though disembarked in the character of prisoners, for the reason that it is not permitted to attack the enemy in a neutral country, nor to continue in such country any hostilities whatever, such acts being acts of war that no neutral State can accord without favoring one party against the other. The prisoners were therefore released.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN GUATEMALA.—Dispatches from Guatemala by way of the City of Mexico, state that President Barillas has caused the imprisonment of two editors of El Popular of Gueztaltenango, one of the principal towns of the upper districts of Guatemala. They are made to sweep the streets, with ball and chain locked to their feet, to carry heavy stones, and to do other degrading labor, their offence having been the publication of an article under the heading of "Thieves, Authorized and Unauthorized," which attacked the Government of Barillas. The incident has increased public indignation against Barillas, and intensified revolutionary feeling. It is surmised that between now and elec-

tion time a revolution is a foregone conclusion, and that Barillas will have to seek refuge in some other country.

Guatemala is a Central American Republic, governed by a Constitution proclaimed December, 1879, and modified October, 1889, under which the legislative power is vested in a National Assembly renewed every six months by universal suffrage. Executive power is vested in a President elected for six years. General Manuel Barillas was elected President March 15, 1886. He has aroused popular discontent by his efforts to make Francisco Anguano, who is heartily detested, his successor. Barillas has also, by forcing laborers to work upon his coffee plantations in the upper districts of the Republic without remuneration, got the dislike of all the residents of that locality.

The near approach of the October elections has caused the feeling against Barillas to find expression; and his brutal treatment of the opposition editors, whose arrest is recorded above, has fanned the flame.

FREEDING TRADE IN PERU.—The President of Peru has issued a decree admitting a large variety of food and food products free of duty. This action was prompted by the scarcity and consequent high prices of food in Peru, caused by floods that have followed heavy rains throughout the country, and by enormous demands for food by Chili.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN SAMOA.—Advices by the steamer Mariposa speak of an agitation among the natives of some of the islands for unseating Malletoa, the reigning king, and putting Mataafa on the throne. The working of the Samoan treaty, made at Berlin by England, Germany and the United States, is also stated to be a source of much dissatisfaction. Another cause of complaint was the action of the president of the Municipal Council in creating new offices when he took control of the municipal affairs.

PRINCE OF WALES IN COURT.—On Monday Sir Charles Russell finished summing up for the defendants in the Gordon-Cumming slander suit, reported under this title last week. He was followed by Sir Edward Clarke, as counsel for Gordon-Cumming, who created a sensation by his references to the Prince of Wales. Sir Edward's pointed remarks were all the more sensational because he is a Tory. Intimating that the presence of the Prince in court during his summing up was for the purpose of restraining comment on the Prince's connection with the case, he said that it would not prevent him from making any comment necessary, irrespective of friendships and of his own interests. With this announcement he faced the Prince, and referring to a remark of Sir Charles Russell to the effect that if the jury found for Cumming the military authorities would act and Cumming would be stricken from the army list, he exclaimed with rising voice: "I wish to say that it would be impossible for the authorities to do any such thing and to leave on that list the names of Field Marshal the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams." Explaining Cumming's motive in signing the written statement, Sir Edward said it was to shield the Prince of Wales from the scandal of engaging in a game that is under the ban of the criminal law.

After the charge of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge on Tuesday the jury retired and in a few minutes returned a verdict for the defendants. Gordon-Cumming has publicly attributed this verdict to the biased and prejudiced charge of the Court, for which he found an explanation in the fact that the Lord Chief Justice had lunched with the Prince of Wales every day during the trial. It is reported that Lord Coleridge will take official notice of this accusation.

Public sentiment in many quarters in England is openly hostile to the Prince of Wales. The religious press is bitter, the leading Protestant weekly, The Christian World, going so far as to say that a few more scandals like this, "and Edward VIII. will never be crowned." Various Nonconformist religious bodies have condemned him, and when he went to the Ascot races the crowd jeered and cried, "Have you brought your counters with you?" On the Continent his conduct in making a compact to screen a person found guilty of cheating at cards is universally condemned in military and social circles.

The Duke of Cambridge was in a quandary as to how to dispose of Sir William Gordon-Cumming as an army officer, without subjecting the Prince of Wales, Gen. Williams and Lieut. Levett, all of whom were involved in the scandal, to disgrace. He was in frequent conference on the subject with Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, and finally the problem was solved by an order of the Queen, officially gazetted June 10, removing Gordon-Cumming "from the list of officers of the army, as her Majesty has no further occasion for his services."

Gordon-Cumming's downfall has not affected the devotion of the Scottish clan of which, as Cumming of Altyre, he is chief. Having married Miss Florence Garner, of New York, eldest daughter of the millionaire, Commodore Garner, who with his wife was drowned by the capsizing of his yacht Mohawk, in 1876, Sir William Gordon-Cum-

ming took his bride to his Highland home, where both were received with demonstrations of loyalty and affection. The Scottish Leader, of Edinburgh, has undertaken to account for the conduct of the Prince of Wales in connection with the scandal, with a story to the effect that at the time of the Baring Brothers' crisis several financiers who had lent large sums of money to the Prince were obliged to ask him for its return. These sudden demands put him in a serious fix until Arthur Wilson, at whose house the now notorious game of baccarat was played, lent him \$1,000,000.

A still more scandalous story, involving the Prince and throwing light on his conduct in connection with the baccarat scandal, is now an open secret in London, and is likely soon to play an important part in the development of English history. The visit of the Prince to Tranby Croft during the Doncaster races was not at first contemplated. He intended, and had even accepted an invitation, to spend the week at Welbeck Abbey, the country seat of the Duke of Portland, but when the customary list of guests whom the Prince desired to have invited to meet him there was received at Welbeck, the young Duchess of Portland drew a pencil through the name of Lady Brooke, and notified the Prince that this woman could not be received. The Prince thereupon hurriedly arranged to go instead to Tranby Croft, where there would be no objection to welcoming Lady Brooke, and where she in fact appeared. She had gone when the baccarat episode occurred; but the Prince, despite his pledge of secrecy, afterwards confided the cheating story to her, and she confided it to others. Hence her familiar sobriquet, "the babbling Brooke." It was this that led Gordon-Cumming to bring his suit for slander, and that has given to the baccarat story the air, both in court and out, of a half told tale.

LONDON'S OMNIBUS STRIKE.—On Sunday last the employees of the London Omnibus Companies began a strike for an increase of wages and a reduction of hours. Thereofore, though the hours were long and the wages low, the men had remained in service because a certain percentage of peculation was tolerated by the companies; but when the companies undertook to stop peculation, the strike began. The men, however, repudiated the charge, that they were striking for the privilege of stealing. They said they preferred reasonable wages and hours without "perquisites," but that they could not live on their former wages without in some way eking them out.

On the first day of the strike London was without omnibus service, but public opinion went with the strikers. John Burns, whom the men had engaged to manage the affair, while demanding of the police that they prevent an unlicensed driver from working, was himself seized by policemen. He resisted forcible arrest, but went to the station quietly when force was abandoned. The charge against him was intimidation, and he was immediately liberated by the magistrate.

On Monday about 5,000 men and 10,000 horses were idle, and policemen were detailed to care for the horses. The companies then decided to offer 12 hours' work with a slight decrease of wages, but at a large and enthusiastic meeting of strikers, held in the evening, the offer was unanimously rejected.

On Wednesday not a bus left the stables. The strike continued in this condition until Friday, when the companies offered twelve hours work per day with a slight increase in wages, which the men accepted. At a mass meeting of bus men Friday night, John Burns presiding, it was officially announced that the strike had ended; on the following day omnibus traffic was resumed.

DILKE TO RUN FOR PARLIAMENT.—Sir Charles Dilke has agreed to contest the Forest of Dean Division for member of Parliament at the coming general election.

COERCION IN IRELAND.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying in the House of Commons to a question asked by Thomas Sexton, Member for West Belfast, regarding the suspension of the Coercion act mentioned last week under this title, said that all clauses of the act dealing with boycotting and intimidation can be withdrawn from the whole of Ireland, excepting County Clare and some of the baronies in which the "Plan of Campaign" still exists.

TORY FREE EDUCATION BILL.—Sir William Hart Dyke, vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education in the Commons, introduces in that house the Government's education bill, referred to April 29 and June 3, under title "Questioning the Tory Education Scheme." In explaining it, he said the Government desired to disturb as little as possible the existing educational system, and aimed to distribute the fund so as to give it equally to the voluntary and the board schools. The plan involves the payment to school authorities of ten shillings each per scholar for the average attendance at elementary schools, payable on behalf of children between 5 and 14 years of age. It is the purpose to permit schools where fees are charged above the grant, still to receive the benefit of the grant. The bill passed its first reading. Mr. Balfour stated that

Ireland's share in the budget, not less than \$900,000, would be applied to freeing elementary education in much the same way as in England, and that an early opportunity would be taken to deal completely with the problem of compulsory education.

THE DEAD WIFE'S SISTER BILL.—An attempt was made to rush this bill through the committee stages in the House while a large number of its opponents were attending the Ascot races, but the few Tories who remained talked against time, and defeated the attempt. The measure has often passed the Commons by large majorities, but has every time been rejected by the Lords.

PARNELL'S REPLY.—Speaking at Inchicore, on Sunday, Mr. Parnell referred to the accusations of the Dublin National Press, reported last week under title "Parnell Again Accused," and said he had prepared a balance sheet of the funds he controlled, and would submit it to Mr. O'Brien when he should leave prison, with authority to Mr. O'Brien to publish if he wished.

POLICE OPPRESSION IN FRANCE.—On Sunday in Paris a body of men carrying banners and wreaths for the purpose of laying them on the spot where the Communists fell in 1871, were stopped by the police, who tried to seize the wreaths; being resisted, they arrested six of the paraders and dispersed the remainder.

FRENCH LABOR PENSIONS.—In the French Chamber of Deputies urgency is voted, 347 to 87, for the workmen's pension bill, described last week under title, "Labor Questions in French Politics."

FRENCH TARIFF LEGISLATION.—The French Senate, by a vote of 208 to 49, passes a bill reducing the duties on grain; and the Chamber of Deputies proposes to admit cocoons and raw silks free, while subjecting manufactured silks to a duty of 300 francs.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.—There is great excitement in Germany over the protective tariff on cereals. In view of the failure of crops, urgent demands for their repeal are made by the Free Traders, the Liberals, and the Freisinnige party—a party that quite nearly resembles the Jeffersonian school of the Democratic party in this country. The question has been debated in the Prussian Diet, though not yet in the German Reichstag. In the Diet, the debate began on the 1st of June. It was adjourned to the 11th, and on the 12th an overwhelming majority supported General Caprivi, who, in his capacity of Prussian Minister, opposed even a temporary reduction of duties. In the course of the debate, Herr Rickert said that available stocks were small, and prices would advance; that potatoes, which had already replaced bread as the food of the people, were at an exorbitant price; and that the Freisinnige party would not rest until the duties on grain were abolished. Baron Erffa-Wernberg insisted that the agriculturists could not dispense with the duties, and denied that distress existed. He called upon the Freisinnige party to "cease its demagogical proceedings."

Following the defeat of the movement in the Prussian Diet for the reduction of duties, the Freisinnige party held a mass meeting, at which the party leaders, amid fervid acclamations, announced their intention of prosecuting the agitation more vigorously than ever. Figures are published by the Liberal press, showing that the stores of cereals in Germany are nearly exhausted. Caprivi's declarations that the crops in Germany are in better condition than is generally supposed, are contradicted by trustworthy reports from several quarters of the Empire, to the effect that in Western Prussia severe cold weather and night frosts have ruined the crops. The Socialists are holding meetings daily to protest against the duties. These meetings, like the general agitation, are common not alone in Prussia, but in other parts of the German Empire as well. In Nuremberg, Bavaria, the Municipal Council has unanimously adopted a resolution praying the Bavarian Government to propose a suspension of the duties. In other municipalities the populace are incited to vigorous action, and public exasperation, owing to the privation and sufferings consequent on the protective duties on breadstuffs, is at a great height.

SPEECH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.—The Emperor of Germany is reported to have made a speech to a body of recruits, in which he warned them against the Socialist, and admonished them to remember that the soldier's oath they had taken bound them to follow him implicitly, shooting even father or brother without hesitation or question when ordered. The report is not confirmed, and as it is accompanied with an explanation that information of the speech leaked out against the wishes of the authorities and a prophecy that it will create more astonishment in Germany than elsewhere, its accuracy may be doubted.

EXPULSIONS FROM RUSSIA.—The Hebrew persecution in Russia, told May 6, 13, 20, and 27, and June 3 and 10, under title "Persecution of Hebrews," is extending to all foreigners.

Prince Krapotkin, Governor-General of Transcaspia, is reported as having signed a secret order expelling nearly all Polish engineers and employees engaged in building and working the Central Asian Railway. The same order gradually expels all foreigners engaged in the service, except Frenchmen. Among the Hebrews expelled from Moscow are many old soldiers, some decorated with the St. George's Cross, the highest possible military reward.

PROTECTION IN RUSSIA.—The yield of Winter wheat having been officially reported as likely to fall below the average, the Council of the Empire has approved a new tariff, strongly protective.

POSTAL CONGRESS—The Postal Congress, reported May 27 and June 3, under this title, receives the Canadian delegates.

STEAMSHIP FIREMEN'S STRIKE.—North German Lloyd steamers, outward bound, arrived at Southampton, England, short of firemen and trimmers, owing to strikes in Bremen. They were obliged to ship English workmen. At Bremen the striking firemen became involved in a serious conflict with the police, in which, though the latter used drawn swords, they were unable to overcome the strikers until the fire brigade came to their assistance.

DUTCH ELECTIONS.—Out of the 100 seats composing the Second Chamber in Holland, the Liberals have secured 41, the Catholics 22, and the Protestant Orthodox 11. Second ballots will be necessary to fill the remaining 26 seats, no candidate having received a majority.

NATIVE AFRICAN REVOLT AGAINST PORTUGAL.—Dispatches from Mozambique announce that Chief Gouveia, who rules over the territory between the Zambesi and the Pungwe Rivers, has revolted against Portuguese authority in favor of a British protectorate. The Portuguese authorities are hastily dispatching troops to quell the revolt.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL IN AFRICA.—Dispatches from Mozambique, the Portuguese colony in Africa, announcing an amicable agreement between the Portuguese Governor-General and the English Admiral as to navigation of the Pungwe River had just been received in London, when Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords laid on the table the signed convention with Portugal in relation to the English and Portuguese possessions in South Africa. It provides that goods in transit through Portuguese territory between the east coast and the British sphere shall not, for a period of twenty-five years, be subjected to a duty above 3 per cent.; gives England the option, within five years, of claiming freedom of transit on the payment of a sum capitalizing the annual duties for the remainder of the period at the rate of £30,000 yearly; and opens the Zambesi and Shire rivers to free navigation by all nations. Portugal grants absolute freedom of passage to all merchandise between the British sphere and Pungwe Bay.

MASSACRES IN CHINA.—Horrible details of the massacres of foreigners in China, reported May 20 and June 3 under this title, have reached Shanghai, and it is charged that the provincial Mandarins encourage rather than repress the anti-foreign feeling. The American and French Ministers have demanded of the Imperial Cabinet efficient protection to American and European residents and hinted that failure to comply will involve hostile action on the part of the French and the American Governments.

MANIPURI AFTERMATH.—A Sepoy, who had deserted from the British service and become one of the executioners of Commissioner Quinton, reported May 20 under title "The Manipuri Massacre," was hanged in the public square in Manipur on Monday. The Seraputty, who captured Commissioner Quinton, as reported April 22 under title "Mutinies in British India," has been convicted of rebelling against the Empress of India and of abetting the massacre of Quinton and his associates, and subject to confirmation by the Viceroy of India, is condemned to hang.

Meanwhile, the British war against the Miranzais, also reported April 22, under title "Mutinies in British India," has terminated successfully, with a loss to the British of 100 men and 8 officers, and a greater but unknown loss to the natives.

THE CHURCH AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Under this title the Chicago Herald criticises the recent utterances of Archbishop Corrigan, and takes him to task for an attempt to interfere in matters that do not concern him. An examination of the full text of the Encyclical will doubtless compel the Herald to see that its criticism equally applies to the Pope's own utterances. The article is as follows:

Archbishop Corrigan transcends his jurisdiction when he undertakes, as he did Sunday in the New York Cathedral, to lay down laws of political economy on the basis of the assumptive right of theologians to instruct the people in all things. He claimed as a warranted deduction from the papal Encyclical recently published

that the Pope has pronounced definitely on the doctrine of private ownership of land, and collaterally has condemned the Single Tax proposal as heretical. The Archbishop assured his congregation that no one holding the opinion that land ought to be owned by the State, and that taxation should be restricted to land values, can be in full communion with the church to which he belongs.

This pronouncement will carry little weight. The Pope has shown wariness in dealing with questions of the hour, and it is highly improbable that he has been so injudicious as to make ex-cathedra declaration on principles wholly apart from faith and morals. State ownership of land has been actual from the beginnings of civilization. Tribal rights, the first communal form of tenure, became commonwealth rights as rapidly as government grew stable and institutions took on fixed characteristics. It is impossible to conduct governments, to maintain order, or to administer law without State ownership of land. Land is held in fee by every established government, no matter what its name. The crown is legal owner of every foot of soil in Great Britain. The people of the United States are owner of every foot in the United States. The crown exercises its paramount title whenever in the judgment of Parliament public interest so requires. The Government of the United States, the government of each sovereign State, the people acting through their municipal or other organized agents, make good their priority of title to the soil whenever they choose. The doctrine of eminent domain is as ancient as society and will endure as long as government.

In earlier forms of organized communities there was no private ownership, even chiefs having only mensal title to lands, the people retaining absolute title undivided. The history of the land tenure has been a history of encroachment by private claimants upon public property. The word "common," which is still popularly applied to unfenced realty, proclaims the historic truth that land was once common property. The fencing in of thousands of acres of land in England, legally free to all the people, has been the cause of prolonged litigation between communities and aristocrats. Parliament has frequently attempted to compel usurpers of common to restore it to the people, but the landlord interest is too strong in the two houses to permit effectual legislation to be passed. In the United States the cession of their lands by the States to the national Government proved that Americans deemed the soil of the country public property, and the national Government has acted on that principle in all its land laws and transactions.

Private ownership has generally come to be the rule throughout the world. That does not impair the truth that first title is in the people as a community; and that title they can assert when and in what manner their judgment may approve. It is for them to say whether the city of Chicago, for instance, shall own only the school lands which it now leases and the other parcels of realty that have come into common possession, or whether it shall acquire more realty and lease that at the highest rental. It is for the people in their capacity as political economists, as taxpayers, as citizens, to determine whether they shall tax land values exclusively to obtain municipal revenue, or whether they shall resort also to licenses and excise toils. Archbishop Corrigan cannot promote his religious ideas by unnecessarily intruding theology into non-theological matters. Theology has no more to do with land tenures or taxes than it has to do with principles of architecture or methods of civil engineering, with tailoring or road making.

PERSONAL.

Col. Robert Ingersoll recently attended a banquet given to Land Commissioner Carter, at Helena, Mont., and in the course of a speech he lauded land ownership as one of the great incentives to true civilization, and disapproved the Single Tax. The Colonel proposes that the State shall use the power of eminent domain to take land from men who are not using it and hand it over to those who will use it. The Boulder, Mont., Age refutes Mr. Ingersoll's arguments, and tells him that he is a rank Socialist.

W. I. Boreman, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, has a lot for sale in his town, and here is the way he advertises it: "You and I may some day laugh at the odd idea of buying and selling slices of this planet as we do now to think of dealing in human beings, yet we do do it. I have a 40 by 165 foot lot on Market street extension for sale, the last one I'll sell in that locality. It is a rare chance."

Professor J. H. Canfield has been tendered the chancellorship of the State University of Nebraska. The State of Kansas, speaking through the Lawrence Jeffersonian, hopes he will not accept.

The Bicycling World says: "Mr. Henry George has become a thorough convert to cycling, and desiring to publicly make profession of his conversion, he very properly joined the league last month. It is such recruits as this which help the cause up towards the plane of dignity which we so earnestly desire to see cycling achieve. It is this desire which has prompted us to be rather emphatic in our opposition to the element which can see no harm in referring to each other as 'boys.' Mr. George is but one in the 20,000 odd in the members, but he represents an element which it behooves us to encourage and interest in the sport."

BUT THE FOOL FARMER IS OPENING HIS EYES.

Justice.

How Tariff Bill and Bounty grows,
'Tis you, nor I, nor nobody knows.
With grabs and "divys" under the rose,
That's how the Treasury Surplus goes.

Thus the Farmer sows his seed;
Burns what Liverpool doesn't need;
Wades in Mortgages up to his eyes,
And votes for a Tax on all he buys.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, June 16, 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 toward the expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz., \$1,678.40.

Contribution account has been increased by contribution from
Garatt Mahan, Savannah, Ga. 30

Cash contributions previously acknowledged..... 1,538 67

Total..... \$1,538 97

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week..... 106,497

Signatures received since last report..... 326

Total..... 106,823

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

BROKAW AND BETSEY BOUNCED—BETSEY TO BE BOUNCED.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 13, 1891.—I returned to Jefferson by rail Monday, June 8, and walked out to W. A. J. McNaught's, who had my pony in his pasture. He is a farmer, past sixty, and believes in the Single Tax. He promised to subscribe for THE STANDARD soon. I left his place Tuesday about 6:30 A. M. and stopped for dinner with a German Protectionist, about four miles from Dawson. He fed "Betsey and I," and I gave him "Pa" Chase's book and "Protection or Free Trade?" But just before leaving we got into a discussion of the tariff which ended in his swinging his fists wildly and ordering me off his place. The roads were very muddy and I only got as far as the home of C. H. Sevrance that night, four miles south of Dawson.

Mr. Sevrance is "Seventh Congressional District Organizer, Iowa Farmers' Alliance," a Republican, but believes in "equal rights to all; special privileges to none," and upon that ground I got him to see some parts of "the cat." Wednesday morning there was a heavy rain storm. I started in the rain, about 7:30 A. M. A little after noon I drove up to the house of D. F. Rogers at Mauburn, the Iowa Peoples' party candidate for Railroad Commissioner. I had a couple of hours talk with him and he advised me to call on John Kent on my way to Des Moines. He has read "Progress and Poverty," and admits that the "unearned increment" belongs to the whole people, but thinks competition is arbitrary, and is therefore in favor of some such scheme as Bellamy's.

I reached Mr. Kent's place, some six miles southeast of Dallas Centre, about 8 P. M. He was one of the delegates to the recent Cincinnati convention, and was one of those who agreed with Simpson and Powderly in regard to "making haste slowly." He is an old greenback "war-horse" and believes in the Single Tax. His eldest son is an admirer of Bellamy, but bright and of an investigating turn.

Thursday forenoon I drove to Des Moines and put up at William Murphy's. Mr. M. is quite a cartoonist, and an active Single Taxer. He frequently draws cartoons for the local papers.

One place, as I was passing some men grading the road, one looked up and said: "I don't believe that!"—having reference to the statement on my cart: "The Tariff is a Tax." I told him that he might, if he would, study it, and handed him Shearman's "Common Sense of the Tariff Question," and our national platform.

I leave Betsey and the cart here to be sold, and take the railway, having had all the experience in a cart in this State that I want.

Of enclosed signers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are believers in Single Tax. No. 6 is very favorable to it. Seven is a prosperous colored man, whom I used to know when I was a boy, and who said that was a good thing. Only twenty-two names this time.

W. E. BROKAW.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Edward S. Taylor, Chicago, Ill., on Decoration Day delivered an address at Lincoln Park, in which he called attention to the dangers arising from the vast aggregations of wealth in a few hands, and from the utter defiance of the law by corporations whose safety depends on respect for the law. He advocated, as a cure, a succession tax. We should call his attention to the Single Tax.

Recorder, New York, has just declared itself a Blaine Republican organ, and has opened a department called "the Arena, in which diverse opinions on various subjects are printed in parallel columns. We should, in brief, forcible letters, invite the Recorder to discuss the Single Tax.

Morning Advertiser, New York, recently started by John A. Cockerill as a Democratic successor to the Continent, is making a special feature of printing brief, pithy letters from its readers. The Single Tax should not be neglected.

W. J. ATKINSON, 42 University place, New York.

NEW YORK CITY.

A reporter of the Recorder who visited the rooms of the Manhattan Single Tax Club one evening early last week, remarked that the warm weather did not seem to have reached the club's quarters, and he was right; while on that evening it was oppressively hot on the streets, in the rooms it was deliciously cool and pleasant. This fact led the Agitation Committee to decide upon holding a social last Thursday evening, and cards were sent to all the members asking them to come and bring their gentlemen and lady friends. It was really the most successful social ever held by the club, and was duly appreciated by those present. Miss Van Veen presided at the piano and Mr. Morris Van Veen sang several ballads. A young man gave some excellent selections on the harmonica, and Messrs. Garlan and Morris Doblin gave recitations. The Agitation Committee, reinforced by Mr. Morris Doblin, tried to sing a quartette, and they only saved themselves from general execution for their base attempt by passing out ice cream, cakes and lemonade to the guests before they had recovered their breath sufficiently to give voice to their indignation. The refreshments served to sooth the breast made somewhat savage by the rendering of the quartette, and the balance of the evening passed pleasantly. Following the example of the Prophet many members of the club have taken up bicycling, and it has become the rage. Stories of marvelous rides made, intermingled with the discussion of the Single Tax, and last Thursday evening it occupied as much of the time of the "social" as did the entertainment itself.

George W. Everett has bought him a handsome Victor, on which he nightly glides along Lexington avenue; Louis F. Post is the owner of a Hartford, and he boasts that last Wednesday he traveled over forty miles on it. T. B. Powers has become a bicycle dandy; as soon as his day's work is done and his supper disposed of he mounts his wire horse, and considers it a bad evening when he does not cover at least twenty miles. There are other members of the club who "byke," but their names are too numerous to mention. Those who are not possessed of bicycles talk "byke" and the Single Tax to all visitors. The weather has become "too hot to make propagandas," so that the club members are storing up vigor for the Fall.

We reprint the notice sent out by the Agitation Committee in regard to the formation of the class for the study of political economy, with a view to stirring up the members of the club:

The Agitation Committee have arranged to start a class for the study of political economy, provided they receive the assurance of an attendance of not less than fifty scholars. The class will meet on Wednesday evening of each week, commencing as soon as the necessary number have signified their willingness to attend. There will be absolutely no charge. This opportunity is open to all, male and female, regardless of political affiliations. Mr. Louis F. Post will conduct the class, and as occasion warrants, other competent teachers will be invited to elucidate special phases of the studies. You are invited to join the class. Address all applications to Benjamin Doblin, Chairman Agitation Committee, Manhattan Single Tax Club, 73 Lexington avenue.

NEW YORK STATE.

E. Dundon, Binghamton.—We have just organized here the Binghamton Tax Reform Association. We have adopted the National Platform, and instructed our secretary to request enrollment in the National League. The prospects are fair for a good membership. Permanent officers will be elected in July. The following were elected till then: John H. Blakeney, president; Edward Dundon, 33 Maiden lane, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

W. L. Crosman, Boston.—The International Typographical Union has met and adjourned; but here is news that will be pleasing to our friends. W. B. Prescott, of Toronto, was elected President for the coming year. He is a Single Taxer. W. S. McClevey, who was re-elected secretary, is also a Single Taxer. Charles A. Bernethy, who was elected one of the organizers of the International Union, is a staunch Single Taxer. Mr. Bernethy made it a point to call on me, having known of me by seeing my name in THE STANDARD. There were a number of delegates who believe in our principles, but the above are the more prominent ones.

VERMONT.

Stephen T. Byington, Burlington.—Nine petitions. No. 1 is a Single Taxer, who is now teaching mathematics in this college. No. 2 is a rising young workingman and Democratic politician, a tariff abolitionist, who has undertaken to sell "Protection or Free Trade?" among his friends; 3 is a dry goods merchant; 4 a hatter; 5 a real estate agent; 6 a law student; 7, 8 and 9 college students.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"Uncle Tom," Bryn Mawr.—Nine petitions; gathered by a Single Taxer who had been reminded of his duty. It would be considered a favor if some of the well meaning brethren and sisters would not from time to time refer to me in THE STANDARD. Your Uncle is neither a "hero," nor need anybody feel ashamed before the energetic work of such men as "Uncle Tom." If these people, instead of patting each other on the back and congratulating themselves on the possible success of others in trying to uphold their end of the log, would "buckle" right down to business, and either get signers to the petition, distribute Single Tax literature, preach the gospel to the heathen, or otherwise contribute to the "Fortschritt" of the movement, we would experience such a "land boom" in the near future that the phrase: "Everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost," would fall into "innocuous desuetude." What are we here for? If we know what we want why not try and get it as soon as possible?

INDIANA.

M. Ritchie, Richmond, Ind.—Realizing the fact that a great deal of money expended for hall rent could be better applied to propaganda work, our Single Tax club meets only when required by special business; but we are not idle. The principles of land reform, as enunciated in the Single Tax platform, are being presented in every conceivable way, and we feel

that, notwithstanding the great mass of conservatism and ignorance that confronts us, we are making headway; men whom we least expected to do so have evinced a desire to investigate the justice of our claims. We have Democrats here who two or more years ago were "tariff reformers" or "revisionists," but are now Free Traders.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, June 12.—Miss Isabella Hudson drew a full house last night in spite of the excessive heat, and I need not add that she amply repaid them for the sacrifice of coming out. Her paper, "Some Thoughts of a Single Tax Woman," was a careful production, and it manifestly afforded both pleasure and instruction to her audience. Among other things she said: The Single Tax would throw open natural opportunities. It would bring into use all mining, agricultural and building lands. The throwing open of these natural sources of wealth means increased opportunities for man to labor; to labor means to attain, if not riches, at least a competence. This state of things means the establishment of homes for both men and women. Men could then maintain the women of their households and many would be spared the hardship of doing certain kinds of work for which they are manifestly unfitted. These homes would shelter from the street the children. The ability to maintain the children and keep them from the factories would be assured. The Single Tax would scatter like chaff the population of our tenement districts. We believe that the home is the unit of the nation; a menace to the home is a menace to the nation. We would have the child who is to be the future citizen fostered by its influence, and from that influence and training gather hope, strength and courage for all his future. The permitting of private ownership of land is the greatest blunder ever made by man in his ignorance. This one thing makes the result of civilization not at all commensurate with the expenditure of life and energy sacrificed to attain it. This one thing has riveted a chain about the feet of humanity, but we women had nothing to do with it. The men made their own circumstances; the women had to accept theirs ready made. They were not even allowed to protest. The sobbing of women and the wailing of childhood have been stifled in a louder cry. Those who do not or can not see that the application of the Single Tax guarantees equal opportunities to women as well as men fail to grasp it in its entirety. It is the pledged foe of special privilege. It guarantees equal opportunities to all, and that means for woman the opportunity to protest against anything which enslaves her or her children. The only way to enforce a protest in America is by the ballot. We believe in the Single Tax philosophy there is political liberty for women. A man once said to me that women would never be successful in practical politics, because they would know no compromise with evil. I believe the latter part of the proposition is true, for I never knew a woman who believed in the Single Tax who was not a Single Taxer unlimited.

Following her address there was a very animated discussion that took a wide range, equal suffrage and the question of Prohibition coming in for the chief share of attention. Mr. Place, Mr. Crowell, Mr. Wells, Mr. Beck, Mr. Kellett, Mr. Ripley, Mr. White and others participated in the debate, and there was much applause and laughter at some of the sallies. Miss Hudson was tendered a vote of thanks.

The Chicago Herald grows more and more radical and explicit in its economic utterances. One day this week it contained a remarkable editorial on the land question, suggested by Archbishop Corrigan's recent deliverances on the subject, apropos of the Pope's Encyclical. The Herald flatly denounces the Archbishop's position, and denies his claim that Leo has condemned the Single Tax. The editorial is all the more remarkable coming from a paper whose chief owner is a Catholic, and its character is such as to justify its reproduction in this correspondence. [It will be found elsewhere.] Such an article is emphatic enough in itself, and when taken in connection with the paper's clear cut deliverances on the subject of taxation it is a most cheering sign of the times.

Announcements—June 18, business meeting; June 25, Clarence Moeller, "Speculation in Land;" July 2, H. E. Bartholomew. Mr. William T. Croasdale is expected soon.

C. E. Matthews, Braceville.—Enclosed find one dollar toward the support of the Enrollment Committee. I would have sent a mite before, but I have been idle for some time. We are all coal miners in this locality, and the Single Tax is spreading here considerably. Although you do not hear much about it, it is taking firm root in our people's minds. Seeing that the STANDARD has not much of a subscription in this place, I will start out and try to get a few subscribers for it. I have sold a good many copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" around here.

Charles C. Foord, Chicago.—Two petitions. I have filed the first signer as full of our ideas as was possible in an hour's talk. He takes very kindly to it, and I hope to make a good Single Taxer of him. He promises to come to our club meetings and to agitate the subject as soon as he masters it, or at least gets acquainted with it. The second has read "Protection or Free Trade?" and "Progress and Poverty," though, I judge, not very carefully; but I am going to get him to join the club and subscribe for THE STANDARD. He is employed by The Economist, a real estate paper here. We hope to have a visit from Mr. Croasdale. The Single Tax is spreading very encouragingly here in Chicago. The people have had some very good object lessons from high rents and from speculation. The real estate business has been very quiet this year, for you know it was somewhat inflated last season.

MISSOURI.

Elder John W. Brown, Dexter City.—Seven petitions. Mr. Francis G. Arnold, one of the signers, is with us heart and hand in the Single Tax movement, and will assist in securing signatures to the petition. I am under obligations to you and many other friends for favors intended for the great and permanent good to our children and the rising generations. As it looks to me, there is nothing else that will so readily secure great and perpetual salvation to the tolling and oppressed sons and daughters of

America. Then let us face the music as sons of noble sires, and thus bequeath to our children the great and glorious liberties that our forefathers so nobly purchased and gave us to enjoy. I herewith enclose five recruit subscriptions to THE STANDARD. I am well pleased with the paper. At present I cannot give the time I would like to the work of advancing the cause, as I am very busy farming and brickmaking; but I will manage to distribute all the literature that may be sent to me.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Thad. A. Dean, Parkersburg.—Three petitions. The Single Tax Fence-Lettering Brigade, are planning a grand expedition across the river to Washington County, Ohio, for the purpose of decorating fences, barns, and dead walls of at least a portion of the county with Single Tax and Free Trade mottoes. The "Brigade" will be assisted by half a dozen young men, some of them Single Taxers, and all favorably inclined to our cause. Single Taxers here are generally in favor of the resolutions of the Minneapolis Single Tax League, reported by Brother Erickson in THE STANDARD of June 3d.

MICHIGAN.

Howard M. Holmes, Detroit.—The clipping below is from the Detroit Journal of June 13:

The enormous revenues which the Fort street Union Depot Company will receive are indicated in a lease, made for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, a copy of which is in Alderman Amos' possession, and which he uses to illustrate his arguments against the exemption of railroads from taxation. It is an outrage, Amos argues, that the depot company should pay no taxes on land which it merely uses to rent to other railroads.

The leases run to the Detroit, Lansing & Northern and the Flint & Perè Marquette Railroad and covers two pieces of land, one 265 feet wide and 2,500 feet long, bounded by Woodbridge street on the north, by Twelfth on the east, and by A. Backus & Sons' land on the south. The other parcel of land is irregular in shape, but about 160 by 475 feet, being part of the lands heretofore leased to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company by the Union Depot Company. The lease also covers one-half of the right of way, sixty feet wide from the depot grounds westerly into the township of Springwells. The annual rental is fixed at \$30,000.

James F. Joy, President of the Depot Company, is a very shrewd man, and besides requiring this rent he put in the following provision: "Also, that the said railroad companies will pay all taxes assessed upon said property except the specific tax; . . . provided, however, that in case there should be any change in the law hereafter by which the mode of taxation is changed, altered, or the rate increased, the said Union Depot Company shall contribute towards the payment of whatever taxes may be levied on the property so leased the amount of tax upon its revenue therefrom as now fixed by law in each and every year, and the said railroad companies shall pay whatever taxes may be levied in any form upon the same in excess thereof."

Mr. Joy expressly retains control and ownership of the grain elevator on the property for the Union Depot Company, and binds the D., L. & N. and F. & P. M. companies to deliver to this elevator "all the grain which may be received by them upon their main lines and branches and connecting roads consigned to Detroit for the purpose of sale, elevating, storage or reshipment by water or railroad." If either company fails to comply with this grain agreement it must pay to the Union Depot Company a penalty of \$10 for each car.

Our Single Tax Alderman, Amos, is using this lease with tremendous effect in his fight before the State Legislature for the local taxation of railroad lands. If the truth wins, Alderman Amos will deserve more praise than either Mayor Pingree or Don M. Dickinson, both of whom have done glorious work. I told Amos that I thought every penny of that \$30,000 a year belonged to all the people, and not to James F. Joy and his descendants.

"Well," said Amos, "you can't go any farther in that than I do."

The fact that the land is exempted from taxation is an aggravation to hundreds of people who have not thought of the injustice of the accursed system which will enable Mr. Joy's descendants to tax society \$30,000 a year for the use of what the Almighty only made, and which He made for all His people and not for a favored family. Of course it is a familiar thought to us; but if this particular case could be made the excuse for hammering home the clear principle that land was not originally intended to save Mr. Joy's descendants, or any one's descendants, from the disagreeable necessity of working, it would be good in Detroit.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. Weismiller, Koksilah.—Two petitions, which I have secured since coming to this place; will try to get more. I do all I can, but my time is very limited. I believe it is only a question of time when the Single Tax will be in force.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

We are now prepared for a systematic and determined effort to add five thousand new subscribers to THE STANDARD's present list with the greatest rapidity possible. The extraordinary offer of premiums made on the first page cannot long continue. THE STANDARD is now handling Mr. George's books, and has a considerable stock on hand, which it is offering to subscribers at rates that probably cannot be duplicated after the existing editions are exhausted. Therefore we can give no guarantee that we shall be able to keep up the offer beyond August 1. Those who wish to take advantage of it should make haste to do so. A circular will be sent out to all the Single Tax workers this week, earnestly requesting them to go actively to work in obtaining subscriptions. In order that workers may not be blindly spending their energies, a careful list has been made, by which the five thousand new subscribers asked for are apportioned to the several States in proportion to the number of workers in each. The workers in the State of New York will know exactly what they have to work for if they wish to do their share in putting THE STANDARD on a sound business basis, and the same is true not only of every State but of every locality. In case men cannot take the trouble or the time to obtain subscriptions those who are able can make up for such failure by selecting good subjects for conversion and themselves subscribing for the paper, for such people. A set of Mr. George's books and THE STANDARD for a year ought to convert almost any one. We shall acknowledge the subscriptions in the

paper from week to week, and we shall begin from this time to credit new subscriptions sent in on the quotas of the several States.

The publisher of *THE STANDARD* is aware of the fact that he is asking the Single Tax people of the United States to make a considerable sacrifice of time and effort in behalf of the paper, but he feels that the circumstances warrant him in making the request. He took hold of this paper in order to prevent the immediate suspension of its publication. He has given his time and energy to the work, and has received from the paper's receipts no pecuniary compensation. He has, aside from this, however, made the paper nearly self-supporting and sees every prospect of making it a permanent success. In order, however, that the business shall be pushed in such fashion as to assure success he has been compelled to borrow capital for the purpose, most of which has been loaned by Free Traders who are not Single Tax men. Practically all that is asked of the Single Tax men of the country in behalf of *THE STANDARD* is that they shall go to work and extend its subscription to the extent named in order to put it on a safe footing. If there be any among them who think that the existence of such a paper is not important to our cause, of course we have no claim upon the energies of such men; but to those who sympathize with the feeling that induced the publisher of the paper to assume the risk of its continuance—which was that its failure would prove to be terribly disastrous to our movement—he feels that he can safely appeal to make the comparatively small sacrifice required to fill the quota of new subscriptions expected from each State.

That subscribers can be obtained by those who make determined efforts has clearly been shown already in the extracts from letters published under this title. Other letters received to-day clearly demonstrate the same thing, as will be seen from the following extracts:

H. W. MacFarlane, Chicago, Ill.—Enclosed find check in payment for three yearly subscriptions to *THE STANDARD*, secured from the following persons—neither of these gentlemen is a Single Taxer, some of them are Protectionists, but open to conviction and willing to investigate. I believe they will all be Single Taxers by the time their present subscription to *THE STANDARD* expires. They have not been readers of the paper heretofore, but sent in their subscriptions by my personal solicitation with a view to having the philosophy of the Single Tax clearly explained. I have other subscriptions promised, and shall see the parties from time to time and remind them of their promises. This makes the total number of subscribers secured by me thirty-three. I am anxious to make it fifty, and hope to do so before long.

Charles S. Prizer, Reading, Pa.—I enclose \$9 for three annual subscriptions to *THE STANDARD*, as follows. I hope to send in more during the Summer. I have been so busy for six months past that I could not devote any time to getting subscriptions. It must be difficult for the editor of the organ of a "cause" to prevent his paper from getting into a rut and becoming monotonous. *THE STANDARD* is always bright and interesting. I consider it, outside of the Single Tax matter, the best and most impartial political publication in the country. The *Story of the Week* is a splendid feature. It is just what is needed by the busy man who wishes to keep abreast of the times, but who lacks the time to sift bushels of chaff to find grains of information.

David Harrower, Wakefield, R. I.—I have just got back home and find awaiting me a letter enclosing \$2 for *THE STANDARD* for eight months for —, which I have much pleasure in forwarding to you. *THE STANDARD* was sent to him for a few weeks and this is the fruit.

James H. Rison, Elgin, Ill.—Enclosed please find five recruit subscriptions and \$1 in payment for same. These are all good men, and I feel quite sure we will gain at least four regular subscribers out of the lot. You may send me a few more blanks and I will fill them out with names of other good men with whom I am acquainted, and will attend to them immediately.

G. T. Sanger, Elizabethton, Tenn.—The enclosed are names of prominent men who would be very influential in behalf of our cause if they could be led into the light.

Edward Leedom, Montague, Mich.—Enclosed find four recruit subscriptions. I will call on the parties later, and if possible get them to subscribe.

L. P. Carter, St. Louis, Mo.—Both of these men are interested in the Single Tax movement, and I believe they can be induced to subscribe.

W. A. Harris, Chicago, Ill.—One of these men is a Free Trader and a Single Taxer, so far as he understands our principles. Another is a Welshman, a Free Trader and a Single Taxer, and a great admirer of Richard Cobden. The third is a German, secretary of the Union, and a Democrat out and out. I think I shall soon be able to send you several permanent subscribers. I have been a constant reader of *THE STANDARD* for four years, and I am well pleased with the present conduct of the paper.

S. W. Bradford, Ayr., N. Dak.—I am glad to note the constant improvement in *THE STANDARD*. A high toned news paper, advocating the Single Tax incidentally, will do more good than a Single Tax paper incidentally giving news, because more people of the kind we want to convert will read it. I never destroy a *STANDARD*, but always mail it to some one who may become interested.

C. J. Buell, St. Anthony Park, Minn.—I send you six recruit subscriptions. One is a member of the last Legislature and a Democrat with leanings toward the Single Tax. Another is vice-president of the Minneapolis City Council and, though a member of the Republican party, Democratic in his ideas. There are lots of such people. How long will they be able to stay in the Republican party? Another is a Free Trader with Single Tax leanings. He was the Prohibition candidate for Governor in 1898. Mr. Buell describes several others, and thinks that out of the lot there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining a few new subscribers.

THE CHEAP EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

With the closing of schools and colleges this month many teachers and students are anxious to find some means of earning money during vacation. Some have already decided to devote their time to selling the special edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" Hundreds of others would do likewise if

we could bring the matter to their attention. Except in a few large cities and at a few large colleges it is impossible for us to get addresses. Won't you send us the addresses of every one you know of likely to be interested, —or, better still, send for one hundred or so of these circulars and hand them to the parties yourself? We are also anxious to reach all newdealers and booksellers with a similar circular, having the "vacation" sentence left off. These are printed in tract form, with extracts from the book and notices from the *Chicago News* and other influential papers.

DEAR SIR: Why not make some money during vacation? It will pay you to send a dollar for ten copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" at once, because no other salable 25-cent book affords so large a profit.

The unprecedented fact that over 100,000 copies of this edition were subscribed for in advance of publication shows the popular interest in it.

The subject is one that for the next eighteen months will increasingly absorb public attention.

The author, Henry George, has a larger following of enthusiastic and devoted admirers than any one else in America.

The leading journals of the country are devoting columns of space to praising the book and promoting its circulation. (See enclosed extracts).

Influential members of the Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor and other organizations ardently favor it in their orders.

Hundreds of thousands of sample pages have been and are being circulated everywhere. Ask for show cards. Send cash with order—checks preferred. Address,

W. J. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Hand to Hand Club, 42 University Place, New York.

THE FRUITS OF MCKINLEYISM.

Boston Globe.

Congressman McAdoo says: "McKinleyism closes European shops and throws out of employment thousands of workmen; with land monopoly, costly government, dense populations, few opportunities for advancement, and a restrictive caste system, they have in many cases to choose between the poorhouse and the emigrant ship. The ship sails, in nearly all instances, to the United States, and her hunger-driven cargo, the pauper labor of Europe, is soon in sharp and deadly competition with the American workingman."

LET PROTECTIONIST WORKMEN CHEW ON THIS.

Birmingham, Ala., Labor Advocate.

The officers of the British Iron and Steel Institute, who were in this city and other parts of the South and West a few months ago, affirm that the mechanics work a great deal harder in this country than in England; that toil here is more intense and excessive, especially in mill life, than it is in England, and that in the United States one man often does the work of two or three in England.

LET THEM LAUGH BEFORE THEY TACKLE JERRY.

Middletown (Ohio) Signal.

If Jerry Simpson is to stump the State of Ohio this Fall against McKinley on the tariff, the hair will fly. Old sockless Jerry has long since got the hay seed out of his hair sufficient to astonish the fellows who expect to have some fun with him. It is a piece of advice worth heeding; if you want to enjoy yourself, do your laughing before he comes. It won't be so funny for an opponent when he meets Jerry on the stump.

GOOD PREPARATION.

Detroit Sunday News.

Fred E. Farnsworth has filed his official bond as Assessor with Thomas W. Palmer and Don M. Dickinson as sureties. The new Assessor says he is in accord with Mayor Pingree's ideas about assessing unimproved property at something like its actual value, and that he is going to take a course of reading on Henry George's Single Tax theories.

THE PROBLEM IN A NUTSHELL.

Boston Globe.

Emerson, being asked by a wealthy landowner if he had any particular views on the land question, replied laconically, "Yes, neighbor; so long as a deserving man has no land, my title to mine and your title to yours is vitiated." A whole chapter on the land question resides in this meaty reply of the great "mystagogue," as Lowell called him.

LET US PROTECT OURSELVES FROM OURSELVES.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"We are now making iron cheaper than it is made in Pennsylvania," says Representative Forney, of Alabama. Cannot some kind of a tariff be invented that will protect Pennsylvania from Alabama as well as from Europe?

THEY KNOW HOW LAND VALUES ARE MADE.

Kansas Jeffersonian.

Over three thousand Americans are now in Europe, under pay of our railroads, protected manufacturers and mine and landowners, persuading pauper laborers to emigrate to America. They represent wages here to be five times as high as they really are.

THE BENEFICENT MCKINLEY BILL.

Boston Globe.

Every day brings new proofs of the beneficence of the McKinley bill. Within a year from July 1, the Treasury must pay in bounties for raising sugar about \$15,000,000. Of course the money comes out of the pockets of the people.

BUT NATURE IS AT A DISADVANTAGE JUST NOW.

Boston Globe.

What with big crops in the West and uncommonly large catches of fish out at sea, it looks as if beneficent nature were determined to do what it can to counteract the evil wrought by McKinleyism.

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 on a 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.

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IN THIS, the largest American city, can be found excellent libraries, numerous art galleries, and a vast mass of information easily accessible to any one knowing where to look for it. It is our purpose to open up this information to all who have occasion to use it from time to time. We will simply send to the proper place, and obtain information about any subject of general interest that our correspondent sees fit.

MERCHANDISE, PRICES, ETC.

ANYTHING that money will buy can be bought in New York. The range is from beads for savages to the finest work of art; from a stuffed titmouse to a live Bengal tiger; from a cabbage garden to a royal domain. This is the great centre of traffic, not only in ordinary merchandise but in the curious odds and ends of commerce; and it is our purpose to answer promptly all inquiries as to prices, as to where things can be found, and as to whether there is any market for things that our correspondents want to sell. Where information furnished by us leads to an order for goods we will attend to filling the order if requested to do so.

ADDRESSES, TIME TABLES, ETC.

TO THOUSANDS of people throughout the country it is often important to obtain the directory address of a person to whom they wish to write. We are prepared to furnish promptly the directory address of anyone in any city. This is all that we can do for the ordinary charge, but efforts will be made to look up changes of address when such service is desired. Of course, we cannot guarantee success in this. It is often difficult for those who desire to pass through New York to know when trains will connect, how long they can remain in the city, and so on. We will promptly furnish all such information, and answer all answerable questions concerning sailing and arrival of foreign and coastwise vessels, price of passage, etc.

WHAT WE DO NOT DO.

WE DO not solicit mere puzzles; we answer no questions having an immoral aim; we do not attempt to solve professional problems requiring the attention of a lawyer, a doctor, a theologian, or an engineer; and we answer no questions as to commercial standing which should be addressed to a commercial agency. Our work is rather in a business field not yet occupied, and aside from the exceptions named it is practically without limitations. We verify quotations, give you chapter and verse from the Bible, furnish lists of leading books on any topic, let you know their cost or where they can be consulted, and buy them for you if you wish us to do so. We give you all necessary facts concerning a voyage, or tell you the rates of board at hotels or boarding houses, or the rent charged for houses or flats or rooms. We, in short, give you the opportunity to obtain, at a moderate price, far more than you could obtain if you had a willing friend or relative with plenty of leisure to hunt up the information you need as a New York correspondent.

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SEND IN YOUR NAMES.

WE SHALL send out from time to time circulars reporting our work and suggesting new ways in which we can serve the public, and we shall be glad to receive the names of all who would like to receive from time to time these and similar announcements. This will cost such people nothing and may prove of use to all concerned.

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Eight-page Tracts—1 copy, 3 cents; 10 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, 80 cents; 1,000 copies, \$6.00.
Sixteen-page Tracts—1 copy, 4 cents; 5 copies, 10 cents; 100 copies, \$1.60; 1,000 copies, \$12.00.
No extra charge by mail.

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Connecticut Deadlock
Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention
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Ballot Reform in Illinois
Inter-State Kidnapping
Michigan Reapportionment
Editorial Contempt of Court
New Orleans Mafia Bribers
Postal Congress
Recovering Tariff Duties
Imprisonment of John Most
Secession from the Reformed Presbyterians
End of the Iowa Coal Miners' Strike
Labor Unions and the World's Fair
Farm Labor in Massachusetts
Marriage of General Schofield
Death of the O'Gorman-Mahon

PAGE

STORY OF THE WEEK—(Continued):

Death of Geronimo
Organization of the Canadian Ministry
Canadian Divorces
Newfoundland
Carnage in Hayti
Peace Between Salvador and Guatemala
Argentine Republic
Chilian Revolution
Political Troubles in Guatemala
Brazil
Political Agitation in Samoa
Case of the Prince of Wales
Parliament to be Prorogued
Meeting of the Royal Labor Commission
Child Labor in England
Destruction of Sir Richard Burton's Manuscript
British Federation
Census of England and Wales
Manipur Mutiny in Parliament
Tory Free Education Bill
British Trade League
European Customs League
French Protectionism
Another East Indian Death Sentence
Capture of the Brigand Chief

PAGE

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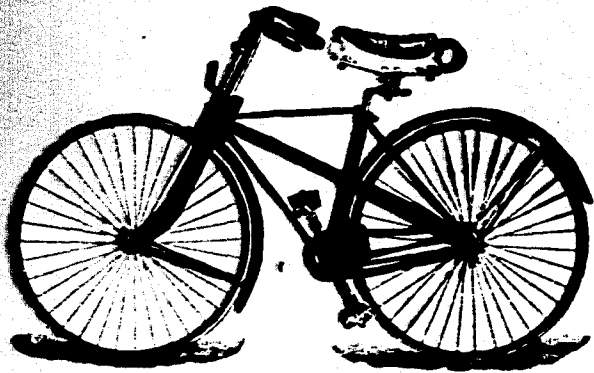
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