

THE STANDARD

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THE EXTENSION LIST.

The increase of the Extension List printed in Publisher's Notes is not so large as we had a right to expect. The responsibility for this is upon many of those who urged us to change the price, assuring us that they would promptly forward subscriptions if we did so. We might infer that their failure to respond, now that we have given them the opportunity, is due to their inability to secure subscribers; but this cannot be. A very large proportion of the Extension subscriptions this week is from individual subscribers who have welcomed the opportunity to build up the subscription list at a price which they can afford. The remainder is from men who have made good their promises to canvass for the paper. So many individual subscriptions, together with the club subscriptions that come in this week, show us that there is a demand for the paper at a dollar, and oblige us to infer that those who have failed to make their assurances good have failed, not because they could not get subscribers at the lower price, but because they have not tried. Time is passing, and unless the table next week and the week after shows a large increase, we shall have little encouragement to pursue the plan of placing the paper on a paying basis at one dollar a year.

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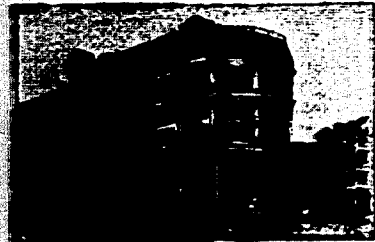
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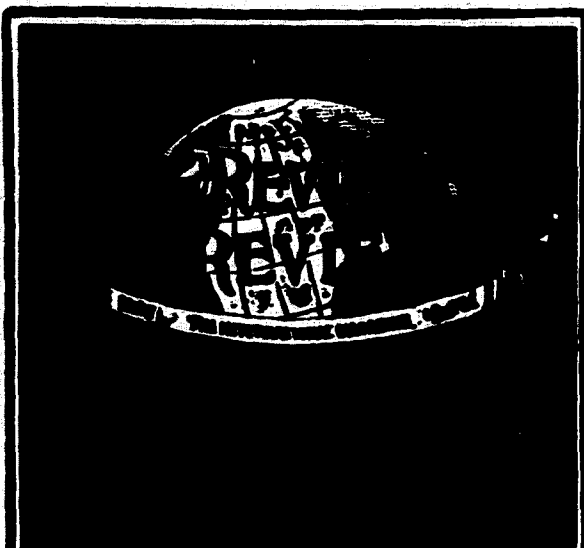
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THE STANDARD

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1892.

No. 4.

THE TRIBUNE ANSWERED.—The New York Tribune asks this pointed question regarding New York City street cleaning:

Query: Why are not the owners of vacant lots compelled to keep the sidewalks bordering upon their property free from snow and ice? Is there anyone in the Street Cleaning Department who can answer this conundrum?

The answer is simple. Owners of vacant lots receive no income from their property; and, therefore, ought not to be burdened with the expense of keeping streets in order. This burden should fall upon pedestrians who alone get any benefit from sidewalks. Owners of vacant lots, as such, get no benefit.

If this answer does not appear to be conclusive, we refer the Tribune to almost any argument against the single tax. It is a common notion, which the single tax agitation is rapidly dissipating however, that the users of public conveniences should pay the expense of maintaining them, and that vacant land ought to pay no tax because it yields no income to the owner. How silly this argument is as to street improvements readily appears when it is considered that most of the value of vacant lots is caused by the streets and sidewalks along which they lie. It is just as silly as to other governmental conveniences—police, fire department, railways, courts, etc.—for the pecuniary advantage of all these attaches to the land, both vacant and improved, in the form of higher prices.

NEWSPAPER "HOUNDING."—The New York World's reports of the trial of Carlyle W. Harris for the murder of his wife are a disgrace to journalism and an outrage upon the orderly administration of justice. They are choice specimens of that "hounding" of men accused of crime, for which some newspapers seek to gain a reputation, and in which some newspaper men take satanic delight.

The case against Harris is purely circumstantial. Harris excepted, there is no living man who knows whether he is guilty or not. Yet the World magnifies every piece of evidence that seems to bear against him, and minimizes, when it does not omit, what would tell in his favor. By means of extracts from the testimony, woven together with unfair and partisan comment, the public are impressed, and it is sought to impress the jury, with the guilt of the young man, long before any one who weighs testimony is competent to form an opinion. The World has set out to convict him, World reporters have received their orders, and convicted he will be, guilty or innocent, if newspaper "hounding" will do it. There is probably no remedy, at once adequate and harmless, for this kind of thing; but the necessity for one grows greater with every important criminal trial.

LOVE OFFERINGS.—Last week the American Protective Tariff League held its annual meeting in New York. It is interesting to know that the League expended \$37,637.77 during the year, and that it still has in bank something over a thousand dollars. It would be more interesting to know the sources from which the money came, and the motives with which it was paid in. The neglect of the officers to give this information is open to the explanation, however, that they supposed that both source and motive might be so easily inferred as to make any statement a work of supererogation.

Of course, the money did not come from the Cobden Club. Since that club has gone into history as the destroyer of English protection, it is not supposable that it is now engaged in building up American protection. Moreover, the Cobden Club has no money, and but barely exists. It is a memory. A bitter memory to the Tory landlords of England, but, nevertheless, only a memory.

Nor can it be presumed that the Tariff League's fund came from manufacturers who are obliged to use protected materials. It may be a pleasure to them to charge Americans more for their goods than they charge foreigners for the same goods; but there is no profit in it, since the difference, instead of going into their pockets, goes into the Treasury if their materials are imported, and into the pockets of monopolists if they are not.

Neither can we expect to find in merchants the contributors to the fund. True, merchants get higher prices for their goods in consequence of the tariff, but from the same cause they are obliged to pay higher prices, and they sell fewer goods.

And though the protective tariff is primarily intended for the pecuniary benefit of workingmen, that class has reaped so little profit from it, has indeed been so badly injured by it, that it would be folly to attribute the contribution to them. And as of workingmen, so of farmers.

Look in whatever way we may we find no class that can have

selfish motives for making up this handsome fund for the Tariff League, and we are driven to the conclusion that it must have come from public spirited men, inspired solely by patriotic and philanthropic motives.

Mr. Carnegie would naturally stand at the head of the list. He is a great protectionist. He loves it for its own sake. He loves it because it builds up the industries of his adopted country. He loves it because it increases the wages of workingmen. He of all others has no doubt contributed most handsomely. It is strange though, if that be true, that the fund is not much larger. Mr. Carnegie alone should have contributed all that was expended. He could well afford it out of what he saved by his recent cut in the wages of his workmen.

THE CHILIAN DIFFICULTY.—The Chilian Government has covered itself with glory and the United States with shame. Rather than pick up the gage of war, which President Harrison threw down, it apologizes where no apology was due, and offers to submit the question in controversy to the arbitration of any neutral power, or, if that is not acceptable to us, to the decision of our own highest court.

The influences in this country that have been for war, and which prompted the President's bullying ultimatum, may yet push the administration on, and it need not cause surprise if the apology be criticised for some informality in the crossing of a / or the dotting of an i and the offer to arbitrate be declined on some thin ground, such as that the cause of the controversy is for redress and not for arbitration. If war were declared fortunes would be made and fortunes are not to be lightly cast aside. If war were declared glory might be won by ambitious naval officers and opportunities for naval glory do not often come. If war were declared large campaign funds would be easily obtained and patriotism and patronage would tell for the party in power. If war were declared domestic issues would be obscured by foreign complications and robbery through the tariff would go on without question.

But it is for Congress, not the President, to declare war, and Congress will be held to strict accountability for its decision. It may sound very patriotic now to say that the honor of the nation must be maintained at all cost, implying that the President's ultimatum, if not in terms accepted, must be made good by an appeal to arms; but if the President can thus force the country into war, it may well be asked why the war-making power was placed where it is. Should war be declared, the responsibility will be upon Congress. It cannot be shifted. And what a responsibility for a Democratic House to assume, for the benefit of a Republican administration and its horde of ghouls that are clamoring for a contest out of which they may pluck glory and plunder at the expense of national disgrace and human slaughter! Even if no further attempt to make war be made, Congress may regain for this country the respect of peaceable nations, by censuring the President's precipitate action. It was wholly without excuse, and ought not to remain upon the pages of history as the deliberate act of the American people. Let Congress rebuke the President rather than sacrifice the people.

A large body of our naval sailors, who had precisely the same right to be in Valparaiso that one man's servants have to be in another man's house, became involved in a street brawl with Chilians in a disreputable quarter of that city. Regarding the injuries they received, the courts of Chili were speedily investigating, in the regular way, pursuant to the laws of Chili, precisely as we promised Italy that our courts should investigate the massacre of Italians in New Orleans. Yet the President's ultimatum demanded of Chili an immediate apology for the street riot, and indemnity to the injured sailors or their families. Under no existing circumstances was this demand justifiable; and, considering our attitude toward Italy regarding the New Orleans episode, it was absurdly vicious.

Our minister at Chili, under cover of our flag, had made of his official residence a rendezvous for rebellious conspirators, where they not only enjoyed protection from punishment for past political offences, but apparently secured our aid in the promotion of rebellious designs. Regarding this, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote an official letter to the Chilian Minister at Washington, in which he stated that the conclusions of our Navy Department were based upon information that was "erroneous or deliberately inexact." The language may not have been diplomatic, but the statement appears to be true. Nevertheless, the immediate withdrawal of the letter was made part of the President's ultimatum.

Under similar circumstances this country, in Chili's place, would

not have yielded; it would have fought. And our administration would not have thought of sending such a demand to any power great enough to make the war an equal one. The whole affair, from the landing of a mob of sailors in the Chilian capital to the transmission of our ultimatum, was a plain piece of jingoism.

In general, the old cry of Confederate privates in the civil war, that it was "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight," is true of all wars. The threatened one would be no exception. Contractors would become millionaires, landowners would flourish, and military and naval officers would live in a halo of glory; while scores of thousands of homes, mostly those of the poor, would be invaded by recruiting officers and fall under the shadow of death, and millions of people, mostly the poor, would for years to come have the earnings of their labor taxed away to pay the interest and principal and premiums on bonds out of which patriots who build altars for others to sacrifice themselves upon would grow rich.

One thing can stop war, even though the ghouls push it to the verge. Let the class that always bears the brunt of war give notice that whoever the war may be, it shall not be "a poor man's fight." If a war fund is to be raised, let landlords pay it out of the value of their holdings. If men are to volunteer or be drafted, let them come from the ranks of the rich. Let there be no general taxation, no interest-bearing bonds, no drafting of bread-winners to leave their bones in the harbors and among the hills of Chili. Let the patriots for revenue do the fighting, the dying, and the paying. Such notice may be easily given. The Knights of Labor, the Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance, and other labor organizations, can, in a few days, make the words echo from one ocean to the other—"It shall not be a poor man's fight." In the face of that warning Congressmen may realize that no false notions of loyalty to a recklessly bloodthirsty administration will excuse them if they plunge the country into war with a nation against which we have no substantial grievance, and which offers to submit whatever grievance we think we have to the judgment of our own courts.

TAXING BICYCLES.—From the *Bicycling World* and L. A. W. Bulletin we learn that in St. Louis it is proposed to tax bicycles. The proposition has been assailed as an attempt to discriminate against wheelmen; but a St. Louis correspondent of our contemporary assures it that as carriages are now taxed there, it would be no discrimination if bicycles also were taxed. The justice of the vehicle tax is defended as a source of revenue for street cleaning and repairing.

How strange it is that men of ordinary intelligence fall such ready victims to the plea that the users of roads should keep roads in repair. Roads are indeed a convenience to their users; but to the owners of adjoining land they are both a convenience and a source of special profit. What folly, then, to tax the user for the convenience they afford, while exempting the landowner whose property is increased in value by them. It seems to us that our St. Louis friends might find good work to do and staunch support from wheelmen, if, in opposition to the movement for the taxation of bicycles, they set up an agitation in favor of exempting all vehicles and paying for road improvements by assessments upon benefited land in proportion to its value.

CLEVELAND OR HILL.—When the New York State election was on last fall we supported the Republican ticket. Our primary reason was that the Republicans promised in plain English to give us the blanket ballot, upon which we rely to secure secrecy in voting, and the Democrats opposed that ballot. Friends who deplored our course argued with us that the defeat of the Democrats would jeopardize the party in the Presidential election. We replied that the danger to the Democratic party lay within and not without. We showed that the election of Flower would be to all intents and purposes the election of Hill, and that Hill was a menace to Democracy and to Democratic success in the Presidential fight. We were assured in return that Flower was not Hill's man, and that Hill had been "turned down." How any one could have been deceived about a political situation so plain as was that of last fall, we are at a loss to explain; but so shrewd a paper as the *New York Times* was deceived, and along with it were some of the best political minds of the Reform Club. They are all undeceived now. Governor Flower has made three important appointments, and every appointee is a Hill man. Excepting Dr. Jenkins, the Health Officer at New York, none of these men has anything whatever to recommend him but the fact that he is a Hill man, and none of the three would have been appointed had he not been a Hill man. They were Hill appointments. This fact alone, however, is only significant of Flower's relations. But the fact, together with his signing of the enumeration bill before, as governor, he could have read, much less considered it, proves him a party to the Hill conspiracy.

And note that conspiracy. The Democratic party of the State of New York is opposed to Hill and in favor of Cleveland. But Hill holds the party machinery. The pot-hunting politicians are for

him because he is the shrewdest and most successful of pot-hunters. To make his hold upon the machinery effective, immediate action, strengthened by all the patronage that can be placed at the disposition of the State House, is necessary. The enumeration bill is part of the scheme. It gives the appointment of enumerators to the Secretary of State, instead of giving it to the County Clerks. This alone is a tower of strength to the machine wing of the party. It is then proposed to have the State Convention held at once, before any canvass of the State can be made, in order that Hill's power may not be broken by an intelligent contest at the primaries. And if necessary to secure a unanimous delegation for Hill to the National Convention, the State Convention will not only name the delegates at large, but will also take the election of district delegates out of the hands of the Democratic voters and name them.

This condition, with all the danger it implies to the Democratic party, is directly traceable to the election of the Democratic State ticket in New York last fall. Indirectly, it may be traced farther back. When Mr. Cleveland refused his assent to the proposition of his friends to prevent Hill's nomination for Governor in 1888, and allowed the State Committee to pass into the hands of Hill's lieutenants, he laid the foundation for Hill's power in the party. When he made his wholly unnecessary declaration against free coinage, he played into Hill's hands by weakening his own popularity in the West. When he refused to speak for Campbell in Ohio he served Hill again by chilling the sentiment that had favored him there. When he spoke for Flower in New York, thereby securing Flower's election, he invigorated the Hill boom. And when, from false notions of neutrality, he not only withheld the word that would have made Mills's election to the Speakership sure, but actually declared that it made no difference whether Mills or Crisp were elected, he completed his deplorable work of surrendering the Democratic party of the country to the New York coterie of pot-hunting politicians.

At present the contest for the Presidential nomination lies between Cleveland on the one side, and Hill, Gorman, or an unknown on the other. But if Hill succeeds in his present plan of sending a united delegation for Hill from New York, the contest will narrow down to Cleveland or Hill. To such odds Gorman's friends must yield. An unknown might get the nomination, but it would be under circumstances that would make his election so plainly impossible as to make his nomination highly improbable.

There is strong talk in the West of substituting some Western man for Cleveland. This is not intended to strengthen Hill, but it does strengthen him. Anything that tells against Cleveland now tells for Hill. Cleveland's leadership has been exasperating. But at last he has awakened to the situation, and in his Jackson Day speech he talked like the statesman that he is. Though not a cunning political leader like Hill, he is a popular leader without an equal at the present time. A platform in himself, his nomination would guarantee the success of his party. No other nomination could do this. The West is without a national man to put forward. He remains to be discovered, and when discovered to be proved. Unless Cleveland is nominated, Hill probably will be. And if Hill should be, the party will not only meet defeat but will deserve to.

It is apparently too late to head off the New York conspiracy, but the Democrats of the West can defeat its purpose. By concentrating upon Cleveland they can nominate him over the heads of the New York tricksters. By splitting over unknown and untried Western candidates they will do precisely what Hill calculates upon their doing, and will find in the end that they have unwittingly played his game for him.

NEW YORK A VEST POCKET STATE.—Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, while admitting that the Democrats of Ohio prefer Mr. Cleveland to any other candidate, says it must not be forgotten that a man has appeared on the scenes who "carries the State of New York in his vest pocket." Mr. Brice refers to Senator Hill. This remark was not needed to show that Mr. Hill is Mr. Brice's candidate. They are birds of a feather. Each is a man without political convictions, and a partisan for what there is in it. No doubt they developed a mutual liking when three years ago Mr. Hill took the State of New York out of his vest pocket and gave it to Harrison on the Presidential vote, putting it back again when the Gubernatorial vote was counted.

It is true that Mr. Hill carries the State of New York—the Democratic machinery of the State—in his vest pocket. But of what benefit is that to the Democratic party? Its usefulness to Hill, to Gorman, to Brice, to Blaine, to Elkins, to Foster, to all that class of politicians in both parties with whom politics is a public means to a private end, is conceded; but to the Democratic party it is only a disgrace that will assuredly bring disaster.

Already it is doubtful if the Democratic party can carry New York State with any candidate. Flower would have been beaten last Fall but for the refusal of Warner Miller Republicans in the

interior to support Platt's candidate. He was badly beaten in the city, where he had looked for a decisive vote. So badly was he beaten there that when the city returns came in the Democrats began to close up their headquarters. The Hoffman House was like a tomb. It was only when the returns from the country arrived, showing that Fassett was not polling his party vote, that hope revived with the Democrats.

If that was the situation last Fall, what will it be next Fall, when national questions shall have minimized local dissensions in the Republican party, and the infamous conduct of the Democrats in the State Senate have welded the Republicans together with just wrath.

Mr. Hill may carry the Democratic machinery of this State in his vest pocket; but when the time comes for the people to speak, if the damage done by his record be not promptly repaired, the State of New York will fly out of his vest pocket, and jump at the throat of the party that admires his "courage," and acknowledges his leadership.

OBJECT LESSONS.—Since the establishment of this department in THE STANDARD, we have been able to give several very striking object lessons illustrative of free trade and the single tax. Our readers, however, could overwhelm us with examples if they would take the trouble to write up the local facts to which they call the attention of adversaries when discussing the question. It may be the case of a tract of land the history of which, common knowledge in the neighborhood, shows how values attach to land regardless of improvements made upon it, but solely on account of general improvements near by. It may be houses left unrepaired or unpainted, because to repair or to paint would be to invite an increase of taxes. It may be a business ruined by the tariff. It may be a comparison of the high valuation of improved with the low valuation of unimproved land to the detriment of business in a community. It may be a large variety of subjects of this character. But whatever it is, if it illustrates the two questions in which our readers are interested, the single tax and free trade, it will be a desirable contribution to our object lessons. We hope to be better supplied in future with articles for this department.

ANOTHER EDITION.—A new edition of Henry George's Open Letter to the Pope has just been issued, and may be obtained through THE STANDARD. The price of this edition, bound in paper, is twenty-five cents. The older paper bound edition, printed on somewhat better paper, may be had from the same source for thirty cents, and the cloth bound edition for seventy-five cents, as before.

JERRY SIMPSON ON FORTS AND LAND GRABBING.

Congressman Jerry Simpson, in an interview with Henry George, Jr., published in the Sunday Advertiser, of New York, makes some eminently sensible observations regarding the bill now pending in Congress for the expenditure of \$100,000,000 to fortify seaports. "Who's to be defended?" asks Mr. Simpson. "Who's to be attacked?" Of course there is no answer, and Mr. Simpson, justly replying to his own questions, says: "The fact is, this fortification business is a humbug from beginning to end." He then proceeds:

What we out in Kansas want—and the great farmer class throughout the country are like us—is not to be taxed for the building of fortifications. We want a chance to plow the ground; a chance to sow and reap; a chance to sell our products; a chance for some reciprocity with people who want our things and have things we want, whether those people are in another State or in another country. We want a chance to trade and want friendly relations everywhere, and we don't any more need fortifications around the United States than we need them around the State of Kansas. Wars don't blow up in a night. We'll have plenty of time to get ready to receive our friends if they should want to try to invade us."

Changing the subject, Mr. Simpson said: "We are about to open up for settlement 6,000,000 acres of land in the Cherokee strip and in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe countries. I presume, in doing so, we shall witness another Oklahoma struggle. Yet I hope Congress will adopt some preventive measures. To my mind, the way to prevent the land from being seized by speculators and to preserve it for actual users, as was the intention of the Homestead law, but which that law has failed to accomplish, is for the people, through their Government, to retain title in the land and lease it to the occupants, as was done by the State of Nebraska most successfully with its school lands. I am informed that a rental of \$7 an acre was obtained from some of that land. This charge upon land, while it would bring in revenue and keep land speculators out, would make taxes upon improvements just that much less. But if the barriers are simply thrown down, then we'll have the Oklahoma business over again—the speculators will ride in on fleet horses and seize upon all the choice spots, while the real farmers, burdened with their families, will toil behind, and find on arriving only undesirable parts of the new country left. It is quite apparent that it won't do to homestead this new territory. That means handing a large part over at once to speculators, and putting the remainder under mortgage, which is the same thing in the end. There is a feeling in Congress that something should be done to prevent this, but whether there is a clear idea of this remedy I speak of I cannot say.

"I would give the settler the right to sell his improvements, but not the

land. Everything that he produces upon it should be his, but the land should belong to all the people, and he should have only the right to use it, and he should pay the people for the privilege. The land should be appraised periodically, so that the rental should have its proper relation to any change in the value. How, or by whom, this should be done would be details to be settled by territorial legislation."

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS AND SINGLE TAX.

WM. M. HATHAWAY.

Wherever the system of special assessments for street and other local improvements obtains—and it exists in many Michigan cities—it affords an object lesson which can be used with great effect in pushing the single tax. Where this system does not already exist, and where there is no constitutional objection (as in Duluth, Minn.)—and in Michigan there is none—no more effective work can be



done in the interest of single tax principles than by vigorously insisting on such an amendment to the local charter as will enable the municipal authorities to assess the cost of grading, graveling or paving streets upon the abutting or adjoining property owners "in proportion to the benefits conferred by such improvement." Mayor Hoch, of Adrian, has done most effective work for the single tax in getting

the old system so changed in that city that now near half the cost of street improvement is levied on the adjacent landowners. But he should not rest until the entire cost of such local improvements is so levied and collected—and doubtless he will not.

Grand Rapids has had this "special assessment" system for the improvement of streets and building of sewers ever since its incorporation; and, although numerous efforts have been made by interested parties to shoulder the payment of these taxes upon the city at large, the existing system is so just on the face of it that they have always signally failed. Only a year ago, when a general revision of the city charter was under consideration by a special committee of the council, a committee of the Board of Trade (representing, as its chairman said, some 300 men who paid half the city's taxes) urgently petitioned that the Detroit system of street improvements be adopted in place of the existing one. In Detroit the just improvement is assessed on the abutting property; after that all improvements, repairing, etc., are paid by the city at large. Now, although there isn't a single tax daily newspaper in Grand Rapids, there are plenty of single tax hired men on these papers. They clearly "saw the cat" in the Board of Trade meal, and although the word "single tax" was not once used in the discussion, these same newspapers at once jumped on the Board of Trade scheme "with both feet" and so riddled it with single tax logic that neither the Board of Trade committee, nor anybody else, raised a voice in defence of the brazen project for taxing the many for the special benefit of the few favored landowners, and it was then and there killed.

One argument used was specially a clincher. The era of expensive pavements had just begun in this city. Canal street, 100 feet wide, had just been repaved with asphalt on concrete at a cost of near \$3 a square yard, thus transforming this thoroughfare from one of the worst into the finest in the city. Rents had at once jumped up. The owner of one store, 20 feet front, for instance, at once raised his rent \$250 a year—and got it, too—whereas his entire tax for the improvement was only \$200, so that his increased rent for one year not only paid his tax but gave him a clear \$50 profit besides. The newspapers made these facts prominent, pointed out that, under the new scheme, these greatly benefited Canal street owners would have saddled almost the whole cost of their improvements upon others, and pocketed, practically, all their greatly increased rents. That settled the business.

The one argument in favor of spreading street and sewer taxes on the city at large, instead of on a district especially benefited, was this—that the special assessments for street improvements were a great hardship to workingmen and small home owners, often running as high as \$2 a foot frontage, thus calling for the payment at once of \$100 tax on a 50-foot lot, probably already mortgaged for all it would carry. But, as it was not proposed to put the cost of first improvements on the city, this argument did not help the Board of Trade scheme much, since these cheap homes are generally in the outskirts where, when the street is once graded, graveled, and the gutters paved, that is the end of the business. The raising of this argument, however, had

this good result. It was met by the proposition to spread these street and sewer taxes equally over five years, instead of collecting them in one lump sum, the city issuing 5 per cent. bonds running one, two, three, and four years, in order to pay cash to the contractor on completion of the work. This amendment was incorporated in the charter last spring despite a good deal of "kicking," and the first \$200,000 of these \$50, \$100, and \$500 improvement bonds were quietly put on the local market August 1, books being opened at one of the savings banks, and in less than a week the subscriptions for them had reached \$320,000. Under this new system the property owner whose street or sewer tax is \$100 will pay \$20 each year, with 6 per cent. interest on the tax that remains unpaid. Saginaw, this State, has the same system in successful operation. And, wherever single taxers are pushing for the adoption of the special assessment system for improvements, I deem it quite important to success that the five year (or more) feature be adopted; otherwise the heavy tax, coming in a lump, will strongly militate against the special assessment and in favor of the city at large system.

The Grand Rapids special assessments are not laid strictly in accordance with single tax principles (limited), but there is no legal obstacle to prevent their being so laid whenever public opinion will warrant it. A word here as to the practical modus operandi. After the improvement is ordered, the contract let, and the exact amount of the cost known, a special committee is appointed by the mayor "to make an assessment district" to pay for it. By a provision of the charter this is required to include such territory as is specially benefited by the improvement, and the district for the improvement of a street usually includes only 100 feet on each side of the improved portion, though in case of main thoroughfares it is sometimes larger. This committee reports a resolution designating by metes and bounds the district benefited, declaring also that it is benefited to the full amount of the cost of the improvement, and directing the members of the Board of Review and Equalization to spend the whole cost on the property within the assessment district "in proportion to the benefits of the said improvement to each particular parcel." Should the committee find that the property in this district was not benefited to the full extent of the cost of the improvement, it would report a resolution putting the excess of cost over benefits on the city at large; but, as a matter of fact, these benefits are always found to equal the cost, so it is almost an unheard of thing for the city at large to be assessed for any portion of the cost of a street or sewer.

In laying these taxes the three members of the Board of Review make no account whatever of buildings or other improvements. It is a tax on bare land only; but the practice has been to figure out the benefits received by taking the foot frontage and area combined, rather than the land values as a basis. In most cases this gives roughly the land values, but in other cases—as instance, a street running from near the business centre to the outskirts, the foot frontage rule works a hardship to the owners of cheap lots in the suburbs, and in such cases there is a growing disposition to consider land values as a basis for estimating benefits. The fact, however, that in this city, and everywhere in Michigan, except Detroit, the assessing officers lump land and buildings all in together, makes these land values difficult for the Board of Review to ascertain.

The system, however, with all its conditions, is roughly just in its practical workings, and the justice of not considering buildings or their contents in laying this tax is recognized by everybody. Consequently, when a Grand Rapids single taxer meets a man who denounces laying all taxes on land values as confiscation, he gently pilots him along until he gets him solidly committed to a defence of the street assessment system. Then he congratulates him on his conversion to single tax principles, and bids him good day. There's nothing like it for effective missionary work with that very large class which objects strenuously to all "new-fangled notions."

Wm. M. Hathaway, author of the above article, is a radical free trader and single taxer, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where for the last 18 years he has been well known as a newspaperman, and a warm champion of trades unions and all labor organizations. In 1874, as editor of the Grand Rapids Saturday Post, he advocated absolute free trade and the abolition of all custom houses. In 1880, immediately after the defeat of Hancock, as the result of tariff dodging, and for two years on, he made the Daily Democrat, of which he was managing editor, a "red hot" tariff for revenue only paper—the first daily in Michigan to take that position. Leaving the Democrat in 1884, he became editor of the Workman, and through its columns for three years preached radical free trade and single tax unflinching. In 1887 he returned to the Democrat as editorial writer, and for the last two years has been on the staff of the Evening Leader. For five years he was on the City Board of Education, and was largely instrumental in getting school suffrage for women and making them eligible as members of the board. He is an active member of the typographical union, though he has not set a type for 15 years, and in 1886 represented Grand Rapids District assembly in the K. of L. General Assembly at Cleveland.

Mr. Hathaway was born on a farm near Ann Arbor; went to district school till 15; learned the printing trade in the office of the Ann Arbor Argus; prepared for university, but did not enter on account of broken health, to regain which he traveled for some years with stick and rule, visiting England, the Continent and West India. He was admitted to the bar in 1883; dates his conversion to single tax principles back to 1874, when he first read Spencer's "Social Statics," but failed to see their practical possibility until his reading of "Progress and Poverty" in 1884. In 1875 he married Mary J. Davis, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE DRAMA OF LIFE.

The Henry George Institute of Glasgow, Scotland, has been doing remarkably good educational work. One of its publications, called "The Drama of Life," is a chart which is so suggestive and so general in its application as to be worth reproduction here. The title page contains these quotations:

"Rent depends on the margin of cultivation, rising as it falls and falling as it rises."—Henry George.

"Rent is the effect of a monopoly."

"Monopoly, in all its forms, is the taxation of the industrious for the support of indolence, if not of plunder."—John Stuart Mills.

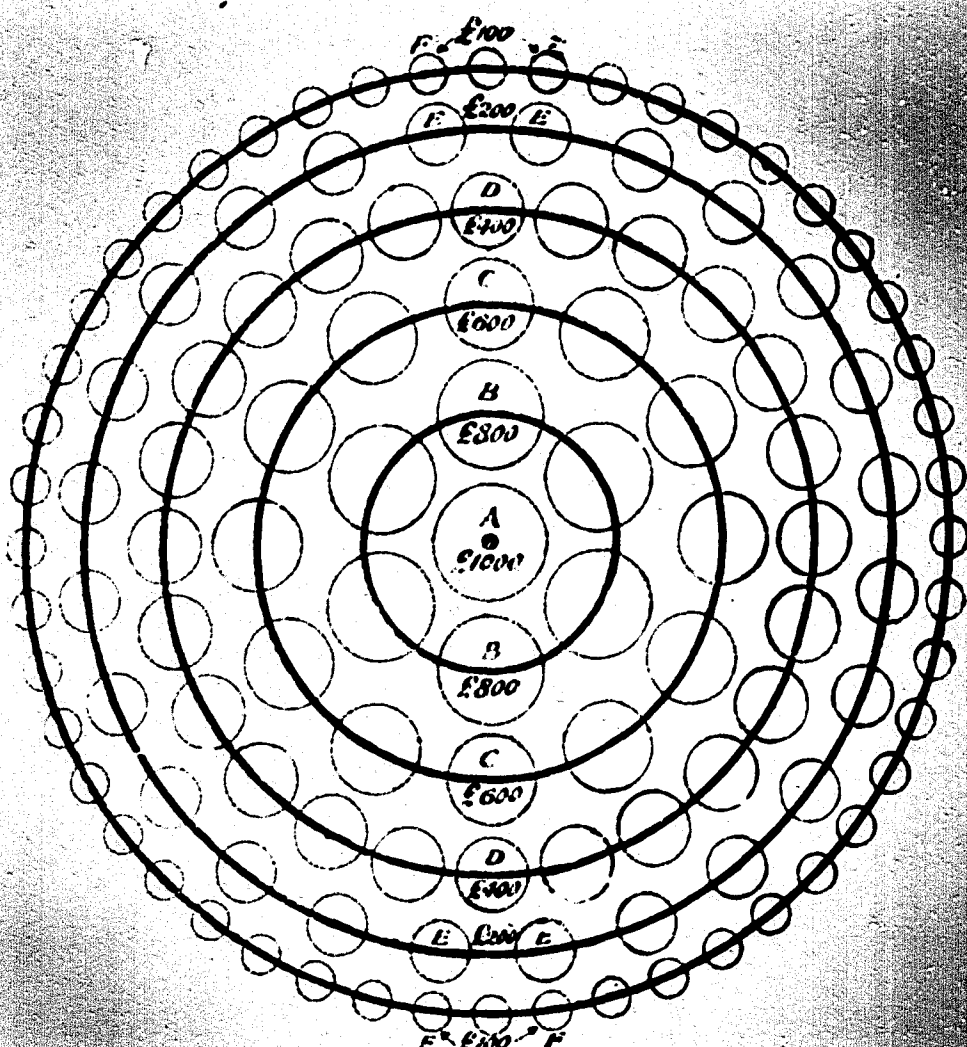
"Every permanent improvement of the soil, every railway, and every bettering of the general condition of society, every facility given for production, every stimulus supplied to consumption raises rent."—J. E. Thorold Rogers.

"The widow is gathering nettles for her children's dinner: a perfumed seigneur, delicately lounging in the Ciel de Bœuf, hath an alchemy whereby he will extract from her the third nettle, and call it rent."—Carlyle.

"And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them."

"They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat."—Isaiah.

After the quotations comes the chart with explanations, as follows:



ACT I.—Enter A—Monopolizes the most fertile piece of land to be had, and produces by his labor wealth equivalent to £1,000. "It was done by individual interest, each man working for himself. Was not that a great lesson in economic science?"—Duke of Argyll at University Extension Society.

Conditions at close of Act I.—Rent or value of A's land, (Since it was as free to A to use as the air)..... 0
Wages or return to labor..... £1,000

ACT II.—Enter B1—Best land now available only yields £800 to labor. B1 strikes a bargain with A, offers to cultivate A's land for him, and out of the produce (£1,000) pays A £200, keeping £800 for himself, which is the most he can obtain anywhere. B1 thus loses nothing pecuniarily, and gains over and above by the bargain the privilege of A's immediate society, while A can, if he likes, retire from industry upon the pension of £200 paid to him by B1.

[NOTE—In order to allay the scepticism of those who may consider it a stretch of imagination to suppose that B1 could possibly be attracted by the society of Maccrew'emmore it should be explained that the latter is reckoned an authority of great weight on matters relating to Physical Science and Political Economy, and that the advantage of hearing Maccrew'emmore's discourses on these subjects is sufficient to overcome any natural repulsion that B1 might feel.]

Enter B2, B3, B4, etc., until all the available land yielding £800 to labor is taken up.

Condition at close of Act II.—Rent or value of A's land..... £200
Rent or value of land of class B..... 0
Wages, or return to labor generally..... £800

ACT III.—Enter C1—Best land now available only yields £600 to labor. C1 now offers to cultivate A's land, paying (out of the £1,000) £400 to A, and keeping £600 for himself, which is the most he can obtain elsewhere, meanwhile gaining the advantage of living in the centre of society. A closes with this offer, since it raises his pension from £200 to £400.

Enter C2, C3, C4, etc.—Some of whom strike bargains with members of Class B, producing on their land £800, paying £200 to members of Class B, and retaining £600 for themselves, which is now the maximum obtainable by labor anywhere. It will now be observed that the

land of the second grade obtains a value (= £200) through the presence of Class C.

Enter other members of Class C, who occupy all the land yielding £200 to labor as curtain falls.

Conditions at close of Act III.—Rent or value of A's land.....	£400
Rent or value of land of Class B.....	200
" " " " C.....	0
Wages, or return to labor generally.....	400

ACT IV.—Enter D1—Best land now available only yields £400 to labor. D1 finds it an advantageous bargain to pay £600 to A, and retain £400 for himself. Fresh members of Class D make arrangements as explained previously with Classes B and C, until all the land yielding £400 to labor is occupied.

Conditions at close of Act IV.—Rent or value of A's land.....	£600
Rent or value of land of Class B.....	400
" " " " C.....	200
" " " " D.....	0
Wages, or return to labor generally.....	400

ACT V.—Enter E1, E2, E3, E4, etc.—Best land now available only yields £200 to labor, and without the detailed explanation previously given it will readily be seen that, by the same process as before, all land superior in utility to that which is open to Class E has, in virtue of their presence, obtained an enhanced value. Class E occupy all the land yielding £200 to labor as curtain falls.

Conditions at close of Act V.—Rent or value of A's land.....	£800
Rent or value of land of Class B.....	600
" " " " C.....	400
" " " " D.....	200
" " " " E.....	0
Wages, or return to labor generally.....	200

ACT VI.—Enter F1, F2, F3, F4, etc.—The value of the produce on the margin of cultivation has now fallen to £100, owing to the increase of population, and the results may be traced as before.

Conditions at close of Act VI.—Rent or value of A's land.....	900
Rent or value of land of Class B.....	700
" " " " C.....	500
" " " " D.....	300
" " " " E.....	100
" " " " F.....	0
Wages, or return to labor generally.....	100

The evil results which now accrue to Society from this inevitable tendency of Rent to rise and Wages to fall with the advance of population and civilization, must be counteracted by vesting in the whole community (who by their collective presence create Rent) the sole right of receiving Rent.

The single tax on land values will secure this.

Thus it is possible that the Drama called Life, which to this day has been such a woeful tragedy to many of our fellow countrymen, may be changed, and become a true Comedy, a scene of mirth, and joy, and gladness.

[NOTE.—It will be observed from the diagram that there is a considerable amount of space between and about the circles which has not been mentioned above. These vacant spaces may be taken roughly to represent valuable land kept out of cultivation owing to speculation and other causes, and may be imagined to correspond with that indefinite amount of additional wealth which might be produced in the country under conditions of genuine Free Trade (i. e., perfect freedom both of production and exchange). The single tax on the value of land will compel land owners to set free this land, which is held out of reach of labor and capital by speculative or abnormal rents; the margin of cultivation will then tend to contract, Rent will fall everywhere, and Wages will rise.]

WILL CLEVELAND WITHDRAW?

The New York World, in an article which states that Grover Cleveland has determined to withdraw from the Presidential contest, says:

His few intimates begged him to reconsider. So long as they confined their arguments to his individual prospects, he remained firm. They finally obtained a partial concession by insisting that his withdrawal would be unfair to them. It would strengthen Hill so immeasurably that his nomination would be certain. If Mr. Cleveland would not stand himself, he should at least allow his friends time to concentrate upon some candidate in the same wing of the party.

On this presentation of the case Mr. Cleveland agreed to postpone his announcement temporarily and went to Louisiana.

He made this concession grudgingly, however, and may declare his position any day. This is what his friends fear, and they are bringing every possible pressure to bear upon him to avert what they consider a catastrophe.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

EQUALIZING WEALTH.

A. M. Rich, of Sebago Lake, Me., writes to say that in replying to his question as to the equalizing of wealth, we did not understand him. He has no desire to equalize possessions regardless of service, but believing that Barnum and Stewart collected more wealth than they had produced, he felt that somebody had been impoverished, and he asks how the single tax can afford a remedy for such cases.

In this way: General demand for labor products is the employer of all labor. Land is the storehouse to which labor must resort to obtain labor products. Land is now largely held out of use. This appropriation gives a scarcity value to land, and labor is forced to pay for access, even to the poorest. Thus all labor is impeded, and many laborers are completely locked out. That condition forces laborers to seek employers who can unlock nature's storehouse by paying the price to its owners. This in turn makes such a glut in the labor market, that labor is cheapened. The demands of laborers being a very large proportion of the general demand for labor products, the cheapening of labor materially diminishes the effective

demand of laborers for labor products. This falling off of demand for products causes a falling off of the demands of employers for labor. Laborers, nevertheless, need employment and the competition for opportunities to work becomes keener, still further cheapening labor, and consequently still further lessening the effective demand for products. There is, therefore, a downward tendency of labor value, which enables men like Barnum and Stewart to get rich, just as Mr. Rich sees it, through the impoverishment of their employees.

Now, if the single tax were applied it would be unprofitable to own land except to use it. Hence, unused land would be put to use, which would increase the demand of employers for labor, or be abandoned, which would widen the opportunities of laborers to employ themselves. The first effect of that would be an increase of employers wanting to hire labor, a decrease of laborers wanting to be hired, a consequent rise in wages, and a resulting increase of demand for labor products. This increase of demand for products would still further increase the demand for labor; that would further increase the price of labor; and that would make renewed demands for labor products.

The action and reaction, now, certainly tend to lessen wages and decrease demand for products. Under the single tax the action and reaction would constantly tend to raise wages and increase the demand for products. And just as now the Barnums and the Stewarts get rich through the impoverishment of their employees, they and their employees together would get rich under the operation of the single tax; for competent men would not sell their services below their value, which would tend constantly upwards. The probability is that in such cases every employee would have an interest in the business commensurate with his contributions to its success—in other words, would employ himself.

FOR BRICKLAYERS.

S. D. Guion writes from Brooklyn, N. Y.: S. Robert White, in THE STANDARD of January 20, wants an answer to the question, "How will the single tax benefit bricklayers, masons and plasterers?" How will this do?

The single tax would make it unprofitable to keep land out of use; therefore, every one having possession of land would either put it to use or abandon it. Consider the great area of unused land in cities. Without a doubt enough would—on the adoption of the single tax—go to building to give employment to every bricklayer, mason and plasterer, and there would be so great a demand for them that wages would rise. The single tax would put into the public treasury the rental value of the land, and would be the only tax; all others would be abolished. The taxes on the products of labor, at present, increase the cost of living at least one-third. With the rise in wages, and the lessened cost of living, by the abolition of taxes, they would be benefited 50 per cent. They could live as well as they do now on one half their wages. Certainly upon the adoption of the single tax a great deal of vacant land in cities and millions of acres of agricultural land would be abandoned, and any one could take possession of any of it without let or hindrance. Of course, whoever took possession of a city lot would build. Perhaps there may be some among the bricklayers, masons and plasterers, who have or could get the means to build, if not at once, surely, with their condition bettered 50 per cent., they could in a short time. There would be a great and steady stream of migration to the agricultural land, which in a few years would draw away from the cities and towns all surplus labor. No more would men tramp the streets looking for work. On the contrary, employers would be looking for workers. Then workers would get the full earnings of their labor, and there would be an equitable distribution of the wealth produced. The bricklayer, the mason, and the plasterer, would get the wealth they produced. The capitalist, the monopolist, and the millionaire, could get no more than they produced.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Edward J. Shriver writes from New York: If Mr. Mills is correctly reported—as I sincerely hope is not the case—it would really seem as if the free traders of the House had made a most serious mistake in supporting him for Speaker as the candidate most nearly representing their views; unless we accept the equally unpleasant hypothesis that he is simply disposed to offer a purely captious obstruction to even good measures that may come from the Crisp wing of the party. According to the despatch to which I refer, he takes the position that nothing is acceptable "tariff reform," except a carefully considered bill dealing with all the details of the tariff—in other words, that protection is not wrong in principle, but only that it is inequitably administered. Putting aside the argument that such a bill would have no chance in the Senate, and would therefore be as barren of relief to the oppressed industries of the country as Senator Hill's grotesque plan, it proceeds upon the vicious idea that the Government is competent to adjust commercial matters, or that it has any right to do so. Mr. Mills has only to look back at his own bill to see how full of errors and inequalities must be any attempt to set the alleged wisdom of Congress above the unerring instinct of trade. The only way to do is to strike the fetters off, and, since we cannot get rid of all at once, to remove them one by one as fast as possible.

William E. Chancellor, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: Three facts justify me in asking you to allow me further space for the statement of my views as to the essential socialism of democracy and the single tax; your own editorial, carefully replying in the issue of the 16th of October, and the taking up of the matter by the New Earth in its October issue, and the fact that my own views have changed somewhat since then.

At that time I believed that it was likely the single tax would seriously affect legislation in the direction of imposing heavier burdens upon real estate owners, and then of subtracting from them the excess value of their land or site over that of their fellows; but, as I look at the matter now, it seems to me that the single tax can no more than somewhat modify legislation. Its agitation will, however, clear up the atmosphere of general ha-

ness which now exists in the minds of people upon the subject of taxation. It will help us get rid of our indirect taxes.

If the editor had noticed that my implication was that I believed in socialism with a small letter, and not in Socialism with a capital, some of his criticism of my position would not have been uttered. I do not believe in State socialism, that is, in compulsory socialism; but I regard voluntary socialism—co-operation by societies of people in all manner of industries and in all kinds of commerce—as a certainty that the future has in store for us.

It now seems to me that the single tax is Socialistic, rather than socialistic, for it plainly uses the authority of the State with the force peculiar to it—police power, and the laws in collecting from the individual what nature and society give it. What are these? What is it that nature gives? Finally, greater productivity in one piece of soil than in another, which is economic rent. What is it that society gives us? Why, its presence around us, creating demand for the products of the soil, or for the facilities the site affords for distribution of products, which again is economic rent.

It is, of course, true that society creates all value, and that the individual creates every product. To be thoroughly consistent, therefore, the advocate of the unlimited single tax is purely a socialist, because he would take from land every particle of its value, collecting the rent, if necessary, by force. The advocate of the limited single tax, however, the man who believes it may be possible to collect, say 60 per cent. of the rent, is the man who does not carry out his theory to its legitimate conclusion.

The trouble with land values to-day seems to be that there is more land appropriated than is yet used, and hence there is much good land poorly tilled, or as yet not built upon, which ought to be used. That is the basis of the George theory; but would the remedy cure the trouble? I think not. I think it might ameliorate it, but the plain result would be that the man who now owns a small piece of property, which costs him nothing, would have to become a tenant of the State, or move away, and this would throw that property into the market. Who would use it? The man who, on other property, could still retain the 40 per cent. which Mr. George believes could not be collected. The result of this would be more dreadful than would appear on the face of the matter. We would have all the rich piled into the centre of the State; just outside of this the body of the middle class, and then on the outer rings the poorest—the rich owning all. For one of the beneficent features of the present chaos is that it is still possible for people of somewhat different financial position to occupy about the same site for dwelling.

The reasonableness of what I have just been saying will be apparent if we consider the differences between the Democratic and Republican parties. The Democratic theory would rely mainly upon the direct tax, and Republicanism mainly upon the indirect tax, because it hopes thereby to conceal from the people the absolute fact of a tax. Nevertheless, because the single tax would throw its burdens almost entirely on the man who has bought land out of his savings or other people's savings, and would divide the returns by social processes, it seems to me that the single tax is trying to straddle the fence. It calls itself individualistic—that is, Democratic; but hopes to succeed by means that are socialistic—that is, Republican.

After it has solved this conundrum as to whether it is individualistic or socialistic, perhaps it would be well for it to try another one: The definition of the single tax; whether it shall be limited or unlimited—apply to land alone, or all other articles to which economic rent attaches. Every social reformer is brought face to face with the fact that society is organized with a marvelous complexity, and if he is a student of history he will perceive that very little of our progress has been made by lightning—that it has been made almost entirely by slow advances and the patient addition of one little improvement after another.

It is a query that suggests itself to me as I close this letter, as to whether it would be a good thing to shock the social structure by lifting it from its present foundations, bad as they are, to others which are not so sound, even theoretically, as to win the adherence of very many social students, though it has been proclaimed for many years.

Regarding as I do THE STANDARD as one of the most important educators in economic law that this country now has, and especially valuing it for its free-trade position, I desire to thank the editor for the courtesy of his previous editorial comment.

James B. Spiers writes from Saco, Me.: Your editorial in a recent edition of THE STANDARD, entitled "A Retrospect," calls for the profoundest thought and most zealous activity of all true reformers. A large number of those who agreed with the position of THE STANDARD, that it was better to work within that party whose platform most nearly coincided with our views, as against that of those single taxers and free traders who advocated a separate party, are beginning to see that there must at least be a combination of the radical element within the party, lest the reform which is begun, be given only second place. Certainly a free trader and an advocate of the pure Australian ballot cannot conscientiously support the Hill-Tammany element in national any more than in State politics. But if the party leaders should blindly consent to the nomination of such men as standard banners of the Democratic party, what are the reformers going to do about it? Sit and hold their hands, or vote the Republican ticket? It, therefore, seems positively essential to the success of the movement that there be an organization of radicals which will be respected and powerful in the National Convention; and if it falls in nominating a man who represents the reform principle, do the next best thing—declare independence, draw up a platform, and put a ticket in the field that will command the respect and support of reformers in both parties, combining as far as is possible with the labor and other independent parties who could agree on general principles.

C. Reeves writes from Darien Centre, N. Y.: I would suggest to the people who wish to obtain revenue for public purposes by taxing mortgages that the time to tax a mortgage is when it is given. Let the law be that no mortgage in future shall be valid unless a Government stamp be affixed, and the cost of the stamp should be estimated at a per cent for each year

until the mortgage becomes due. This will secure payment of the tax, and perhaps these same people will discover who pays the tax.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

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

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

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

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

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

The National Committee is carrying on the newspaper work of the Memphis committee in supplying news companies with single tax matter for their ready prints and plates, and is preparing the petition for presentation to Congress.

Contributions for running expenses of office for week ending January 25 are as follows:

S. D. Gulon, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$.60
Cash balance reported last week 26.21

Total \$26.81

Contributions to special fund for preparing petition for presentation for week ending January 25 are as follows:

James Taylor, Paterson, N. J. \$1.00
David Harrower, Wakefield, R. I. 10.00
S. B. Clarke, New York, N. Y. 20.00
J. W. Wright, Cincinnati, O. 1.00
S. Mendelson, New York, N. Y. 5.00
Henry Ware Allen, Kansas City, Mo. 2.50
Thomas Hunt, Kennedy, O. 1.00
L. F. Weston, Cambridgeport, Mass. 1.00

Total for week \$41.50
Previously acknowledged 5.50

Total \$47.00

The enrollment now stands as follows:

Reported last week 115,309
Signatures received since last report 78

Total 115,387

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

ADDRESS FROM BOLTON HALL.

Bolton Hall, of New York, addresses single taxers as follows: Since writing a letter to THE STANDARD, I have received a number of communications from single tax men upon the subject of organization. It is quite true that they are mostly from those whose names are already well-known in the work; but many of them are from those who are working independently and without encouragement or assistance. All of them ask what exactly is to be done.

The first necessary step is to get to know each other. For this purpose we should have a petition, such as would command the assent of the single tax men limited, but shut out those who are opposed to our views. It should have enough of the moral side to arouse enthusiasm, and we should publish, from time to time, a list of names of those in each neighborhood who sign it. By this means we would be able to get a list of single taxers upon whom we could call for assistance and work.

This petition would be in order now, as the first petition is closed, and those for the County Option bill will have done their work in a couple of months. It is already drawn. It is time that single taxers should stand up and be counted. We have, of course, the names of those who have worked hard at the hundred thousand petition. If you have not done much at that, and will work at a more radical one, send in your name (a postal card is enough) to me, care of THE STANDARD.

The best suggestion as to the practical method for work, is that we should engage some one to go over some one State at a time, see editors, talk to the workers, speak when it is possible to get an audience, and in every case make sure that some individual should have the entire list of those whom we can count upon in that locality, and should have the means of communicating with them upon request.

There are a thousand matters daily coming up like the assessment of property in Dunkirk for the new pavements; like the present agitation in Cleveland, Ohio, for the purchase of the Glass Works; like the agitation in New York City against the Standard Oil nuisances; like the purchase of Water Works and the erection of Electric Light plants in all the smaller towns.

Were the single tax men united by mutual knowledge and under local guidance our forces could be turned without delay or neglect upon each one of these objects.

It is not that these things are not now worked, but that they are not often worked systematically or unitedly. Many of our best people are devoting their attention to making one convert by individual interviews, when ten could be made with half the effort intelligently directed on the question which is then agitating the public mind.

The Cedar Rapids Single Tax Club has already instituted a plan upon this line, and under the guidance of Mr. R. J. Spencer, of Burlington, Iowa, has arranged a plan for raising the necessary funds. What State will be next? Do you care about this at all? If you do not, what is the good of your being a single taxer? If you will help in this or get others to help, or if you even feel enthusiastic about it, will you send a card to Miss C. Estella

Bachman, Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and state your position about this matter.

I hope that some up-shot may come of our organized efforts. If it does not, we may paddle along in the present amiable and uneventful way until the day of judgment.

It is all very good and lazy to say that the laven is working or that the seed is growing, and that the mills of God grind slowly. That may do well for Him, He has plenty of time; but we must grind like the devil.

NEW YORK CITY.

Organization of Assembly district clubs of the Democratic Free Trade League is progressing in fourteen districts. It has reached the point where the provisional committee have concluded to call for the election of three delegates in each of the fourteen Assembly districts to a meeting to be held at 73 Lexington avenue on Monday evening, February 1, when a central committee will be formed, and the further work of the League taken in hand by it. Rapid organization is necessary, as it is barely possible that the League will, in view of the present contemplated action of the Democratic machine in this State to call a "snap" State convention during the latter part of February, so as to prevent any one outside the "machine" from having any voice in the selection of delegates to the National Convention. Under these circumstances it will be necessary for the League to call primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention who, when elected, shall demand a voice in the naming of delegates to the National Convention. Representatives of the Free Trade League of the Seventh District held a meeting at 73 Lexington avenue, Sunday morning. Officers were elected and work laid out. The other districts report that active work is being done. It is earnestly requested that all persons living in the Fifth Assembly District, desiring to join a class for tariff discussion, which is now open, will send their addresses to A. J. Smith, 45 Renwick street, at once.

NEW YORK.

John H. Blakeney writes from Binghamton: Interest in the meetings of our social science club continues unabated. On last Sunday evening chapters 3 and 4 of "Protection or Free Trade?" were read, and discussion, participated in by more than the usual number, followed. One new member joined.

E. W. Dundon, who some months ago went to Olean, N. Y., where it was thought he might remain, has returned to his home here. He is one of our brightest and most active single taxers.

The Democratic ward caucuses and the city convention were held here last week.

I was asked to run for Supervisor of the ward in which I reside, and this I consented to do. The ward is Republican and largely aristocratic, so it is not to be expected that a free trade, single tax, Democratic "labor agitator" will be elected to represent it in the Board of Supervisors. Two or three other nominations pleasing to single taxers were also made by the Democrats.

A prominent Democrat of Cleveland proclivities said to me the other day that this city and county could elect Cleveland delegates to the coming State Convention. I asked, why not then. He answered that it was not worth while; that two or three counties could accomplish nothing, Hill's influence predominating in all the others.

NEW JERSEY.

T. J. Werner writes from Newark: Funny how these single taxers will crop up where you least expect them. On Saturday I was surprised by a call from a Mr. Baldwin, of Caldwell, this State, who had been in New York trying to get some one to go to Caldwell to present the question of taxation to a meeting of citizens called to consider the advisability of forming a borough about two square miles in extent, and including the village of Caldwell. My friend, Mr. A. J. Steers, being unable, though willing, to go himself, and ready to sacrifice all his friends to the good of the cause, referred Mr. Baldwin to me. Of course I went, though I felt that I was handicapped by my ignorance of the local situation, and would probably disappoint my friends.

The hall, which turned out to be a well-built, one-story structure, put up by the G. A. R., seats about two hundred. Owing to a misunderstanding none of the other speakers arrived, and after waiting an hour the meeting was organized and I was invited to take the platform. I did the best I could in my limited time to show that a city government with the improvements to be made in the way of police protection, electric lights, etc., could not be had for nothing; to show who would pay the costs, and who would get the benefit. I believe that I gave some of the audience good food for thought, something entirely new. When I began to show the cat pretty plainly, I saw by the smile on a few of the faces that the single tax had been heard of before. The audience was evidently representative of workmen, small property owners and men of means, numbering, I should think, about a hundred, and they were as intelligent an audience as any single taxer could wish to face.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Charles S. Prizer writes from Reading: At a banquet at the Logan House, Altoona, Pa., on January 18, given to members and visitors by Altoona Conclave, No. 132, Order of Heptasophs, John N. Tillard replied to the toast "The Dignity of Labor." The leading officials and business men of Blair County were present, and they must have been surprised when Mr. Tillard, instead of indulging in the usual platitudes regarding his toast, made a vigorous speech in advocacy of the single tax. He showed by illustrations drawn from his own observation that the much vaunted dignity of labor was a fiction under present conditions, and that the lot of the worker was usually embittered by a humiliating fear of and dependence upon the employer. He then showed how the single tax would open up opportunities for employment and raise wages, so that every honest workman could assert the dignity and independence of a free man. Mr. Tillard has evidently not lost influence or popularity through his bold

speech, as he has since been elected to the main executive position of the Conclave.

The "Adler Calendar," a German almanac, which has been issued for many years by the Reading Adler, contains the full single tax platform this year. The Adler is the oldest German newspaper in the State. It is a splendid paying property, and its influence among the German speaking population is very great. There are over ten thousand of its quaint old almanacs sold in Berks and adjoining counties every year. Mr. Henry Selbert, editor of the Adler, says that the people should carefully study the single tax.

The Bradford Single Tax Club has interesting meetings and full houses. It is one of the recognized institutions of the city, and the only political debating club there. Every attendant has the privilege of the floor, and visitors hostile to the single tax are encouraged to take part in discussions. Several prominent business men of Bradford are members of the club, while a considerable number of equal prominence who are ineligible to membership are regular attendants and financial contributors. There is probably not a single tax club in the United States in a more prosperous condition.

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. K. Page writes from Worcester: At the last club meeting William Lloyd Garrison made a very scholarly and instructive address. Levi H. Turner, of Boston, is booked for February 4, and we hope to get Mrs. Eliza Stowell Twitchell for March.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dr. Garvin writes from Lonsdale: The January session of the General Assembly began last week. Petitions from Lonsdale and vicinity, signed by about 240 voters, were presented in the Senate. Petitions from other portions of the town will be introduced during the present week. In order to reach the country districts, where the voters are so scattered that personal solicitation is impracticable, leaflets have been prepared to be sent by mail. Each letter will contain also a petition designed for a single signature and a return envelope, thus, as far as possible, giving every elector an opportunity to sign. The petition reads as follows:

Petition to the honorable the General Assembly: The undersigned voters of Cumberland respectfully petition your honorable body to permit this town to exempt from taxation buildings and all other improvements upon land, also all personal property except the amount of \$134 assessed upon any person to enable him to become a personal property voter.:

Following is the bill:

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The electors of the town of Cumberland, who are qualified to vote in the election of town officers, shall at each election of the town officers cast their ballots for or against the question, "Shall this town exempt from taxation personal property and improvements?" Provided, that subsequent to the year 1892, no vote shall be taken on this question, in said town, unless a number of the qualified electors equal to 15 per cent. of the vote cast for town officers at the election next preceding, shall petition the Town Clerk therefor at least twenty days prior to said election.

Sec. 2. Whenever said question is submitted to the vote of the people in said town, said question shall be printed upon the official ballot, after the list of candidates, and shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate by a cross mark, in a sufficient margin at the right, his answer to said question, and in order to aid the voter to do this on the ballot shall be printed the words "yes" and "no," and the Town Clerk shall insert a proposition providing for taking such vote in the warrant calling the district meeting.

Sec. 3. If a majority of the votes so cast at any such election be in favor of the exemption from taxation of such property, then the assessors of taxes of said town shall make a list, placing land, improvements, and personal estate, in three separate columns, and shall assess no taxes upon personal property or improvements, but all such property shall thereafter be exempt from taxation: Provided, that personal property or improvements, or both, to an amount equaling in value \$134, when owned by any person, who, if registered, would be qualified to vote, shall be subject to taxation at a rate not exceeding \$1.50 on each \$100 of such property; and provided farther that said town may assess its ratable property, the land, in excess of 1 per centum of its ratable value, but in no case shall the tax upon any land exceed its ground rental values, exclusive of all improvements whatsoever.

Sec. 4. Provided, that when said town shall have voted to make a change from its existing incidence of taxation, as provided in this act, said question shall not again be submitted to the vote of the people in said town for a period of ten years from the time such change was voted.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

ILLINOIS.

Warren Worth Bailey writes from Chicago: "Ancient and Modern Buddhism" was the curious theme chosen by Mr. Walter F. Cooling for his address before the Single Tax Club Thursday evening. It is needless to say that he made it interesting and instructive. He traced the development of the Buddhist belief and showed that the conditions that produced it were economic and not religious. It was a gospel of misery and hopelessness whose highest ideal was the effacement of the individual. The most desirable state of being was not to be at all. This ancient belief had its modern counterpart in State socialism, which is suggested, as Buddhism was, by conditions that seem to render the individual struggle a hopeless one; and the remedy of State socialism, as of Buddhism, is the complete effacement of the individual. Mr. Cooling traced the parallel between these apparently divergent doctrines with great ingenuity and his argument seemed to be conclusive. At all events there was no effort made to controvert it during the long discussion that followed, the other speakers contenting themselves with a sort of elaboration of the general views presented by Mr. Cooling. Among those who joined in the discussion was Mr. Hermann Alshuler, a prominent merchant and an aggressive Democrat. He had just returned from a four months' tour of his native country (Germany), and he told us of his vain search for the "pauper labor" of which he had heard so much. He saw a good deal of underpaid labor, but no pauper labor. He had studied the labor and wages question in the great manufacturing cities of Germany and found that while workmen there were paid less than workmen receive here they produce less. In his opinion, based on careful observation, American labor, quantity and quality of product considered, was the poorest paid labor in the world. He had come

home more of a free trader than he was when he left, if that were possible, and he said that when the tariff was destroyed root and branch, he was then ready to go for the single tax, which couldn't come too soon to suit him. As Mr. Alehuler is a recognized leader of the local Democracy, these utterances are significant.

Our club is decidedly not in favor of a war with Chili for the benefit of naval contractors and tariff beneficiaries. This was shown Thursday evening on the presentation of the following resolution by Mr. Robert Cumming, on behalf of Mr. Ripley. It was received with manifest approval, and on the vote not a single dissentient voice was heard. It reads thus:

Whereas, The Chicago Single Tax Club regards the irritation and antipathy prevailing in our sister republic of Chili toward the United States as the result in part of our barbarous commercial policy, whereby all foreign peoples are regarded as foes, and in part as the result of the corrupt and scandalous appointment of our mis-representative to that nation; and

Whereas, We have reason to believe that the cry for war in this country is being raised by those who expect to profit financially by a conflict whereby the bonded indebtedness of this country may be increased and such obligations used to further perpetuate the special privileges of American bankers; and

Whereas, Under a policy of universal reciprocity, resulting from absolute free trade, such conflicts as designing individuals are now seeking to precipitate would be rendered impossible;

Resolved, That the Chicago Single Tax Club will co-operate with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the American Peace Society, or other bodies, and with the Christian clergy and all lovers of their race, to the end that war, with its terrors and barbarities, may be averted, and such bonds of commercial union established that there shall be "no more sea," that "nation shall not make war upon nation," and that through a just, free and natural revenue system the bounties of nature may be equally enjoyed by all.

Hamlin Garland writes that he will be in the city several days next week, and he is expected to address the club next Thursday evening. To-morrow evening he will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Osgood Brown, where he will be met by a number of single tax friends.

Joseph Edson is booked for next Thursday evening, and John Gibbons, LL.D., comes the following Thursday evening.

Definite arrangements for the free trade mass meeting on Washington's birthday have not yet been made, but Mr. Irwin and the rest are working hard to make it a success.

At the last regular meeting of the Elgin Single Tax Club, in the Women's Club room, there was a large attendance, and many persons applied for membership. In the absence of any regular programme a general discussion on the single tax was engaged in, and a large amount of information was given by club members on the question of inequitable assessments. The announcement in the local papers that a single tax club had been organized aroused a great amount of discussion on the question of taxation, and single tax men are taking advantage of it. The Elgin Courier published an extract from a sermon delivered by Rev. W. O. Shepherd, of Rockford (formerly pastor of the First Methodist Church, of Elgin), who said: "Men may be honest and believe in communism, Henry George land theories, anarchy, or atheism. Honest, severe, but demented." Percy Roberts replied in Courier, explaining the single tax; and as a result public sentiment is now with us. The Courier has lately published several editorials on the question of taxation, which are in a line with our movement. The Elgin Democrat has a column or two entitled the "People's Column," which is doing a great deal toward advancing the cause.

In addition to this Mr. George V. Wells, of Chicago, is doing a good work by writing articles for the Patrol, a weekly Prohibition paper published at Geneva. The Patrol has a circulation of 2,000, and is read wherever it goes. The editor leans our way.

INDIANA.

Henry Rawie writes from Anderson: There has never been a single tax meeting here or in the neighborhood, nor was there a single tax man before I came here. Now, a prominent attorney, William S. Diven, is an avowed and intelligent advocate, and many others are also single taxers in a manner. They say they favor the single tax, but have not the inspiration to do anything for it. Among these are E. D. Beardon, an attorney; James Donnelly, real estate agent and broker; John Pance, banker, and Hon. Frank Foster, attorney. I am not acquainted in neighboring counties, except at Richmond and Indianapolis, where the single taxers are quite active. I understand that Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, the millionaire civil service reformer, is an open and aggressive single taxer. The leading single tax men of Richmond claim 100 single taxers in their city.

Last year the Democrats had a large majority in the Legislature, and passed a drastic tax law as a party measure. The new law repealed an obnoxious feature by which landowners in cities or town corporations were exempt from corporation taxes if they owned five acres or more, and the land could not be rated higher than farm land.

Free trade sentiment in this State is very strong, not only among Democrats, but with all the people. There are no cases of prominent men advocating it, but in my intercourse with people from over the State the prevailing opinion is that tariff reform is a back number, and has no potency as an issue here. It must be free trade or nothing. I expect the State Tariff Reform League to change to a free trade league at the annual meeting, March 4, because the free trade sentiment will be found to be overwhelming.

OHIO.

W. W. Kile writes from Dayton: At the annual meeting of the Ohio State Trades and Labor Assembly, held in Columbus, a resolution was introduced in favor of the State's purchasing land and building homes for working people. The discussion which followed was on single tax lines, guided largely by J. G. Galloway, of Dayton, who has been secretary of the Assembly for several years. The delegates were convinced that it was the duty of the State to free the natural opportunities of production, and then let the people take care of themselves, and the resolution was defeated by a decided majority.

No single tax meetings have been held in the region of Columbus for several years, yet the party is at work. One of our most prominent and influ-

ential citizens of Columbus, Wm. Monypeny, Esq., has declared himself in favor of the single tax. He is among the largest property owners there.

If there are any single taxers in Muncie, Ind., they would do well to turn their attention to Rev. F. O. Grannis, lately arrived there from Columbus. He is a free trader, "clean cut," a great admirer of Mr. George, but not quite convinced on the single tax. The letter writers would "hit him" by addressing simply F. O. Grannis, Muncie, Ind.

There is no marked free trade sentiment in Columbus, although protection is slowly but surely losing its hold, few caring to even attempt its defence.

Great excitement has prevailed in the city over the question of crossing the railroad tracks on High street, the city wishing to compel the railroad to put up a viaduct. The case has been in court, and now the railroads have made a compromise offer. The estimated cost is about \$500,000. The railroads offer to pay \$300,000, and to build a new depot and office blocks, the city to pay the balance. As it is proposed that the street railroad cross the viaduct, and as the effect on land values will be to immensely increase those of the "North End," and probably reduce if anything those in other portions of the city, it would seem that single tax men might at least make some people think, by proposing that the franchise of the street railroad and the land values of the North End be taxed to pay for the remaining \$200,000.

MICHIGAN.

A. V. H. writes from Cadillac, on the 18th: Rev. Morse Rowell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city, preached a stirring sermon on single tax last Sunday evening. Such clear cut and uncompromising utterances from a minister of the gospel were a surprise and pleasure; but we also got the best part of the single tax platform backed up with biblical quotations. Mr. Rowell deserves our best thanks. This sermon was one of a series preached with the view of ascertaining which of the many remedies proposed would best answer the burning question of the hour—Socialism, Mathusianism, and many other isms being weighed in the balance. All came to grief as inadequate, the single tax alone, according to Mr. Rowell, standing the test of criticism. We are to have further discourses on the same subject, and the ethical and moral phases of the movement enlarged upon. The many kindly and favorable comments upon the sermon and the minister, shows that an interest has been awakened which is bound to bear good fruit.

Mayor L. W. Hock writes from Adrian: The Michigan Messenger, the State prohibition organ, published at Adrian, contained the following editorial "squib" last week:

Many of our farmer friends are becoming much interested in the single tax department in this paper. If there is a better and more just way of levying the taxes they want to know it, and they are not afraid to investigate new methods.

The Messenger has run a single tax department for about six months, and is leaning our way, decidedly.

MINNESOTA.

C. J. Buell writes from St. Anthony Park: Our Single Tax League is holding weekly meetings at the West Hotel for the discussion of public questions. We have devoted two evenings to the railway problem, one evening to the sub-treasury plan, one to the graduated income tax, several meetings to various phases of the single tax, and last Tuesday evening we entertained a protectionist—Mr. C. L. Smith, editor of the Farmers' Weekly Tribune. He gave us a rehash of the old hackneyed arguments for protection—arguments that have been answered a thousand times—and will probably have to be several thousand times more. Superstition dies hard, but it has to die. The sunlight of truth is sure to kill it in time. There wasn't much left of our protectionist when the single taxers finished with him. They took up the fight for free trade absolute, praised the clauses of the McKinley bill that enlarged the free list, and declared the true policy to be a continued enlargement until there was nothing left but free list.

Single taxers and Democrats here are highly pleased with Mr. Springer's policy of bringing in separate bills putting one thing after another on the free list. If that policy is carried out, and the Democrats make no mistake in their National Convention, they can secure the electoral votes of nearly every northwestern State. Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota are pretty sure, and several others are good fighting grounds.

IOWA.

W. Edwin Brokaw writes from Cedar Rapids: The Daily Republican prophesies as follows:

The big four will dictate the candidate; the convention will acquiesce; one of the four will be at the head of the ticket; and the other three have already picked out their places in the cabinet. Another prophecy, since we are in the prophesying line: The people are not going to like this arrangement.

As this is a Republican paper the wish is, of course, father to the prophecy. But, for all that, it looks a little that way to some others. My opinion is, that if Hill is nominated he will not get many Democratic votes in Iowa. Many Democrats here would rather vote for Blaine. A letter just received from a leading single taxer in Minneapolis says that single taxers there are beginning to look toward the Alliance party, and that the new party may be reinforced by some of the most active single taxers in that county. If the same crowd that captured the Speakership also capture the National Convention you may look for a general desertion of the Democratic party by Western single taxers, and they will be apt to go to the third party. If the Democrats put up Hill and the new party puts up General Weaver, single taxers can readily support the latter, for he is an absolute free trader, and almost a single taxer.

MISSOURI.

Ethelbert W. Grabill writes from Springfield: A single tax club of twenty-five members has been organized here. At the first meeting,

addresses were made by C. L. Pinkham, Ethelbert H. Grabill and others, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

L. P. Custer writes from St. Louis: The St. Louis Single Tax League is able to announce the success of the movement to secure quarters for weekly meetings. The hall in Bowman's block, corner Eleventh and Locust streets, has been leased, and meetings will be held weekly, on Friday evenings, commencing this week, the 29th, at 7:30 o'clock. All readers of THE STANDARD who see this notice are requested to come out and help make these meetings successful. Officers will be elected, and other important matters considered at the first meeting.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Division A—President Wilson, of the Board of Assessment, Brooklyn.

Division B—City Treasurer Corwin, Brooklyn.

Division C—Tax Collector Swan, Brooklyn.

Division D—Corporation Counsel Jenks, Brooklyn.

These gentlemen are part of a committee appointed at a meeting before Mayor Boody, January 18th, to report on the question of personal tax. The Standard Union, of the 18th, publishes a full account, and reports the above as having expressed opinions favorable to its abolition.

Divisions E and O—The Independent, Bobcaygeon, Ontario, Canada, has recently expressed opinions complimentary to the earnestness of single tax advocates, and we should try to induce it to publish letters explaining the theory to its readers.

Division F—Iowa Citizen, Charles City, Iowa, is willing to publish short and pointed articles, illustrative of the advantages of the single tax.

Division G—Rev. T. L. Cole, Trinity Episcopal Church, Portland, Ore., recently stated in a lecture that he could not advocate any theory of political economy, because nothing had been settled in that line.

Division H—D. J. Charles, 32 South Tenth street, Richmond, Ind., desires to investigate. Thinks the railroad and money the leading questions.

Divisions I and J—Bishop J. H. Spaulding, Peoria, Ill., delivered a sermon, published in the Catholic Messenger, on the Pope's encyclical. He evidently regards it as a reply to Socialists. He says he is in sympathy with their aims, but not their methods, and realizes the sad condition of great masses of people. He believes the remedy will be found when science and religion combined shall in course of time elevate people mentally and morally. He can be shown that that will be impossible as long as physical conditions prevent people from being in a state that admits of development of the soul.

Division K—Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C., is said to be willing to publish single tax matter.

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

Division M—The Chronicle, Spokane Falls, Wash., is liberal in its views and ought to be willing to publish letters on single tax.

Divisions N and P—Dr. Perry Engle, State House, Des Moines, Iowa, Senator-elect, People's party, follower of Bellamy. Single tax does not go far enough for him.

Point out the difference between the State's providing for the individual and a society where the removal of every restriction leaves each man free to develop his best talent. A society composed of such units would be of enduring quality.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

The Democratic National Committee will meet at Chicago, June 21.

Roger Q. Mills gives notice that he will not act as chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Minister Lincoln has been instructed to ask England to take part in an international monetary conference.

United States Senators Gorman and Gibson, of Maryland, have been re-elected.

The Presbyterian General Assembly's committee has finished its revision of the confession of faith. The revised confession is now to be adopted by the Presbyterians.

The enumeration bill has passed both houses of the New York Legislature.

Twenty patients perished in a fire that destroyed the National Surgical Institute at Indianapolis.

The report of the New York State Department in regard to the charges brought against the New York Life Insurance Company states that the company has a surplus of \$6,038,136 accrued upon its general account, and \$8,670,539 upon its tontine accumulation, and is quite solvent; but condemns the management for gross extravagance and abuses of various kinds. President Beers, of the company, is suing the New York Times for \$1,000,000 because of charges against his management.

The Virginia Legislature has approved the proposed scheme for settling the State debt.

Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, is dead, aged 79. He voted with the Republicans in the Electoral Commission of 1877.

FOREIGN.

There are rumors that the Pope is ill.

The French have defeated the Samary tribe in the French Soudan. The tribe had been committing violent outrages.

Two hundred political prisoners at Rio Janeiro escaped and seized two forts in the harbor, but were driven out and reimprisoned. President Peixotto has been temporarily invested with dictatorial powers.

Anarchists captured a Spanish town and did much damage before being driven out.

Influenza rages over most of Europe.

The uprising of the tribes about Tangier has been quieted by the removal of an obnoxious Governor by the Sultan of Morocco.

Twelve thousand shipyard workers at Sunderland, England, have struck against a reduction of wages.

OBJECT LESSONS.

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

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SINGLE TAX.

The following, extracted from an editorial of the Detroit News, one of the leading papers of the West, shows at once the forward drift of single tax sentiment in Detroit, and the effect of practically applying single tax methods as far as existing laws permit:

To watch the gradual shifting of taxes on land values in Detroit, in spite of the law demanding the equal assessment of all kinds of property—though property in land is very different from property in what results from human exertion—is an interesting study. Not long ago the assessors here held to the notion that "unproductive property," which was generally land held out of use, should be merely nominally assessed, from the mistaken idea that the owner would be imposed upon if made to pay on its true value. But to-day the assessors hold the contrary view. Now if improved and unimproved land in the same vicinity are assessed the same amount per foot, and though the city's burden are yet far from being equalized, still there is seen in the assessors' books many an attempt in this direction.

Take the assessment rolls in this city for the past four years. The tax on land values independent of all improvements have been:

ASSESSED LAND VALUES.			
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
\$68,183,950	\$70,977,600	\$75,151,980	\$86,074,380

From 1888 to 1891 the increase is \$17,890,430. From 1888 to 1889 the increase was \$2,493,650; for 1889 to 1890 it was \$4,487,380; and from 1890 to 1891 it was \$10,909,400. And all this is land value alone. No labor of any kind enters into it. It arises from increase in population, from increase in business through increased ease in finding a market.

Now take a look at the building valuations for the same years, keeping in mind that during that period there has been not less than \$20,000,000 expended on new edifices and the repairing of others sufficiently, probably, to replace the natural decay that comes to all the products of man, and that commences from the moment they are completed. That is the law of nature from which there is no escape. The building valuations for 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 are as follows:

ASSESSED BUILDING VALUATION.			
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
\$41,556,350	\$46,775,540	\$48,206,630	\$49,952,260

While land values were advancing \$17,890,430, building valuations advanced from 1888 to 1891 \$5,395,910—less than one-third of that value which attaches to land because of location. It paid better to buy a piece of land and hold it out of use, than to take the same amount of money and put it into business that would give employment to labor.

Of course, it is understood that this increased assessment of buildings is not the full value of this kind of property erected. The assessors know, now, if they never knew it before, that they can be deceived as to the value of buildings. A gaudy one may be assessed too high, a more modest looking one may be assessed too low, or vice versa. So they have taken to low assessments for buildings, and to knocking off figures where heretofore the custom was to treat the building as appreciating in value as well as the land—a manifest absurd practice. An alderman in the Sixth Ward complained, a few years ago, of the increased assessment on his house. The assessors excused themselves on the plea that he had removed the fence in front, and that made the house look better!

In a growing community personal property keeps pace with the increase of land values. Thomas G. Shearman puts it down as an axiom, almost, that the value of the land reflects the value of what is on the land. That is, on valuable land will be found equally valuable things, the product of human labor. For example, on Woodward avenue, where the frontage is worth \$2,000 a foot, will be seen stately buildings, and in these buildings will be found the most costly products. In the first and second wards the assessed value of merchandise is \$9,341,090, and of machinery, stocks, money and other personal property \$12,467,160. The assessed building values in those wards are \$18,839,580. This makes a total of \$39,847,820, which is a little more than the assessed land value. Taking the value of Detroit, the assessed values of personal property is less this year than in 1888. The figures are:

ASSESSED PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUES.			
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
\$39,558,840	\$39,052,650	\$37,436,960	\$35,808,670

The loss on personal property in four years is \$750,170. How this personal property is represented on the assessors' books is interesting. Were the accounts differentiated more, if they told just how much diamonds were assessed, how much household furniture was figured at, how much pictures were valued at how much jewelry was guessed on, they would be still more interesting. Here are all the accounts as shown in the official assessment rolls:

ITEMS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Cattle.....	\$	6,340
Horses.....		464,870
Carriages.....		426,740
Household furniture, watches, diamonds and jewelry.....		1,515,520
Merchandise.....		15,700,160
Machinery, stocks, money and other property.....		21,311,010
		\$139,423,670
Less street railway property, exempt.....		615,000
		\$138,808,670

The assessors' books say, then, that the people who own personal property in Detroit are \$750,170 poorer than in 1888, the people who own buildings are \$5,391,910 richer, and the owners of land are \$17,890,430 better off. This is not all true. The people who own any kind of property are much better off than the figures show. What is true, is, that land values, which have heretofore escaped their just share of taxation, are gradually being brought up to something near the true figures, and that the search for hidden personal property has been abandoned.

A BOTHERSOME DOUBLE.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Henry George has a double who goes the length of standing near to his name, and what worries him is that his double puts out views exactly contrary to those he himself holds.

PERSONAL

H. Martin Williams, member of the National Committee of the Single Tax League of the United States, for Missouri, was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 7th, 1840. His early years he spent on a farm, working during the summer months, and attending a country district school during a three or four months' term each year. At a very early age he evinced a fondness for books, eagerly reading everything that came in his way. He was especially fond of books of travel and history, the science of government, and political economy. Desiring to fit himself for a professional life, and being entirely dependent on his own resources, he began teaching before he was seventeen years old, and continued to teach for ten years. During this period he attended two terms at the High School at Johnstown, Ohio, and began the study of law, laying a foundation for that profession. Having an excessive liking for politics, he took the stump for Stephen A. Douglas when less than twenty years old, and his voice has been heard in every State and National campaign since 1860.



Except during the period from 1878 to 1887, when he was identified with the National Greenback Labor Party, Mr. Williams has always been an active, consistent Democrat. His democracy is of the school of Thomas Jefferson, and he has a wholesome and openly expressed contempt for that class of politicians who set mere party success and a desire for personal aggrandizement above principle. He has never been an aspirant for office, preferring the post of private honor as an educator of the public upon political and economic questions.

In 1880 his attention was called to "Progress and Poverty," which had only just then begun to attract the attention of the more studious and thoughtful readers and thinkers on political questions. To read the book was to be convinced and converted, and Mr. Williams was, perhaps, the first man in his State to publicly advocate the doctrine set forth in that masterpiece of Henry George. His active and effective work in behalf of the single tax movement in Missouri is so well known to the readers of **THE STANDARD**, and to single tax men throughout the country, that little remains to be said of him or his work. He has organized and gathered about him a splendid band of devoted and intelligent single tax men. The doctrines of the single tax have obtained a wider and firmer hold on the masses of the people of Missouri than, perhaps, any other State in the Union, and the work is still being carried forward in a way that brings hope and encouragement to the thousands of earnest, intelligent single tax men and women throughout the State.

William M. Goodman, of Reading Penn., a lawyer, avows himself a single-tax man. He believes George is right on the land question, but that his explanation of the cause of interest is erroneous.

Edward J. Shriver, secretary of the Metal Exchange, has added the editorship of the American Journal of Railway Appliances to his list of duties. The Journal, which is a large monthly magazine, contains strong editorial articles on public questions related to transportation, as well as a full complement of news and comments of a technical character.

Elder Evans, of the Mount Lebanon Shaker Community, complains that we misrepresented him when we said he had written a pamphlet opposing the closing of the World's Fair on the first day of the week. It is the only reading we can give to his pamphlet; but those who are interested in the subject may satisfy themselves by sending to him at Mount Lebanon, Columbia County, for a copy, which he will send free and post paid.

The Washington letter of Henry George, Jr., to the last Sunday's Advertiser was the most intelligible account of the political situation in Washington that appeared in any New York paper on that day.

Ricardo L. Trumbull, member of the Chilean Congress, will lecture on **"The Chilean Revolution of 1891,"** at the Reform Club, on the 28th. Mr. Trumbull acquired fame in the United States in connection with the Itata episode.

THE CRY IS STILL FOR CLEVELAND.

Allentown (Penn.) Democrat.

The New York World last Wednesday printed a long article concerning Mr. Cleveland and his chances for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency this year. The sum and substance of the article is an admission that Mr. Cleveland is the almost unanimous choice of the Democratic party, but not of the party leaders or managers.

We believe the World to be very close to the truth in its observations. Those who will do the voting next November undoubtedly desire to vote for Mr. Cleveland, and common sense would dictate that they should be gratified. How weak and puny are party managers without a party to back them and carry out their programme. It seems to us that the first duty of a party leader is to discover the drift of public sentiment in the party which he seeks to lead, and then gracefully adapt himself to that same way of thinking and be one of the loudest in his huzzas for the will of those from whom he derives his support and strength.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

THE STANDARD is a weekly paper of sixteen pages, and is the leading single tax and free trade periodical of the world. Its subscription price is \$3.00 a year, payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

CIRCULATION OF "THE STANDARD."

Regular subscriptions received this week.....	63
Extension " " " "	284
	<hr/>
Total subscriptions for week ending January 18.....	347
Unexpired subscriptions.....	3,943
Sales, etc.....	1,404
On hand for future sales.....	150

Total circulation, issue of Jan. 27..... 5,844

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

TO THE STANDARD, 42 University place, New York.

Enclosed find \$1 for subscription to **THE STANDARD**
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Name.....

Address.....

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

THE PROFITS ARE FOR THE BOSSES.

Allentown (Penn.) Democrat.

Slowly the logic of events is teaching mill operatives throughout the country that, whether tariffs be high or low, they get only the going wages. There was fervent pleading for the poor hosiery knitters when the McKinley tariff was under consideration. In the interests of the poor workingman the duties on hosiery were heavily increased. Now comes news that the American Hosiery Company, one of the largest concerns in Connecticut, has cut wages 10 per cent. all around. Why not? The profits of the sacred tariff are for the bosses, not for the toilers at loom or knitting frame.

PERSECUTING LANDOWNERS.

The Scotch Highland Court, founded soon after the crofters' agitation of the agrarian question about ten years ago, and whose business it is to fix rents, has made a sweeping reduction of rents on nearly every estate in the Highland region. This is received with poor grace by the landowners, who object to such a tribunal, and to its intervention in their private affairs, as they have a perfect right to do if land is justly private property.

HIGHER LAND VALUES FOLLOW NEW DISCOVERIES.

New York World.

A rich vein of unsurpassed anthracite coal was discovered seventeen feet down on A. E. Weiss's farm in Robesonia, ten miles from Reading, Pa., and thirty miles from the Schuylkill fields. Farmers in Lebanon County are already putting up the price of land.

IS IT UNBEKNOWNST.

Boston Globe.

Among the heavy taxpayers who appear on the Boston tax list, a much-talked-about fellow called "Labor" doesn't seem to be down at all. But he is probably "in it" somewhere, if not everywhere. Some people even declare that he really foots the whole bill.

Send orders to THE STANDARD for Henry George's reply to the Pope. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 80c.

THE COMING MAN.

His Wheeler Wileez.

Oh, not for the great departed
Who formed our country's laws,
And not for the bravest hearted
Who died in freedom's cause,
And not for some living hero
To whom all bend the knee,
My muse would raise her song of praise,
But for the man to be.

For out of the strife which woman
Is passing through to-day
A man that is more than human
Shall yet be born, I say;
A man in whose pure spirit
No dross of self will lurk;
A man who is strong to cope with wrong,
A man who is proud to work.

A man with hope undaunted,
A man with a god-like power
Shall come when the most is wanted,
Shall come at the needed hour.
He shall silence the din and clamor
Of clan disputing with clan,
And toll's long fight with purse-proud might
Shall triumph through this man.

I know he is coming, coming,
To help, to guide, to save,
Though I hear no martial drumming,
And see no flags that wave;
But the great soul-travail of woman,
And the bold, free thought unfurled,
And heralds that say he is on the way—
The coming man of the world.

Mourn not for vanished ages,
With their great, heroic men,
Who dwell in history's pages,
And live in the poet's pen;
For the grandest times are before us,
And the world is yet to see
The noblest worth of this old earth
In the men that are to be.

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

"And so you're married, Bridget?" "Yes mum." "What does your husband do?" "An' shure, mum, he is a railroad doirector." "A railroad director! That's a very important position. Are you quite sure it is that?" "An' faith an' doesn't he shtand all day at the railroad directing people to the cars!"—The Christian at Work.

"Why do you go to a concert if you don't care for music?" "To amuse myself. You have no idea how happy I feel when it's over."—Fliegende Blaetter.

The story that comes from St. Joseph, Mo., about a three months' old baby with a beard eighteen inches long is not exactly a barefaced lie, but it would be if it were shaved.—Detroit Free Press.

"My son," said the venerable man, as he sent his boy forth to do battle with the world, "select your calling, stick to that one thing alone, and you will succeed." The boy selected the calling of village lawyer, stuck to it faithfully, and now he is known for miles around as the best checker player in Pike County.—Chicago Tribune.

The Freshman's Confession.—"I suppose," said the young woman, "that you college boys have lots of adventures; you have had a number of close shaves, I'll warrant you." "No, he replied, with a blush; "nothing but hair cuts as yet."—Washington Post.

"Is he an actor?" "No." "Why, he told me he was on the stage." "He is."—Life.

She sent him a kiss in her letter

Two thousand miles away.

And the dead-letter clerk paused to take at his work

That kiss that went astray!—Puck.

A photographer in a western town surprised the people the other day with a new sign that read as follows: "Photographs taken while you wait."—Judge.

Husband: My dear, we'll have to economize.
Wife: Well, let's smoke less.

"Lemme see; didn't Bilgeby marry a divorced oman?" "Yes; but she was only divorced for about a week."—Indianapolis Journal.

When a man begins his remarks with the

phrase, "There's no use talking," you may as well settle yourself down to listen to a long argument.—Indianapolis News.

Museum Manager: "The preacher at our church last night talked about a Mrs. Lot who had been turned into a pillar of salt." Assistant: "Yes. I've heard about it." Museum Manager: "Well, why in thunder didn't you let me know about it? I'll bet four dollars some other museum will get hold of the freak before we do."—Judge.

Gallon: "I think I'll have a contradiction." Bartender: "A contradiction? What's that?" Gallon: "Why, a whiskey sour, of course. First you put in lemon to make it sour, then sugar to make it sweet, then ice to make it cold, and finally whiskey to make it hot."—New York Herald.

Selfishness is always short-sighted, and, therefore, scoffs at the prophet and seer who unfolds the future to the gaze of humanity.—New Californian.

UNLESS ARTIFICIALLY ARRESTED.

The Fortnightly Review.

Given wider and wider freedom, the opportunities of growing rich will broaden and develop until they reach the whole people. Wealth, *unless artificially arrested*, has the true democratic tendency. In a free industrial state of society, by a law that seems almost universal, those things that are acquired by the small section of the rich tend to pass to the large section of the not rich. Irresistible is the attractive force of numbers. Take any example—the simple example of industrial inventions and improvements. A certain invention is made, and for a time the new thing is the special property of the rich. But the rich only yield an insignificant class of buyers. Any invention that depended simply upon them would remain starved and undeveloped. Outside them waits the great mass, who, as the invented thing is improved and cheapened, will be its widespread purchasers, and will establish its manufacture on a permanent footing. Very useful are the rich at the first stage of an invention. But for them the bicycle, the tricycle, the improved gun, the improved driving cart, the improved sailing boat, all the arts, photography, the electric light, improved styles of furniture, the modern newspaper, the modern novel, and many other things which one could mention, could hardly have struggled through the first stage, beset with difficulties. But unconsciously and unintentionally the rich serve the not-rich; and it is the latter who, in almost every case, end by appropriating what was the exclusive property of the former, and by commanding in their own interest the energies of the producing and trading world. As with inventions, so with other things. All the developments, for example, of insurance and of investment will exist presently for the mass as much as for the few.

CHINESE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Rev. Arthur H. Smith in Independent.

That China is honeycombed with secret societies is well known to those who have any acquaintance with the Empire. Many of these societies are undoubtedly disloyal, and the Government considers them all to be so, and forbids them all alike. But the power of these organizations is so great that the Government is really helpless, as is notably the case in the Ko Lao Hui, of which so much has been written within the last six months. This seems to have been originally an organization for the purpose of protecting soldiers from the exactions and spoliations of their officers; but what its scope and its real designs are at present few, if any, foreigners profess to know. It is certain that it is a mighty engine, and that it has no good will toward foreigners. There is excellent reason to believe that most of the disturbances in the Yang-tse Valley were directly originated by this great guild, which is found among the soldiers only.

THE FUNDAMENTAL REFORM.

Buffalo Truth.

Tax men only in proportion to the value of the land they monopolize. This would discourage speculation in land and encourage production and the building and improving of homes. The rookeries and tenements which now produce the sad contrast between church and home would disappear and give place to substantial and comfortable homes worthy of that name.

AN ALLIGATOR STORY.

Florida Times-Union.

An old man who lives not a dozen miles from Jacksonville, on the St. John's River, has what might be called an alligator farm. He owns a tract of about twelve or thirteen acres, and in one part is a low, marshy place which in wet weather is filled with water. A deep ditch connects this with the river.

One spring day the owner of the farm, while walking near the swamp, heard a crashing sound in the marsh grass, and looking over to the centre saw a large alligator moving around. He stood still and watched the saurian, and discovered that it was throwing up a mound of mud and grass. After a time, when the heap had assumed a shape not unlike that of a hut such as the Esquimaux are pictured as living in, the alligator lay on top.

The farmer came to the conclusion that she was laying her eggs, and, not wishing to disturb her, left. The next day he visited the place again, and saw that the mound had been firmly bedded all around, while the old 'gator lay sunning herself on a log. Each day he visited the place and carried food to the old one in the shape of fish and meat, and as the time went on she got so tame that at a certain hour she was on the lookout for him and came crawling up to be fed.

One morning he was startled by a loud bellowing in the direction of the swamp, and, hastening over, found things in a high state of excitement. There, lying in a pool of water, was the mother, surrounded by numerous little alligators, some of which climbed upon her back and then slid off, seeming to enjoy the fun immensely. At the sight of her friend a bright light beamed in her eyes, and, after receiving a few caresses, she started off towards the river followed by her young.

Every Spring after that the owner of the place has watched for the old 'gator which has never failed to show up and each year build a new mound and raise her young.

ICE OF A FORMER GLACIAL PERIOD.

The Cornhill Magazine.

A couple of hundred thousand years ago or thereabout—don't let us haggle, I beg of you, over a few casual centuries—the whole of Northern Europe and America was covered from end to end, as everybody knows, by a sheet of solid ice, like the one which Frithiof Nansen crossed from sea to sea on his own account in Greenland. For many thousand years, with occasional warmer spells, that vast ice sheet brooded, silent and grim, over the face of the two continents. Life was extinct as far south as the latitude of New York and London. No plant or animal survived the general freezing. Not a creature broke the monotony of that endless glacial desert. At last, as the celestial cycle came round in due season, fresh conditions supervened. Warmer weather set in and the ice began to melt. Then the plants and animals of the sub-glacial district were pushed slowly northward by the warmth after the retreating icecap. As time went on, the climate of the plains got too hot to hold them. The summer was too much for the glacial types to endure. They remained only on the highest mountain peaks or close to the southern limit of eternal snow. In this way every isolated range in either continent has its own little colony of arctic or glacial plants and animals, which still survive by themselves, unaffected by intercourse with their unknown and unsuspecting fellow creatures elsewhere.

Not only has the glacial epoch left these organic traces of its existence, however; in some parts of New Hampshire, where the glaciers were unusually thick and deep, fragments of the primeval ice itself still remain on the spots where they were originally stranded. Among the shady glens of the White Mountains there occur here and there great masses of ancient ice, the unmelted remnant of primeval glaciers; and one of these is so large that an artificial cave has been cleverly excavated in it as an attraction for tourists by the canny Yankee proprietor. Elsewhere the old ice blocks are buried under the debris of moraine stuff and alluvium, and are only accidentally discovered by the sinking of what are locally known as ice wells. No existing conditions can account for the formation of such solid rocks of ice at such a depth in the soil. They are essentially glacier-like in origin and character; they result

from the pressure of snow into a crystalline mass in a mountain valley, and they must have remained there unmelted ever since the close of the glacial epoch, which, by Dr. Croll's calculations, must most probably have ceased to plague our earth some 80,000 years ago.

SORENESS OF THE LUNGS.

Your finger thumps to find the spot. Little needle pains are felt there; the irresistible hacking cough denotes audibly where the trouble lies. A long breath may excite the difficulty, a spasm of coughing follow, leaving you weak and forlorn, with dread of worse to come. What is to be done? You have tried the balsams, syrups and the other compounds that pharmacy or a worse quackery has dealt out, but the cough hangs on and you are now conscious that no trifling can be further endured, no delay permitted, but the right thing to save you, and that *now* is absolutely required. And what is it? Cod Liver Oil? No, although plain Cod Liver Oil has long been acknowledged by physicians to possess remarkable curative properties; but the difficulty of assimilation and digestion has stood up almost as a barrier against its use by the delicate and feeble stomachs of invalids. *These objections have been overcome* and the pure Norwegian (the best of all) Cod Liver Oil has been emulsified and made almost as palatable as milk in the wonderful invention called *Scott's Emulsion*, which also possesses the advantage of being combined with the hypophosphites of lime and soda. This remedy is acceptable to the weakest digestion and is pronounced unrivalled by the medical profession throughout the world. Its use as a medicine serves also as a food; it searches out the weak spots in the lungs, and builds up the wasting tissues of the whole human system. It is truly a great food medicine.—Adv.

SCANDINAVIAN TARIFFS.

New York Evening Post.

A correspondent of the Journal des Economistes gives an interesting account of the recent drift and present tendencies of tariff legislation in the Scandinavian countries. For many years English ideas and examples had been dominant, but the steadily lower prices of the main articles of export, together with the powerful influence of the new protectionist fashion set in Germany by Bismarck, led to a protectionist agitation and reaction, which have been running their course for the past half-dozen years. In Norway the movement never attained headway enough to leave any positive marks on legislation, though discussion and proposed laws were abundant; but in Denmark and Sweden the German model was imitated in successive steps. Of late, however, the swing is the other way, owing partly to the fall of Bismarck and the discredit cast upon his system, and partly to an awakening to the economic and social evils of protection. Norway has led off with lower duties on sugar and petroleum and coffee, voted by a large majority in the distinct interest of commercial liberty. Sweden is in full debate on the subject, and though King Oscar has made the protectionist leader, M. Bastrom, prime minister, he himself is known to entertain free trade opinions, and is thought to favor the continuance of the protective duties only in order to meet the military expenses which it would be hard for him to get voted otherwise. This certainly lends point to the contention of the poet Björnson, who has undertaken a sort of crusade in favor of universal peace, and denounces protection as being always united with militarism. It is in Denmark, however, that the fight is urged with the greatest vigor, and most reminds us of the conditions of the struggle in our own country. The cry is raised in behalf of the masses of consumers, and a Copenhagen merchant, who has organized an association for tariff reform, has gained thousands of adherents by going through the country with a box of sample articles by which he could demonstrate practically the burdensome nature of the tariff. Already some reforms have been secured and more are confidently counted upon.

Angel Wife: "Henry, dear, what in the world were you dreaming about last night? You were talking of chips, and poker, and I don't know what." Angel Husband: "Eh—h—hm, I must have been thinking of my having to—or—or get up and light the fire in the morning."—Grip.

WOMAN'S WAY.

Pack.

It was two bold knights-errant, they rode forth to take the air:

They were seeking for adventures, anywhere and everywhere;

One was aged and experienced, and one was young and brash;

The Experienced was prudent, and the Inexperienced rash.

And presently they came upon a couple unaware—

A huge and hideous monster, who beat a lady fair. He was great and grim and terrible, a bulbous, bloated brute,

With hairy hands and nose that shamed the beet's ensanguined root.

He was knobbed and gnarled and twisted, like a huge misshapen tree,

And the young man's heart waxed furious to see what he did see.

For the brute he banged the lady till one trembled for her life;

And when they asked him why, he said, "Oh, nothing—she's my wife."

The Knight-Errant of Experience, he made a bow polite;

Said he: "A family affair? Excuse me, sir—good night!

Excuse me if I cannot stay—I think I'll hurry on!"

"Shame!" cried the Inexperienced Knight; but the older knight was gone.

So the young knight laid his lance in rest, and his youthful heart uprose;

And he charged upon the monster, and just touched his mighty nose;

And the monster reached out for him, and with one tremendous thrust

He knocked the good knight off his horse, and laid him in the dust;

And twenty minutes later that young knight slowly woke

And lay a-counting up the bones and things that monster broke;

And as he wondered at the meed of brave knight-errantree,

He saw the Lady sitting on that horrid monster's knee.

She laid her dainty fingers, as she sat in loving pose,

On a scratch, all but invisible, upon that monster's nose;

Her tender, soothing accents had a sweet and silvery ring:

"Did the nassy man scratch hubby's nose, oo pity itty sing!

He was a nassy wicked man, to give her hubby pain;

Just let his tweetums kiss the place, and make it well again!"

When the youthful knight went on his way he was exceeding sore;

But he knew a great big spreading lot more than he did before.

CHEESE-MAKING.

Harper's Young People.

The first stage in the making of cheese is that by which the curd is separated from the whey. This is done by heating the milk to a given temperature, varying according to the season, and afterwards adding a certain portion of rennet. When the cheese is to be colored, the dyeing matter is put in before the rennet. In less than half an hour after the heat has been applied the coagulation has so far progressed that the curd, from which the whey has been drawn, is ready to be cut.

Almost the only instrument used in the making of cheese is the curd-knife, a curious looking arrangement something like a double comb with long teeth. The immature cheese is both cut and stirred with this, the curd being separated into small bits, none of them being larger than an ordinary walnut. The stirring and heating must go on until the curd has reached a proper stage of what is called "digestion." It is then torn into narrow strips like ribbons, for the curd by this time is as firm in fibre as the breast of a roasted chicken, and indeed looks like it. These strips are then fed into the salting mill, where they are thoroughly mixed with salt, and made ready for the cheese press. Enormous pressure is applied in this cheese

press in order that all the whey that by any possibility remains may be squeezed out.

From the press the cheese is taken to the drying room, a large airy chamber, where it is left for days, months, or even years, according to the quality desired. It is frequently turned, and much care is expended on it. All cheese must go through the same stages, the different varieties being made by certain combinations of cream, fresh and skimmed milk.

FREE TRADE AND PROSPERITY.

Macaulay.

It may seem strange that a large portion of a people, whose patriotism, exhibited often in a heroic, and sometimes in a comic form, has long been proverbial, should have been willing, nay impatient, to surrender an independence which had been, through many ages, dearly prized and unavailingly defended. The truth is, that the stubborn spirit which the arms of the Plantagenets and Tudors had been unable to subdue had begun to yield to a very different kind of force. Custom houses and tariffs were rapidly doing what the carnage of Falkirk and Halidon, of Flodden and Pinkie, had failed to do. Scotland had some experience of the effects of a union. She had, near forty years before, been united to England on such terms as England, flushed with conquest, chose to dictate. That union was inseparably associated in the minds of the vanquished people with defeat and humiliation. And yet even that union, cruelly as it had wounded the pride of the Scots, had promoted their prosperity. Cromwell, with wisdom and liberality rare in his age, had established the most complete freedom of trade between the dominant and the subject country. While he governed no prohibition, no duty, impeded the transit of commodities from any part of the island to any other. His navigation laws imposed no restraint on the trade of Scotland. A scotch vessel was at liberty to carry a Scotch cargo to Barbadoes, and to bring the sugars of Barbadoes into the port of London. The rule of the protector, therefore, had been propitious to the industry and to the physical well being of the Scottish people. Hating him and cursing him, they could not help thriving under him, and often, during the administration of their legitimate princes, looked back with regret to the golden days of the usurper.

THE SOONER THE BETTER.

St. Louis Chronicle.

It is estimated that the increased value of realty in St. Louis in two years is between \$28,000,000 and \$30,000,000. This is for taxation. The real figure is much beyond \$30,000,000. Some day there will be no discrepancy between the assessment and the rental value.

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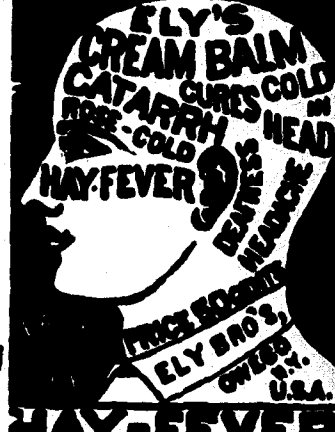
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SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PLATFORM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The single tax, therefore, would—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur Hosmer, 580 Dodge av.; sec. treas., Frank B. Churchill.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 219 Lincoln av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 723.

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

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER.—Worcester single tax club. Meetings first Thursday of month, at Reform club hall, 506 Main st. Pres., Thomas J. Hastings; sec., E. K. Page, Lake View, Worcester.

MINNESOTA.

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

MISSOURI.

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

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

NEW YORK.

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

OHIO.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

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

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society. Meets every Thursday and Sunday at 8 p. m. Social meetings second Tuesday, No. 39 South Broad st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

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

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

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If we could get you to properly value your healthy weight, you would probably be in no danger of ever having consumption at all.

Consumption would not disappear entirely, because there are sudden onsets of it that cannot be stopped, so far as we now know; and because there are inherited tendencies toward it so persistent that we cannot overcome them, so far as we now know.

We are all exposed to consumption; often; every one of us; no one escapes the germ. We do not all get it. The reason is that we are generally in too good condition to get it. The germ does not grow unless we are weak.

It is true that we do not know exactly what this means, this being weak; but we know the sign of it—losing our healthy weight; the remedy—fat; and how to get it—by careful living, of which Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is sometimes a necessary part.

If we could get you to value your healthy weight, your normal plumpness, your fat, you would be almost safe.

How to restore your healthy weight, if you are losing it, told in a book on **CAREFUL LIVING**; sent free to those who write for it to Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

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