THE STANDARD

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PLAIN TALK ABOUT NEW YORK POLITICS.—The recent town elections in this State showed astonishing Republican gains in districts where the Democrats, in the recent Congressional elections, swept everything before them. Naturally, there is general and and anxious inquiry as to the causes of this apparent reaction. Such inquiries cannot be intelligently answered without at least a brief glance into the history of the management of the Democratic party during the past few years.

When Daniel Manning was the head of the party machine in this State the Democracy was well organized, and Manning's great executive ability was supplemented by the skill and remarkable knowledge of detail possessed by Mr. Apgar, who was, without exception, the one member of the State Committee most thoroughly posted as to the general situation and as to the details of local politics in all of the counties. After Mr. Manning, by going to Washington to become Secretary of the Treasury, practically surrendered the management of State politics, Governor Hill promptly began to seek control for himself, and one of his first acts was to secure the displacement of Apgar, a man he could not use, and to substitute for him on the State Committee, Mr. Tuttle. This was, perhaps, not due to any expectation that he could use Tuttle, but to his unwillingness to permit Apgar to remain.

Despite all of Hill's intriguing, however, he had really not obtained control of the State Committee by the Summer of 1888. At that time Edward Murphy, Jr., was its chairman, and when it held a meeting in New York it was made evident that a majority of its members were in favor of Cleveland and against Hill. We are told, on excellent authority, that Mr. Murphy acknowledged this, but begged that he be not removed from the chairmanship. He promised, in case he was continued, that he would appoint an Executive Committee to take charge of the campaign which should contain a majority of men sincerely devoted to the re-election of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Murphy deliberately broke this promise. He made Mr. Murtha, of Brooklyn, a man no longer vigorous or capable, chairman of the Executive Committee, and refused to appoint the men designated by those he had fooled into consenting to his own retention of the chairmanship of the State Committee. Since that time there has been but one meeting of the State Committee, and it was attended largely by proxies. The whole management of affairs has been in the hands of Chairman Murphy and his subservient Executive Committee, the chairman of which does not interfere in any way with Mr. Murphy's plans, and has no conception of the exact political situation, even in Brooklyn.

During the Summer of 1888 the campaign for the renomination of Mr. Hill as candidate for Governor was carried on in characteristic fashion. His emissaries ran about the State telling people that his nomination was sure, and that no one opposed him. Men who were sincerely devoted to Mr. Cleveland's interests, and who suspected Hill of hostility to him, were induced to use their influence to prevent any opposition to the Governor's plans. Up to this time Mr. Hill's grip on the State machine had not become sufficiently firm to render opposition to him by active politicians dangerous to themselves, and his aspirations for a remomination could doubtless easily have been defeated. A Presidential campaign was coming on, however, and many men who distrusted the ambitious Governor regarded it as imprudent to anger him and impossible to defeat him. Furthermore, politicians from other States were worked upon, with a view to securing their aid in exerting pressure to prevent any active opposition to Mr. Hill's nomination. They were assured that he was the favorite of the brewers and the liquor dealers, who would, in case of his nomination, contribute the enormous sum of $400,000 to the campaign fund, thus relieving the National Committee from any necessity for spending a cent on the New York campaign, and possibly giving it funds for use elsewhere. All of these influences gave Mr. Hill a walk-over, and he was nominated, practically without opposition.

By this time the National Committee, with the Protectionist, Barnum, at its head, got started on what it called a campaign, in which the main question at issue was kept in the background so far as possible. However little disposition the National Committee had to emphasize the tariff issue, it soon became evident that the State machine had still less. Its managers, either stupidly or treacherously, walked straight into the trap their opponents had set. The Democrats at the time had no canvass worth mentioning. The Republicans had a fairly good one, and it showed them that the tariff issue was not so strong as they had hoped it would be. Hill's nomination was inevitable, and Warner Miller was nominated for the express purpose of forcing the personal issue. The Democratic machine welcomed that issue, and it ignored the tariff question so completely that packages of tariff literature, for which the people were clamoring, actually lay for weeks unopened in the various local headquarters. The speakers sent cut ignored the real issue, and merely praised the candidates and "whooped it up" for the Democratic party. Some of them made such drunken exhibitions of themselves that they disgusted everybody.

Such were the methods by which Democratic success in New York was sought in 1888. In the course of time it became apparent that the State Committee was doing nothing, and, astonishing to relate, had no funds. Inquiries followed as to that four hundred thousand dollars that the brewers and whiskey men were to contribute. The State Committee had never received a penny of it. Then it became clear that whatever sum the brewers and liquor men had contributed was not to be given to the State Committee, or to any committee seeking general Democratic success, but that it was a special fund to be used exclusively for the election of David B. Hill as Governor, and for no other purpose. It was handled by Mr. Hill's immediate friends and by the donors, and there was not even a thought of devoting any part of it to meeting the general campaign expenses of the Democratic party. The State Committee was impoverished, but the Hill men, as such, were "flush." Though a large proportion of the saloon keepers in New York State are Republicans, David B. Hill's picture was displayed in every saloon window, and it perched high in every bar-room. Everywhere the liquor men talked as if the only candidates in the field were Hill and Miller, and nowhere did they lack ability to offer drinks and other substantial inducements to those whom they merely asked to vote for Hill, do what they might with the remainder of the ticket.

Naturally, the opponents of the saloon were disgusted. The growth of the Prohibition party, which had for some years been rapid, was suddenly arrested, and the open alliance of the "rum power," as they call it, with the Democracy drove the Prohibitionists to vote the whole Republican ticket. Meanwhile the Republican machine was in high glee. It cared nothing for Miller, and its whole campaign was run solely with a view to electing Harrison. On the contrary, the Democratic campaign in New York was organized and managed solely with a view to the election of Hill. While the activity of the saloons drove the Prohibitionists in shoals into the Republican ranks, it rendered no corresponding service to any candidate on the Democratic ticket, except Governor Hill. In order to hold the Governor responsible for what followed it is not necessary to assume that he deliberately instructed his friends and followers to cut Cleveland. It is sufficient to know that, before his own renomination for Governor, Mr. Hill was so organizing the campaign that his own re-election was made the object of primary importance, while the success of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency was entirely secondary. We have not space to go into the subject more in detail in this issue of THE STANDARD, but we have shown the beginnings of the utter demoralization of the Democratic party machinery in this State and the erection on its ruins of the personal machine of David B. Hill.

It is to the success of this process that the Democratic party owes the astounding defeats that it has met this Spring. The continued prominence of the saloon keepers merely aggravates a situation already bad enough. In the Congressional elections last Fall the real campaign work above the Bronx was openly done by the Reform Club. The State machine did not even pretend to make assignments for speakers in Congressional contests. The machine made local nominations for the Assembly, but it had not the faintest hope of success. The Free Trade tidal wave swept them into office, to their own surprise. That issue did not enter into many of the town elections this Spring. Where it was prominent it assured Democratic victory, as we shall show next week, but in most of the towns the question was merely one between the two parties. The Democratic party machine is paralyzed, the Hill machine is indifferent and incapable, and men who are enthusiastic Democrats on the tariff and other national questions are disgusted with the prominence of the saloon keepers. The result is that the Republicans, who are fairly organized, had a walk-over. They will continue to win. if the conditions are not changed.

SENATOR PALMER.—The election of John M. Palmer as United States Senator from Illinois is simply a triumph of right over many difficulties. The two independent or farmer members, who finally broke the long dead-lock and voted for General Palmer, showed a proper respect for public opinion. It would have been utterly unreasonable for a party that had but three members in a legislative body of 204 members to expect to elect a candidate of its own. It could only have done so by a deliberate defiance of the people's will through an unworthy trick. A majority of the people of Illinois indicated at the polls their preference for General Palmer, and they were represented by 101 members of the General Assembly. Nearly all of the remaining people indicated a desire that some Republican, not named, should be chosen Senator, and they were represented by 100 members. A very small minority of the people, represented by three members, voted to send a third party man to the United States Senate. If these third party men really believe in popular rule the utmost latitude of choice they could reasonably exercise would have been to say whether Palmer or a Republican should be elected. In this case they were precluded from even that much choice, since Palmer was the issue and a majority of the people had unquestionably voted for him. All that they had to do was not to vote for anybody, and the man chosen by the people would have been elected without them. Any attempt to exercise their political power to obtain the place for themselves would have been a species of blackmail, and it is to the credit of Dr. Moore, one of the farmer members, that he promptly rejected the offer of the Republicans to give him their votes.

So far as General Palmer is concerned he is the right man in the right place. He is an old man, having been born in 1817, but a healthy man of 74 has several years of good work ahead of him, and many years rich in experience behind him. Palmer was the friend of Lincoln and Douglass, and a Democrat up to the time of the Kansas conflict. He hated African slavery and helped organize the Republican party for the purpose of preventing the extension of the system to the new States. He served with credit as a county judge, entered the Union army as a colonel at the first call for troops, served throughout the war with honor and arose to the rank of Major-General. In 1868 he was elected Governor of Illinois by the Republicans, but in his firts message he offended the radicals by his protest against the encroachments of the Federal power on the rights of the people of the several States. His party refused to follow him in rebuking the force policy that sustained carpet bag rule in the South, and he naturally joined in the Liberal Republican movement of 1872, and since that time he has been identified with the Democratic party. His whole career has displayed intelligence, character and conviction, and he has never hesitated to sacrifice mere partisanship to conscience.

The circumstances attending his election are of national importance and may pave the way for an amendment to the Federal Constitution making United States Senators elective by the people of the several States, instead of by the State Legislatures. General Palmer was formally nominated for United States Senator by the Illinois Democratic State Convention, held in June, 1890. His candidacy was one of the issues in the campaign, and, though there was no legal obligation to do so, the Democratic members of the Legislature stood by him to a man. His final election is, therefore, substantially a ratification of the direct vote of the people for United States Senator. General Palmer will himself offer an amendment to the Constitution, such as is suggested above, and, the move once made, there can be but one result, finally. The existing system, instead of accomplishing the results aimed at by its inventors, interferes with the free expression of the popular will on purely State issues, subjects Legislatures to corrupt influences, and fills the Senate with millionaire owners of purchased seats. The system must be changed, or the Senate must be abolished. The forces now awakening to political activity will be bound by no fool precedents to pernicious and discredited experiments.

THE SUN FOR SINGLE TAX.—This is marvelous, but it is true, for the present. "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" was asked with scorn and incredulity some nineteen centuries ago, and the progress of mankind during all those centuries has been an affirmative answer to the old question. How the Sun ever came to see that the closest approximation to the Single Tax that can be made, without establishing that system, is a good thing, in view of some of its recent utterances, we cannot understand. Still less can we imagine how, after finding that a thing is right, it refrains from opposing it because it is right. But let that pass. There is an old saying, or if there is not one

there ought to be, to this effect: "Don't look a gift mad dog in the mouth." Without inquiring, then, as to why the Sun has for once espoused the good rather than the evil side, let us quote its leading editorial of last Friday.

It discusses the tax bills pending at Albany that propose substantially to set up the inquisitorial "listing system" in this State, to enable Assessors to levy taxes on personal property. It denounces the proposal, but says that the enactment of such a law might serve one useful purpose, that of showing the folly of such legislation. It thus continues:

It would bring out more plainly than our existing law does the folly of trying to tax personal property at all, and it would help on the needed reform of putting all taxation upon real property. What is called personal property is, mostly, nothing but interests in real property in this State or in other States. Holders of mortgages are, to the amounts owing them, joint owners with the makers of the mortgages in the land mortgaged. Shareholders in railroad companies, in manufacturing companies, and in other corporations have nothing but rights to dividends earned by investments which are for the most part composed of land and buildings. Money lent and credits given are in the same way represented by the property of the debtors, and this, too, is chiefly land or improvements affixed to the land. The only personal property which it is reasonable to tax at all is composed of merchandise and of household goods, and the value of these is comparatively unimportant. A Single Tax upon land and its improvements is easily laid and cheaply collected, and would furnish all the money needed for public purposes without being oppressive. If the inquisitorial system should be adopted it would make these facts so plain that, with its offensiveness in other respects, it would ultimately secure not only its own repeal, but the abolition of all personal taxes.

This is good sense and sound morals. We had not hoped to see anything of the kind in the Sun until after an event that will cause his Satanic Majesty to look to his own prestige; but there it is, and much good may it do.

ELECTIONS ON ALTERNATE YEARS.—The City Reform Club, which now has its headquarters in the *Times* building, is making a strenuous effort to arouse public opinion in behalf of the amendments to the State Constitution submitted by Senator Laughlin. These amendments would, if adopted, make the terms of all the State officers four years, beginning with the year 1898. They would also increase the terms of Senators to four years and of Assemblymen to two years, and make the sessions of the Legislature biennial. They provide that after the year 1896 no election for city, town or village officers shall be held on any day on which Senators or Assemblymen are voted for, and that the terms of all local officers shall be for two years, or some multiple thereof. This change would make it impossible that city and State elections should take place on the same day, and for this and other excellent reasons the City Reform Club is urging that it be made. It is an unquestionable fact that people do not take kindly to the Spring elections advocated by those who urge the separation of city and State affairs, and Senator Laughlin's plan secures the object sought by these people without changing the usual time of holding elections.

Another advantage from the change proposed would be a partial separation of State and National elections. Presidential elections will take place in 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904 and so on, every four years. Under the existing Constitution Gubernatorial elections will take place in 1891, 1894, 1897 and 1900. The last will fall on the same day as the Presidential election, as was the case in 1888. Under the system proposed this would be impossible, and the Governor, State officers and State Senators would be chosen in 1898, 1902, 1906, and so on. Of course members of Congress and members of Assembly would be chosen at each Presidential and Gubernatorial election, but this cannot well be avoided if we keep in view the necessity of having "off years" for holding local elections. One advantage of alternating State and National elections on the even years is that the interest in each is always sufficient to bring out a large vote.

But why wait for 1898 for the inauguration of this reform. The people of this State by an enormous majority have voted in favor of holding a constitutional convention. The failure of the Legislature to make provision for calling such a convention is one of the most audacious and dangerous defiances of the expressed will of the people that has ever been known in this country. The amendments proposed by Senator Laughlin, those pending affecting the judiciary and others badly needed to establish home rule for cities on a permanent basis, all go to show that such a convention is needed. But no arguments are necessary. The people have commanded the calling of such a convention, and it is not for their servants to question the people's expressed will. Let them obey it, and let the City Reform Club and all organizations and individuals seeking a change in the fundamental law of this State insist that the Legislature shall perform its long neglected duty, and provide for the holding of the Constitutional Convention ordered by the people in 1887. That is the body to make necesaary constitutional reforms.

CATHOLICISM AND THE SINGLE TAX.—We print in full in another column the speech delivered at the Washington Birthday celebration of the principal Catholic association of Chicago, by Edward Osgood Brown, one of the leaders of the Single Tax movement in the West. Mr. Brown is in good standing in the Catholic church, apparently regarded by all authorities, ecclesiastical or lay, as orthodox. Those who invited him to deliver this address were well aware of his economic opinions, and it does not appear to have even occured to any one that there was any inconsistency between those opinions and his membership in the society and in the Catholic church.

Mr. Brown's address was not merely clear and forcible, but it was a very pointed one. He frankly declared "that the danger and the temptation, which beset us American Catholics to-day, is the danger and temptation to which the good Bishop of Quebec and the Canadian Catholics succumbed a hundred years ago"—that of believing "that the cause of the Catholic Church is so much the cause of existing social order, of peace, of tranquillity, of established privileges and immunities, that it is not, and cannot be, the cause of liberty, of social reform and regeneration, the cause, in a word, of the people, of democracy." Mr. Brown emphasized this by citing the radical utterances of the Declaration of Independence, to which Catholic Charles Carroll, of Maryland, set his name, and by pointing out that American Catholics honor the names of the Catholics who took part in the Revolution, and forget the names of the Catholic Tories of that era. He also recalled the fact that the Bishop of Quebec, on the other hand, actually excommunicated Catholics who rebelled against George III., and who refused to believe that "Monarchy is the most natural form of government."

Mr. Brown quotes some remarkable utterances by Bishop Ireland before the Centennial Conference of Catholics at Baltimore, and speaking for himself as a Catholic, he exclaims: "Let us not stone the prophets; let us not attempt to turn the church into the handmaid of arbitrary power, be it of kings, aristocracy or landlords," and he boldly declared that Catholics need not fear that radical democracy will conflict with their Catholicism.

This seems to be talk that Catholics in Chicago like and which they accept as consistent with faithful adhesion to the church. Why is it not good enough doctrine for Catholics in New York? It doubtless is, and we have no fear that any successful attempt will be made here to establish a local test of Catholic orthodoxy, which is

unknown elsewhere in America, and which, applied in Ireland, would put outside the pale of the church half the prelates and four-fifths of the parish priests among the most faithful and devoted Catholic people in the whole world. Let liberty-loving Catholics here fight against any attempt to dictate their political and economic belief.

LYNCH LAW.—There seems to be no question that there is in the city of New Orleans an organization of murderers called the Mafia, composed entirely of Italians, or, rather, Sicilians. Owing to some investigations he was making, assassins in the employ of this society murdered the Chief of Police. There was intense excitement and threats of mob violence, but the men charged with the offence were arrested, and, after many delays, tried. The result was an acquittal that astonished all who had heard the evidence, and infuriated the people. A meeting, in which leading citizens participated, was thereupon held, and a great number of people went to the jail and shot to death those charged with the murder. All of this is deplorable, but much of the newspaper discussion on it is about as sensible as would be a debate on whether or not earthquakes shall be permitted. The people of New Orleans know that a band of foreign murderers exist in their midst. They believe—and we presume they know more about it than those of us who do not live there—that the failure of justice in this case was due to the corruption of the jury. They have tried the methods provided by law for protecting life and property and punishing crime. Those methods have absolutely failed to accomplish the purpose. The people, in a sudden passion, return to primitive methods, and kill the enemies of society as they would kill mad dogs. A community that could be stirred to a virtuous determination to cure such evils by peaceful political methods would unquestionably show itself further advanced in civilization than one that resorted to lynch law. On the other hand, a community that tamely submitted to such things, rather than resort to lynch law, would show itself lacking in force and manhood.

Much of the talk about the international aspect of the affair is absurd. These men were not lynched because they were Italians, but because they were believed to be murderers. If they had been American members of a society of assassins, the same thing would have occurred under like circumstances.

IS POWDERLY A SOCIALIST?—The Journal of the Knights of Labor has become a distinctly Socialistic paper. Its editor, in a reply to an article in the Paterson, N.J., Lance, recently quoted in THE STANDARD, resents the declaration that the Knights of Labor do not understand Socialism, and declares in effect that the Declaration of Principles of the order is a first lesson in Socialism. The Journal goes on to say:

> Our contemporaries are needlessly disturbed about differences of opinion between Mr. Powderly and Mr. Wright on the subjects of trusts and socialism. Both gentlemen are fairly well acquainted with each other's opinions on these questions, and, as they have not discovered that there is any lack of harmony between them, our contemporaries need not be troubled.

This is interesting, and may be accepted as an authoritative statement from Mr. Wright, who has made the Knights of Labor Journal a Socialistic paper. The public would, however, like to hear from Mr. Powderly directly. He used to be opposed to Socialism. Has he changed his mind, or has Mr. Wright misrepresented him?

THIS WAY LIES DANGER.—In commenting on some recent utterances by Senator Palmer of Illinois, the New York Times takes issue with the opinions expressed concerning money, and declares that "the wrong to the people in taxing them for the benefit of monopolists is slight compared to that involved in taxing them by the issue of legal tender notes not kept constantly exchangeable in gold." This is simply an Eastern way of expressing Southern and Western opinion that the currency question transcends in importance the tariff question. If the Democrats of this town have any influence with the Times they should induce it to refrain from further playing into the hands of those who are seeking to substitute the free coinage question for the issue of taxation. Such talk as this will precipitate a conflict that every sensible Free Trader seeks to postpone until the tariff question shall have been settled.

THE STEIN BILL.—The act introduced by Mr. Stein in the New York Assembly to permit counties to determine the objects on which they will levy taxes is not a Single Tax bill, unless we assume that there is in this State some county that is ready to establish the Single Tax. The Herald and other papers that described it as a Single Tax bill are, therefore, mistaken. Under its provisions a county might actually exempt land values from taxation if the people deemed that a desirable thing to do. Nevertheless, the bill deserves the enthusiastic support of Single Tax men. It not only brings the question of taxation directly home to the people of each community, but it paves the way for a practical test of the advantages of the various systems.

CONTESTED SEATS.—Both houses of the Legislature having taken the initial steps toward so amending the State Constitution as to transfer to the courts the determination of contested legislative elections. The House was unanimous for the measure, and in the Senate but eight votes were cast against it. Governor Hill has in a formal message congratulated the Legislature on its action, and he has wisely recommended a broad extension of the provisions of the present corrupt practices act. We are glad to be able to congratulate the Governor on being right now and then. But how can he and the Legislature even mention the subject of constitutional amendments when they remember that, in defiance of the expressed will of the people, they have refused to make provision for a constitutional convention.

STUPID.—The Rhode Island Democrats met in State convention last week, renominated the present State officers and adopted a platform excellent in all its parts, but for the fact that some remnant of the party's asinine period got on the platform committee and preceded some excellent resolutions with the declaration that "the Democracy of Rhode Island does not advocate the impossible theory of Free Trade," though "it believes in Freer Trade with all countries." Democratic platform makers must stop this folly. Henceforward they will have to conciliate Free Traders, not Protectionists.

JERRY SIMPSON.—The celebrated new Kansas Congressman will address a Free Trade mass meeting under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club at Cooper Union on Thursday, April 2nd. Mr. Simpson is an orator who will doubtless attract a crowd, but he ought to have in his audience all of those students of public affairs who need to understand the new movement in the West, and especially all of the Free Traders who see that no picayune scaling down of an iniquitous tariff is going to satisfy the people, who have at last discovered how they have been fooled by "Protection." By the way, it will cost probably two hundred dollars to hold such a meeting. Let those willing to help pay for it send in their contributions to THE STANDARD. No one who does not want a pure, unadulterated Free Trade meeting need respond.

REFORM CLUB WORK.—Some of the Hill papers have raised a cry of alarm over a supposed discovery that the Reform Club's agents in New York State are organizing a Cleveland machine. Hon. John De Witt Warner, chairman of the Tariff Reform Committee, says that the club's agents are making a canvass solely in the interest of tariff reform, and that they are not engaged in building up a Cleveland or any other kind of machine. It is a pity they are not. Considering the present demoralized condition of the Democratic party in New York, it is to be regretted that some serious effort is not made to organize, for effective work, those who care something about political principles, and whose whole political interest does not centre in questions connected with the excise laws and the political fortunes of one picayune politician. The men in New York who believe in free trade, home rule and decent politics should organize to control the nominations and the management of the Democratic party.

GLADSTONE ON GEORGE.—Mr. Gladstone, in the course of a debate in Parliament, in which he was opposing a motion, on the ground that it was in the interest of landlords, is reported to have said that he found it very hard to refrain from applying strong words to the proposals of Henry George, whom he would without pity or remorse throw to the tender mercies of Mr. Chapman, his opponent in the debate. We suppose Mr. Gladstone, whose interests are on the side of landlordism, does find it somewhat difficult to refrain from doing something of the kind, but he will display his usual astuteness and restrain himself. The Liberal party is never going to carry England again without the aid of the Radicals, and on a platform that will demand the taxation of ground rents, a demand that would not probably have been made for many years but for the growth of Mr. George's ideas in England. Mr. Gladstone is a fine old gentleman who stumbles frequently on his way to the truth, but has a marvelous faculty for getting on his legs again and marching forward.

BYE, BYE, STREETER.—Mr. Streeter is accusing the two farmer members of the Legislature of treachery to him. Has Mr. Streeter not been treacherous to the pretences of his whole career? How, then, can he ask men to accept his charges of treachery against others? He has been posing for years as an independent, demanding a third party and denouncing both of the old parties. In this way he achieved a notoriety that he never could have won inside the real political parties. As soon, however, as a portion of the Republican party of Illinois dangled before his eager eyes the prospect of a United States Senatorship, he declared that he would support a protective tariff and Federal interference with elections, if he were chosen. That was the test question, and he substantially declared himself a Republican on the issues that divide parties. This means that his former professions of independence meant nothing, and that he is ready to continue the system that robs the farmer and laborer, and furnish the beneficiaries of that system with bayonets to intimidate their victims in case the latter vote against the system. This ends Streeter.

THE BOOK TRUST.—Mr. Robert E. Parkes, an Alliance man, who represents the American Book Company in Georgia, writes a letter to the Southern Alliance Farmer, declaring that there is no such thing as a book pool, combination or trust to put up or put down prices in the United States. If Captain Parkes knows anything about the American Book Company he knows hat this statement is not true. We do not know what are the relations of that corporation to the school book trade, but we do know that it is practically a pool of a number of publishing houses that were competing with one another sharply in the reproduction of foreign books in this country, and that the specific object of the combination is to put an end to this competition and increase prices, as some of the firms were selling the books at an actual loss. The combination in question came about quite naturally, and we have no disposition to question the rights of those forming it to do so. It is perfectly ridiculous, however, for an agent of the combination to say that it does not exist or that it is not intended to affect prices.

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.—Charles Stewart Parnell, the fallen Irish leader, has shipped several of his misguided followers to the United States to beg money to keep alive the wretched faction fight he has inaugurated in Ireland. We doubt if there are in America many people foolish enough to contribute. Mr. Parnell's manifesto, in which he represents himself as a great commander engaged "in quelling this mutiny and disloyalty to Ireland," among the best representatives of the Irish people is impudent but funny. The same papers that printed his manifesto printed a cable dispatch of the same date saying that Mr. Parnell was not in Parliament to hear Mr. Balfour's graphic narration of the existing distress in Ireland, because he had gone down to Brighton to spend a couple of days with Mrs. O'Shea. Why does he not give up politics and devote himelf to Mrs. O'Shea? No lack of money or superabundance of reputation stands in the way of such an arrangement.

EDITOR OF THE FORUM.—Mr. Lorettus S. Metcalf, who has been the editor of The Forum ever since that magazine was founded, has resigned. Mr. Metcalf has won an honorable reputation during his fifteen years of service as editor, first of the North American Review and subsequently of The Forum. He has been succeeded as editor of the latter by Mr. Walter Page, who has long been the business manager of the paper, a man of culture, brains and energy, who will assure the continued success of the magazine.

A VAIN PROTEST.—Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, made a vigorous though vain fight in favor of his amendment striking out one million dollars and inserting seven hundred and fifty thousand in the item in the fortification appropriation bill providing for the construction of steel gun carriages for forts on the coast. He declared that there was no necessity for so great an expenditure at present, and that the rapid cheapening of aluminum made it entirely probable that by waiting for a time it would be possible to make carriages of that metal that would be stronger than steel and light as oak wood. Mr. Cockrell insisted that ours is not a warlike nation, that there is no probability that it will engage in any war, and that the talk of a fight with England is nonsense, for, while England might work destruction in such a case on the sea-board, the United States could amply recoup themselves by the capture of Canada and the confiscation of the important public works in that country, constructed by English capital and practically owned in England. He said that England understands this as well as we do, but that it was really idle to discuss the question; for there was no reason whatever why we should go to war with anybody. Senator Cockrell's argument was an excellent one, but it was wasted, since the House of Representatives, that has just adjourned, sought to spend money with but little regard as to whether the expenditure was useful or otherwise.

DISCRIMINATION FORBIDDEN. — The Interstate Commerce Commission has forbidden the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to continue to charge more for carrying the product of the coal mines of Cox Brothers & Co. than it charges for carrying the product of its own mines. This has been regarded as a serious matter for the coal road, but the Recorder, of this city, declares that it is all a matter of book-keeping, and that the company can comply with the decision by charging on its own books less for the cost of mining and more for hauling. It does not seem that the public will profit by the change.

A CORRECTION.—The new Labor Commissioner of Missouri is not U. S. Hall, as was stated in last week's STANDARD, but W. C. Hall, who is said by the St. Louis Republic to be U. S. Hall's brother. We cheerfully make the correction asked for by the latter, and we shall be glad to hear from him further as to the present attitude of himself and other leaders of the Alliance movement in the Sub-Treasury scheme. Our friends in the Alliance may depend on THE STANDARD as a paper that is with them in sentiment, but opposed to some of their proposals. We shall never hesitate to oppose them when, in our opinion, they go wrong, and, on the other hand, we shall always seek to treat them with entire fairness and courtesy. The wrongs they denounce must be righted, but they cannot be righted by anything short of the establishment of justice for all. The remedies proposed thus far do not promise such justice, but the proposal of anything is better than standing still.

NOT A SINGLE TAXER.—Major Edwards, who recently ran for Parliament in Ontario as an independent, has been spoken of in our columns as a Single Tax man. He is not a Single Tax man, but a State Socialist. His speech at Kingston on the Saturday before the recent Canadian election demonstrates this. He had previously privately written to THE STANDARD to the same effect. Major Edwards evidently has no true conception of the Single Tax system, since he imagines that it is the first step toward Socialism, whereas it is the one logical and complete system antagonistic to Socialism. We regret that Major Edwards is not a Single Tax man, but we shall have to get along without him. It seems to us, however, that he has heard enough of the Single Tax to incline him to read "Progress and Poverty." If he will do so he will find that Mr. George has not only not "gone back on" anything that he wrote in "Progress and Poverty," but that in chapter 2, Book VIII., he outlines the whole plan of the Single Tax, and deliberately presents it as the practical method of applying the principles he advocates. As Major Edwards did not get elected he may possibly find time to read the book he talks about.

A SINGLE TAX-PAPER.—The *Workman*, published at Grand Rapids, Mich., has as its motto, "Wages to labor, Interest to capital; Ground rent to the Public Treasury," and it regularly prints as its platform the formula entitled "The Single Tax in a nutshell," printed on the backs of the petition to Congress. It prints the matter sent out by the National Committee and prints much Single-Tax matter beside. It is, moreover, a local paper, evidently depending for support on the local constituency it serves. Such papers afford gratifying evidence of the spread of Single Tax principles, and we hope that their number may increase. They belong to a class entirely different from those papers that are gotten up by Single Tax men for propaganda purposes, and which actually stand in the way of the advocacy of our principles by existing papers that reach the public generally.

FREE COINAGE AND FREE TRADE.

II.

In my first article I tried to show that the free coinage of silver, or the issue of unlimited paper currency, would not relieve the masses of our people from any of the burdens of which they justly complain. It remains to be seen whether anything can be done for that purpose. For the people will not be contented with being told simply that nothing can be done to help them; and they ought not to be.

Let us consider first the case of the farmers. Apart from the general injustice of our tax systems, from which they suffer in common with all who are not very rich, they are especially injured by the want of sufficient markets for their corn, wheat, cotton and meat. When crops are large, prices fall to such a low point that farmers are discouraged. When prices are high, it is because crops have failed and multitudes of farmers have been ruined. What American farmers need is, clearly, new customers, who could afford to buy $500,000,000 worth of additional farm products, at present prices, or even higher. Can such customers be got? Yes, they can. When? Within the next twelve months. How? Not by silver coinage, or paper money, or abolition of banks or Government warehouses, or Sub-Treasury schemes. Not one new customer is to be had by such means. How, then? By abolishing the protective tariff.

The present high tariff administration has officially stated that there are 150,000,000 people in Europe, who never eat wheaten bread. Why do they not? Would they not relish it just as much as we do? Certainly they would. But they are too poor to buy it. Why are they so poor? Because we, and other people as foolish as we are, refuse to take from them the good things which they would be glad to make and send in exchange for wheat. Millions of them do not eat meat more than once a week: millions never eat it at all. Why not? Because we, who raise more meat than we know what to do with, will not accept their goods in exchange for our meat. We insist that they shall pay us in gold; and they have no gold and never will have; because only a few ounces of gold or silver are produced in all Europe outside of Russia. When they offer to pay us in the only means of payment which they have, that is, manufactures or the materials for manufactures, we shut these out by an enormous tariff.

Sweep away the tariff and the farmers of America would instantly have customers, at high prices, for all the wheat, corn, meat and cotton which they could possibly raise for years to come. Within one year they could sell more of these things to Europe in addition to all which they sell now, than all the manufacturers and miners and their workmen in the United States will buy in two years. At a very low estimate, they would buy $500,000,000 worth of American farm products in excess of what they take now. Our farmers would receive an equal amount of good things, such as they now want but cannot afford to buy. This increased demand would give the farmers much better prices for everything which they have to sell, while lessening the cost of everything which they buy.

What advantages can free silver coinage offer to the farmer compared with this? Suppose it would raise the price of farm produce 25 per cent., yet, at it would raise the price of all which the farmer buys, at least as much, his only benefit would come from the margin of his savings, even if we conceded that, which I do not. His annual savings cannot average more than 20 per cent. of his income. The most favorable result of an expanded currency, therefore, would be to make him possibly 5 per cent. better off.

But the repeal of the tariff would at once raise the price of all which he has to sell by at least 20 per cent.,

while it would reduce the cost of most of the things which he has to buy by as much, and, in many cases, by much more. Thus the farmer would be from 30 to 40 per cent. better off. In the far West he would gain much more, because, the cost of transportation remaining the same, whether grain is high or low, an advance of 20 per cent. on the New York price is often equal to 50 per cent. on the Western price. Thus, last year, when corn sold in Kansas at 20 cents and in New York at 45 cents, the advance of 10 cents meant only 20 per cent. in New York, while it meant 50 per cent. in Kansas. Corn is high now, because the crop has been a comparative failure; but with a greatly increased European demand for beef and pork, such as would come at once, if our tariff were out of the way, our farmers could sell the largest crop at high prices. The farmers of Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas would be on the average 50 per cent. better off than now.

There is really no honest answer to be made to this by any intelligent man. What is a protective tariff for, if not to prevent European goods from coming into this country? Under the present tariff, at least $300,000,000 worth of goods will be imported, for which American farmers and other consumers will have to pay $500,000,000, duties included. Take off the tax of 60 per cent. and there can be no doubt that another $500,000,000 worth would soon be imported; almost all of which must be paid for in farm products, for two reasons: (1) that is what we can most easily pay with, and (2) that is what Europeans most desire. They do not want any more of our gold or silver than they get now; and we could not give them any more, if they did.

Some dishonest answers are made, which may be speedily disposed of. It is said that Europeans already buy of us all that they want. That is proved to be false, by the official statement of the Harrison administration, that there are 150,000,000 people in Europe who never eat wheaten bread and rarely eat meat. It is not pretended that they do not want both; they do want them and are hungry for them. It is next said that if farmers are allowed to buy goods in Europe they will buy just so much less from American manufacturers, and thus throw American workmen out of employment. That can only be true in case American farmers and laborers have already as much of every good thing as they want, and would not buy any more clothes or build any more houses, if they had more money. This is absurd. Nine-tenths of our people would gladly have twice as many comforts as they have now. They would take all that they could get from Europe, without buying any less from Americans. It is true that American manufacturers could not charge as much for some of their goods as they do now; but all of them would get their materials so much cheaper that they could well afford to do this; and if some of them had to be content with smaller profits they would have to make and sell more goods in order to keep up their incomes. This would compel them to employ more hands, and so to raise the wages of workmen and increase their ability to buy of farmers.

All this can be accomplished by a repeal of the protective tariff; and none of it can be secured by any silver coinage or other increase in the currency. All this is within the easy reach of the American farmer, within two years from this time, by simple adherence to the issue upon which the people expressed themselves with such tremendous force last November. All this will be utterly thrown away, for years to come, if that issue is abandoned for currency tinkering.

Yet this is only a small part of the benefits which would be gained by the repeal of the robber tariff, as I shall try to show in another article.

Brooklyn, N. Y. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

THE NEW PARTY IN KANSAS.

At the Fall election of 1890, a new political party swept the State of Kansas like a cyclone; and its leaders predict for it a career in national politics no less eventful and brilliant than that of the Republican party. The prophecy is doubtful. It is only in exceptional circumstances that third parties in the United States are able to gain a leading place. Unless they speedily become first or second parties, not merely in a State but in the country at large, and drive one of the two old parties out of politics and into history, as was done by the Republicans to the Whigs, they go into history themselves. And the People's party of Kansas will probably find its historical nook long before either the Republican or the Democratic party goes out of politics. But its phenomenal victory in its native State, together with the great farmers' organization from which it springs and in which it is rooted, may give "more power to its elbow;" and the certainly lends interest to the story of its development and political character.

For some months prior to the beginning of 1890 industrial conditions in Kansas were favorable to the rise of a third party; and, as the new year grew older, they became more and yet more favorable. Kansas was a mortgaged State. It always had been, and is yet. There were immigrants' mortgages still unredeemed. Mortgages on homesteads to raise money for the purchase of adjoining land. Mortgages for purposes of improvement. Mortgages for money with which to gamble in the vacant lots of "boom towns." Mortgages for bridging over bad seasons. In most instances the loans had crawled close up to the real value of the security; in many, they had gone beyond it. Rates of interest, partly on account of risk and partly because capital is really fruitful there, were very high. Real estate loans were up to 8 or 9, and bank discounts to 10 and 15 per cent. annually; while chattel mortgage loans were from 3 to 5 per cent. or more a month. Such conditions meant bankruptcy, unless a succession of profitable seasons might bring relief.

The corn crops of 1887 and 1888 were failures. Each season, however, farmers borrowed more, when they could find lenders, and were hopeful for the next. In 1889 they were not disappointed. The crop was one of the largest ever produced in Kansas. But there was so much of it, and farmers were under such constraint to force their sales for money with which to pay interest and taxes, that prices fell below cost of production—down to 15 and even to 10 cents a bushel. And this was not the worst. In 1889 farmers learned, when it was too late, that it would have been profitable to feed corn and sell stock; and in 1890 they prepared for a similar contingency by raising stock for market. But in 1890 there were no rains, and the corn crop was again a failure. Farmers then, to keep their stock alive, were obliged to pay fifty cents a bushel for the corn they had sold a year before at from ten to fifteen; and when they took their stock to market it, like their corn of the previous year, would not bring cost of production. The discontent generated by the development of these conditions culminated in wrath which grew in fury as the conditions got worse.

When the bountiful harvest of 1889 came like a blight to the farmers of Kansas, their organizations were neither strong nor active. The Grange existed. There were also the "Farmers' Mutual Benefit Associations," a secret order which originated in Southern Illinois and still has branches in Kansas. And there were two Farmers' Alliances: the "Southern Alliance," whose official name was "Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America," and the "Northern Alliance," officially named "National Farmers' Alliance," the former a secret ritualistic order, and the latter an open society. All these bodies were doing little except talking about co-operation and devising ways and means to eliminate the "non-productive middleman."

But at the annual meeting of the "Southern Alliance," held at St. Louis in December, 1889, a new departure was begun. That meeting formed an order, the official name of which is the "National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union," and into it immediately came all the Kansas branches of both the "Northern" and the "Southern" Alliances. This is the organization that recently held its second annual meeting at Ocala, Florida. At the time of the consolidation there were in round numbers 1,000 branches of the "Southern" Alliance in Kansas, and 300 of the "Northern," with a small aggregate membership. But by the 1st of September, 1890, so rapid was the growth, there were 3,000 sub-Alliances of the new order with a membership of nearly 150,000.

The sub-Alliances meet in country school houses. Every other weekly meeting is an open one, at which the exercises, except ritualistic work, are the same as in the secret meetings. Each sub-Alliance has its own territorial jurisdiction, and to avoid "skimpy" membership it usually comprises three school districts. The meetings are devoted chiefly reading and discussing original and selected papers related to political economy, and to music, recitations, and other forms of intellectual recreation. Men and women, black and white, boys and girls of sixteen and upward, all come into these sub-Alliances as members; and each member in turn is

expected to take part in the exercises at meetings. How effective for propaganda such meetings must be among a people made eager by the general distress for light upon causes and remedies may be easily surmised. They combine the entertainment and instruction of a lyceum with the religious fervor of a prayer meeting and the mystic flavor of Free Masonry.

Upon the completion of its organization at St. Louis in December, 1889, the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union adopted the report of its Committee on Demands. The report is commonly referred to as "the St. Louis Platform." It appears, however, to have been an agreement between the Alliance and the Knights of Labor as the basis for concerted political action between the two great industrial organizations. This platform or agreement, upon which the coming national third party is expected to ride into power, was the perennial subject of friendly discussion and amplification in the sub-Alliances of Kansas, and the central force by which the political nebulæ of that State were concentrated into the People's party. It is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 6, 1889.

Agreement made this day by and between the undersigned committee, representing the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, on the one part, and the undersigned committee, representing the Knights of Labor, on the other part, witnesseth: The undersigned committee, representing the Knights of Labor, having read the demands of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which are embodied in this agreement, hereby indorse the same on behalf of the Knights of Labor, and for the purpose of giving practical effect to the demands herein set forth, the legislative committees of both organizations will act in concert before Congress for the purpose of securing the enactment of laws in harmony with the demands mutually agreed.

And it is further agreed, in order to carry out these objects, we will support for office only such men as can be depended upon to enact these principles in statute law uninfluenced by party caucus. The demands hereinbefore referred to are as follows:

1. That we demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system; regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expands; and that all money issued by the Government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

4. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and privileges to none," we demand that taxation, National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues—National, State or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

6. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by, and operated in the interest of, the people, as is the postal system.

For better protection of the interests of the two organizations, it is mutually agreed that such seals or emblems as the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America may adopt, will be recognized and protected in transit or otherwise by the Knights of Labor, and that all seals and labels of the Knights of Labor will, in like manner, be recognized by the members of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America.

This platform, or agreement with its pledge to support no one for office who could not be depended upon to enact its seven demands into law, was vigorously urged upon the attention of Kansas farmers; and in a little while nearly three thousand sub-Alliances, holding weekly meetings in every third school house, from the Missouri border to Colorado, became centres of live political thought. Threatened impoverishment was traced to class legislation, and that was laid at the door of the Republican party. Political action was soon demanded from all parts of the State. No particular mode was insisted upon; but the Democratic party had long stood for all that was offensive to a great majority of Alliance members, and the situation, therefore, favored the hopes of third party men. The first step was taken in a meeting of county presidents, held at Topeka, on the 25th of March. Sixty-eight were in attendance. The call for the meeting had but vaguely suggested its object, but all understood it. Many were cautious; and the meeting, though it headed the Alliance in the direction of a third party movement, partially masked its purpose, from timidity rather than design, in a variegated mass of insignificant resolutions. But sandwiched here and there between these resolutions, in a disorder that if not panicky was ingenious, were four that were to the purpose. The first recited "a growing sentiment all over the State of Kansas, on the part of the producers and laborers, to grasp hands together," and resolved, "in order to meet the emergency in the near future for an organization," that a member from each Congressional district be appointed by the chair for the purpose of constituting a committee "to be known as the People's State Central Committee." The second condemned Senator Ingalls as having been useless to the agricultural and laboring element of Kansas, and pledged the Alliance not to support by vote or influence any legislator who favored his re-election. The third pledged the Alliance no longer to divide on party lines, but to vote "for candidates of the people, for the people, and by the people." And the fourth resolved that the speedy control of government "by the industrial classes uniting their strength at the ballot box is an imperative necessity;" and to secure that result invited the Knights of Labor, Trades Unions and Trades Assembly to act with the Alliance.

In calling a meeting of the elected representatives from Congressional districts, they having been substituted for the district committeemen provided for by the first of these four resolutions, the State President invited the Grange, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Associations, the Knights of Labor, and "all labor organizations having for their object the betterment of the laboring classes," to send delegates to confer. Pursuant to this call, on the 12th day of June, the meeting at which the People's party was organized assembled at Topeka. It was composed of 41 delegates from the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, 7 from the Grange, 28 from the Knights of Labor, 10 from the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Associations, and 4 from Single Tax clubs. The Alliance representatives were fresh from their constituents, and there was none of the timidity at this meeting which had characterized the meeting of county presidents. The resolution against Senator Ingalls, which the county presidents had adopted by a small majority, was here readopted unanimously. And it was by unanimous vote that it was also decided to nominate full State, Congressional and county tickets. "People's party" was selected as the party name, and a State committee was appointed and invested with authority to fix the time and place for a State convention and the basis of representation.

The State convention of the People's Party was held at Topeka on the 13th of August. It was attended by 521 delegates out of the 529 embraced in the call. The delegates had been elected at public caucuses. The platform declared the "great questions of labor, land, transportation and finance," to be the economic questions of the country and the world, and demanded a service pension for every Union soldier and sailor. It also embodied the seven demands of the St. Louis platform or agreement quoted above, and added five more, respectively for usury laws, for the suppression of trusts for speculation in the products of labor or their transportation, for stays of execution, for reduction of official salaries, and for the adoption of the Australian system of voting and a plan for primaries.

When nominations were in order, candidates from all parts of the State were proposed. Each was invited to express his views regarding the platform, and by this test he was tried; a device which was adopted at nearly every county and district convention that followed. For Governor the most prominent name was that of Charles Robinson, the first Governor of the State. An old Free State man, and of course a Republican, later a Greenbacker, and now a leading Democrat of the Greenback and Free Trade variety, he was also a man who for statesmanlike bearing and qualities towered high above all his competitors. But fears prevailed that his nomination, especially as it was known that the Democratic party would ratify it, might identify the new party with the Democrats. So Robinson was laid aside for J. T. Willets, a farmer whose experience in public affairs was limited to a term in the lower House of the Legislature, and whose best recommendation was his own frank recognition of his unfitness. This decision resulted in the placing of three State tickets in the field, for the Democrats and the anti-prohibition Republicans nominated Robinson. They selected the People's candidate for Attorney-General, however, and he was elected by a clear majority of more than 47,000. The People's candidate for Governor was defeated by the Republican candidate, who had a plurality of 8,000. Robinson received 71,000 votes. The fact is worth passing mention at least that the People's party proved the sincerity of its pretensions as to race equality and woman suffrage by nominating a colored clergyman for State Auditor and a woman for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Though the People's State ticket was defeated, the defeat was of a kind, like that of Henry George for Mayor of New York, in 1886, that is always regarded as a moral triumph. But as to representatives in the lower House of the State Legislature (the Senate having been elected two years before for a term of four years), and in Congress, the result was not merely a moral but also a political triumph. Of the 125 legislative representatives, the Board of State Canvassers gave 92 to the People's party and 94 were seated; and of the seven Congressional representatives that party has five. A special election to fill a Senate vacancy, held nearly two months later, indicated that the influences so effective in the Fall were

potent still. The People's candidate was elected by a larger plurality than their candidates for representatives in the same Senatorial district had received.

The legislative representatives when they assembled proved to be a superior body of men. They lacked experience in public affairs, but they knew what they wanted to do and quickly learned how to do it. It was confidently predicted that when they came to choose an incumbent of the lucrative office of State printer and a successor to Senator Ingalls they would be torn and sundered by faction. But with a clear perception of the vital importance of concerted action, they harmonized all differences within their own caucus, and came before the public not only a unit but an enthusiastic unit for the caucus candidates. In appropriations they have been economical but not parsimonious. In general legislation they have been business like, expeditious, and not at all captious. When the Senate complained of discourteous conduct on the part of the House, the House promptly rebuked the acts of its subordinates which had given occasion for the complaint; and it in all other respects conducted its proceedings with dignity and decorum. So much cannot be said of the Senate, which caused the hasty dissolution of the joint session when the new Senator was chosen, and immediately returned to its own chamber to avoid the speech of the Senator-elect.

New York City. LOUIS F. POST.

NOT AFRAID OF A THIRD PARTY.

Of course you are aware of the extent to which your recent admirable editorials on "Tariff vs. Silver," as the issue of 1892, have been copied by the Democratic press of the country, and doubtless Mr. Shearman's most excellent article in last week's STANDARD will receive the same attention. These articles are timely. They point out a real danger. For the Democratic party to abandon tax reform as the issue would not only be a cruel injustice to a tax-robbed people who, ever since Mr. Cleveland's brave and statesmanlike message of 1887, have looked to our party for relief: it would not merely, in all probability, result in disaster to our party, now united, harmonious and on the road to certain victory, but—and this, of course, is the all-important point with THE STANDARD—it would be a veritable calamity to the Single Tax movement. It ought to be easy for any one thoughtful enough to be a Single Taxer to see this.

But assume the Democratic party to drop tax reform, take up free coinage, and happen by some miracle to win on that. Who would gain anything? The silver landlords. They *would* gain enormously. It would be a treble stroke of good fortune for these patriotic citizens. First, the Government (the people) would pay the silver land owners 100 cents for 80 cents worth of their merchandise. Second, the increased demand for silver land would enormously increase the value thereof. Third, a great set-back would have been given a movement which contemplated taking for public use the rental value of silver land. But as Mr. Shearman clearly shows, those having nothing now would have nothing then, and the present unequal distribution of wealth would continue. I do not believe, however, that the great Democratic party will make this mistake; and if not, in my judgment, it will win a tremendous victory in 1892.

It may be said, however, if the Democratic party doesn't make free coinage the issue in 1892, there may be a third party in the field. There will be a third party in the field, anyhow. Everything points to it. Yet it is my firm belief that, with the tariff as the issue, the Democratic party will win easily, and in spite of all other parties. That there is as much dissatisfaction with existing conditions among the masses within the Democratic party as within the Republican party, is true. But mark this important fact: The average Democrat has, by reason of better opportunities, learned, and learned clearly, that a large part of the evils that cause the bad condition is due to tariff taxation. Then, where the issue is a reduction of tariff taxes, why should the Democrat leave his party? He will not.

But while the masses within the Republican party feel their burdens fully as heavily, not only have these men never been taught that the tariff was the main element in creating their burdens, they have been taught systematically that the tariff is not even a tax on them, but that it is a great blessing to everybody. Believing this, most Republicans try to account for the bad conditions on other grounds. I am speaking, of course, of the average Republican. Many have learned the truth, and the whole truth. Others, while not seeing yet the evils of the tariff, have learned, at least, that it does not prevent existing evils, and hence would have little hesitation in breaking loose to support a movement promising relief, provided, always, the movement did not bear the hated name, "Democratic."

This is the class that is ripe for a third party, with a blanket platform full of rich promises. Of course a few Randallites—they're getting scarce—might go over, but this little loss would be nothing in comparison with the Republican loss. As for Mr. Cleveland, I suspect, since the decided reaction, those politicians who were so quick to make him "unavailable in 1892," wish they had kept still. Whatever may be the views of Mr. Cleveland on the silver question, this Jeffersonian Democrat, this clear-headed and courageous statesman, will be our standard-bearer in 1892—and the next President.

Quincy, Ill. C. F. PERRY.

FARMERS INTERESTED IN SINGLE TAX.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7.—The reception usually given to articles upon economic subjects by the people at large is rather discouraging to efforts in this line. Such, however, is not the case with Single Tax articles. The people are studying this question, and the farmers are taking a great interest in it. My article, which appeared in the Journal of Agriculture on January 15th, has, I am told by the editor, excited a deal of discussion among the Alliance men in Missouri and Kansas, and many of them have written to the paper about it, some indorsing and some disapproving. Among the men who accepted my offer to send Single Tax tracts upon application was Elder John W. Brown, Chaplain of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, No. 1,668, Dexter City, Mo. He expressed himself as being pleased with the statement of the proposition, and desirous of further information on the subject. I sent him some tracts and seven blank petitions. Yesterday I received from him the following letter:

DEXTER CITY, Mo., March 5, 1891.

Mr. R. G. BROWN, Memphis, Tenn.

DEAR SIR: I received your Single Tax pamphlets in due time. They have afforded me great pleasure. I have read them with much care, and have caused the neighbors to read them, generally with deep interest. At first, I could not get our Union to sign our petitions to Congress to appoint a commission to examine into the advisability of the Single Tax; but by diligent talking, reading and speaking I succeeded in getting all my blanks signed. I could have a great many more of them signed now with readiness and pleasure. I return them to you and you can forward them. We want several copies of Single Tax platforms for distribution. I want you to send me (or have it done) Henry George's work, "Progress and Poverty" (paper, 30c.), and the rest of the 75c. in your best expositions of the Single Tax in pamphlet form. I am financially in close circumstances, or I would send you a few dollars; my *will* is good to do all I can.

I would like to help in organizing a Single Tax Association in this county, as in organization and union we find strength. We need this, and as we teach in our organization that knowledge is strength, so it becometh us to be up and doing, lest the night of darkness overtake us, and our doom be sealed. As ever, yours for success,

JOHN W. BROWN.

I have written the Elder to turn his attention to making Farmers' and Laborers' Union 1,668 a Single Tax association. When a man finds an assembly of his fellow-men every week, who are studying economic problems, and who are firmly convinced that there is something wrong with the social system, which they can, and mean to, reform, he has a "snap" to make Single Taxers out of the lot of them. When these men are farmers he has a "lead pipe cinch."

I enclose the signed petitions, and I hope to get several more from the same source, as I have sent the chaplain a large supply of blanks and "Protection or Free Trade?" subscription papers, with the tracts, and "Progress and Poverty."

I desire to express my thanks to kind friends in Ilion, N. Y., for copies of THE STANDARD sent me for distribution. They go out, with tracts, to the farmers who write for further information on the Single Tax, and I am satisfied do great good.

R. G. BROWN.

MR. GEORGE AS A WHEELMAN.

When Henry George climbed into the saddle for the first time, at Bermuda, he set his face toward the breezy land of out-door sports where nervous prostration is unknown. In my time I have taught all sorts and conditions of men to ride, but I don't think I ever had a more determined pupil than Mr. George. We went to the Snake Road, just back of the town of Hamilton, to practice. It twists about a great deal, but it is hard and smooth. It was not much frequented, but that fact made no difference to Mr. George. One of the hardest things to teach a beginner is that he should pay no attention to the presence of spectators, but should go right ahead. This Mr. George did not have to learn. The more passers by laughed at his initial failures the more he laughed back. He seemed to enjoy it as much as they.

The wheel selected was a safety of a strong, substantial pattern. The first day Mr. George was satisfied with half an hour's lesson. The next day he increased the time to an hour. The third lesson was twice as long and twice as satisfactory in results. It was then Mr. George found he was "doing it all himself," and was getting over the ground with about a quarter of the exertion of walking. The fourth lesson he took his first tumble, brought about by a combination of bad road, a swerve, and a fence. In three or four more trials, one of which was made in a drizzling rain, all the preliminaries were mastered, such as mounting and dismounting with ease. Nothing more was needed but a long road ride, and this was taken Wednesday, February 18, from Ireland Island to the Princess Hotel, a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles, over the hilliest road

in Bermuda. From that time on Mr. George's progress has been rapid, and with the practice secured in riding about Washington last week there is little about the handling of a wheel either on road or street he has yet to learn.

New York City. WILLIAM E. HICKS.

EQUALIZING ASSESSMENTS.

I have read Mr. Starr's plan of equalizing assessments, and prefer it to the one proposed by myself as the apportionment of taxes, or distribution of quotas, should be made by the State; and a board for that purpose could be formed by the State officers, and so save much of the expense that would be incurred by having a board specially elected, or appointed, for that duty alone. The estimates being made in the usual way, and the population being known, the task would be perfunctory and admit of no discretion. County boards could apportion among townships, towns and cities. If we could have, with such a measure, local option to exempt improvements on land and all personalty, we should soon drift into the Single Tax.

Murrayville, Ill., March 1, 1891. WM. CAMM.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Landlords know what it is that increases the value of "their" property. It seems, according to a letter written by Herman Oelrichs to Mayor Grant, last week, that the loud calls which have been made in the few years past for larger accommodations in the Custom House have come, not from the people who did business with that department of our Government, but from property holders at the foot of Broadway, who, it will be remembered, continually pressed the claim that the new Custom House should be built in the vicinity of Bowling Green. This, Mr. Oelrichs tells the Mayor, was for the purpose of increasing land values in that locality. He maintains that the present site of the Custom House could not be improved upon, but that, on the contrary its removal would work an injury to all those who have dealings with it. He says that if the Custom House were removed the Assay Office and the Sub-Treasury would probably follow it, and that this would greatly injure the financial institutions which centre in Wall street. Mr. Oelrichs says that the calculation of these property holders in the proposed new location was that the transfer of these important Government offices to Bowling Green would result in an enormous appreciation of land values and a great increase in rents in the neighborhood of these Government offices, "an object which, of course, was the primary one had in view by the projectors of this gigantic enterprise." Which shows, as is said at the commencement of this paragraph, that "landlords know what it is that increases the value of 'their' property."

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The Boston Globe sarcastically says that as Minister to China Mr. Blair will have a fine chance to see how the Chinese system of protection operates to raise the wages of labor.

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Major McKinley, it is conceded, will be the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio in the coming election. Yet it is promised that he will have to make a hard fight for the nomination. It seems that there is a strong element in the party who believe that some one not so closely identified as the Major was with the Protective Tariff bill, passed by the late Congress, would poll a heavier vote. E. W. Poe, the present State Auditor, is the prime mover against McKinley. He is a candidate for renomination and re-election, and he fears that the Major's candidacy will land him (Poe) and the whole State ticket in the ditch. The McKinleyites are very angry with Poe; so angry that it is thought they will organize to defeat him in the State convention. Poe is getting angry, too, and as a result the Republican party in the State at large is becoming anxious.

* * * *

E. W. Bingham, of Portland, Oregon, has sent us the full text of the Australian Ballot bill lately enacted by the Legislature of his State; also, a pamphlet describing the operations of the law, illustrated, issued by the Ballot Reform League of Oregon.

* * * *

At a meeting of the Universalist Club of this city, held last week, Rev. J. Coleman Adams spoke on "Work and Wages." A general discussion followed and the turn it took may be inferred from the fact that the club decided to invite Henry George to deliver an address at a future meeting. Rev. J. F. Thompson has been elected president of the club for the ensuing year.

* * * *

The Western Wrapping Paper Mills Trust met at Chicago last Wednesday. They discovered that two things had happened since the organization of the trust. One was that wrapping paper had gone up 50 per cent., and the other was that there was a great surplus on the market; so, to maintain the first and reduce the second, the trust decided to shut down all the mills for one week. Of course this action will cut off the wages for the same period of all persons who work in the trust's mills, and thus will reduce their money surplus, if they have any; but such small things cannot be considered when an association is planning how to keep up a "strong market." "Bodies and souls are not in their line."

* * * *

A bill providing for the adoption of the Australian system of voting was defeated in the Maine Legislature last Wednesday, by a vote of 74 to 71. It was close, but it is enough. Maine will go "solid" next election, and Reed will be "vindicated."

* * * *

At the opening of the new music hall in this city, to which he was the principal subscriber, Mr. Andrew Carnegie took occasion to say that he had been induced to go into the enterprise by a great man—a Mr. Rero—and he added, "If you must put an epitaph on my tombstone, let it be this: 'He was not clever himself, but he knew a great man when he found one.'" This is a pretty epitaph, but, like most epitaphs, it is not true. Mr. Carnegie is clever, very clever. A man who, enjoying an income of $1,500,000 a year or so, can write a book on "Triumphant Democracy" to prove how easy it is to get rich, and then cut down the wages of his men right after the victory of his own Protectionist party, must be clever, very clever.

* * * *

Kate Field calls Blaine's reciprocity scheme, "Free Trade on the half shell."

* * * *

The protected workmen will please take notice that the Cumberland County Packing and Canning Company, of Bridgeton, N. J., has decided to shut down its works, because the increased price of tin has made it impossible to continue business at a profit. For full particulars see New York World, March 11, seventh page, fourth column, top. But perhaps this is a bagatelle, as only 350 men and women will be thrown out of employment, and only $12,000 for the year be lost to the farmers who used to have the canning company for a customer.

* * * *

The Executive Committee of the People's Municipal League met last Wednesday and organized by electing Horace E. Deming chairman. Various sub-committees were appointed to carry on the work of the League.

* * * *

Senator Deane has introduced a bill in the Albany Senate providing that the constituted authorities of any incorporated city or village to whom application is made for consent to construct and operate electric light, heat, poles, subways, wires or conductors upon, over, under, through or across streets and roads must require that the right, franchise, consent or license of using such streets, roads or public places shall be sold at public auction to the corporation agreeing to give the largest percentage per annum of its gross receipts, with adequate security for the fulfilment of the same.

* * * *

The bill authorizing the Board of Education to hire halls in which to give free lectures to the working people of the city was signed by the Governor last Thursday. It is to be hoped that the board will permit lectures to be given on live subjects, such as will show the oppressive conditions under which most of us are living, and how they can be cleared away.

* * * *

Ex-Speaker Eddy, of the Colorado lower House, being humorously inclined, on Thursday last, made a motion that when the House adjourned, it be to next morning at 6:30, and the motion was unanimously adopted amid great hilarity. At the appointed time about a dozen country members appeared, and spent the early hours of the morning in sending out orders to arrest absentees. Among the delinquents was the humorous ex-Speaker, who was brought before the bar of the House and fined twenty-one dollars for not appearing on time. It is said that Eddy failed to see anything funny in this latter action.

* * * *

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette tells the story of a corner lot in that city that is more than usually interesting. The lot is at the corner of Fourth and Home streets, and it was bought by the Methodist Book Concern two weeks ago for $90,000, or over $2,300 per front foot. The records show that this same lot was sold in 1799 for $4; in 1801 for $80: in 1804 for $300; in 1862 for $11,000; in 1891 for $90,000. There is a story between the lines of this paragraph that our Single Tax friends can read to the uninitiated.

* * * *

The O'Sullivan, with the blood of seven Irish kings coursing through his veins, has been "thundering down the ages" for a good many years. Last Friday an O'Sullivan, "widout de O," went tumbling after him. He is the Assemblyman from Paddy Divver's bailiwick, and he became famous this way: He introduced in the Assembly, last Thursday evening, the following:

"Resolved, If the Senate concur, that when the Legislature adjourns on Monday evening it be until Wednesday morning, in commemoration of the birthday of Ireland's patron saint, T. D. Sullivan."

CURRENT THOUGHT.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.

Thomas Jefferson used to say that there were a good many people who were congenitally inclined to a belief or unbelief in Democracy; who simply could not see and understand and believe in those inalienable and equal rights of all men, which to others are self-evident. His hope was that such people would gradually disappear, as Democratic principles were more and more put into successful operation. W. S. Lilly, who contributes to the March issue of The Forum an article entitled "The Shibboleth of 'The People,'" seems to be one of those persons to whom Jefferson referred.

"The people," says Mr. Lilly, which phrase has come to mean the most numerous and least wealthy and cultivated portion of the community, are now in power; Democracy, or 'government by numbers,' is an accomplished fact, and the people's Gospel, that every man shall count for one and no man for more than one,'" is at the base of social institutions. We have reached the absurd point where we believe that a majority of the people can make a thing right or wrong by simply taking a vote.

The fact that right and wrong are what they are by their own nature, and that the will of the majority ought to prevail, only if it is in accordance with right, finds no recognition in the New Evangel.

And how does this work? asks Mr. Lilly. "The masses are led, not by principles, but by passions; not by reason, but by rhetoric. They are the natural prey of demagogues." Universal suffrage results in government by mediocrities; more commonly in government by scoundrels. It ostracizes culture, leisure, independence, and all the qualities that specially fit men to legislate for their country. He takes the condition of things in the United States as an example of the evils resulting from the democratic principle—the rule of the majority, pointing to the McKinley act that robs the masses for the benefit of a gang of monopolists, as one of the latest results of free government, and quoting Mr. Shearman to the effect that "a few men of large wealth control each of the great parties. Republican government is now little better than a form among us." Certainly, he says, a ballot-box is a curious idol: "a symbol of human stupidity."

He acknowledges the right of every individual to be considered and consulted in a civilized community, but to talk of a man's natural right to vote, to an equal voice in the Government, is an absurdity, he thinks, for "men are unequal, and therefore some men should count for more than one." Civilization, in substituting the will of the majority for an appeal to arms, "counting heads instead of breaking them," merely substitutes one irrational process for another.

The truth in the people's gospel, he thinks, lies in the fact that all men have certain political rights; that all men should be equal before the law. Its error is that all men ought to have the same political power to be equivalent in public affairs. "In so far as men are in truth equal, they are entitled to equal share of political power. In so far as they are unequal they are entitled to unequal shares of political power. Justice is in a mean; it lies in the combination of equal and unequal rights." Civilization, he says, is bound up in what Mr. Gladstone calls the "classes," and in allowing each class to retain its proper place and power.

That the ballot in the hands of ignorant men is a danger cannot be denied, but the remedy is education, not disfranchisement; nor can "half of the community plus one make wrong right by so voting; but a law, as sure in operation as that which makes man walk upright instead of running on all fours will compel free men, under natural conditions, to prefer the right to the wrong. Meanwhile, if Mr. Lilly can show us from the records of the past what privileged class ever for any length of time sought for anything but the enlargement and continuance of its own privileges, then will be time enough to talk of going back to class Government.

ANCIENT LABOR UNIONS.

In the Cosmopolitan for March is an article on "Labor Unions in Ancient Rome," by Professor Leipziger, in which he shows the ancient origin of the organizations of workingmen which afterward became the guilds of the Middle Ages and the unions of present day. Corporations, or Collegia, as they were called, of seven trades, musicians, carpenters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, shoemakers, potters, and a miscellaneous lot of trades all incorporated in one body, existed in Rome way back in the times of the Kings; Numa is mentioned as their founder. The membership of these Collegia included independent, self-employing artisans as well as wage-workers, just as the guilds of the Middle Ages included the masters and the employees and apprentices. They grew rapidly in importance, and soon branches were formed all over Italy. In Rome they each had a building, in which their meetings and feasts were held. They had burial funds, such as our mutual benefit orders have, and their processions, festivals and anniversaries were frequent. They had full control of their own membership, and members had certain legal rights, such as the privilege of conducting their own law suits. Of course, their objects were mainly to keep up wages and the price of products, and give their members a monopoly of the market. To secure these objects they had to struggle with the non-union guilds and the unorganized labor, just as our unions do to-day, for they had no legal monopoly. Attempts to keep up the prices of products led to several imperial edicts, which sought to prevent the corporations from successfully carrying out these "price conspiracies," as old Plautus called them. The first organized "strike" of which we have any record is mentioned by Livy as occurring in 312 B. C. It was a strike of the Roman musicians, who, on being deprived of the annual appropriation for their feast, left the city in a body, and refused to return until they received the appropriation. As their services were necessary for religious services, they won the strike without much difficulty.

The unions took an active part in politics, sometimes nominating their own candidates, sometimes indorsing others, and their influence was greatly respected and feared. A letter of the Emperor Trajan, in which he deplores the political activity of the unions, reads very much like modern newspaper editorials of a certain class. The bitter class prejudices that prevailed made the unions more desirous of showing their power politically, for socially a mechanic no matter how rich he might become, was a nonentity. A trader or merchant might buy his way into aristocratic circles, but not an artisan; he was looked on as but one degree above a slave.

THE REFERENDUM.

In Switzerland the problem of how to give the people a direct influence and final verdict over legislation has been solved by means of two institutions known as the Referendum and the Initiative.

The Referendum means that laws and resolutions framed by the representatives must be referred or submitted to the people for rejection or approval. This, according to W. D. McCracken in his article on "The Swiss Referendum," in the Arena for March, is the practice in every Canton of Switzerland except one, and in the Federal Government as well. The Federal Referendum and that of some of the Cantons is what is known as optional, that is, laws are submitted only when a certain number of votes demand it, or when they are of a certain character: in the other Cantons all laws are referred. The Initiative is not yet so generally in force. It consists in the right of the citizens to propose measures themselves.

These two institutions, which have only been introduced since 1831, are simply the modern methods of securing rights that have been enjoyed by the Swiss people for centuries. They used to govern themselves, as in fact the pastoral Cantons do to-day, by great open air legislative assemblies of all the voters. In Uri, Mr. McCracken saw one of these Landesgemeinde, or legislative assemblies, in 1889, in which the magistrates were elected and the legislative proposals of the Council were acted on in the most primitive manner. But in the popular and commercial Cantons representative systems are necessary and the modern Referendum and Initiative are the result. Just as the Single Tax is a method better adapted to an advanced civilization for securing the rights of all to the soil than the old system of holding land in common, so these are the modern methods for securing the rights of self-government, which formerly were securded by the open air gatherings.

The results of the Referendum are admirable. Jobbery and extravagance are unknown, and politics has ceased to be a trade, for there is no money in it. The men elected to office are taken from the ranks of the citizens, and are invariably chosen because of their special fitness for their work. The people all take an active and intelligent interest in every kind of local and federal legislation, and have a sense of political responsibility which is entirely lacking in citizens of other countries. The mass of laws, useless or positively evil, which legislatures in other countries are constantly passing after hasty consideration, and which have constantly to be repealed, are in Switzerland not passed at all.

To people who decry self-government as a failure, and point to the evil political conditions in democratic countries in support of their assertion, Switzerland furnishes a proof that the trouble is not in the extension of self-government but in its restriction. Just as the trouble with so-called free trade and free competition is that they are not carried out to their full extent, but are only partially applied.

NOT U. S. HALL.

Editor STANDARD—SIR: In THE STANDARD of March 11, 1891, page 5, you have an editorial on the Sub-Treasury scheme, in which you say that I have just been appointed to some office by the Governor of Missouri, and you seem to reflect on me. I have not been appointed to any office in Missouri. The gentleman appointed to the office of Labor Commissioner was the Hon. W. C. Hall, who is not now, and never was, a member of the Alliance. Knowing you do not desire to do any one an injustice, I write you this letter, asking you to make this correction. Yours very truly,

Hubbard, Randolph Co., Mo., March 13. U. S. HALL.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

The Board of Trade and Transportation met last Wednesday to hear a report from its Committee on Legislation. Simon Sterne, chairman of the committee, denounced the Linson and Irwin bills to list and tax personal property. The report of the committee declared these measures to be objectionable and mischievous, the former repealing the provision allowing exemption for "just debts owing," and the latter requiring, under severe penalties for failure, every taxable inhabitant, copartnership, corporation and association to file a complete inventory of his or their property, both real and personal, together with the debts due on the same and to whom such debts are owing. The larger part of the property which such laws would affect, the report sets forth, is movable, and can be readily transferred to other States so as to evade taxation in this. It is the policy of all enterprising communities to exempt personalty from taxation and burden, and to induce its investment in productive enterprises, which furnish employment to the people while increasing the value of real estate used for such business, as well as of that used for the homes of those employed and the farm land which furnishes the people food. Resolutions were offered which declared the bills in question to be unwise and dangerous measures, drafted upon the one idea of decreasing taxation now paid in the rural districts and transferring it, even more largely than at present, to the cities and towns, without due consideration of the ruinous effect such transfer would have upon all interests in the State. As a remedy the committee reported in favor of the appointment of a commission to consist of representatives from "New York and adjoining States" to confer and arrange a general scheme of taxation which would relieve the situation of the present inequalities, and which tend to dislocate business and compel its transfer, not on the ground of natural advantages, but to avoid legislative exactions.

To an outsider this action appears like trying to beat the devil around a stump. The objectionable bills are now in committee of the Legislature; immediate action is necessary. What does the Board of Trade do? It asks for the appointment of an Inter-State Commission to consider the whole question of taxation.

While the Board of Trade was listening to its report of the Committee on Legislation, the secretary of the board had in his possession a letter from Mr. Doblin, chairman of the Agitation Committee of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, which told him that a canvass of the Assembly had shown that both bills would be almost immediately killed upon presentation to that body. The secretary also had a copy of the bill introduced in the Assembly by the Hon. Meyer Stein, by request of the Manhattan Single Tax Club [which was printed in THE STANDARD last week], which he was requested to bring before the proper committee of the Board of Trade. We do not know whether it was or was not presented, for the newspaper reports do not say; but had it been, it might have shown a shorter road to the goal sought by the board. We believe, however, that it was presented by the secretary, for we find in the Times of the following morning a long editorial article commenting on the action of the Board of Trade, approving the condemnation of the bills of Senators Linson and Irwin and approving the proposed commission; and though its news article says nothing about the Stein bill, the Times' editorial concludes as follows:

The most sensible bill that has been introduced is that presented in the Assembly by Mr. Stein, "by request," proposing a kind of local option as to the assessment of property for taxation. It provides that Assessors shall state in separate columns the value of land exclusive of improvements and the value of land with improvements, and gives county authorities the right to levy all taxes upon land alone; upon land with the improvements thereon, that is, upon real estate; upon personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements and personal property. Due provision being made for the equitable contribution of each county to the revenues of the State, there are many reasons why the control of assessment and taxation might be left to the local authorities. The conditions differ widely in different counties, and the difference is especially great between the great commercial towns and the rural communities. A method of assessment which is entirely practicable in one may be very badly adapted to the other. In this city the amount raised for local purposes is about seven times as great as that raised for State purposes. Provided the city contributes its just share to the State Treasury, there is no reason why it should not be permitted to raise the money for the purpose and for its own expenses in the way best adapted to the protection and promotion of its own interests.

Such an indorsement of the Stein bill ought to be strong enough to insure its consideration at the next meeting of the Board of Trade's Legislative Committee.

The Sun, on last Friday, also expressed its editorial disapproval of the Linson and Irwin bills, but said that there was one valid argument in their favor, which is, that if enacted into law, they "would bring out more plainly than our existing law does the folly of trying to tax personal property at all, *and it would help on the needed reform of putting all taxation upon real property.*" And in conclusion the Sun says: "A SINGLE TAX UPON LAND and its improvements *is easily laid and cheaply collected*, and WOULD FURNISH ALL THE MONEY NEEDED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, *without being oppressive.*"

The following gentlemen will proceed from this city to Albany, to appear to-morrow before the committee having the Stein bill in charge: Louis F. Post, Wm. T. Croasdale, Lawrence Dunham, Benj. Doblin, C. O'C. Hennessy, Read Gordon, Bolton Hall and perhaps Hon. John DeWitt Warner. A number of others will go also if their business arrangements will allow. The Central Labor Union, on last Sunday, approved the bill and appointed James P. Archibald to go to Albany and communicate to the committee the union's wish that the measure be adopted. The Advance Labor Club, Knights of Labor of Brooklyn, adopted unanimously the resolution below and caused copies of it, with the Assembly's seal attached, to be forwarded to the Legislature, D. A. 59, and all the New York and Brooklyn newspapers:

BROOKLYN, March 14, 1891.

To the HON. ASSEMBLY OF NEW YORK—GREETING:

Whereas, Assemblyman Stein has introduced into the Assembly of the State of New York a bill providing for the enactment of a law giving to the counties of this State local option in the matter of taxation of personal property and real estate within their borders; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Assembly, 1562, Knights of Labor, recommend to the Assembly and Senate of the Legislature of the State of New York, the favorable consideration and adoption of said bill as a measure to the best interests of both labor and capital in this State; and we hereby impress upon the members of the Assembly and Senate that they work and vote for the enactment of said bill into a law, in the interests of giving Home Rule to all the counties of this State in this matter of taxation of real estate and personal property. Respectfully,

THOS. J. MEANY, Secretary of L. A., 1562, K. of L.

Mr. Doblin has received a pile of letters which had been sent to correspondents in answer to letters sent to State Senators and Assemblymen on behalf of the Stein bill; and it is expected that a number of friends from the interior of the State will be in attendance when the New York city delegates appear before the committee.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade said last Saturday that a committee of the Board will be in attendance at Albany in the beginning of the week, prepared to oppose the "listing bill" and all measures of that character. The Board had not to any extent examined the Stein bill, but they were favorably impressed with it. It will be taken into consideration later on.

Assemblyman Gifford, of Chautauqua, has introduced a tax bill into the Assembly at the instance of the Farmers' State Grange, of which he is president, that will bear close examination. It is brief but sweeping in its effect. It reads:

All taxable real estate in the State of New York shall hereafter be entitled to the same deduction for indebtedness thereon as personal property is now entitled to, and assessment shall be made only upon the amount remaining after a deduction of all indebtedness that is made a lien upon said real estate.

A substitute to the General Tax bill has been progressed to second reading in the New Jersey House of Representatives. Beyond the creation of a State Board to equalize, revise and enforce the payment of taxes, there is no amendment to the present law, save that no deductions of tax will be allowed for mortgage indebtedness.

The Ohio Senate, last Wednesday, passed the Rawling's (Assembly) bill, with amendments. As it passed the Senate, the bill provides that manufacturers shall pay taxes on raw material and manufactured goods which are on hand on the first Monday in April, except those articles which have been manufactured subsequently to the 1st of January preceding. The bill was passed as a concession to the Farmers' Alliance, who claimed that the manufacturers did not pay their share of taxation; but if the manufacturers are sharp they will see that the bill gives them an opportunity to get off with even less taxes than they pay now, for they can run on full time and force during the Winter and avoid paying taxes on the goods manufactured during that time. Cute manufacturer! Poor farmer!

The Central Labor Union of Evansville, Indiana, has sent a petition to the Common Council of that city, in which they ask that "all taxes on improvements be removed, in order that the building industry may be stimulated and employment given to those who are now idle." The Evansville Courier heartily indorses the petition in an editorial article. It says it can see no good reason for fining men who are willing to beautify our city by erecting handsome buildings and more wholesome cottages for the working people, particulary when by so doing employment is given to more carpenters, painters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, and, in fact, the workmen of every trade and industry. Under the present policy of our city, the Courier continues, every man who erects a building or even builds a fence around his building is fined $3 on every $100 of capital he employs, which is absurd, of course; but the problem is to make the very working men who would be benefited the most see its absurdity. Thousands of them know how to do carpenter work, paint, lay bricks, plaster and do plumbing, but they don't seem to know how to advance their own interests. The Evansville Central Labor Union is on the right road, however, and its example might be followed with advantage by larger central unions.

CATHOLICISM AND DEMOCRACY.

The Union Catholic Library Association of Chicago held its seventh annual banquet and commemoration of Washington's birthday at the banquet hall of the Auditorium on the evening of February 23d. The association is the most representative and influential organization of Catholics in Chicago and occupies in that city a position somewhat similar to that of the Catholic Union in New York. Mr. Edward Osgood Brown who had been one of its members for many years, and at times one of its officers, was invited to address the recent annual meeting. The Chicago Times says that his address, which was in response to the toast "The Catholic Church and Democracy," was the feature of the occasion. Mr. Brown spoke as follows:

In accordance with the custom of our society, we are assembled here on this anniversary day, to emphasize that proposition we naturally are so fond of making and insisting upon: that we Catholics to the same extent as our Protestant fellows, are faithful and patriotic citizens of the American republic, interested and sharing in its history and its traditions, its founders and its heroes. This is wise and well, but nevertheless for a few moments, I would call your attention and your minds away from the glories and associations of the past to the more vital problems of the present and the future; away from the self-congratulation and self-complacency with which we regard our position as Catholics in relation to the contest of Americans more than a hundred years ago for liberty and justice, to the position which we are maintaining now toward the struggle of the common people everywhere, for the same great ends. For after all, that we should be the better inspired and nerved to do our duty to God and to our fellow-man in the present and the future, is the chief end and justification for our looking backward with formal observance to the past. None but bigots and fanatics, whose idle words we can well afford to disregard, think now of denying that Catholics can be and are loyal citizens of our State and nation, prompt to defend and eager to serve their material interests. Not, therefore, as flinging back the lie into the faces of this section of our Protestant fellow-citizens, is it necessary nor even, as I believe, useful longer to recall by formal celebration and memorial, our patriotic ancestors; to remind them of the Catholics who put their names to the Declaration of Independence, or braved with him, whose birthday we are celebrating, the perils and hardships of the Revolution.

But such celebrations and memorials will be no vain and profitless self-glorifications, no empty and wearisome expressions of a conceited self-complacency, if they make us ask ourselves in all sincerity and earnestness, if we in our day, like these Catholic patriot ancestors, of whom we are so proud, in theirs, are ready, even it may be in opposition to worldly interest and prudence, to quit us like men, in the grander and nobler, more important fight that is now upon us, a fight not for the mere political enfranchisement of three million Englishmen, but for the political, social and industrial freedom of the common people everywhere.

Let us realize to ourselves what it is that makes us revere the names of Washington and his associates; for a Plenary Council of American Bishops has declared, that the patriots of the Revolution were instruments in the hands of Providence; that children should be taught to take a special interest in the history of our country, because we must keep firm and solid its liberties by keeping fresh the noble memories of the past. Now, that all men praise them as the wise founders of a new nation, we may forget that these men became so, and thus entitled to our reverent remembrance and admiration, because they were first the enemies and disturbers of a social and political order which they deemed unjust and tyrannical—a social and political order which they overthrew at the cost of a long and bloody war.

It was a radical declaration of democracy and human rights at which organized society abroad stood aghast, to which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, set his hand on July 4, 1776; it was in a revolt against existing conditions, that the Catholic soldiers of the Revolution gave up their lives on every battle field from Maine to Georgia.

It is not because after their immediate object had been gained, Washington and his associates left in existence chattel slavery, or forbore to attack the immemorial privileges of a landed aristocracy, that all men praise them now, it is that which they did in opposition to custom, to established rule, and to that which had been known as vested rights, which has made them to us the objects of affectionate veneration.

We love and are proud of our patriot Catholic ancestors. Let us not forget that there were Catholic Tories in 1776, to whose memory now we are singing no pæans of praise. It surely is not amiss for us to recollect that Canada would in all probability have joined in the revolt of the English colonies, and to-day have been a part of the United States of America, had not the Bishop of Quebec, believing no doubt sincerely that "Monarchy," in the language of the highest ecclesiastical authority of the time, "is the most natural form of government," and that "the populace follow no wisdom and no counsel," kept his flocks loyal to the English crown by discipline, even to excommunication.

I allude to this only to emphasize my point that the danger and the temptation which beset us American Catholics to-day, is the danger and temptation to which the good Bishop of Quebec and the Canadian Catholics succumbed a hundred years ago, the danger of believing, the temptation to believe that the cause of the Catholic Church is so much the cause of existing social order, of peace, of tranquility, of established privileges and immunities, that it is not, and cannot be, the cause of liberty, of social reform and regeneration, the cause, in a word, of the people, of democracy?

The doctrine that Catholics must be Monarchists, not Republicans, Tories not Whigs, has been relegated to the limbo of historical absurdities, the idea that they cannot consistently be social reformers, enemies of existing social conditions—agitators, disturbers, if you will—liberators and emancipators I prefer to call them—is too strong among us still.

To those who thus believe, I commend the language of an eloquent prelate (Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul) before the centennial conference of Catholics at Baltimore: "This is essentially the age of democracy. Woe to religion where this fact is not understood!"

And by democracy the Bishop meant what I mean to-night, not a mere formal acknowledgment of a republican form of government, or even of universal suffrage, but democracy in its true meaning of the full development of the rights and the brotherhood of man—the grand doctrine of our immortal Declaration of Independence, that all men are born equal in rights and should be equal in opportunity.

For hear him further: "The duty of the moment is to fight for justice, and even unto death to fight for justice.

"We cannot but believe that a singular mission is assigned to America, glorious to ourselves and beneficent to the whole race, that of bringing forth a new social and political order, based more than any other upon the common brotherhood of man, securing to the multitude social happiness and equality of rights.

"The watch-words of the age are reason, education, liberty, the material improvement of the masses.

"We have a dreadful lesson to learn from certain European countries in which, from weight of tradition, the church clings to thrones and classes and loses her grasp upon the people. Let us not make this mistake.

"The Church in her whole past history grappled with every social problem that came in her way. What has come over us, that we shun the work that is essentially ours? These are days of warfare, days of action. Into the arena! priest and layman! seek out social grievances, lead in movements to heal them!"

Noble and needed words indeed are these. And let us see to it that a hundred years from now our great-grandsons on an occasion like this can say of us, that we have heeded the trumpet with no uncertain sound that calls us to battle. Not in timid conservatism at all, not in retiring piety alone, can we find our duty as American Catholics to-day. "Let us fight for justice, and even unto death fight for justice."

Above all, let us not be found in the name of the greatest social reformer of all time and place; in the name of Him, who was crucified between two thieves as a social agitator—denouncing as enemies of religion and foes to God and his Church, those who with earnest and devoted hearts are striving to secure for the people, justice and eqality.

Let us not stone the prophets; let us not attempt to turn the Church into the handmaid of arbitrary power, be it of kings, aristocracy or landlords.

For the heart of the Church, the essence of its teaching, is democratic in the fullest and widest sense and has ever been so.

Because Catholics found in their faith a spring of energy which enabled them to die gladly that they might help and save the meanest of their enemies—because they brought brotherhood to the slave, help to the sick, food to the starving, an eternal hope into the lives of men, the church once transformed the world!

Where when its full spirit, unhampered by oppression or corruption from without, has been shown, has it been aught but the protector of the oppressed, the champion of the people? How could it be otherwise of the true church of that Divine Lord who came upon the earth and dwelt in the family of an unlearned carpenter; who seeing the multitude, had compassion on them, because they were distressed and lying as sheep having no shepherd; preached to them the coming of the kingdom of justice; denounced woe to the Pharisees and the lawyers who loaded men with burdens that they could not bear, and touched not the pack themselves; prophesied greater damnation to the scribes who loved long robes, and salutations in the market place, the first chairs in the synagogues, and the chief rooms at feasts, but devoured widows' houses, feigning long prayers; told the people to call none but God father or master, for they were all brethren; made a whip of small cords and drove the money-changers from the temple, declaring that he came not to bring peace but a sword upon the earth; and summed up his whole sublime social philosophy in the teaching: "What-so ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them."

How could it be otherwise with the true church of him, whom the multitude heard gladly, but of whom the Pharisees declared that he seduced the common people, scornfully asking, "Is this not the carpenter's son? Who of the Pharisees or rulers have believed on him? But this multitude knoweth not the law and is accursed."

The Catholic Church is the great social democracy of the ages. No accident of birth or fortune ever barred the way on her human side to her offices and dignities, while, on the spiritual and divine, she has held up to all men ever, the idea of the common fatherhood of God, the common brotherhood of man, and has shared in the sacred wafer, with the humblest savage neophyte, all that she could do for the mightiest kings of earth. And so in the new era of democracy that is upon us, the era in which the hitherto blinded, stumbling, struggling, common people are coming to a realization of their social and industrial rights and a determination, despite the opposition of their oppressors and enemies, to enjoy them—the Church will be (to doubt it were heresy and impiety!) upon the side of liberty and progress, upon the side of freedom and democracy. Let us here, in this new home of democracy, be in the vanguard of the fight! We need not fear that our radical democracy will conflict with our catholicity. It is hardly a year ago when the Holy Father, to the appeal that he should seek to unite all who cared for the welfare of the workmen in support of the abolition of child labor, of the elevation of the working woman, of the establishment of Sunday rest and a shorter working day, and of the abolition of taxation to support the armies of Europe, replied that the public weal, justice and natural right cried out for the establishment of these demands.

Look around us! Cardinal Lavigerie begins a new crusade against African slavery; Cardinal Manning (the grandest and noblest act of his grand and noble life) stands for the dock-laborers of London against their oppression by plutocrats and tyrants; Cardinal Gibbons defends the Knights of Labor; the learned Bishop of Meath denounces, in no half-hearted or apologetic language, the curse of landlordism—the absorption by individuals of the unearned increment that belongs to society!

We are living under a Democratic form of government, it is true, but democracy is far from triumphant. Equality of opportunity is very far from having been secured. Existing social conditions are sad and terrible—the life of the toiling millions is still here, as everywhere, stunted and embittered.

I am not asking you here to-night to adopt any particular solution of the great questions, which the rising tide of democracy is bringing perforce, to our minds. But I do ask you not to pass them in cowardly supineness by, not to cry in timid conservatism, "peace, peace," when there is no peace; not in the mockery of religious words to lay upon God the responsibility for the material wretchedness and misery in the world to-day.

Believe me, there is a way out; a way for the establishment of society on the basis of justice. Think of it, search for it, pray for it, find it and then work for it.

Thus, as Americans who profess to be democrats—as Catholics who profess to be proud of patriot and revolutionary sires, we shall be rising to the height of our opportunities and our professions!

In conclusion, let me quote the words of one who is neither a Catholic nor an American, but who, at once the friend and admirer of the great Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, has imbibed something of his sympathies and his faith.

"In the great church of the Gesu at Rome, where Ignatius Loyola lies enshrined in one of the most splendid temples reared by human devotion to the memory of its benefactors, two sculptured groups attract the eye of every visitor. One to the right of the altar beneath which rests the ashes of the saint, represents the Destruction of Paganism, the other, on the left, the Extirpation of Heresy. The destroying angels, full of savage energy, smite and spare not as they fall upon the enemies of the church. Some day not in the distant future a new and stately temple may arise over the tomb of another saint, to whom has been reserved the glory of launching the thunder-bolt against Pauperism and Prostitution, against Intemperance and Slavery. It is no vain dream that such a new Loyola may arise within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church."

THE RE-SURVEY OF BALTIMORE.

An ordinance has been submitted to the City Council of Baltimore providing for a re-survey of the city and the preparation of a series of official maps. This is the ordinance spoken of by Dr. Hill in his letter in THE STANDARD of March 4th. The city has had no official survey since 1816, and the Assessors and city departments have been largely dependent on maps prepared by private individuals. This has resulted in an utter lack of system in the matter of public improvements, such as opening and grading streets, and in great inequalities in assessments. There is no co-ordination or uniformity in the different districts. The inequalities in assessments are made still worse from the fact that the so-called "Belt" lands and "New wards," which have recently been incorporated in the city, are by special enactment, assessed under a different system from the rest of the city. This anomalous condition, however, will only continue for ten years more.

Baltimore is honestly governed, the only trouble being that the present officials are compelled to work under an archaic system; and the proposed surveying and mapping is an absolute necessity, preliminary to any reforms in municipal administration, for on it depends the ability of citizens and officials to know what the condition of the city is and what it wants.

The proposed ordinance was introduced by Councilman James H. Smith. It provides that:

All streets and alleys, their direction and width between the building lines, and if paved, the width of the sidewalk and distance between curbs; the elevation above mean tide at the corners, and the flow of surface drainage to be indicated by arrows; the dimensions of blocks in feet and inches, showing also how they are divided in lots, their relative size in front feet, and whether improved or vacant. All streets not yet opened to be purposely located and their grades established, with a view that they may conform to the introduction of a general and uniform system of surface drainage and underground sewerage: the system of water supply, with the location of main fire plugs and engine houses; all corporation buildings, station houses, school houses, railways and other details that may be of interest. Any inaccuracy or incongruity that may exist in the present plan of the city, to be rectified and adopted to conform to existing or contemplated improvements.

It also provides that a topographical survey and map be made of the lands immediately outside of the present city limits, showing all the streams, roads and paths, buildings and improvements and all objects of interest, and giving the elevation of all hills, ravines and flat and bottom lands, so as to facilitate the laying out of streets and establishing grades on a uniform basis.

A committee of the Single Tax League of Maryland, consisting of William J. Ogden, Joseph W. Hazell, Alfred S. Niles and Dr. William N. Hill presented to Mayor Davidson a letter in which they urge the passage of the ordinance. They say:

Such maps would furnish officially the information upon which the practical operations of the departments of street commissioners, tax collector and examiner of titles are based; would co-ordinate those departments and thereby simplify and facilitate the execution of their several functions. To the already great waste of money occasioned by the unsystematic procedure in the matter of opening streets will be added a further burden to the property-owners by the haphazard way in which grades are being established in the Belt, unless such grades are officially established. If such grades are officially established in the manner proposed by the ordinance it will form a permanent plan for the scientific growth of the city and render unnecessary any future changing of grades, requiring the outlay of much money and interfering with the convenience and health of the people. The great inequality of assessment of the large areas of unimproved land within the old boundaries, not to speak of the new wards, and which is entirely owing to the imperfect and unofficial data respecting the location and character of this class of property, warrants the assumption that a proper and equitable assessment, which could be made only with the aid of official maps, would increase the revenues from this unimproved land alone to an amount far in excess of the cost of the maps proposed.

LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION.

The Boston Herald, in commenting on a bill which proposes to authorize the city of Boston to determine in what class of property its taxes for municipal expenses shall be assessed, declares itself strongly and positively in favor of two great reforms—first, local option in taxation; second, the abolition of taxes on personal property.

Taxation, the Herald thinks, should be regulated so as to encourage the growth and improvement of the locality, and the locality is the best judge of what method to employ; and if the citizens of Boston, whose obvious interest it is to "offer inducements for the successful prosecution of business of all kinds" in their city, can obtain from the Legislature the privilege of regulating their own local taxation, the Herald is prepared to show them how they can benefit by the change. It says:

It is well known that the city of Philadelphia has been made one of the largest manufacturing centres in the world—indeed, it is claimed by some that it is the largest—by a method of local taxation which practically exempts from imposts everything but real estate. It is of great advantage for manufacturers to locate their plants in a city that offers these financial inducements, and, consequently, Philadelphia has prospered greatly—to a much larger degree than most persons have any idea of—at the expense of Boston.

This is the policy the Herald advocates for Boston, and it believes that the people will see the obvious advantages of such a change. But the rest of the State might object to the omission of all of the personal property and movable capital of Boston from the tax lists, as in that case Boston would not pay its proper share of State taxes; the Herald proposes, therefore, that all State revenues shall be raised from taxes on legacies in succession and collateral inheritances, as then it would not matter to any one locality or part of the State what property any other locality chose to put on the tax lists, for the assessments would be only for local purposes. A bill to raise State revenues in this manner has also been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, so that the Herald programme is before the people in practical shape.

It is hardly necessary to point out the fact that if the exemption from taxation of personal property and movable capital so-called has been such a benefit to Philadelphia and would be such a benefit to Boston, the exemption of capital in the shape of improvements and buildings would be but the necessary and logical sequence of such a policy. It is obvious that to fine a man for putting up a building is as certain a method of discouraging improvement and preventing "the successful prosecution of business" as taxing his stock in trade or his personal property. The Herald might easily have shown, therefore, how Boston could far outstrip Philadelphia in prosperity by simply carrying out this principle to its logical extreme. In Massachusetts, indeed, it is especially easy to show exactly the extent to which the taxing of improvements is a fine on industry, for that State already has a law in force compelling the Assessors to separate the value of the land from the value of the buildings in assessing real estate.

Single Tax men, however, could hardly expect more from any leading paper than such outspoken advocacy of the reforms which the Herald proposes. Local option in taxation, such as the bill introduced in the New York Legislature provides for, or such as this Massachusetts bill will effect, is a reform that will lead to the Single Tax quicker than any other possible reform in State laws.

A PROTECTED HOME MARKET.

At the head of its editorial page, in large, full-faced type, the New York Press of March 2 printed this little statement:

Here is another specimen of the home prices of cereals: Corn—
In eight farming States is 24c. per bushel.
In eight manufacturing States, 51c. per bushel.
113 per cent. higher in manufacturing States.
Happy and prosperous is the country whose manufacturing and agricultural interests are both well developed.

Happy and prosperous, indeed. New York is one of those States, where protected manufactures and farming have been developed side by side. And this is what the Tax Commissioners have just reported concerning the farmers' condition in New York:

Our investigations during the year verify the statement that there is no improvement in the value of farm lands or in the financial condition of their owners or occupants. Everywhere we are confronted with the statement that farming lands are depreciating, that sales are infrequent, and the industry continually growing less profitable. In many instances mortgage liens upon farms represent their full value, and unincumbered farms are unusual and exceptional. In one of the first agricultural counties we noted forty-six mortgages resting upon farms in five of its principal farming towns. The assessed value of the farms was 75 per cent. of their full value, and the incumbrance aggregated nearly their assessments for purposes of taxation.

VARIOUS VIEWS ON SILVER.

There have appeared in THE STANDARD several letters on the question of putting a free silver plank in the Democratic platform. Most of them have criticised THE STANDARD'S attitude. So many other letters have been received that it is impossible to give them all in full; but the summary and extracts given below show that many of THE STANDARD'S readers, and even free coinage men among them, approve the paper's attitude.

WANTS TO EXPRESS APPROVAL.

John B. Sharpe, of Pittsburg, writes that, as the attitude of THE STANDARD on the free coinage question has met with some criticism, he wishes to express his hearty approval of the paper's "honest, open and manly utterances on the subject." He says:

A clear apprehension of the laws of production and distribution and the functions of money must, I think, carry with it the convictions you express in the last issue of THE STANDARD.

A FREE COINAGE MAN'S VIEW.

Joseph P. Carberry, of Cincinnati, thinks the Standard's editorial article of March 4th was timely and just. He says:

I am a Free Coinage man as well as a Free Trader and Single Taxer; but I recognize the necessity for a wise procession in the advocacy of each proposition. Mr. Cleveland's letter has, I think, been gravely misunderstood. He does not say that he is absolutely opposed to free silver coinage, but is opposed to the "free, unlimited independent" coinage of silver under existing circumstances. There is here a reservation, a qualification, which Mr. Cleveland was justified in making. Let us wait, he implied, until the people have spoken authoritatively on the question of tariff reduction; until the House of Representatives, the Senate and the Executive are of one mind, and then, having settled the primary question, let us discuss the silver question. Let us see whether bi-metalism has not grown much stronger everywhere, notably in the great creditor nation, England. Let us see whether the great republic, having reprobated the heresy of protection, may not be potent enough to determine England, Germany, France, and the balance of the Latin union to adopt an international standard. That would be good politics, without any sacrifice of principle. Let every true reformer beware of *disunion*. United we stand, divided we fall.

THE STANDARD IS RIGHT.

A Single Taxer at Pottstown, Pa., who does not want his name printed, says that he cannot refrain from expressing his own satisfaction and that of the Single Tax men of Pottstown with THE STANDARD'S article, "Silver or Tariff, Which?" It was admirable, he says. He thus continues:

THE STANDARD is, and always has been, just right in its policy, and the Single Tax men are exceedingly lucky in being so ably piloted. But some caviling brethren would probably never realize what THE STANDARD is to the cause, nor appreciate its ability and greatness, unless, by some deplorable stroke, they should have to get along without it. There is certainly no weekly, no daily paper nor magazine in the country that is better, abler, or higher toned.

NO COMPROMISE HERE.

Judson Grenell, of Detroit, says THE STANDARD misses the point in the Silver discussion. He says:

It makes no difference whether the Democracy do or do not put a silver plank in their platform. The *people* have made it an issue. If the Democracy do not put it in, so much the worse for them. The currency question must be *got out of the way*, just as the Tariff question must be got out of the way before the Land question can come to the front.

A GREENBACKER'S APPROVAL.

W. B. DuBois, of Bayonne, N. J. an old-time Greenbacker, who has been trying to convert Mr. Roswell P. Flower, both to Greenbackism and the Single Tax, writes under date of March 9th:

I must say that I think the course of THE STANDARD in relation to the questions of Single Tax, Tariff and Silver Coinage, is about right. I think you will find that you will be forced to pay more attention to the Currency question in the future, it is so closely allied to the whole question of Taxation; but I must confess that one great question at a time is about all any man or party can attend to. Therefore I think it wise to stick to Free Trade and Single Tax as long as the logic of events will permit, and not get all mixed up and befogged on other issues.

DON'T CHANGE THE ISSUE.

E. Lucas, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, writes that THE STANDARD has taken the proper position on the Silver question. He says:

The attempt to substitute this for the issue of Free Trade should be met with the earnest opposition of all Single Taxers, whether believers in free coinage of silver or not. There is nothing in the free coinage of silver that leads in the direction of the Single Tax, while as a method of increasing the volume of currency it is arbitrary and unscientific. Why the amount of currency should be fixed by the quantity of any metal or metals that can or will be produced is incomprehensible. Farmers who think they see the "way out" through an enlargement of the currency, should remember that the same causes which make mortgages grow, will exist under any system of finance, and think twice before they barter away the present opportunity to permanently benefit themselves (through the abolition of the tariff and monopoly), for any mere temporary easement of their condition.

ANOTHER GREENBACKER APPROVES.

T. Wheaton, of Troy, Ohio, writes expressing his hearty concurrence with THE STANDARD characterization of the Congress that has just adjourned as "the Congress of Abomination." He says:

The whole editorial is to the point. I am an old "Greenbacker," and for fifteen years have stood on the "outer walls" proclaiming it, yet I have all that time clearly seen that "locked-up opportunities" are the curse that is at the bottom of all other wrongs that affect honest toil. "Free Coinage" might be a palliative, but not a cure. The pioneers of this country demonstrated the fact that free access to opportunities is the basis of prosperity. The Protectionists are doing all in their power to push the finance question to the front. If they can accomplish this they will have done all they hope to do. They know the verdict is against them, but they hope to defer their sentence, so as to get another "grab" at the "surplus."

GLADSTONE ON TAXATION.

Some very brief and obscure telegraphic dispatches, a couple of weeks ago, mention the fact that Mr. Provand, a Liberal, had introduced in the House of Commons a motion to increase the tax on land, in order to relieve industry from its present burdens, and that a lively impromptu debate had taken place, in which Mr. Gladstone had taken part. Nothing definite, however, could be learned from these dispatches as to what course the debate took. From British exchanges it appears that Mr. Provand opened the debate with a speech in which he showed that out of the £125,000,000 raised by taxation in Great Britain only £5,000,000 was raised from land. The rest fell on the mass of the people, the landless, in various ways. On food there was a tax of £5,500,000, and local taxation, which is borne mostly by the renters and occupiers of houses, amounted to £50,000,000.

Dr. Clark, another Liberal, or Radical member, pointed out that the great problem was how to get taxation shifted from industry, where it was placed by landlord parliaments for their own relief, back to its proper place, on land values. Those values, he said, are due to the natural expansion of the community, and should be taxed to relieve those who have to pay taxes out of hard-earned income.

The whole question was brought up; the exemption of idle lands from taxation and the encouragement of land speculation and its evil effects, the manner in which land values increased in consequence of the public improvements to which the landlords did not contribute.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was drawn out by a statement of the Tory Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Chaplin, who claimed that rural landlords were already overburdened with taxes. In the course of his speech Mr. Gladstone said:

It appears to me, beyond all doubt, that under our present system ground rents enjoy undue exemption. The owner of property has long enjoyed, at the expense of the ratepayers, privileges which are really unjust.

He also denounced Mr. Goschen's plan of devoting part of the imperial revenues raised by indirect taxation, such as customs taxes, to relieving various localities from their local rates, as "in the long run a sheer, unmixed, undiluted gift to the landlords." Of course, Mr. Gladstone did not go to the extent of declaring for any radical policy of land taxation, for he himself is as nearly a Conservative on the land question as it is possible for him to be; but his remarks are the more significant on that account, for he had to show that the Tory party was the landlord party, and, by implication, that the Liberals were opposed to landlord legislation. One report stated that Mr. Gladstone took occasion to distinctively repudiate the ideas of Henry George in his speech on this occasion; but, notwithstanding this and the fact that he has practically announced that the Liberal party's platform this year will be confined to advocating Home Rule, "one man, one vote," the abolition of death duties, and the equalization of taxation—a very indefinite proposition—this debate shows that the Liberal party is being forced by its more radical members into advocating the taxation of land values.

CLEVELAND AND PALMER FOR '92.

The news of John M. Palmer's election to the United States Senate by the Illinois Legislature was the occasion of a jubilant meeting of the Democrats in Quincy, Illinois. One of the speakers was the well-known Single Taxer, Judge C. F. Perry. Judge Perry said that the election of General Palmer was a repudiation of the iniquitous McKinley bill and and the Force bill, and a triumph for the principle of electing United States Senators by popular vote, for it was an understood thing that if the Democrats obtained a majority in the Legislature General Palmer should be elected Senator, and the people virtually voted for him direct. He said he was in sympathy with the previous speaker, who said "his election means Cleveland and Palmer in '92." Cleveland is to the whole country what Palmer is to Illinois. And in '92, he said, "let us be on our guard against division. They are attempting to drag the silver question into prominence, but tariff reduction is our battle cry, and we will fight it out on that line."

"IT WILL GO THROUGH WITH A RUSH."

Boston Globe.

Representative Dickerson, of Kentucky, recently introduced for reference a bill to repeal the McKinley tariff act, and to re-enact all laws repealed by that act. We hardly expect this bill will go through the present House of Representatives. But if it is introduced in the next House it will go through with a rush.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, New York, March 17, 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 expenses of this committee's work remain as reported last week, viz.: $1,581.20.

Cash contributions for week ending March 17, are as follows:

"Uncle Tom's Wife," Bryn Mawr, Pa.	10
Byron Winchester, New Bedford, Mass.	24
Fred. W. Ball, Paterson, N. J.	$1 90
L. W. Hoch (add), Adrian, Mich.	1 00
S. D. Guion, Brooklyn, N. Y.	80
	$4 04
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	1,458 84
Total	$1,462 88

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week	100,846
Signatures received since last report	617
Total	101,463

For news budget, see roll of States.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

PREACHING THE TRUTH IN STORMY WEATHER.

Worthing, S. D., March 8.—A Mr. Byre intended to take me south from Canton Saturday evening, February 28, but Nels Larson, a prosperous and influential Alliance man, took me home with him, in order to get a chance to talk with me regarding the Single Tax. We stopped about nine miles from Canton, at an Alliance meeting, and I announced the Monday night appointment in the next district, and told them briefly what the Single Tax was. I spent Sunday and Monday at Mr. Larson's, in conversation, reading and writing.

Monday night I spoke in the Rise school house, Norway Township, to about forty Norwegian farmers, nearly all Alliance men. They gave me a liberal collection, and quite a number signed the petition and ordered "Protection or Free Trade?"

It snowed considerably Sunday and Monday, and the wind played with the fresh snow Tuesday so as to make it a bad day to be out. A township election was held in the Rise school house Tuesday, and I expected to ride west with some of the voters. But at 2 P. M. there was no one there with whom I could go in time to reach that night's appointment, so I walked over a mile to Mr. Larson's, in hopes of getting him to take me, but without success. I then returned by the road—a long way around—to save wading through the deep snow I had gone through. I finally got started with one of the election board after 6 P. M., and rode as far as Nurey post office. We had to face the wind much of the way, and the horses were often in snow above their knees. And there I stopped for the night—about six miles from my appointment.

Before I left there, Wednesday morning, I got the postmaster to order some of George's books, and to take some blanks to use among his neighbors. He took me to a Mr. Owens, an active reformer. There I found two men who readily took up with my line of reform. Mr. Owens took me to Mr. Wimple's in the afternoon. I spoke that night in the Millbrook school house. There was not a large turnout, and they were mostly well-to-do American farmers and Republicans, so that they did not manifest the interest usual among farmers. They did not seem to relish the Free Trade part of my talk, but they said nothing.

Thursday, Mr. Wimple took me to G. B. Young's. Until recently Mr. Young and his mother were strong Republicans, he having had a brother in the army. They are now Independents. I spoke that night to a full house near Long Creek. There were several ladies present, and one Single Tax man, who said he took the Watertown Journal, and had been converted by my department in that paper. I left the school house at 10:30, and groups of men were still discussing it.

Friday, Mr. Young took me to Wilson Ostrander's. Although until recently a Democrat (now an Independent), he had been opposed to the Single Tax from what little he knew of it; but as he knew two or three leading Alliance men in the county who favored it, he felt there must be something in it. I spoke that night in Lincoln Centre school house to a small audience. I was told that it was a "dyed-in-the-wool" Republican neighborhood, and hard to get out a crowd. A Republican was chosen chairman of the meeting, and took upon himself to take up a collection for me. He had been out the night before to hear me at the other place.

Saturday, February 7, Mr. Ostrander took me to Worthing. The station agent had arranged for my meeting there. He had a struggle to get the literary society to give way for me, but succeeded, and when I began at 9 P. M. the school house was crowded, a large sprinkling of ladies among them. F. A. Leavitt (last Fall's Independent candidate for Congress), was elected chairman. I spoke about two hours. The questions asked were mostly in regard to the tariff, and my answers were received with applause. It was after midnight when we closed. I was taken home by Mr. Leavitt, who lives a few miles north of Worthing. In conversation with him I learned that he has always opposed the Sub-Treasury scheme and free silver coinage, for the reason that he is a Greenbacker and wants the Government to demonetize both gold and silver and issue notes direct to the people. He thinks he would rather build his own warehouses than haul his grain to a Government warehouse. And I have found, by conversation with several war-horse Alliance workers, that they are flat Greenbackers, and only consider free silver coinage a step toward paper money. But Mr. Leavitt believes a whole truth is more forcible than a half truth, and has never supported free coinage. I presume people in the East suppose that the Independents would not support Cleveland because of his opposition to free coinage, but their real objection to him is that they consider him a "gold bug." If his opposition to free coinage was due to his belief in a paper currency they would be apt to favor him. They believe he is bound by Wall street, and they are death on Wall street. It is not free coinage of silver that they care so much for, as it is to get gold demonetized.

Enclosed find seventy-six petitions. Among the signers are Mr. Leavitt and a son, H. J. Frank, ex-State Senator, and a son, and the others mentioned above. Mr. Leavitt has helped me map ut my appointments for Union county, he having organized the Alliances there. For the past week I have traveled in sleighs from place to place. W. E. BROKAW.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Home News, Flatbush, L. I.—Would probably print Single Tax matter if requested through a number of letters.

W. M. Meyers, editor Gainesville Gazette, Gainesville, Fla.—Asks for information about the Single Tax.

Weekly Star, Long Island City, N. Y.—Has shown fairness in reporting Single Tax meetings. Would probably print brief letters. Might be induced to use Single Tax plate matter.

The assessors of Buffalo, N. Y., are: James S. Murphy, 336 Franklin street; Michael Callahan, 503 North Division; John H. Ludwig, 502 Hickory street; Thomas F. Crowley, 582 Seventh street; Nicholas J. Mock, 212 Watson street; and of Galveston, Texas, Jacob S. Vedder, N. E. corner Twenty-eighth street, W. Avenue K.

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

WOMEN'S ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE.

Mauch Chunk.—Our roll is increasing even more rapidly than we had dared to hope, new names being added almost daily. We now feel strong enough to adopt a more definite and progressive "plan of work." We have accordingly formed one and are bending all our energies to getting it into active operation. As it has been impossible to reply personally to all the kind letters received from brother Single Taxers, we take this occasion to thank them for their help, and we hope to show our appreciation of it by helping them in every way we can. A short Single Tax article, written by our secretary, lately appeared in the Watertown Journal, Watertown, S. D., and Mr. George C. Jones, manager of the Journal, in a recent letter to us, said: "I think it would help the cause here in South Dakota if you and other lady Single Taxers would see that we received a communication for publication each week. The Journal is beginning to reach out for the women of South Dakota, and it strikes me that the opportunity open to you and your sex for work among the women of South Dakota is more than a good one." We think so, too, and earnestly urge our Single Tax women to take advantage of it, and send such articles and letters to Mr. Jones as must surely interest and wake up the women of South Dakota. It is by at once taking advantage of every such opening as this that we can soonest spread the knowledge of the Single Tax.

C. ESTELLA BACHMAN, Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY.

The speaker promised the Manhattan Single Tax Club by the Protective Tariff League failed to appear last Sunday evening. Instead, a letter came from the secretary—who, it seems, intended to be the speaker—saying that he devoted his Sunday evenings to rest. The Manhattan Club members have about concluded that the Protectionist speaker is a hard bird to catch. Through the Presidential campaign of 1888 the then president of the club devoted his energies to trying to get the president of a workmen's protective society on the east side to talk tariff before the club. He fixed a date not less than a dozen times, but always sent an apologetic letter of some sort on the eve of the lecture, giving reasons why he could not be present. After the election he was again invited, but he that time answered that the people had risen in their might, and by electing Harrison had "settled the tariff question for four years; so there was no need to discuss it." The Protective Tariff League are very dilatory correspondents. It took two weeks for its secretary to answer a letter inviting him to send a protection debater to address the Manhattan Club. When he did answer, however, he asked that the club fix the time and a speaker would be on hand. That was yesterday a week ago. An answer was immediately sent, fixing the time for last Sunday evening, and the agitation committee sent out notices inviting the public to attend. The secretary of the Protective League got the letter Wednesday morning, but it took him until Friday evening to find out that he needed "rest" on Sunday evenings. The agitation committee of the club has written the secretary a letter asking him to fix his own date, hoping by this means to get an address from him. If he fails again—well he'll catch it, that's all.

James McGregor, though given but scant notice, delivered the address. He had hoped to meet the promised protectionist speaker, for he had a number of questions he would have liked to ask: but he was compelled to hold them in his head until opportunity offered. Mr. McGregor made a fine speech on the tariff in its relation to workingmen, and the balance of the evening was spent in general discussion. There will be the usual lecture next Sunday evening.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club intends to celebrate Jefferson's birthday (Thursday, April 2), at Cooper Union in the old-fashioned Jeffersonian, Democratic manner, by Democratic-American speeches, delivered in American-Democratic fashion, on the Jeffersonian-Democratic principle o freedom. On this particular Jeffersonian anniversary the true Jeffer-

sonian-Democratic idea of "Free commerce with all nations," will be preached, and the principal preacher will be Congressman-elect Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, with a probability that other men prominent in the country's affairs will be added to the list. The meeting will be a straight-out Free Trade affair. Speaking of the part Mr. Simpson will take in the celebration, the Herald of yestertay morning says:

The subject of his speech as selected yesterday will be "Free Trade." It will have no admixture of tariff reform. The "Hon. Jerry" is an out and out Free Trader and Single Taxer, and telegraphed yesterday that he would not agree to speak on anything less radical than Free Trade.

That will give the gentle reader an idea of what the meeting is to be.

The Stein bill, which was printed in this department last week, will receive a hearing in committee to-morrow (Thursday) at Albany. A large delegation will go from this city and Brooklyn to press the bill. Letters have been sent over the State, asking Single Taxers to appear in Albany and act with the delegation. Any friends who have not received personal notification and who can attend this meeting are earnestly requested to be present.

Fred. C. Keller.—Mr. Joseph Silbernik will deliver an address at the next meeting of the Metropolitan Single Tax Association, Saturday, March 21. Subject: "Woman in the Single Tax Movement."

BROOKLYN.

G. W. Thompson.—Last Wednesday night we were favored at the Brooklyn Single Tax Club by an excellent lecture on "The Evils of Trusts" by Henry Nichols. The speaker exhausted the subject in so far as a statement of facts is concerned, and when through, participated in a general discussion. On Wednesday evening, March 18, a general discussion on "Malthusianism" will take place.

On Thursday evening Alfred J. Wolf was on his way home in Brooklyn when he observed a printed notice of a mass meeting of painters, decorators and paper hangers to be held that night in Everett Hall. He decided on the instant to go there, and arrived at the hall in a pouring rain at 8:30 o'clock. For an hour he listened to appeals to build up the unions as the only means of keeping up wages until he was tired, when the remark of a speaker that the tendency of wages was ever downward arrested his attention and he exclaimed, "Well, where does the tariff get its work in, then?" He was asked to take the platform, and when he announced as his topic "Why must workmen combine, and why do these combinations fail?" he was greeted with hearty applause. After speaking for twenty minutes he proposed to stop, when there was a general shout to "go on," and of course he went on. For three-quarters of an hour he preached the doctrine of Free Trade and Single Tax, and every point he made was enthusiastically received. His relation of the story of "George Washington Smith and his big axe," which was published in THE STANDARD, made quite a sensation. The audience numbered fully 200, and Mr. Wolf says he never addressed a more earnest or receptive body of men. They were quick to see his points, and when he concluded several of the older men shook hands and thanked him personally for his address. Mr. Wolf says that he is impressed with the fact that there must be many such golden opportunities and that, though a modest man, he is always willing to fill any engagement to speak that his friends will make for him. He feels that he has struck it rich and is anxious to follow up the lead, as the miners say.

James B. Connell, East Brooklyn.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Association held on Wednesday, 4th inst., the following preamble and resolution was introduced and carried unanimously:

Whereas, The Democratic party has always advocated Home Rule in cities; therefore

Resolved, That the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Association urge for adoption the bill now before the Legislature in favor of Home Rule in Taxation.

As the ancient female economist ejaculated where the land and water met, "Every little helps."

NEW YORK STATE.

T. G. Drake, Long Island City.—The Star has always been very fair to the Single Tax movement, not only printing all matter furnished by local advocates of the Single Tax, but extracts from THE STANDARD and other papers. In doing this its editor ran considerable risk, as there were readers of his paper, and advertisers as well, who, when the campaign of "'87" was in progress, would, when passing a Union Labor party man in the street, not fail to make some outward sign of disapproval. If Mr. Todd lost their patronage, which I doubt, he gained the support of a large and constantly growing body. The Single Tax Club is made up principally of men who have worked together for the past three years, and will not fail. Single Taxers everywhere complain that they do not have the support of all, or even a majority of believers; the same condition exists here, many preferring to work quietly and alone. Possibly some are deterred from joining through lack of money for dues, etc. In our club we have neither dues nor admission fee; each member can give whatever he chooses, and in such a manner that no one but himself knows what sums he contributes. We wish every Single Tax man to send us his name and address, not only those in Long Island City, but throughout the county; that will enable us to concentrate our movements in any direction determined on, and lead to the formation of clubs throughout the county. If there are any other organizations in the county we should like to hear from them.

H. B. Buddenburg, Buffalo.—Shortly after the close of the New York conference, September 3, 1890, the Buffalo Tax Reform Club decided to discontinue holding its regular meetings, its members agreeing to devote the same time and money spent at such meetings in other directions. This will explain why the Tax Reform Club does not appear in the list of clubs that have adopted the Declaration of Principals made by the National Conference in September, no meeting having been called to pass upon this Declaration of Principles. The club at its last meeting adjourned, subject to the call of its secretary. The secretary, who has been out of the city for several months, recently returned, and immediately called a meeting of the club, for the purpose of passing upon the Declaration of Principles, and I am happy to say that the vote taken was unanimous in favor of their adoption. Our club has since been reorganized, and its new officers will, I am sure, conduct its affairs much more satisfactorily than was possible with the old officers, whose private business affairs take them out of the city for weeks at a time.

MASSACHUSETTS.

S. T., Boston.—Messrs. E. M. White, J. R. Carret, J. A. Billings, Q. A. Lothrop and several other of our Single Taxers were before the Committee on Taxation of the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday, March 20, arguing in favor of having taxes levied only on land values. Ex Mayor Stone of Revere and Dr. Ira Moore of Boston opposed the change.

John Lavis, Dorchester.—Well, we had our first meeting in Harrison square and it was a success. If our Single Tax brothers throughout the country could but understand our situation here, the word success which I have written above would be the only word printed this week in THE STANDARD. That Boston is conservative no one in America will deny; further, that Boston has the most beautiful suburbs of any city in the country is well-known, and in those suburbs contentment seems to reign supreme. How to get at these people we Dorchester Single Tax men have been muddling our brains. This conclusion we have come to: Beard the lion in his den. We have engaged a hall indefinitely, which holds about one hundred, and our first meeting brought out fifty, and every one present pronounced it a success. This, the banner Republican ward of Boston, we Single Tax men of Dorchester, intend to learn something to of the present unjust system of taxation. There were a dozen women in the audience. Levi H. Turner was at his best, and his estimable wife presided at the piano. Q. A. Lathrop also spoke a few words, as did also Mr. Fitch of Braintree. Next Sunday Wm. F. Morrill of Cambridgeport, a well known Knight of Labor, speaks on "Labor's Course To-day." We are going to have a meeting in Mattapan shortly, but we intend to keep these meetings going in Harrison square every Sunday evening, in Buckpitt Hall, corner Exchange and Park streets.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"Uncle Tom," Bryn Mawr.—Twelve petitions. One is a young man just budded into veterinary surgeonhood; two, a livery stable keeper, Republican, signed to get rid of me; three is a milkman who sees enough of the cat to know that the higher we tax chalk the dearer it gets; four is a carpenter who is tired of being taxed out of his boots; five is a druggist, Republican, signed for an investigation; six a typo on a Republican newspaper; seven a coachman who works for a family opposed to us. The remainder are negroes who, on having it pointed out, could readily see that although "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the clay, his soul is still marching on."

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. I. Boreman, Parkersburg.—Seven petitions. Our copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" came to hand to-day, and we will proceed to distribute them. Will order another lot soon. The Australian Ballot bill has passed our Legislature. We get all the space we want to fill in our local daily Democratic paper here. The editor asks for it. Our city dads are trying to get a bill through the Legislature extending the town limits; but as the land owners of "grazing lands" were influential enough to get a clause in the bill exempting land (from city taxes) that is divided into town lots, the Governor vetoed the bill. The Single Taxers were in hopes it would pass, as it would make a splendid object lesson. Lots of Single Taxers and half-ways in this village and out in the country, and a lesson like that would make us the best in the country.

OHIO.

T. Wheaton, Troy.—The few Single Taxers here are on the alert. Mr. John Garwood took subscriptions for 100 copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" and has forwarded order for the same. More names are being procured for another order. I made a school house campaign in this vicinity during last Winter, and gave them Free Trade and Single Tax without any sugar-coating. I took particular notice that young men listened with interest. I pronounce the outlook good. It is no time now to turn to side issues.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey, Chicago, March 13.—The question of appointing a special committee to inquire into the expediency of adopting the Single Tax in this State will be argued in the house of representatives next Tuesday, the 17th, before the Committee of the Whole, by John Z. White and others from our club. The matter has been made a special order, and I am informed that our demands will receive the most respectful attention. The following gentlemen will represent the Single Tax Club: John Z. White, C. S. Darrow, E. O. Brown, Jonathan B. Taylor, C. W. Kellogg, Herbert Darlington, William Walker, M. F. Bingham, A. G. Burman and F. W. Irwin. Other gentlemen have signified that they will go if possible, and I am quite sure of a good representation. Mr. John C. Harding, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, will also go, and I have assurances from other points that they will have men on hand to back us up.

At our meeting last night the programme of the Jefferson celebration was announced. It will include a little spread, followed by toasts appropriate to the occasion. There will be music and possibly a little dancing. Invitations are being sent out to Mr. George, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Mills, Chauncey F. Black, Judge Maguire, Louis F. Post, Tom L. Johnson, Jerry Simpson, and many other prominent Jeffersonians, and we anticipate a very successful meeting, especially as we are counting with confidence on the presence of some distinguished gentlemen not identified with the Single Tax movement, although their sympathies are said to be with it. The tickets for this entertainment have been placed at seventy-five cents, being thus within the reach of all. It is the intention to make this celebration a sort of connecting link between those who are afraid of their

horses and us who are not, and the prosperity of the venture will rest with the Single Tax men of Chicago. If they will take hold and work to make it a success, it will succeed; and I count upon the help of every man who is interested in seeing the good ship move forward. It can't go by itself.

Miss Beck's deferred memorial of the late Kate Kennedy was given yesterday evening, and it was all that it was expected to be—a heartfelt tribute to a noble woman from a woman capable of appreciating such a rare soul as that which went out with the life of the San Francisco teacher. It is understood that Miss Beck's address will be sent to THE STANDARD, so I will not dwell upon its merits, leaving our friends to judge it from a personal perusal. But I will at least say in passing that it was a beautiful and touching effort and that it was heartily appreciated by the large audience that had gathered to hear it. Mr. Furbish, Mr. Ripley and Mr. Beck spoke briefly following Miss Beck, praising her address and eulogizing the good woman who is now no more. Mr. Beck called Kate Kennedy the Single Tax saint, and Mr. Furbish, saying she was one who did not go with the crowd, rendered a tribute to her memory that called forth the most generous applause. There are few better impromptu speakers than Mr. Furbish.

John Z. White addressed the Young Men's Library Association last night on the Single Tax. It is a colored organization.

Next Thursday evening the Equal Suffrage Society will be the guests of our club, and Mrs. Ahrends will be the principal speaker. Miss Beck will preside. April 2 comes the Jefferson celebration. April 16 Mr. John C. Harding, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, will speak on the attitude of trade unionists to the reform movement. Mr. Edward Osgood Brown will address the Iroquois Club on the Single Tax April 7.

Wm. B. Green, Metropolis.—We have prepared a leaflet, which we are scattering broadcast, in which we show in figures that under the Single Tax, owners of improved farms would pay much less in taxation than they do now, while the revenue to the State and county would be much greater. It is taking, too.

IOWA.

J. Hagerty, Burlington.—Four petitions. Would suggest that the tract "Land and Taxation" (David Dudley Field and Henry George) be placed, in liberal quantities on desk in office of County Treasurer. This is the month during which most people pay their taxes. Let Single Tax men seize the opportunity. I have tried it with happy results. We intend publishing, in local papers, Congressman Butterworth's "Bill to regualate mode of assessing real estate in District of Columbia" in order to give Iowa assessors an idea of what their duties are, and of which, as THE STANDARD has shown, they are shamefully ignorant. The yeast is working here as elsewhere.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell, Minneapolis.—Twenty-eight petitions, most of them farmers. P. Gildea is a member of the Legislature, a farmer from the southwestern part of the State. I obtained these names Saturday, March 7, on the cars and at Windom, where I spoke twice on the Single Tax in the afternoon to the county Farmers' Alliance, and in the evening to a small audience of townspeople. The farmers seemed to be very much interested in the Single Tax. One farmer called on me at the hotel as soon as he knew I was there, and wanted information, saying that he lived twelve miles away, that he couldn't stay to hear me, but that the question was being discussed among the farmers, and that he thought they had wrong ideas as to the effect of the Single Tax on the farmers. I gave him some points, loaded him up with literature, and he went away. Southwestern Minnesota will be a hotbed of Single Taxers soon. Half the land there is idle, held for a rise by the railroad company and the Thompson estate. The farmer saw the "cat" in short order.

E. Herrmann, St. Paul.—Our labor organizations are getting disappointments, as none of their measures which they have got before the Legislature find supporters to enact them into law. Shorter hours and more pay for State workers (common laborers) are indefinitely postponed. The Single Tax idea is gaining ground fast among them, and while but several months ago few knew precisely what it meant, to-day the leaders say, "We shall give this matter more attention in the future."

MISSOURI.

THE STANDARD, in the absence of any official report of the proceedings of the State Conference at Jefferson City, on February 25th, printed an account that appeared in the St. Louis Republic. We have since received a report, and from it make the following additions to the Republic's report:

Dr. H. A. Hibbard of Gasconade, E. T. Behrens of Pettis, and Percy Pepoon of St. Louis, were appointed to examine the credentials, and they reported in favor of seating all Single Taxers who subscribed to the platform at the National conference.

The Committee on Permanent Organization—Charles Opel of Cole, Dr. L. H. Davis of St. Louis, R. H. Hasenritter of Gasconade, and E. B. Bloom and C. W. Darby of St. Louis City—nominated as permanent officers, H. A. Hibard of Gasconade, chairman; Hon. W. S. Julian of Kansas City, vice-chairman; and Percy Pepoon of St. Louis, secretary.

Letters of regret were read from W. T. Crossdale, Hon. Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio; Hon. C. C. Matlock, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth Missouri District in 1888; Henry Ware Allen, of Kansas City; Thomas W. Lodge and Thomas L. Hart, of Camden County; Henry Kochs, of Adrain County; William Day and John C. Bender, of Buchanan County.

Mr. Richard Spencer, member of the National Single Tax Committee for Iowa, being present, was called upon to address the Conference, which he did in a most interesting and acceptable manner. His address teemed with practical suggestions as to the best methods of promoting the Single Tax. He also gave an interesting sketch of the growth of the Single Tax movement in Iowa.

Mr. Frank W. Irwin, secretary of the Chicago Single Tax Club, next spoke encouragingly of the work in Chicago.

Mr. H. Martin Williams then made a report of the growth and progress of the Single Tax movement in this State, showing that our cause is growing steadily and rapidly throughout the State, and that accessions are being made daily to the ranks of the active workers in behalf of the Single Tax.

Mr. Williams moved that the Conference elect a State Committee to consist of one member from each Congressional District, and three members from the State at large, which was carried. The committee was selected as follows: First District, Edward S. Link, Unionville, Putnam County; Second District, Douglass Stewart, Chillicothe, Livingston County; Third District, S A. Field, Polo, Caldwell County; Fourth District, Jonathan Eppler, Union Star, DeKalb County; Fifth District, Henry Ware Allen, Kansas City; Sixth District, E. T. Behrens, Sedalia, Pettis County; Seventh District, ————; Eighth District, Gus A. Menger, St. Louis; Ninth District, Percy Pepoon, St. Louis; Tenth District, ————; Eleventh District, R. A. Hasenritter, Hermann, Gasconade County; Twelfth District, Harvard Morris, Sheldon, Vernon County; Thirteenth District, E. W. Grabill, Springfield, Green County; Fourteenth District, ————. Members at large, H. H. Hoffman, St. Louis; H. S. Julian and Matthew Dunlop, Kansas City.

The Conference then elected the officers of the committee as follows: Chairman, H. H. Hoffman; secretary, Perey Pepoon; treasurer, W. W. Rose.

The State Committee was authorized to fill all vacancies occurring in the committee.

Hon. Dennis A. Ryan submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the member of the State Committee from each Congressional District be instructed to appoint committeemen for each county and ward in their respective districts, whose duty it shall be to appoint township and precinct committeemen as soon as practicable.

The State Committee was also instructed to take charge of the petition to the Legislature, asking for the submission of a Single Tax amendment to the State Constitution.

Mr. A. B. Denton moved that the State Committee be instructed to push the National Single Tax petition in connection with the State petition.

Mr. Ryan offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the selection of Mr. H. Martin Williams as the member for Missouri of the National Single Tax Committee, is hereby heartily indorsed and confirmed.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference does hereby adopt the platform of principles adopted by the National Single Tax Conference, held in New York, September 3-5, 1890, as the declaration of principles of Single Tax men of Missouri.

Mr. A. B. Denton, of St. Louis, spoke upon the importance of the educational work now being carried on by the Hand-to-Hand Club, of New York, in placing in the hands of the people the ten cent edition of "Protection or Free Trade?" and it was decided that the State Committee should do all in its power to further the great work undertaken by that organization.

The evening session was held in Representative Hall, and was addressed by H. Martin Williams, Hon. Wilbur F. Tuttle, Speaker of the Missouri House of Representives; Mrs. Meriwether and John Z. White, of Chicago. A synopsis of the addresses appeared in the Republic's report.

KANSAS.

J. L. Voorhes, Olath.—Thirteen petitions, but no subecriptions. Three weeks ago the shop in which I was employed was destroyed by fire, leaving me without tools and in enforced idleness since, but I hope to get to work soon now, and will subscribe as soon as possible.

NEBRASKA.

Annah M. Calkins, Chadron.—I am the Nebraska member of the Ladies' Single Tax Club of Mauch Chunk, Pa. I am going to do all I can for the cause by being a member of the Chadron Woman's Suffrage Society, just organized with sixteen members. Although I believe in suffrage, Single Tax is the cause. I can do more here, however, through distributing literature at the Woman's Suffrage meetings than any other way, as few ladies understand the Single Tax. We will soon have ten copies of "Protection or Free Trade?" to distribute. If our society ever becomes popular and they do not all finally become Single Taxers, it will be because Henry George's works cannot convince them, as I shall work diligently to propound the doctrine on all occasions.

MONTANA.

S. T. Creamery.—Six petitions. They are the utmost I could do, and in getting them I received more cuffs than ha'pence, but always managed to bob up smiling.

CALIFORNIA.

Joseph Leggett, San Francisco.—Judge Maguire addressed the First Nationalist Club of San Jose, at G. A. R. Hall, in that city, on Sunday afternoon, March 8, on the Single Tax. The hall was filled by a deeply interested and attentive audience. The Judge spoke for nearly two hours, demonstrating in masterly style the justice and practicability of the Single Tax. Although the afternoon was warm and balmy and inviting to outdoor enjoyment, the Judge's hearers remained with him, giving him the closest attention throughout, and importuning him to go on when he expressed an intention to close. The hearty, frequent and well-timed applause accorded to the speaker from the beginning to the close of his address showed not only that they fully appreciated his ability and eloquence, but also that they felt a deep and intelligent interest in the great economic truths presented and illustrated by him. Before we left, the club unanimously invited the Judge to a joint discussion with Mr. J. W. Hines, the General State Organizer of the Farmers' Alliance and editor of the Pacific Union. The Judge accepted the invitation, and the debate will take place on Sunday afternoon, March 22, at 2 o'clock, in some large hall to be hereafter named. The question chosen for discussion is: "Resolved, That the Single Tax will, without injustice to anyone, abolish undeserved poverty." Each speaker will have one hour, the Judge to open and close.

The discussion is sure to be both interesting and profitable. If our Single Tax friends in neighboring towns and cities within a day's travel from San Francisco would make arrangements for addresses and discussions, as was done in San Jose, I think it would greatly stimulate the growth of our organizations, and materially advance the great movement in which we are all so deeply interested.

OREGON.

Wm. E. Norton, Monroe, Feb. 16.—On February 14th the debate on the Single Tax, between W. E. Norton (teacher), of Munroe, and W. C. Edwards (merchant), of Smithfield, occurred. There was quite a crowd, and some came twelve miles to hear the debate. It will be continued at Smithfield next month. Mr. Edwards' chief fight is for compensation. It has been the leading subject of conversation and debate in the two principal stores in town for weeks. The leading merchant, Adam Wilhelm, a wealthy man and a thousand acre land owner, endorses it. While Wesley Hinton, another large land holder, opposes it. They have it lively some times. Here is the secret: The two bought eighty acres in conjunction. In dividing up Mr. W. gave the best forty to Mr. H. because it directly joined Mr. H.'s land. Both fortys are taxed $3 per acre. Mr. W. had a band of men clear the timber off from his land. The next time the tax man came round he taxed him $15 per acre. The other forty is still wild and still taxed only $3 per acre. "The woods is full of them." One of the leading farmers has warned my friends to prepare for my coming incarceration in the asylum. He says: "You just look and see if you don't notice the gleam of insanity in his eyes every time he talks about the Single Tax." "There's method in my madness."

THE HAND-TO-HAND CLUB EDITION OF "PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE?"

Mr. Benjamin Doblin, Chairman of the Agitation Committee of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, has decided to make a house-to-house canvass of New York City, and a number of ardent workers in various localities have decided to devote their entire time to selling the book at twenty-five cents. In justice to these gentlemen we will be obliged to refuse single orders at ten cents after the end of this month. Ten copies will be sent for a dolllar either to ten separate addresses, or all to one address. Though subscriptions have been received for over a hundred thousand copies, and it looks like a million in the near future; we need a hundred thousand copies at once to send to lists that have already been furnished us, where they will do great good. We hear occasionally from men who "would subscribe for a lot, if they knew where to send them," but we hear much more frequently of localities where a few copies given free to farmers now mad over the money question, could be placed to advantage.

A correspondent writes that his Republican postmaster, surveying the packages of "Protection or Free Trade?" in his office, said forcibly, "A lot of d—— trash, that ought to be burned up instead of being delivered."

Edward Twichell, Boston, Mass.—Enclosed find $4 additional, for forty copies, which, with the sixty ordered before, constitutes me a member of the Hand-to-Hand Club. Please distribute where they will do most good. Will try to do more; for in the grand campaign of education, so auspiciously inaugurated by Grover Cleveland (our next President), this little book is destined, I believe, to play a mighty and most significant part. Clear economic ideas are what the people now need, and here they cannot fail to find them. Every voter in the land should read it. I think it was Cujacius who said: "Im non habet Paulus de Castro tunicam vendat et emat." Who has not "Protection or Free Trade?" should sell his coat and buy it.

H. W. Hoch, Adrian, Mich.—I notice your offer in THE STANDARD this week of the first twenty-five copies printed of this edition as prizes to those sending in the largest order. Somehow I have an itching to get one. I shall try to be one of the twenty-five. Enclosed is $10 for one hundred more copies. Credit H. P. Whinnery.

Dr. M. W. Cummings, Democratic Central Committee, Moxahala, Ohio.—Enclose ten cents for sample copy. With this to show I am confident that I can secure a good number of orders. When ordering, will send for extra copies to place at my own expense where they will do good, and will try to induce others to do the same.

Geo. E. Baxter, Boston, Mass.—Enclosed find subscriptions for one hundred and fifteen copies, with cash. Will try to get more. Send twenty copies to me. Balance wherever you think it will do most good to the cause.

F. M. Duval, Baltimore, Md.—Enclosed is $10 for ten copies. The sooner I get them the sooner I will order more. Will do what I can to help along the good cause. Send tracts.

O. T. Erickson, Minneapolis. Minn.—Enclosed are orders for two hundred and forty additional copies. Have been so busy that this part of my work has suffered, but some of the other members are now taking a hand, which will help swell the orders.

R. G. Brown, Memphis, Tennessee.—Awfully busy, but find time to talk this work up a little. Hope to send in orders for five hundred before the end of the month.

B. W. Holt, New York, N. Y.—Can get more subscribers when I get sample to show. Sent in some last week.

Geo. Lemke, Menominee, Mich.—$10 enclosed for one hundred copies. More shortly.

Mrs. Frances M. Milne, San Luis Obispo, Cal.—$2.70 enclosed for twenty-seven copies. Have sold seven copies to business men here.

Ferdinand Amos, Amos House, West Detroit, Mich.—Five dollars for 50 copies. Am yours in this fight.

Jas. R. Carret, Boston, Mass.—Twenty dollars for 200 copies.

Robert Carter, Durango, Col.—Two dollars for 20 copies. Think I can enlist others to aid when I get these. We should keep the tariff question to the fore till the campaign is over.

Lewis Sidney Hefner, Sparkling Catawba Spring, N. C.—Circulars received to-day. Saw two neighbors and enclose their subscriptions with my own. Think we need the book here.

George Paul, Iowa City, Iowa.—Five dollars for 50 copies. Send more blanks. I can get many more subscribers here.

L. L. Sloss, Pearsall, Texas.—Enclose $1.50 for 15 copies. Am County Alliance lecturer and assistant Alliance organizer and lecturer for the State. Hope to send quite a large order later. Favor equal opportunities.

H. L. Bachman, South Bethlehem, Pa.—Two dollars for 20 additional copies. Will send more when these arrive.

E. Z. Butcher, Solomon City, Kas.—Two dollars and twenty cents enclosed for 22 copies. No tariff reform for Kansas. It is Free Trade, and the sooner all leaders of political thought act upon this the better. The Alliance will not listen to reduction talk; they favor abolition. I know many wool-growing farmers who are Free Traders, and we will go for Senator Peffer for advocating protection on wool. More anon.

J. J. Wilkes, Crainville, Kas.—One dollar and fifty cents for 15 copies. As soon as we can show samples it will quicken sales.

Ed. Call, New Straitsville, Ohio.—Forward 10 copies for enclosed $1 to enlighten the heathen and bury McKinley when he runs for Governor.

Phil. Hoover, Laynesville, Mo.—On receiving enclosed order I can secure more subscriptions. Nothing is more sure of success than this early step toward educating the masses.

Don't forget that Extra Tract No. 36 will be sent free to any list of addresses furnished. W. J. Atkinson, Secretary, 42 University Place, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Buell's article on "A Rational System of Taxation," mentioned in THE STANDARD two weeks ago as having appeared in the Minneapolis Labor Union, has been printed in tract form. Buell says he had 5,000 copies struck off for distribution. Mr. Buell has been appointed on the "Printing and Literature" committee of the Democratic State Committee, and the chairman is P. J. Smalley, "a thorough-bred Single Taxer." It will be strange if the two do not send out some literature that will do good. Mr. Buell writes with delight that his wife is getting to be an enthusiastic Single Tax missionary. He says she has undertaken the task of converting all the women in her neighborhood. He concludes a private letter by saying: "Single Tax men are no longer looked upon here as dangerous animals."

* * *

Dr. L. F. C. Garvin was chairman of the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention held last Thursday at Providence, which nominated a State ticket for presentation to the people at the coming election.

* * *

Henry George, Jr., has been in New York on a flying visit. Mr. George has become the Washington correspondent of a number of papers, and is closely confined to the National Capitol during the sessions of Congress. He is jubilant over the progress that Free Trade and Single Tax is making among the members of Congress.

* * *

Edward Quincy Norton has an open letter in the Mobile Item, addressed to the people of that city, in which he points out what, in his opinion, would be the best way to raise money for paving and sewering the streets. He wants those property owners who will be benefited by the suggested improvements to pay the cost thereof.

* * *

All Single Taxers who know him will sympathize with William E. Bell and his wife in the loss they have sustained through the death of their little son, Charles, who died at Boston Highlands on March 11.

THE PASSING OF THE SHEPHERD.

Joseph Dana Miller in Puck.

Once the nomadic Eastern man,
The shepherd in Damascus, brown
And stalwart, on the fleece of sheep
To slumber lay him down.

On whitened fleece, so fair and soft,
Shorn from his flock—alas!
The Western man, a shepherd, too,
Sees strange things come to pass.

Not, as the brown nomadic man
On Eastern hills reclined at ease,
The Western shepherd lays him down
On folds and folds of bedded fleece.

The flock of sheep he hoped to sell
For woolen clothing in the shops,
Now chiefly find their way—ah, me!—
To butcher-stores, as mutton chops.

If you would know why this is so,
It won't be hard to find the cause;
See rates on wool—the schedule K,
And Section 2—of Tariff Laws!

SIMPSON'S BILL FOR ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE.

St. Louis Republic.

I talked to-day to an intimate friend of "Sockless Jerry" Simpson, and I got a better insight into the Kansas statesman's character than I have had heretofore. He is an out-and-out Free Trader, and I had the privilege of seeing the draft of a bill which he will introduce in the Fifty-Second Congress almost as soon as the House is called to order. It consists of about ten lines, and is nihilistic, if you consider the primary meaning of the term nihilism, for it proposes to annihilate custom houses from the face of the earth. I quote from memory: Section 1 proposes to abolish all systems of national taxation. Section 2 provides for raising all revenues by proportionate levies on the several States, and the third and last section repeals all present laws in conflict with the tenor of the bill.

INSATIATE DAVID.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Governor Hill is not satisfied with being a Democrat. He wants to two Democrats.

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

ARKANSAS.

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

CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Denver single tax club. Every Thursday evening, 308 16th st. Free reading room open every day, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Pres., G. H. Phelps; sec. H. C. Niles, 308 16th st.

DELAWARE.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Chas. F. Adams' Scientific Council (No. 2) of the People's Commonwealth. First Tuesday evening of each month at 130 A st. n. w. Trustee, Chas. Newburgh, 64 Defrees st.; sec., Dr. Wm. Geddes, 1719 G st., n. w.

GEORGIA.

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

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening, club room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 288 Hudson av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 235.

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

PEORIA.—Peoria single tax club. Meetings Monday evenings. Pres., Jas. W. Hill, 304 Madison avenue; sec., Jas. W. Avery.

QUINCY.—Gem City single tax club. Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30, room 4, second floor, s. e cor. 6th and Hampshire sts. Pres., C. F. Perry; cor. sec Duke Schroer, 524 York st.

INDIANA.

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

RICHMOND.—Single tax club. Pres., C. S. Schneider, 205 South 3d st.; sec., M. Richie, 913 South A st.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 305 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Rosema, 330 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Progress single tax club. Open every evening, 504 West Jefferson st. Business meetings Friday. Pres., Christ. Landolf; sec., W. W. Daniel, 903 Franklin st.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Louisiana single tax club. Meets first and third Thursday night at 8 p. m. at 131 Poydras st. Pres., Jas. Middleton; sec., G. W. Roberts, 306 Thalia st.

MAINE.

AUBURN.—Auburn single tax club. Public meetings every Saturday evening, 3 River Road. Pres., A. C. Dunning; sec., H. G. Casey, 32 Spring st.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Single tax league of Maryland. Every Monday at 8 p. m., in hall 506 East Baltimore st.; Pres., Wm. J. Ogden, 5 North Carey st.; rec. sec., J. W. Hazel, 26 S. Broadway; cor. sec., Dr. Wm. N. Hill, 1426 E. Baltimore st.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

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

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

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

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

MALDEN.—Single tax club. Pres., Geo. W. Cox; sec., Edwin T. Clark, 109 Tremont st.

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

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

ROXBURY.—Single tax club. Pres., J. R. Carrett, 39 Court st., Boston; sec., Henry C. Romaine, 959 Tremont st.

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

MINNESOTA.

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

ST. PAUL.—Single tax club. Pres., H. C. McCartey; sec., Geo. C. Madison, 339 E. 7th st. Second and fourth Tuesdays at 41 W. 4th st.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman; sec., Percy Pepoon, 3507 Easton av, St. L.

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

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

ST. LOUIS.—St. Louis single tax club. Tuesday evenings at 307¾ Pine st., third floor; business meetings first Monday of each month. Rooms open every evening. Puplic meetings first and third Thursday of each month at Bowman's Hall, 11th and Locust sts. Pres., H. H. Hoffman; sec., J. W. Steele, 2738 Gamble st.

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

NEBRASKA.

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

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN.—Single tax club. Meets every Saturday evening at Filton hall, n. e. cor. Second and Filton sts. Pres., M. J. Flynn; sec., Wm. M. Cellingham, 530 Lind st.

JANVIER.—Janvier single tax and ballot reform club. Alternate Thursday evenings, Janvier hall. Pres., W. J. Rice; sec., Sydney B. Walsh.

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON.—Warren county land and labor club. Pres., A. W. Davis, Oxford; sec., John Morison, box 272, Washington.

NEW YORK.

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

Metropolitan single tax association. First and third Saturday evenings of each month, 4908th av. Pres., John H. O'Connell; sec., Fred. C. Keller.

BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn single tax club. Business meetings Wednesday evenings; club house, 196 Livingston st.; open at all hours. Pres., Robert Baker; cor. sec. G. W. Thompson, 9 St. Marks av.

Women's single tax club. Meetings the first and third Tuesdays. 198 Livingston st. at 3 o'clock. Pres, Miss Eva J. Turner; sec., Mrs. Robert Baker, 884 Greene av.

East Brooklyn single tax club. Meetings every Monday evening, 408 Evergreen av. Pres., James Hamilton; sec., Jas. B. Connell, 448 Central av.

Eastern District single tax club. Meetings first and third Mondays, 284 Broadway. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D.; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

Eighteenth ward single tax club. Every Thursday at 8 p. m. at 253 Evergreen av. Pres., J. J. Faulkner; sec., Adolph Pettenkofer, 253 Evergreen av.

ALBANY.—Albany single tax club. Meetings Sunday, 7.30 p. m., Beaver-Block, cor. Pearl and Norton sts. Pres., F. W. Croake; cor. sec., Geo. Noyes.

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH DAKOTA.

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

OHIO.

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

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

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

GALION.—Galion single tax club. Every Monday evening, residence of P. J. Snay, 108 South Union st. Pres., P. J. Snay; sec., Maud E. Snay,

HEMLOCK.—Single tax club. Pres., D. P. Sweeny; sec. James G. Hayden.

MIAMISBURG.—Miamisburg single tax club. Pres., H. M. Scott; sec., J. T. Beals.

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

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec. E. D. Burleigh, 13 Willow av.

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

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

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

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

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Chas. S. Prizer; sec., Wm. H. McKinney, Mineral Spring road and Clymer st.

RHODE ISLAND.

PAWTUCKET.—Pawtucket single tax association. Pres., John McCaffrery; sec., Matthew Curran, 64 Main st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

BALTIC.—Baltic single tax club. Pres. T. T. Vrenne sec., T. J. Questad.

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

TENNESSEE.

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

TEXAS.

EL PASO.—Single tax club. Meetings every Saturday evening, 200½ El Paso st. Pres., G. E. Hubbard; sec. and treas., M. W. Stanton; cor. sec., G. H. Higgins.

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

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURGH.—Parkersburgh single tax league. Meetings every Saturday evening, at 500 Market st.; Pres., W. H. Curry; sec., W. F. Thayer.

WISCONSIN.

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

RECRUIT SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS AT THE OLD PRICES.

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

These blanks are each an order on THE STANDARD to SEND THE PAPER to the person designated, and they save all trouble of remittance, as they are paid for in advance. As soon as one of the blanks reaches our business office a postal card is sent to the person designated, informing him that at the request of the sender THE STANDARD will be sent to him FOR FOUR WEEKS, beginning with the next issue, and that in case he does not wish to continue it IT WILL BE STOPPED AT THE END OF THAT TIME. This attracts more attention to it than is given to a sample copy sent out directly from the office.

EVERY ACTIVE WORKER FOR THE SINGLE TAX should have in his pocket a recruit subscription book, in order that he may be able to tear out the blanks and order the paper sent to anyone with whom he has been having an argument on the subject. If our friends will USE THE STUBS IN THE BOOKS and keep a record of those to whom they order the paper sent they will be able to follow the matter up and probably make converts.

PRICES.

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

THE STANDARD,
No. 42 University place, New York City.

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 gained by the general growth and improvement of th community of which they are a part. Therefore, no on should be permitted to hold natural opportunities with out a fair return to all for any special privilege thus ac corded 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 govern ment, 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 penalities now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or 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 over production 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.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

LOUIS F. POST & CO.,

Factors and Correspondents,

73 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

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